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“The English Church” Revisited
Issues of Expansion and Identity in a Settler Church:
The Anglican Church in New Zealand
1891-1945

**A thesis presented in partial fulfilment
of the requirements for the degree of
Master of Arts in History at Massey University**

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Notes on Sources

The nature of the statistics included in this thesis is such that recourse has been made to a number of sources. It would be impractical to give a reference for each piece of information used. Accordingly, reference is made here to the various sources and the nature of the material extracted.

Census results

Population statistics from the regular censuses have been extracted from official census reports and especially the volumes relating to the Census of Population and Religious Professions. In the period under review, a census was held every five years between 1891 and 1926. Because of the depression, no census was conducted in 1931, but one took place in 1936. Because of the war, the 1941 census was deferred and took place in 1945.

Maori were not included in the general census until 1951 although similar data was extracted and published separately. Because this thesis deals with the Pakeha section of the community, the published general census figures have been used unless indicated otherwise.

The reports of the Census of places of worship, conducted up to 1926, has been used to prepare tables relating to church seating and attendance. The Official Year Book section on marriage has provided data relating to officiating ministers.

Other statistical indicators

Considerable use has been made of statistics collected by G.T. Bloomfield in his *New Zealand: A Handbook of Historical Statistics*, Boston, Mass.: G.K. Hall, not dated but probably c.1977. Much of the data relating to gender and age distribution, arrivals and departures, assisted immigration, and urban/rural population has been extracted from this source.

Anglican Church statistics

Proceedings of General Synod

Considerable use has been made of statistics from the Proceedings of General Synod. This source is referenced as 'PGS', followed by the year. For example, 'PGS 1925, p.34'. The material in Appendix 5 has been drawn from this source.

Diocesan Year Books and Synod Proceedings

Considerable use has also been made of material from the various diocesan year books and synod proceedings, notably bishop's charges to their annual synods. Much of the material in Appendix 1 has been drawn from this source.

This source is referenced as '[Diocese] SP'. For example, 'Auckland SP 1895, p. 32'.

Biographical Directory of Anglican Clergy

Considerable use has been made of this on-line resource, especially in relation to extracting details of year and country of birth of clergy.

Clerical Directory

Considerable use has been made of the Clerical Directory (first published 1940) and the Lists of Clergy included in the Proceedings of General Synod before that date. This has provided most of the detail relating to dates of ordination and years of service of the clergy.

Other Abbreviations

DNZB The Dictionary of New Zealand Biography

ENZ An Encyclopaedia of New Zealand

Preface and Acknowledgments

This thesis surveys the growth of the 'settler church' in the dioceses of the Anglican Church in New Zealand and, in particular, the development of the Church at local parish level. It examines the formation of parishes, the appointment of clergy, the construction of church buildings and the provision of finance – in other words, all that was required for the provision of ministry in local communities.

It is less concerned with the administration of dioceses, the accomplishments of bishops, the activities of General Synod, and constitutional issues, except where these had a bearing on the core issue. Similarly, it does not concern itself with the development of social services, the establishment of schools, and the building of cathedrals. In the same way, it does not give attention to the issue of provision of ministry to and by Maori. That history is too important to be absorbed into this topic. It demands serious treatment from someone with the necessary skills and background. The present writer lacks that competence.

Settler Anglicanism ministered to 40 per cent of the population and did so in every town and suburb, and virtually every rural area in the land. No other social institution had such wide coverage. It is not a story of triumph but of dedication and difficulty, of frustration and exasperation, and of challenges and lost opportunities. There was never enough money to meet every need, there were never enough clergy to provide adequate staffing, and often never enough adequate buildings. External forces (including two world wars, a major economic depression and natural disasters) upset carefully laid plans.

It was a Church that was 'in the midst'. It rarely sought to escape from the world; more often its endeavour was to be there with its people, sharing their sorrows and joys, providing the ministrations for the big events of their lives, and nurturing them in regular worship, Sunday schools and women's groups, and building a sense of community. This was the church of an important section of the community, a community that was at the same time at the heart of New Zealand society and yet aware of its English origins and residual loyalties. On the whole, church members acquiesced in this dilemma for no strong revolutionary spirit was alive in them. The call for a distinctive New Zealand version of Anglicanism was a muted one. They were no less loyal to New Zealand; it was simply that it was a New Zealand that was proud to be part of the British Empire, and a Church that was proud to be part of a Church of England. If any common thread emerges, it is the continuing plea to the members of this Church to raise up from among themselves men who would minister to their own

people in their own land – ‘sound, adaptable, missionary-hearted men, who are not afraid to tackle hard problems and difficulties of many kinds’.¹

Ideally, this thesis would have traced the development of the settler church from its beginnings in the 1840s (and, to some small extent, before then) to the present day but, fortunately, wiser counsel prevailed and the scope of the topic and the prescribed limitations of this exercise resulted in a more manageable and limited focus. The result is a survey of New Zealand Pakeha Anglicanism between the colonial, frontier period and the emergence of a more conscious nationalism and identity after the Second World War. The starting point is 1891, arguably the beginning of ‘modern New Zealand’, politically, at least. The story could have concluded in 1939 or 1941, but 1945 was chosen because Anglicanism during the Second World War had more in common with the pre-war experience than with the Church that began to emerge after the war.

Coincidentally and conveniently, 1891 and 1945 were both years in which a census took place and, given the high reliance on census material, that was helpful. As mentioned above, these points of demarcation coincide with various censuses. Within the period of this exercise, a national census was held at five-yearly intervals from 1891 to 1926 but, as an economy measure, the 1931 census was cancelled while that scheduled for 1941 was deferred for the duration of the war. In the latter period, therefore, censuses were undertaken in 1926, 1936 and 1945. It seemed right not to interrupt periods of war and economic calamity and so chapters have been built to negotiate these.

Also, coincidentally, the political history of New Zealand suggested three periods – the Liberal years (1891-1912), the conservative Reform years (1912-25), and the turbulent years before, during and after the Depression (1925-45).

Given the stance outlined above, it was not necessary to construct chapters around bishops but, very conveniently, their years of office seemed to fit the structure that was being assembled.

Two other events helped to bring structure. In 1910, a large group of clergy came from the Church of England (at the invitation of the Church in New Zealand) to undertake a ‘Mission of Help’ in every diocese. Little has been written about this but it can be argued that it came at a time of unease or uncertainty and lack of confidence. It serves as a symbol of the

¹ The Revd J.C. Hawksworth, in *Occasional Papers from St Augustine’s College*, No. 351, April 4, 1924, pp.38-9.

Church's concerns that it was not meeting people's needs, that it should be speaking with a stronger voice, and that the lives of its people should be warmed. At any rate, a number of things did happen after 1910. The year 1926 suggests another chapter break as it was in that year that the new Diocese of Waikato was created out of the large and cumbersome Auckland diocese. In itself that could be viewed as an administrative convenience but the date is helpful more for what was to happen to New Zealand. In a very short time, the country would be plunged into depression and for the Church this meant that, in the two decades that followed, there would be much less growth than had been experienced during the previous thirty five years of this period.

The four chapters that emerged therefore survey the Church as it had become and was in 1891; the period between 1891 and 1910; the period between 1911 and 1925; and the final period from 1926 to 1945.

These chapters are supplemented by detailed appendices relating to parishes, clergy, church buildings, and church statistics.

A considerable amount of time was put into the collection of data required for this research. This was necessary because much of the information was not readily available in accessible form. Although population statistics are readily available, they had to be collated on a diocesan basis, since many of the published figures had been based on estimates. It was necessary to assemble a considerable amount of data relating to clergy. Some of this was available from the *Clerical Directory* (published since 1940) and in the *Proceedings of General Synod* (prior to that date). Those sources, together with information available in Diocesan Year Books, provided useful information relating to appointments held and year and diocese of ordination. However, to assemble a profile of the clergy it was necessary to ascertain details relating to age and country of birth. As age details were not included in the *Clerical Directory* until 1969, they had to be obtained from other sources. Fortunately, such a source exists in the form of the *Biographical Directory of Anglican Clergy* compiled by Fr Michael Blain and available on the John Kinder Theological Library website. I take this opportunity of thanking and congratulating Michael on this Herculean task. Without this resource it would have been impossible to assemble comprehensive details relating to clergy over such a long period. Gathering information relating to parishes and clergy succession has meant detailed research in diocesan year books, the *Clerical Directory* and its forerunners, diocesan histories, and occasional forays into parish histories. There can be no guarantee of complete accuracy but I am reasonably certain that the substance of this detail has been reported. Collating details of ordinations in New Zealand meant careful scrutiny of year

books and other sources. Assembling data relating to church buildings required many hours of work scanning diocesan and parish histories, year books, literature relating to church architecture, and occasionally physical inspection. Once again there can be no guarantee of complete accuracy but one hopes that, with information relating to at least 700 church buildings, it has been possible to offer a reasonable picture of churches built or in use over this 54 year period. The presidential addresses given by bishops at their annual synods (and printed in the *Proceedings*) have been a valuable resource as these have often been prepared as a journal of record.

I am immensely grateful to the staff of the various archival collections for their willingness to be helpful, their unfailing patience and courtesy, and their personal interest in the subject. In particular, I acknowledge the assistance given by the staff of the John Kinder Theological Library at St John's College (especially Judith Bright, Helen Greenwood and Eddie Sun), the Auckland Diocesan Archives (notably Janet Foster and Judy Pickett), the Christchurch Diocesan Archives (with thanks to Jane Teal for an entertaining day's visit and also prompt responses to inquiries), the Diocese of Waikato (especially Valarie Langley and Judy Entwistle), and to the staff of the Alexander Turnbull Library, the New Zealand Room of the Auckland Central Library, and the Massey University Library (at Albany and Palmerston North).

I thank my supervisor, Associate Professor Peter Lineham, for his personal interest in this research, for his cheerful encouragement at times when the burden seemed oppressive, and for his gentle 'Have you thought of ...' nudgings. He has been generous of his time, especially in the weeks leading up to the completion of this exercise. I acknowledge that his supervision of my research has coincided with the added responsibilities associated with his appointment as Head of the School of Social and Cultural Studies at the Massey-Albany Campus. I also thank the University for the grant made from its Graduate Research Fund.

I acknowledge the financial assistance provided by the St John's College Trust Board and the support given by the Right Reverend John Paterson, Bishop of Auckland. During the course of my research I entered official retirement although I continue to serve the Diocese in a number of ways and have even gathered some additional responsibilities, including those associated with the Archdeaconry of Manukau. Without the flexibility these changes permitted it would not have been possible to complete this research within the prescribed time.

I thank my son, Tim Derbyshire, for his willingness to apply his skills in constructing the maps which enhance the written content of this thesis. I thank my old friend, former

parishioner, and trusted mentor, Dr George Marshall, for his meticulous proof-reading. Any surviving grammatical aberrations simply reflect the work done on this exercise after George had administered the ‘red pen’ treatment. This year has also been notable for the work done by an impressive group of people to prepare for the publication of an overdue history of the Diocese of Auckland. I have been privileged to be part of this task and have benefited from the experience of learning about the production of such a book. The wisdom displayed by people like the Reverend Dr Allan Davidson and Professor Russell Stone has helped me more than they might realise.

Most importantly, I thank my wife Judith for her love and support. In the midst of her own busy life she has been patient and understanding. She has been able to interpret messages like ‘I’m slipping upstairs to finish something off’ as ‘I’m going to the study and I might be some time’. For her, my retirement is one of those things yet to be experienced. I trust that completion of this thesis will mean more time spent together.

Finally, I acknowledge the inspiration I have drawn on from forty years of ministry (or formal preparation for it) in four of the seven New Zealand dioceses and significant contact with the other three. I reflect on precious years of ministry in a number of parishes – St John’s, Invercargill, Riverton, Taieri, Gore, and Cambridge – and a good deal of time spent on various diocesan committees. All these experiences have contributed to my desire to reflect on the development of ministry in the parishes in this country. I remember, too, the clergy of my childhood and youth, the congregation (Holy Trinity, Port Chalmers) which nurtured me and gave me opportunities as a server, Sunday School teacher, youth leader, and Vestry member. I honour the Bishops under whom I have worked, notably the Bishop who ordained me – Allen Howard Johnston, the first Bishop to be born, trained, and ordained in New Zealand, and to spend his entire ministry in this Church.

Noel Derbyshire

December 2006

The Stages of Church Life in Colonial New Zealand¹

The earliest stage of church-life in colonial New Zealand may be called the *Eucalyptus* or Blue Gum period. These dark-foliaged trees mark from afar the lonely sheep-station, and are often the only guide thereto. It is in the station-house or in the adjoining woolshed that the service is held. Seldom is it conducted by an ordained minister, for the number of such is small, and each priest has a large territory to visit. His arrival on horseback is not always known beforehand, but in the evening the 'squatter' assembles his family and dependants, the men of the station, and perhaps a few neighbours. Everyone is glad of the opportunity. The dining-room or woolshed is made to look as devotional as possible. The old prayer books brought out from England are produced. There may be no musical instrument available, but some well-known hymn is raised by the lady of the house. The priest, in his long surplice, preaches a practical sermon, for he understands his people and knows their lives. The service revives old memories in the worshippers, and carries them back in thought to ancient churches and devout congregations in the land from which they came.

This early stage merges gradually into what may be called the Pine period. The large sheep run is broken up into farms, each marked by its sheltering plantations of *pinus insignis*. The typical place of worship is now the school. To it the worshippers drive on Sunday, in buggies or gigs. The services are carried on with some regularity: different Christian denominations generally use the building on successive Sundays of the month, and the same congregation gathers on each occasion. The arrangements are awkward, the seats are comfortless, but the singing is hearty and the feeling good. Memories of the old land are less vivid: the young men and maidens are mostly native-born. There is not the deep feeling of devotion, nor is there the old sense of the overwhelming importance of divine things. Fewer of the labouring men are present than were seen in the old woolshed services.

Years pass by, and a village springs up amidst the farms. Small church-buildings rise almost side by side. The attendants of the schoolroom no longer worship together. It is the Cypress or *Macrocarpa* period, when trim hedges divide the gardens – and often the people – from one another. But the little church, with its cross and other sacred emblems, grows dear to some. The choir learns to chant and to sing an anthem on a high festival. Perhaps now there is a vicarage beside the church. Classes and guilds are carried on. 'Church work' begins.

Such is the history of the Church in New Zealand during the latter period of our hundred years. The frame of the picture is that supplied by the originally treeless plains and valleys of the South Island. But the picture itself, in its essential points, would represent other regions as well – whether mining, maritime, or forest. As a picture, it is not as bright as we should like it to be; but its shadows as well as its brightness are but extensions of the phenomena of the religious world outside. The divisions of Christendom did not originate in New Zealand.

¹ H.T. Purchas, *The English Church in New Zealand*, Christchurch: Simpson & Williams, 1914, from Chapter XVII: 'The Church of Today' (1878-1914), pp.220-22.

Chapter 1

Introduction

... the provision of a suitable church, a vicarage or residence for the Vicar, and a stipend of not less than £250 per annum.¹

This thesis examines the proposition that, by the end of the Second World War, the Anglican Church had developed a national parochial structure to meet the worshipping and pastoral needs of that 40 per cent of the Pakeha population which claimed to be Anglican. There is an assumption that this was the product of a coordinated strategy since settler times. There are further assumptions that this network of parishes not only covered the nation but was also essentially self-supporting and was served by clergy who had been largely born, trained and ordained in New Zealand. The Church had also taken responsibility for mission in other parts of the world.

The emergence of Church and State

This investigation covers the period from 1891 to 1945. Some effort has been made to clarify the state of the Church in 1891 which inevitably means that some account has to be taken of developments in the preceding fifty years which were of great significance for the Church as well as the State. There is a remarkable synchronicity between the history of each: between the arrival of immigrants and the beginnings of the settler church; between the establishment of representative government (1852) and the drawing up of a constitution for the Church (1857); between the formation of the provinces and the establishment of dioceses; between the struggle for recognition of partnership between the races and the struggles within the Church to give each Tikanga the freedom and responsibility each sought; and between the search for national identity and the quest for the vision of a Church that was not only in, but of, this country. Just as New Zealand was slow to shed its colonial status and embrace nationhood, so too the Church took a long time to stop referring to the 'Mother Church' at 'Home' and, more importantly, to recognise that it needed to look within itself for the clergy it needed to further its mission.

Population

Between 1891 and 1945, the European population increased by a million – from 626,658 to 1,603,554 – or by 156 per cent. Those declaring themselves to be Anglican increased by 138 per cent - from 253,331 to 601,786. Except for the 1936-45 period, the Anglican percentage remained constant at around 40 per cent, while those declaring adherence to the four major

¹ W.N. de L. Willis (ed.), *A Digest of Ecclesiastical Law, etc in the Diocese of Auckland*, Auckland: Diocese of Auckland, 1908, p. 263.

denominations accounted for just under 90 per cent, with Anglicans constituting between 45-47 per cent of this total. In brief, the period is characterised by a remarkable consistency, although it is acknowledged that a downward trend in religious affiliation became evident between 1936 and 1945.

Table 1.1
Total population and Anglican population: 1891-1945

Census	Total	Anglican
1891	626,658	253,331
1896	703,360	282,809
1901	772,719	315,263
1906	888,578	368,065
1911	1,008,468	413,842
1916	1,099,449	459,021
1921	1,218,913	514,607
1926	1,344,469	553,993
1936	1,491,484	600,786
1945	1,603,554	601,786

Fig 1.1
Total population and Anglican population: 1891-1945

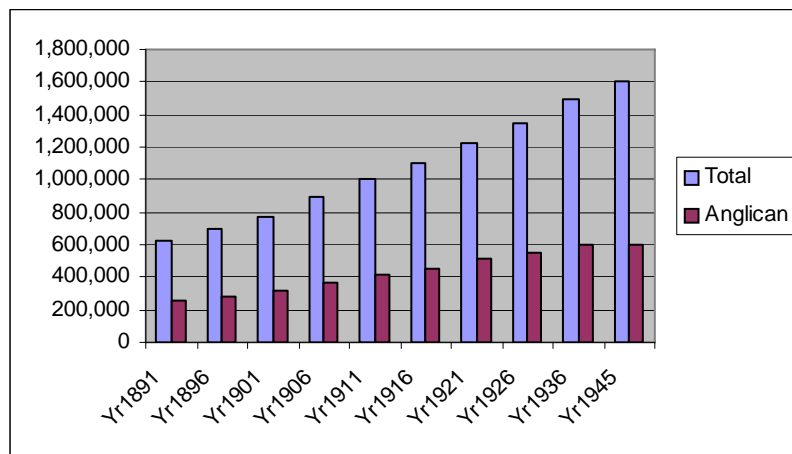
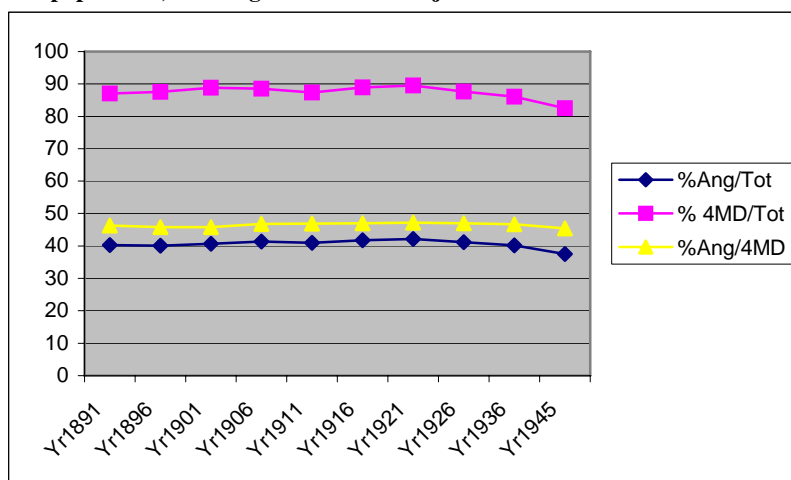


Table 1.2
Percentage of Anglicans to total population, four major denominations to total population, and Anglicans to four major denominations: 1891-1945

Census	% Ang/Tot	% 4MD/Tot	% Ang/4MD
1891	40.3	87.1	46.3
1896	40.1	87.6	45.8
1901	40.7	88.8	45.8
1906	41.4	88.5	46.8
1911	41.0	87.4	46.9
1916	41.8	88.9	47.0
1921	42.2	89.5	47.2
1926	41.2	87.7	47.0
1936	40.2	86.1	46.7
1945	37.5	82.5	45.5

% Ang/Tot % of Anglican population to total population
 % 4MD/Tot % of four major denominations total to total population
 % Ang/4MD % of Anglican population to four major denominations total

Fig 1.2
Percentage of Anglicans to total population, four major denominations to total population, and Anglicans to four major denominations: 1891-1945



Native-born or overseas-born

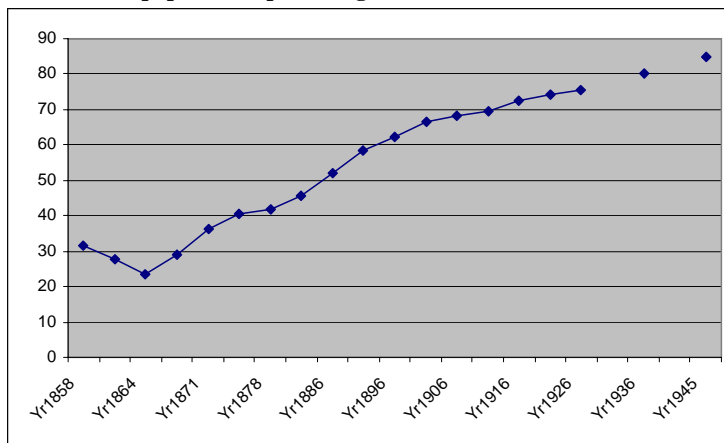
Until 1886, most Europeans living in New Zealand had been born elsewhere but, in that year, for the first time, native-born Europeans outnumbered immigrants.² Between 1891 and 1945, the New Zealand-born component steadily increased from 58 to 85 per cent, although there were times when it slowed as the result of higher levels of immigration. Because these sometimes coincided with the introduction of significant numbers of overseas clergy, it is relevant to highlight them.

Table 1.3
New Zealand population: percentage born in New Zealand: 1858-1945

Year	Male	Female	Total
1858	28.6	35.3	31.5
1861	23.3	34.9	27.9
1864	19.4	30.4	23.6
1867	24.3	36.1	29.0
1871	31.0	43.5	36.2
1874	35.9	47.0	40.6
1878	37.8	46.9	41.8
1881	41.6	50.2	45.5
1886	48.3	56.1	51.9
1891	55.1	62.3	58.5
1896	59.5	66.4	62.1
1901	63.5	70.4	66.7
1906	64.5	72.3	68.2
1911	66.2	73.5	69.7
1916	69.3	75.2	72.3
1921	72.0	76.7	74.3
1926	73.3	77.5	75.4
1936	79.0	81.9	80.4
1945	83.5	85.9	84.7

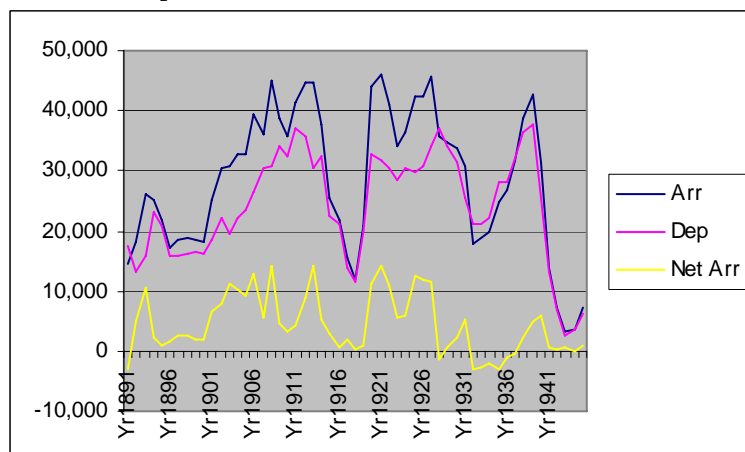
² Keith Sinclair, *A Destiny Apart*, Wellington: Allen & Unwin in association with Port Nicholson Press, 1986, pp.31, 45.

Fig 1.3
New Zealand population: percentage born in New Zealand: 1858-1945



Furthermore, net immigration is a barometer of national prosperity in New Zealand, and thus more people left the country than entered it during the ‘Long Depression’ at the start of the period and during the ‘Great Depression’ of the 1930s.

Fig 1.4
Arrivals and departures: 1891-1945



One of the presumptions in this thesis is that the rise of a locally-born clergy is a necessary ingredient of a New Zealand Church with a conscious self-identity. There was a 30-year time-lag between the point at which most of the adult citizens of the country were born here and the point at which the majority of the clergy were born in New Zealand. The first point was reached between 1901 and 1906³; the second between 1926 and 1936. It is argued that a distinctive New Zealand Anglican identity began to emerge during the Depression years.

³ In 1901, 47.8 per cent of the adult population had been born in New Zealand; by 1906 this had increased to 66.5 per cent. In 1921 and 1926 the percentages were 60.3 and 62.5 per cent respectively. There was a significant difference in the age profiles of New Zealand and foreign-born. In 1926, for example, the New Zealand-born population was 49.9% adult and 50.1% minor; among foreign-born 85% were adult and only 15% minor. *Source*: Census reports: Ages of the People.

The drift to the North

A constant refrain throughout this study is that reference to national totals only is inadequate, and that regional (and, usually, diocesan) variations should be identified. National figures offer an overall trend, but they tend to blur what was happening (or not happening) in local areas. An obvious example of this is in the distribution of population. Overall, the European population increased by over 150 per cent, but that obscures the notable shift in population from the South Island to the North Island. Whereas in 1891 the ratio was North 45: South 55, by 1945 this had become North 65: South 35. Parity was achieved in 1900. Between 1891 and 1945, the North Island's population increased by 273 per cent, the South's by only 60 per cent. The South Island's population had increased in spectacular fashion during the 1860s gold rush but this was a relatively short-term phenomenon as the northward trend was evident as early as 1871. Short-lived it may have been, but it had allowed the South Island to establish community structures (including churches) earlier than the North.

Table 1.4
North and South Islands: population: 1858-1945

Year	North	South	NI%	SI%
1858	34,094	25,234	57.5	42.5
1861	41,641	57,330	42.1	57.9
1864	65,263	106,809	37.9	62.1
1867	79,913	134,100	37.3	62.7
1871	96,875	159,385	37.8	62.2
1874	119,934	187,451	39.0	61.0
1878	158,208	256,008	38.2	61.8
1881	193,047	296,644	39.4	60.6
1886	250,482	327,801	43.3	56.7
1891	281,455	344,913	44.9	55.1
1896	340,631	362,488	48.5	51.5
1901	390,571	381,933	50.6	49.4
1906	476,732	411,644	53.7	46.3
1911	563,729	444,477	55.9	44.1
1916	651,072	448,377	59.2	40.8
1921	741,255	477,658	60.8	39.2
1926	831,813	512,656	61.9	38.1
1936	938,939	552,545	62.9	37.1
1945	1,050,984	552,570	65.5	34.5

Fig 1.5
North and South Islands: European population resident in each: 1858-1945

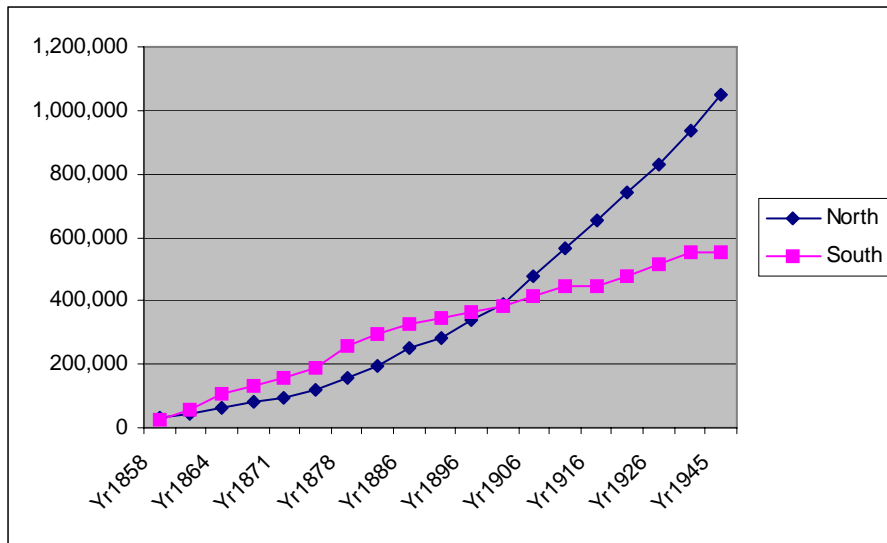
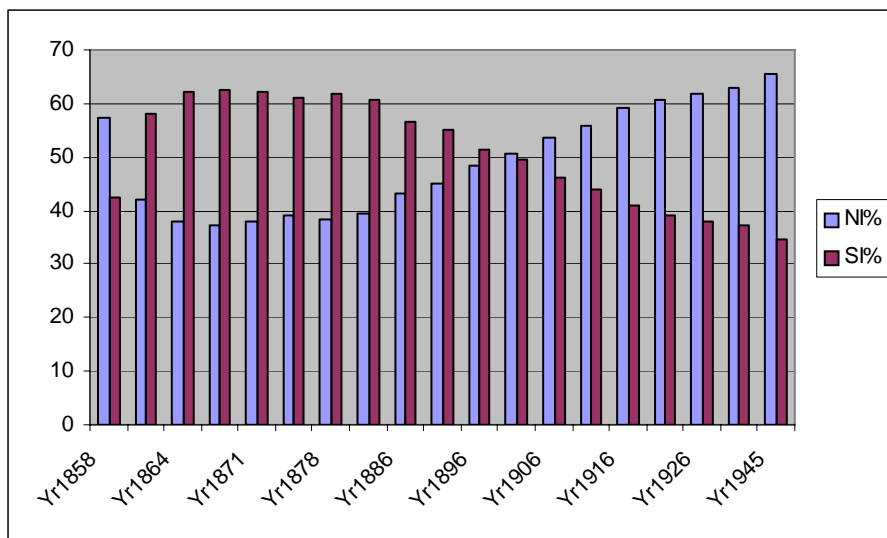


Fig 1.6
North and South Islands: percentage of European population resident in each: 1858-1945



The movement to the towns

Associated with the northward population movement is the phenomenon of urbanisation. Between 1891 and 1945, the percentage of those living in boroughs and cities⁴ increased from 40 to 60 per cent. Furthermore, the proportion of the population living in the four main centres increased from 27 to 39 per cent.⁵ Although proclaiming a healthy outdoors culture, the Australasian colonies were highly urbanised, a characteristic that was not always viewed positively, as the official report of the 1926 Census noted:

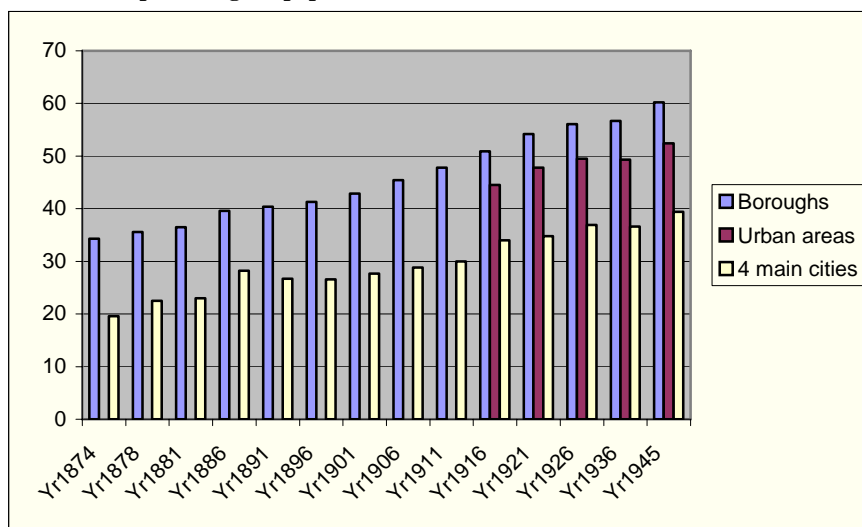
⁴ Although the use of boroughs and counties to illustrate the relationship between the urban and rural populations is somewhat naïve (as some counties contained sizeable town populations), it is useful as a tool to indicate general trends.

⁵ G.T. Bloomfield, *New Zealand: A Handbook of Historical Statistics*, Boston, Mass.: G.K. Hall, n.d., c.1977, table II.9.

The continuance of a somewhat disturbing feature is revealed by the census returns in the presence of further evidence of ‘urban drift’. The term ‘urban drift’ is used to indicate the gradual abandonment of rural life for that of the city and the growth of cities at the expense of their rural hinterland. It is a condition not peculiar to the Dominion, but experienced in practically every country in the world. In a manufacturing country the tendency is perhaps more natural, but for New Zealand, which is for the greater part a primary producing country, the indications of strong urban drift are viewed by many with alarm.⁶

It is argued that the Church was slow to respond to the needs of the cities and there is some evidence to suggest that rural areas received more adequate pastoral care than the cities. The following graph portrays the growth of boroughs and cities, defined urban areas, and the four metropolitan areas from 1874 to 1945:

Fig 1.7
Urban areas: percentage of population resident in: 1874-1945



Distribution of the Anglican population

During most of the period the Anglican Church had the nominal allegiance of 40 per cent of the population and, with one notable exception, retained a numerical advantage in all parts of the country. The exception was in the south of the South Island where, because of major Scottish immigration, the Presbyterians had secured a significant foothold in the provinces of Otago and Southland⁷ or, in Anglican terms, the Diocese of Dunedin. In these provinces Anglicans represented 20-25 per cent of the total, while in the rest of the country the proportion was about 45 per cent.

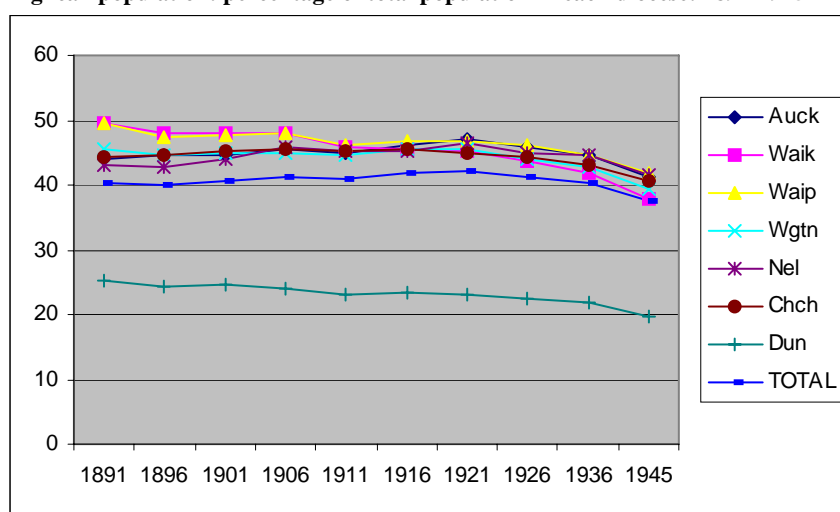
⁶ Report of the 1926 Census, p. 4.

⁷ ‘A large proportion of the population is descended from people who arrived in the first two decades of settlement, a factor which has preserved the pattern of religious adherence with remarkably little change since the gold rushes. In 1871, 46 per cent of the population of Otago and 51 per cent of Southland were Presbyterian, while in 1956 the proportions were respectively 44 and 49 per cent.’ *ENZ*, vol. 2, p.727.

Table 1.5
Anglican population: percentage of total population in each diocese: 1891-1945

DIOCESE	1891	1896	1901	1906	1911	1916	1921	1926	1936	1945
Auckland	44.1	44.7	44.7	45.6	44.9	46.1	46.9	45.9	44.5	41.2
Waikato	49.4	48.1	47.9	48.0	45.8	45.4	45.3	43.5	41.8	37.7
Waiapu	49.4	47.4	47.7	47.9	46.3	46.8	46.8	46.0	44.7	41.8
Wellington	45.5	44.7	44.9	44.9	44.6	45.7	45.4	44.0	42.8	39.4
Nelson	43.2	42.7	44.1	45.9	45.3	45.3	46.5	45.0	44.6	41.5
Christchurch	44.4	44.5	45.1	45.4	45.4	45.5	45.0	44.3	43.2	40.6
Dunedin	25.2	24.3	24.5	23.9	23.0	23.2	23.2	22.5	21.9	19.6
TOTAL	40.3	40.1	40.7	41.4	41.0	41.8	42.2	41.2	40.2	37.5

Fig 1.8
Anglican population: percentage of total population in each diocese: 1891-1945

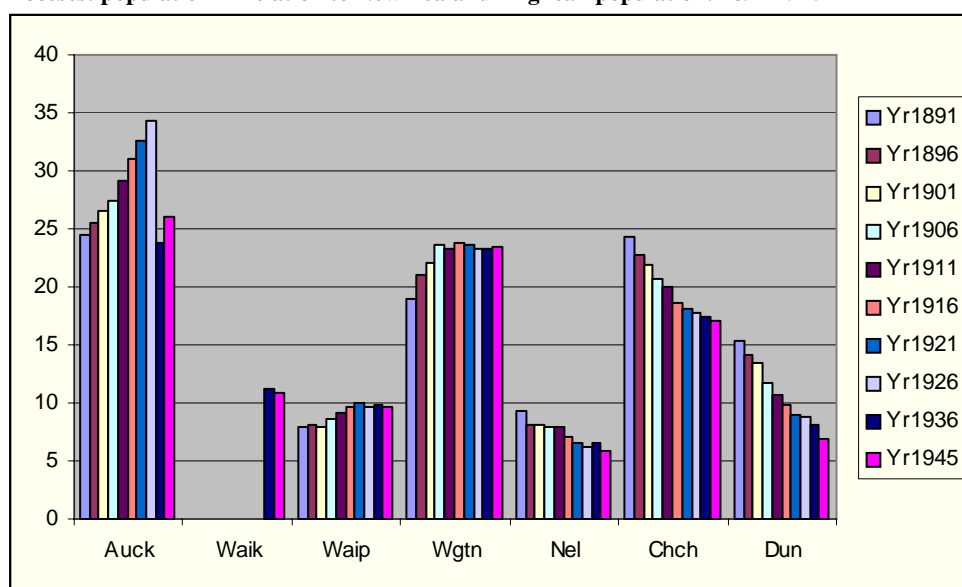


These demographic changes had an impact on the Church and had implications for the distribution of power and influence within the Church and for the delivery of ministry. The following table indicates the percentage of the national Anglican population resident in each diocese at each census between 1891 and 1945. With the steady drift to the North and the accompanying movement to the larger cities, the relative influence of the various dioceses altered. In 1891, 49 per cent of New Zealand Anglicans lived in the South Island; by 1945 this had shrunk to 30 per cent. Auckland's share of the Anglican population increased from 24 per cent in 1891 to 34 per cent before the diocese was divided in 1926. On the other hand, Christchurch, which equalled Auckland in 1891, declined to 17 per cent by the end of the period. Wellington reached a level of 23 per cent in the 1900s, at which it remained. Dunedin's share halved, Nelson's fell from 9 to 6 per cent, while Waiapu, whose growth pattern was similar to Wellington, remained at under 10 per cent. The three larger dioceses included 67 per cent of Anglicans in 1891 and 75 per cent by 1926. The advantages of size assisted them while each of the smaller dioceses faced problems at various stages.

Table 1.6
Dioceses: Anglican population in relation to New Zealand Anglican population: 1891-1945

DIOCESE	1891	1896	1901	1906	1911	1916	1921	1926	1936	1945
Auckland	18.8	19.0	18.8	18.9	19.7	20.8	21.9	23.6	23.7	26.1
Waikato	5.6	6.6	7.8	8.5	9.5	10.2	10.7	10.7	11.1	10.8
<i>Sub-total⁸</i>	24.4	25.6	26.6	27.4	29.2	31.0	32.6	34.3	34.8	36.9
Waiapu	7.9	8.2	8.0	8.6	9.1	9.7	10.0	9.7	9.8	9.6
Wellington	18.9	21.0	22.1	23.7	23.2	23.8	23.7	23.2	23.3	23.5
Nelson	9.3	8.2	8.1	8.0	7.9	7.0	6.5	6.2	6.5	5.9
Christchurch	24.3	22.8	21.8	20.7	19.9	18.6	18.1	17.8	17.4	17.1
Dunedin	15.3	14.2	13.5	11.8	10.7	9.8	9.0	8.8	8.2	7.0
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Fig 1.9
Dioceses: population in relation to New Zealand Anglican population: 1891-1945



The infrastructural requirements

Five issues had to be considered before a local church could exist: Were there enough people in the district? What form of organisation was appropriate? Was there a place of worship? Was adequate ministry available? Were there adequate financial resources to sustain ministry and maintenance?

First, church authorities had to consider if there was a sufficient population (both in terms of number and density) to justify the effort of establishing a local church. On occasions these decisions were influenced rather more by the promise of funds and land than by the needs of the community. This study relates the development of the Church to population movements and each chapter offers an analysis of demographic shifts.

⁸ The Diocese of Waikato was not formed until 1926 but, to facilitate comparison, separate figures are provided for the whole period.

The second consideration was to determine what form of church organisation was the most appropriate. That varied according to circumstances. A parish was the more firmly established unit; a parochial district was an identifiable unit but less 'established' than the parish; while the home mission district lacked many of the characteristics of settled parish life, notably the capacity to support a resident clergyman. Typically, each diocese introduced its own variations – Auckland's home mission, Christchurch's pastoral districts in the hinterland, and Waiapu's efforts to establish a 'Bush brotherhood' are examples.

The third and most visible sign of the Church's presence in the local community was the building of a church or, in the first instance, the availability of other premises. Research reveals that certain periods were more productive than others in building activity and that, as the Church became more settled, the simple wooden buildings of early colonial times were replaced by more substantial structures, sometimes of stone or brick, but frequently of the distinctive 'wooden colonial Gothic' that became characteristic of New Zealand Anglicanism in this period.

The fourth consideration was the appointment of a clergyman. The Church was frequently preoccupied with the availability of clergy and, while it was necessary to recruit men from England, there was always a recognition that 'we cannot be healthy until we man the ranks of our clergy from the homes of the Colony.'⁹

The final consideration is the provision of finance for the 'maintenance' of the clergyman and the erection and upkeep of church buildings. Thus some attention is given to the financial capabilities of the emerging Church.

The provision of ministry

At the beginning of this period, the Anglican Church had 257 clergy, 169 of whom were engaged in ministry to Europeans. By the end of the period, this number had increased to 465, 314 of them engaged in ministry to Europeans. In 1891, there were 160 parishes or similar ministry units; by 1945 there were 272 (although that figure was much lower than the peak of 295 achieved in 1926). The greatest expansion took place in the years before 1926. On the other hand, in the two decades between 1926 and 1945, the number of parishes decreased by 11 and 12 respectively. The establishment of ministry units did not follow a consistent path as the development of the dioceses varied. On the whole, the South Island dioceses had constructed their parochial machinery at an earlier stage and, after 1900, the

⁹ 'Primary Charge of the Lord Bishop of Auckland (Right Reverend Moore Richard Neligan, D.D.) delivered at the Second Session of the Seventeenth Synod of the Diocese of Auckland', 1903, p.29.

most rapid expansion took part in the North Island. The development of the parish system is portrayed in the following table which indicates the number of parish units in each diocese at five key points:

Table 1.7
Parishes: number in each diocese: 1891, 1910, 1926, 1936, 1945

Diocese	1891	1910	1926	1936	1945
Auckland ¹⁰	29	34	53	54	49
Waikato	8	16	26	27	29
Sub-total ¹¹	37	50	79	81	78
Waiapu	16	25	29	27	26
Wellington	20	46	57	54	55
Nelson	19	22	29	27	25
Christchurch	47	63	65	63	57
Dunedin ¹²	21	31	35	30	30
Total	160	237	294	282	271

Of greater significance, however, is the ratio of clergy to the Anglican population, as this indicates the responsiveness (or, perhaps, readiness) of the Church to meet the pastoral needs of its constituency. Once again, there were notable differences among the dioceses, with South Island dioceses, for example, continuing to enjoy more positive ratios (i.e. the number of clergy in relation to the population) than their northern counterparts. The dioceses differed also in the profile of their clergy in terms of country of birth, years of service, age, and theological education. Each chapter provides a detailed analysis of the composition of the clergy.

The provision of buildings¹³

There were 51 known Anglican ‘settler church’ buildings in 1860 but, by 1891, this had increased to 319. By 1910 there were 500 and, by 1926, 600. The rate at which churches were built slowed considerably towards the end of the period and by 1945 the number of church buildings was just under 700.

Two sets of statistics are required to measure the extent of church building and to indicate the geographical distribution of church buildings. The first indicates the number of new (or significantly enlarged) churches built during each period while the second indicates the number of buildings in use at the end of each period. Those relating to the period of research (1891-1945) are outlined here and given expanded treatment in Chapters 3, 4, and 5, while those for the pre-1891 period are dealt with in Chapter 2.

¹⁰ Home Mission districts are not included in the Auckland (and Waikato) totals for 1891 and 1910 unless they had a resident priest.

¹¹ For comparison separate totals are shown for Auckland and Waikato throughout although both areas were included in a single diocese until 1926.

¹² The College Districts are not included in the Dunedin totals.

¹³ Refer to Appendix 4 for detailed information relating to church buildings in the dioceses.

During the hundred years prior to 1945 there were three significant periods of church building: between the 1860s and 1880s, from 1900 to the First World War, and during a construction revival in the late 1920s. There was a trough in the 1890s, another between 1916-25, while building work was at a minimal level during the Depression and the 1939-45 war. However, the experience of the North and South Islands differed. In the South Island, building was at a peak between the 1860s and 1880s, and this was never equalled except for a burst of activity during the years 1901-10. In the North Island, on the other hand, it was not until the 1880s that building activity exceeded that in the South but, between 1891 and 1945, twice as many churches were built as in the South. This varying pattern of activity bears a close relationship to economic circumstances and to the northward population drift.

Table 1.8
Churches: number built during specified periods: 1835-1945

Period	North Island	South Island	Total
1835	19	4	23
1851-60	16	20	36
1861-70	35	54	89
1871-80	47	77	124
1881-90	60	45	105
1891-1900	50	28	78
1901-10	63	42	105
1911-20	57	17	74
1921-30	72	27	99
1931-45	49	25	74
Total	468	339	807

Fig 1.10
Churches: number built during specified periods: 1835-1945

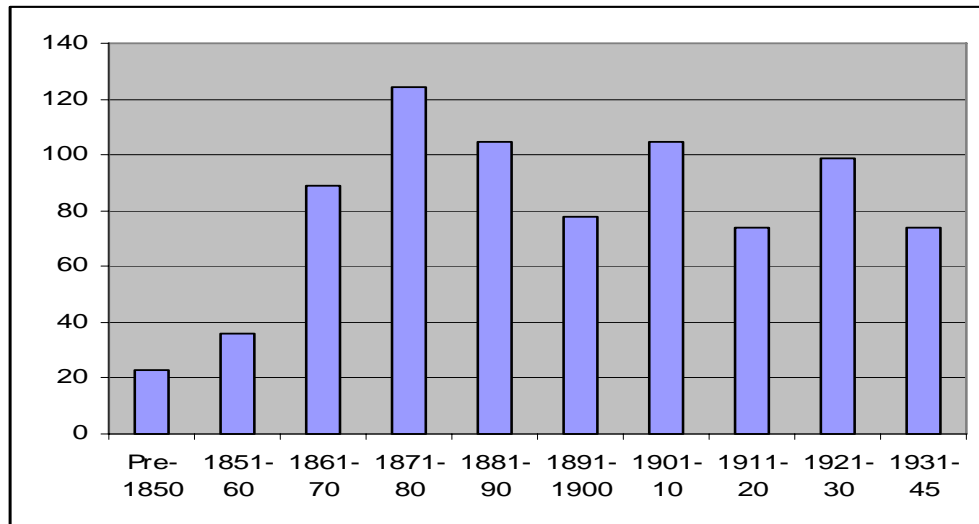
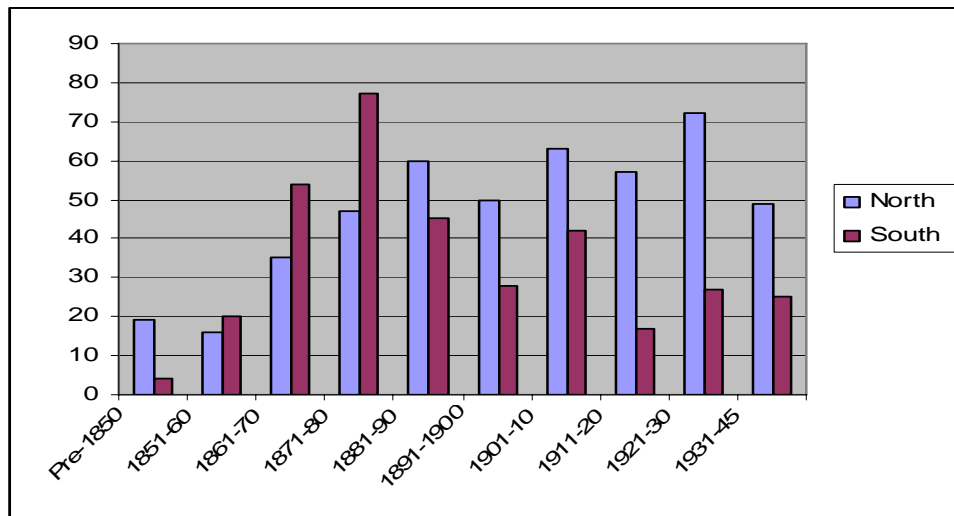


Fig 1.11
Churches: number built during specified periods: North and South Islands: 1835-1945



In 1860, there were only 51 Anglican church buildings available to the settler church but later decades saw much more adequate provision of churches. This was initially more apparent in the South Island and it was not until 1910 - ten years after the North Island's population exceeded that of the South Island - that there were more Anglican churches in the North Island than the South. It is little wonder, then, that the Bishops of Auckland and Wellington were so eager to expand the provision of ministry in their rapidly growing dioceses. In 1910, the North Island had 61 per cent of the country's Anglicans but had only 51 per cent of the churches. The steady increase in the provision of church buildings is illustrated in the following graph.

Fig. 1.12
Churches: number at specified dates: 1850-1945

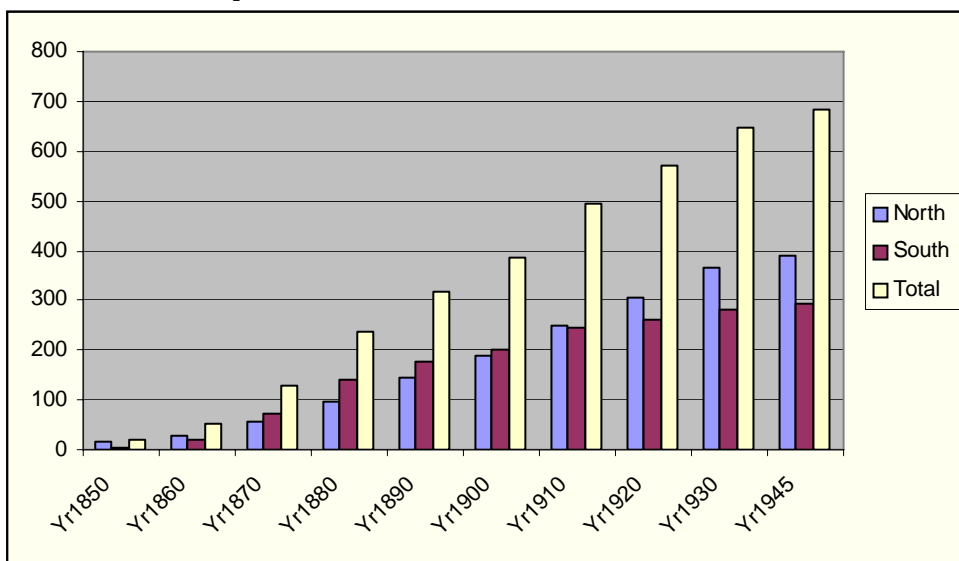


Table 1.9
Churches: number at specified dates: 1850-1945

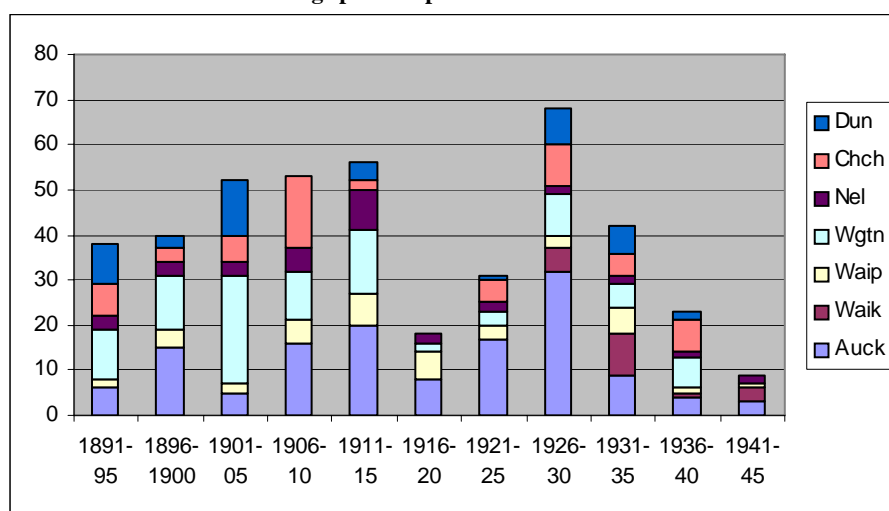
Year	North Island	South Island	Total
1850	17	4	21
1860	30	21	51
1870	57	71	128
1880	95	141	236
1890	143	176	319
1900	187	199	386
1910	251	245	496
1920	307	262	569
1930	365	282	647
1945	391	294	685

Two features can be identified. The first is that there was much more building activity in the first period (1891-1915) than in the second (1916-45). This fact would have been even more apparent had there not been a construction boom in Auckland in 1926-30. The fluctuations in building activity throughout the period are more evident when the statistics are presented in 5-year periods.

Table 1.10
Churches: number built during specified periods: 1891-1945

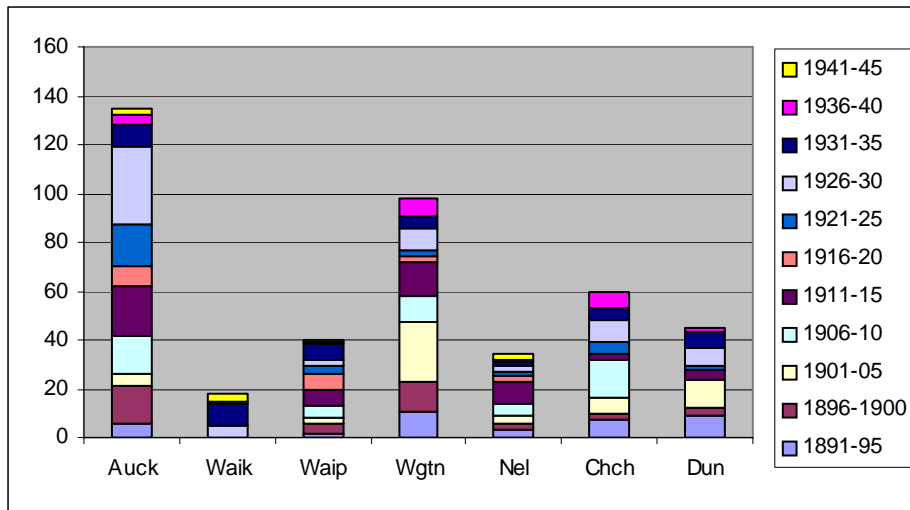
Diocese	1891-95	1896-1900	1901-05	1906-10	1911-15	1916-20	1921-25	1926-30	1931-35	1936-40	1941-45
Auckland	6	15	5	16	20	8	17	32	9	4	3
Waikato								5	9	1	3
Waiapu	2	4	2	5	7	6	3	3	6	1	1
Wellington	11	12	24	11	14	2	3	9	5	7	0
NORTH	19	31	31	32	41	16	23	49	29	13	7
Nelson	3	3	3	5	9	2	2	2	2	1	2
Christchurch	7	3	6	16	2	0	5	9	5	7	0
Dunedin	9	3	12	0	4	0	1	8	6	2	0
SOUTH	19	9	21	21	15	2	8	19	13	10	2
TOTAL	38	40	52	53	56	18	31	68	42	23	9

Fig 1.13
Churches: number built during specified periods: 1891-1945



The second feature is that most of this activity took place in the two large North Island dioceses, as is evident in the following graph.

Fig 1.14
Churches: number built during specified periods (by dioceses): 1891-1945

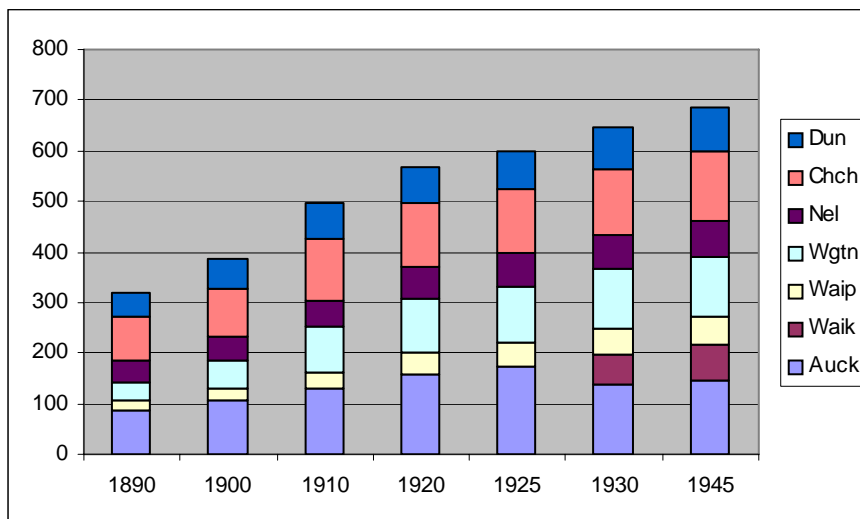


The main result of this activity was the provision of many more churches in the developing areas in the north. In 55 years, the number of churches more than doubled, the increase in the North Island being 173 per cent, compared with 67 per cent in the South Island.

Table 1.11
Churches: number at specified dates (within dioceses): 1890-1945

Diocese	1890	1900	1910	1920	1925	1930	1945
Auckland	88	105	129	156	175	136	145
Waikato						61	70
Waiapu	18	24	31	44	47	50	55
Wellington	37	58	91	107	111	118	121
NORTH	143	187	251	307	333	365	391
Nelson	41	45	54	65	67	69	70
Christchurch	88	97	121	123	125	131	137
Dunedin	47	57	70	74	75	82	87
SOUTH	176	199	225	262	267	282	294
TOTAL	319	386	496	569	600	647	685

Fig 1.15
Churches: number at specified dates: 1890-1945



An ecclesiological point of reference: Henry Venn and Roland Allen

These infrastructural issues relate to what may be termed the 'health' of the Church. Helpful insights can be drawn from the work of the missionary statesman, Henry Venn (1796-1873), secretary of the Church Missionary Society from 1841-72, whose father, John Venn¹⁴ (1759-1813), was one of the Society's founders in 1799. One of Henry Venn's claims to greatness lay in his vision for indigenous churches¹⁵ which he believed should be developed 'from the bottom upwards' rather than created by organisational fiat from above. Small groups of 'native Christians' would coalesce into native pastorates, which would be able to sustain themselves. He saw the role of the mission as the scaffolding, which would be removed in due course, leaving the indigenous Church to itself. He drew a sharp distinction between the evangelist, whose function was to preach the Gospel in 'the regions' beyond, and the pastor, whose role was to build up the 'settled Church'.¹⁶

Venn postulated that churches will not grow unless three principles are followed - allowing them to become financially self-supporting, self-governing, and self-propagating. In recent years, the principle has been adopted in China where it has been given expression in the 'Three-Self Movement'. Missiological thinking in the 1960s focused on a 'moratorium on mission' by which churches in the developing world were encouraged to refuse financial support and the use of expatriate missionaries and to develop their life in such a way that the Church would rely on the resources it had or could develop from within its own context. Henry Venn himself spoke of the 'euthanasia of mission'. Although it was formulated for 'missionary churches' in non-Western cultures, there appears to be no reason why this approach should not be applied as a test of the effectiveness of 'Western churches' such as the 'settler Church' in New Zealand.

In another context, these principles were adapted by Roland Allen (1868-1947), an SPG¹⁷ missionary in China, whose writings have been influential.¹⁸ He asked whether the aim was to plant churches or to perpetuate missions. In contrast to St Paul, Allen argued that Western missionaries had failed to give the local church the full spiritual authority it needed for its healthy development. He was equally suspicious of missions and large 'national churches' as both stifled the development of God's gifts to the local body. His charge was that

14 John Venn's father, also Henry Venn (1725-97) was a prominent figure in the Evangelical Revival.

15 Expanded in his papers *The Native Pastorate and Organisation of Native Churches*.

16 T.E. Yates, 'Anglicans in Mission', in Stephen Sykes and John Booty (eds.), *The Study of Anglicanism*, London: SPCK, 1988, pp. 434-5.

17 The Society for Propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts, the oldest Anglican missionary society, established in 1701.

18 Roland Allen, *Missionary Methods: St Paul's or Ours*, London: Lutterworth, 1912 (1968 ed.) and *The Spontaneous Expansion of the Church and the Causes which hinder it*, London: World Dominion, 1927 (4th ed., 1960).

missionaries encouraged a culture of dependency.¹⁹ Much of the inspiration for ‘total ministry’ and ‘local shared ministry’ comes from this source. Each congregation is a ‘ministering community’ sufficient in ministry within itself, and it calls its deacons and priests from among its own members.

Venn’s (and, by extension, Allen’s) three principles provide a useful tool that may be applied to a consideration of the performance of the ‘settler church’ in New Zealand during the period covered by this thesis. In particular, they help to shape questions such as the following: To what extent was it controlled from within New Zealand? To what extent was its leadership drawn from this country? To what extent were its clergy recruited, trained, and ordained in New Zealand? To what extent was its work financed from local resources? In a word, to what extent did the Anglican Church in New Zealand become a New Zealand church rather than a distant outpost of the Church of England? These questions constantly recur in this thesis.

Other questions may be added. For example, to what extent did the liturgy and spiritual life of the Church reflect the life of the society around it? However, the scope of another question - To what extent did it look beyond itself and take responsibilities for the mission of the Church in other places? – goes beyond the present exercise, although it should be noted that, from its beginnings, the Anglican Church in New Zealand had a mandate to support the Church in the islands of Melanesia, whose bishop was a member of the New Zealand bench of bishops. The New Zealand Church’s responsibilities in the South Pacific were expanded in 1925 when the Diocese of Polynesia became an associated missionary diocese of the Church of the Province of New Zealand. At the same time, the New Zealand Anglican Board of Missions was set up to coordinate support for all the overseas mission responsibilities of the Anglican Church.

The withdrawal of CMS missionaries had two outcomes. In the first place, it transferred responsibility to the dioceses for the provision of ministry among Maori. This usually took the form of a network of Maori pastorates (notably in Auckland and Waiapu and, to a lesser extent, Wellington) and the appointment of a superintendent of Maori work. The second outcome was the establishment of a New Zealand Church Missionary Association (later the New Zealand Church Missionary Society), which continues to send missionaries to other countries.

19 T.E. Yates, *op. cit.*, pp. 437-8.

The establishment of dioceses

Until Bishop Selwyn's appointment in 1841, New Zealand came under the jurisdiction of the Bishop of Australia, but the proposal for New Zealand to acquire its own bishop arose from a combination of two factors: a desire by the missionaries for episcopal leadership, and by the Church in England that due constitutional processes should be set in place for the organisation of a church operating in a non-Establishment environment. Settler concerns for 'the speedy establishment of some system of Church Government amongst us'²⁰ were to result in what amounted to a unilateral declaration of independence in the form of a Constitution drawn up in 1857 for an autonomous branch of the Church, based on a 'voluntary compact' principle. Selwyn, under Letters Patent, had been appointed Bishop of New Zealand but the Constitution redefined his mandate and expressed it in the new voluntarist principles. By this stage, a second diocese, that of Christchurch, had been established in 1856 and, following the signing of the Constitution, three new dioceses were created in Wellington, Nelson and Waiapu, although the latter was entirely a Maori missionary diocese. In 1869, the boundaries of the Diocese of Waiapu were extended to include Hawkes Bay (until then part of Wellington) and a new diocese of Dunedin was formed in the southern part of the Diocese of Christchurch. To compensate for the loss of Hawkes Bay, southern Taranaki was added to Wellington. No further changes took place until 1926 when the new Diocese of Waikato was formed from the two Auckland archdeaconries of Waikato and Taranaki.

The formation of parishes

While the 1857 Constitution acknowledged the diocese as the basic unit of church life in an episcopal church it accepted that it is in the local parish that the church member finds identity and practises worship. Accordingly, a Canon of the General Synod provided that:

Whenever any members of the church shall apply, through the Bishop, to the Synod of the Diocese, to have the District in which they reside constituted a Parish, the Diocesan Synod shall if it thinks fit, constitute such Parish accordingly, and define the boundaries thereof.

The Synod was given authority to declare the conditions under which a parish could be constituted and dioceses, in their own legislation, laid down certain conditions. Typical of these was the requirement by the Diocese of Auckland that the minimum conditions shall be 'the provision of a suitable church, a vicarage or residence for the Vicar, and a stipend of not less than £250 per annum'.²¹

²⁰ 'A Letter to the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of New Zealand from Members of the Church of England in that Colony', Bishop's Auckland, 1850, pp.3-5, in Allan K. Davidson and Peter J. Lineham, *Transplanted Christianity*, Auckland: College Communications, 1987, Document 2.20, pp. 107-8.

²¹ W.N. de L. Willis (ed.), *A Digest of Ecclesiastical Law, etc in the Diocese of Auckland*, Auckland: Diocese of Auckland, 1908, p. 263.

The Diocesan Synods were given power to withdraw the rights and privileges of a parish by declaring it to be a parochial district. In most respects the rules laid down for parishes applied also to parochial districts but there was one important exception, relating to the appointment of clergy. In essence, a parish was involved in the appointment of a clergyman; a parochial district was not. In the case of a parish, the task of selecting a clergyman and nominating him to the Bishop for 'institution to the Cure' was the responsibility of nominators chosen by the Diocesan Synod and by the vestry of the parish. In Auckland, for example, two Diocesan Nominators appointed for the term of Synod (three years) worked with three Parochial Nominators elected each year by the Parish. In the case of parochial districts, appointments were made by the Bishop, who had the opportunity to seek the advice of Diocesan Nominators.²²

The Anglican Church in context

Until 1926 a census of places of worship and church attendance was conducted at the same time as the quinquennial census.²³ The results provide useful information on the relative levels of church attendance and the provision of church buildings in New Zealand. Later chapters incorporate this information. Another useful guide is the analysis of the list of officiating ministers attached to the various religious bodies (required by the Marriage Act). In 1901, the Anglican Church had 50 per cent more officiating ministers than the two Presbyterian churches but the gap narrowed so that, by 1945, the three largest churches had virtually the same number of ministers. The number of celebrants (other than ministers of the churches listed) increased dramatically from 1936.

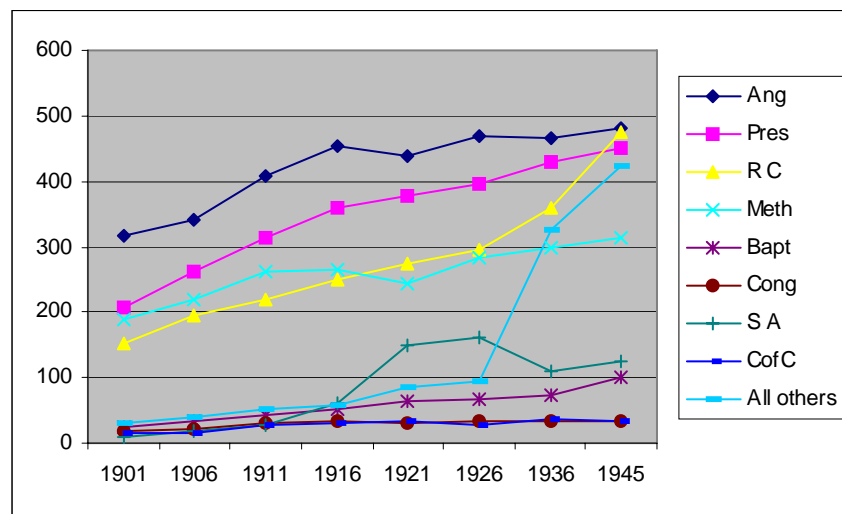
²² It took many years for the Church to develop a system that balanced the desire for lay involvement with the need for the Bishop to make decisions affecting the composition of his clergy. Purchas presents this issue well: 'Of all the problems which come before the ecclesiastical statesman, perhaps the most difficult of solution is that of "the appointment of pastors to parishes"'. The history of its treatment in New Zealand is somewhat singular. At their inception the synods showed extreme jealousy of episcopal control. A parochial system was devised which should give to the parishioners as large a voice as possible in the selection of their pastor, and to the priest so chosen as large a measure as possible of independence of his bishop. The only check upon the parochial nominators (who were elected by the Vestry) was the presence upon the Board of an equal number of diocesan nominators elected by the synod. The one person who had no voice in the matter was the bishop. Proposals were occasionally made to give him a seat upon the Board of Nominators, but it was sufficient for a northern archdeacon (in 1880) to declaim against the "cauld blanket" which the bishop's presence would cast upon the erstwhile happy gathering of laymen, to secure the abandonment of the proposal for a whole generation. But the arrangement was unnatural; and, as the feeling of distrust abated, it was found that important churches would not infrequently refrain from claiming independent status in order that they might remain as mere "parochial districts" in the bishop's hands. At length, in 1913, the Bishop of Christchurch carried through the General Synod a bill which revolutionised the whole procedure. The appointment to parishes and parochial districts alike was placed in the hands of a small diocesan Board of Nomination. This consists of the bishop himself, with one priest elected by the clergy and one layman elected by the laity. The only advantage enjoyed by a fully-formed parish is that its vestry has the privilege of selecting between three names submitted to it by the Board of Nomination, after a consultation between this board and the parish vestry. (Purchas, pp. 236-37).

²³ Hugh Jackson, 'Churchgoing in Nineteenth-Century New Zealand', in *New Zealand Journal of History*, vol. 17 no. 1 (April 1983), pp. 43-59.

Table 1.12
Officiating ministers by denomination: 1901-45

	1901	1906	1911	1916	1921	1926	1936	1945
Anglican	316	341	409	455	440	469	466	481
Presbyterian	206	263	314	359	377	396	428	450
Roman Catholic	153	196	218	251	273	296	359	475
Methodist	190	218	263	266	244	283	297	315
Baptist	24	35	42	51	64	67	72	101
Congregational	18	21	30	35	29	34	33	32
Salvation Army	10	19	27	62	148	162	109	124
Church of Christ	14	16	28	29	32	28	36	32
All others	30	39	51	59	86	94	327	422
Total	961	1148	1382	1567	1693	1929	2127	2432

Fig. 1.16
Officiating ministers by denomination: 1901-45



The census reports also relate the number of officiating ministers in each denomination to the number of adherents.²⁴ The Anglican Church had the least favourable ratio. The number of Presbyterian and Methodist adherents per minister remained remarkably constant throughout the period (Presbyterians: 856 to 837 and Methodists: 441 to 437) while the number of Roman Catholics per officiating minister improved by one-third (from 717 to 486). The Anglican ratio declined considerably so that, by 1945, the average Anglican officiating minister had responsibility for one-third more adherents than in 1901.

Table 1.13
Adherents per officiating minister by denominations: 1901-45

Denomination	1901	1906	1911	1916	1921	1926	1936	1945
Anglican	993	1075	1006	1009	1170	1181	1289	1319
Presbyterian	856	775	747	726	795	835	859	837
Roman Catholic	717	647	644	604	601	586	544	486
Methodist	441	511	451	398	460	428	407	437
Baptist	667	507	477	409	311	328	343	272
Congregational	372	364	285	234	275	214	218	200
Salvation Army	799	441	359	161	78	76	116	107
Church of Christ	436	441	328	318	270	285	311	355

²⁴ Such information was not provided on an official basis after 1936. A calculation, based on census population (including Maori) has been made for 1945. The Maori population is included because the list of officiating ministers presumably includes Maori clergy. The difference is significant only in respect of the Anglican Church. If Maori Anglicans are included the figure is 1319; if they are not included the figure is 1251.

The official statistics also indicate the percentage of marriages that took place in the churches of the various denominations or in registry offices. Between 75 and 80 per cent of them were conducted by the four main denominations. The percentage of marriages performed in Presbyterian and Roman Catholic churches remained remarkably constant while the Methodist percentage gradually fell. On the other hand, marriages in Anglican churches gradually rose from 22 to 28 per cent, suggesting that even though the number of clergy did not keep pace with the rising population, Anglican churches became increasingly popular as wedding venues. Interestingly, Presbyterian venues were more popular between 1891 and 1911 but, during the years 1916 to 1945, the Anglican and Presbyterian percentages were remarkably similar. Except in 1916 (during the war) and in 1931 (at the height of the depression), the percentage of registry office marriages declined.

Fig 1.17
Adherents per officiating minister by denominations: 1891-1945

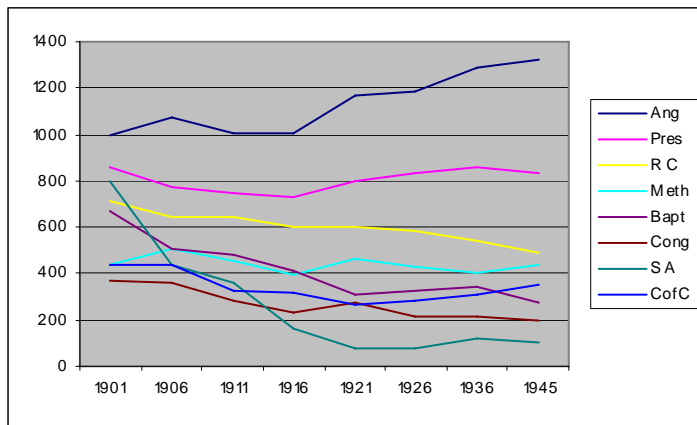
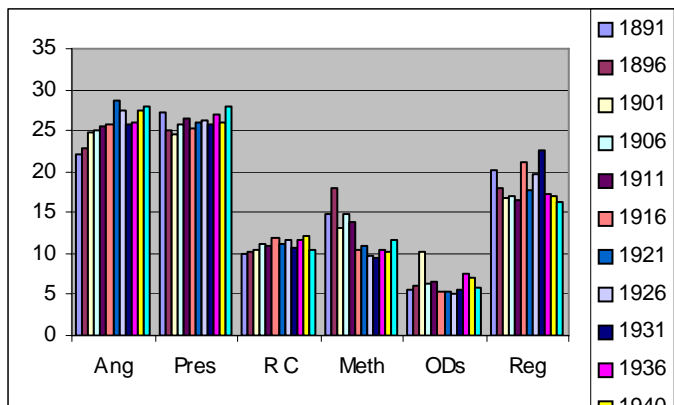


Table 1.14
Marriages: percentage conducted in various denominations, etc: 1891-1945

	1891	1896	1901	1906	1911	1916	1921	1926	1931	1936	1940	1945
Anglican	22.18	22.86	24.91	24.93	25.60	25.73	28.58	27.53	25.82	26.10	27.45	27.88
Presbyterian	27.23	25.01	24.48	25.75	26.54	25.36	26.04	26.31	25.71	26.94	26.10	27.94
Rom Cath	10.07	10.26	10.53	11.12	10.86	12.02	11.30	11.68	10.73	11.65	12.23	10.35
Methodist	14.72	17.92	13.19	14.94	13.83	10.47	10.97	9.68	9.59	10.55	10.17	11.58
Other dens	5.67	6.05	10.20	6.30	6.54	5.37	5.41	5.07	5.53	7.61	7.04	5.88
Registry	20.13	17.90	16.69	16.96	16.63	21.05	17.74	19.73	22.62	17.15	17.01	16.37

Fig. 1.18
Marriages: percentage conducted in various denominations, etc: 1891-1945



Chapter 2

From the Eucalyptus to the Macrocarpa - up to 1891

The difficulties of the ministerial office are tenfold greater in a Colony than in the mother country¹

The settler church and Te Hahi Mihinare

When Samuel Marsden proclaimed the Gospel in 1814, he launched the missionary movement among Maori. From this emerged Te Hahi Mihinare, the 'missionary church', the Church of the missionaries and Maori. This was virtually the sole expression of the Church until another element was introduced in 1840. As European settlers arrived, so did the 'settler church', and congregations were soon established in Wellington, Auckland, Nelson and, a little later, in soldier settlements around Auckland. The establishment in 1850 of an organised settlement in Canterbury with a strong Anglican ethos increased the momentum. These developments were part of a demographic revolution. In 1840, 2000 Pakeha were outnumbered by 80,000 Maori, but by 1858, the Pakeha population had increased to 60,000. Three years later it had reached 100,000, by which stage the Maori population had declined to around 60,000.

In 1857, settler and missionary elements in the Anglican Church signed a constitution by which a New Zealand branch of the United Church of England and Ireland was established. Some Maori later viewed this as a takeover by settler interests in the same way as the Treaty of Waitangi was seen as a fraud. Other Maori saw the Treaty as a document that had been sidelined and its provisions ignored. In the Church, there was a growing concern that settler Pakeha interests had dominated the Maori Church and that a concern for unity had overlooked the concern for respect for the various cultural elements in the Church. Many of these concerns have been addressed in recent years and, in the 1992 revision of the constitution, new structures were put in place by which Maori, Pakeha and Polynesian streams co-exist as equal partners in a Three-Tikanga Church.²

This chapter surveys the growth of the 'settler church' during its first fifty years. It is a story of uneven development, both chronologically and geographically, as it struggled with demographic realities, and with its identity. By 1891, this church had grown in numbers (to about 250,000 out of a European population of over 600,000) although it had not travelled far

¹ *Church in the Colonies, No. XX. New Zealand, Part V. 'A Journal of the Bishop's Visitation Tour through His Diocese, including a Visit to the Chatham Islands, in the Year 1848'*. London: The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, 1851. Project Canterbury <http://Anglican.history.org.New Zealand/spg20.html>, accessed 9 March 2006.

² Bi-cultural Commission of the Anglican Church on the Treaty of Waitangi, *Te Ripōata a te Komihana mo te Kaupapa Tikanga Rua mo te Tiriti o Waitangi: The Report of the Bi-cultural Commission of the Anglican Church on the Treaty of Waitangi*, Rotorua: Provincial Secretary of the Church of the Province of New Zealand, 1986.

along the path towards national identity. Anglicans, like New Zealanders generally, saw themselves as British people seeking a better life in a new country, but the old country was Home, and their church was the Church of England. In 1914, Purchas, without explanation, used the title 'The English Church in New Zealand' for his national history of the Church.³ The Church mirrored the wider community. Settler Anglicanism did not confront the state. The Church, a bulwark of traditional values, sought to build a better people rather than create a radical new society.

It had no grand plan for the evangelisation of European New Zealanders but simply responded to population shifts as it expanded the parish network. Often it lagged behind, disadvantaged by shortages of manpower and money, but there was a determination to move forward by building new churches, repaying debts, paying adequate stipends, attracting clergy from overseas and gradually building up a local clergy. There was usually a high degree of local initiative as this account of the beginnings of Anglican church life in Gore⁴ indicates:

On May 4, 1875, Bishop Nevill, while completing his visitation of the southern and western districts of Otago and Southland, left Riverton with a view to exploring the Mataura River valley from Wyndham to Fortrose which, at that time, was entirely destitute of any church organisation. He thus describes the journey:

The coach then stayed at the newly-established Clinton Hotel instead of at Popotunoa Gorge as before, and, as the railway works were, at that time, in progress, the hotel was crowded with navvies. I shared a small room with Mr McCaughan, afterwards well known in Invercargill and on the Waimea Plains, who, although a Romanist, offered me £20 per annum towards the stipend of an Anglican Priest for the whole of the Mataura River Valley.

The first entry in the minute-book of the church reads:

'Inaugurated by the desire of the Right Reverend Nevill in a letter to S.D. Powdrell, Esquire, dated November 21, 1879, requesting the names of individuals who would take an interest in the matter and organise a Church Committee.'

A public meeting was held in Green's Hall on January 11, 1879, Mr Powdrell being voted to the chair. Mr Thomas Green stated that, two years before, concerts had been held for church funds, and the proceeds had been invested in goods for a bazaar to provide further funds.

By 1880, the Bishop had taken the opportunity to consider various options including a plan to combine Gore with Tapanui and thus share the costs of a clergyman. This proved to be impractical and Bishop Nevill then advocated the formation of a missionary charge including the districts of Gore, Fortrose and places in between. The various steps then taken indicate some of the issues that had to be dealt with in the formation of a colonial parish:

He [Nevill] urged that the first duty should be to build a church; they would then find the clergyman's stipend an easier matter than if both had to be provided together; he understood

3 H.T. Purchas, *The English Church in New Zealand*, Christchurch: Simpson and Williams, 1914.

4 L.H. Greenfield, *Centennial Holy Trinity Church, Gore, 1881-1981*, Gore: Holy Trinity Church, 1981, p. 4. (The section of this book dealing with the period 1880-1930 was reprinted from the 50th Jubilee booklet printed in 1930.)

that sections had been purchased for a site. For the stipend, if they worked in with Tapanui, £100 per annum would be required as Gore's contribution; if they formed a mission district, £250 per annum and a free house would be necessary; unfortunately, he had no funds available to help, but he was willing to licence a Lay Reader immediately if his services were required.

Eventually, a church was built for £268 10s and opened in 1881. 'This was the first church of any denomination in Gore and the first bell to ring was on October 29, 1881.'

The stages of church life in colonial New Zealand

These were years of prosperity and hardship, of major shifts of population, and changing demographics of gender, place of birth and age. Fifty years on, it was essentially a country with four small cities, a number of towns and villages and an economy that depended overwhelmingly on the products of the farm. Nevertheless, significant political, economic and social changes were about to take place and, in a real sense, modern New Zealand was about to emerge. The Church moved through the 'eucalyptus' and 'pine tree' periods into the 'macrocarpa' stage of institutional life.⁵ The symbols were a handsome little church, a stipendiary priest living in his vicarage, supported by a loyal body of lay folk and, perhaps, some sense that the local church was part of the wider church of the diocese. These symbols were an important part of the English religious tradition, as William Cobbett observed:

When, from the top of any high hill, one looks round the country, and sees the multitude of regularly distributed spires, one not only ceases to wonder that order and religion are maintained, but one is astonished that any such thing as disaffection or irreligion should prevail.⁶

European population

There were 60,000 Europeans in New Zealand in 1858, of whom 18,000 lived in Auckland Province, 12,000 in Wellington, 9000 in each of Nelson and Canterbury, and 6000 in Otago while Taranaki and Hawkes Bay, together, provided another 4000. Over the next thirty years, the population increased ten-fold, although the rate of increase was uneven. It more than doubled during the Gold Rush (between 1861 and 1867), and nearly doubled again during the 1870s, stimulated by organised immigration. This changed when wool prices fell in 1877, leading to the 'Long Depression', which lasted for seventeen years and led to 'unemployment, poverty, the exploitation of women workers, ragged children in the streets, threadbare men on the tramp, [and] damp dark cottages in mean alleys'.⁷ The annual rate of increase dropped from 16 per cent in the 1860s to 9 per cent in the 1870s and less than three per cent in the 1880s. In some years more people left the country than arrived.

⁵ The relevant passage has been reproduced in this thesis, following the Preface.

⁶ William Cobbett, in 1802, in 'Letter to Windham', cited by Geoffrey Partington, *The Australian Nation: Its British and Irish Roots*, Melbourne: Australian Scholarly Publishing, 1994, p. 28.

⁷ Raewyn Dalziel, cited by Michael King, *The Penguin History of New Zealand*, Auckland: Penguin, 203, p.235.

Table 2.1
Non-Maori population: 1858-91

Census Year	Non-Maori Population	Inter-censal Increase	% increase	% increase p.a.
1858	59,413			
1861	99,021	39,068	65.8	21.9
1864	172,158	73,137	73.9	24.6
1867	218,668	46,510	27.0	9.0
1871	256,393	37,725	17.2	4.3
1874	299,514	43,121	16.8	5.6
1878	414,412	114,898	38.4	9.6
1881	489,933	75,521	18.2	6.1
1886	578,482	88,549	18.1	3.6
1891	626,658	48,176	8.3	1.7

Expressed in decades:				
1861-71		157,272	158.8	15.9
1871-81		233,540	91.1	9.1
1881-91		136,725	27.9	2.8

The end of a frontier society

The 1890s marked the end of a frontier society. Such societies typically exhibit a strong gender imbalance, a very young age profile, an economy based on the extraction of natural resources, and are predominantly rural. These characteristics were true of New Zealand prior to the 1890s. Each had a bearing on the shape of the Church and its capacity to serve its constituency.

At the height of the gold rush, for every 62 males there were only 38 females; but the trend was being arrested as by 1891 the ratio stood at 53:47. This imbalance was even more pronounced in the adult population. In 1871 there were twice as many men as women over the age of 20,⁸ thousands of men having no prospect of settled family life and destined to live in what Miles Fairburn terms an ‘atomised society’.⁹ Many moved into camps in the backblocks where, it is claimed, a rich male culture developed. The Government sought to redress the imbalance by offering free passages to British single women. The transition was rapid: in 1878, among adults there were 62 men to 38 women; by 1891, there were 56 men to 44 women. By then, of those aged over 20, 58 per cent of men and 77 per cent of women were married.

⁸ King, op. cit., p.229.

⁹ Miles Fairburn, *The Ideal Society and its Enemies: The Foundations of Modern New Zealand Society 1850-1900*, Auckland: Auckland University Press, 1989.

Table 2.2
Gender: male-female ratio: 1858-91

Year	Male	Female
1858	56.7	43.3
1861	61.7	38.3
1864	61.9	38.1
1867	60.3	39.7
1871	58.6	41.4
1874	57.1	42.9
1878	55.7	44.3
1881	55.0	45.0
1886	54.0	46.0
1891	53.1	46.9

In 1886, native-born Europeans outnumbered immigrants for the first time. Out of a European population of 578,840, over 300,000 had been born in the colony.¹⁰ However, to view this as turning-point in national identity is to claim too much, as there were very few adult native-born Europeans. Although by 1896, 63 per cent of the population was New Zealand-born, 75 per cent of them were under twenty-one. There were only 111,628 New Zealand-born adults.

Other factors quickly changed the shape of the colony. The discovery of gold, the easy availability of land, and freedom from hostilities had acted to the South Island's advantage. In 1874 it was obvious that both population and economic activity were concentrated in the east and south of the South Island. Dunedin displaced Auckland as the largest urban centre, and its port was the busiest in the colony. 'This was a direct result of the scale and duration of the Central Otago gold rushes. Dunedin's corporate vitality was shown in the establishment of both a university (in 1869) and a number of major companies.'¹¹

In 1858, the population ratio was North 58: South 42; in 1861, the exact reverse. This dominance peaked in 1867 and then eroded so that by 1900 the North Island had overtaken the South. However, even in 1891, Otago's population was larger than Auckland's. 'The rapid growth and subsequent gradual decline of the proportion of population in the South Island is one of the important elements of the historical geography of New Zealand.'¹² These trends are evident in the following table which indicates the geographic distribution of the non-Maori population at each census between 1858 and 1891:

¹⁰ Keith Sinclair, *A Destiny Apart*, Wellington: Allen & Unwin in association with Port Nicholson Press, 1986, p. 31.

¹¹ *New Zealand Historical Atlas*, plate 53a.

¹² Bloomfield, *New Zealand: A Handbook of Historical Statistics*, Boston, Mass., G.K. Hall, n.d. c.1977, p.33.

Table 2.3
North and South Islands: population: 1858-91

Year	North	South	Total	% North	% South
1858	34,094	25,234	59,328	57.5	42.5
1861	41,641	57,330	98,971	42.1	57.9
1864	65,263	106,809	172,072	37.9	62.1
1867	79,913	134,100	214,013	37.3	62.7
1871	96,875	159,385	256,260	37.8	62.2
1874	119,934	187,451	307,385	39.0	61.0
1878	158,208	256,008	414,216	38.2	61.8
1881	193,047	296,644	489,691	39.4	60.6
1886	250,482	327,801	578,283	43.3	56.7
1891	281,455	344,913	626,368	44.9	55.1

Fig 2.1
North and South Islands: population: 1858-91

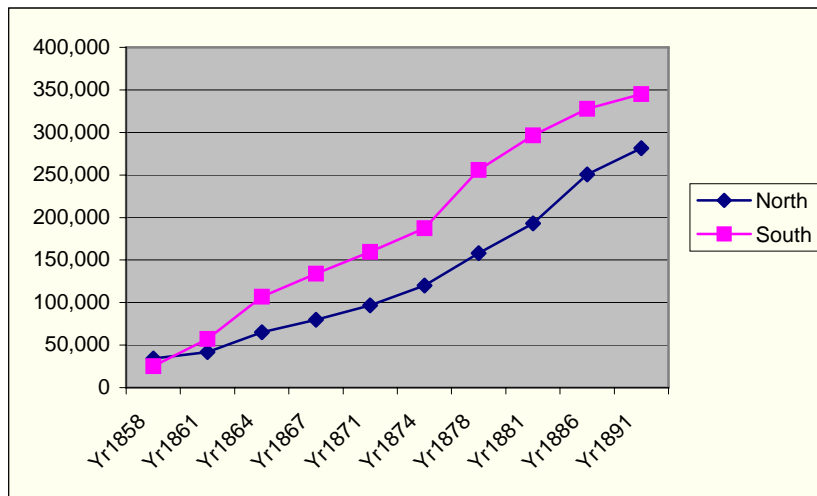
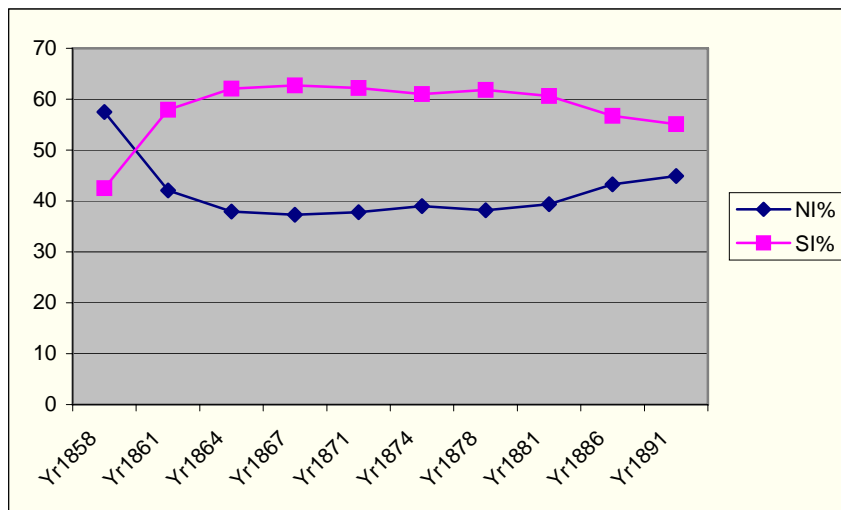


Fig 2.2
North and South Islands: percentage of population: 1858-91



The uneven growth of the provinces is apparent in the following table:

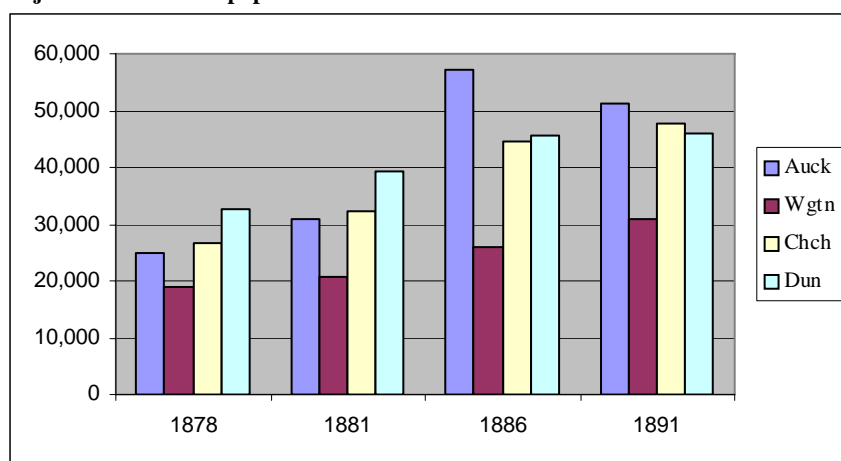
Table 2.4
Provinces: population: 1858-91

Census	Auck	Tara	HBay	Wgtn	Marl	Nel	West	Cant	Otago
1858	18,177	2,650	1,514	11,753		9,272		8,967	6,995
1861	24,420	2,044	2,611	12,566	2,299	9,952		16,040	29,039
1864	42,132	4,374	3,770	14,987	5,519	11,910		32,276	57,104
1867	48,321	4,359	5,283	21,950	4,371	23,714	15,533	38,333	56,520
1871	62,335	4,480	6,059	24,001	5,235	22,501	15,357	46,801	69,491
1874	67,451	5,465	9,228	29,790	6,145	22,558	14,860	58,775	85,113
1878	82,661	9,463	15,015	51,069	7,557	25,128	16,932	91,922	114,469
1881	99,451	14,858	17,367	61,371	9,300	26,075	15,010	112,182	134,077
1886	130,379	17,999	24,568	77,536	11,113	30,203	15,931	121,400	149,154
1891	133,159	22,065	28,506	97,725	12,767	34,770	15,887	128,392	153,097

New Zealand before 1891 was overwhelmingly rural and small-town. Admittedly, the rural-urban distinction was not a sharp one. The ‘urban’ population was simply defined as those living in boroughs, and the ‘rural’ population as those living in the counties. This ignores the fact that some counties included urban settlements, but it does offer some guide. In 1878, 36 per cent of the population lived in boroughs; by 1891, 40 per cent did so. The proportion living in the four main urban areas increased from 22 per cent to 27 per cent, and noticeable trends were emerging. By 1886, Auckland had overtaken Dunedin although it suffered a major down-turn and loss of population between 1886 and 1891.¹³

By 1891, Christchurch had pushed Dunedin into third place. Auckland grew by 107 per cent in this period; Dunedin by only 40 per cent. Christchurch and Wellington grew by 80 per cent and 64 per cent respectively. There was a sizeable gap between these cities and the next tier of towns.¹⁴

Fig 2.3
Major urban centres: population: 1878-91



¹³ ‘Whole streets, reminisced E. Earle Vaile, had not a soul in them. Workmen’s cottages handy to Queen Street brought 2/6 per week, further out, e.g. Ponsonby, were let free; a fairly good home in Grafton Road would not make more than £22.’ *New Zealand Historical Atlas*, plate 57.

¹⁴ In 1891, the largest boroughs were Napier (8341), Nelson (6626), Wanganui (5011), Invercargill (4950), Palmerston North (4303), Timaru (3668), and New Plymouth (3350).

Table 2.5
Major urban centres: population: 1878-91

City and suburbs	1878	1881	1886	1891
Auckland	24,772	30,952	57,048	51,287
Wellington	18,953	20,563	25,945	31,021
Christchurch	26,643	32,216	44,688	47,846
Dunedin	32,792	39,225	45,518	45,869

Gold had been the catalyst for growth in the South while in the North the wars had been a disincentive to development, although Auckland, as the military supply centre, prospered. Wool was the mainstay of the rural economy and this was most evident in provinces like Canterbury and Hawkes Bay. However, two significant events in 1882 were to have a profound influence on the rural economy - the first shipment of frozen meat and the opening of the first dairy factory. Wool would no longer be the only source of farm income. Many parts of New Zealand benefited from the demand for beef and lamb and, especially in Taranaki and, later, in the Waikato, dairy farming changed the local economy. Belich, as part of his 'recolonisation' argument, argues that 1882 should be New Zealand's best known date:

... the Dunedin in 1882 made the first-ever passage from New Zealand to Britain carrying a refrigerated cargo of 5,000 dead sheep and a little butter. The subsequent rise of refrigerated exports and the associated creation of sheep-meat and dairying export industries, is indeed one of the most important of all New Zealand stories. Meat, cheese and butter have their differences, but each is a source of protein, and together they constituted the great New Zealand protein industry. In 1881, New Zealand shipped no frozen meat, cheese or butter to Britain or anywhere else. By 1901, it exported over 100,000 tons of meat and dairy products. By 1921, the figure was 340,000 tons, by 1941, 500,000 tonnes. Wool remained important, at about a quarter of exports by value.¹⁵

The settler church

In 1835, the first settler church had opened at Russell with the objective of helping to bring civilisation to this 'hell-hole of the South Pacific', but it was only when the Treaty of Waitangi sanctioned European settlement (by which time the first emigrant ships were on the way) that Pakeha began to arrive in significant numbers, and the need arose for clergy to minister to them.

The first Anglican clergyman to minister to settlers, J.F. Churton,¹⁶ arrived in Wellington on the New Zealand Company ship, *Bolton*, in April 1840 but his stay was a short one as he soon

¹⁵ James Belich, *Paradise Reforged: A History of the New Zealanders from the 1880s to the year 2000*, Auckland: Penguin, 2001, p.53.

¹⁶ John Frederick Churton (1798-1853), Downing College, Cambridge, 1829-30, LLB Cambridge. Ordained deacon and priest for the Diocese of Ely, and served a curacy before his appointment as minister of Quebec chapel, Marylebone (1830-1831) and perpetual curate in the Diocese of St Asaph (1832-40). New Zealand Company Chaplain on the 'Bolton' arriving Port Nicholson on 20 April 1840. Held services on Petone beach and until December 1840 was stationed at Britannia (Petone) but then moved to Auckland, appointed Colonial Chaplain 10 January 1841 and as first incumbent of St Paul's, Auckland in April 1841. On 19 July 1842 was licensed as minister of the township of Auckland and in the same year as Chaplain to the Governor of New Zealand. Had ten children, one of whom was married to Charles Heaphy, and another to Archdeacon Benjamin Thornton Dudley.

moved to Auckland, becoming Colonial Chaplain in January 1841 and first incumbent at St Paul's. He was not the first minister to arrive in the colony to work among settlers, as the Reverend John Macfarlane of the established Church of Scotland had arrived in Wellington two months earlier.¹⁷ Churton's ministry in Auckland lasted considerably longer and he remained at St Paul's until his death in 1853. A difficult man, he was frequently at loggerheads with Selwyn.¹⁸

The appointment of a bishop in 1841 came as the result of two factors: a desire by the missionaries for episcopal leadership, and by the Church in England for due constitutional processes to be set in place so that the Church might be properly organised in a non-Establishment environment. In 1850, settler members of the Church in New Zealand demanded 'the speedy establishment of some system of Church Government amongst us'¹⁹ so that proper arrangements could be made for the formation of new dioceses, appointment of bishops, and for a system that did not depend on decisions made in London. Under the 1857 Constitution, a Church, led by Selwyn, was established based on the principle of a 'voluntary compact'. The boundaries of the old Diocese of New Zealand (renamed 'Auckland' after Selwyn's departure) were considerably reduced by the creation of new dioceses in Wellington, Nelson and Waiapu and also Melanesia. The Diocese of Christchurch, whose first bishop (appointed under Letters Patent) had arrived a year earlier, was also recognised.

Some of the new dioceses had a shaky start as their bishops struggled to gain acceptance, but stability and continuity were reinforced by several long episcopates. In four dioceses, changes of leadership took place in the early 1890s, offering another reason for the choice of 1891 as the starting point for this study of the development of the modern New Zealand Church.

THE ANGLICAN CHURCH IN 1860

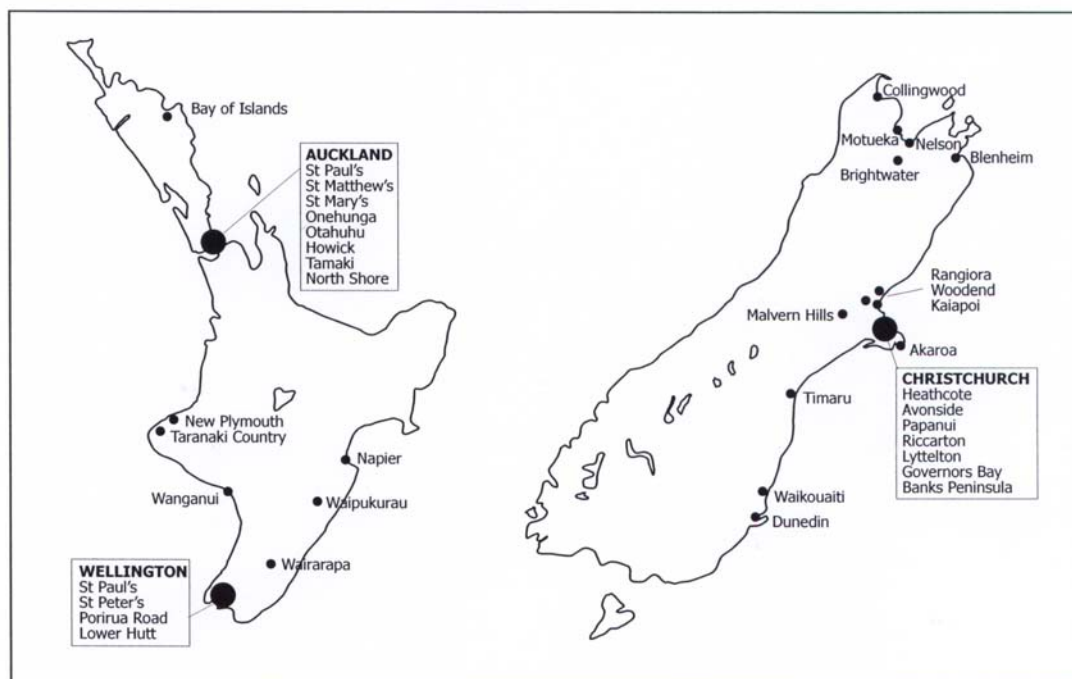
In 1860, three years after the signing of the Constitution, the profile of the settler church was remarkably low. There were only 40 parishes in the colony, 16 in Christchurch, 11 in Auckland, eight in Wellington, and five in Nelson.

17 Dennis McEldowney (ed.), *Presbyterians in Aotearoa, 1840-1990*, Wellington: Presbyterian Church of New Zealand, 1990, pp.21-4.

18 Alison Drummond (ed.), *The Auckland Journals of Vicesimus Lush, 1850-63*, Christchurch: Pegasus Press, 1971, p.126.

19 'A Letter to the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of New Zealand from Members of the Church of England in that Colony', *Bishop's Auckland*, 1850, pp.3-5, in Allan K. Davidson and Peter J. Lineham, *Transplanted Christianity*, Auckland: College Communications, 1987, Document 2.20, pp. 107-8.

Map 2.1
Anglican Church in New Zealand: Parishes 1860



Diocese of Auckland

In Auckland, St Paul's Church functioned as a parish church, the garrison church for Fort Britomart, and as Selwyn's pro-cathedral. Growth of the town had then led to the establishment of St Matthew's in 1853 and St Mary's, Parnell, in 1860. The arrival of Fencible soldiers in the 1840s saw the appointment of clergy to the soldier settlements at Onehunga, Otahuhu-Panmure, and Howick. The Tamaki parish included St John's College, which provided ministry to churches built at Remuera and Epsom where there were no resident clergy. There was one parish on the North Shore, and another in the Bay of Islands. Remote Taranaki was included in the Diocese and there were two clergymen there. The young William Bolland began work in New Plymouth in 1843 but died from typhoid fever in 1847. He was followed by Henry Govett who was to remain in this position for fifty years (1848-98). Another priest, Henry Handley Brown ('Parson Brown'), based at Omata, had pastoral responsibility for the country areas. There were no clergy in the Waikato.

Diocese of Wellington

There were only two town parishes in Wellington: St Paul's, Thorndon (the pro-cathedral) and St Peter's, Te Aro. They initially shared a priest²⁰ who displayed refreshing adaptability by ordering the Sunday observance in such a way that both churches enjoyed regular worship.

²⁰ Robert Cole, clergyman in Wellington from 1842 to 1853, had by far the longest incumbency in the first thirty years of St Paul's parish. Most of the eight other clergy between 1840 and 1871 stayed for only two or three years.

This bemused important visitors like Charlotte Godley who, during a visit to Wellington in 1850, noted that:

At 9 a.m. he took a service at St Peter's for the soldiers followed by one at 10 for the settlers. He then went to St Paul's and took a service at 11.45. In the afternoon he rode to the Porirua for a service then back to St Peter's for evensong at 6.30. In order to work all these services into the day he had to 'mutilate' the morning ones by taking morning prayer without the Litany at 10 at one church, while at 11.45 at the other church there was the Litany and the communion service. A different sermon was preached at each. Only those who attended both services, as a few did, got the full service, as well as two full sermons. The following week the order was reversed.²¹

Henry Sewell added:

There is another Church [St Peter's] at the other end of the Town. It seems that between the two the Service is made up complete, half at one and half at the other but not completely at either. How is this? One suggestion we heard was that there were not enough Church goers to make congregations for both Churches. Not 200 Church goers in a population of 3000 people! and yet Canterbury is taunted. Comparing Canterbury with Wellington in this respect it is refreshing to think of our own Settlement and one is perfectly satisfied with the wisdom of its scheme.²²

Those living beyond the town were served by parishes in Lower Hutt and Porirua Road (the area between Karori, Johnsonville and Porirua). Further afield, the only resident clergymen were in Wanganui and the Wairarapa, and also at Napier and Waipukurau (which, until 1869, formed part of the diocese).

Diocese of Nelson

Nelson, another New Zealand Company foundation, had five parishes – in Nelson, Motueka, Brightwater, Blenheim and Collingwood.

Diocese of Christchurch

The most significant progress had taken place in the Christchurch Diocese (which also included Otago and Southland until 1869). It was only ten years since the first settlers had arrived and the total population of the province was only 16,000.²³ However, the diocese had much to show. In Christchurch itself, St Michael's served as the parish church for 'Christchurch with Middle Heathcote', and also as the pro-cathedral. There were parishes in the villages around Christchurch – Heathcote, Avonside, Papanui and Riccarton – and on

21 Margaret Alington, *High Point: St Mary's Church, Karori, Wellington 1866-1991*, Wellington: Parish of St Mary, Karori and The Karori Historical Society (Inc.), 1998, p. 14.

22 W.D. McIntyre (ed.), 'The Journal of Henry Sewell 1853-7', Christchurch, 1980, I. p.205. Entry for 14 March 1853, cited by Allan Davidson and Peter Lineham, *Transplanted Christianity*, Auckland: College Communications, 1987, p.110, document 2.22.

23 1874 Census report, Table VI: Population – summary at successive census periods, p.3, indicates a population of 8967 at the 1858 Census. Stephen Parr, *Canterbury Pilgrimage*, Christchurch: Centennial Committee of the Diocese of Christchurch, 1951, pp.40-41, notes that in 1857, Christchurch town had 953 people. Nearby villages had smaller populations: Papanui 692, Riccarton 404, Avon and Heathcote 541, Lyttelton 770. The only other centres of any size were Kaiapoi-Rangiora 650, Akaroa 608, Lincoln 438, Sumner 236. 'There were 800 farmers up and down the plains and foothills'.

Banks Peninsula at Lyttelton, Akaroa, Banks Peninsula and Governors Bay. To the north there were clergy at Kaiapoi, Woodend and Rangiora while, to the south, Timaru, established in 1860, served the whole of South Canterbury. A priest based at Malvern Hills station served the area between the Waimakariri and Rakaia rivers, while, in Otago, parishes had been established in Dunedin and Waikouaiti.

THE PERIOD FROM 1860 TO 1891

Diocese of Auckland

The three inner suburban parishes of St Mark's, Remuera; All Saints, Ponsonby; and Holy Sepulchre were established in the 1860s, the latter extending as far as Helensville. No further expansion took place in Auckland until the 1880s when growth to the west of the city led to the establishment of three parishes: Epiphany (Newton), St Thomas' (Freemans Bay); and St Luke's (Mt Albert). As farming areas close to the city became suburbs, new parishes were formed at Ellerslie-Epsom and Mt Eden, while on the North Shore a second parish was added at Northcote.

The fragmented nature of European settlement meant that it was difficult to provide permanent ministry in the north and so resident clergy were not appointed until the 1860s. Mangonui, a whaling and trading centre in the Far North, had a priest from 1861 to 1888. The boom in timber and kauri gum acted as a further catalyst to expansion and parishes were established at Whangarei (in 1864), and at the former mission station at Waimate North and Northern Wairoa (Dargaville) in the 1870s. Further settlement led to additional clergy being appointed to Warkworth, Paparoa, Hokianga, and Kamo between 1877 and 1885.

South of Auckland, the threat of renewed hostilities had prompted a provincial immigration scheme which brought many new people to settlements in the 'Inner Waikato' along the Great South Road. Vicesimus Lush, the first vicar of Howick, moved to this area in 1865. More intensive settlement resulted in the formation of new parishes at Mauku (later Waiuku), Bombay, Papakura and Mangere in the 1870s and 1880s. Discovery of gold brought an influx of people and the creation of new parishes at Thames and Coromandel in 1868-70. Lush was to the fore in these developments and his published journals²⁴ offer a very human insight into the life of the early Church in Howick, the inner Waikato, Thames and Hamilton.

The end of hostilities and consequent confiscation of land in the Waikato opened the area up for settlement and in the 1870s, settlers poured into the area. Initially, an itinerating

²⁴ Alison Drummond (ed.), *The Auckland Journals of Vicesimus Lush, 1850-63*, Christchurch: Pegasus Press, 1971; *The Thames Journals of Vicesimus Lush, 1868-82*, Christchurch: Pegasus Press, 1975; and *The Waikato Journals of Vicesimus Lush, 1864-68, 1881-2*, Christchurch: Pegasus Press, 1982.

clergyman was appointed to the 'Upper Waikato' in 1868 but, a few years later, the two districts of Waikato West (based at Te Awamutu) and Waikato East (Hamilton) were established. The latter was sub-divided when Cambridge (1878) and Te Aroha (1886) became parishes.

The events leading to the foundation of an Anglican parish in Cambridge, initially a military settlement, indicate some of the practical steps that were required.

Cambridge was established as a military settlement in 1864, and by 1866 had a population of over one thousand. The first attempt to provide for the spiritual needs of the military settlers was made by the Wesleyans, whose Revd John Rishworth took services till the end of 1864.

However, in 1865, Philip Whyman, a lay-reader, was sent to Cambridge by Bishop Selwyn to take services for the Church of England, and these were held in the Wesleyan Chapel, the first church built in Cambridge ...

In 1871, Bishop Cowie visited Cambridge for the first time and arranged for a monthly service to be conducted by the Revd L.C. Brady of Te Awamutu in the Wesleyan Chapel. ... the site of St Andrew's Church had been granted by the Crown and Mr Brady went to Auckland to ask the Hon. Dr Pollen that the title for allotment 96 ... be prepared.

The first meeting of laymen was held on 3 September 1871 and, at a meeting of the Church Committee on 29 September, a Site Sub-committee was set up. Mr Brady was authorised to approach the Bishop to ascertain what funds would be available to erect a church, and an annual subscription list was opened towards the vicar's stipend. Bishop Cowie presided at a meeting on 30 March 1872, and reported that the Standing Committee would lend one third of the sum required for the new church. A grant of £25 would also be available from the SPCK.

Mr Richardson of Ohaupo furnished the plans and specifications for the new church and ... a tender for £290 was accepted, along with Major Clare's liberal offer for cutting stone for the blocks. The committee decided to have fortnightly services, alternating with the Presbyterians, and to contribute £45 towards the stipend.

The new church was opened on Sunday 11 April 1873. It was adorned with a belfry and steeple and its actual cost was £300.

In April 1877, the Bishop ... expressed the opinion that a vicarage should be built before a resident clergyman was appointed. It was decided to purchase land for this purpose, and an offer from Mr Parker for an acre for £20 was accepted, as was the offer of a further acre for £10. With the congregation increasing in numbers the Bishop felt that the church would be required solely for Anglican services, and that, when a clergyman was appointed, he should be a more mature, experienced man. He suggested a stipend of £200 a year and undertook to recommend to the Standing Committee that, for the first year, a grant of £20 be made towards this. During the year, as a result of promises of money, a vicarage was built ... for £208 – a four-roomed cottage which, in the course of its long life, was added to seven times.

The first Vicar appointed to St Andrew's was the Revd W.N. de L. Willis, whose journey to Cambridge, with his wife and two children, one a babe in arms, was typical of those undertaken by most pioneer settlers. It involved an all-day journey by train from Auckland to Ngaruawahia and a further day's travelling by river steamer, where they arrived at 7.30 pm to be billeted by friendly parishioners for the night.

Before his arrival, the Church Committee, presided over by Archdeacon Pritt, had agreed to guarantee £170 as stipend from the districts of Cambridge, Taotaoroa, Pukerimu, Hautapu and Tamahere.

At ... the first vestry meeting, it was decided to enlarge and complete the vicarage, build a stable, and provide a pump, entrance gates and complete fencing.

...

In April 1879, with the church and vicarage free of all debt, the parishioners instructed the vestry to relieve the Standing Committee of the burden of the Minister's stipend. Thereafter, the Minister regularly received his stipend direct from the vestry.²⁵

In Cambridge, as in other places, a series of actions had thus been taken for the elements of the structure – the beginning of regular worship, cooperation with other denominations, making provision for visits by clergymen, acquisition of land, fund-raising efforts, building of a temporary church, erection of a vicarage, appointment of a vicar, and repayment of debt - to be assembled. Thirteen years passed between the first service of worship and the appointment of a resident clergyman and another three years before a permanent church was built.

North of Hamilton, there was a parish in the Huntly-Ngaruawahia area but, for much of the period, ministry had been provided by home mission clergy. A special settlement for Ulstermen was planted at Katikati, on the shores of Tauranga harbour, and, as several clergy were among the immigrants, it was possible for a local church to be established there in 1875. In Taranaki, Henry Brown's work was to cease in 1892 but, by the end of the period, his work-load had been reduced by the establishment of parishes at Waitara (1875) and Inglewood-Stratford (1881).

Some country areas were not able to support a paid clergyman and the provision of ministry was always a challenge. In 1864, Selwyn presided over a discussion as to 'the state of the outback'. A scheme emerged by which city clergy each took responsibility for a country district.

All the country districts were mapped out and specified – Manukau, Waikato, Thames, Mahurangi, Whangarei, Kaipara, etc. They were about eight altogether, and each clergyman was to take charge of a district. I remember that the Rev. Mr. Lloyd had Mahurangi, the Rev. Dr. Purchas the country round Manukau Harbour, while I had Kaipara. Each clergyman was to be away one Sunday in every quarter, but they were to avoid being absent from Auckland on the same Sunday. The Bishop undertook to arrange for the services in town during the absence of the various ministers.²⁶

In 1886, a Home Mission was constituted, headed initially by John Haselden, who was assisted in the north by Theophilus Hewlett. '... this work requires for its efficient discharge zealous men, large hearted and discreet, and possessed of more than average bodily strength.'²⁷ Cowie argued that clergy born and educated in New Zealand were better fitted for 'most of our pastoral charges than any who are likely to come to us from other lands', and this

25 Margaret Vosper and George Marshall, *Church at the Crossroads: Parish of St Andrew, Cambridge 1871-1996*, Cambridge: St Andrew's Church, 1996, pp. 5-7.

26 Church Gazette, September 1911, 'A Chapter of Early Northern Wairoa History', contributed by 'C.A.C.', p.170.

27 'The Address of the President [Bishop Cowie] to the 3rd Session of the 11th Synod of the Diocese of Auckland', 1886, p.11.

was especially so with home mission work, namely, 'the ministering to our people in the poorer and more thinly populated districts of the Diocese, in which resident clergy cannot be maintained'.²⁸ this could be accomplished if the people of the Diocese would enable the Home Mission Fund to provide suitable maintenance for clergy. One means of furthering this work would be to follow the example of William Calder and his parish of All Saints, Ponsonby who had established a link with the districts of Mangatawhiri and Mercer and were helping to minister to them. To supplement the assistance available through the Home Mission Fund, a Country Clergy Fund was set up in 1891. This enabled grants to be made to country districts towards the maintenance of their clergy, who often received lower stipends and who had the added responsibility of keeping at least one horse.²⁹

Senior leadership in the Diocese remained unchanged for many years. Benjamin Thornton Dudley, Archdeacon of Auckland (1883-1901), had a long ministry of nearly 36 years in the parish of the Holy Sepulchre during which time he had formed congregations at Morningside, Mt Albert, Epiphany (Newton), Avondale, Mt Eden and Mt Roskill.³⁰ Edward Clarke, long-standing CMS missionary and in charge of Maori work, was Archdeacon of Waimate for thirty years (1870-1900) while, in distant Taranaki, Henry Govett served as Archdeacon for an astonishing 44 years from 1859 to 1903. The other archdeacon was William Willis,³¹ who had come from Ireland as a young man with his friend, Philip Walsh. After doing farm work in the north and building a little church at Whangae they were accepted for ordination, both being ordained as deacons in 1874. Willis was Vicar of Cambridge for 34 years and Archdeacon of Waikato for most of that time (1882-1913). He built three churches in his parish and became the diocesan authority on statutes and the compiler of the annual statistical summary.

Diocese of Waiapu

The Diocese of Waiapu had been set up as a missionary diocese and the missionary, William Williams had been appointed as the first bishop (1859-76). The work was entirely among Maori and synod proceedings were conducted in that language. When Williams withdrew from Waerenga-a-hika and moved to Napier, the Bishop of Wellington gave him responsibility for this area and appointed him as his commissary. Shortly afterwards, Hawkes Bay became part of the diocese, but it was some time before the necessary structures were put in place. While the Province of Hawkes Bay was part of the Wellington Diocese it

²⁸ 'Address of the Right Reverend the Bishop of Auckland to the Synod of the Diocese', 19 October 1891, pp. 5-6.

²⁹ *Ibid*, p. 6.

³⁰ *Church Gazette*, May 1901, obituary, p. 90.

³¹ *Church Gazette*, obituary, 1 March 1916, p. 41; and funeral tribute, 1 April 1916, p. 59.

represented only one electoral district. The implication of this change was that although the Diocese was still significantly involved in Maori work on the East Coast (and for many years had a higher proportion of Maori clergy than other dioceses), in other respects it would now operate in the same way as other dioceses. Williams told the 1872 Synod that it was the first to be summoned under a new regulation by which the boundaries had been altered. When the Diocese was formed, its southern boundary was that of the Province of Auckland, north of Table Bay on the Mahia Peninsula. Up to that date, he explained:

... the Diocese of Waiapu embraced chiefly a native population and the meetings of the Diocesan Synod were confined for the most part to the natives. Since the alteration of the boundaries of the Diocese [1869] this is the first opportunity I have had of calling a Synod together, because it was not possible to assemble a sufficient number of English clergy to form a legal quorum of members.³²

Williams was afflicted by a crippling stroke in March 1876 and died two years later. He was succeeded in 1877 by E.C. Stuart (1877-94). As the fertile Hawkes Bay plains were settled, new parishes were established at Havelock North and Taradale in 1872-73, and later at Port Ahuriri. The large Waipukurau district was divided into three parishes³³ in 1876 and in a similar move in the 1880s, three parishes³⁴ were formed in the Dannevirke area. Elsewhere, parishes were established in the coastal towns of Tauranga, Opotiki, Gisborne and Wairoa, and, some years later, at Rotorua. It was to be many years before development would take place in the Bay of Plenty. On the East Coast, the last move came in 1889 with the setting up of a Gisborne country district centred at Waerenga-a-hika.

One of the stalwart clergy in the early days of the Diocese was Edward Robertshawe³⁵ (1857-1917). Following his death, the Bishop quoted the words of an old settler who knew him in those early days:

Robertshawe came to the Bush in 1880. ... He preached in Woodville in the morning, Dannevirke in the afternoon, and Ormondville or Makotuku in the evening. Services would be varied week about ... He held services on week evenings at the Mangotoro, Oringi and Kaitoki Stations, and at other places – Kumeroa and Weber were afterwards placed under his charge. He was the organiser and main instigator in building Woodville, Dannevirke, Makotuku, Ormondville and Matamau Churches and Sunday Schools. A tireless man, ... ever working and visiting all the sick and poor folk of any and every denomination, riding and driving about this wide district ... We, none of us, ever fully appreciated all his words, thoughts and help in any and every deserving object, - Sunday Schools, teaching many of our children Latin, fencing, boxing, athletic sports, and any healthy game and exercise. No day was too long, no duty too arduous, and he never complained³⁶

32 Waiapu SP, 1872.

33 Waipukurau, Waipawa, and Porangahau.

34 Dannevirke, Ormondville, and Woodville.

35 Robertshawe came to New Zealand at the age of 6. In 1880 he worked as a lay assistant at Seventy Mile Bush in the parish of Waipukurau before his training at SJC. Ordained in 1881, he was appointed curate of Woodville (1881-1885) and then incumbent and later Vicar of Dannevirke (1885-1917).

36 Waiapu SP, 1918, p. 20.

Another who made a remarkable impact was F.E. Telling-Simcox, Vicar of the rural parish of Porangahau for 43 years between 1876 and 1919.³⁷

Diocese of Wellington

For health reasons, Octavius Hadfield had declined the invitation to become the first bishop in Wellington, but when Bishop Abraham³⁸ resigned in 1870, Hadfield accepted and remained as bishop for 23 years (1870-93). Initially, the Auckland diocese had extended as far south as Patea but, in 1875, the boundary was moved further north which meant that Taranaki was divided between Auckland and Wellington.

Only three new parishes were formed in Wellington between 1860 and 1890: Upper Hutt and Karori (in the 1860s), and St Mark's (in 1876), but development was much more evident in the northern areas of the province. In 1867, J.C. Andrew,³⁹ 'Parson Andrew', priest, scholar and pastoralist, acquired the Whareama run on the Wairarapa coast and ministered there until 1893. This multi-talented cleric became Vice-Chancellor of the University of New Zealand in 1886. As land was opened up for closer settlement, several parishes were established - Marton in 1870, followed by Patea, Palmerston North, Masterton, and Feilding in the 1870s, and Carterton, Wanganui country, Bulls, Hawera and Waimate Plains in 1882. However, no more parishes were set up until after 1890.

Diocese of Nelson

Edmund Hobhouse's episcopate was a short one (1858-64) as he was dogged by ill-health (suffering from frequent migraine attacks), a family scandal, and the death of his wife,⁴⁰ but his successor, A.B. Suter, served as bishop for 25 years (1866-91). The discovery of gold resulted in the formation of six parishes on the West Coast, while continued growth elsewhere led to the establishment of six new parishes in and around Nelson between 1867 and 1874, and another five in Marlborough. Some parishes in the mining areas had a short life but, by 1891, there were nineteen parishes in the Diocese and these formed the basis of the diocesan structure for many years.

Diocese of Christchurch

The distinctive Anglican character of the Canterbury settlement meant that appointment of a bishop came earlier than in the other provinces, and Selwyn was prepared to cede authority in

37 Waiapu SP, 1919, p. 23 and W.J.W. Rosevear, *Waiapu: the Story of a Diocese*, Hamilton: Paul, 1960, pp. 114-5.

38 Charles John Abraham, formerly Archdeacon of Waitemata and Warden of St John's College, was the first Bishop of Wellington (1858-70).

39 John Acheson, 'Andrew, John Chapman' (A8) in *DNZB*, vol. 2.

40 Katherine W. Orr, 'Hobhouse, Edmund' (H28) in *DNZB*, vol. 1.

the south at an early stage. Among those who arrived in 1850 on one of the first four ships was the 'Bishop-designate,' Thomas Jackson, but his unsuitability for the new task soon became apparent and he returned to England. Selwyn declined the option of moving to Christchurch and, at his behest, his old Eton friend, Henry John Chitty Harper,⁴¹ was appointed. His was to be a lengthy episcopate (1856-90) and he retired in his 86th year.

Canterbury was the major beneficiary of Vogel's immigration and public works policies in the 1870s and so, while most parts of the North Island experienced only modest growth, major development took place in the Diocese of Christchurch. St Michael's parish was divided in 1865 and St Luke's and St John's became separate parishes. Addington, Sydenham and Phillipstown followed in 1875-76. Five other parishes were added in other parts of Christchurch - Merivale (1872), Opawa (1876), St Albans (1882), Fendalton (1883), and New Brighton (1889), and the small port town of Lyttelton was given a second parish.

The old pastoral districts were defined by rivers,⁴² and ministry was initially provided by itinerant clergy, the first being the Bishop's son, H.W. Harper, who had responsibility for the area between the Waimakariri and Rakaia rivers and made his headquarters at Malvern Hills station. It is said of one such priest, W.H. Cooper, appointed to 'parts of the diocese not organised as parochial cures under a resident clergyman', and who became known as 'the galloping parson', that he:

... visited various centres such as Ashburton and Westerfield every six weeks; and almost every station from Longbeach to Lake Heron, and from South Rakaia township to Shepherd's Bush on the Rangitata.... In one period of ten months he conducted 173 services, 28 celebrations of Holy Communion, 44 baptisms; 6,890 people attended services, and he travelled 4,261 miles – mostly on horseback.⁴³

As the 'eucalyptus' and 'pine tree' periods gave way to the 'macrocarpa' stage⁴⁴, many new parishes were established. Five of these were north of the Waimakariri,⁴⁵ another seven near Christchurch and north of the Rakaia,⁴⁶ three in mid-Canterbury,⁴⁷ and five in South Canterbury.⁴⁸ 'All that part of Westland lying south of the Teramakau River' was entrusted to

41 Colin Brown, Marie Peters and Jane Teal (eds.), *Shaping a Colonial Church: Bishop Harper and the Anglican Diocese of Christchurch*, Christchurch: Canterbury University Press, 2006.

42 The districts were defined as 'including the country between' the Waimakariri and Rakaia rivers (later Malvern), the Rakaia and Rangitata (Ashburton), between the Rangitata and Timaru parish (Geraldine), between Timaru and the Waitaki river (Waimate), between the Waimakariri and Ashley (Woodend), and between the Ashley and the northern boundary of the diocese (Leithfield).

43 Parr, p. 86.

44 H.T. Purchas, *op cit*, pp.220-2 from Chapter XVII: 'The Church of Today' (1878-1914), reproduced following the Preface.

45 Oxford (1861), Leithfield (1864), Cust (1872), Flaxton (1873), and Woodend (1876) although it had a chequered career, frequently linked with Rangiora, Kaiapoi and Tuahiwi.

46 Prebbleton-Templeton (1864), Ellesmere (1865), Burnham (1873), Malvern (1874), Lincoln (1880), Courtenay (1883), and Leeston (1889).

47 Ashburton (1865), Rakaia (1879), and Longbeach (1883).

48 Geraldine (1863), Waimate (1871), Temula (1878), Otaio-Bluecliffs (1880), and Te Ngawai (1883).

H.W. Harper, who was as adventurous as his father and formed parishes at Hokitika, Ross and Kumara between 1866 and 1875. Thus, by 1891, Christchurch Diocese had the most impressive parish coverage in the colony with a total of 45 parishes (or 46, if the Cathedral is counted). Although this was only slightly more than Auckland's 41, and catered for a similar population, its ratio of clergy to people was more favourable as a number of Auckland parishes had clerical vacancies while those in rural areas had to be satisfied with occasional visits by the hard-pressed diocesan missionary. No other diocese came near these two – Dunedin had 21 parishes, Nelson 19, Wellington 20, and Waiapu 16. Christchurch also benefited from its endowments which gave it greater financial stability.

Diocese of Dunedin

Otago and Southland had been part of the Diocese of Christchurch since its foundation but the gold rush brought such an influx of people into the region that its population overtook every other province, and so it was inevitable that a new diocese would be required. The Diocese of Dunedin was created in 1869 although the first bishop did not arrive until 1871. The events leading to the appointment were traumatic. Selwyn had proposed the appointment of H.L. Jenner, who was even consecrated by the Archbishop of Canterbury, but he proved to be unacceptable to many in the diocese.⁴⁹ He was reported to be an advanced Ritualist, and, in the end, S.T. Nevill was appointed and served for a remarkable 48 years.

By the time Nevill arrived in 1871, there were ten parishes: the two original parishes of Dunedin and Waikouaiti, another two parishes in Dunedin (All Saints and Caversham), two in Southland (Invercargill and Riverton), Oamaru to the north and Milton to the south of Dunedin, and two in the goldfields (Tuapeka and Wakatipu). Others followed: three in the city (St Matthew's, Roslyn, and Mornington), another at Port Chalmers, two more in the goldfields (Dunstan and Maniototo), a second parish in Invercargill including some rural areas (Gladstone), two in North Otago (Waitaki and Hampden-Maheno), together with Balclutha. The country south of Dunedin was particularly fertile and lent itself to closer settlement, so that the parish which had been formed at Tapanui in 1876 made way for a larger Mataura River mission district (extending from Lumsden to Fortrose) which was, in turn, divided as this period ended, Gore being the first of several districts to be formed.

⁴⁹ John H. Evans, *Southern See: The Anglican Diocese of Dunedin New Zealand*, Dunedin: John McIndoe for Standing Committee of the Diocese of Dunedin, 1968, chapters 2 and 3; and John Pearce (ed.), *Seeking a See: A Journal of the Right Reverend Henry Lascelles Jenner D.D. of his visit to Dunedin, New Zealand, in 1868-1870*, Dunedin: Standing Committee of the Diocese of Dunedin, 1984.

Otago and Southland were unique as they were the only parts of the country in which the Anglican Church was not the major denomination. Some Presbyterians referred to the Anglican Church as 'The Little Enemy', but then had to live with the consequences of being called 'The Old Iniquity'. In 1891, Bishop Nevill used the Diocesan Synod to diagnose 'the present condition of society in relation to religion'. The peculiar problem in the South was that, because most of the population was of Scottish origin, it had come here:

... without having been acted upon by the more catholic theology or the special movements of the southern part of Great Britain, and brought with them a theology which scarcely seemed to find room for the consideration of any other question than that of the personal election or otherwise of individuals to salvation. Thus the people of Otago may be said to inhale a religious atmosphere which overspread England during the Commonwealth and after the Revolution, when the terms of election, reprobation, preterition, and sub or supra lapsarianism were as familiar to the ears of English Church people as they are now unknown.⁵⁰

Clergy

It had never been easy to secure enough suitable clergy for the New Zealand Church and Selwyn lamented that in England:

Many, who had failed in every secular undertaking, thought they might succeed in the easier duties, as they seemed to them, of the ministry of the Church. To try everything, and fail, and then to apply to the Bishop for ordination, seemed to be thought a wise combination of worldly prudence with religious zeal. The notion was favoured, no doubt, by the opinion so current in England, that a Clergyman who is inefficient at home may do good service in a Colony; that is, that he who is unequal to the less will be equal to the greater: for the difficulties of the ministerial office are tenfold greater in a Colony than in the mother country.⁵¹

It was a common experience for a young Englishman to come to New Zealand and to offer himself for ordination at the hands of a local bishop. One such priest, John Hobbs, who trained at St Augustine's College, Canterbury during 1873-75, came to New Zealand and he was ordained by Bishop Nevill in Dunedin in 1876. Many years later he recalled the declaration he had made with other students at St Augustine's on Easter Eve, 1873, and which 'has been dinning in my ears ever since':

I do hereby declare my deliberate intention to devote myself, with all the powers of mind and body, which God in his goodness has given me, to the service of His Church in the distant Dependencies of the British Empire.

Hobbs had an extremely varied ministry in New Zealand⁵² and in 1913 reflected that:

I have had experience of five very different cures, first five years among rough warmhearted gold diggers in the Central of Otago, then two years at a little Church on the outskirts of

⁵⁰ Dunedin SP, 1891, p. 11.

⁵¹ *Church in the Colonies, No. XX. New Zealand*, Part V. 'A Journal of the Bishop's Visitation Tour through His Diocese, including a Visit to the Chatham Islands, in the Year 1848.' London: The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, 1851. Project Canterbury <http://Anglican history.org.New Zealand/spg20.html>, accessed 9 March 2006.

⁵² John Hobbs (1851-1936). Diocese of Dunedin: Incumbent Maniototo (Naseby) 1876-80, Gladstone (1880-83), Gore (1883-89); Diocese of Waipatu: Assistant Curate, Havelock North with responsibility for Hastings (1890-95), and later first Vicar of Hastings (1895-1909), Vicar of Te Puke (1910-16), Locum, St Augustine's, Napier (1916-17), Permission to Officiate (1918); Diocese of Wellington: Vicar, St Peter's, Palmerston North (1920), Assistant Curate, Wanganui, responsible for Wanganui East (1924-26 and in honorary capacity 1926-30).

Invercargill, with a congregation mostly of business men, then at Gore for three years with a district extending over a distance of 25 miles, and four years further with a restricted district of 60 miles; next at Hastings, changing from the Diocese of Dunedin to that of Waiapu, for 20 years. I was in charge of a parish which grew in that time from 2,000 to nearly 16,000 inhabitants. Naseby was gold mining and sheep farming, Gladstone suburb life, Gore cereal farming and sheep farming, Hastings town with country surroundings, a great place for horse-racing and stock dealing, with two sheep-freezing works; Te Puke a small but rising district, with occupation dairy-farming, most farmers milking from 50 to 100 cows and sending the milk to the butter factory.

He added that the life of the clergyman varied by locality, the character of the people, and their occupation. The town parson's work was similar to that in England but differed in two respects: first by the different characteristics of the colonists and colonial life, and the other the support of the priest and all pertaining to worship coming directly from the parishioners. On the other hand, the country parson's work had nothing in common with that of England. Instead of a village there was a 'township' and instead of a 'defined parish' a 'parochial district' of practically unlimited dimensions. 'When at home we do the ordinary work of a parish priest and when our country Sundays come we try to spend the Saturday or Monday visiting. Colonials do dearly love to be visited by the parson.'

After forty years, he wanted his former colleagues to know that:

In the Back-blocks of the colonies, on the diggings, in the wool-shed, among the 'sheepists' and the 'cowspankers', you will find audiences as critical, perhaps even more so, as agnostic, as faithful, as earnest, as apathetic, as any in dear old England; you will find the religious appetite whetted by isolation; you will be so thankfully appreciated for any little you may do, but so unmercifully deserted if for bread you only take a stone.

Furthermore, he added, there would be the consolation that, for these people to whom:

... you have solemnly devoted yourself, with all the powers of mind and body, which God in his goodness has given you, a long life of terrible isolation, cheered by the optimistic joy and splendid hopes and encouragement, which brighten and make so happy the never to be pitied priest of the Back-blocks.⁵³

It became obvious that the Church would have to look within for new clergy and to provide further opportunities for training but, because the population was a very young one, it was not for some years that a significant number of New Zealand-born men would present themselves for ordination. St John's College had only produced 65 ordinands in 50 years,⁵⁴ of whom 35 eventually served the Pakeha church. Bishopdale College, Nelson, made a significant contribution, producing 32 ordinands between 1868 and 1892.⁵⁵ In Christchurch, of 36

53 The Revd John Hobbs, 'The Country Parson's Life in New Zealand' in *Occasional Papers from St Augustine's College*, No. 324, December 15, 1913, pp. 39-43.

54 Allan K Davidson, *Selwyn's Legacy, The College of St John the Evangelist ... 1843-1992*, Auckland: The College of St John the Evangelist, 1993, pp. 333-4.

55 H.F. Ault, *The Nelson Narrative*, Nelson: Standing Committee of the Diocese of Nelson, 1958, pp.195-202.

ordained between 1871 and 1891, College House⁵⁶ had prepared nearly half. Selwyn College did not open until 1893, but a few ordinands had been trained in Dunedin since 1872.

By 1891, there were 151 parishes in the colony. There were 257 clergy,⁵⁷ 169 of whom were engaged in the pastoral care of the Pakeha population.

Table 2.6
Clergy in each diocese: 1891

	Auckland	Waiapu	Wellington	Nelson	Christchurch	Dunedin	Total
Total clergy	71	43	35	20	62	26	257
<i>Less</i>							
Maori	13	15	3	0	1	0	32
Working among Maori	1	8	2	0	0	0	11
Administration etc	2					1	3
Retired	16	2	9	1	12	2	42
<i>Sub-total</i>	<i>32</i>	<i>25</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>88</i>
In parishes	39	18	21	19	49	23	169

Although 64 per cent of the clergy had been ordained in New Zealand, 90 per cent had been born outside the country, two-thirds of them in England. They had a range of experience: 35 per cent had served less than ten years, another 35 per cent 10-20 years, and 30 per cent more than 20 years' service since ordination. This pattern was reflected in their ages: 41 per cent were under 40, 29 per cent between 40 and 50, and 30 per cent were over 50 years old. Most clergy had been ordained as young men – 76 per cent had been under the age of 30.

In 1891, there was one clergyman for every 1484 Anglicans. Christchurch, Nelson and notably Waiapu, were better placed than the other dioceses, and Auckland's ratio matched the overall average. Dunedin clergy had slightly more people to care for but Wellington's ratio was very unfavourable, its clergy having responsibility for 50 per cent more people than the average. This pattern is replicated in the size of the average parish. Again, Wellington, and (to a lesser extent) Dunedin, had average parish populations greater than the other dioceses.

Table 2.7
Anglican population and clergy: 1891

Diocese	Anglican population	Clergy	Anglican population per clergyman	Parishes	Anglican population per parish
Auckland	61,157	39	1568	37	1653
Waiapu	19,706	18	1095	16	1232
Wellington	47,420	21	2258	20	2371
Nelson	23,254	19	1224	19	1224
Christchurch	60,918	49	1243	47	1296
Dunedin	38,420	23	1670	21	1830
New Zealand	250,875	169	1484	160	1568

⁵⁶ Originally the Upper Department of Christ's College established in 1851, with a full-time Principal from 1882, and from 1885 known as College House. Parr, pp. 74, 96, 117.

⁵⁷ 1892 General Synod List of Clergy.

The dioceses varied considerably both in size and in the number and percentage of Anglicans. Auckland and Christchurch each had 24 per cent of the Anglican population; Wellington came next with 19 per cent. Dunedin had the largest total population in 1891, but the strong Presbyterian presence meant that it was only fourth in relation to the Anglican population.

Fig 2.4
Total and Anglican population: percentage of New Zealand total resident in each diocese: 1891

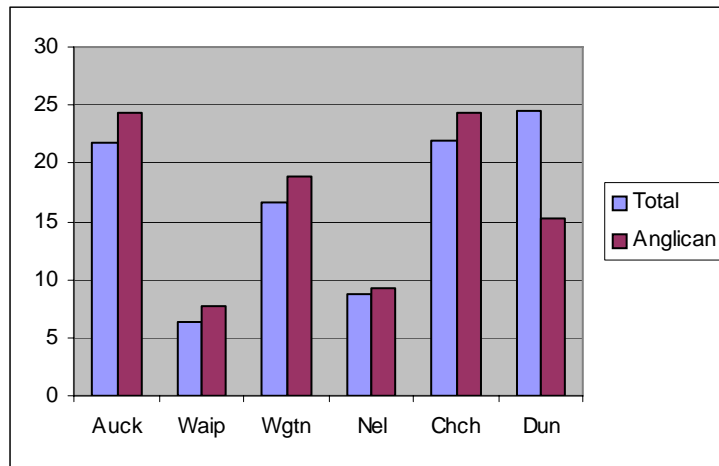


Table 2.8
Dioceses: population in relation to New Zealand population: 1891

Diocese	Total population	% of total population in each diocese	Anglican population	% of Anglican population in each diocese	% of Anglicans in total population of each diocese
Auckland	135,176	21.7	61,157	24.4	45.2
Waiapu	39,863	6.4	19,706	7.8	49.4
Wellington	104,117	16.7	47,420	18.9	45.5
Nelson	53,861	8.7	23,254	9.3	43.2
Christchurch	137,241	22.0	60,918	24.3	44.4
Dunedin	152,453	24.5	38,420	15.3	25.2
TOTAL	622,711	100.0	250,875	100.0	40.3

Table 2.9
Profile of clergy in parish ministry: 1891

	Auck	Waip	Wgtn	Nel	Chch	Dun	Total
Age distribution							
Over 60	8	2	2	3	3	3	21
51-60	6	3	4	0	10	7	30
41-50	12	6	2	3	21	5	49
31-40	9	5	10	9	12	8	53
30 and under	4	2	3	4	3	0	16
Total	39	18	21	19	49	23	169
Percentage							
Over 60	21	11	10	16	6	13	12
51-60	15	17	19	0	20	30	18
41-50	31	33	9	16	43	22	29
31-40	23	28	48	47	24	35	31
30 and under	10	11	14	21	6	0	10
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Years of service since ordination to diaconate							
Over 40	4	1	2	2	2	2	13
31-40	3	1	1	0	7	1	13
21-30	6	4	4	0	7	4	25
11-20	13	7	5	5	23	6	59
10 and under	13	5	9	12	10	10	59
Total	39	18	21	19	49	23	169
Percentage							
Over 40	10	6	9	11	4	9	8
31-40	8	6	5	0	14	4	8
21-30	15	22	19	0	14	17	15
11-20	33	39	24	26	47	26	35
10 and under	33	28	43	63	20	44	35
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Country of birth							
New Zealand	3	1	1	5	3	4	17
Australia	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
England	22	10	13	13	40	15	113
Other British Isles	12	3	5	1	4	2	27
All others	2	4	2	0	1	2	11
Total	39	18	21	19	49	23	169
Percentage							
New Zealand	8	6	5	26	6	17	10
Australia	0	0	0	0	2	0	1
England	56	56	62	68	82	65	67
Other British Isles	31	17	24	5	8	9	16
All others	5	22	9	0	2	9	6
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Diocese in which ordained							
Home diocese	24	8	6	12	27	8	85
Other N Z	1	4	7	0	7	5	24
Australia	0	0	1	0	3	4	8
England	7	4	5	6	10	5	37
Other British Isles	6	1	1	1	1	1	11
All others	1	1	1	0	1	0	4
Total	39	18	21	19	49	23	169
Percentage							
Home diocese	61	44	29	63	55	35	50
Other N Z	3	22	33	0	14	22	14
Australia	0	0	5	0	6	17	5
England	18	22	24	32	20	22	22
Other British Isles	15	6	5	5	2	4	7
All others	3	6	5	0	2	0	2
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Church buildings

The ‘outward and visible’ sign of Anglican presence in the community was the church building. By 1891, there were 319 identified churches. In thirty years the number of churches had increased five-fold, and this was especially so in the South Island where there had been considerable building activity in the 1860s and 1870s. Apart from Auckland, very little building had taken place in the North Island but this began to change in the 1880s when, for the first time since 1850, more churches were built than in the South.

Table 2.10
Churches: number built during specified periods (within dioceses): 1835-90

Diocese	1835-50	1851-60	1861-70	1871-80	1881-90
Auckland	14	12	25	27	33
Waipapu	0	1	3	8	9
Wellington	5	3	7	12	18
North Island	19	16	35	47	60
Nelson	4	3	14	16	11
Christchurch	0	16	27	43	17
Dunedin	0	1	13	18	17
South Island	4	20	54	77	45
Total	23	36	89	124	105

Fig 2.5
Churches: number built during specified periods (within dioceses): 1835-90

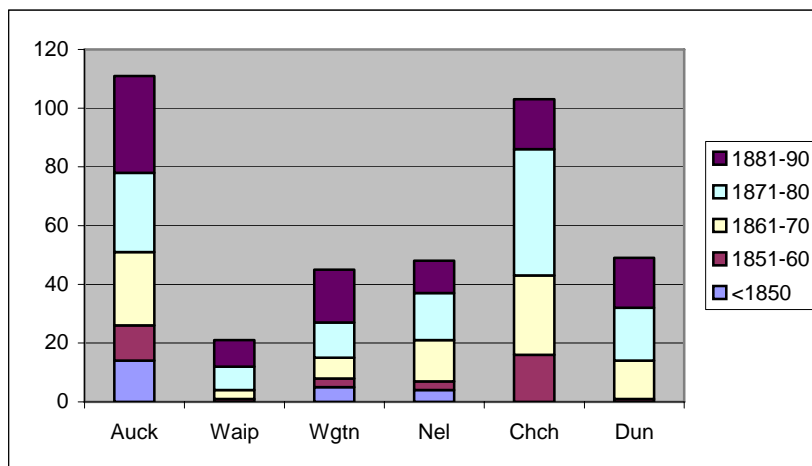
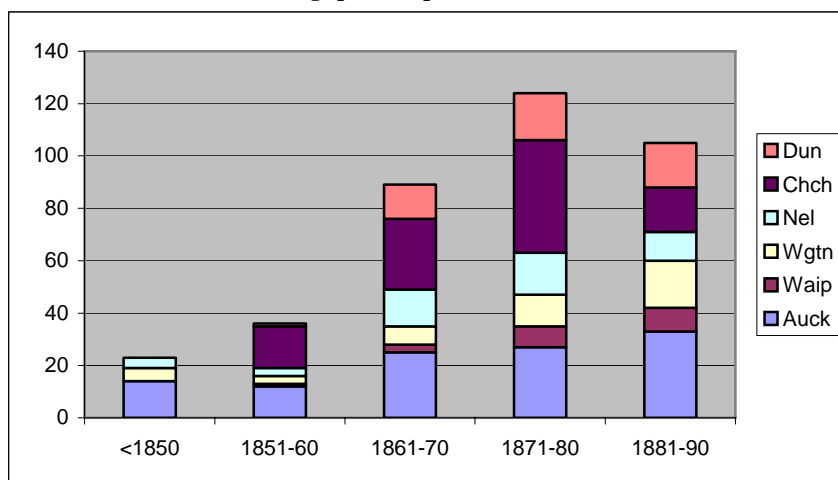


Fig 2.6
Churches: number built during specified periods: 1835-90



By 1891, there was a significant network of church buildings. The Dioceses of Auckland and Christchurch both had 88 churches which was appropriate as each had the same number of Anglicans. Dunedin (47) came next, a reflection of its economic primacy and early development but Wellington, although it was third in size, had fewer churches than the smaller dioceses of Dunedin and Nelson. Waiapu was also ‘under-churched’ but it could be said that Nelson had more church buildings than its population justified.

Table 2.11
Churches: number at specified dates: 1850-90

Diocese	1850	1860	1870	1880	1890
Auckland	13	23	42	63	88
Waiapu	0	1	4	11	18
Wellington	4	6	11	21	37
North Island	17	30	57	95	143
Nelson	4	6	19	33	41
Christchurch	0	14	38	76	88
Dunedin	0	1	14	32	47
South Island	4	21	71	141	176
Total	21	51	128	236	319

Fig 2.7
Churches: number at specified dates: 1850-90

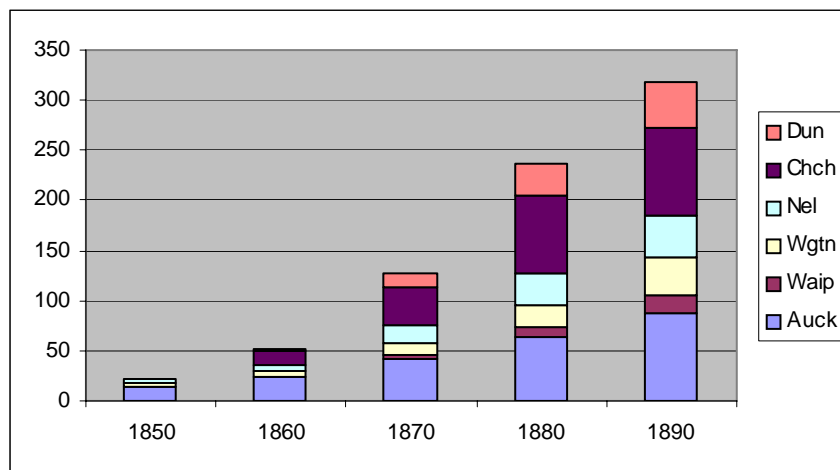
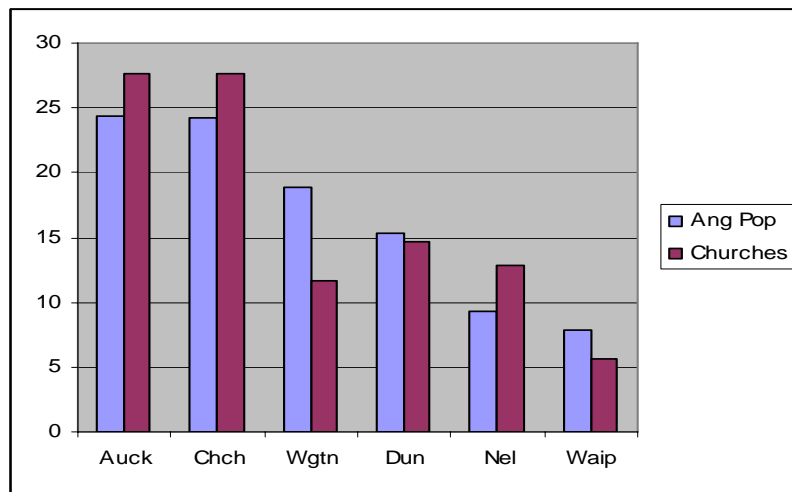


Table 2.12
Percentage of New Zealand Anglican population resident in each diocese in relation to percentage of New Zealand church buildings in each diocese: 1891

Diocese	% of NZ Anglican population in each diocese	% of NZ church buildings in each diocese
Auckland	24.4	27.6
Christchurch	24.3	27.6
Wellington	18.9	11.6
Dunedin	15.3	14.7
Nelson	9.3	12.9
Waiapu	7.8	5.6
Total	100.0	100.0

Fig. 2.8
Percentage of New Zealand Anglican population resident in each diocese in relation to percentage of New Zealand church buildings in each diocese: 1891



Finance

An attempt (complicated by inconsistencies from year to year and between dioceses) has been made to establish the level of church income at the beginning of the period. It has been possible to produce an overview of finances during the period 1886-94, in order to estimate the financial state of the dioceses around 1891. This confirms the view of the Church obtained from other indicators. Christchurch's considerable endowment income meant that its total receipts per capita were double those recorded elsewhere (the Waikato figures may be suspect) but, on a per capita basis, its general offerings were remarkably similar to the other dioceses, with the exception of Wellington, once again the conspicuous under-achiever.

Table 2.13
Total receipts in each diocese: 1886-94

DIOCESE	Anglican population	% of total	Total Receipts (9yr ave) £	% of total	Per capita £
Auckland	61,157	24.4	13,642	16.8	0.22
Christchurch	60,918	24.3	29,084	35.9	0.48
Dunedin	38,420	15.3	10,441	12.9	0.27
Nelson	23,254	9.3	5,580	6.9	0.24
Waikato	19,706	7.9	10,387	12.8	0.53
Wellington	47,420	18.9	11,995	14.8	0.25
Total	250,875	100.0	81,128	100.0	0.32

Table 2.14
General offerings in each diocese: 1886-94

DIOCESE	Anglican population	% of total	Offerings (9yr ave) £	% of total	Per capita £
Auckland	61,157	24.4	7,551	26.3	0.12
Christchurch	60,918	24.3	7,915	27.6	0.13
Dunedin	38,420	15.3	3,890	13.6	0.10
Nelson	23,254	9.3	2,882	10.0	0.12
Waikato	19,706	7.9	2,706	9.4	0.14
Wellington	47,420	18.9	3,765	13.1	0.08
Total	250,875	100.0	28,709	100.0	0.11

The Anglican Church in context

Anglicans made up 40 per cent of the population of New Zealand but in Otago and Southland they represented only 25 per cent of the population. There, Presbyterians constituted 44 per cent of the population (and provided 47 per cent of the colony's Presbyterians). In the rest of the country, 45 per cent of the population was Anglican, double that of the Presbyterians. The religious geography of New Zealand was thus defined by the Waitaki River – Anglicans were dominant north of the river; Presbyterians to the south.⁵⁸ Interestingly, Canterbury was much more Anglican (45 per cent Anglican and 18 per cent Presbyterian) than Otago was Presbyterian. The Deep South was undoubtedly the stronghold of Presbyterianism, but this was more so in the rural areas. In Dunedin city, the difference was quite small: while 35 per cent of the population was Presbyterian, a respectable 30 per cent claimed to be Anglican.

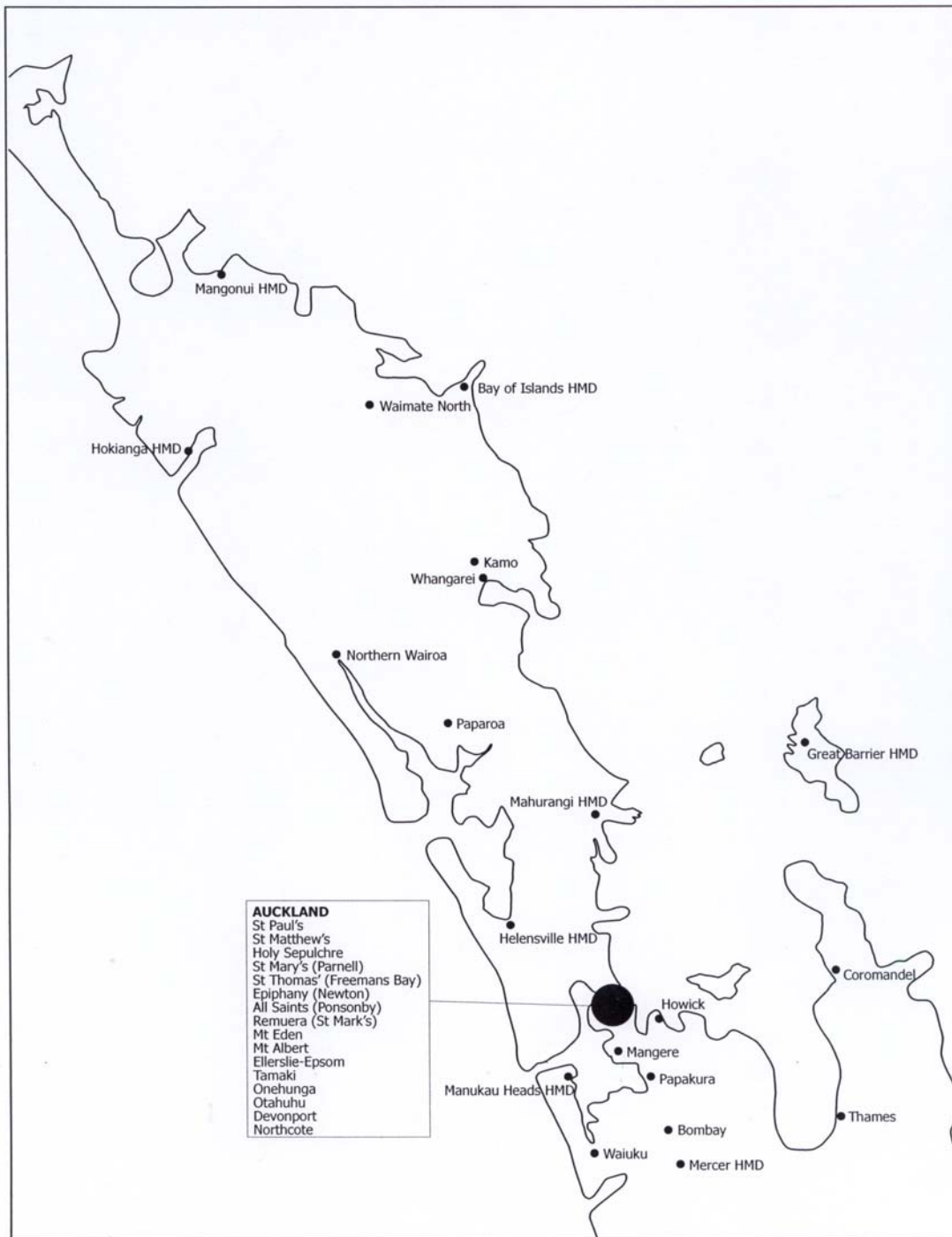
In 1891, 87 per cent of the population identified with the four major denominations – 40 per cent Anglican, 23 per cent Presbyterian, 14 per cent Roman Catholic, and 10 per cent Methodist – although these percentages do not measure religious commitment or observance. However, there was no reason for Anglican complacency as the census of places of worship, conducted at the same time, suggested that, although the Anglican Church provided more buildings and more pews, Presbyterians used theirs more frequently. The Anglican Church owned 29 per cent of all churches, used 26 per cent of all places of worship, and provided 23 per cent of seating capacity, but attracted only 21 per cent of attendees. Nor were they as full (59 per cent) as those of the Presbyterians (68 per cent), Roman Catholics (69 per cent), or the various Methodist churches (62 per cent).

Table 2.15
Places of worship of major denominations: seating capacity and attendance: 1891

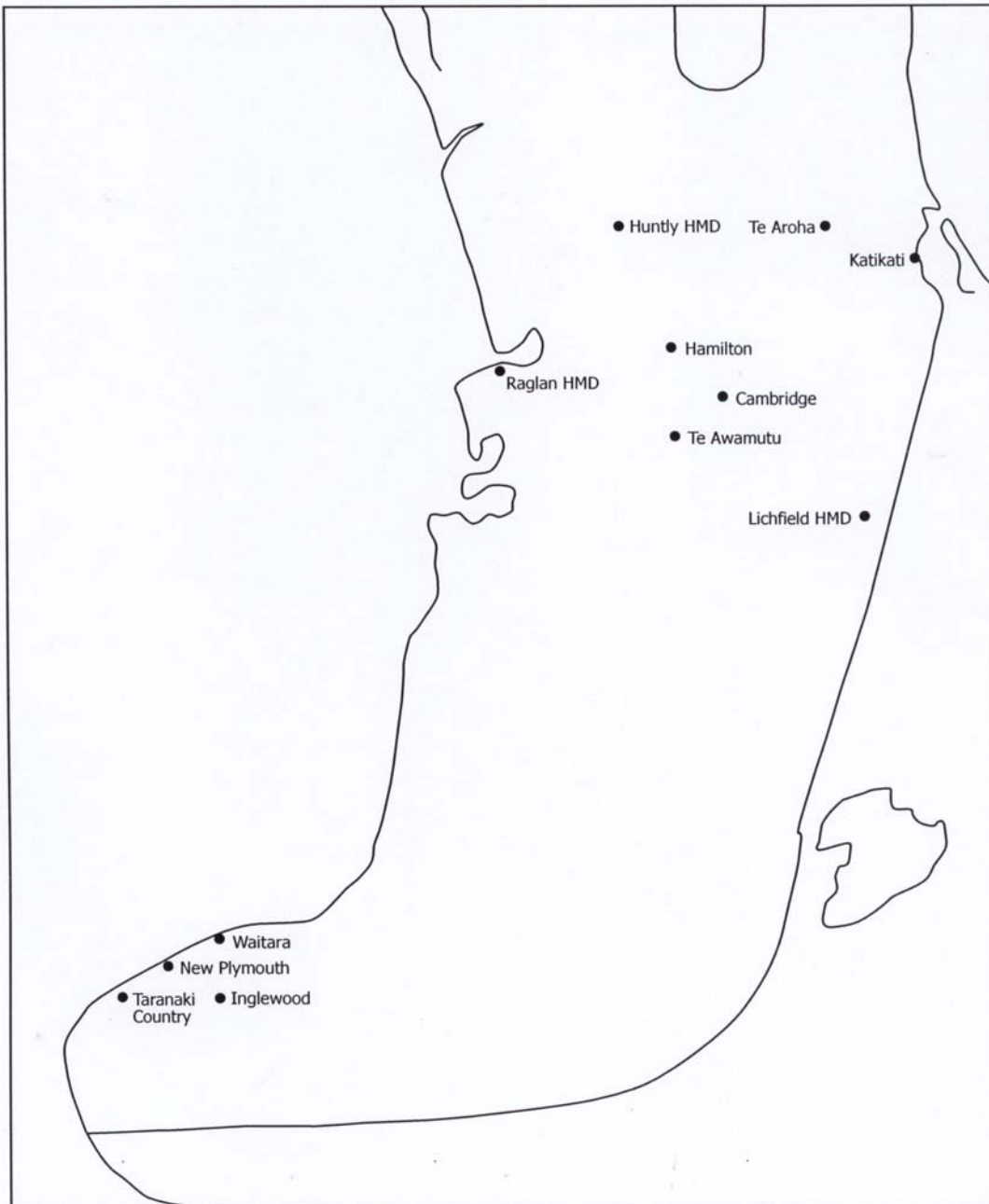
Denomination	Churches and chapels	School houses	Dwellings or Public Buildings	Total places of worship	Seating capacity	No. of Persons attending services	Attndnce/ Seating capacity %
Church of England	345	49	20	414	63,204	37,252	58.9
Presbyterian	246	86	38	370	59,839	40,785	68.2
Roman Catholic	181	7	5	193	44,062	30,525	69.3
Methodists (total)	273	76	27	376	56,314	34,641	61.5
All others	152	23	71	249	54,695	33,852	61.9
Total	1197	241	161	1599	278,114	177,055	63.7
In percentage terms:							
Church of England	28.8	20.3	12.4	25.9	22.7	21.0	
Presbyterian	20.6	35.7	23.6	23.1	21.5	23.0	
Roman Catholic	15.1	2.9	3.1	12.1	15.8	17.2	
Methodists (total)	22.8	31.5	16.8	23.5	20.3	19.6	
All others	12.7	9.5	44.1	15.6	19.7	19.1	
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	

⁵⁸ *New Zealand Historical Atlas*, plate 70a.

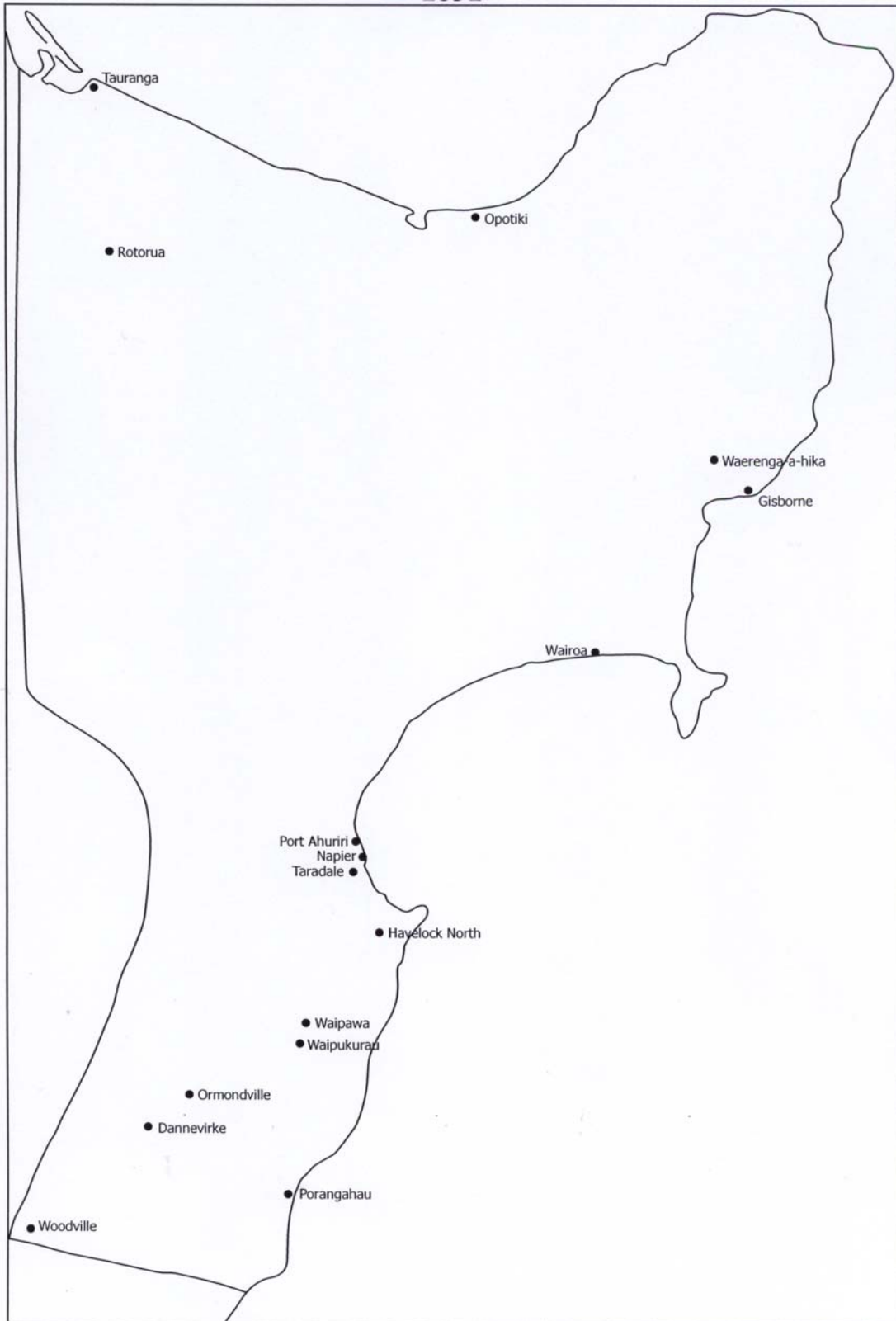
Map 2.2a
Diocese of Auckland: Parishes 1891 (northern portion)



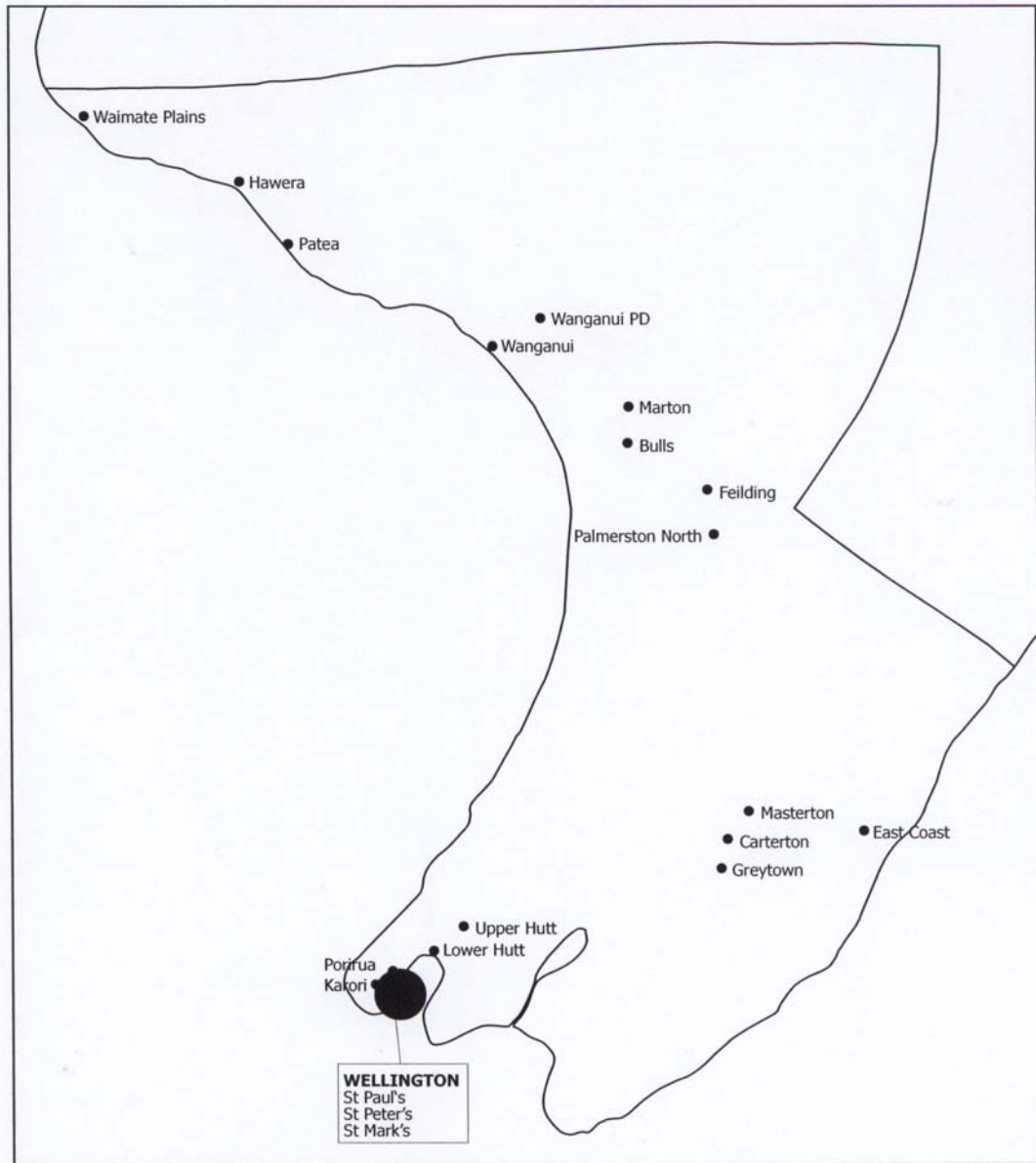
Map 2.2b
Diocese of Auckland: Parishes 1891 (southern portion)



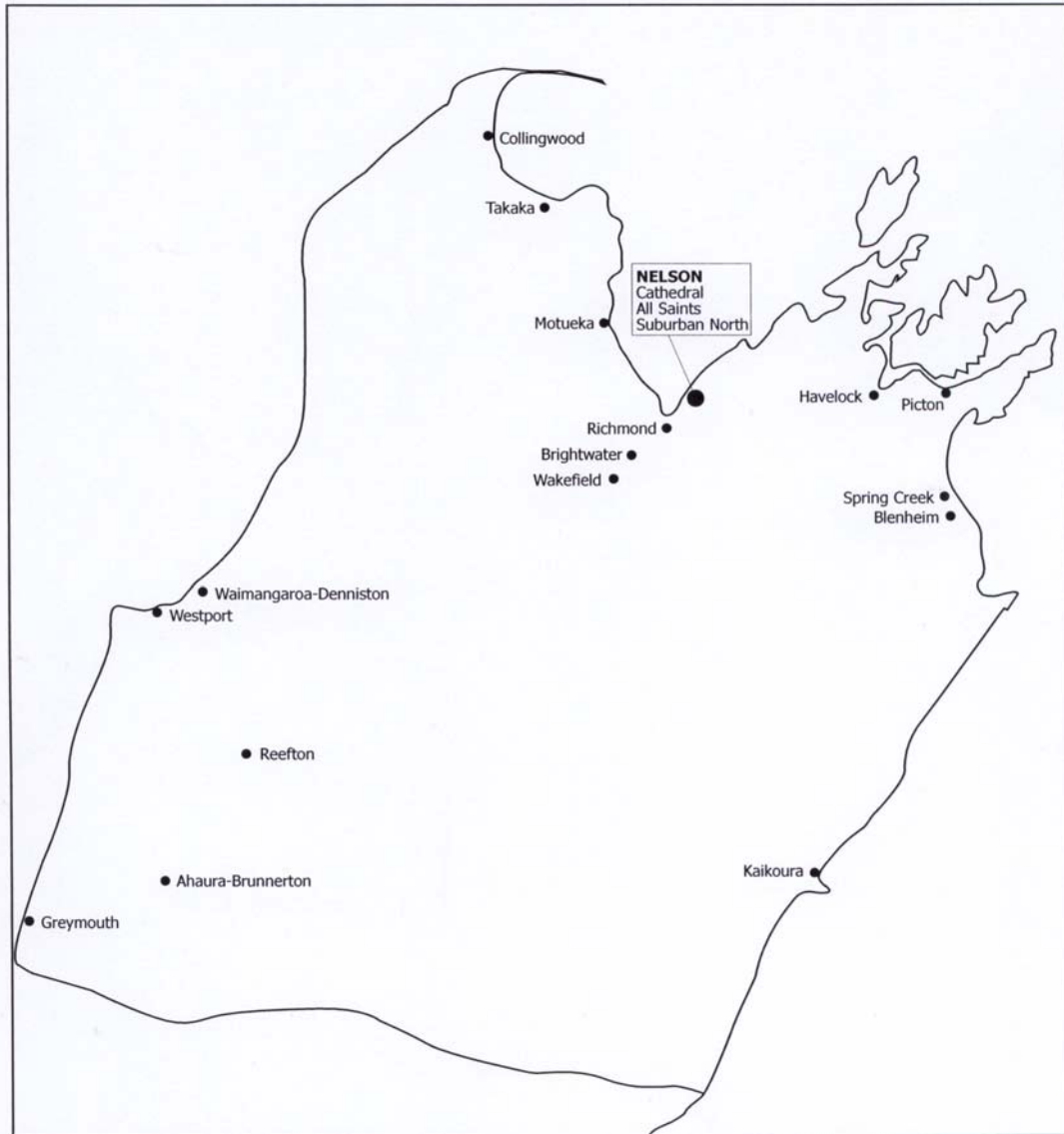
Map 2.3
Diocese of Waiapu: Parishes 1891



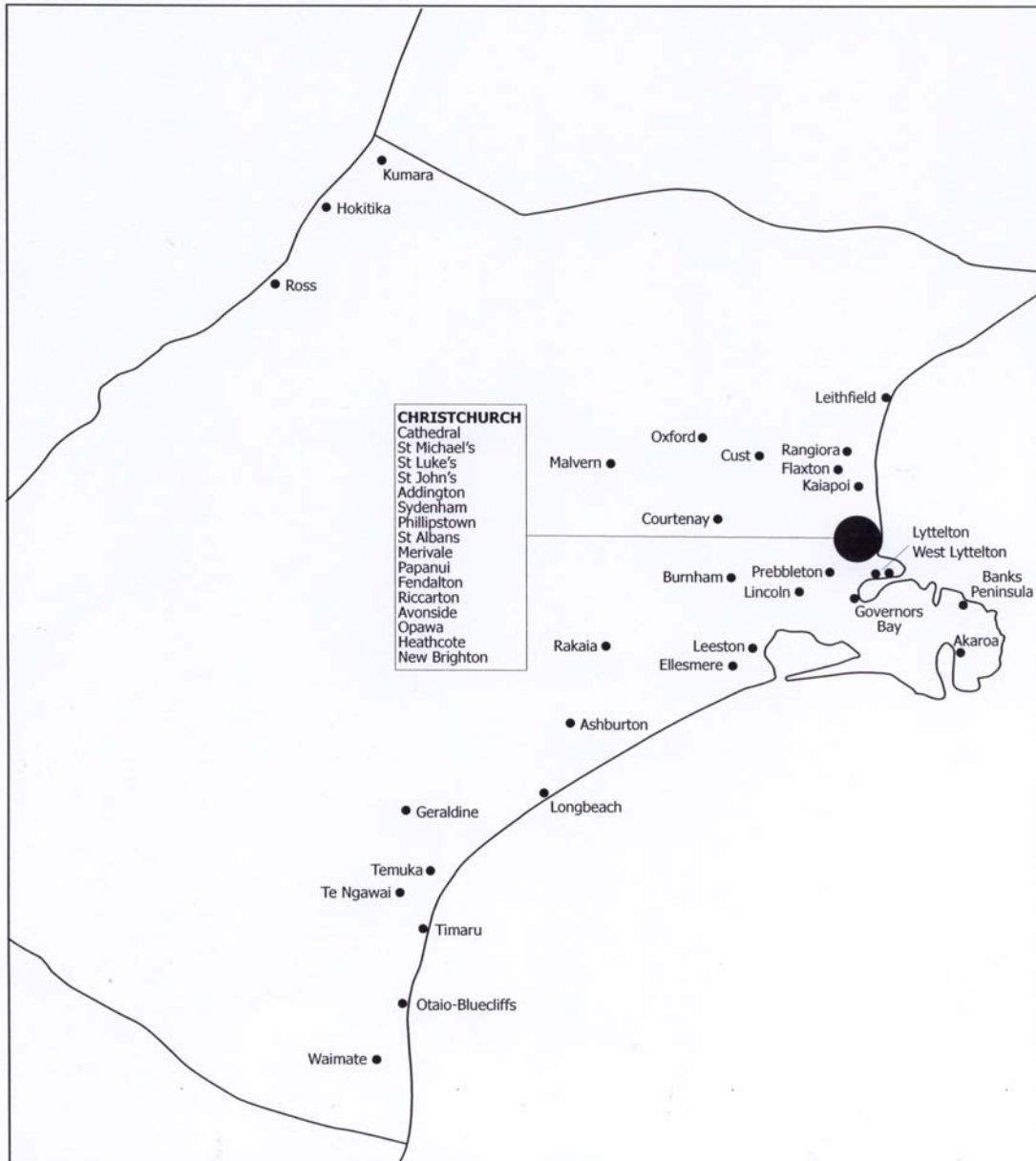
Map 2.4
Diocese of Wellington: Parishes 1891



Map 2.5
Diocese of Nelson: Parishes 1891



Map 2.6
Diocese of Christchurch: Parishes 1891



Map 2.7
Diocese of Dunedin: Parishes 1891

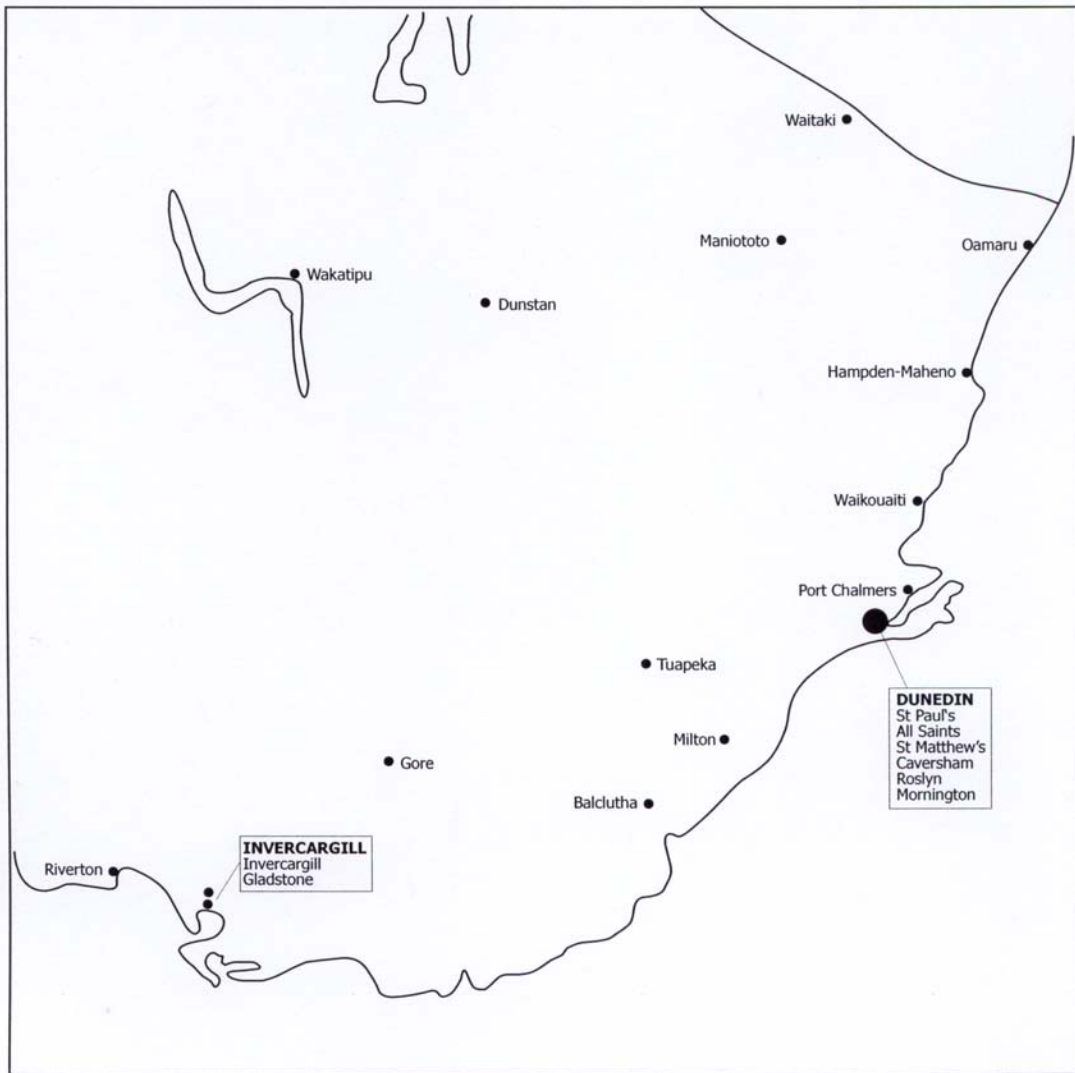


Table 2.16
Establishment of parishes in each diocese: 1841-91

Auckland		
To 1860	1861-75	1876-91
1841 St Paul's	1861-88 Mangonui	1877-81 Warkworth
1844-1902 Tamaki	1863 St Mark's, Remuera	1881-1910 Mahurangi (Warkworth)
1847 Onehunga	1864 Whangarei	HMD
1850 Howick	1865 Holy Sepulchre	1880 Mt Albert (from Holy
1852 Otahuhu	1865-68 Inner Waikato	Sepulchre)
1852-c89 Bay of Islands	1867 All Saints, Ponsonby	1881-1944 Epiphany, Newton
1853 St Matthew's	1868 Thames	(from Holy Sepulchre)
1856 North Shore/Devonport	1868-82 South Road District	1881 Paparoa
1860 St Mary's, Parnell	1870-1904 Coromandel	1881-86 Maungakarama
	1871-1909 Waimate North	1882 St Thomas, Freemans Bay
<i>Included in Waikato from 1926</i>	1872 Northern Wairoa	1882-83 Hokianga
1843 New Plymouth	1874 Waiuku (from South Road)	1882 South Rd divided
1859-92 Taranaki Country		1882-1941 Bombay (from South
	<i>Included in Waikato from 1926</i>	Road)
	1868-72 Upper Waikato	1884 Papakura (from South
	1870 Waikato West/Te Awamutu	Road)
	1872 Waikato East/Hamilton	1884 Northcote (from
	1875 Waitara	Devonport)
	(from Taranaki Country)	1885-1908 Kamo (from Russell)
	1875 Katikati	1886-1910 Ellerslie-Epsom
		1886-1934 Mangere
		1889-1902 Bay of Islands HMD
		1889-1919 Hokianga HMD
		1889-1914 Mangonui/Kaitaia HMD
		1889-1910 Helensville HMD
		1890 Mt Eden (from Holy
		Sepulchre)
		<i>Included in Waikato from 1926</i>
		1878 Cambridge (from Waikato
		East)
		1881 Inglewood-Stratford
		(from Taranaki Country)
		1884-95 Huntly HMD
		1886 Te Aroha
		1886-1911 Lichfield HMD

Waiaapu		
To 1860	1861-75	1876-91
	<i>Transferred from Wellington, 1869</i>	1880 Port Ahuriri (from Napier)
	1859 Napier	1881 Dannevirke
	1859 Southern Hawkes Bay	(from Waipukurau)
	<i>Established after diocese formed</i>	1884-1944 Ormondville (from
	1872 Havelock North	Waipukurau and
	1873 Taradale	Dannevirke)
	1873 Tauranga	1888 Rotorua
	1874 Gisborne	1889 Woodville
	1875 Opotiki	(from Dannevirke)
	1875 Wairoa	1889 Gisborne Country/
	1876 Southern Hawkes Bay	Waerenga-a-hika
	divided	
	1876 Waipawa (from SHB)	
	1876 Waipukurau (from SHB)	
	1876 Porangahau (from SHB)	

Wellington

To 1860	1861-75	1876-91
1840 St Paul's	1861 Upper Hutt	1876 St Mark's (from St Peter's)
1849 Lower Hutt	1866 Karori	1879 Feilding
1853-1911 Porirua Road	1867-1901 East Coast	1881 Carterton (from Greytown)
1859 St Peter's (from St Paul's)	1870 Marton	1881 Wanganui PD (from Wanganui)
1859 Wanganui	1874 Patea	1882 Bulls
1859 Wairarapa/Greytown	1875 Palmerston North	1882 Hawera (from Patea)
	1875 Masterton	1882-1909 Waimate Plains
<i>Included in Waiapu from 1869</i>		
1859 Napier	<i>Transferred to Waiapu, 1869</i>	
1859 Southern Hawkes Bay	1859 Napier	
	1859 Southern Hawkes Bay	

Nelson

To 1860	1861-75	1876-91
1842 Nelson	1863 Picton	1880 Stoke incl in Richmond
1848 Motueka	1863-64 Amuri	1882 Spring Creek (from Blenheim)
1856 Brightwater	1866 Richmond (from Brightwater)	1884 Takaka (from Collingwood)
1857 Blenheim	1867 All Saints, Nelson (from Nelson)	1885-1921 Waimangaroa- Denniston (from Westport)
1860 Collingwood	1867-80 Stoke (from Nelson)	1888-91 Ngatimoti (from Motueka)
	1867 Greymouth	1891 Charleston closed
	1867 Westport	
	1868-91 Charleston (from Westport)	
	1870 Kaikoura	
	1873 Reefton	
	1874 Ahaura-Brunnerton (from Greymouth)	
	1874 Suburban North (from Nelson)	
	1874 Wakefield (from Brightwater)	
	1875 Havelock (from Picton)	

Christchurch

To 1860	1861-75	1876-91
1851 St Michael's	1861 Ashley/Oxford	1876 Opawa (from Heathcote)
1851 Lyttelton	1863 Geraldine	1876 Colombo Rd/Sydenham (from St Michael's)
1851 Akaroa	1864 Prebbleton-Templeton	1876-91 Woodend (from Tuahiwi)
1851-1902 Heathcote	1864-1921 Leithfield	1876-87 Fernside
1853 Papanui	1865 Ashburton	1878 Phillipstown (from Colombo Rd)
1853 Kaiapoi	1865 Ellesmere (from Malvern Hills)	1878 Temuka (from Geraldine)
1855 Avonside	1865 St John's, Latimer Sq (from St Michael's)	1879 Rakaia (from Ashburton)
1857 Upper Riccarton	1866 Hokitika	1879-86 Woodend-waikari
1857-1913 Banks Peninsula	1867 St Luke's (from St Michael's)	1880 Lincoln (from Burnham)
1858-74 Waimakariri /Malvern Hills	1869 Ross (from Hokitika)	1880 Otaio-Bluecliffs (from Waimate)
1859-64 Woodend	1871 Waimate	1881 Christchurch Cathedral
1859 Rangiora	1872-1942 Cust	1882 St Albans (from St Luke's)
1859-1928 Governors Bay	1872 Merivale (from Papanui)	1883 Fendalton
1859 Timaru	1873-1901 Flaxton	1883-1942 Courtenay (from Malvern)
<i>Included in Dunedin from 1869</i>	1873-97 Burnham (from Malvern Hills)	1883 Te Ngawai (from Temuka)
1852 St Paul's Dunedin	1874 Malvern (from Malvern Hills)	1883-1904 Longbeach (from Ashburton)
1858 Waikouaiti	1875 Addington (from St Michael's)	1885-1938 West Lyttelton (from Lyttelton)
	1875-1917 Kumara (from Hokitika)	1887-92 Fernside-Cust
	<i>Included in Dunedin from 1869</i>	1889 New Brighton (from Avonside)
	1861 Invercargill	

1862 Riverton	1889-1942 Leeston
1861-62 Moeraki-Waitangi MD	(from Ellesmere)
1862 Oamaru	1891-1928 Woodend combined
(from Moeraki-Waitangi)	with
1862-63 Molyneux MD	Kaiapoi
1864 Milton (from Molyneux)	
1865 All Saints Dunedin	
(from St Paul's)	
1868 Tuapeka	
1869 Wakatipu	
1869 Caversham	
(from St Paul's)	

Transferred to Dunedin, 1869

1852 St Paul's Dunedin
 1858 Waikouaiti
 1861 Invercargill
 1862 Riverton
 1862 Oamaru
 1864 Milton
 1865 All Saints Dunedin
 1868 Tuapeka
 1869 Wakatipu
 1869 Caversham

Dunedin

To 1860	1861-75	1876-91
	<i>Transferred from Christchurch, 1869</i>	1876-83 Tapanui
	1852 St Paul's Dunedin	1878 Gladstone
	1858 Waikouaiti	(from Invercargill)
	1861 Invercargill	1879 Roslyn (from All Saints)
	1862 Riverton	1881-90 East Coast MD
	1862 Oamaru	1883-91 Maitara River MD
	1864 Milton	1890 Waitaki (from Oamaru)
	1865 All Saints Dunedin	1891 Hampden-Maheno
	1868 Tuapeka	(from East Coast)
	1869 Wakatipu	1891 Mornington
	1869 Caversham	(from Caversham)
		1891 Gore (from Maitara River)
	<i>Established after diocese formed</i>	
	1870 Port Chalmers	
	1873 Dunstan	
	1873-75 Roxburgh	
	1873 Maniototo	
	1874 St Matthew's Dunedin	
	(from St Paul's)	
	1874 Balclutha (from Milton)	

Chapter 3

Expansion and the Quest for Identity – 1891 to 1911

*We cannot be healthy until we man the ranks of our Clergy from the homes of the colony*¹

Significance of 1891 in New Zealand History

It is accepted that modern New Zealand political history began in the year 1891,² when the Liberals took office, and this introduced a new era as legislation reformed working conditions, broke up large estates, granted female franchise, and introduced a number of welfare measures. The role of the state increased as much of the apparatus of modern government was established. The popular view of the Liberals that they represented the ordinary people of the land³ is contested by some recent writers who argue that they ‘represented all classes against all class communities.’⁴ Belich agrees that the Liberals were an alternative to ‘the early-settler genteel elite that had run New Zealand since the 1850s’,⁵ but they were ‘transitional between two eras: progressive colonisation and its successor system, recolonisation.’⁶

He is, however, quite clear that the Liberals did make one significant change in New Zealand’s role. In declining to federate with the other Australasian colonies, they effectively declared New Zealand’s independence. Until 1901 New Zealand ‘was part of Australia, to the extent that any such thing existed’ but, by not joining the others, ‘New Zealand suddenly became small.’⁷

Before 1901, New Zealand was not small in its local context. It ranked third of the seven colonies in population and production, and it was closer to the big two, Victoria and New South Wales, than to the small four. ... New Zealand suddenly shrank to about a quarter of its previous relative size.⁸

Anglican churches in Australia and New Zealand now followed different paths and such links as existed were moderated through the Mother Church. In respect of the period covered by this chapter, only three per cent of the clergy were born in Australia and only seven per cent had been ordained there. Re-colonisation was entrenched in the Church.

1 Bishop Neligan’s address to Auckland Synod, Supplement to the *Church Gazette*, December 1904, p. IV.

2 Michael King, *The Penguin History of New Zealand*, Auckland: Penguin, 2003, p. 258.

3 For example, the reference in *ENZ*, vol. 2, p. 54, to the Liberals as representing ‘... the depressed of town and country – from farm labourers who wanted to become farmers, from small holders who farmed for food rather than profits, from townsmen who saw in a farm an avenue to future security, from industrial workers oppressed by low wages and smarting under a recent crushing industrial defeat’

4 James Belich, *Paradise Reforged: A History of the New Zealanders from the 1880s to the year 2000*, Auckland: Penguin, 2001, p. 42.

5 *Ibid.*, p. 41.

6 *Ibid.*, p. 46.

7 *Ibid.*, p. 46.

8 *Ibid.*, pp. 51-2.

God's Own Country: A new British Nation in the South Seas

New Zealand's reputation as a democratic and egalitarian society, hailed as the 'social laboratory' of the world, stems from this period, which was also marked by a return to prosperity, a feeling of confidence, and a growing sense of national identity. Under 'King Dick' Seddon, New Zealand viewed itself as a 'land of milk and honey', nothing less than 'God's Own Country', where people could live life in the open spaces in a gentler climate, leaving behind the inequalities and injustices of Britain's 'dark satanic mills'. Miles Fairburn argues that it was an Arcadian rather than a Utopian society:

New Zealand was a country of natural abundance, that it provided ample opportunities for labouring people to win an 'independency', that it was a society which naturally created a high level of order, and that its simple life guaranteed middle-class people freedom from status anxiety.⁹

The new white inhabitants of this land believed they could achieve their British dreams in a new environment. They remained loyal to the imperial cause; the identity they sought was a British identity. They were British, but they were 'Better Britons'; and not only Better Britons but, in fact, 'more British' than Britain herself. The proportion of Scots and Irish in New Zealand was indeed higher than in the British Isles. While Scots made up only ten per cent of the British population, in New Zealand they represented 24 per cent of the total, while the Irish provided another 19 per cent.

It is argued that the Scots built the British Empire¹⁰ and certainly it seems true that it was the Scots and Irish, rather than the English, who took the lead in nation-building or nation-defining in New Zealand.¹¹ Because English immigrants made up about two-thirds of the colonial population they were slow to appreciate that New Zealand was a British rather than an English colony. They were not troubled by the need to affirm their identity and so they made little effort to set up distinct institutions and to celebrate their culture. Morris dancing never took hold in New Zealand as much as Highland dancing and the Irish jig.

First, although many English people came to New Zealand, their representation among all those from Britain and Ireland was less than it was back home. In other words, New Zealand has always been less English than the United Kingdom. And despite, or more likely because of, their large numbers the English, unlike other immigrant groups, did not tend to establish institutions exclusive to their own people. There were a few sporting 'Albion' clubs, and a Church of England was established, but the former quickly lost any English associations and the latter attracted other groups, especially Irish from the Church of Ireland.¹² For the most

9 Miles Fairburn, *The Ideal Society and its Enemies: The Foundations of Modern New Zealand Society 1850-1900*, Auckland: Auckland University Press, 1989, p. 25.

10 See, for example, Linda Colley, *Britons: Forging the Nation 1707-1837*, New Haven: Yale University Press, 1992.

11 As an example, Belich, p. 41, points out that Ward's 1908 Cabinet of ten included five Scots, two Maori and an Irish Catholic prime minister.

12 The writer may have exaggerated the Irish element in the New Zealand Church. Although the comment presumably refers to the population of Irish ancestry, the number of Irish-born clergy was small in comparison with those born in England. For example, there were 23 Irish-born licensed clergy in 1891 and only 17 in 1910.

part, the English established institutions which may have been English in origin, but were intended to cater for the whole society. The English assumed that English patterns were the correct way to do things.¹³

Towards a 'Better Church of England'

Unlike the Scots and Irish, for whom denominational allegiance was an expression of nationalist aspirations (by escaping the Highland Clearances and the Potato Famine), the Englishman's relationship to the Church of England was taken for granted, except perhaps by the Wesleyans and Nonconformists, who were most anxious not to allow an Anglican hegemony to take root. Radical and democratic emotions stirred less vigorously within the Church of England than among other Christian traditions. In the great social reform movements of the late nineteenth century – the campaigns for women's franchise and prohibition – the strongest advocates were drawn from the Nonconformist churches rather than the Church of England. The Puritan element in society found its home in the Presbyterian, Methodist, Congregational and Baptist churches rather than in Anglican parishes. Moderation in all things, rather than prohibition, summed up Anglican attitudes.

The Anglican Church was not seized with reforming zeal. Its earlier energies (or, more accurately, those of its first bishop) had been expended in devising a more appropriate form of polity for a non-Establishment environment. Any suggestion that the Church of England should be a state church in New Zealand was dealt with firmly in the early 1850s.¹⁴ By embracing the concept of a 'voluntary compact', the Church effectively defined itself and its role, and allowed it to be more truly itself, free from the dreaded disease of Erastianism. The New Zealand Church saw itself as a 'Better Church of England'.

It initiated no programme of reform comparable to that which revolutionised the state and the economy, but in the closing years of the nineteenth century a new generation of leaders emerged who were eager to take the Church from its isolation and preoccupation with domestic concerns to a closer connection with new movements overseas. As these new bishops recognised that the pioneering stage was over, they began to see to it that proper diocesan structures and a comprehensive national parochial structure were put in place. They were facing the consequences of what had taken place around 1840. It was now fifty years since the Treaty of Waitangi had been signed, since the first organised settlers – and the settler church – had arrived. It was not a Church anxiously seeking to assert itself by

However, there was certainly a cluster of Irish clergy in the Diocese of Auckland. In 1891, 12 Auckland clergy were Irish-born, about half of the New Zealand total.

13 Terry Hearn, 'The English', Ch. 16 in Jock Phillips, (general ed.), *Te Ara – The Encyclopedia of New Zealand, Settler and Migrant Peoples of New Zealand*, Auckland: Bateman, 2006.

14 G.A. Wood, 'Church and State in New Zealand in the 1850s', in *Journal of Religious History*, vol. 8, no. 3 (1975), pp. 255-270.

proclaiming its autonomy. New Zealand was seen as ‘an extension of England and the Church as a loyal daughter of the parent Church in England’ and, at St John’s College, ‘theological education, helped by regular Prayer Book worship and teachers from England, inculturated students into these worlds and showed little attention to the New Zealand context. The colonial ecclesiastical mind was shaped by an inheritance received from a distance.’¹⁵ England and Ireland provided most of the clergy, and bishops, on their visits to England, expended energy recruiting clergy and raising money.¹⁶

Population

In only twenty years, the European population increased by two-thirds and reached the one million mark in 1910.¹⁷ The population drift from the South to the North gained momentum, and towns and cities grew. Native-born New Zealanders out-numbered immigrants, the age profile matured, and marriage and the family were more popular than ever.

Although the rate of population increase was not as high as it had been in the public works and immigration era of the 1870s, it reached an annual rate of 3.0 per cent in the early 1900s.

Table 3.1
Non-Maori population: 1891-1911

Census	Population	Increase	% increase	% p.a. increase
1891	626,658			
1896	703,360	76,702	12.3	2.5
1901	772,719	69,359	9.8	2.0
1906	888,578	115,859	15.6	3.1
1911	1,008,468	118,890	13.4	2.7
Expressed in decades:				
1891-1901		146,061	23.3	2.3
1901-11		234,749	30.4	3.0

In 1891, 55 per cent of the population lived in the South Island; by 1911, 56 per cent lived in the North Island. In this period, the North Island’s population doubled; the South’s grew by only 29 per cent.

¹⁵ Allan K Davidson, *Selwyn’s Legacy, The College of St John the Evangelist ... 1843-1992*, Auckland: The College of St John the Evangelist, 1993, p. 116

¹⁶ W.P. Morrell, *The Anglican Church in New Zealand: A History*, Dunedin: John McIndoe for the Church of the Province of New Zealand, 1973, p.116.

¹⁷ During this period, the Maori population increased from 42,000 to 50,000, but as a percentage of the population it fell from 6.7% to 4.9%.

Fig 3.1
North and South Islands: population: 1891-1911

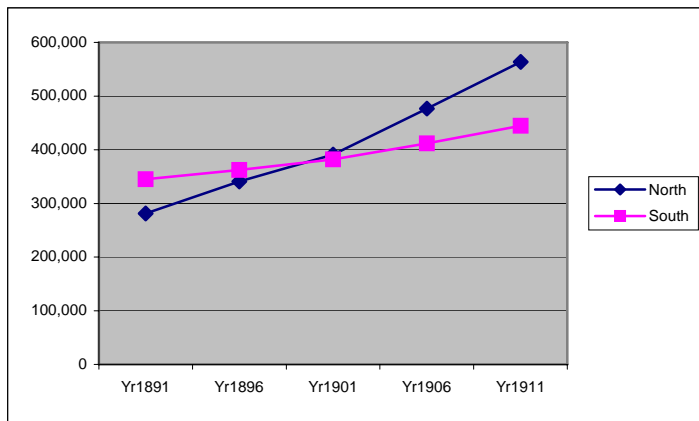
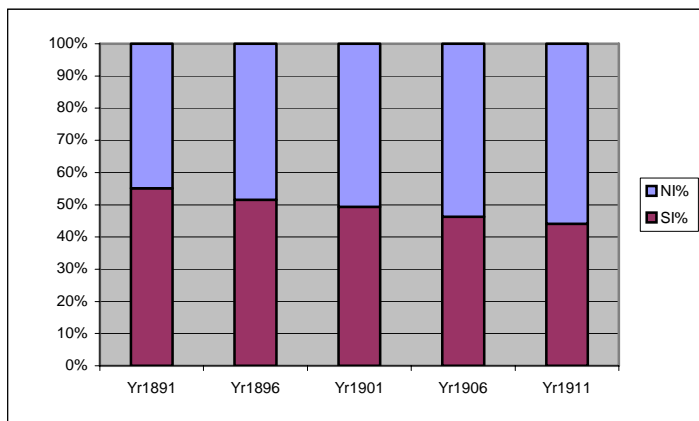


Fig 3.2
North and South Islands: percentage of population: 1891-1911



These simple facts explain much of what happened in the Church during this time as the population trends were replicated in the Anglican population. The three North Island dioceses faced major problems coping with the need for more buildings and more clergy. In 1891, Auckland and Christchurch were the largest dioceses, but by 1911 the growth of Wellington had squeezed Christchurch into third place. The three large dioceses accounted for 68 per cent of Anglicans in 1891; and for 72 per cent by 1911.

Fig 3.3
Anglican population: percentage resident in each diocese: 1891 and 1911

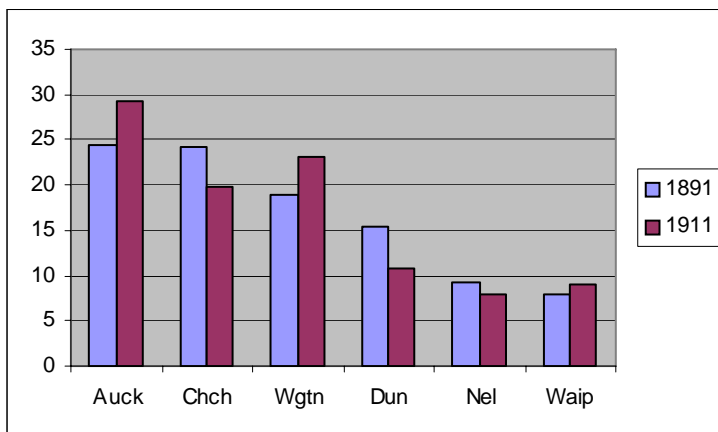


Table 3.2
Dioceses: total population: 1891-1911¹⁸

	Total Population 1891	Total Population 1911	Increase 1891-1911	% Increase
Auckland	135,176	266,214	131,038	96.9
Waiapu	39,863	81,435	41,572	104.3
Wellington	104,117	214,968	110,851	106.5
Nelson	53,861	72,075	18,214	33.8
Christchurch	137,241	181,371	44,130	32.2
Dunedin	152,453	191,180	38,727	25.4
Total	622,711	1,007,243	384,532	61.8
By Islands				
North	279,156	562,617	283,461	101.5
South	343,555	444,626	101,071	29.4

Table 3.3
Dioceses: Anglican population: 1891-1911

	Anglican Population 1891	Anglican Population 1911	Increase 1891-1911	% Increase
Auckland	61,157	120,340	59,183	96.8
Waiapu	19,706	37,705	17,999	91.3
Wellington	47,420	95,942	48,522	102.3
Nelson	23,254	32,648	9,394	40.4
Christchurch	60,918	82,255	21,337	35.0
Dunedin	38,420	44,045	5,625	14.6
Total	250,875	412,935	162,060	64.6
By Islands				
North	128,283	253,987	125,704	98.0
South	122,592	158,948	36,356	29.7

Table 3.4
Dioceses: population in relation to New Zealand population: 1891-1911

	% of N Z Total Population 1891	% of N Z Total Population 1911	+/-	% of N Z Anglican Population 1891	% of N Z Anglican Population 1911	+/-
Auckland	21.7	26.4	+ 4.7	24.4	29.2	+ 4.8
Waiapu	6.4	8.1	+ 1.7	7.9	9.1	+ 1.2
Wellington	16.7	21.3	+ 4.6	18.9	23.2	+ 4.3
Nelson	8.6	7.2	- 1.4	9.3	7.9	- 1.4
Christchurch	22.0	18.0	- 4.0	24.3	19.9	- 4.4
Dunedin	24.5	19.0	- 5.5	15.3	10.7	- 4.6
Total	100.0	100.0		100.0	100.0	
By Islands						
North	44.8	55.9	+ 11.1	51.1	61.5	+ 10.4
South	55.2	44.1	- 11.1	48.9	38.5	- 10.4

Nationally, the Anglican population increased faster than the total population (65 per cent, compared with 62 per cent) but this advantage was confined to Nelson and Christchurch. In Auckland, the rates of increase were identical, while in Wellington and Waiapu, Anglican growth fell short of total growth, and in Dunedin where the total population increased by 25 per cent, Anglican numbers increased by only 15 per cent.

¹⁸ In these tables, only the resident non-Maori population is included, and those on board ships or on adjacent islands on census night are excluded. This explains the discrepancy between this table and table 3.1. The difference is in the order of 0.63%.

The most rapid growth took place in North Island provincial areas and in some the population more than doubled.¹⁹ The completion of the Wellington-Manawatu Railway in 1886 opened up the Horowhenua to European settlement, and the link with the government railway near Palmerston North became even more significant in 1891 when the line through the Manawatu Gorge was completed. The rail expansion favoured Palmerston North at the expense of Foxton, and it linked Manawatu to Wellington as well as Wanganui.²⁰ The King Country was opened up to Pakeha and through it the North Island Main Trunk Railway was completed in 1908. Between 1891 and 1911 its population increased from only 427 to 11,845. In more established areas – Canterbury, Nelson, Marlborough, Hawkes Bay, Wairarapa and Northland – the rate of increase was lower, and in parts of Otago the population actually fell. In the cities, while Auckland and Wellington doubled in size, Christchurch's population increased by 68 per cent and Dunedin's by only 40 per cent.

Most of the growth was the result of natural increase and internal migration. Assisted immigration was suspended between 1892 and 1903 and so net immigration accounted for only 29 per cent of the increase.²¹ Not surprisingly, the New Zealand-born percentage of the population increased from 61 to 71 per cent. The number of marriages more than doubled,²² there was a startling reduction in infant mortality, and a significant re-shaping of the age profile of the community. Those aged under 20 fell from 50 to 40 per cent, those in the 60 plus age group increased from four to seven per cent, and those of 'working age' from 45 to 53 per cent. The male percentage rose only from 51.6 per cent in 1891 to 52.7 per cent in 1911. The aging of the population and the 'domestication' of society provided further evidence that the colony had moved from its frontier origins.

More people were living in the towns, those living in boroughs and cities increasing from 40 per cent to 48 per cent and those in the four main centres from 27 to 30 per cent. Auckland outstripped its rivals as its population grew to 102,676 in 1911, followed by Christchurch (80,193), Wellington (70,729) and Dunedin (64,237),²³ but the status of the 'four main centres' was assured as the next cluster of towns (Invercargill, Timaru, Palmerston North, Wanganui and Napier) had populations little higher than 10,000. Hamilton (3542) was overshadowed by the mining town of Waihi (6436).

19 Wanganui (148%), Manawatu (109%), Taranaki (114%), Waikato (180%) and Gisborne (163%).

20 *Te Ara Encyclopedia of New Zealand, What's the Story? Manawatu and Horowhenua*, by Malcolm McKinnon. [http://www.teara.govt.nz/Places/ManawatuAndHorowhenua/ManawatuAndHorowhenua....](http://www.teara.govt.nz/Places/ManawatuAndHorowhenua/ManawatuAndHorowhenua...), accessed 23 August 2006.

21 Net immigration had been negligible until 1900, with significant numbers arriving only after 1901. The net increase in 5-yearly periods was: 1891-95: 15,320; 1896-1900: 10,638; 1901-05: 45,446; 1906-10: 40,966, giving a total of 112,370, compared with a population increase of 384,532.

22 The rate increased from 6.04 to 8.70 per 1000.

23 These represent the population of each city and its adjacent suburban boroughs. Brookfield table 11.10.

Leadership in the Anglican Church

Major leadership change took place in the Anglican Church early in this period, as the bishops who had held office throughout the colonial years retired or died between 1890 and 1902. Christchurch, Wellington and Auckland looked overseas for new leadership rather than drawing from the (admittedly limited) range of local clergy who had experience of colonial life. The call was for young bishops for a young country and so under the positive leadership of men in their forties – Julius (Christchurch), Wallis (Wellington) and Neligan (Auckland) – significant progress was made. Entrusting leadership to a younger generation was not an uncommon experience, as the following table indicates:

Table 3.5
Bishops: age profile: 1841-1910

Diocese	Bishop	Born	Year appointed	Age appointed	Years in NZ prior to appointment	Year retired	Age retired
N.Z./Auckland	Selwyn	1809	1841	32	0	1869	60
Auckland	Cowie	1831	1869	38	0	1902	71
	Neligan	1863	1903	40	0	1910	47
Waiapu	W. Williams	1800	1859	59	31	1876	76
	Stuart	1827	1877	50	0	1894	67
	W.L. Williams	1829	1895	66	42	1909	80
Wellington	Abraham	1814	1858	44	8	1870	56
	Hadfield	1814	1870	56	31	1893	79
Nelson	Wallis	1853	1895	41	0	1911	58
	Hobhouse	1817	1858	41	0	1865	48
	Suter	1830	1866	36	0	1891	61
Christchurch	Mules	1837	1892	55	25	1912	75
	Harper	1804	1856	52	0	1890	86
Dunedin	Julius	1847	1890	43	0	1925	78
	Nevill	1837	1871	34	0	1919	82

In two of the smaller dioceses, however, continuity and familiarity were favoured over innovation. Waiapu, with its strong Maori component, turned to the 66-year old W.L. Williams, son of William Williams. The new Bishop in Nelson, C.O. Mules (55), had arrived on the same ship as his predecessor and had served as Vicar of Brightwater for 25 years. The other diocese, Dunedin, retained the same bishop throughout the period. Bishop Nevill had already held office for twenty years when the period began and remained as bishop until 1919.

However, by the end of the period, all three North Island bishops had tendered their resignations. The second Bishop Williams retired from Waiapu in 1909 at the age of 80. Neligan's tenure in Auckland was tragically cut short in 1910 when, at the age of 47, he resigned following a series of strokes which had incapacitated him. He returned to England where he spent the rest of his days as vicar of a small Northumberland parish. Bishop Wallis resigned from Wellington in 1911 and also returned to England, where he became an archdeacon in the Diocese of Salisbury.

Dealing with complexity

The bishops obviously relied on their senior clergy for advice but it is difficult to draw too many conclusions in relation to this period because some of these roles were still in embryonic form. Christchurch alone had a full-time Dean in 1911.²⁴ As often as not, canons were appointed in recognition of faithful service rather than for their leadership qualities. Every diocese had its archdeacons, but their role differed and smaller dioceses sometimes had more archdeacons than the larger ones. Dioceses gradually came to terms with the complexities of church government but change was usually evolutionary. Until 1894, the local parish priest was technically known as the 'Incumbent' although, colloquially, the terms 'parson' and frequently 'minister' were used. In that year, the term 'Vicar' became the norm (in contrast to Australia where the use of 'Rector' is more common). In some dioceses, the term 'Curate' was used for the senior cleric and 'Assistant Curate' for a subordinate, but the position was complicated when the term 'Curate' began to be used to refer to the cleric who was junior to the 'Vicar'! As structures developed, the distinction between a 'parish' and a 'parochial district' (and sometimes a 'missionary district') was formalised, and the title 'parish' was reserved for the more established and financially secure ministry units, which had a stronger voice in the appointment of their clergy.

For a Church struggling to provide church buildings in the backblocks and growing cities, as well as to attract clergy, cathedrals were viewed as a luxury and in each of the dioceses a central parish church served as the cathedral. In Christchurch, St Michael's had exercised this function since 1851 but there had always been a dream that a permanent cathedral would be erected, and in 1864 the foundation stone was laid. Building commenced in 1880, although it was not until 1904 that it was completed. To this day, Christchurch remains the only diocese to have a cathedral which does not also serve as a parish church. Auckland, Wellington and Dunedin had pro-cathedrals throughout this period, but, interestingly, only the two smallest dioceses had 'permanent' cathedrals.²⁵

24 In Christchurch, a cathedral chapter was created in 1866, complete with a Dean (Henry Jacobs held the office from 1866 but remained as Vicar of St Michael's until 1873) and four Canons. In Waiapu, a chapter was established and the first Dean appointed in 1889, a position he held until 1905, although his successor as vicar was not appointed Dean until 1918. In Dunedin, a chapter was formed in 1894. The office of Dean was established at the same time and to it was appointed A.R. Fitchett (Vicar of All Saints). He held the two positions until 1929. Another priest was appointed as Vicar. In 1931, the positions of Dean and Vicar of the Cathedral District were assigned to the same priest. In Nelson, the first Dean and Chapter were appointed in 1916. In the larger dioceses of Auckland and Wellington, the appointment of a Dean came later, the incumbent at the pro-Cathedral in each case being designated as Vicar, with the dignity of a Canon. In Auckland, although a chapter with canons was formed in 1893, it was not until 1938 that a Dean was appointed. In Wellington, there was no chapter until 1925, and a Dean was not appointed until 1948.

25 In Auckland, St Paul's church in Emily Place served as pro-cathedral until it was demolished in 1885, after which the second St Mary's, Parnell was designated as the cathedral in 1887. It was not until 1957 that the foundation stone of the Cathedral of the Holy Trinity was laid. In Wellington, St Paul's in Thorndon served as pro-cathedral until 1964 while, in Dunedin, St Paul's church was used until the new cathedral was opened in 1919. In Nelson, the first official cathedral was opened in 1887 but work began on the new cathedral in 1925, and it was dedicated in 1932. In Waiapu, St John's, Napier, was given pro-cathedral status in 1869. It was replaced by the

Clergy

By 1910, there were 237 parishes. Of the 371 clergy on the 1910 Clerical List, 266 were engaged in parish ministry.

Table 3.6
Clergy in each diocese: 1910

	Auck	Waip	Wgtn	Nel	Chch	Dun	Total
Total clergy	98	66	69	22	75	41	371
<i>Less</i>							
Maori	18	27	6	0	0	0	51
Working among Maori	2	5	3	0	1	1	12
Extra-parochial	3	1	7	1	3	2	17
Retired	9	3	5	1	4	3	25
Sub-total	32	36	21	2	8	6	105
In parishes	66	30	48	20	67	35	266

By 1910, the total number of clergy had increased by 45 per cent while those in parish ministry had increased by 57 per cent. The largest increase (140 per cent) took place in Wellington, the diocese which, in 1891, had had the most unfavourable ratio of clergy to people. Dunedin (75 per cent) came next, followed by Auckland (64 per cent), Waiapu (55 per cent), and Christchurch (37 per cent), while Nelson's position was unchanged.

Although clergy had slightly more people in their care than before (1552, compared with 1467) this was scarcely a concern. Christchurch, Dunedin and Waiapu enjoyed favourable ratios, while in Nelson, although the clergy ratio had deteriorated (from one to 1224 to one to 1632), this reflected an unusually high number of vacancies at the time, as the average parish population remained low. However, Auckland, despite the influx of Home Mission priests, had a clergy ratio that was 20 per cent worse than before and Wellington, although its clergy numbers had improved considerably, still had the most unfavourable clergy ratio of all

Table 3.7
Anglican population and clergy: 1910

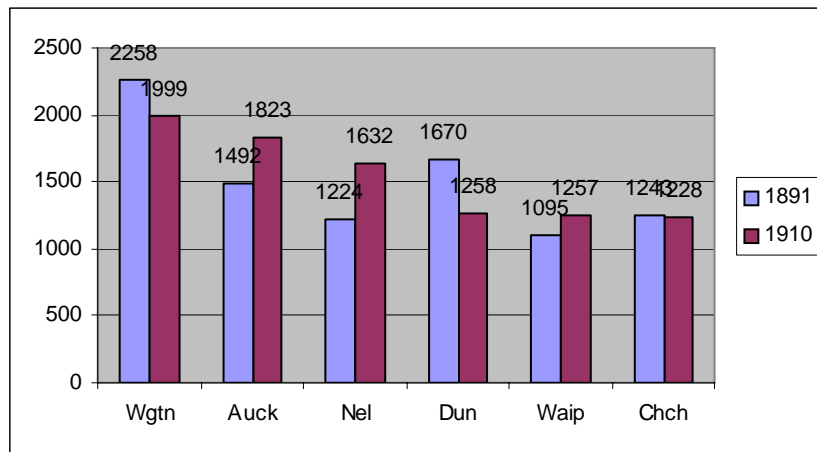
Diocese	Anglican population	Clergy in parishes ²⁶	Anglican population per clergyman	Parishes ²⁷	Anglican population per parish
Auckland	120,340	66	1823	50	2407
Waiapu	37,705	30	1257	25	1508
Wellington	95,942	48	1999	46	2086
Nelson	32,648	20	1632	22	1484
Christchurch	82,255	67	1228	63	1306
Dunedin	44,045	35	1258	31	1421
New Zealand	412,935	266	1552	237	1697

new cathedral which was opened in 1888, and destroyed in the 1931 earthquake. The Nelson and Napier cathedrals, built in 1887-88, were designed by the Christchurch architect, B.W. Mountfort.

²⁶ These figures have been extracted from the 1910 General Synod List of Clergy. There may be slight discrepancies between these and statistics appearing in separate diocesan year books.

²⁷ The term 'Parish' is used loosely to refer to the number of parishes and parochial districts at this time. It includes the Home Mission districts in the Diocese of Auckland.

Fig 3.4
Ratio of clergy to Anglican population: 1891 and 1910



Apart from importing clergy (either from overseas or from other dioceses) the only way of adding to the clergy ranks was through ordination, and significant differences were apparent. In this period, Wellington relied more heavily on clergy from overseas, 60 per cent of its clergy having been ordained overseas and only 23 per cent in the diocese. Waiapu and Christchurch drew significant numbers of clergy from other dioceses while Dunedin and Nelson acquired most of theirs locally through ordination – 49 per cent and 70 per cent respectively. The result was that the total number of clergy ordained bore little relation to the size of the dioceses, with Dunedin and Nelson ordaining proportionately more clergy.

Table 3.8
Ordinations: deacons and priests: 1891-1910

	Auck		Waip		Wgtn		Nel		Chch		Dun		Total	
	D	P	D	P	D	P	D	P	D	P	D	P	D	P
1891-95	3	4	2	2	6	5	7	7	8	6	4	2	30	26
1896-1900	10	7	1	0	5	7	9	5	3	6	9	11	37	36
1901-05	5	9	0	1	4	3	5	12	6	4	12	8	32	37
1906-10	13	13	9	6	6	6	10	6	2	7	8	12	50	50
Total	31	33	12	9	21	21	31	30	19	23	33	33	149	149

Fig 3.5
Ordination: deacons in each diocese: 1891 to 1910

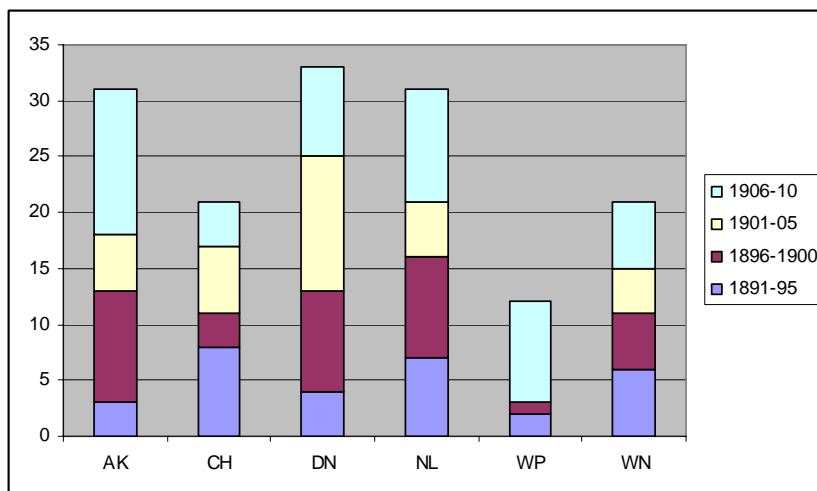
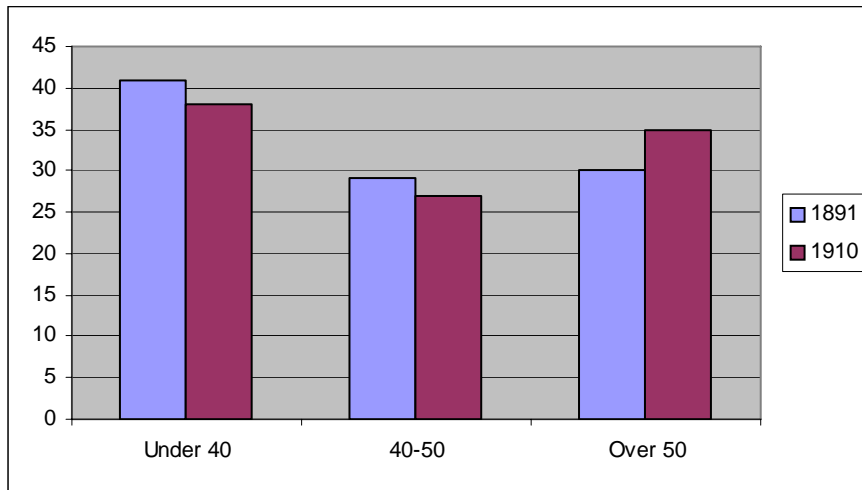


Table 3.9
Profile of clergy in parish ministry: 1910

	Auck	Waip	Wgtn	Nel	Chch	Dun	Total
Age distribution							
Over 60	5	5	2	4	11	6	33
51-60	16	7	6	6	16	7	58
41-50	17	8	17	4	16	9	71
31-40	21	6	20	4	20	11	82
30 and under	7	0	3	2	4	2	18
Total * 4 not known	66	26*	48	20	67	35	262
Percentage							
Over 60	8	19	4	20	16	17	13
51-60	24	27	13	30	24	20	22
41-50	26	31	35	20	24	26	27
31-40	32	21	42	20	30	31	31
30 and under	11	0	6	10	6	6	7
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Years of service since ordination to diaconate							
Over 40	1	1	1	0	4	1	8
31-40	7	4	1	4	12	5	33
21-30	14	8	5	4	16	5	52
11-20	20	8	27	4	17	10	86
10 and under	24	9	14	8	18	14	87
Total	66	30	48	20	67	35	266
Percentage							
Over 40	2	3	2	0	6	3	3
31-40	11	13	2	20	18	14	12
21-30	21	27	10	20	24	14	20
11-20	30	27	56	20	25	29	32
10 and under	36	30	29	40	27	40	33
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Country of birth							
New Zealand	13	7	8	10	20	11	69
Australia	3	2	2	1	0	0	8
England	41	14	30	9	40	23	157
Other British Isles	9	3	6	0	5	1	24
All others	0	4	2	0	2	0	8
Total	66	30	48	20	67	35	266
Percentage							
New Zealand	20	23	17	50	30	31	26
Australia	5	7	4	5	0	0	3
England	62	47	63	45	60	66	59
Other British Isles	14	10	12	0	7	3	9
All others	0	13	4	0	3	0	3
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Diocese in which ordained							
Home diocese	26	11	11	14	27	17	106
Other N Z	10	10	8	1	21	5	55
Australia	4	3	1	2	3	5	18
England	17	4	23	2	13	6	65
Other British Isles	8	1	2	0	3	1	15
All others	1	1	3	1	0	1	7
Total	66	30	48	20	67	35	266
Percentage							
Home diocese	39	37	23	70	40	49	40
Other N Z	15	33	17	5	31	14	21
Australia	6	10	2	10	5	14	7
England	26	13	48	10	19	17	24
Other British Isles	12	3	4	0	5	3	6
All others	2	3	6	5	0	3	3
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

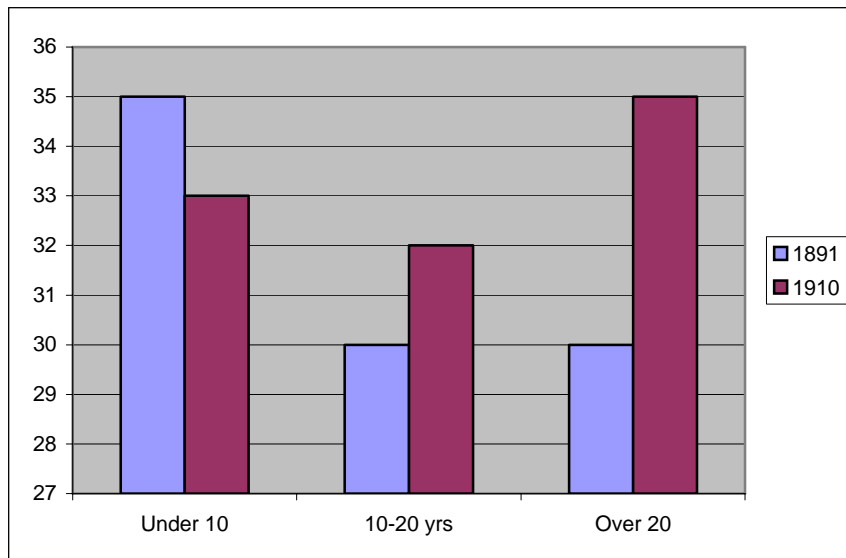
A gradual maturing and indigenisation of the clergy took place. By 1910, the clergy were slightly older, more experienced and more likely to have been born in New Zealand than was the case in 1891. Now, 38 per cent (previously 41 per cent) were under 40, 27 per cent (29 per cent) between 40 and 50, and 35 per cent (30 per cent) over 50 years old.

Fig 3.6
Clergy: age groups: 1891 and 1910



Those with at least 20 years of service comprised 35 per cent (up from 30 per cent) of the total, those between 10 and 20 years were up from 30 to 32 per cent, with 33 per cent (down from 35 per cent) having had less than 10 years' service since ordination.

Fig 3.7
Clergy: years of service since ordination: 1891 and 1910



Between 1891 and 1910 the proportion of clergy born in New Zealand increased from 10 to 26 per cent, although the importation of so many clergy from overseas led to a decline in the percentage ordained in New Zealand from 64 to 61 per cent. Once again, there were significant differences among the dioceses.

Fig. 3.8

Clergy: country of birth: 1910

(Number of clergy born in New Zealand and Australia, compared with the United Kingdom and elsewhere.)

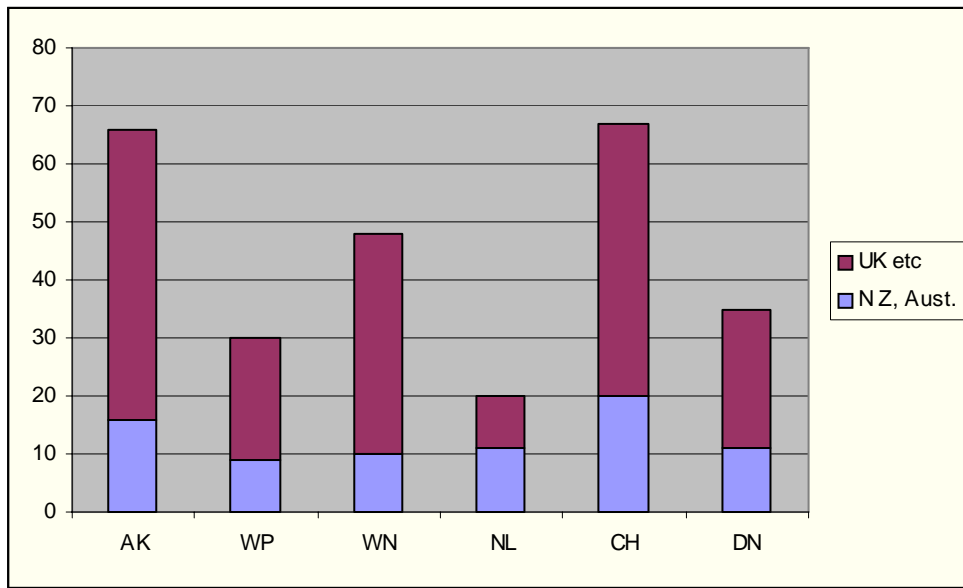
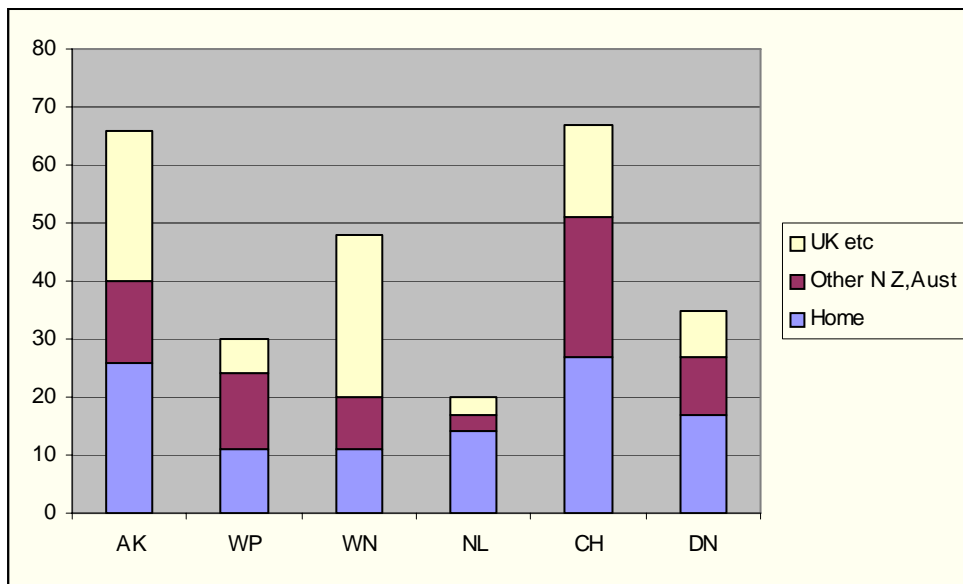


Fig. 3.9

Clergy: diocese in which ordained: 1910



The dioceses saw theological training as a local responsibility but they struggled separately to satisfy their clergy training needs. The continuing demand for more clergy prompted most dioceses to invest in training, and no fewer than five colleges were in operation at some stage. There was little acceptance of the concept of a national seminary, and St John’s College faced difficult times. Allan Davidson’s account of the 1902-10 period is sandwiched between chapters aptly entitled ‘A Struggling College’ and ‘Troubled Times’.²⁸ Under a series of

²⁸ Allan Davidson, *Selwyn’s Legacy*, op. cit.

Wardens and in a variety of locations,²⁹ it struggled. ‘Geography and the associated costs of travel and strong diocesan identity favoured parochialism, which prevented the emergence of one strong national theological college.’³⁰ Between 1880 and 1901 the College produced few clergy, and although there were some noteworthy individuals among those few, the fact remains that in ‘its first sixty years it produced only 84 ordinands and, of the 318 Anglican clergy in New Zealand in 1901, [only] approximately ten per cent were trained at St John’s’.³¹ Neligan observed that ‘too long reliance on outside sources of supply is detrimental to wholesome growth.’³² Dunedin’s Selwyn College opened in 1893 with five theological students and, under various Wardens,³³ produced a number of ordinands. College House in Christchurch trained about 20 clergy in this period.³⁴ Between 1893 and its closure in 1908 (although it re-opened briefly in 1913-14), Nelson’s Bishopdale College had prepared seventeen men for ordination. In Wellington, Bishop Wallis opened Hadfield Hostel (for both theological students and university students) in 1908, but the bleakness of its Kelburn site and problems of discipline led to its closure in 1914.

Diocese of Auckland

Although the total population of the diocese doubled in the twenty years from 1891 to 1911, there were significant variations within the region. The urban area grew by 98 per cent but the highest rates of growth were recorded in Waikato, King Country and Taranaki (201 per cent in total). On the other hand, Northland’s growth was more modest (59 per cent) while in South Auckland and Thames-Coromandel the population was static. Furthermore, patterns of growth were by no means regular. Taranaki grew especially in the early part of the period with the expansion of the dairy industry; Ohinemuri before 1901 with the development of gold-mining; while in the Waikato and King Country the increase came after 1901. These variations are important in explaining the apparently haphazard development of parishes in the Diocese.

²⁹ The extent of this as outlined is evident in this summarised form from Davidson, p. 331:

Period	Location	Warden
1884-94	Gladstone Road, Parnell	William Beatty (1887-94)
1895	Students boarded out	C.M. Nelson, temporary tutor (1895)
1896-1901	Tamaki, with St John’s Collegiate School	P.S. Smallfield, tutor and headmaster (1896-1901)
1902	Portland Road, Remuera	C.A. Tisdall (Acting 1902), H. Anson (1902)
From 1903	Tamaki (closed during War)	H. Anson (1903-05), J.E. Fox (Acting 1905), P.T. Williams (Acting 1906-07), C.W. Scott-Moncrieff (1907-09), E.H. Strong (Acting 1909), P.T. Williams (1910-24)

³⁰ Davidson, p. 146.

³¹ Davidson, p. 136.

³² Neligan’s address to Auckland Synod, Supplement to the Church Gazette, December 1907, p. IV, cited by Davidson, p.136.

³³ John Fallows (1893-94), Isaac Richards (1894-1900), Alfred Neild (1900-05), R.A. Woodthorpe (1905-17).

³⁴ Based on ordinations in the Diocese of Christchurch and references to college of training. The Principals in this period were R.J. Thorpe (1890-93), W. Harper (1893-1902) and C.W. Carrington (1903-13).

The urban area accounted for 36 per cent of the Anglican population of the Diocese in 1891 but by 1911 this had fallen gradually to 33 per cent. Thus, in a way that would never be repeated, the highest rate of population growth was in the provincial areas (as the following table indicates) and the consequence was that the development focus of the Diocese was on the provision of ministry in rural areas. Only when these needs were met did the Diocese feel able to turn to the needs of the increasing population of the urban area, notably in the suburbs beyond the central city. In fact, very few parishes were established in this period.

Table 3.10
Diocese of Auckland: Anglican population: 1891-1911

	1891	1896	1901	1906	1911
Auckland City	11,764	13,857	15,241	17,580	18,359
Rest of Isthmus	11,515	13,052	15,799	20,757	27,609
Waitemata-Nth Shore	4,269	4,747	5,227	6,416	8,680
Urban area	27,548	31,656	36,267	44,752	54,648
Waikato	9,285	10,092	10,702	15,057	21,493
King Country	427	754	1,400	3,708	11,845
Taranaki	14,684	20,386	25,242	29,652	32,232
Ohinemuri-Piako	4,033	7,467	13,302	16,405	19,924
Thames-Coromandel	4,883	5,608	5,315	4,761	4,443
South Auckland	5,084	5,145	5,372	5,776	6,896
Northland	9,596	10,939	11,696	14,078	15,210
Provincial areas	47,992	60,391	73,029	89,437	112,043
Diocesan total	75,540	92,047	109,296	134,189	166,691

Percentages:

Urban area	36.5	34.4	33.2	33.3	32.8
Provincial areas	63.5	65.6	66.8	66.7	67.2
Diocesan total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Percentage increase in each period in urban area: 1891-1911

	1891-96	1896-1901	1901-06	1906-11
Auckland City	17.8	10.0	15.4	4.4
Rest of Isthmus	13.4	21.0	31.4	33.0
Waitemata-Nth Shore	11.2	10.1	22.7	35.3
Total	14.9	14.6	23.4	22.1

Percentage increase in each period in provincial areas: 1891-1911

	1891-96	1896-1901	1901-06	1906-11
Waikato	11.7	9.4	39.4	28.0
King Country	53.6	63.7	145.0	197.7
Taranaki	30.8	25.5	20.3	6.5
Ohinemuri-Piako	80.4	66.7	18.5	16.1
Thames-Coromandel	14.8	(5.2)	(10.4)	(6.7)
South Auckland	1.2	4.4	7.5	19.4
Northland	14.0	6.9	20.4	8.0
Total	25.8	20.9	22.5	25.3

The provision of ministry in rural areas was accomplished primarily through the efforts of the Diocesan Home Mission whose work had expanded to the point that, by 1898, it had

responsibility for twelve districts³⁵ including 54 settlements. The diocesan missionary (by this stage, E.M. Cowie, son of the Bishop), with the help of other clergy, had conducted 191 services in 66 centres in a year, in addition to more than a thousand services taken by lay readers and 86 by students. Neligan's arrival gave great impetus to the cause, as he recruited a number of English clergy for this work. After listing the parishes that needed clergy, he asked:

Where are the men to be found? Where are the Candidates for Holy Orders to be trained? Unless the Church of this Province seriously faces the financial position of S. John's College, I can see only two possibilities:- (a) we shall have to leave whole districts wherein our whiter brethren, our brother-Churchmen, are settled, quite untended and unshepherded; or (b) we shall have to go, 'cap-in-hand', to our Mother at Home, and say that we have made a mistake not uncommon in children, and now we cannot get on without her.

...

We cannot be healthy until we man the ranks of our Clergy 'from the homes of the colony.' ... Were the conditions and opportunities such as they ought to be, the Colony would, and could, produce its own Clergy. But those conditions are not yet such as they ought to be. Therefore I thank God from the bottom of my heart that He has allowed me to be, more or less, the means of giving this country the willing and loyal services of nine Clergymen from Home and two from Australia, and I fervently pray that He will vouchsafe to put it into the hearts of more men like these to 'come over and help us.'³⁶

In 1907, Neligan considered that within three years the diocese would require an additional 25 clergy and 44 more buildings, comprising ten churches, ten parish halls or school-rooms, and 24 school-churches or mission halls. The latter were halls with a sanctuary at one end able to be separated from the rest of the building by folding doors or revolving shutters. 'Convenience and reverence can thus be secured. In many places this appears to be quite the most suitable form for the first building to be erected. It is a familiar plan in many parishes at Home.'³⁷

By 1909, there were ten home mission priests at work, conducting regular services in 116 centres, 'entail[ing] constant labour and many hundreds of miles of travelling in all weathers by horse and in boats and steamers'.³⁸ The work 'has grown, and is growing' but Neligan stated the aim was:

... to bring as many of the Home Mission Districts up to the *status* of self-supporting Parochial Districts. It all takes time; but, bit by bit, the plan is being worked out, and, please God, by next Synod we shall have some additional self-supporting Parochial Districts on the Diocesan list.³⁹

35 Bay of Islands, Great Barrier Island, Helensville, Hokianga, Lichfield, Mahurangi, Manukau Heads, Mercer, Papanoa, Raglan, Te Awamutu and Whangaroa. Although clergy would soon be appointed to Papanoa and Te Awamutu, two other districts, Coromandel and Taranaki had been added. Supplement to *Church Gazette*, November 1898, p. XX.

36 Neligan's address to Auckland Synod, Supplement to the *Church Gazette*, December 1904, p. IV.

37 Neligan's address to Auckland Synod, Supplement to the *Church Gazette*, December 1907, p. III.

38 Home Mission report, Supplement to the *Church Gazette*, December 1909, p. XLII.

39 Neligan's address to Auckland Synod, Supplement to the *Church Gazette*, December 1909, p. IV.

By 1909, Neligan was ready to address the needs of the Auckland urban area. While growth in the central city had slowed, it had accelerated elsewhere on the isthmus and to the north and west of the city but in twenty years, only three new parishes were established in the urban area (and these came right at the end of the period) while another was reconstituted.⁴⁰ By this stage, although his short episcopate was drawing to a close he had become acutely aware of the need to develop this ministry:

Compared with the country parts of the Diocese, our enterprise in Auckland itself is painfully limited. There are considerable areas in Auckland, city and suburbs, with large populations, where our Church people are in danger of forgetting their Mother Church altogether. There is urgent need to-day for several more churches and many more Clergy within Auckland, city and suburbs. In what may be termed missionary activity or extensive work Auckland is behind other parts of the Diocese.⁴¹

During Neligan's episcopate the number of clergy ministering to the European population increased by 50 per cent (from 45 to 68) while those engaged in ministry in the urban area increased from 20 to 25 (due mainly to the appointment of more assistant curates). In 1891, about half the urban population lived in the city; by 1911, two-thirds lived in the suburbs. Half the parishes were in the inner city, with most of the urban clergy concentrated there. The challenge facing the Diocese was to how to meet the demands of a suburban population that was increasing at the same rate as in the flourishing Waikato area.

Neligan was not necessarily arguing for the creation of more parishes. Indeed, he suggested that sometimes 'it is wiser not to cut up a large parish into small and possibly struggling districts each independent of the other.' On the contrary, 'a mother church with many district churches, each under practically sole charge of a Clergyman who is responsible for that church and district, is a method of working capable of producing thoroughly good results.' In New Zealand, however, a sense of local community was cherished, and there were cases where the establishment of a new parish was preferable. Neligan conceded that when a district came to the Diocese, indicating that it had met the various requirements, and said, 'We now want to have our own parochial district ... we feel that we can do better and more extensive work at present as a duly-constituted Parochial District than as a District within a Parish,' 'I do not see how we can neglect it.'⁴²

A number of the clergy who came from overseas remained long enough to make a significant contribution to church life. A notable example is the Connolly family which emigrated from Ireland, the father working for 21 years and his two sons, ordained in Auckland, each

40 St Alban's, Dominion Road; St Andrew's, Epsom; and Takapuna. The former Tamaki district, associated with St John's College, was reconstituted as Tamaki West, based at St Heliers.

41 Supplement to the *Church Gazette*, December 1909, p. V.

42 *ibid*, p.V.

contributing 40 years. G.C. Cruickshank was Vicar of Whangarei and later St Mark's, Remuera before he became an eminent Dean of Dunedin and Bishop of Waiapu, an appointment cut tragically short. E.H. Strong served as Warden of St John's College, while Clive Mortimer-Jones held significant appointments in Auckland and later Waiapu. H.R. Jecks worked for years beyond retirement, and his pioneering exploits in West Auckland on horseback earned him the nickname 'Jockey Jecks'.

Neligan was supported by some very capable senior clergy, several of whom took positions of responsibility about the same time as Neligan's appointment. Three veteran archdeacons, B.T. Dudley (Auckland), E.B. Clarke (Waimate) and Henry Govett (Taranaki) died at about the same time as Bishop Cowie. William Calder, Vicar of All Saints, Ponsonby, who had pioneered much of the early work in the Waikato, followed Dudley as Archdeacon of Auckland (1901-15). Philip Walsh, Vicar of Waimate North for nearly 30 years, a competent draughtsman who had designed several churches, served as Archdeacon of Waimate (1901-12).⁴³ In Taranaki, Govett was followed by R.H. Cole (1903-12), a man of means and without parish obligations, who became responsible for reorganising the work of the Home Mission. The other archdeacon was Walsh's life-long friend, W.N. deL. Willis, Archdeacon of Waikato since 1882, who remained in office until 1913.

The Irish element among the clergy in Auckland was remarkably influential. Neligan himself had strong Irish roots and was a graduate of Trinity College, Dublin. Archdeacons Willis and Walsh had come from Ireland as young men, while another Trinity graduate, George MacMurray, Vicar of St Mary's Cathedral, was a key figure in the Diocese for nearly 50 years until he resigned his archdeaconry in 1938 at the age of 84.

Like Wallis in Wellington, Neligan realised the need to import significant numbers of clergy from England. During his short episcopate, 52 men were added to the clergy ranks, of whom 27 came from overseas, eight came from other dioceses, while 17 were ordained locally. With such heavy reliance on overseas clergy it was inevitable that there was a decline in the percentage of New Zealand-born clergy. By 1910 this had fallen to 22 per cent. Auckland and Wellington had both relied heavily on clergy from overseas to an extent unparalleled in any other period. However, there were differences in the profiles of the new clergy who came to the two dioceses. Furthermore, Wallis's efforts extended over a 16-year period, while Neligan's episcopate lasted only seven years. Wellington added 72 clergy (of whom 67 per cent came direct from overseas); Auckland added 52 (52 per cent from overseas). The average

⁴³ *Church Gazette*, obituary, 1 October 1914, p. 186 and 2 November 1914, p. 201, contributed by Archdeacon Willis.

annual intake in Wellington was 4.5; in Auckland it was 7.4. Wallis relied on his Cambridge connections, and his English clergy were academically better qualified and also younger. Neligan spread his net a little wider and attracted more local ordinands. Wallis was more successful in retaining his overseas clergy, 60 per cent of whom remained in the Diocese for at least ten years, compared with Auckland's 37 per cent. This may have been because many of them went into secure parishes, whereas, in Auckland, new clergy often found themselves working in difficult and sometimes lonely Home Mission districts.

Diocese of Waiapu

The population of the Gisborne-East Coast area trebled between 1901 and 1911⁴⁴ (a rate that would never be equalled). Four new parishes were added – Patutahi and Te Karaka, near Gisborne, and Waipiro Bay and Tolaga Bay on the east coast. By 1911, the population exceeded 22,000 which was nearly double that of the Bay of Plenty, although that area had also grown at a similar rate. Its main town, Tauranga, ended the period with a population of only 1346. New parishes were established at Te Puke and Whakatane, the latter having been a daughter church of Opotiki. In Hawkes Bay, a third parish (St Augustine's) was established in Napier, while Hastings (a town which had developed comparatively late) became a parish independent of Havelock North. In southern Hawkes Bay, sheep farming had stabilised the area earlier and so growth was much less marked than in other parts of the Diocese. In 1906, this area had a population of 19,000, at which level it remained for the next forty years. The effort to form a parochial district at Weber in 1904 collapsed in 1916.

Bishop W.L. Williams sounded a familiar refrain when he told the 1908 Synod that 'We in New Zealand should endeavour as soon as possible to secure from among our own young men the supply of clergy which we need.' He explained that the Church of England was less able to supply clergy than before as a recent report had indicated that the number of deacons ordained there for every 100,000 of the population had declined from 2.7 in 1881 to 2.5 in 1891, and to only 1.7 in 1901. Six Waiapu places were in urgent need of clergy and there were only three clergy available to fill them, but 'we cannot look for any great supply from the mother Church.'⁴⁵

44 During 1891-1911, the total population of the region increased from 7728 to 22,319 (189%) and the Anglican population from 3845 to 10,121 (163%). This was comparable with other rapidly growing areas in the northern half of the North Island.

45 Waiapu SP, 1908, p. 5.

Diocese of Wellington

Wellington began the period as the diocese with the least favourable clergy/people ratio. With only 20 parishes and a modest number of church buildings, it had nothing like the infrastructure demanded of New Zealand's third largest diocese. Hadfield, the great missionary, had once observed that he would deem his episcopate a failure if he should 'fail to stir up and enlist more zeal for extending the ministrations of the Church to all the outlying districts of the Diocese'.⁴⁶ Because 'the diocese, and not the parish, was the unit of church life for every loyal member of the Church'⁴⁷ he launched the General Church Fund in 1879 to support clergy in new districts. A select committee 'to enquire into, and report upon, those parts of the Diocese where population has recently increased, and are now beyond the reach of clergymen in charge of parochial districts ...' reported in 1892 that eight new parochial and missionary districts were required – in Waimate Plains, Waitotara, the Wanganui country areas, Ongo-Apiti, Pohangina, Foxton, Pauatahanui, and Pahiatua.⁴⁸ Hadfield, by this time, was an old man 'to some extent out of tune with contemporary trends of thought, and the infirmities of age were growing upon him'⁴⁹ and although he was a good administrator, he had 'a reputation for being austere and dictatorial as he grappled with growing problems created by a rapidly expanding settler population and the need for more clergy and church buildings'.⁵⁰

Faced with the need to choose his successor, the Diocese had argued the merits of a New Zealand clergyman against those of one from England. While the Synod acknowledged good men were to be found in New Zealand, it concluded that no one was 'so pre-eminent among his fellows as to come up to the ideal which they had formed'. Urged by the laity, after three unsuccessful nominations, the Diocese looked to England for a successor and delegated its rights of appointment to the Archbishop of York and Bishop of Durham with the very specific brief that:

He must not at any time have held a cure of souls in New Zealand; he must be 'physically strong and active ... age between thirty-five and forty-five ... of some University distinction'.⁵¹

Frederic Wallis, Dean of Gonville and Caius College, in Cambridge,⁵² met these requirements and, in 1895, was chosen as Wellington's third bishop. He was to preside over the Diocese

46 cited by H.W. Monaghan, *From Age to Age: The Story of the Church of England in the Diocese of Wellington 1858-1958*, Wellington: Standing Committee of the Diocese of Wellington, 1957. p. 85.

47 Monaghan, p.84.

48 Wellington SP 1892, pp.79-81.

49 Morrell, p.114. Hadfield's active ministry extended over 55 years. He was 79 years old when he retired, but lived for another 14 years.

50 June Starke, 'Octavius Hadfield' (H2) in *DNZB*, vol. 1.

51 Letter of request to the Archbishop of York, referred to in *Church Chronicle*, quoted by the *Church Gazette*, August 1893, p.123.

during its period of greatest growth and the facts speak for themselves: thirty new parishes were established, a third of them in the city where the population had more than doubled.⁵³ The Diocese was also enriched by the talent evident in the clergy he brought from England. Purchas, writing just a few years after Wallis's departure, concluded that:

His episcopate coincided with a rapid expansion of settlement in the more distant portions of the diocese, and he was able to man his parochial charges and missionary districts with able clergy from Cambridge. Under his administration the diocese made solid progress, and became, instead of the weakest, one of the strongest members of the New Zealand Church.⁵⁴

Monaghan, the diocesan historian, makes a comparison between Hadfield and Wallis which is useful as it analyses the challenge faced by the late colonial church as it grappled with issues of leadership:

It would be difficult to find a greater contrast between two men holding the same office than that between Octavius Hadfield and his successor to the See of Wellington. One was familiar with colonial life from the earliest pioneer days and inured to all its hardships and makeshift ways: the other had spent most of his life in the cloistered colleges and halls of an ancient university: one had been denied the fellowship in learning which a university alone can give and had trodden alone, unrecognised and unknown, the paths of philosophy: the other, with an examination brain, had gained the highest prizes and honours a university could give. One had mixed with all sorts and conditions of men in the rough and tumble of pioneer life and had gained a remarkable insight into the motives which rule their actions: the other had experienced little of the world outside college halls and cathedral cloisters. One was independent and always prepared to back his judgment with a vigour which made him suspect of autocracy: the other deferred to the guidance and opinions of others and seemed endowed with a naivete which was sometimes embarrassing.⁵⁵

Between 1895 and 1911, 72 clergy joined the diocese, 48 of them coming directly from overseas (mostly from Britain). Two-thirds were under 35 years of age. Thirty-two of them held degrees from British universities (especially Cambridge), most of them had also spent time in a theological college. Another seven were non-graduates who had been trained at St Augustine's College, Canterbury and its affiliates. The retention rate was encouragingly high, half remaining in the diocese for more than twenty years. The group included several men who were to become significant figures in succeeding decades. Among them were clergy like A.M. Johnson, a scholar who was Vicar of St Paul's for 18 years and Archdeacon of Wellington; Herbert Watson, a long-time Vicar of St Peter's and Archdeacon of Wairarapa; George Woodward, who spent 15 years in each of the important parishes of Karori and Palmerston North; and Arthur Hansell, who spent similar periods in Karori and Lower Hutt. There were a number of scholars in the group. Apart from Johnson, Harold Anson and Arthur

52 Monaghan, p.87. Frederic Wallis (1853-1928), Lecturer in Divinity at Cambridge 1874-94, Fellow (1878-94) and Dean (1881-94) of Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge, Bishop of Wellington (1895-1911). On his return to England, appointed Archdeacon of Wiltshire (1911-12) and then of Sherborne (1916-19) in the Diocese of Salisbury, whose Bishop (1885-1911), John Wordsworth, was his wife's uncle by marriage and took part in, and preached at, Wallis's consecration.

53 Between 1891 and 1911, Wellington City's population increased from 31,021 to 65,758; that of the Wellington area from 33,224 to 74,258; and, if the Hutt Valley is included, from 42,845 to 90,887.

54 H.T.Purchas, *The English Church in New Zealand*, Christchurch: Simpson & Williams, 1914, p.227.

55 Monaghan, pp. 87-8.

Payne spent time as Wardens of St John's College. Richard Hobday, a keen student of social issues, became a close confidant of Walter Nash.

In 1901 there were only three parishes and one district in Wellington and, together, they could accommodate only 2850 people in churches and 450 in rooms. Nearly half the inhabitants of the city professed membership of the Church, but 'there is not room in our Churches and Church-rooms for more than one person in six of our own people, or one in thirteen of the whole population'.⁵⁶ 'It is a shame to us that Wellington should be behind all other cities in the colony in Church-accommodation, and that the multitudes which are constantly pouring into this city should be without the means of grace which were within their reach in the homes they have left.' A sub-committee considered that church sites or buildings should be acquired in Kelburn, Berhampore, Taranaki Street, Mitchelltown, Creswick, and Day's Bay. Like Neligan, Wallis questioned the appropriateness of conventional church buildings, noting that, for 'the poorer classes', beautiful services held little attraction – they needed 'something far simpler, more homely', and for such people mission rooms were required.⁵⁷

The remainder of the parochial districts were established, many of them in recently cleared bush country in the north of the Diocese.⁵⁸ Completion of the Main Trunk Railway in 1908 had spurred development in the Taihape area. Monaghan writes eloquently of this transition:

... many of the larger settlements were now prosperous townships. There was communication by rail throughout most of the Diocese and the bush lands were being pushed further and further back. All fear of trouble from the Maoris had disappeared. Large tracts of country land were cleared of stumps and logs, and fine homesteads and farm houses appeared amidst well kept pasture lands. The railways brought supplies within easy reach of the settlements; roads and bridges had been built linking the settlements together and bullock teams were seen only in the back country. The opening of creameries and cheese and butter factories and the export of frozen meat gave an assurance of prosperity and a great impetus to the improvement of the farm lands. The whole Province was moving forward on a flood-tide of confidence and hope.⁵⁹

The statistics for this period are compelling. The population of the Diocese had more than doubled, as did the Wellington-Hutt area (which increased by 112 per cent). The urban area grew even faster than Auckland and it is not at all surprising that so many urban parishes were established in this period.⁶⁰ The population in the provincial areas doubled as thousands flooded into the Wanganui-Rangitikei, Manawatu-Horowhenua and South Taranaki regions. However, the growth did not follow an even pattern. Because of the boom in the dairy industry, the population of South Taranaki grew by 40 per cent in the five years 1891-96, but

56 Wellington SP 1901, p. 85.

57 Wellington SP 1902, p. 55.

58 From 61,272 (1891) to 124,081 (1911). In this same period the Anglican population also doubled, increasing from 27,041 to 55,423.

59 Monaghan, pp. 93-4.

60 Between 1891 and 1911, seven new parochial districts were formed: St Thomas' (1896), Petone (1897), Wadestown (1904), Kilbirnie (1905), Khandallah (1906), Brooklyn (1909), and Island Bay (1909).

at less than half that rate thereafter. Wanganui-Rangitikei grew consistently, its population increasing by around 25 per cent every five years. In Manawatu-Horowhenua, the highest rates of increase were recorded in the periods 1891-96 and 1901-06. Within these twenty years, the number of parishes in the provincial areas increased by twenty.

Table 3.11
Diocese of Wellington: Anglican population: 1891-1911

	1891	1896	1901	1906	1911
Wellington	15,075	18,325	21,866	28,450	32,395
Hutt Valley	5,304	5,166	6,626	8,247	8,124
Urban area	20,379	23,491	28,492	36,697	40,519
South Taranaki	3,457	4,913	5,701	6,276	7,658
Wanganui-Rangitikei	6,614	8,443	10,287	13,380	16,411
Manawatu-Horowhenua	8,311	11,201	12,376	16,479	17,388
Wairarapa	8,659	10,942	12,020	14,037	13,966
Provincial areas	27,041	35,499	40,384	50,172	55,423
Diocesan total	47,420	58,990	68,876	86,869	95,942
Percentages:					
Urban area	43.0	39.8	41.4	42.2	42.2
Provincial areas	57.0	60.2	58.6	57.8	57.8
Diocesan total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Percentage increase in each period: 1891-1911

	1891-96	1896-1901	1901-06	1906-11
Wellington	21.6	19.3	30.1	13.9
Hutt Valley	(2.6)	28.3	24.5	(1.5)
South Taranaki	42.1	16.0	10.1	22.0
Wanganui-Rangitikei	27.7	21.8	30.1	22.7
Manawatu-Horowhenua	34.8	10.6	33.2	5.5
Wairarapa	26.4	9.9	16.8	(0.5)
Total	24.4	16.8	26.1	10.4

The parochial growth in Wellington in this period was the most impressive in the country and, by 1911, Wellington had become New Zealand's second largest diocese. An extraordinary number of churches were built in this period, most of them designed by Frederick de Jersey Clere, the diocesan architect, who, with his associates, built 109 churches between 1881 and 1933 (about 75 per cent before 1911), most of them for the Anglican Church.

Diocese of Nelson

Bishop Suter was succeeded by his close friend, C.O. Mules,⁶¹ who had been Vicar of Brightwater for 25 years. In twenty years, the population increased by 34 per cent, the Nelson area growing by 23 per cent while Marlborough and the West Coast each recorded increases of 39 per cent. The existing structures were adequate to cope with growth and only three new parochial districts were established, all of them in Marlborough-North Canterbury. With the break-up of the large estates, closer settlement led to increased population in the Amuri and

61 H.F. Ault, *The Nelson Narrative*, Nelson: Standing Committee of the Diocese of Nelson, 1958, p. 92.

Cheviot counties – up by 172 per cent – and a parish for the whole area was formed in 1896, and then sub-divided in 1903. Similar growth in the Awatere area led to the formation of a parish in 1909. Given later history, it is of interest that Greymouth and Westport experienced significant growth in this period, more so than Nelson and Blenheim.

Diocese of Christchurch

In 1891, Christchurch and Auckland dioceses had the same population and the same number of Anglicans.⁶² However, Auckland grew much more rapidly as, in twenty years, its population had increased to 266,000 while Christchurch's rose to 181,000. Most of the increase in Christchurch was in the main urban areas. While the population of Christchurch city and suburbs increased by 32,111 and Timaru by 7646, the population gain in the rest of the diocese was only 4373. Nevertheless, there were small pockets of growth where the Government's land reform policies had resulted in closer settlement and increased rural population. Waimate County's population increased by 66 per cent (from 4043 to 6730), and this prompted the establishment of the Waihao Downs parochial district. The opening up of the Mackenzie Country (its population doubled from 1180 to 2341) led to the appointment of a priest to Fairlie. Similarly, Ashburton County's population increased sufficiently (from 9501 to 12,313) to justify the creation of a new parochial district at Methven and the division of Longbeach into the new districts of Hinds and Tinwald. The parochial districts of Waikari and Glenmark in the extreme north were the combined result of population growth and a generous benefaction.⁶³ Hororata, with its splendid new church provided by Sir John Hall, was separated from Malvern in 1908.

By 1891, Christchurch had the most comprehensive parish network in the country and the creation of these new districts simply filled gaps that emerged in the following twenty years. In the city area, some existing parishes were divided. Thus, in 1898-99, Halswell and Belfast were separated from their parent parishes of Riccarton and Papanui. In 1902, Heathcote was sub-divided and three new parishes (Sumner, Woolston and Heathcote) resulted. In 1906, Burwood was separated from New Brighton and, in 1910, the final piece of suburban territory was removed from St Michael's parish with the creation of St James, Riccarton.

62 1891 diocesan populations: Auckland 135,176 and Christchurch 137,241. 1891 Anglican populations: Auckland 61,157 and Christchurch 60,918.

63 Through the benevolence of Mrs Annie Quayle Townend, daughter of George Henry Moore, owner of the large Glenmark run, the sum of £30,000 was bequeathed to acquire land for a church, vicarage and glebe and provision of an endowment for the Vicar's stipend. St Paul's church was consecrated in 1907 in the presence of the Cathedral choir and a large number of visitors who had come by special train from Christchurch. (Stephen Parr, *Canterbury Pilgrimage*, Christchurch: Centennial Committee of the Diocese of Christchurch, 1951, p.170.)

Although coming from an Evangelical background (he had been Vicar of Holy Trinity, Islington) Churchill Julius came to Christchurch from Ballarat where he had had contact with the labour movement and increasingly came to sympathise with liberal high church views:

Generosity of spirit, informed by first-hand experience of slum conditions in London, helped shape and sharpen Julius's views on social issues. While in Ballarat his defence of London dock strikers gained him notoriety. 'I am a Socialist', he said in 1891, 'because I find Socialism in every page of the New Testament.' This aptly suggests the content and emphasis of his social message. Julius avoided recommending specific changes in economic and social arrangements but urged the abandonment of individualism, and the co-operation of capital and labour. Despite some vagueness Julius was, nevertheless, a staunch defender of trade unions and a ready critic of poor working conditions at a time when such views were not fashionable among Anglican church leaders.⁶⁴

Freed from the burden of responding to rapid population growth, Julius was free to develop other aspects of church life. In this period, the Cathedral was completed, the Community of the Sacred Name established, children's homes begun, College House developed and church schools established.

Christchurch was fortunate with the quality and longevity of its clergy, which gave the diocese a high measure of continuity. Two of Bishop Harper's sons had positions of responsibility – Walter Harper followed the veteran Henry Jacobs as Dean (1901-13), while H.W. Harper was a long-serving Archdeacon and Vicar of Timaru (1875-1911). The Vicars of two inner-city parishes, Averill (St Michael's) and Sedgwick (St Luke's) later became bishops, interestingly both in Waiapu. Canon W.A. Pascoe, Vicar of Avonside for 32 years (1880-1912), quietly championed the Catholic cause in the Diocese after the Carlyon controversy and gained a reputation as a faithful parish priest. Canon W.S. Bean was Vicar of Addington for 40 years (1892-1932) while, among the Archdeacons, Harold Ensor remained in the working-class Phillipstown for nearly 20 years, E.A. Scott in Sydenham for 14 years, while C.H. Gosset (who led the anti-ritualist case against Father Perry of St Michael's) concluded his career at Merivale. Some clerical dynasties also developed. Apart from the Harpers, the Cocks, Hamilton, Williams, Purchas, and Wright families provided generations of clergy.

Diocese of Dunedin

Dunedin's population grew slowly but two new parishes were established in North East Valley and Andersons Bay (areas previously included in the College Districts), while Taieri, south of the city, was separated from Milton. However, Southland's Anglican population increased much faster than Otago's (43 per cent, compared with 6 per cent) and it became necessary to realign some parishes in order to minister more effectively to scattered Anglican

64 Colin Brown, 'Churchill Julius', (J8) in *DNZB*, vol. 2.

communities. For example, Winton (previously linked with Riverton and Gladstone) was associated with Lumsden in 1901 and then with Otautau from 1910. Lumsden, previously linked with Gore, was then attached to Winton before becoming an independent unit (Waimea Plains) in 1910. This realignment process was to become a continuing feature of diocesan life. The formation of parochial districts in Stewart Island and Pembroke (Wanaka) is partly explained by the willingness of some clergy in remote districts to take a lower stipend for lighter duties.

Other mission initiatives

Some dioceses saw the need to minister to those working on new railway construction in the backblocks. Bishop Wallis urged Wellington to begin a 'Mission to the Co-operative Workers',⁶⁵ as there were several hundred of them on the new railway line between Taihape and Taumarunui. They were beyond the reach of parish clergy, and 'the area is huge, and travelling is always slow and often difficult.' One of the younger clergy had spent several weeks amongst these workers, who 'welcomed his ministrations most cordially, and sent me a petition that I would license him to remain permanently among them'.⁶⁶ In the South Island, at the end of the period, E.K. Mules worked as chaplain to the Midland Railway workers based at Otira (1908-11). In at least two places – the Marlborough Sounds and the Hokianga Harbour – boats were the main form of parish transport, and clergy were required to have some nautical understanding.⁶⁷

Church buildings

The pace of building accelerated in the first decade of the new century and reached the level last experienced in the 1870s. Most of this activity took place in the rapidly growing Dioceses of Wellington and Auckland. An additional 183 buildings were added, bringing the total number of churches in use in 1910 to 499. In spite of the northward population movement, Dunedin experienced a revival of church building in 1901-05 (mostly in the expanding Southland area) while in Christchurch, during 1906-10, several new churches were built as the city expanded and as large estates were broken up in rural areas resulting in closer settlement.

65 Much of the railway construction had been put in the hands of workers' cooperatives rather than companies.

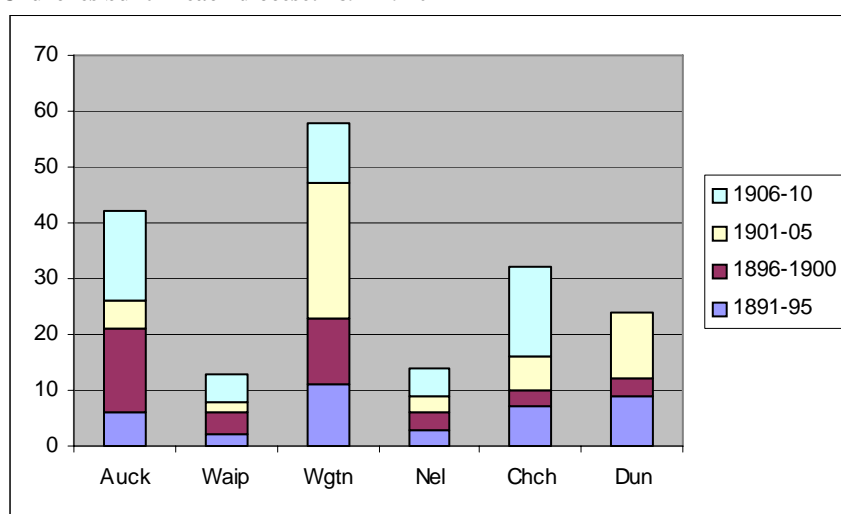
66 Wellington SP 1906, pp. 57-8.

67 Ault, pp. 126-7 and 292-3.

Table 3.12
Churches built (or extended): 1891-1910

	1891-95	1896-1900	1901-05	1906-10	Total
Auckland	3	8	3	6	20
Waikato	3	7	2	10	22
Auckland ⁶⁸	6	15	5	16	42
Waiapu	2	4	2	5	13
Wellington	11	12	24	11	58
Nelson	3	3	3	5	14
Christchurch	7	3	6	16	32
Dunedin	9	3	12	0	24
Total	38	40	52	53	183

Fig 3.10
Churches built in each diocese: 1891-1910



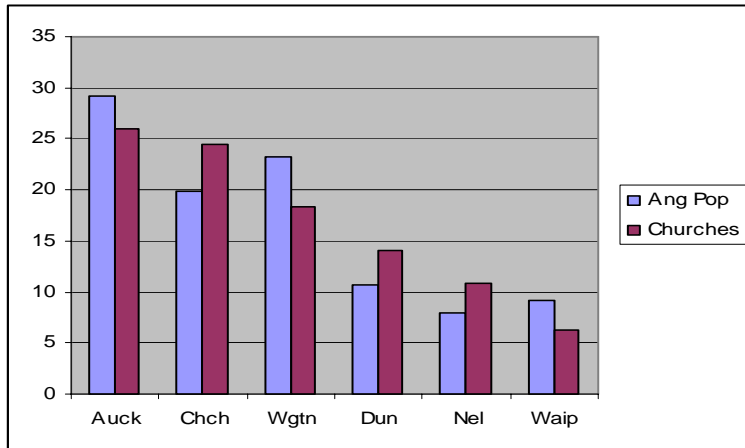
This building activity made some impact although it could be argued that Wellington, Waiapu and, now, Auckland, had fewer churches than their population required.

Table 3.13
Percentage of New Zealand Anglican population resident in each diocese in relation to percentage of New Zealand church buildings in each diocese: 1911

Diocese	% of NZ Anglican population in each diocese	% of NZ church buildings in each diocese
Auckland	29.2	26.0
Christchurch	19.9	24.4
Wellington	23.2	18.3
Dunedin	10.7	14.1
Nelson	7.9	10.9
Waiapu	9.1	6.3
Total	100.0	100.0

⁶⁸ In order to make comparisons, separate figures are shown for Auckland and Waikato, although the Diocese of Waikato was not formed until 1926.

Fig. 3.11
Percentage of New Zealand Anglican population resident in each diocese in relation to percentage of New Zealand church buildings in each diocese: 1911



Finance

Differing accounting treatment in the various dioceses makes it very difficult to offer meaningful comment on the financial strength of the Anglican Church in this period. Probably the most accurate barometer of financial well-being (and perhaps personal commitment) is the summary of diocesan financial returns tabled at the triennial General Synod. Statistics for this period suggest that the general income of the parishes increased more or less in relation to the church population. From £24,019 in 1891-92, offerings increased to £38,299 by 1910-11, (an increase of 59.5 per cent, compared with an increase of 64.6 per cent in the Anglican population). The following graph indicates that a flattening out of income (and, in fact, a reduction in the last year) took place towards the close of the period. A consideration of the diocesan totals suggests a uniform pattern of increases.

Fig 3.12
General offerings received in parishes: 1892-1911

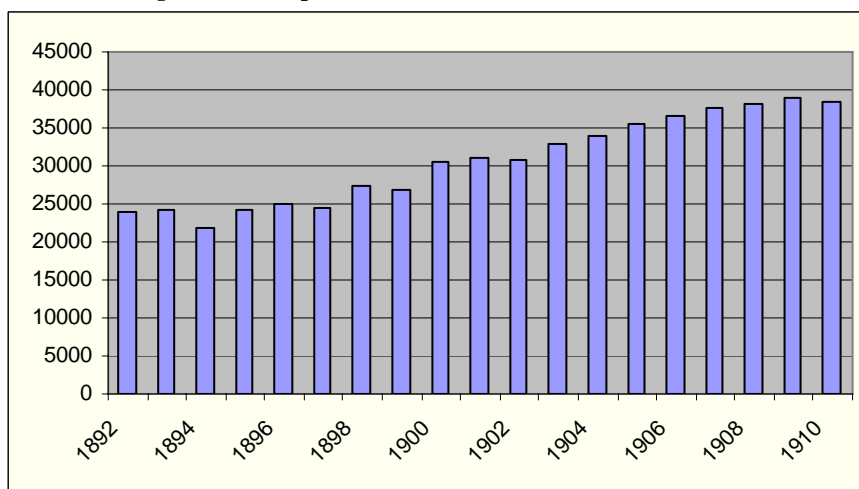
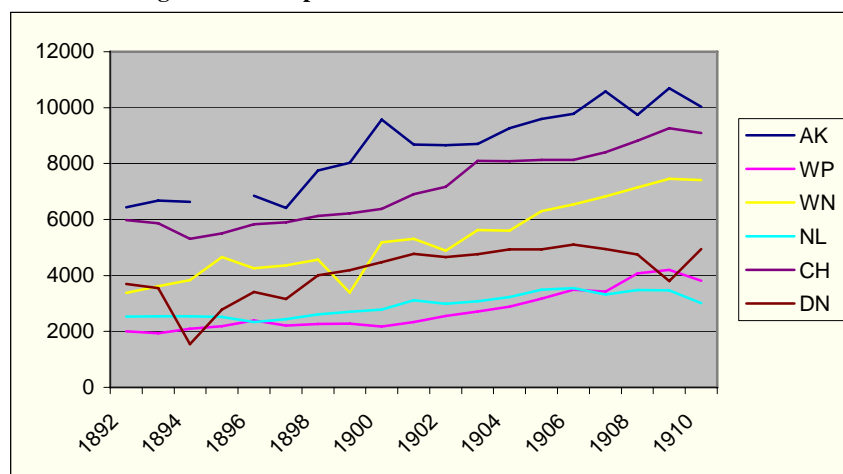


Fig 3.13
General offerings received in parishes in each diocese: 1892-1911



Note: Auckland statistics were not supplied for the 1895-97 period

An analysis of parish expenditure cannot be generated from available sources but it is clear that the greatest burden faced by parishes was in relation to the support of the clergy. Some examples drawn from a variety of parishes in the Auckland diocese for 1910-11 confirm this. The limitations of the published data in the diocesan returns are such that, although receipts from offerings are available, no reference is made to endowment income. The only expenditure item for which figures were provided was in relation to clergy stipends, and the only other item relates to indebtedness. The priorities were payment of clergy stipends, support of the diocesan Home Mission, and control of indebtedness.

Table 3.14
Financial data extracted from a selection of Auckland parishes: 1910-11

	St Barnabas, Mt Eden	Epiphany, Newtown	Mt Albert- Avondale	Cambridge	Huntly	Okato
General offerings	499	235	252	291	198	59
Stipend subs	34	94	51	58	41	111
Seat rents				58		
Other receipts	166	170	103	181	203	149
General income	699	499	406	588	442	319
Dio receipts*	103	23	16	90	19	17
Stipends	300	321	200	410	225	205
				(2 clergy)		
% Stipends/ General income	43	64	49	70	51	64
Liabilities	1400	1545	0	0	334	75

*including contributions for Home Mission Fund, Country Clergy Fund, Maori Mission, overseas missions and other diocesan purposes.

The Anglican Church in context

In 1911, 90 per cent of the population (three per cent higher than in 1891) identified with the four major denominations – 42 per cent Anglican, 24 per cent Presbyterian, 14 per cent Roman Catholic, and 10 per cent Methodist. Both in seating capacity and actual attendance,

the Anglican and Presbyterian statistics were remarkably similar but, although the Anglican performance had improved (seating capacity increased from 22.7 to 23.3 per cent of the total, and attendances from 21.0 to 22.7 per cent), Presbyterians made slightly more headway. The Methodist performance was unchanged, but Roman Catholic attendance improved from 17.2 to 20.5 per cent of the total. Only 53 per cent of Anglican seats were taken (59 per cent in 1891), and churches were still not as full as those of the Presbyterians (56 per cent, although that had reduced from 68 per cent) and Roman Catholics (steady on 69 per cent). However, attendances were very similar to the Methodists (53 per cent, much lower than the 62 per cent recorded in 1891).

Table 3.15
Places of worship of major denominations: seating capacity and attendance: 1911

Denomination	Churches and chapels	School houses	Dwellings or Public Buildings	Total places of worship	Seating capacity	Persons attending services
Church of England	554	137	105	796	99,944	53,258
Presbyterian	426	202	81	709	98,779	55,256
Roman Catholic	296	19	43	358	67,873	48,146
Methodists (total)	405	99	79	583	86,328	46,093
All others	295	34	84	413	76,135	32,241
Total	1976	491	392	2859	429,059	234,994

In percentage terms:

Church of England	28.0	27.9	26.8	27.8	23.3	22.7
Presbyterian	21.6	41.1	20.7	24.8	23.0	23.5
Roman Catholic	15.0	3.9	11.0	12.5	15.8	20.5
Methodists (total)	20.5	20.2	20.1	20.4	20.1	19.6
All others	14.9	6.9	21.4	14.4	17.7	13.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Despite the obvious signs of progress, the feeling persisted that the Church was losing ground, and that it lacked proper resources to further its task. Writing from ‘Kainoke’ [Kaikohe] in 1911, the Reverend C.W. Howard, a Home Mission priest, observed that:

Every year out here, we lose so much ground because we have no lay workers beyond those who are resident in the different places and belong to the settlements. Having had no training it is most difficult for them to do much beyond the reading of the services, and being residents of the place, their services are often very poorly attended. There are so many settlements we have to go to where a lay brotherhood could do the work equally well, perhaps better, and our own time could be more profitably spent in the administration of the Sacraments and the supervising of the work. In our district here we have eight Churches to minister to, besides the many places which have none, so even in the Church centres the administration of the Sacraments is not in any wise carried out as it should be. Especially do we feel it during the great Festivals of the year. Trained laymen are exactly the men we most need to meet the situation. It would tend to lessen the trend towards Non-conformity. The district here is fairly well self-supporting and it could be made to include lay work also. A young man, with splendid recommendations came to me, having come out from home, and her wanted to do lay work, but I found that as there was no organisation in the Diocese to help him in any way, he joined the Wesleyans, although a Communicant, and he is now undertaking a course of training at one of their Colleges in this country.⁶⁹

⁶⁹ The Revd C.W. Howard, in *Occasional Papers from St Augustine’s College*, No. 315, February 7, 1911.

The Mission of Help 1910

This chapter ends with consideration of the General Mission of Help that was conducted throughout the Church in 1910. It raises questions: Why did it take place? Why did it take place at this time? What happened as a result? The responses to these questions help to assess the period. It is difficult to determine its impact, but what is significant is the fact that it took place at all. Until then, the Church had been preoccupied with shortages of clergy and a feeling of desperation as it faced the demands of an increasing population. The mission focused on the need for a spiritual awakening on the part of all Church members, not only the clergy. The restrained and dignified approach of the missionaries appealed as much to the emotions as to the minds of Antipodean Anglicans. Its impact is portrayed in this Dunedin account:

To see a procession of the faithful, led by cassocked clergy, winding its way through the crowded streets of that lovely, hill-bound southern city was something not easily forgotten. To hear a thousand voices lift their full-throated music in praise of God was thrillingly beautiful. As the twilight mingled with the warm lights of the shops hatless men stood bowed in reverence while the great procession moved slowly by, silent children clutched mothers who watched with eyes that were not always free from tears and to me, at least, the fervency in those modern streets was suggestive of a simpler, less-hurried age, an age when piety was the undisputed legacy of every man. I shall never forget that pre-war mission, because as I looked at the tense, intelligent faces of those English clergy, felt the fire and thrill of their deathless message, something stirred inside me, and I knew that, one day, I too would bring those words of life to my fellow men.⁷⁰

In 1906, Thomas Sprott (Vicar of St Paul's and, five years later, bishop of the diocese) preached the Synod sermon in Wellington, in the course of which he referred to a mission that had taken place in South Africa in 1904. He urged the Synod to promote a similar effort in New Zealand, as he saw a need to raise the spiritual awareness of the whole community. While many parishes and dioceses had held missions, there was a need, he said, for a mission to the whole nation. 'There is a national ethos, a national atmosphere, a national climate, a national level, to which we all tend to conform, and which ... can be permanently changed only by some force working on the nation as a whole.'⁷¹ The proposal gathered momentum and was supported by other dioceses and by the 1907 General Synod. An advance party of missionaries came from England in January 1910, and the mission itself took place between September and December.

Julius was forthright in his support of the mission. 'If I am sure of anything in this world, I am sure that this Mission is of God.'

The one object of a Mission is the conversion of souls; in other words, the bringing of men into a right attitude towards God. Please don't be misled by what people are saying. The Missioners, whatever type of churchmanship they represent, have this one object in view.

70 G.E. Moreton, in Melville Harcourt, *Parson in Prison, A Biography of the Rev. George Edgar Moreton*, Auckland: Oswald-Sealey, 1944, pp. 43-44, cited by Evans, *Southern See: The Anglican Diocese of Dunedin New Zealand*, Dunedin: John McIndoe for Standing Committee of the Diocese of Dunedin, 1968, p.195.

71 Monaghan, pp.96-8.

...

Dullness and apathy, neglect of prayer and worship, worldliness and indifference, the prevailing power of sin, and the growth of unbelief are sufficient witness to the need for conversion.

...

'Very proper, indeed,' said someone 'for the back-blocks'. How much more proper and necessary for us who live under the shadow of the Cathedral spire, or within reach of the means of grace in town and country, who have God so nigh to us, and yet neglect Him.

...

Every evening there will be an Evangelistic Service, with Mission hymns and tunes. Don't be afraid of them because they are not stately and formal. We are half dead of stateliness and formality. The people will sing, as they rarely sing in our churches, if we will only let them. I wish the Missioners to have the utmost freedom. The Act of Uniformity has eaten into our bones. Attend your own parish church if you may, or go elsewhere if you must, but avoid running from place to place. Give God a chance of speaking to your soul.⁷²

Something of its significance is evident from the size and diversity of the mission team. Although drawn from across the spectrum of Anglicanism (it included Evangelicals and Anglo-Catholics and leading clergy from both English Provinces), the Anglo-Catholics attracted most attention,⁷³ as the style of mission reflected what they had used so effectively in England.⁷⁴

In the same year, the leading Christchurch parish of St Michael's found itself searching for a priest to succeed A.W. Averill, who had been elected as Bishop of Waiapu. Its numbers had been falling off and they realised they needed to seek a new direction and so opted for a priest from the Anglo-Catholic tradition. Interestingly, the new Vicar, H.D. Burton, had been a member of the mission team which had visited South Africa. Bishop Neligan⁷⁵ had inspired some new initiatives in Auckland which had been made possible by the arrival of some Catholic-minded clergy from England. Church leaders agreed that the Church needed to sharpen its impact and to improve clergy standards, and saw the Catholic wing of the Church as the group most likely to achieve this. Some of the new English clergy had been influenced by the prominent scholar and bishop, Charles Gore,⁷⁶ whose scholarship had helped bridge the gap between traditional belief and biblical and scientific insights. The Community of the Resurrection, which he founded, brought together Catholic worship, respect for learning, and

72 *The New Zealand Church News*, September 1910, 'Message from the Bishop', p.11.

73 Marie Peters, *Christchurch-St Michael's: A Study in Anglicanism in New Zealand, 1851-1972*, Christchurch: University of Canterbury, 1986, pp. 103-04.

74 'From its earliest days CR [Community of the Resurrection] had conducted parish missions. This was one of its chief activities and also one of the main ways in which it recruited members of FR [Fraternity of the Resurrection] and generally became known to the public. CR also conducted many missions overseas – in the United States, Canada, Australia, New Zealand and elsewhere. It also published cheap books of instruction and tracts. By 1906 it had sold 240,000 of the *Mirfield Manuals*, 90,000 of *Papers for the People* and 375,000 copies of *Seeds of Truth*.' Alan Wilkinson, *The Community of the Resurrection: A Centenary History*, London: SCM, 1992, p. 92.

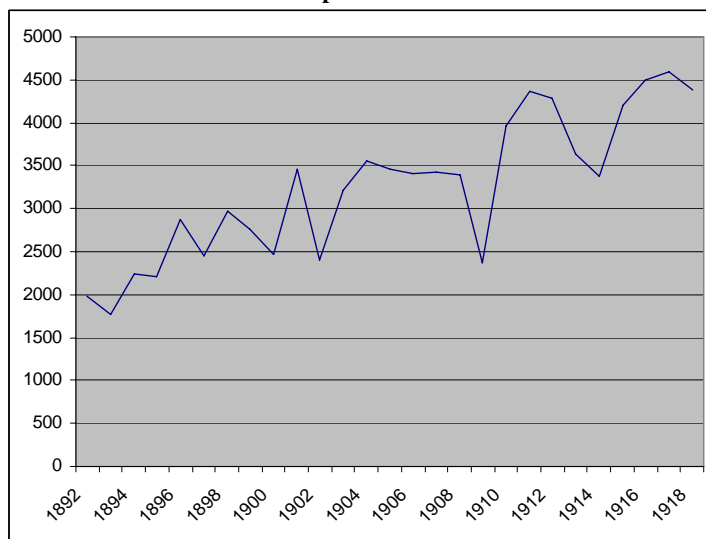
75 Neligan wore a cope and mitre at an ordination in 1903, thought to be the first time this had happened in New Zealand. *Church Gazette*, June 1903, p.115.

76 Charles Gore (1853-1932), Fellow of Trinity College, Oxford (from 1875), first Principal of Pusey House, Oxford (from 1884), editor of *Lux Mundi* (1889), founder of the Community of the Resurrection (1892), Canon of Westminster (1894-1902), Bishop of Worcester (1902-05), first Bishop of Birmingham (1905-11), and Bishop of Oxford (1911-19).

a commitment to involvement in social concerns. It reacted against fussy Ritualism by committing itself to an ‘incarnational’ form of Christianity which, through its commitment to ‘Christian Socialism’, sought to bring Catholic principles to bear on social problems. It had deliberately set up its main house in industrial West Yorkshire.⁷⁷

The General Mission of Help seemed to strike a chord, although it is difficult to quantify its impact. While attendance statistics are woefully inadequate it may be possible to draw some conclusions from the statistics relating to confirmation, the sacramental rite that incorporated some element of personal commitment. In the period 1903-08, the national total was 3408 but, because of episcopal vacancies, the 1909 total (2375) was abnormally low. However, the average during the years 1910-12 rose to 4200, an increase of 24 per cent. The 1913 and 1914 totals were lower, due to the vacancy in Auckland but by 1915 had recovered to a similar level (4400).⁷⁸ Although one would not attribute this increase to the Mission, it could be argued that the missionaries may have encouraged greater frequency of Holy Communion, for which confirmation was a prerequisite. In this way, the flow-on effects from the Mission may have contributed to an increased awareness of the responsibilities of church membership.

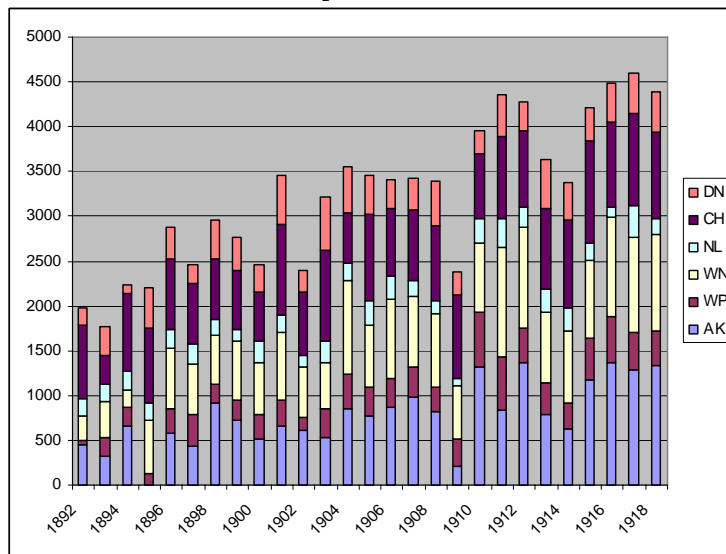
Fig. 3.14
Confirmation: total number of persons: 1892-1918



⁷⁷ Mirfield with its smoking mill chimneys and Pennine weather, and the sturdiness of northern Anglicanism (influenced both by the northern temperament and the moral uprightness of Nonconformity) provided a totally different matrix than somewhere in the South where Anglo-Catholicism tended to become effete. Interacting with its environment, the community took on something of the character of the millstone grit with which so many of the surrounding houses ... were built. Wilkinson, p. 60.

⁷⁸ Refer to Appendix 5.

Fig. 3.15
Confirmation: total number of persons in each diocese: 1892-1918



Other influences contributed to a new spirit. Dioceses responded to energetic leadership. The influx of English clergy who came to Auckland and Wellington after 1900 provided a necessary injection of clerical blood into a church that had not managed to attract sufficient of its own men to holy orders. Parishes like St Michael's, Christchurch were unique, but their predicament⁷⁹ resonated in other places. To a greater extent than was evident prior to this period, Anglicans were beginning to affirm their denominational identity, to call for stronger leadership, and to emphasise the pastoral and devotional characteristics of their tradition. These factors helped to re-shape New Zealand Anglicanism.

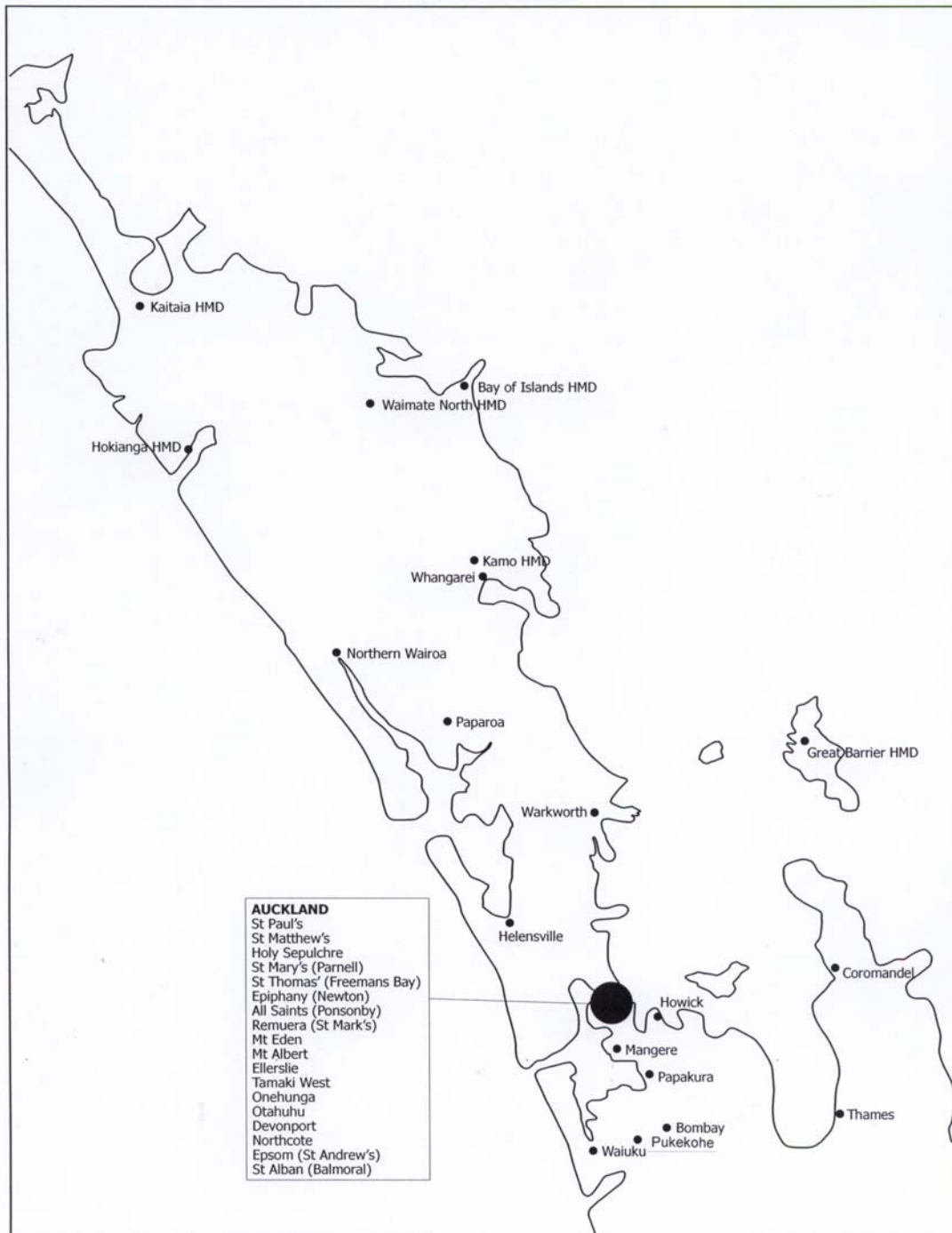
A self-confident sense of the distinctiveness of Anglicanism is the most obvious characteristic of the churchmanship of both Julius and Averill. Fostered, at St Michael's at least, by success and prosperity as well as by the legacy of Tractarianism, this sense of Anglican distinctiveness was reversing the influence of earlier colonial circumstances towards the muting of denominational differences.⁸⁰

⁷⁹ Peters, pp.68-72.

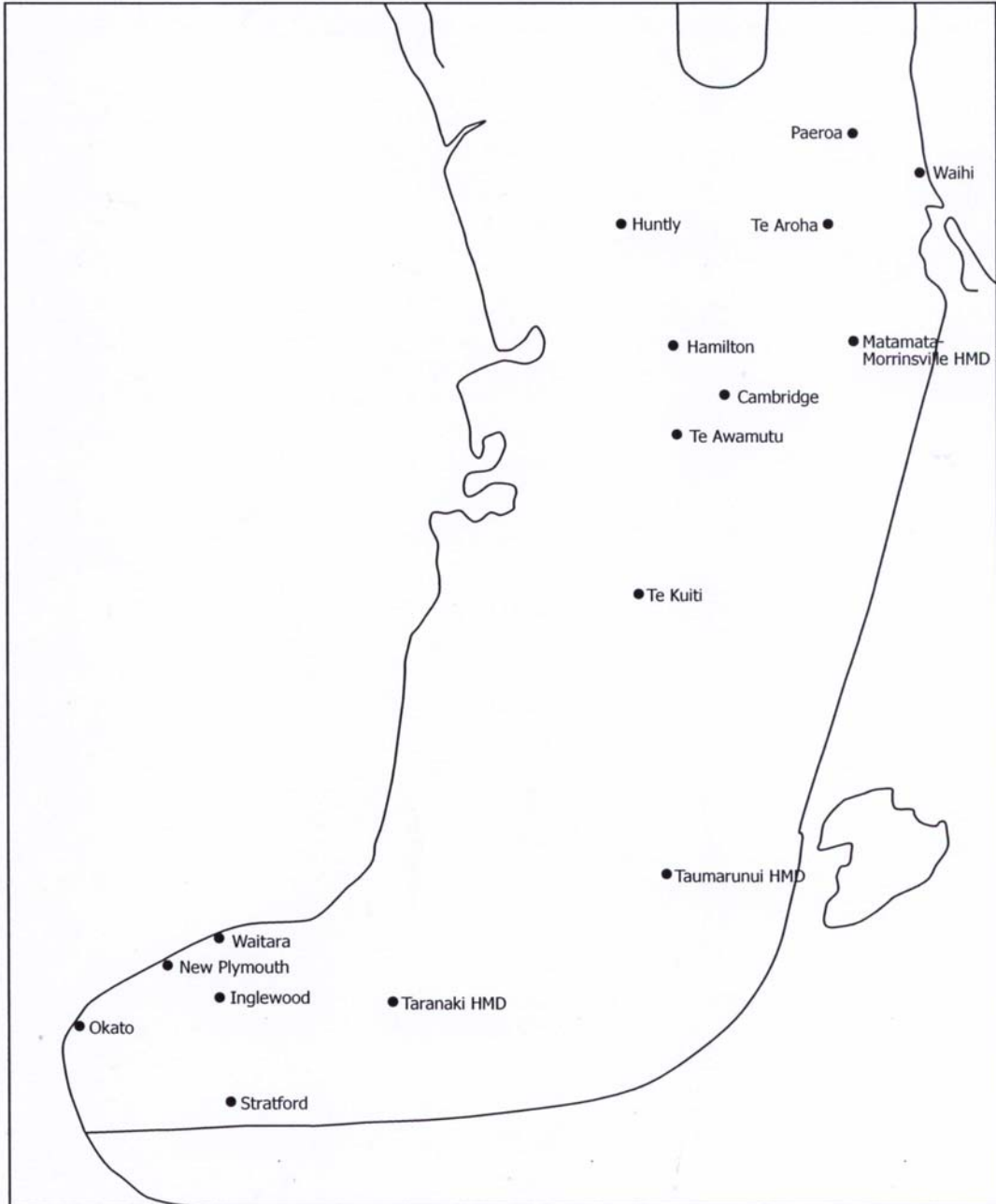
⁸⁰ Peters, p. 72.

Map 3.1a

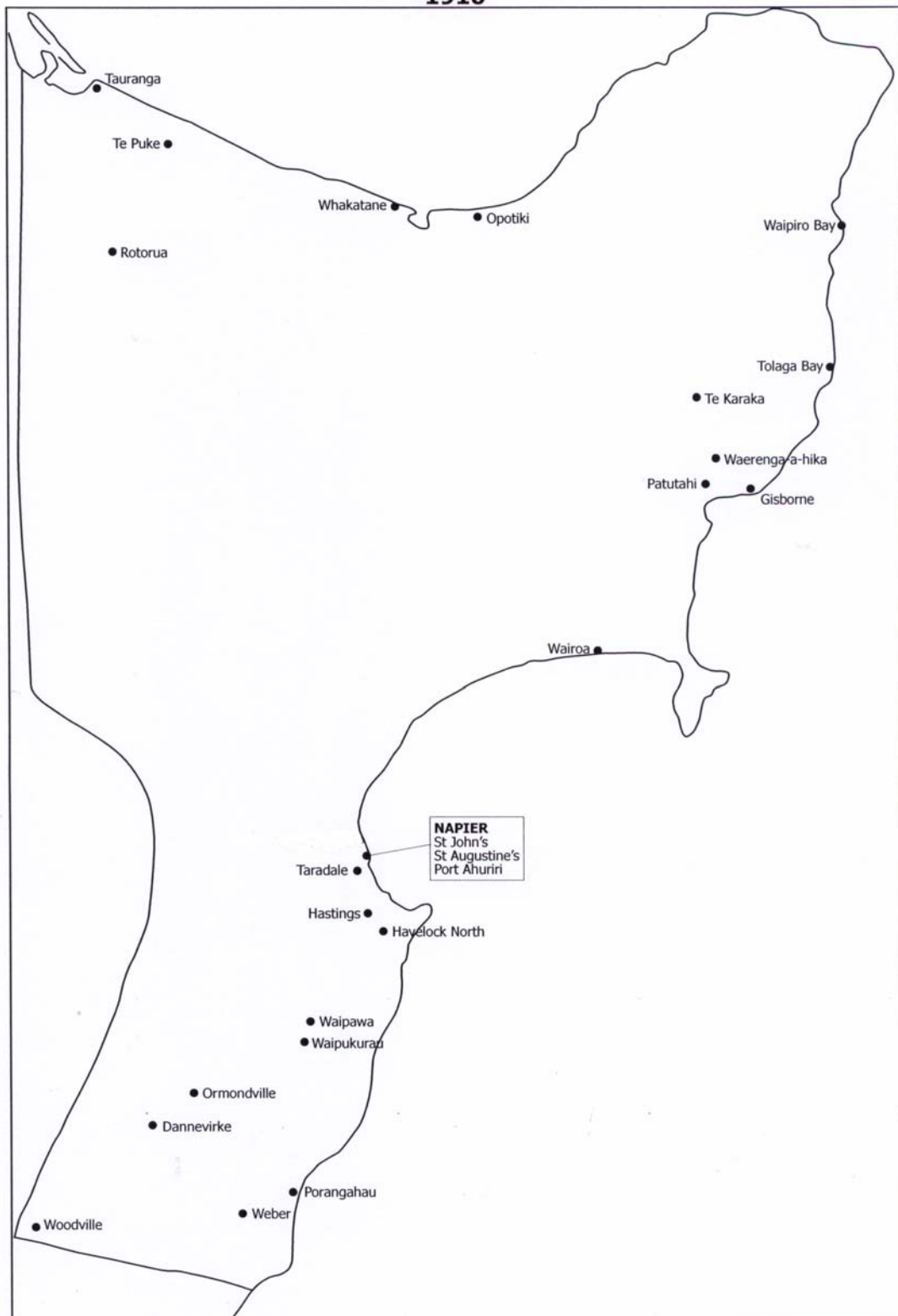
Diocese of Auckland: Parishes 1910 (northern portion)



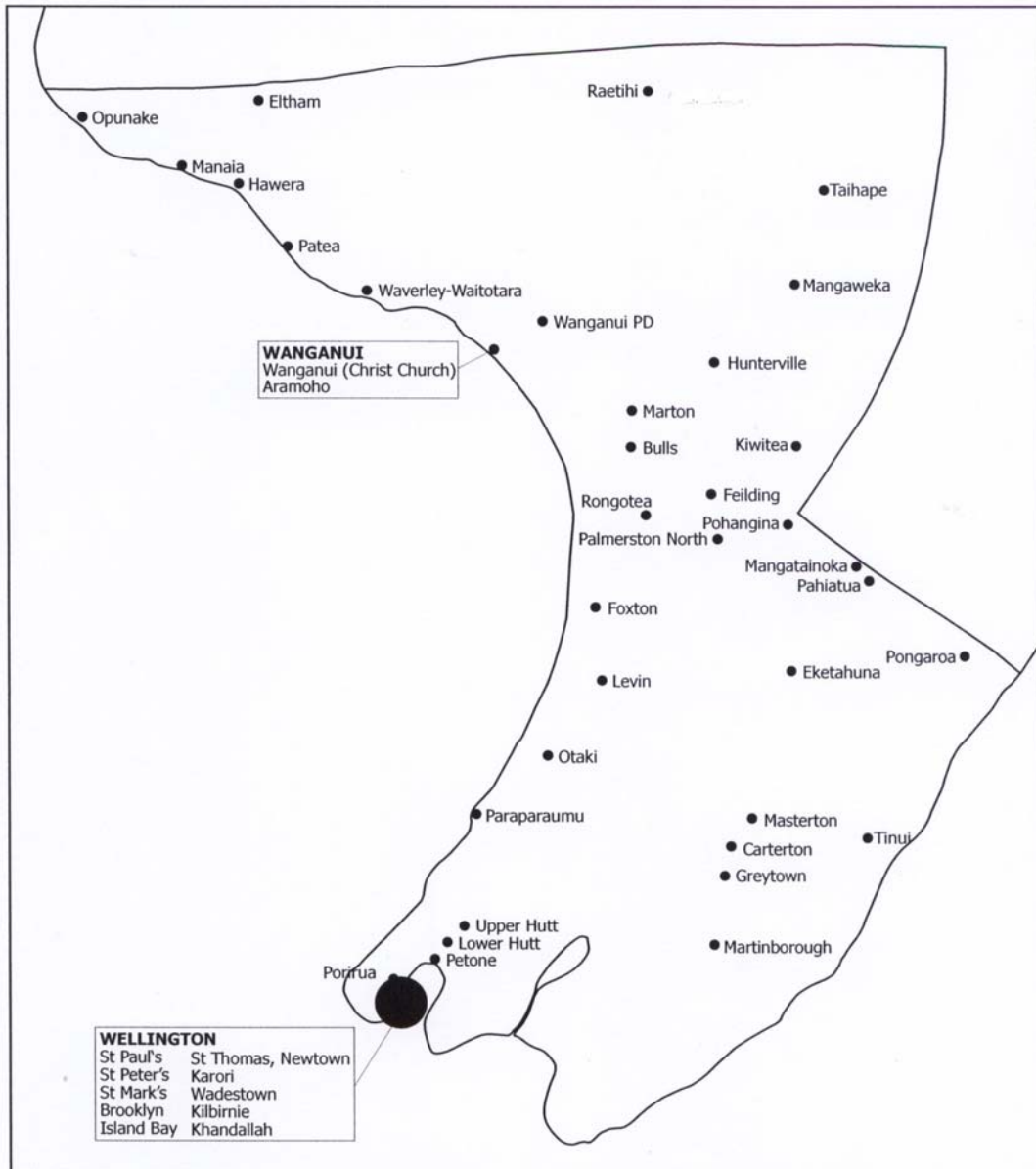
Map 3.1b
Diocese of Auckland: Parishes 1910 (southern portion)



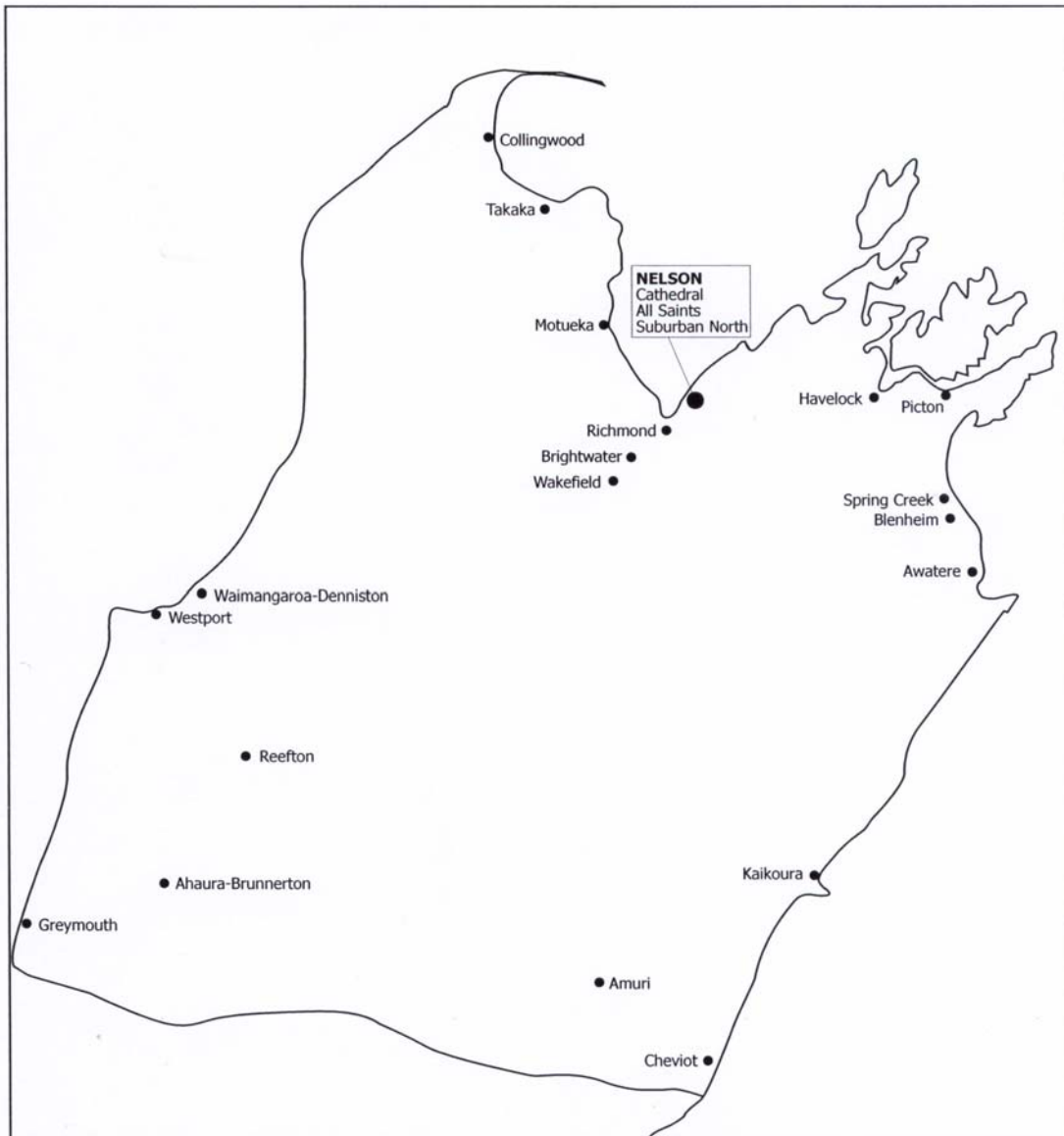
Map 3.2
Diocese of Waiapu: Parishes 1910



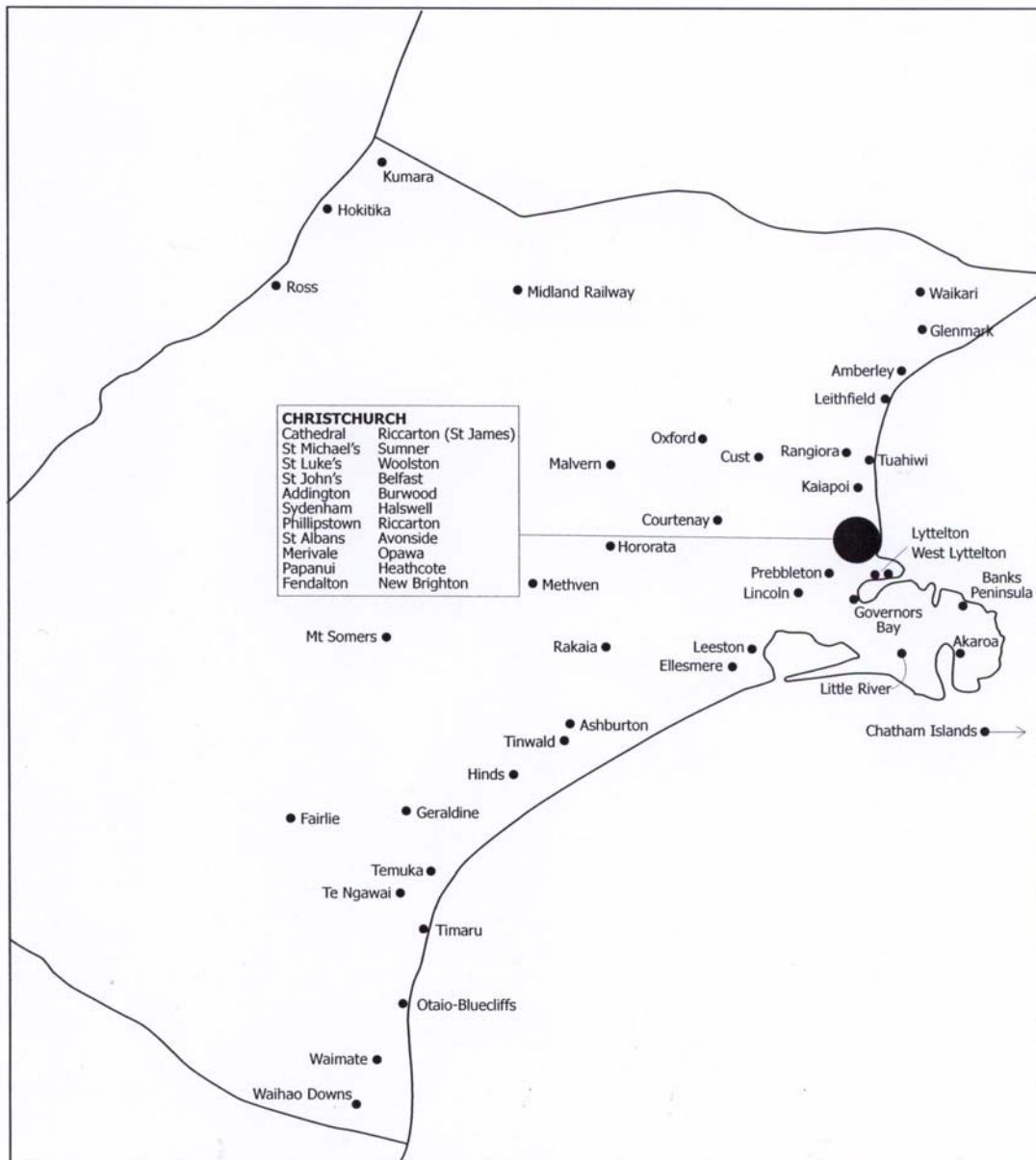
Map 3.3
Diocese of Wellington: Parishes 1910



Map 3.4
Diocese of Nelson: Parishes 1910



Map 3.5
Diocese of Christchurch: Parishes 1910



Map 3.6
Diocese of Dunedin: Parishes 1910

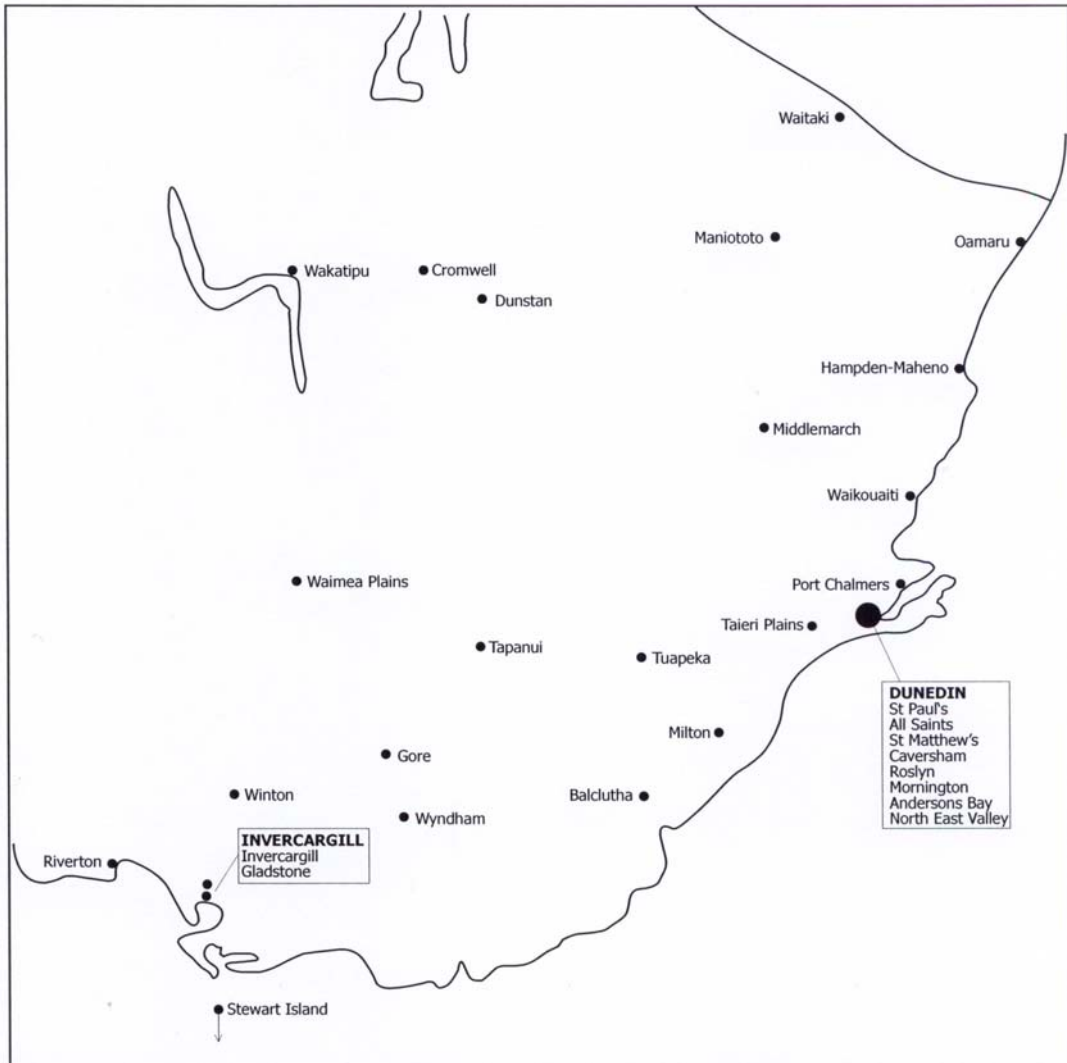


Table 3.16
Establishment of parishes in each diocese: 1892-1910

Auckland	
1892-1900	1901-10
1896 Kaitaia	1902 Tamaki reformed as Tamaki West
1899-1904 Pokeno	1902-09 Bay of Islands
	1904-25 Coromandel HMD
<i>Included in Waikato from 1926</i>	1905 Pukekohe (from Bombay)
1892 Taranaki Country dissolved	1904 Pokeno re-united with Bombay
1895 Huntly	1908-12 Kamo incl in Whangarei
1895-1900 Raglan HMD	1908-10 Hikurangi HMD
1896 Paeroa	1909 St Alban, Balmoral (from Mt Eden)
1896 Okato (from Taranaki Country)	1909-14 Waimate North HMD
1896 Stratford (from Inglewood)	1910 Helensville
1900 Waihi	1910 Epsom-Ellerslie divided:
1900-16 Raglan incl in Hamilton	1910 Ellerslie
	1910 Epsom
	1910-15 Bay of Islands HMD
	1910 Warkworth
	<i>Included in Waikato from 1926</i>
	1906-10 King Country HMD
	1907-19 Matamata-Morrinsville
	1908-14 Taranaki HMD
	1909-15 Katikati included in Waihi
	1910 Te Kuiti
	1910-13 Taumarunui HMD
Waiapu	
1892-1900	1901-10
1895 Hastings (from Havelock North)	1901 St Augustine, Napier (from Napier)
	1902 Te Puke (from Tauranga)
	1902 Waipiro Bay
	1904-16 Weber (from Porangahau)
	1906 Tolaga Bay
	1908 Patutahi (from Waerenga-a-hika)
	1909 Te Karaka (from Waerenga-a-hika)
	1909 Whakatane (from Opotiki)
Wellington	
1892-1900	1901-10
1893 Pohangina	1901 East Coast MD divided
1893 Pahiatua	1901 Tinui (from East Coast)
1893-1932 Foxton (from Bulls)	1901-22 Mangatainoka
1893 Otaki	1901 Levin (from Foxton)
1895-1902 Waitotara (from Patea)	1901 Kiwitea (from Feildig)
1896 St Thomas, Newtown (from St Mark's)	1902 Eltham (from Stratford and Hawera)
1897 Hunterville (from Pohangina)	1902 Waitotara closed
1897 Petone (from Lower Hutt)	1902-10 Aramoho-Waitotara (from Wanganui and Waitotara)
1898 Eketahuna (from Masterton)	1904 Wadestown (from St Paul's)
	1905 Taihape (from Hunterville)
	1905 Kilbirnie (from St Mark's)
	1906-22 Pongaroa
	1906 Khandallah (from Porirua)
	1907-32 Rongotea (from Foxton)
	1908 Martinborough (from Greytown)
	1908 Paraparaumu (from Otaki)
	1909 Brooklyn (from St Peter's)
	1909 Island Bay (from St Thomas')
	1909-27 Raetihi (from Wanganui PD and Taihape)
	1909 Waimate Plains divided:
	1909 Manaia (from Waimate Plains)
	1909 Opunake (from Waimate Plains)
	1910 Mangaweka (from Hunterville and Kiwitea)

1910 Aramoho (from Wanganui)
1910 Waverley-Waitotara (from Aramoho-Waitotara)

Nelson

1892-1900	1901-10
1896-1903 Amuri and Cheviot	1903 Amuri and Cheviot divided 1903 Amuri (from Amuri and Cheviot) 1903 Cheviot (from Amuri and Cheviot) 1909 Awatere (from Blenheim)

Christchurch

1892-1900	1901-10
1892 Amberley (from Leithfield)	1901 Waikari (from Amberley)
1893 Little River (from Governors Bay)	1901 Methven (from Rakaia)
1894 Mt Somers (from Longbeach)	1901 Flaxton absorbed into Rangiora
1897 Burnham absorbed in Lincoln	1902 Heathcote divided
1898 Halswell (from Riccarton)	1902-28 Heathcote (from Heathcote)
1899 Belfast (from Papanui)	1902 Sumner (from Heathcote)
	1902 Woolston (from Heathcote)
	1904 Longbeach divided
	1904 Hinds (from Longbeach)
	1904-42 Tinwald (from Longbeach)
	1904 Waihao Downs (from Waimate)
	1904-31 Tuahiwi (from Maori Mission and Flaxton)
	1906 Burwood (from New Brighton)
	1907 Glenmark (from Waikari)
	1907 Fairlie (from Te Ngawai)
	1908 Hororata (from Malvern)
	1908-19 Midland Railway, Otira
	1910 Lower Riccarton (from St Michael's)

Dunedin

1892-1900	1901-10
1892-1935 College Districts	1901 Andersons Bay (from College Districts)
1894 Wyndham	1901-07 Green Island included in Andersons Bay
1894-1901 Green Island-Middlemarch	1902-31 Tapanui-Clinton
1898-1915 Owaka (from Balclutha)	1903 North East Valley (from College Districts)
1899 Winton (from Gore and Riverton)	1903-16 Taieri Plains (from Milton)
1900-25 Cromwell-Pembroke (from Dunstan)	1903-35 Stewart Island
	1909-21 Middlemarch
	1910 Waimea Plains (from Winton)

Chapter 4

War and Peace: the False Dawn - 1911 to 1926

But we need an influx of sound, adaptable, missionary-hearted men, who are not afraid to tackle hard problems and difficulties of many kinds, and receive in return the deepest gratitude of those to whom they minister.¹

The false dawn

The Liberals' reign ended in 1912 when a Reform Party Government, led by W.F. Massey, and having a strong rural bias, took office. The change reflected the drift to the North, the development of the dairy farming provinces, and the rapid growth of Auckland city. The new government encouraged the development of a property-owning democracy in which every man would become the owner of the house he occupied as a result of which 'we would have very much less of this Bolshevistic nonsense.' It was a time of serious industrial unrest and sectarian controversy and the Government enjoyed widespread Protestant backing. Moral issues, notably Prohibition and the Bible in Schools campaign, were dominant concerns. War broke out in 1914 and New Zealand found itself heavily committed to the imperial effort, with a high casualty rate.² The war had a profound effect on New Zealand society, as Archdeacon MacMurray later reflected:

The special difficulty at that time came from the aftermath of the Great War, when the world was yet stunned by the crash of fallen empires; when bereaved hearts were wrung by the fatal memories of the war; when men's highest ideals and fondest hopes seemed hopelessly prostrate in the dust; when the faith of multitudes had been shattered by the awful horrors through which they had passed; when civilisation was still in danger of being overwhelmed by the forces of political, social, and industrial discontent.³

As the War was ending, the influenza epidemic hit New Zealand and in less than three months, 6600 people died. There are stories of personal heroism as clergy ministered to the sick. The War was followed by a period of high inflation.⁴ A number of ex-soldiers were put on farms in remote areas but many suffered financially when market prices tumbled and walked off the land as they were unable to service their mortgages. For reasons such as these, Burdon refers to this war-induced boom period as the 'false morning'.⁵ These were thus

¹ The Revd J.C. Hawksworth, in *Occasional Papers from St Augustine's College*, No. 351, April 4, 1924, pp. 38-9.

² Of 275,000 New Zealand men of military age, more than 120,000 enlisted (over 43 per cent), and over 103,000 served abroad. Losses were tragically heavy. Some 18,500 New Zealanders died and nearly 50,000 were wounded, while thousands more suffered for years afterwards.

³ Archdeacon George MacMurray, Vicar-General of the Diocese of Auckland, President's Address to Synod, Auckland SP, 1929-30, p. 20.

⁴ Prices rose heavily during the war. The price index (base 1914=1000) rose to 1800 by 1920 and although wages also increased, effective wages dropped (base 1914=1000) to 800. The national debt doubled between 1911 and 1920.

⁵ R.M. Burdon, R.M., *The New Dominion: a Social and Political History of New Zealand 1918-39*, Wellington: A.H. & A.W. Reed / George Allen & Unwin, 1965.

years of turmoil, heartbreak and bitterness, as people in parishes all over New Zealand faced the consequences of war, influenza, financial calamity and inflation. However, many accounts of contemporary church life make little reference to these events, as the writer of the Waihi parish history, for example, lamented:

It would of course be interesting to know what stance the Waihi Anglican Church took during this troubled period but nothing can be ascertained. The First World War and the Great Depression also passed but nothing is known⁶

In such an environment it was not surprising that Bishop Richards argued, essentially, that the Church had no place in politics:

... in her corporate life [the Church] abstains from the arena of politics and from active participation in social strife, and while she is moved by humanitarian appeal, as, [for example], better homes for the people, her chief concern will be to provide better people for the homes: to make men followers of the Lord Jesus Christ: to turn them from sin and from every degree of selfishness to God.⁷

Population

The European population grew by a third between 1911 and 1926 – an average annual increase of two per cent – compared with three per cent in the previous period – and this was maintained throughout the period.

Table 4.1
Non-Maori population: 1911-26

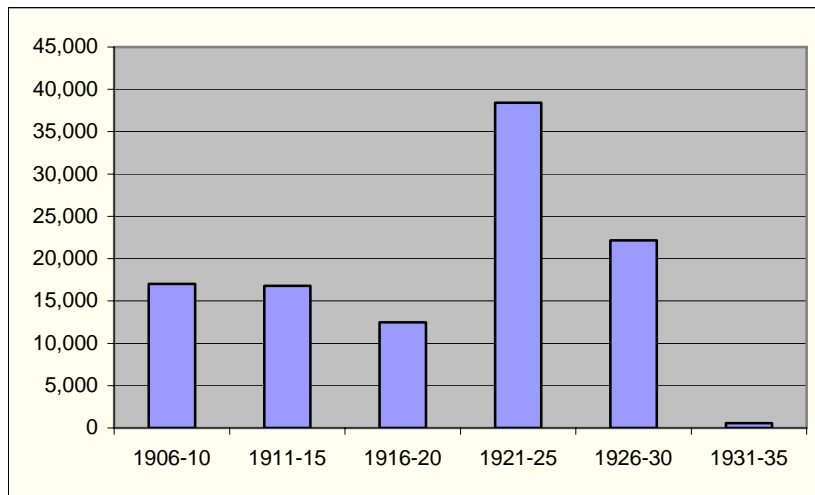
Census Year	Non-Maori Population	Inter-censal Increase	% increase	% increase p.a.
1911	1,008,468			
1916	1,099,449	90,981	9.0	1.80
1921	1,218,913	119,464	10.9	2.17
1926	1,344,469	125,556	10.3	2.06

Immigration had been suspended during the war years but, when controls were lifted in 1921, there was a major upsurge, with net arrivals in 1921-25 exceeding those of the previous decade. This continued until 1927 but, as the next chapter will indicate, in 1928 the tide turned and for the next few years, more people would leave New Zealand than enter it.

⁶ David More, *The Church by Martha Hill: the Story of St John's Anglican Church, Waihi*, Waihi: St John's Church, 1981, p.13.

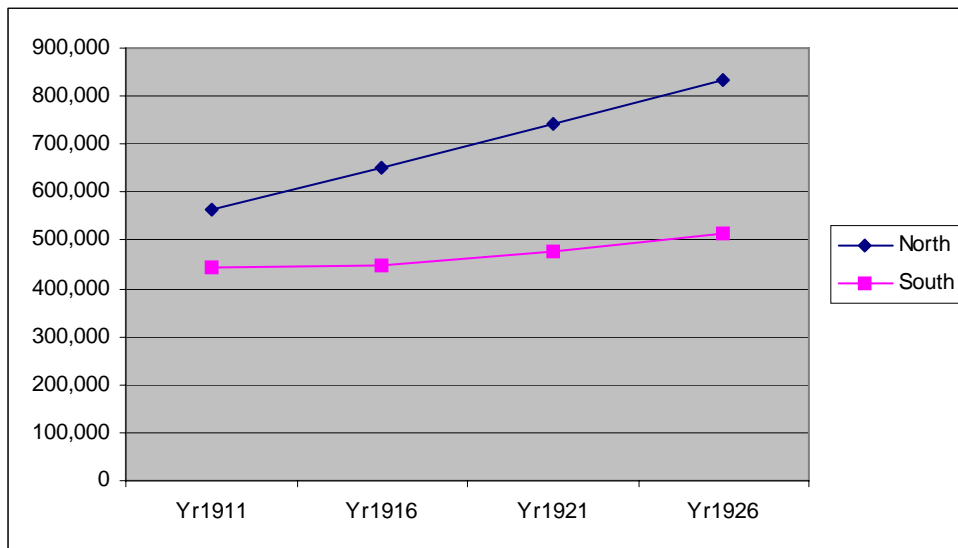
⁷ Dunedin SP, 1924, p. 16.

Fig 4.1
Assisted immigration: 1906-35



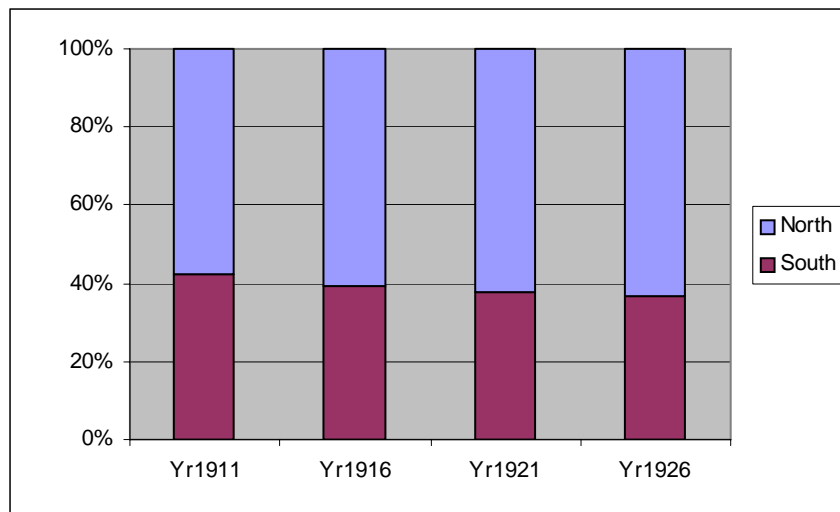
The native-born proportion of the population increased from 71 to 75 per cent during this period although there was a slight decline at the close of the period (from 75.4 to 74.9 per cent) due to the higher level of immigration during 1921-26.⁸ There was a very slight aging of the population. While those in the 20-59 age bracket remained at 53 per cent, the proportion of those under 20 fell by 1 per cent while those 60 and upwards increased by 1 per cent. The population drift to the North continued, those living in the North increasing by 47 per cent, compared with only 15 per cent in the South, raising the proportion living in the North Island from 56 to 62 per cent between 1911 and 1926.

Fig. 4.2
North and South Islands: population: 1911-26



⁸ G.T. Bloomfield, *New Zealand: A Handbook of Historical Statistics*, Boston, Mass.: G.K. Hall, n.d., c.1977, p.78.

Fig. 4.3
North and South Islands: percentage of population: 1911-26



This trend was replicated in the Anglican population, which increased by 46 per cent in the North (half of this in the Auckland diocese) but by only 13 per cent in the South.

Table 4.2
Dioceses: total population: 1911-26

Diocese	Total Population 1911	Total Population 1926 ⁹	Increase 1911-26	% increase 1911-26
Auckland	266,214	418,839	152,625	57.3
Waiapu	81,435	115,929	34,494	42.4
Wellington	214,968	290,785	75,817	35.3
Nelson	72,075	76,192	4,117	5.7
Christchurch	181,371	220,770	39,399	21.7
Dunedin	191,180	213,982	22,802	11.9
Total	1,007,243	1,336,497	329,254	32.7
By Islands				
North	562,617	825,553	262,936	46.7
South	444,626	510,944	66,318	14.9

Table 4.3
Dioceses: Anglican population: 1911-26

Diocese	Anglican Population 1911	Anglican Population 1926	Increase 1911-26	% increase 1911-26
Auckland	120,340	189,177	68,837	57.2
Waiapu	37,705	53,341	15,636	41.5
Wellington	95,942	127,804	31,862	33.2
Nelson	32,648	34,281	1,633	5.0
Christchurch	82,255	97,719	15,464	18.8
Dunedin	44,045	48,176	4,131	9.4
Total	412,935	550,498	137,563	33.3
By Islands				
North	253,987	370,322	116,335	45.8
South	158,948	180,176	21,228	13.4

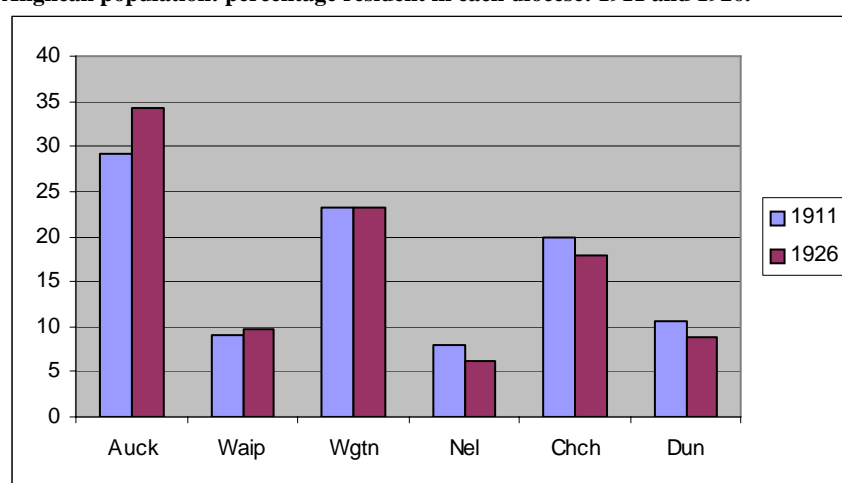
⁹ In these tables, only the resident non-Maori population is included, and those on board ships or on adjacent islands on census night are excluded. This explains the discrepancy between this table and table 4.1. The difference is in the order of 0.59%.

By 1926, two-thirds of the Anglican population lived in the North Island, it having increased by 5.7 per cent (5.1 per cent of it in Auckland) during 1911-26. Auckland (with 34 per cent of the Anglican population), Wellington (23 per cent) and Christchurch (18 per cent) now accounted for 75 per cent of Anglicans in 1926 (compared with 71 per cent in 1911). These trends are evident in this table:

Table 4.4
Dioceses: population in relation to New Zealand population: 1911 and 1926

	% of N Z Total Population 1911	% of N Z Total Population 1926	+/-	% of N Z Anglican Population 1911	% of N Z Anglican Population 1926	+/-
Auckland	26.4	31.3	+ 4.9	29.2	34.3	+ 5.1
Waiapu	8.1	8.7	+ 0.6	9.1	9.7	+ 0.6
Wellington	21.3	21.8	+ 0.5	23.2	23.2	= 0.0
Nelson	7.2	5.7	- 1.5	7.9	6.2	- 1.7
Christchurch	18.0	16.5	- 1.5	19.9	17.8	- 2.1
Dunedin	19.0	16.0	- 3.0	10.7	8.8	- 1.9
Total	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0
By Islands						
North	55.9	61.8	+ 1.9	61.5	67.2	+ 5.7
South	44.1	38.2	- 5.9	38.5	32.8	- 5.7

Fig 4.4
Anglican population: percentage resident in each diocese: 1911 and 1926.



The accelerated drift to the North was accompanied by an increased concentration of population in the four main centres, especially in Auckland and Wellington, the percentage of people living there increasing from 30 to 37 per cent of the national population. Together, they accounted for 61 per cent of the national population increase of 329,000.

Table 4.5
Major urban areas: population: 1911-26

	1911 City and Suburbs	1926 Urban Area	Increase 1911-26	% increase
Auckland	102,676	193,385	90,709	88.3
Wellington	70,729	121,961	51,232	72.4
Christchurch	80,193	118,644	38,451	48.0
Dunedin	64,237	85,197	20,960	32.6

Many provincial towns also experienced growth. While Invercargill and Wanganui retained their status as the largest provincial centres the most startling increases occurred in Hamilton and New Plymouth, service towns for the flourishing dairy industry. This had implications for the Church as the need for another diocese would soon become evident.

Table 4.6
Largest provincial centres: population (with rankings): 1911-26

	1911 (Borough)	1916 (Urban area)	1926 (Urban area)	% increase 1911-26	% increase 1916-26
Wanganui	10,929 (4 th)	19,517 (1 st)	26,388 (1 st)	141.4	35.2
Invercargill	12,782 (1 st)	17,862 (2 nd)	21,891 (2 nd)	71.3	22.6
Palmerston Nth	10,991 (3 rd)	14,006 (3 rd)	19,763 (3 rd)	79.8	41.1
Napier	10,537 (5 th)	15,131 (4 th)	18,330 (4 th)	74.0	21.1
Timaru	11,280 (2 nd)	13,716 (5 th)	16,831 (5 th)	49.2	22.7
Hamilton	3,542 (10 th)	5,677 (10 th)	16,594 (6 th)	368.5	192.3
New Plymouth	5,238 (9 th)	9,795 (8 th)	16,101 (7 th)	207.4	64.4
Gisborne	8,196 (6 th)	12,660 (6 th)	15,148 (8 th)	84.8	19.7
Hastings	6,286 (8 th)	7,918 (9 th)	14,623 (9 th)	132.6	84.7
Nelson	8,051 (7 th)	9,962 (7 th)	11,772 (10 th)	46.2	18.2

The population in all boroughs and cities increased from 48 to 56 per cent during 1911-26, which is somewhat ironic as it took place during the era of the 'Farmers' Government' but, as indicated at the beginning of the chapter, it was a government eager to consolidate its urban support base. In fact, the population in most rural areas increased only modestly (and, in a few cases, declined) during these years, and major growth was confined to the Waikato, the King Country and Taranaki.

These developments also impacted on other regions, as the author of the Otago centennial history noted:

A further indication of the growing dominance of the North Island was revealed in the statistics of pastoral and dairying production. Whereas from 1886 to 1926 the flocks of the South Island recorded little increase and maintained with little fluctuation a total of some ten millions, those of the North grew from five and a quarter to approximately fourteen millions. Even more telling were the returns from the dairying industry which sprang to vigorous life when refrigeration was developed. Ninety per cent of the butter and seventy-eight of the cheese production was in the North Island, the only portion of the South island to participate to any extent in this new development being Southland, large tracts of which, like the North Island dairying districts, were originally covered with heavy bush.¹⁰

Leadership in the Anglican Church

There was considerable change in Anglican leadership at the start of the period, as four new bishops were elected within two years. In Auckland, Neligan's replacement, O.T.L. Crossley, held office for barely two years until he too resigned. In his place was appointed A.W. Averill, Bishop of Waiapu since 1910 (he had previously been Archdeacon of Christchurch and Vicar of St Michael's). He remained in office until 1940. Averill's place was taken by

¹⁰ A.H. McLintock, *The History of Otago*, Dunedin: Otago Centennial Historical Publications, 1949, p. 748.

another Christchurch priest, W.W. Sedgwick, from the relatively High Church parish of St Luke's, who remained in office from 1914 to 1929. Bishop Wallis left Wellington in 1911 to return to England. He was succeeded by the Vicar of St Paul's Pro-Cathedral, T.H. Sprott, who was to have a long episcopate (1911-36). When Bishop Mules retired from Nelson in 1912, he was succeeded by W.C. Sadlier, from Melbourne, the first of four Australian bishops in the diocese, who remained in office for a long period (1912-34). Bishop Julius of Christchurch, consecrated in 1890, remained in office throughout the whole of this period. In Dunedin, Bishop Nevill, who had led the diocese for a remarkable 48 years, retired in 1919 and was succeeded by Isaac Richards (1920-34). Although Richards was English-born, virtually his entire ministry had been exercised in New Zealand. Ordained in 1882, he came to New Zealand in 1886 to become Vicar of St Mark's, Remuera. In 1895, he became the first Warden of Selwyn College and in charge of the Cathedral districts. He returned to parish life in 1900 as Vicar of Tuapeka, based in the gold-mining town of Lawrence, and then went to Invercargill in 1915. He became an archdeacon in 1908.

In the previous period the large dioceses had elected as their bishops men in their forties, in this period the new bishops of Waiapu, Wellington and Dunedin were aged between 55 and 61. This may have reflected the gradual aging of the clergy. Furthermore, the bishops saw their episcopal vocation as something that should continue until 'death do us part', and so Averill, Sedgwick, Sprott, Julius, Nevill and Richards remained in office until they were in their seventies and eighties. By 1925, the average age of the bishops was 66.

Table 4.7
Bishops: age profile: 1910-25

Diocese	Bishop	Born	Apptd	Age on Appt	Age in 1925	Retired	Age	Died	Age
Auckland	Neligan	1863	1903	40		1910	47	1922	59
	Crossley	1860	1911	51		1913	53	1926	66
	Averill	1865	1914	49	60	1940	75	1957	92
Waiapu	Averill	1865	1910	45		1914	49	1957	92
	Sedgwick	1858	1914	56	67	1929	71	1948	90
Wellington	Wallis	1853	1895	41		1911	58	1928	75
	Sprott	1856	1911	55	69	1936	80	1942	86
Nelson	Mules	1837	1892	55		1912	75	1927	90
	Sadlier	1867	1912	45	58	1934	67	1935	68
Christchurch	Julius	1847	1890	43	78	1925	78	1938	91
Dunedin	Nevill	1837	1871	34		1919	82	1921	84
	Richards	1859	1920	61	66	1934	75	1936	77

Clergy

By 1926, there were 295 parishes. Of the 443 clergy on the 1925 Clerical List, 324 were engaged in parish ministry. The number of clergy had increased by 22 per cent since 1910.

Table 4.8
Clergy in each diocese: 1925

	Auck	Waip	Wgtn	Nel	Chch	Dun	Total
Total clergy	135	58	84	28	92	46	443
<i>Less</i>							
Maori	20	16	4	0	0	0	40
Working among Maori	2	3	1	0	0	0	6
Extra-parochial	10	2	6	1	7	5	31
Retired	16	4	7	0	13	2	42
Sub-total	48	25	18	1	20	7	119
In parishes	87	33	66	27	72	39	324

The dioceses continued to act independently, and most relied on other sources for their clergy. Only a third of the clergy in Christchurch and Wellington had been ordained in these dioceses. Christchurch attracted large numbers of clergy from other New Zealand dioceses, while Wellington not only did the same but also relied heavily on overseas clergy. On the other hand, Nelson and Dunedin had ordained 70 and 56 per cent respectively of their clergy.

A significant divergence was emerging between the growing North Island dioceses and the static or declining dioceses in the South. There was one clergyman for every 1306 nominal Anglicans in the South Island, but one for 1991 in the North. While Wellington's ratio improved marginally (from 1:1999 to 1:1936), Auckland's declined further (from 1:1823 to 1:2174), the 19 per cent movement continuing the trend set in the previous period.

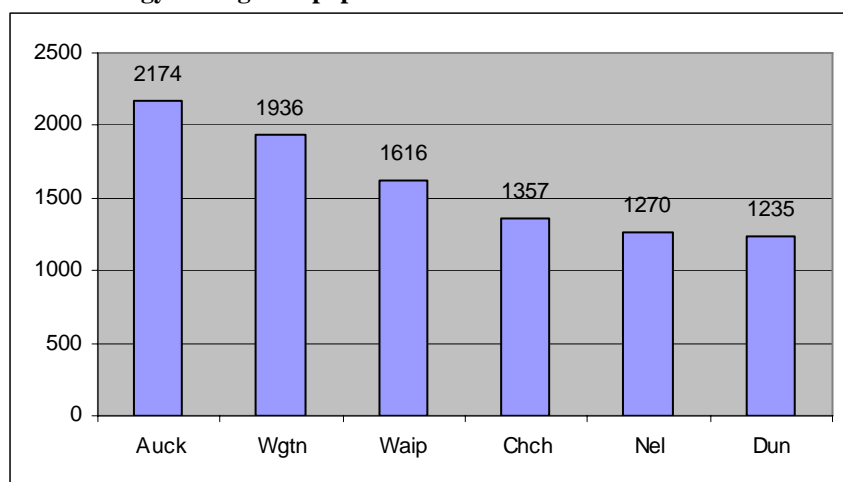
Table 4.9
Anglican population and clergy: 1926

Diocese	Anglican population	Clergy in parishes ¹¹	Anglican population per clergyman	Parishes ¹²	Anglican population per parish
Auckland	130,058	56	2322	54	2408
Waikato	59,119	31	1907	25	2274
<i>Sub-total</i>	<i>189,177</i>	<i>87</i>	<i>2174</i>	<i>79</i>	<i>2395</i>
Waiaapu	53,341	33	1616	30	1778
Wellington	127,804	66	1936	57	2242
Nelson	34,281	27	1270	29	1182
Christchurch	97,719	72	1357	65	1503
Dunedin	48,176	39	1235	35	1376
New Zealand	550,498	324	1699	295	1866
North Island	370,322	186	1991	166	2231
South Island	180,176	138	1306	129	1397

¹¹ These figures have been extracted from the 1925 General Synod List of Clergy. There may be slight discrepancies between these and statistics appearing in separate diocesan year books.

¹² The term 'Parish' is used loosely to refer to the number of parishes and parochial districts at this time.

Fig 4.5
Ratio of clergy to Anglican population: 1926



The number of clergy ordained in the dioceses continued to bear little relation to their size as the Auckland and Dunedin numbers were similar. Christchurch produced the smallest number in any diocese. However, there was a noticeable decline in numbers after 1915, obviously due to the war. Furthermore, significant changes took place as the period advanced. Between 1911 and 1916, thirty men were ordained to the diaconate in Dunedin and Nelson, more than in the following decade. Were the new bishops more selective in their choice of candidates? Or had the war brought about a fall in vocations?

Table 4.10
Ordinations: deacons and priests: 1911-25

	Auck		Chch		Dun		Nel		Waip		Wgtn		Total	
	D	P	D	P	D	P	D	P	D	P	D	P	D	P
1911-15	16	15	10	9	17	16	13	11	7	6	14	10	77	67
1916-20	6	6	3	4	8	9	4	10	1	1	3	6	25	36
1921-25	14	13	6	5	8	8	6	6	13	11	10	4	57	47
Total	36	34	19	18	33	33	23	27	21	18	27	20	159	150

Fig 4.6
Ordination: deacons in each diocese: 1911 to 1925

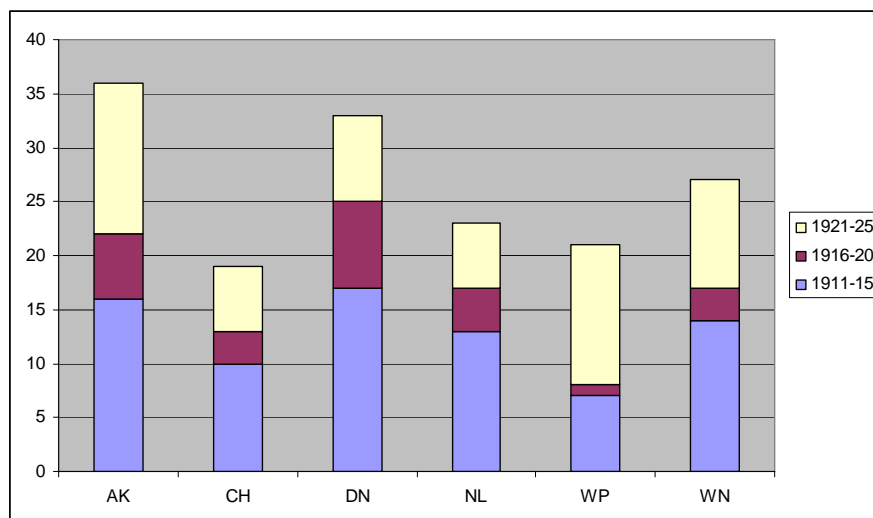
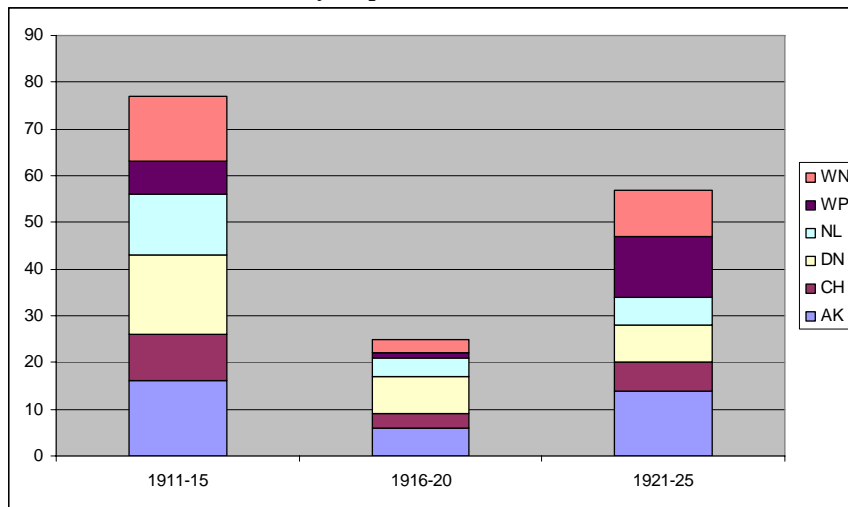
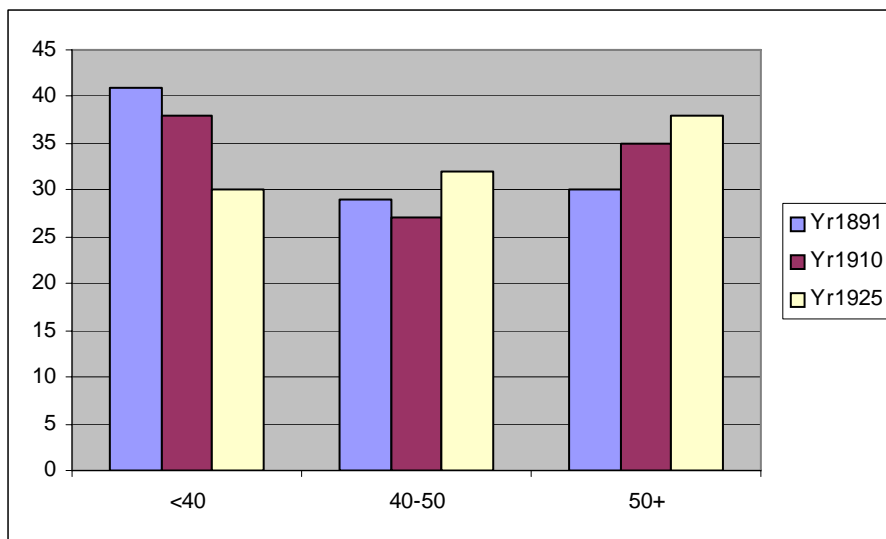


Fig 4.7
Ordination: deacons in each 5-year period: 1911-25



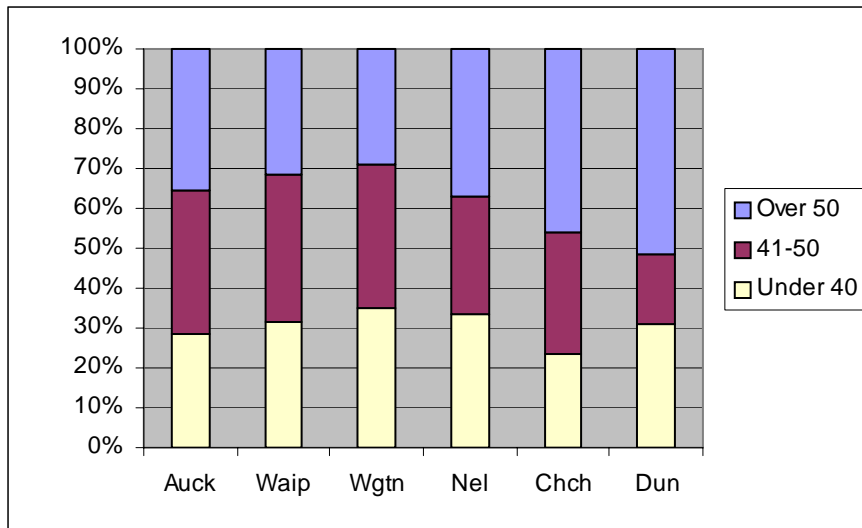
The 'maturing' of the clergy, evident in the previous period, continued. Those under 40 years of age declined to 30 per cent of the total while those aged over 50 increased to 38 per cent.

Fig. 4.8
Clergy: age distribution: 1891, 1910, and 1925.



The diocesan age profiles varied significantly: Dunedin and Christchurch had more older clergy, while Wellington and Nelson had the highest proportion of young clergy. Dunedin had remarkably fewer clergy in the middle (41-50) age group.

Fig.4.9
Clergy: age distribution by dioceses: 1925



The generally older age profile was reflected in the experience base of the clergy. There was a much larger pool of experienced clergy (those with at least 20 years of service) who now represented 43 per cent of the total. On the other hand, there may have been some concern about the significant percentage decline in younger clergy. The challenge was always to balance the need for experienced clergy with the assurance that there was a sufficient supply of clergy with plenty of service ahead of them. Once again, there were significant differences among the dioceses. Christchurch had more experienced clergy than any of the others, (26 per cent with over 30 years of service) although Waiapu had the highest percentage (65 per cent) and had only one clergyman with less than ten years' experience. Nationally, 57 per cent of clergy had less than 20 years of service. Waiapu had the lowest proportion (34 per cent) while in Auckland, Wellington and Nelson at least 60 per cent of the clergy were in this category.

Fig. 4.10
Clergy: years of service since ordination to diaconate: 1891, 1910 and 1925

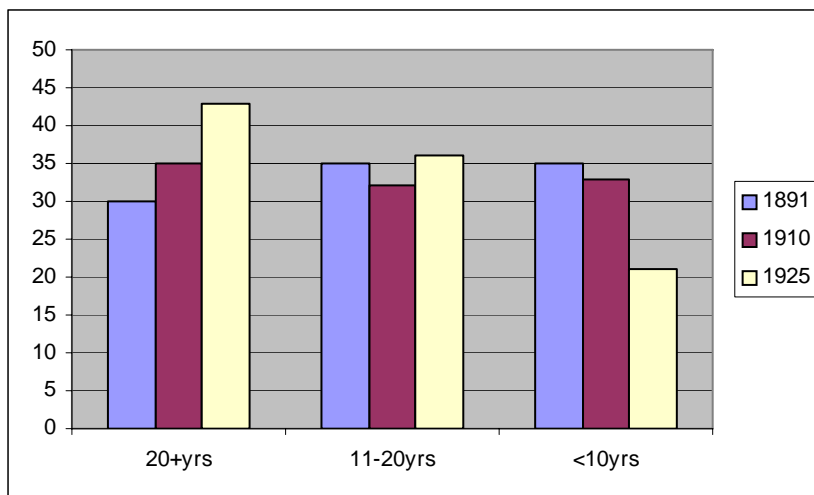
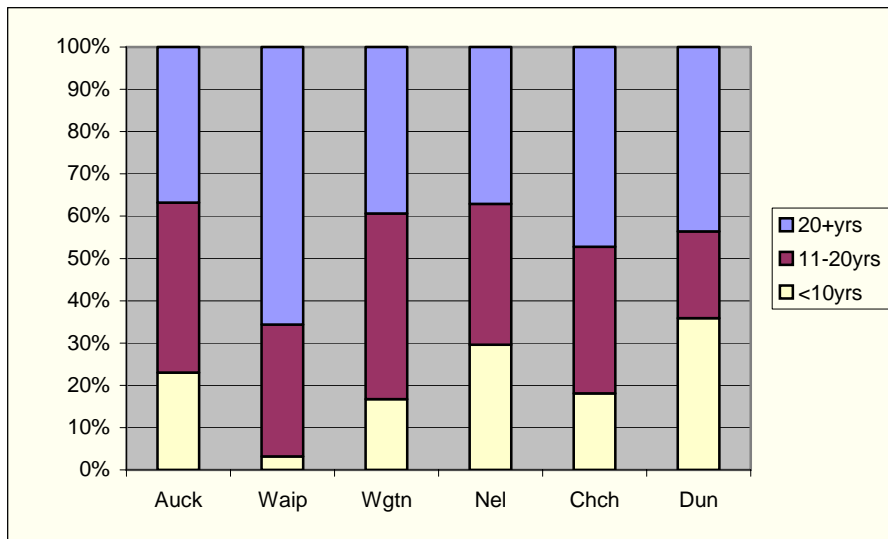


Fig 4.11
Clergy: years of service since ordination to diaconate, by dioceses: 1925



By 1925, there was a recognisable increase in the proportion of clergy born in New Zealand; it had increased to 35 per cent (or 42 per cent if Australia is included). If those born in Australasia are differentiated from those born in England and elsewhere, the transformation is remarkable. While the number of English-born clergy had remained virtually the same (157 and 151), the percentage of those born in England and other parts of the British Isles fell from 71 to 58 per cent. Again, there was some variation among the dioceses. In Christchurch and Nelson, the proportion of New Zealand or Australian-born clergy was around 52 per cent, and in Auckland, Waipatu and Dunedin around 43 per cent. However, in Wellington, only 24 per cent had been born in New Zealand or Australia. Once again, this highlights the extent of that diocese's recruitment from overseas.

Fig 4.12
Clergy: country of birth: 1925

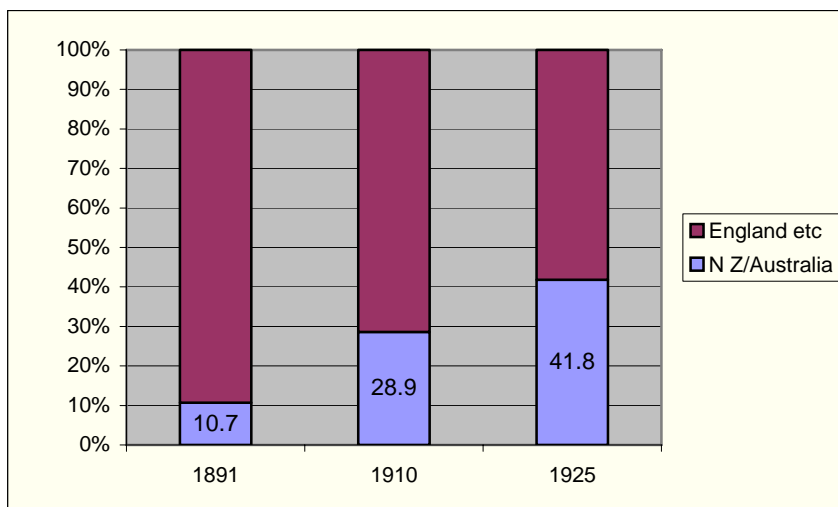
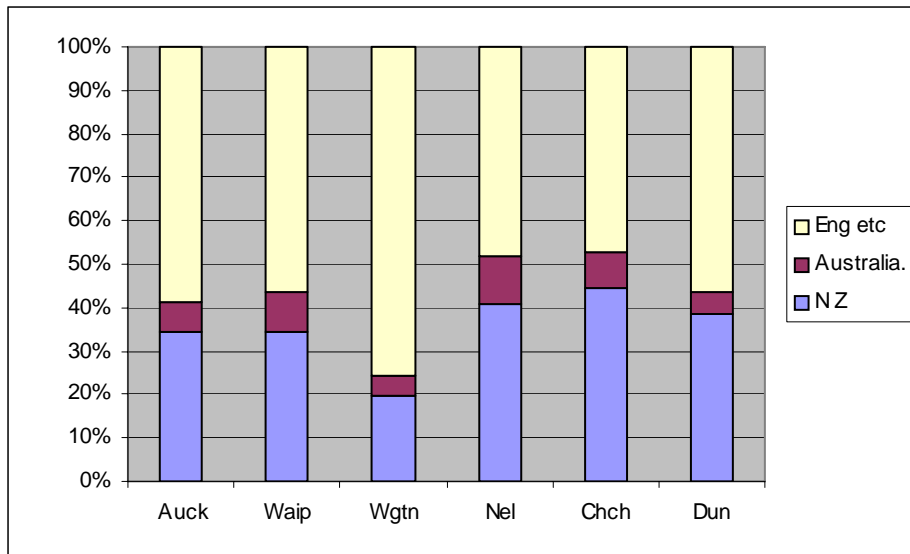


Fig 4.13
Clergy: country of birth, by dioceses: 1925



Nationally, 70 per cent of the clergy had been ordained in New Zealand or Australia, but the proportion was much higher in the South Island dioceses – Nelson (85 per cent), Dunedin (82 per cent) and Christchurch (76 per cent). Auckland (71 per cent) and Waiapu (66 per cent) came next but Wellington (49 per cent) had a much lower percentage. More Auckland clergy had been ordained in their home diocese than elsewhere, although Nelson and Dunedin had higher percentages (Nelson having 70 per cent), a reflection, perhaps, that these two small dioceses had no option but to recruit locally. The fact that some dioceses had their own theological colleges may have assisted recruitment, although Christchurch had its own college, but only 32 per cent of its clergy had been ordained locally, a level similar to Waiapu and Wellington. Christchurch and Waiapu relied more heavily than the others on attracting clergy who had been ordained in other New Zealand dioceses.

Fig. 4.14
Clergy: diocese of ordination: 1925

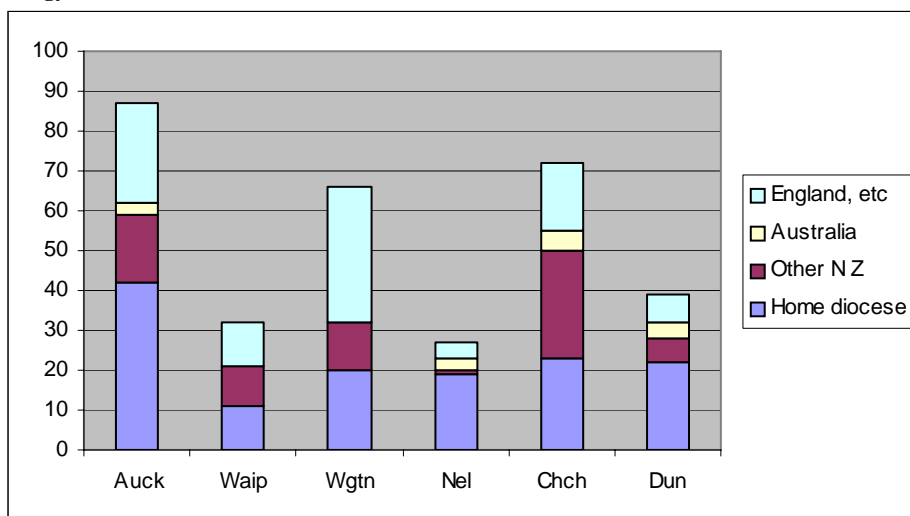


Fig. 4.15
Clergy: diocese of ordination by diocese: 1925

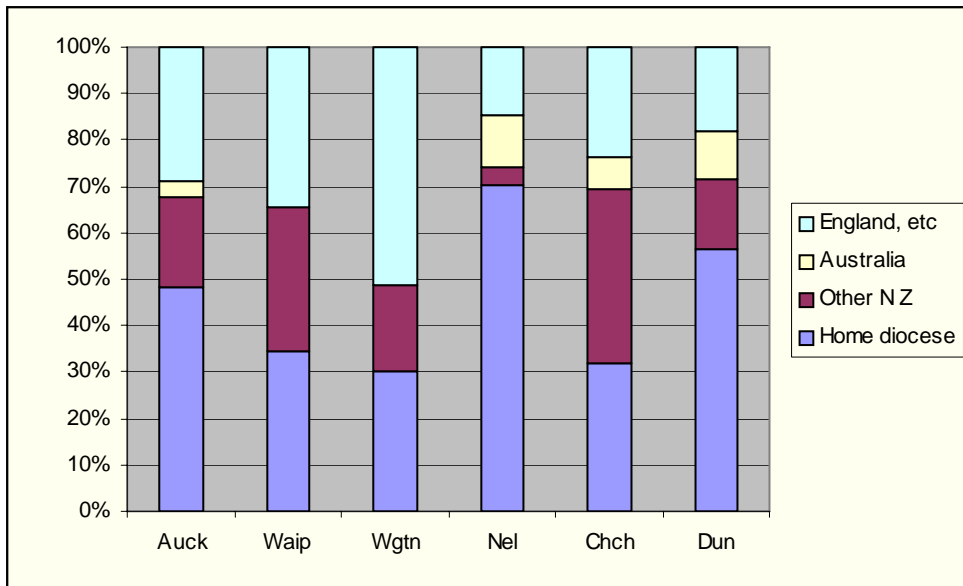


Table 4.11
Profile of clergy in parish ministry: 1925

	Auck	Waip	Wgtn	Nel	Chch	Dun	Total
Age distribution							
Over 60	9	4	7	6	11	10	47
51-60	22	6	12	4	22	10	76
41-50	31	12	24	8	22	7	104
31-40	18	6	19	6	12	6	67
30 and under	7	4	4	3	5	6	29
Total	87	32	66	27	72	39	323
Percentage							
Over 60	10	12	11	22	15	26	15
51-60	25	19	18	15	31	26	23
41-50	36	38	36	30	31	18	32
31-40	21	19	29	22	17	15	21
30 and under	8	12	6	11	7	15	9
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Years of service since ordination to diaconate							
Over 40	3	2	1	2	3	5	16
31-40	8	7	8	2	16	3	44
21-30	21	12	17	6	15	9	80
11-20	35	10	29	9	25	8	116
10 and under	20	1	11	8	13	14	67
Total	87	32	66	27	72	39	323
Percentage							
Over 40	3	6	1	7	4	13	5
31-40	9	22	12	7	22	8	14
21-30	24	38	26	22	21	23	25
11-20	40	31	44	33	35	20	36
10 and under	23	3	17	30	18	36	21
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Country of birth							
New Zealand	30	11	13	11	32	15	112
Australia	6	3	3	3	6	2	23
England	45	14	37	9	27	19	151
Other British Isles	5	3	11	2	4	1	26
All others	1	1	2	2	4	2	12
Total	87	32	66	27	72	39	323
Percentage							
New Zealand	34	34	20	41	44	38	35
Australia	7	9	4	11	8	5	7
England	52	44	56	33	38	49	47
Other British Isles	6	9	17	7	4	3	8
All others	1	3	3	7	6	5	4
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Diocese in which ordained							
Home diocese	42	11	20	19	23	22	137
Other N Z	17	10	12	1	27	6	73
Australia	3	0	0	3	5	4	15
England	22	8	22	3	15	6	76
Other British Isles	2	2	8	1	1	1	15
All others	1	1	4	0	1	0	7
Total	87	32	66	27	72	39	323
Percentage							
Home diocese	48	34	30	70	32	56	42
Other N Z	20	31	19	4	37	15	23
Australia	3	0	0	11	7	10	5
England	25	25	33	11	21	15	23
Other British Isles	2	6	12	4	1	3	5
All others	1	3	6	0	1	0	2
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Diocese of Auckland

After Averill became bishop in 1914, the diocese entered a period of stability as he was to remain in office until 1940. During the period of this chapter he had responsibility for the whole area from Northland and Auckland as far south as Taranaki but the pressures associated with administering a diocese which now included a third of the country's Anglicans was taking its toll. The work-load had become a major concern. In 1923, Averill predicted that a new diocese would probably be formed with Hamilton as its centre and including not only the Waikato, King Country, Thames Valley and Coromandel Peninsula, but also Rotorua and part of the Bay of Plenty. However, 'the subdivision of the diocese in the near future can, I fear, be ruled out of the realm of practical politics', and so he proposed an alternative, the appointment of an Assistant Bishop, although he was aware that 'General Synod has hitherto sets its face against Assistant Bishops for New Zealand'.¹³ In the event, change came sooner than expected as the General Synod in 1925 had approved a proposal for the creation of a new Diocese of Waikato (including Taranaki) which would come into existence on 1 April 1926. The new diocese included about a third of the parishes, clergy and offerings of the existing diocese.

A feature of the period is the number of long incumbencies. Continuity and experience were highly valued. George MacMurray was Vicar of St Mary's Pro-Cathedral from 1892 to 1919 and was Archdeacon of Auckland from 1915 to 1938. His fellow Irishman, William Beatty, was Vicar of St Mark's, Remuera, from 1895 to 1923. At St Paul's, C.A.B. Watson was Vicar from 1908 to 1942 while, at St Matthew's, W.E. Gillam (1900-19), during whose ministry the stone church was built, was followed by Grant Cowen (1920-34). Two sons of the late Bishop had distinguished careers in the Diocese – E.M. Cowie as Vicar of Hamilton (1908-27) and Archdeacon of Waikato for most of that time, and J.P. Cowie who was at Pukekohe between 1916 and 1935. Other long incumbencies included Harry Mason (notable also as a water-diviner), Vicar of Otahuhu (1904-25), W.C. Wood (Papakura, 1910-36), W.G. Monckton (Takapuna, 1911-32), Clive Mortimer-Jones (Cambridge 1912-26), and G.C. Cruickshank (Whangarei for two periods between 1910-23).

The expansion of metropolitan Auckland led to the establishment of several new parishes: St Aidan's, Remuera (now independent of St Mark's), Grey Lynn and Kingsland (both from the Epiphany), Avondale (from Mt Albert), Papatoetoe (from Otahuhu), Manurewa (from Mangere), Birkenhead (from Northcote), Stanley Bay and Bayswater (both from Devonport),

¹³ Auckland SP, 1922-23, p. 24.

and Royal Oak and Mt Roskill.¹⁴ Averill was of the view that in town parishes which had sub-districts it was advisable to make the sub-districts as independent as possible. 'Smaller parishes seem to work more satisfactorily in New Zealand than large ones with a staff of clergy, especially when it is impossible to obtain an adequate supply of younger clergy.'¹⁵ The subsequent economic down-turn would question the wisdom of this policy.

The development of the hinterland and closer settlement in other areas led to considerable expansion in provincial areas, and a reorganisation of districts. Katikati, which had been linked with Waihi for some years, regained its independent status. In South Auckland, at the same time as Pokeno was combined with Bombay, a new Tuakau district was established. Papakura was divided as the result of the formation of a new Clevedon parochial district while, at the same time, a new district was formed in the Hauraki Plains (previously included in Paeroa), where rich farm land had been reclaimed by a major drainage project. There were also major developments in the southern part of the Diocese. The growth of the major towns of New Plymouth and Hamilton led to the creation of new parishes in Fitzroy and Frankton respectively. Matamata-Morrinsville was divided, and later a Putaruru district was formed from Matamata to serve the growing South Waikato. Raglan was separated from Hamilton. The profile of backblocks Anglicanism was heightened by the formation of two new districts in the King Country, Ohura (from Taumarunui), and Otorohanga (from Te Kuiti) and in Taranaki where the Taranaki home mission district was divided into two units: Taranaki East (centred at Whangamomona) and Taranaki North (at Uruti).

Ministry in the backblocks still had an adventurous side to it, as J.C. Hawksworth¹⁶, a Home Mission priest based at Kohukohu on the Hokianga, observed:

... seeing my present parish is over 2000 square miles in area and has some 300 miles of waterways, it takes a considerable time to travel about.. Of course I have a launch – a 26 footer with 6 foot beam and four horse-power engine – a splendid little sea boat. Otherwise I am afraid I should have been lamented some time ago. I have had a full share of thrilling experiences in rough seas, as my wife and I have often been on the river when the larger boats wouldn't tackle it. However, my engineering experience gained in earlier days has come in very useful, and enables me to do all my own repairs and keep the boat running splendidly.

...

... the work in the backblocks is exceedingly interesting, and not without a certain element of excitement. Of course, riding is absolutely essential, as it would be impossible to get very far during the winter months except on horse-back, the roads being anything up to three or four feet deep in mud of a particularly tenacious kind. But to see the country there is no better way than to view it from the back of a horse. When we came to this parish, my wife and I rode

¹⁴ Royal Oak and Mt Roskill were located in the area surrounded by the parishes of Onehunga, St Andrew's, Epsom, and St Alban's, Dominion Road.

¹⁵ Ibid, p. 22.

¹⁶ J.C. Hawksworth, born in England in 1885, worked as a fitter and turner, before training at St Augustine's College. He was ordained deacon in Truro 'for the colonies' in 1915, and then came to New Zealand where he was ordained priest in Auckland in 1916. After a curacy at Devonport, he served as Vicar of several country parishes - Paparoa (1918-20), Warkworth (1920-22) and Hokianga (1922-26) - before transferring to Christchurch as Vicar of Rakaia (1926-30). He returned to England in 1930.

200 miles and had a splendid time. Before coming here I had covered 20,000 miles in four years in the saddle. Now I do about 150 miles per month in the launch, and about the same by riding. Our great difficulty in a diocese like this is to get men to undertake back-block work. There are a good many town parishes in which the work of the Church is almost identical with that usually met with at home, and there is no lack of men to fill such places. But we need an influx of sound, adaptable, missionary-hearted men, who are not afraid to tackle hard problems and difficulties of many kinds, and receive in return the deepest gratitude of those to whom they minister. The life is arduous, but thoroughly happy, and the people are very hospitable.¹⁷

Diocese of Waiapu

Several new parochial districts were established in the area south of Napier: Puketapu (from Taradale), Takapau (from Waipukurau), and Otane (from Waipawa), while Weber was combined with Porangahau. The country districts inland from Wairoa were constituted as a parochial district based at Frasertown in 1913 but this venture ceased in 1920. In 1914, a similar exercise centred at Matawai, halfway between Gisborne and Opotiki, was initiated, but this, too, did not survive after 1928. Yet another venture at Clive, between Napier and Hastings, launched in 1920 never became established and was frequently vacant, effectively collapsing in 1932.

Waiapu ordained considerably fewer clergy than Dunedin, although it was of similar size, and, by 1925, had a larger Anglican population. Six of those ordained had been born in New Zealand, one in Australia, and 12 in England. It relied heavily on other dioceses for clergy with 28 having come from elsewhere, including two of Sedgwick's former Christchurch curates.

Sedgwick came from a more Catholic tradition than the Diocese had been used to, and his episcopate bears the marks of a bishop who was eager to expand the work of the Church. As Rosevear comments, the Diocese had been heavily influenced by the Low Church character of the Church Missionary Society, which had been very influential in the missionary work among Maori. The first three bishops had been CMS missionaries but, with Sedgwick, 'a change to a less Evangelical position can be noticed. He was the first Bishop to wear cope and mitre, and then only in his last year or so, and he secured from England many priests who had not been trained along strict Evangelical lines.'¹⁸ Some of those who came from overseas were to remain in New Zealand for many years. Six had received their training at St Paul's Missionary College, Burgh, which specialised in the training of clergy for service in 'the colonies'. These men were ordained before leaving England by bishops acting for the Bishop of Waiapu. Clearly, although some creativity went into the recruitment and deployment of

17 The Revd J.C. Hawksworth, *Occasional Papers from St Augustine's College*, No. 351, April 4, 1924, pp. 38-9.

18 W.J.W. Rosevear, *Waiapu: the Story of a Diocese*, Hamilton: Paul, 1960, p. xvii.

clergy, the end result was disappointing as there was a net gain of only three clergy in 15 years.

In 1918, Bishop Sedgwick outlined plans for the extension of the Church in the north-eastern area of the Diocese. He proposed the formation of a Brotherhood (along the lines of the Australian Bush Brotherhoods) of single priests who would live in community and work as a team. The best site was undoubtedly Opotiki and a 5-acre site less than two miles from Opotiki had been contributed, on which would be built a Home of the Brotherhood, which would also be available as a place of rest and refreshment for other clergy. 'From Opotiki, the country immediately south and south-east, extending towards Moteo, could be worked and the large expanse of country lying to the north and north-east.' Sedgwick added that, with a warden in charge and three young unmarried priests under him, the whole of the north-eastern portion of the Diocese could be worked vigorously, extending as far south as Waipiro Bay.¹⁹

At Synod in the following year, Sedgwick reported considerable progress. The Waipiro Bay Vestry had agreed to the division of their parish so that the northern area would be handed over to the brothers. In addition to supporting their vicar they would guarantee a contribution of £200 a year for the brothers. In addition to the central home at Opotiki, there would also be two or three 'prophet's chambers' where the itinerating brothers could be housed without being dependent upon the goodwill of the people and where they could get quiet for reading. Sedgwick also reported that he had arranged for the Principal of St Paul's College, Burgh, Canon H.H. Foster,²⁰ to come to New Zealand to establish the brotherhood, and added that he would be joined by the Revd Edgar Hunt. He said that 'Canon Foster's great desire is that St Paul's College, Burgh should provide a regular supply of men for the Brotherhood. This would meet what would otherwise prove our great difficulty. I am most thankful that we shall have the inspiration and help of such a man.'²¹ In 1920, it was reported that Canon Foster was on his way²² and that Hunt had already arrived and was working at Matawai,²³ which would become part of the Brotherhood district. 'When the organisation is complete the

19 Waiapu SP, 1918, pp. 30-1.

20 H.H. Foster (1864-1927) after ordination in 1887 served in Bath and Wells before working in South Africa and Southern Rhodesia (1888-91 and 1894-1912). He was Vice-Principal of St Paul's Missionary College, Burgh (1891-94) and Principal (1912-20). He also acted as Commissary to the Bishop of Waiapu (1913-20). When the scheme failed, he moved to Auckland, where he served as Priest in charge of St Barnabas, Mt Eden (1922-23) before taking up an appointment as chaplain to the British Embassy in Tokyo.

21 Waiapu SP, 1919, pp. 24-6.

22 The way was presumably clear for Foster to take charge at Opotiki because the previous Vicar, T. Fisher (1915-20), had been appointed as Chaplain to Public Institutions in Napier in December 1920. A.F. Hall was instituted as Vicar of Opotiki on 6 April 1921. Waiapu SP, 1921, p. 55.

23 Licensed as Vicar of Matawai 29 April 1920, Waiapu SP 1920, p.38.

district under the Brotherhood will be from Waipiro to Opotiki and southwards to Matawai.²⁴ Sadly, however, the scheme came to naught, although, strangely, the Bishop did not refer to this at later synods. In 1921, it was reported that Hunt had been compelled for health reasons to resign from Matawai and was leaving for South Africa, but 'his strong personality coupled with deep spirituality has left a mark on the district which will not be effaced.'²⁵ Rosevear indicates that Hunt came out in advance of Foster but 'did not find the arrangements suitable and, after a short stay, left the Diocese, whereupon the brotherhood scheme ... was abandoned'.²⁶ Foster's Vice-Principal at Burgh, R.G. Finch (1913-20), served as Chaplain of Te Aute College in 1921-22 before moving to Wellington.

Notwithstanding this failure, a similar plan was put into operation at Wairoa, where the married vicar (G.N. Watson) tendered his resignation in order that three single priests could develop a team ministry. An unmarried priest, J.A. Shardlow, came from England and worked as Vicar of Wairoa during 1922-27, assisted by two men who had trained at St Paul's College, V.A. Bianchi (1922-24) and W.G. H. Weadon (1923-25),²⁷ but, by 1925, Shardlow was alone. Rosevear concludes that the brotherhood scheme, which had worked admirably in the Australian outback, did not fulfil the hopes of its supporters and had not proved workable in any New Zealand diocese.²⁸

Diocese of Wellington

Bishop Sprott's episcopate proved to be a long one, as he remained as bishop until 1936. He came to the position with a long record of service in the Diocese as he had been at the pro-cathedral for nineteen years. The energetic expansion of the Diocese continued under his watch and, recognising that expansion could be costly both financially and personally:

... from the beginning the Bishop showed great wisdom and consideration for his clergy under these changing conditions. He deliberately closed down on all unessential expenditure until the stipends of the clergy were raised to a reasonable minimum.²⁹

The continuing growth of the city led to the division of several existing parishes. The old Porirua district which had extended from the hill suburbs to the Kapiti coast was divided between Johnsonville and Pauatahanui. Eastbourne was formed out of Lower Hutt, Roseneath from St Mark's, Kelburn from St Peter's, Berhampore from St Thomas's, and Miramar from Kilbirnie. The growth of Wanganui and Palmerston North led to the creation of the new parishes of Gonville and St Peter's, Palmerston North. Shannon was separated

24 Waiapu SP, 1920, p. 20.

25 Waiapu SP, 1921, p. 25.

26 Rosevear, p. 115.

27 Waiapu SP, 1922, p. 25. Bianchi and Weadon later took up positions in the Diocese of Waikato.

28 Rosevear, p. 115.

29 H.W. Monaghan, *From Age to Age: The Story of the Church of England in the Diocese of Wellington 1858-1958*, Wellington: Standing Committee of the Diocese of Wellington, 1957, p. 112.

from Levin, Ohakune from Raetihi, and Featherston from Martinborough, while two rural districts in the north of the diocese, Mangatainoka and Pongaroa, were merged.

Most of the larger parishes had lengthy incumbencies. This was certainly true in the inner city – at St Paul’s (A.M. Johnson, 1911-29), St Peter’s (H. Watson. 1915-30), St Mark’s (C.F. Askew, 1911-23), and St Thomas’s (W. Fancourt, 1912-24). A.L. Hansell was at Lower Hutt from 1914 to 1933, and H. Reeve at Wanganui from 1911 to 1924. Because of their seniority, these clergy served as archdeacons of the four areas of Wellington, Rangitikei, Waitotara and Wanganui.

Diocese of Nelson

Although Nelson experienced the lowest level of population growth, this did not deter it from establishing a number of new districts. In the mining areas of the West Coast and Buller (which actually declined in population), Granity, Karamea, Murchison and Cobden-Runanga were established, although Waimangaroa-Denniston closed. Stoke and Richmond, which had been united and divided on several occasions, were separated in 1919. In Marlborough, the Sounds (which had no church buildings and relied on water transport for clergy to take services at homesteads and guesthouses) became independent from Havelock. Wairau Valley was formed out of Blenheim, and Motupiko-Tapawera from Wakefield.

Diocese of Christchurch

Christchurch’s parochial structure was already well developed so that the opportunities for further expansion were limited. However, Shirley was formed out of St Albans, Linwood from Heathcote, and Cashmere Hills from Sydenham. Chatham Islands was established as a chaplaincy, staffed initially by periodic visits from the mainland. Banks Peninsula was divided in 1913, only to be re-united in 1924. In South Canterbury, Beaconsfield (later Otipua) became an independent unit, while in North Canterbury the long-established Leithfield district was divided with part of it linked with Amberley and the remainder being constituted as the Ashley parochial district, a move that later proved to be unsuccessful.

Free from the burdens associated with parish development, Christchurch was able to respond to new challenges. A key figure in this period was J.R. Wilford, who worked as a priest in the Diocese between 1904 and 1932. After a period as Vicar of Waikari³⁰ (1904-08) and of Prebbleton (1908-13) he became Principal of College House (1913-32). Wilford was a keen

³⁰ This relatively small and distant parochial district had a remarkable series of well-known clergy among its early incumbents: W.W. Sedgwick (1901-03) later Bishop of Waiapu, J.A. Julius (1903-04) the Archbishop’s son, who served as an Archdeacon and Dean, Wilford (1904-07) and, some years later, W.A. Orange (1924-30) leader of the Christchurch Evangelical group and a thorn in Wilford’s side at College House.

supporter of the 1910 Mission. Drawing inspiration from the 'Canterbury Pilgrims', the founders of the Province, he had a vision for the Church that would increase its impact on society, which led not only to the rebuilding of the College but also to the establishment of the Victory Memorial Day School in 1922 and St George's Hospital³¹

His vision of this hospital involved linking religion and healthcare into one facility to create a technologically advanced hospital that cared for the whole person. It would care for the spirituality of the patients with regular religious services and a nursing sisterhood that would care for patients with both medicine and prayer. The hospital would also carry out the practical side of Christianity through charitable works providing healthcare to those who could not otherwise afford it.³²

Diocese of Dunedin

Dunedin ordained more clergy in this period than any other diocese except Auckland. There were 39 parish clergy in 1925 (only four more than in 1910), of whom 13 were still in the diocese fifteen years later. During this period, 34 clergy were ordained either as deacons or priests (including three former Presbyterian ministers) while another 26 were imported from other dioceses. About half the clergy in each category remained in the Diocese for at least ten years. Of those whose ages are known, 18 were under 30 years of age.

The Diocese was torn between maintaining an Anglican presence in a strong Presbyterian environment and addressing viability issues arising from population decline. Clearly, several country parishes struggled during this period. When Richards became Bishop in 1920, he launched a Bishop's Crusade – an appeal to repay debts, increase stipends, and to set up a capital endowment of £73,000 to provide an additional income of over £4000 – but, sadly, it had to be abandoned through lack of support. Though admired for his deep spirituality Richards seems to have lacked the gifts needed in an under-resourced diocese. Evans observes that 'an episcopate that began and ended in depression is not likely to have been one of great progress in the Diocese, and when we examine the actual numbers of Anglicans the picture is no brighter.'³³

A number of dedicated clergy helped maintain church life, among them John Perkins:

He was Vicar of this district [Balclutha] during the war, and when the crisis was becoming acute he worked in the Kaitangata coal mine, thus setting free a single man for service at the front. Such an action should be held in lasting remembrance. It is probably the only instance on record of a priest doing his bit by joining the Miners' Union and working in a coal mine on week days, taking the usual services on Sundays, and attending also to the sick who needed the ministrations of the Church.³⁴

31 Planning for the hospital began in 1922-23 and it opened in 1928, originally staffed by the Sisters of St Elizabeth of Hungary, an English community.

32 Josephine E Welch, 'A Pilgrim on God's High Road – Canon Wilford in New Zealand 1904-1932', M.A. Thesis, University of Canterbury, 2006, p. 94.

33 Evans, *Southern See*, p. 211.

34 Dunedin SP 1929, p.12.

Another was Canon Hoani Parata, the first Maori priest ordained in the Diocese and the first Maori member (from any diocese) of the General Synod. Brought up at Puketeraki, north of Dunedin, he was then sent to Te Aute College where he became associated with the Young Maori Party.³⁵ After serving a curacy at the Cathedral he worked in London and later as a chaplain in France during the First World War. He was vicar of the parishes of Riverton, Gore and Wakatipu and a Canon of the Cathedral before his death at the age of 47 in 1928. Two members of the King family, a father and son, had distinguished careers. Canon Bryan King, son of one of the early Tractarian priests in London,³⁶ served as a convict chaplain in Australia before coming to Dunedin. He was the theological tutor (1885-92) before Selwyn College was founded and then Vicar of St Peter's, Caversham (1892-1911) where he set up the Forbury Mission which was to become Holy Cross, St Kilda. His son, Vincent Bryan King (1878-1945), became Chaplain to Public Institutions in Dunedin in 1906 and set up a Mission House for men in Filleul Street. He organised relief during the 1918 influenza epidemic and during the depression.

When Bryan King first saw the building that was to become the future Mission House it was not merely disreputable, it was positively filthy. To the disconcerted eye of any chance observer it appeared to have been the depository of humanity's refuse for more centuries than history records.

After protests and even a riot, the mission became established. In time:

... the Mission by the courage and resourcefulness of its leader came to occupy a unique place in the heart of that ragged district, a place which no other institution could ever occupy. Those people, simple, illiterate, poor, grew to love the little parson not only for his pluck, which was unqualified, but for his wonderful kindness, his amazing capacity to love them.³⁷

As with other dioceses, this was a time of long incumbencies, and the influence of some of the clergy who came from elsewhere proved to be long-reaching. L.G. Whitehead, a brilliant Christchurch student nurtured by Canon Wilford, was Warden of Selwyn College (1919-50) and Vicar of the College Districts before he also became Vicar of All Saints (1935-48) and Archdeacon of Dunedin (1926-49). He was to train a whole generation of ordinands and the influence of his scholarship and churchmanship was felt for many decades.

His character is rich, mellow, endowed with a blunt forthrightness in his denunciations of the evils of our time, but leavened by wit, charm and whimsicality. His name will endure both as a legend for posterity and as an affectionate memory, indelibly impressed on the minds of his former students.³⁸

³⁵ *Biographical Directory of Anglican Clergy*.

³⁶ He was the eldest son of the Revd Bryan King (1811-95), Vicar of St George in the East, London (1842-63) who suffered bitter persecution from rioting mobs. His name is associated with other priests like Fr Lowder and Fr Mackonochie. Evans, *Southern See*, pp. 167-8.

³⁷ Melville Harcourt, *Parson in Prison, A Biography of the Rev. George Edgar Moreton*, Auckland: Oswald-Sealey, 1944, cited by Evans, *Southern See*, pp. 167-9.

³⁸ *Selwyn College List*, p. 31, cited by Evans, *Southern See*, p. 120.

He is one of the few clergy of the period to have left anything in writing about his theological background and consequent approach to ministry, and his theological journey sheds some light on the issues faced by the Church in this period:

Although I had what might be called an 'evangelical' upbringing from my parents, I was an Anglo-Catholic of the school of Bishop Gore. But I was very interested in the modernist movement in the Roman Catholic Church and my views later became more those of Tyrrell, von Hugel and to some extent Inge.

...

But the War also had a devastating effect on my own mind. Hitherto, I had, like most people in those days believed that not only was our civilisation secure, but that real progress was inevitable. This horror disillusioned me. In 1913, I had read Neville Figgis' book, *Civilisation at the Cross-Roads* with its solemn warnings. If they disturbed me, I comforted myself with the thought that the crash would not come in our time. Disturbed in mind by the war ... among the many books I read, one stands out ... F.W. Bussell's Bampton Lectures (1905) *Christian Theology and Social Progress*. ... 'It is time', he wrote, 'that attention was directed to the forces, intellectual and social, which are slowly but surely dissolving our Western civilisation.'

...

I came to know of Karl Barth after some years, but I have never cared for his main doctrines. As a parish priest, I was most interested in what I could preach, and Barth's thesis on the 'Fall' and the innate depravity of man, seem to be only transmissible (sic) to the ordinary Christian as doctrines of despair. He will be inclined to say when he hears of 'total depravity' and the 'wholly other' that there is nothing to be done about our 'human situation', and there is no Gospel for him. The rarified atmosphere and precipitous heights of Barthianism, have little to offer the average un-theologically minded Anglican.³⁹

J.D. Russell, who had been appointed Vicar of Petone in the Wellington diocese because of his 'understanding of the labour question', became Vicar of Oamaru (1911-44) and, in 1916, Archdeacon of North Otago. A leader of the Church of England Men's Society, he was a personal friend of Walter Nash, who said of him, 'He was the greatest example of contact with the Divine that I knew.'⁴⁰ He was a remarkably effective parish priest:

In his first report to St Luke's parishioners he stated [that] a house-going parson makes a church-going people, and he proved it was for in 10 months he paid 1095 visits and his wife also visited hundreds of women. He presented 94 confirmation candidates, of whom 32 were adults. He soon piloted a marvellously successful appeal to complete the church and, appropriately enough, one of the proudest moments of his life, and there were many, was his climbing the scaffolding and holding the cross in position at the top of St Luke's spire while the workmen fixed it into the stonework. He also applied to have all seats free, and eventually saw this accomplished. He befriended all denominations, and was a popular and revered figure throughout the Dominion. His biography would be a gem. He was generous in the extreme and on one occasion actually did give his shirt away.⁴¹

J.A. Lush came from Havelock North to become Vicar of St John's, Invercargill (1921-50) and, later, Archdeacon of Southland. Among those who were brought up in the Diocese and served it for many years were W.A.H. Hamblett, Vicar of St Matthew's (1922-52), A.C.H. Button (Vicar of several parishes before being appointed Dean), and W.A.R. Fitchett, Vicar

39 K.F.S. Cox, *Archdeacon L.G. Whitehead: A Biography*, Christchurch: Pegasus, 1977, pp.24-7.

40 W.R.F. Naylor, *Anglican Centenary: a Narrative covering 100 Years of the Church of England in North Otago*, Oamaru: St Luke's Church, 1962, p. 44.

41 Naylor, pp. 43-4.

of Roslyn 1911-40, who, in 1934, succeeded Richards as Bishop. Of the future bishop's ministry in the Central Otago parish of Dunstan, it has been written that:

... one of the earliest vicars was [Fitchett] who exercised a vigorous ministry ... from 1902 to 1911 He used to cycle round the extensive parish and take three or four services during his 120-mile journey, but later he bought a motor bicycle and side-car in which his wife and family were able to share his travels.⁴²

The Diocese was far from bereft of talented and dedicated clergy.

A number of new districts were established although only one of these was in Dunedin – St Kilda, which became independent of Caversham. The composition of the College Districts changed when Warrington became a separate unit in 1916 and Middlemarch was returned in 1921. In the rural areas, there was considerable adjustment as Palmerston was separated from Waikouaiti, Roxburgh from Dunstan, Arrowtown from Queenstown⁴³, and Otautau from Winton, although these moves would all be reversed within twenty years, just as Owaka returned to Balclutha and Cromwell-Pembroke to Dunstan within this period. Bluff became independent of Gladstone.

Church buildings

The high level of building activity experienced in the first decade of the twentieth century continued until 1915. This was especially so in the new suburbs of Auckland. There was another building spurt in 1921-25 although this was largely confined to the Diocese of Auckland. A number of churches were replaced in this period including such substantial buildings as St John's, Invercargill (1913), St Matthew's, Masterton (1913), All Saints, Palmerston North (1914), St Peter's, Hamilton (1916), St Paul's Cathedral, Dunedin (1919), Christ Church, Wanganui (1920), St James', Lower Riccarton (1923), as well as four Wellington suburban parish churches: St Mary's, Karori (1911), St Michael's, Kelburn (1921), St John's, Johnsonville and St Barnabas', Khandallah (both completed in 1922).

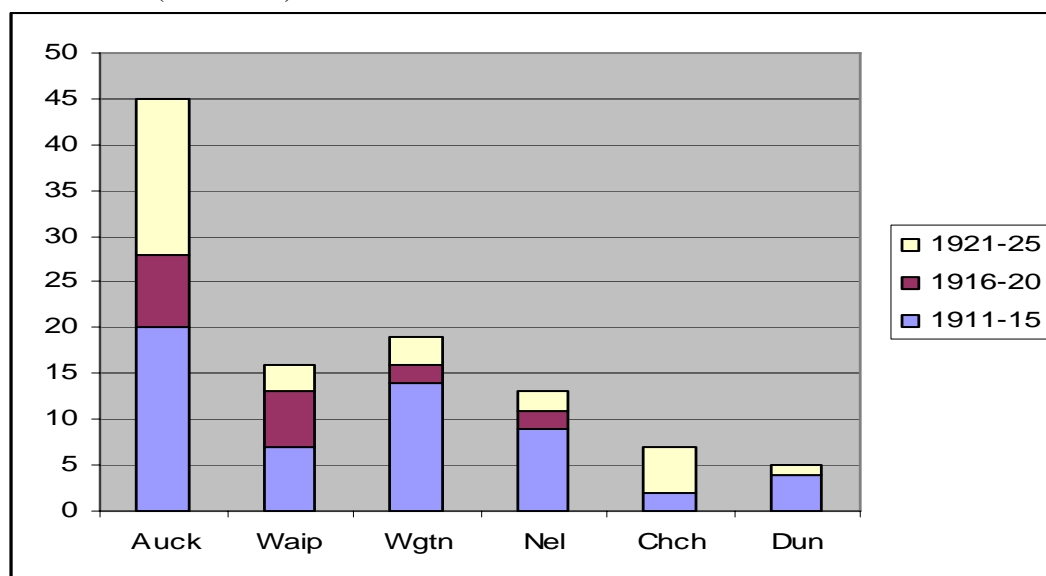
Table 4.12
Churches built or extended: 1911-25

	1911-15	1916-20	1921-25	Total
Auckland	20	8	17	45
Waiapu	7	6	3	16
Wellington	14	2	3	19
Nelson	9	2	2	13
Christchurch	2	0	5	7
Dunedin	4	0	1	5
Total	56	18	31	105

⁴² Evans, *Southern See*, p. 106.

⁴³ The parochial district was known as 'Wakatipu' when Queenstown and Arrowtown were both included.

Fig 4.16
Churches built (or extended): 1911-26

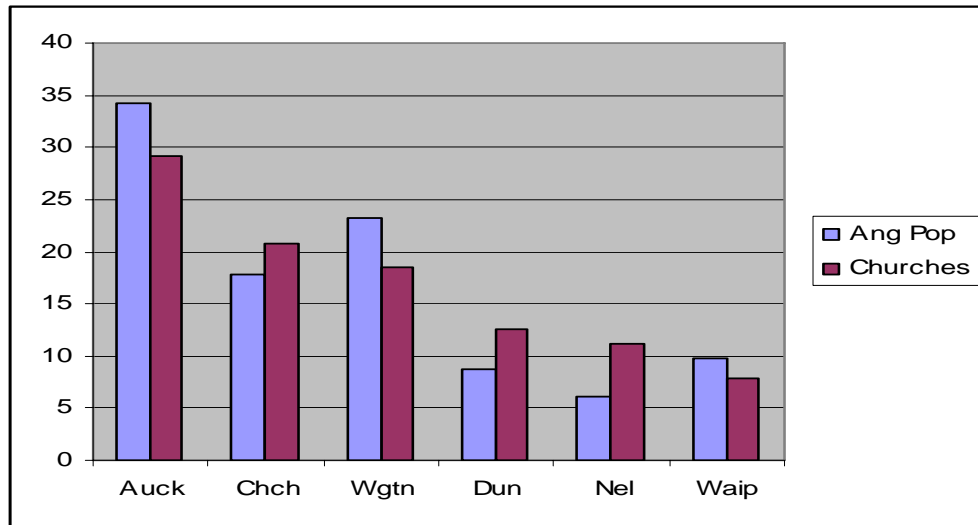


Once again, the South Island dioceses fared better in comparison with those in the North but, at least, the situation of the North Island dioceses had not worsened. Auckland, for example, had 34 per cent of the country's Anglicans but only 29 per cent of the churches. This compared with 29 per cent of the population and 26 per cent of the churches in 1910. It was shortly to address its problems by launching a new diocese to more adequately serve its large southern area. Wellington's situation had unchanged since 1910.

Table 4.13
Percentage of New Zealand Anglican population resident in each diocese in relation to percentage of New Zealand church buildings in each diocese: 1926

Diocese	% of NZ Anglican population in each diocese	% of NZ church buildings in each diocese
Auckland	34.3	29.2
Christchurch	17.8	20.8
Wellington	23.2	18.5
Dunedin	8.8	12.5
Nelson	6.2	11.2
Waiapu	9.7	7.8
Total	100.0	100.0

Fig 4.17
Percentage of New Zealand Anglican population resident in each diocese in relation to percentage of New Zealand church buildings in each diocese: 1926



Finance

A complete analysis of finance is difficult because of the absence of statistics for 1919-22, and some inconsistency in the 1914-16 returns. However, reference to diocesan returns to clarify the situation seems unnecessary as the graphs produced suggest a generally rising trend in parish incomes. Parish receipts almost doubled in fifteen years, mainly the result of increased giving. The incomes of each diocese increased in similar proportions although the gap between the larger and smaller dioceses widened. The greater prosperity at the end of the period helped fund the major building effort. However, when the impact of high inflation during the war period is taken into account, the improvement depicted loses some of its lustre.

Fig 4.18
Total parish receipts: 1910 to 1926

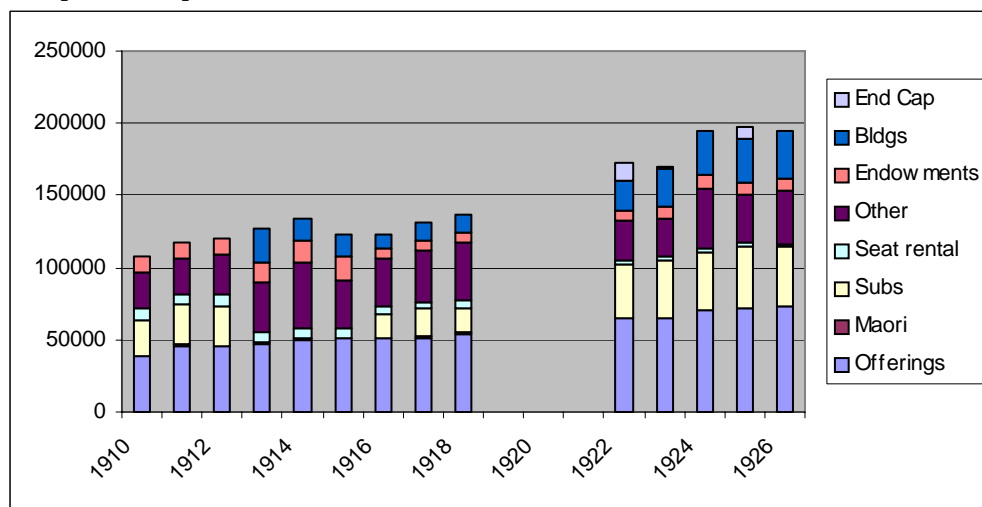


Fig 4.18
Total parish offerings: 1910 to 1926

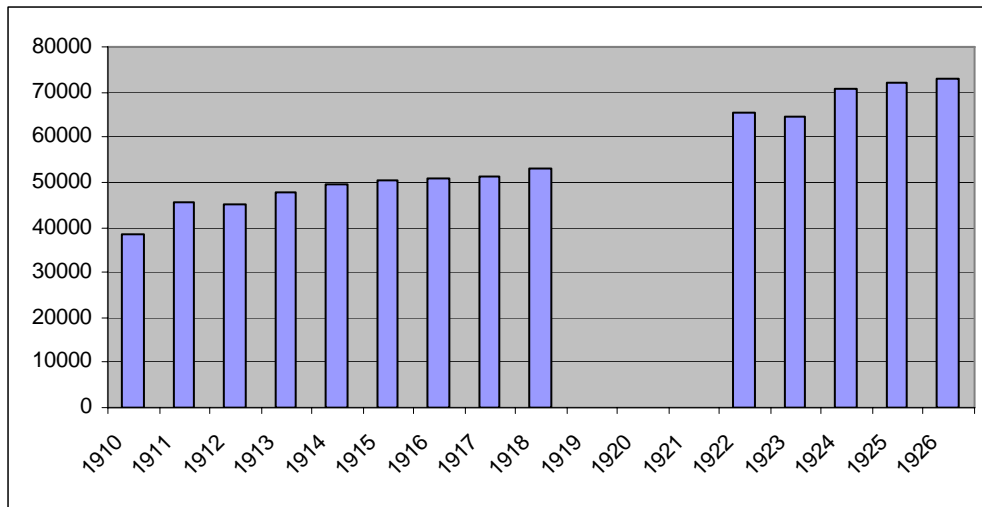
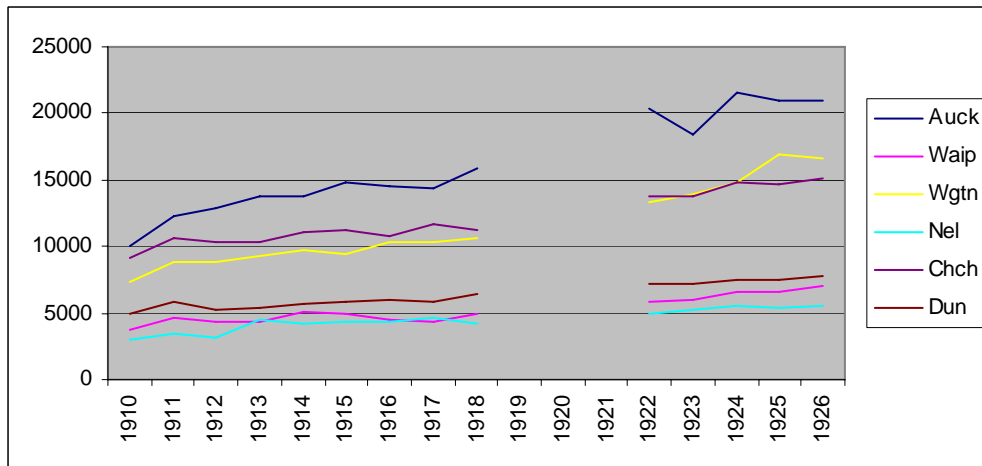


Fig 4.20
Total parish offerings in dioceses: 1910 to 1926



The Anglican Church in context

In 1923, Bishop Averill reflected that of the many disappointments experienced since the end of the Great War, one of the most tragic was the Church’s failure to learn from the experience of the chaplains. The desire to settle down after the turmoil of this period was ‘responsible for the fading of the vision which seemed so clear then, and for the return of that spirit of “muddling along” which is so detrimental to real spiritual progress.’⁴⁴ Something of that malaise is evident when the Anglican Church’s performance is put alongside others.

The four major denominations continued to dominate the religious profile of the country in this period. In 1926, 88 per cent of the population (down from 90 per cent in 1911) identified with these churches. The Presbyterian Church’s relative position improved (from 24 to 25 per cent) but the other main denominations each reduced by one per cent – Anglicans (from 42 to

⁴⁴ Auckland SP, 1922-23, p. 22.

41 per cent), Roman Catholics (from 14 to 13 per cent) and Methodists (from 10 to 9 per cent). Once again, there was a remarkable similarity between the Anglican and Presbyterian statistics as each church could now accommodate 135,000 persons, although there were rather more Anglican church buildings. However, in relation to church attendance, the Presbyterians surged ahead and, by 1926, were attracting ten per cent more people to church on Sundays than the Anglicans. Some of this was at the expense of the Methodists whose statistics had deteriorated significantly since 1911⁴⁵ - their share of church buildings had fallen from 20 to 16 per cent, seating capacity from 20 to 16 per cent, and actual attendance (which had dropped from 46,000 to 34,000) from 20 to 13 per cent. The Presbyterians were establishing themselves as the major Protestant denomination. The Roman Catholic situation was largely unchanged, although its share of attendance improved slightly (from 20.5 to 21.7 per cent of the total). The 'other churches' (including Baptists, Brethren and Salvation Army) showed a small increase in buildings and seating capacity, and their share of Sunday attendance rose from 13.7 to 16.3 per cent, again presumably at the expense of the Methodists.

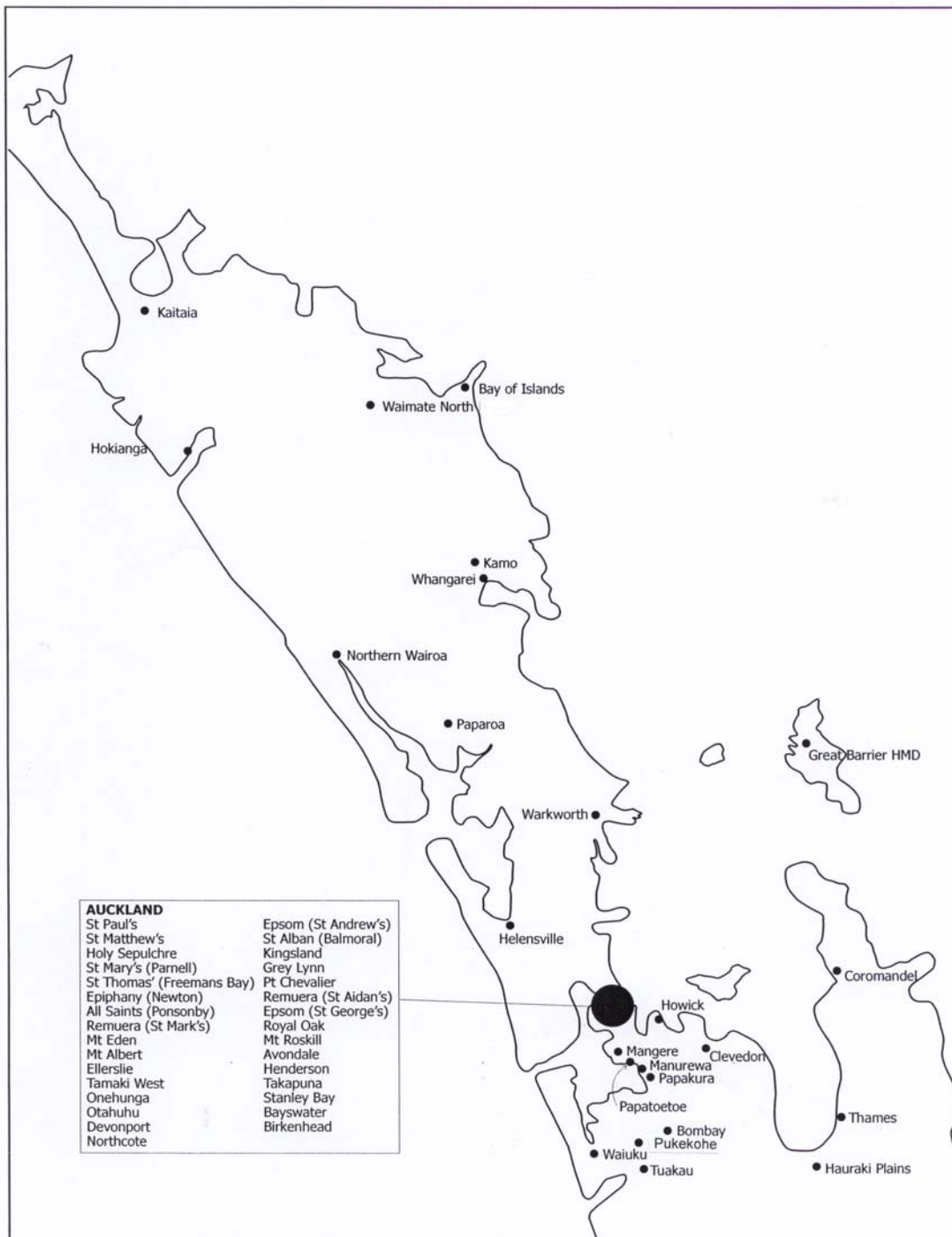
Again, the Anglican Church had failed to capitalise on its formidable demographic advantage. Although attendances increased by 5452, this compared with an additional 9310 Presbyterians, 7102 Roman Catholics, and 9105 'Others'. The decline of Methodism was apparent, with attendance down by 11,764. The Anglican and Presbyterian Churches had made similar provision for accommodating worshippers, but the latter were more successful in filling these places (47.6 per cent, compared with the Anglican 43.5 per cent).

Table 4.14
Places of worship of major denominations: seating capacity and attendance: 1926

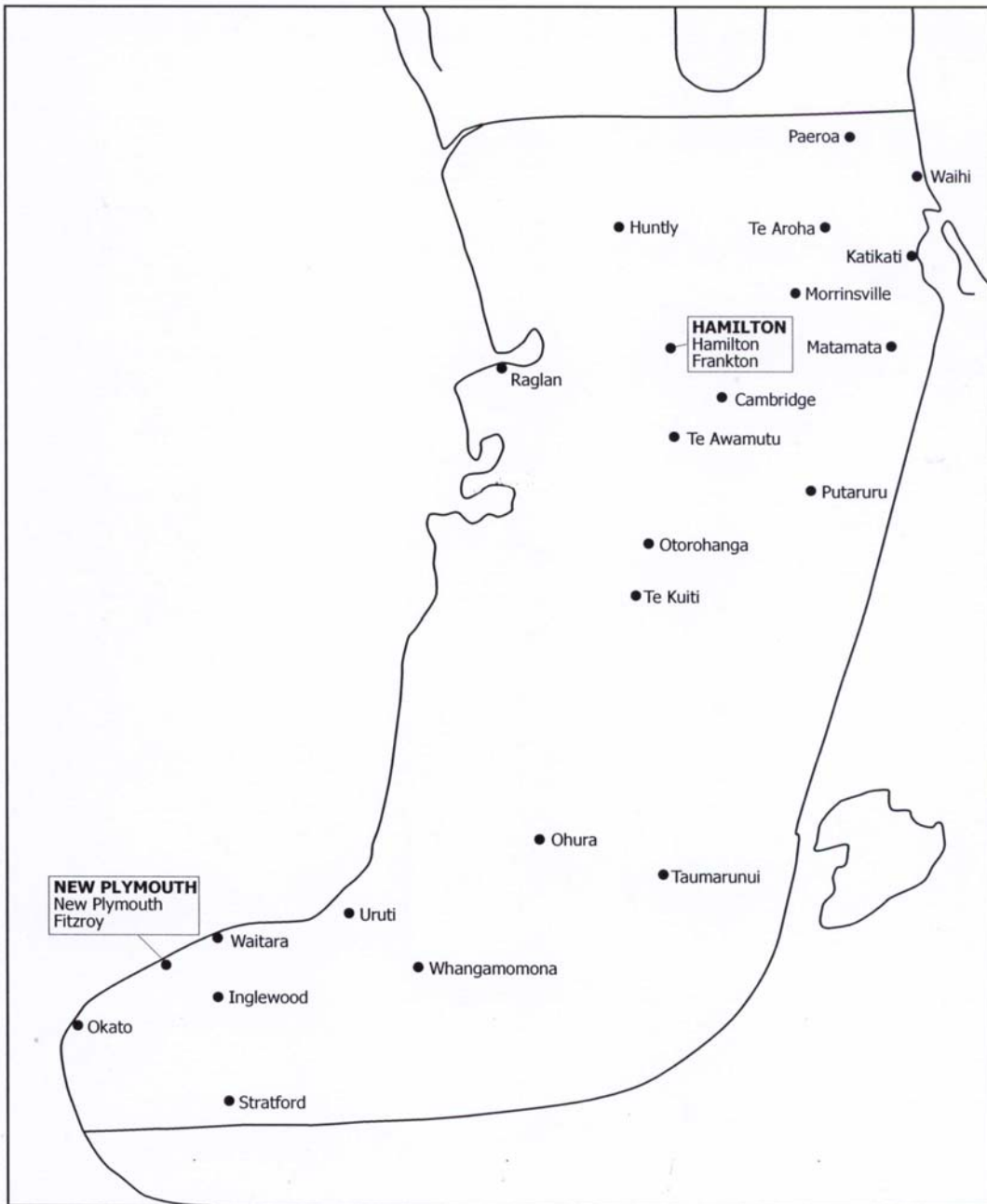
Denomination	Churches and chapels	School houses	Dwellings or Public Buildings	Total places of worship	Seating capacity	No. of Persons attending services	% attdce to seating capacity
Church of England	755	254	254	1263	135,099	58,710	43.5
Presbyterian	596	316	220	1132	135,632	64,566	47.6
Roman Catholic	362	30	154	546	83,280	55,248	66.3
Methodists	444	118	120	682	84,568	34,329	40.6
All others	314	34	312	660	100,254	41,346	41.2
Total	2471	752	1060	4283	538,833	254,199	47.2
In percentage terms:							
Church of England	30.6	33.8	24.0	29.5	25.1	23.1	
Presbyterian	24.1	42.0	20.8	26.4	25.2	25.4	
Roman Catholic	14.6	4.0	14.5	12.7	15.5	21.7	
Methodists	18.0	15.7	11.3	15.9	15.7	13.5	
All others	12.7	4.5	29.4	15.4	18.6	16.3	
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	

45 For a commentary on Methodist decline, refer to Peter J. Lineham, *New Zealanders and the Methodist Evangel: an Interpretation of the Policies and Performance of the Methodist Church in New Zealand*, Auckland: Wesley Historical Society of New Zealand, 1983.

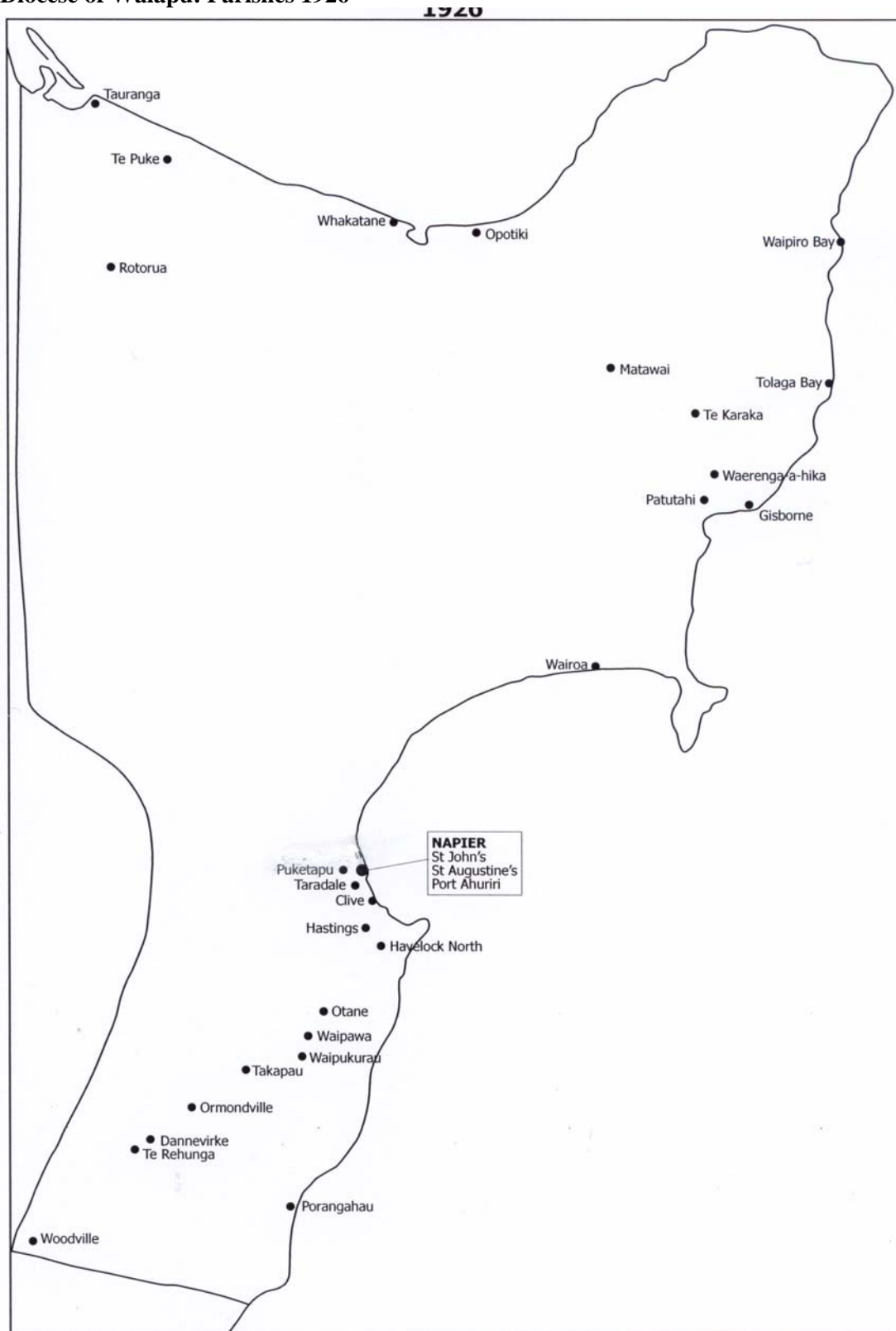
Map 4.1
Diocese of Auckland: Parishes 1926



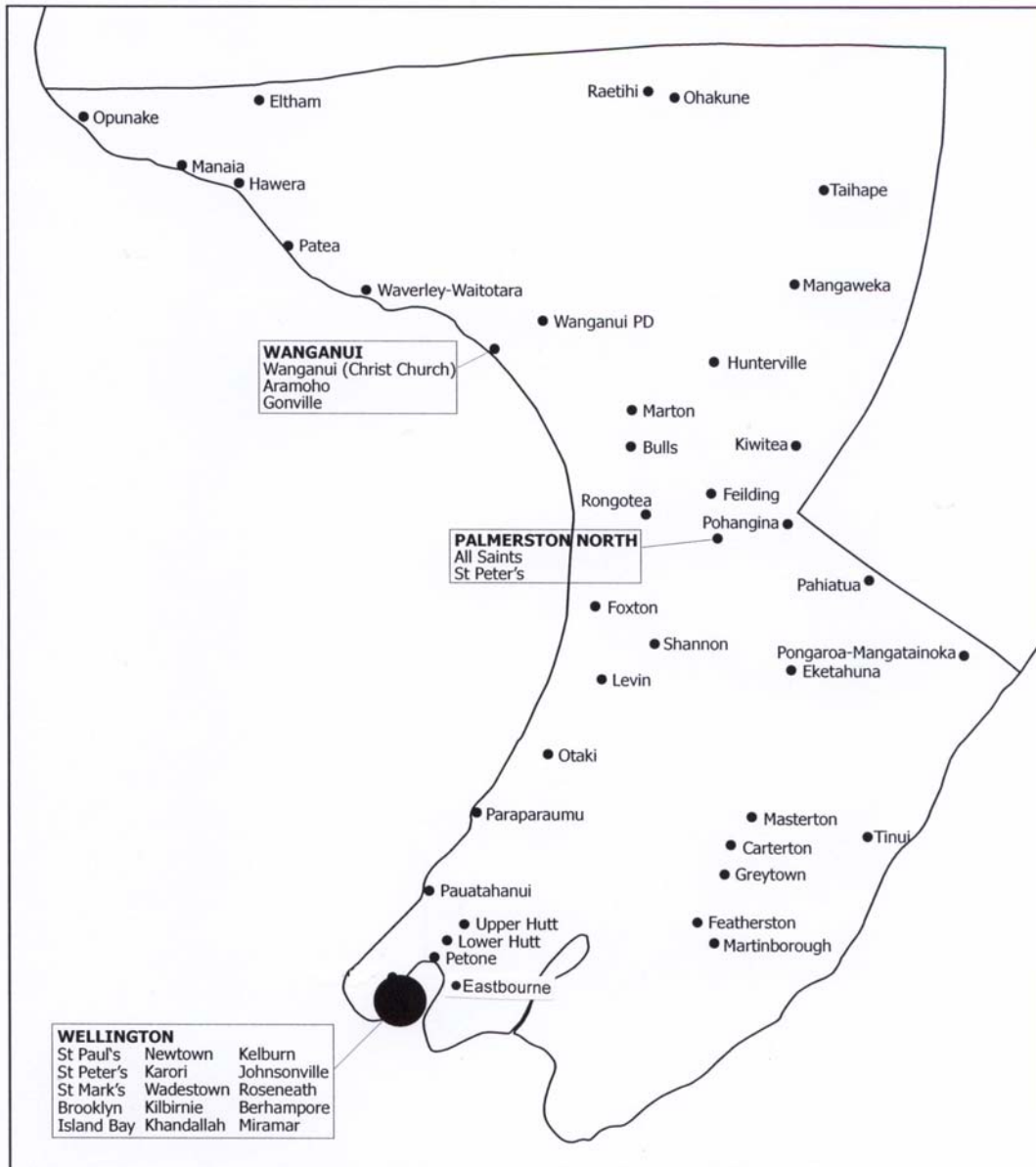
Map 4.2
Diocese of Waikato: Parishes 1926



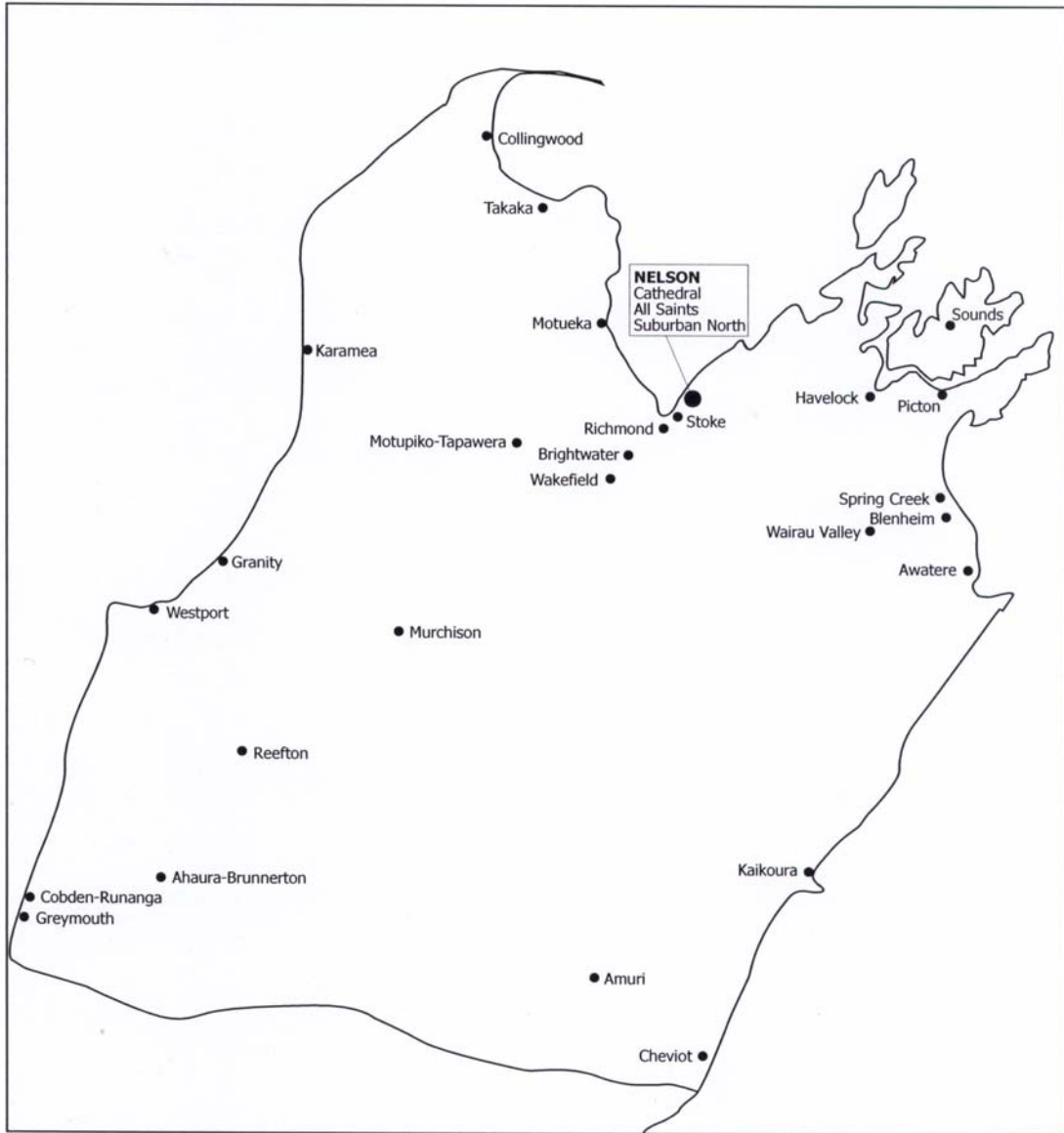
Map 4.3
Diocese of Waiapu: Parishes 1926



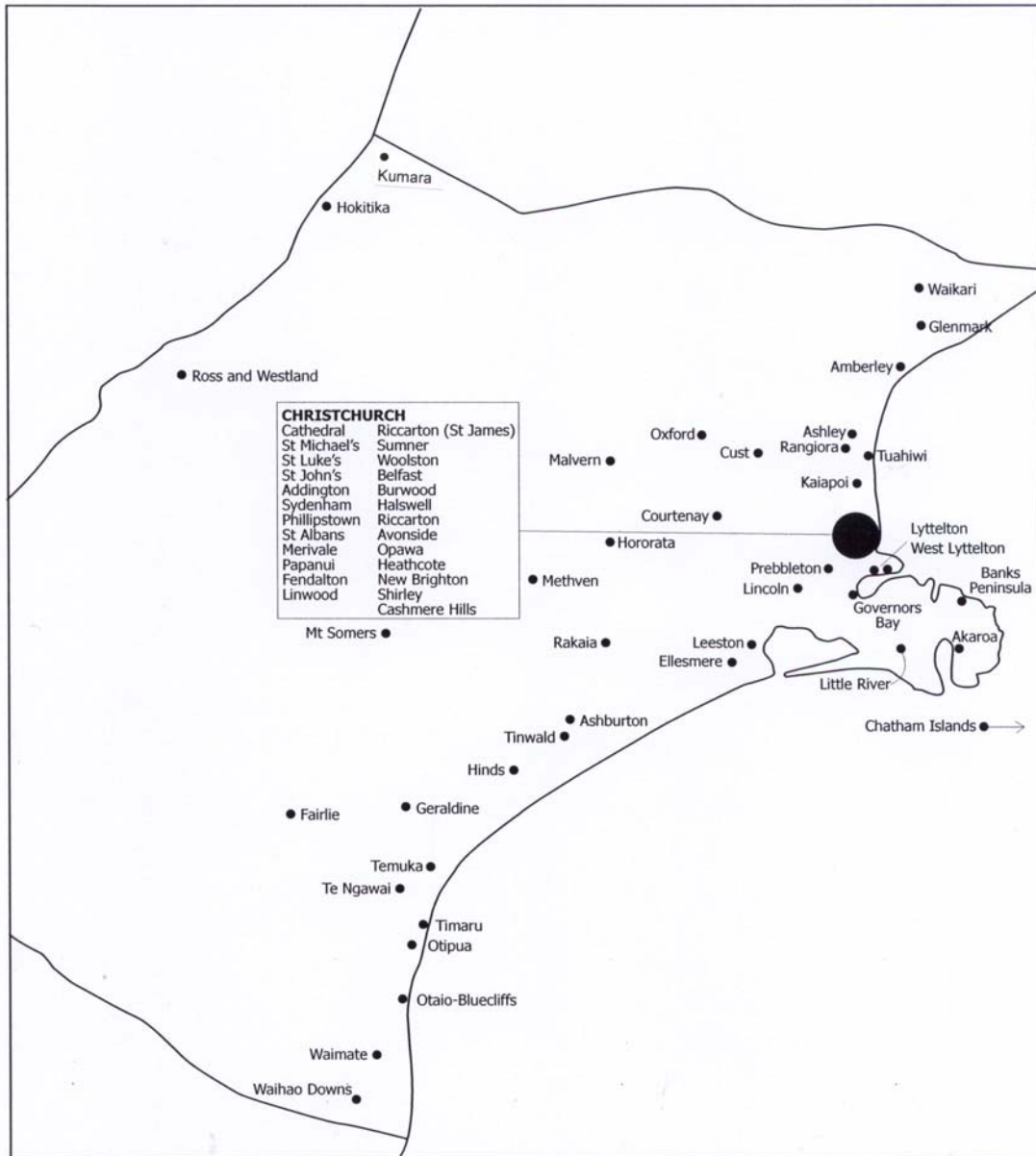
Map 4.4
Diocese of Wellington: Parishes 1926



Map 4.5
Diocese of Nelson: Parishes 1926



Map 4.6
Diocese of Christchurch: Parishes 1926



Map 4.7
Diocese of Dunedin: Parishes 1926

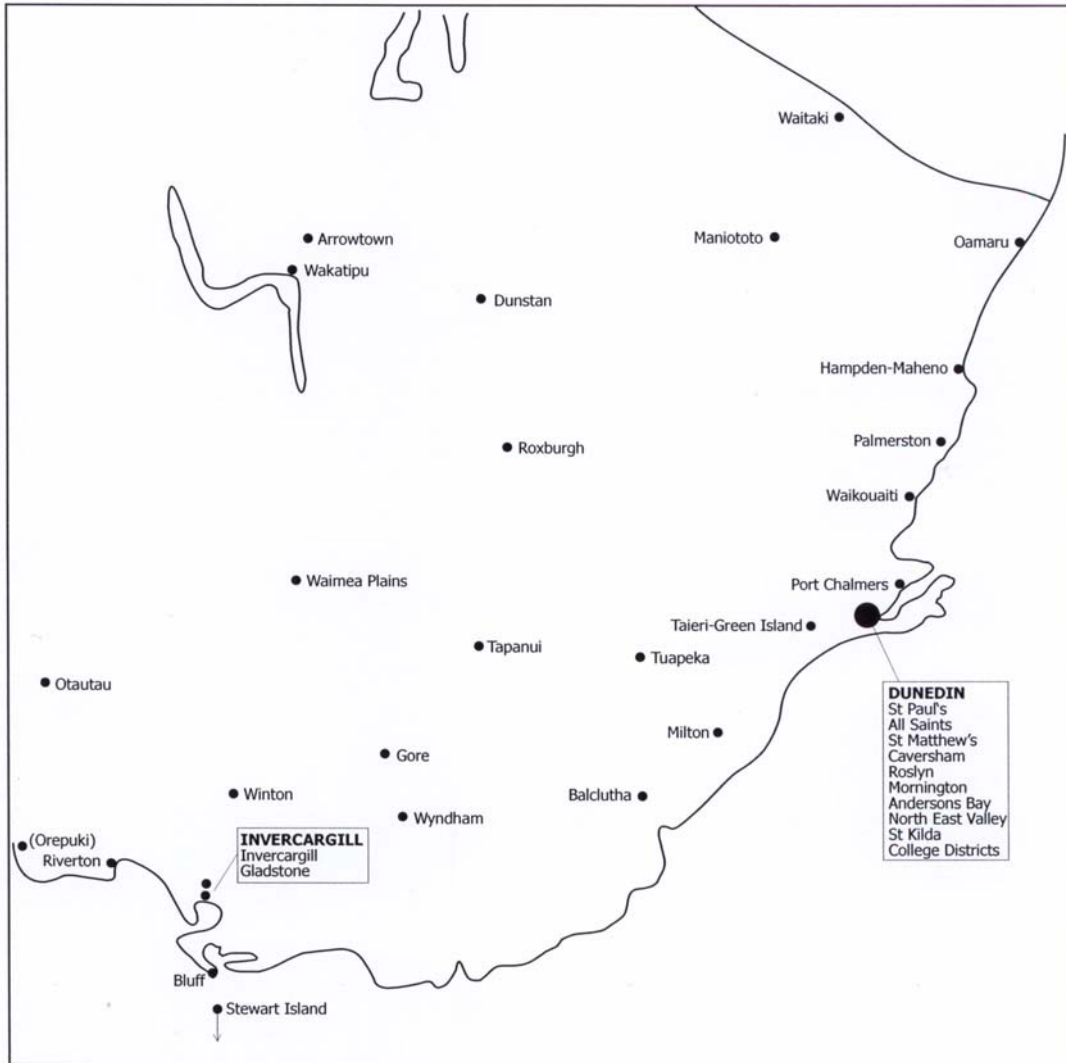


Table 4.15
Establishment of parishes in each diocese: 1911-25

Auckland	
1911-19	1920-25
1911 Takapuna (from Northcote)	1921 Papatoetoe (from Otahuhu)
1912 St Aidan, Remuera (from St Mark, Remuera)	1922 Clevedon (from Papakura)
1912 Kamo	1922 Henderson
1912-15 Grey Lynn HMD	1923 Hauraki Plains (from Paeroa)
1913-15 Pokeno	1924 Royal Oak
1914 Kaitaia	1924 Mt Roskill
1914 Waimate North	1924-37 Manurewa (from Mangere)
1915 Grey Lynn (from Epiphany)	1924 Birkenhead (from Northcote)
1915 Bay of Islands	1924-48 Stanley Bay (from Devonport)
1915 Bombay and Pokeno reunited	1924-37 Bayswater (from Devonport)
1916 Tuakau	<i>Included in Waikato from 1926</i>
1917-44 Kingsland (from Epiphany)	1923 Frankton (from Hamilton)
1919-22 Henderson HMD	1924 Ohura
1919 Hokianga	1925 Putaruru (from Matamata)
1919 Avondale (from Mt Albert)	1924 Whangamomona
	1924 Uruti
<i>Included in Waikato from 1926</i>	
1911-19 Matamata-Morrinsville	
1913 Taumarunui	
1913-24 Ohura HMD (from Taumarunui)	
1914 Taranaki HMD divided	
1915-24 Taranaki E/Whangamomona (from Taranaki HMD)	
1915 Katikati independent of Waihi	
1915 Te Henui/Fitzroy (from New Plymouth)	
1916-24 Taranaki North/Uruti (from Taranaki HMD)	
1916-20 Raglan HMD (from Hamilton)	
1919 Matamata-Morrinsville divided:	
1919 Morrinsville (from Matamata-Morrinsville)	
1919 Matamata (from Matamata-Morrinsville)	
1919 Otorohanga (from Te Kuiti)	
1920 Raglan	
Waipapu	
1911-19	1920-25
1913 Puketapu (from Taradale)	1920-32 Clive
1913 Takapau (from Waipukurau)	1920 Wairoa Country (Frasertown) combined with Wairoa
1913-20 Wairoa Country (Frasertown) (from Wairoa)	
1914-28 Matawhai	
1914 Otane (from Waipawa)	
1916 Weber combined with Porangahau	
Wellington	
1911-19	1920-25
1911 Porirua divided	1921 Berhampore (from St Thomas's)
1911 Pautahanui (from Porirua)	1921 Gonville (from Wanganui)
1911 Johnsonville (from Porirua)	1922 Miramar (from Kilbirnie)
1911 Eastbourne (from Lower Hutt)	1922 Mangatainoka and Pongaroa merged
1911-32 Shannon (from Levin)	1924 St Peter, Palmerston Nth (from Palmerston Nth)
1913-27 Ohakune (from Raetihi)	
1914 Featherston (from Martinborough)	
1915 Roseneath (from St Mark's)	
1917 Kelburn (from St Peter's)	

Nelson

1911-19	1920-25
1911 Granity (from Westport)	1920 Cobden-Runanga (from Greymouth)
1913 Motupiko-Tapawera (from Wakefield)	1921 Waimangaroa & Denniston closed
1913-42 The Sounds (from Havelock)	
1915-27 Karamea (from Westport)	
1915 Murchison (from Reefton)	
1916 Wairau Valley (from Blenheim)	
1919-38 Stoke (from Richmond)	

Christchurch

1911-19	1920-25
1912 Shirley (from St Albans)	1921 Leithfield divided
1913-37 Otipua	1921-28 Ashley (from Leithfield)
1913-24 Banks Peninsula divided into BP South (1913-18), BP West (1915-24), and BP East (1918-24)	1923 Linwood (from Heathcote)
1915 Chatham Islands	1923 Cashmere Hills (from Sydenham)
1917-27 Kumara linked with Hokitika	1924 Banks Peninsula reunited

Dunedin

1911-19	1920-25
1912 Bluff (from Gladstone)	1921 Middlemarch incl in College Districts
1911-34 Palmerston (from Waikouaiti)	1924 Winton-Otautau divided
1915 Owaka merged with Balclutha	1924-36 Winton (from Winton-Otautau)
1916-26 Warrington	1924-32 Otautau (from Winton-Otautau)
1916 Taieri-Green Island	1924-29 Arrowtown (from Wakatipu)
1918 St Kilda (from Caversham)	1925 Cromwell-Pembroke merged with Dunstan
1919-36 Roxburgh (from Dunstan)	

Chapter 5

The Vision under threat –1926 to 1945

The work and witness of the Church must be maintained even when the times are out of joint and 'men's hearts are failing them for fear' for faith and trust in God are the only real antidote to depression and the only real tonic for drooping spirits.¹

A traumatic period

The years between 1926 and 1945 were among the most traumatic in the nation's history. The period began in prosperity and with the first elected New Zealand-born Prime Minister.² However, the post-war boom faded and disenchantment with the Government led to political instability and soon the 'Great Depression' plunged the country into misery. High unemployment, a collapse in primary product prices, poverty and riots, and a Government seemingly incapable of addressing the issues made the early 1930s years to be forgotten. The election of the first Labour Government in 1935 coincided with a gradual return to prosperity but within a short time the country found itself at war again. Significant social and economic reforms were introduced but the course of events was interrupted by the outbreak of hostilities in 1939.

Population

The five-yearly census pattern was disturbed twice in this period as the 1931 census was cancelled for reasons of economy and the one scheduled for 1941 did not proceed because of the war. We are thus deprived of potentially valuable information relating to such a significant period of history. However, this much is certain – the results for the 1936 and 1945 censuses revealed a significant slowing-down in the rate of population increase. Between 1926 and 1945, the European population grew by 19 per cent compared with 33 per cent in the previous fifteen years. The average annual increase was halved – from 2.2 per cent in 1911-26 to 1.01 per cent in 1926-45.

Table 5.1
Non-Maori population: 1926-45

Census Year	Non-Maori Population	Inter-censal Increase	% increase	% increase p.a.
1926	1,344,469			
1936	1,491,484	149,128	11.2	1.1
1945	1,603,554	113,104	7.6	0.8

¹ Archbishop Averill, address to Auckland Synod, 1931, Auckland SP, 1930-31, p. 20.

² J.G. Coates (1878-1943) born in Matakoho in Northland, was a local farmer who fought in the First World War, before being elected as an M.P. Strictly speaking, the first New Zealand born Prime Minister was Sir Francis Henry Dillon Bell who served as a caretaker Prime Minister for a few days between Massey's death and Coates' selection as leader of the Reform Party.

Immigration virtually ceased and, during 1932-37, for the first time since the 1890s, departures exceeded arrivals. Historically, the level of New Zealand immigration has reflected economic circumstances, and the extraordinary fluctuations in this period offer testimony to the extent of the country's economic crisis.

Fig 5.1
Net arrivals in New Zealand: 1925-45

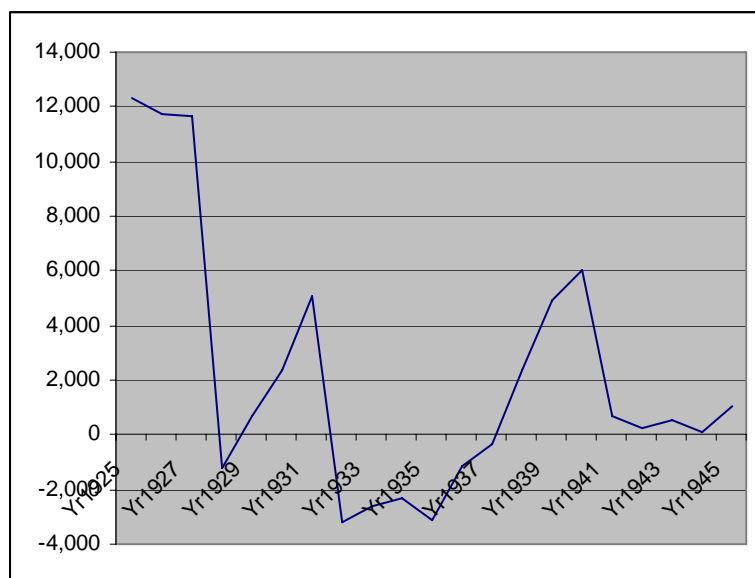


Table 5.2
Net arrivals in New Zealand: 1925-45

Year	Arrivals	Departures	Net increase	Net decrease
1925	42,411	29,913	+ 12,498	
1926	42,449	30,714	+ 11,735	
1927	45,682	34,018	+ 11,664	
1928	35,837	37,072		- 1,235
1929	34,799	34,088	+ 711	
1930	33,839	31,454	+ 2,385	
1931	30,741	25,632	+ 5,109	
1932	17,891	21,063		- 3,172
1933	18,713	21,308		- 2,595
1934	19,867	22,022		- 2,335
1935	24,901	28,051		- 3,150
1936	26,936	28,050		- 1,114
1937	31,670	32,023		- 353
1938	38,738	36,352	+ 2,386	
1939	42,648	37,685	+ 4,963	
1940	31,432	25,404	+ 6,028	
1941	13,814	13,100	+ 714	
1942	7,102	6,893	+ 209	
1943	3,133	2,592	+ 541	
1944	3,747	3,640	+ 107	
1945	7,207	6,189	+ 1,018	

Between 1925 and 1927, net arrivals approximated 12,000 a year but between 1932 and 1937, departures exceeded arrivals by a total of 12,719. The numbers recovered slightly between 1938 and 1940, as the economy improved, but the war intervened and immigration effectively ceased. The level of the 1920s would not be restored until the 1950s. The assisted immigration statistics for the period are dramatic:

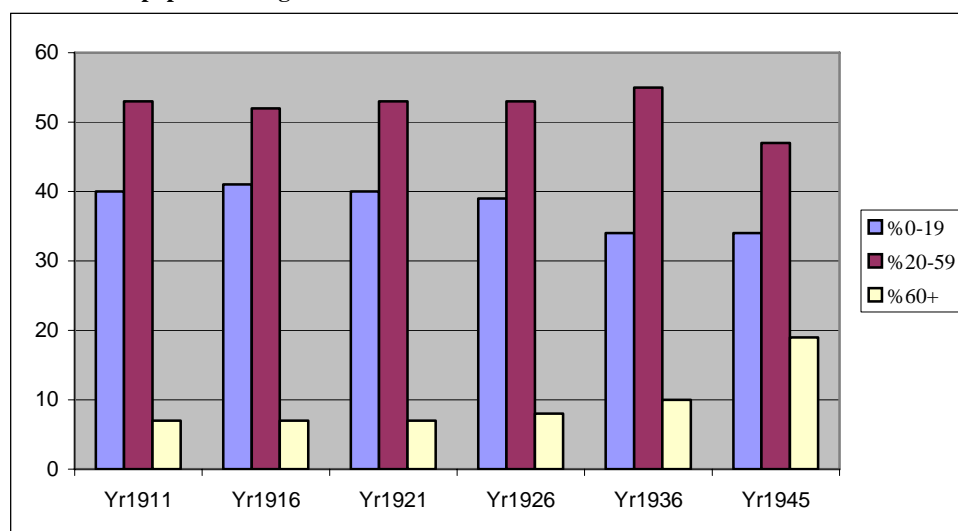
Table 5.3
Assisted immigration: 1926-45

5 year period	Assisted immigrants
1926-30	22,168
1931-35	576
1936-40	11
1941-45	0

With so few people coming into the country, it is not surprising that the native-born proportion of the population increased – from 75 per cent in 1926 to 85 per cent in 1945.

Together with the virtual drying-up of external immigration, there was a noticeable slowing in the rate of natural increase between 1931 and 1938, principally because of the reduced birth rate in the depression years. The falling birth rate and reduced immigration combined to produce a radical change in age distribution between 1926 and 1945. There was a significant increase in the size of the older age group, especially in 1936-45. Those aged under 20 fell (from 39 to 34 per cent) as did those in the 20-59 age group (from 53 to 47 per cent), while the proportion of those aged 60 and over increased dramatically from 8 to 19 per cent. The impact of this demographic change is illustrated in the following graph:

Fig 5.2
New Zealand population: age distribution: 1911-45



The drift to the North continued unabated and, by 1945, 66 per cent of the population were living in the North Island. The North Island population increased by 221,000 (or 27 per cent) while the increase in the South Island was only 41,000 (or 8 per cent). The growth in the North Island was consistent – 13.2 per cent in 1926-36 and 12.0 per cent in 1936-45 – but the rate of increase in the South declined from 7.8 to a meagre 0.2 per cent.

Although the population grew by 260,000 in this period, the pattern was uneven. Auckland and Wellington experienced significant growth, especially in the Hutt Valley and on the North Shore. Waikato, Bay of Plenty, Manawatu, Christchurch and Southland also enjoyed growth but at a lower level. Elsewhere – in areas like Northland, King Country, East Coast, Wanganui, rural Canterbury, Otago and the West Coast – growth was lack-lustre and some areas lost population. This was so Napier and Hastings suffered from the 1931 earthquake but reconstruction boosted the local economy. Other areas like Taranaki and Nelson, which had enjoyed growth in earlier decades, languished.

The pace of urbanisation faltered during the Depression as men were encouraged to return to the country to find work, but quickened later, at the expense of the rural areas. Thus, between 1926 and 1936, there was little change in the urban/rural proportions, and the percentage of the population living in the four main centres declined, but by 1945, urban populations³ showed a noticeable increase. Between 1936 and 1945, the population of the boroughs and cities increased by over six per cent while the four main centres grew by 7.5 per cent, as indicated in the following table:

Table 5.4
Urban areas: population 1926-45

Census	% in boroughs and cities	% in defined urban areas	% in four metropolitan areas
1926	56.14	49.47	36.87
1936	56.67	49.26	36.64
1945	60.16	52.42	39.37

This movement was by no means even. Auckland grew, although not as rapidly as Wellington which benefited from the increased size of the capital's bureaucracy. Christchurch grew at a more modest rate, while Dunedin actually lost population (although its 1926 population is thought to have been inflated by visitors to the Exhibition).

Table 5.5
Major urban areas: population: 1926-45

	1926	1936	1945	Increase 1926-45	% increase
Auckland	193,385	212,159	263,370	69,985	36.2
Wellington	121,961	149,971	173,520	51,559	42.3
Christchurch	118,644	132,559	150,047	31,403	26.5
Dunedin	85,197	81,961	83,351	(1,846)	(2.2)

The trend in the Anglican population requires close examination, as there were significant differences between 1926-36 and 1936-45. In 1926-36, the national Anglican population increased by 47,000, representing increases of 9.7 per cent in the North Island and 6.4 per

³ From 1926, Maori were included in urban population statistics, although very few of them lived in the cities during this period.

cent in the South, but during 1936-45, it increased by only 2000. While the North Island increase was only 3.4 per cent, the South recorded a decrease of 6 per cent. When Auckland's increase (14,385) is removed from the equation, there was a decrease of 12,302, or 2.7 per cent, in the rest of the North Island. The year 1936 seems to represent a turning-point in the statistics of religious affiliation.

Table 5.6
Dioceses: total population: 1926-36

Diocese	Total Population 1926	Total Population 1936 ⁴	Increase 1926-36	% increase 1926-36
Auckland	283,080	318,991	35,911	+ 12.7
Waikato	135,759	159,098	23,339	+ 17.2
Waiapu	115,929	130,867	14,938	+ 12.9
Wellington	290,785	325,788	35,003	+ 12.0
Nelson	76,192	86,943	10,751	+ 14.1
Christchurch	220,770	241,218	20,448	+ 9.3
Dunedin	213,982	222,720	8,738	+ 4.1
Total	1,336,497	1,485,625	149,128	+ 11.2
By Islands				
North	825,553	934,744	109,191	+ 13.2
South	510,944	550,881	39,937	+ 7.8

Table 5.7
Dioceses: Anglican population: 1926-36

Diocese	Anglican Population 1926	Anglican Population 1936	Increase 1926-36	% increase 1926-36
Auckland	130,058	141,913	11,855	+ 9.1
Waikato	59,119	66,500	7,381	+ 12.5
Waiapu	53,341	58,459	5,118	+ 9.6
Wellington	127,804	139,306	11,502	+ 9.0
Nelson	34,281	38,770	4,489	+ 13.1
Christchurch	97,719	104,112	6,393	+ 6.5
Dunedin	48,176	48,765	589	+ 1.2
Total	550,498	597,825	47,327	+ 8.6
By Islands				
North	370,322	406,178	35,856	+ 9.7
South	180,176	191,647	11,471	+ 6.4

Table 5.8
Dioceses: total population: 1936-45

Diocese	Total Population 1936	Total Population 1945 ⁵	Increase 1936-45	% increase 1936-45
Auckland	318,991	379,312	60,321	+18.9
Waikato	159,098	172,193	13,095	+ 8.2
Waiapu	130,867	137,989	7,122	+ 5.4
Wellington	325,788	357,304	31,516	+ 9.7
Nelson	86,943	85,816	(1,127)	- 1.3
Christchurch	241,218	252,853	11,635	+ 4.8
Dunedin	222,720	213,262	(9,458)	- 4.2
Total	1,485,625	1,598,729	113,104	+ 7.6

4 In these tables, only the resident non-Maori population is included, and those on board ships or on adjacent islands on census night are excluded. This explains the discrepancy between this table and table 5.1. The difference is in the order of 0.39%.

5 In these tables, only the resident non-Maori population is included, and those on board ships or on adjacent islands on census night are excluded. This explains the discrepancy between this table and table 5.1. The difference is in the order of 0.30%.

By Islands				
North	934,744	1,046,798	112,054	+ 12.0
South	550,881	551,931	1,050	+ 0.2

Table 5.9
Dioceses: Anglican population: 1936-45

Diocese	Anglican Population 1936	Anglican Population 1945	Increase 1936-45	% increase 1936-45
Auckland	141,913	156,298	14,385	+ 10.1
Waikato	66,500	64,942	(1,558)	- 2.3
Waipapu	58,459	57,644	(815)	- 1.4
Wellington	139,306	140,943	1,637	+ 1.2
Nelson	38,770	35,584	(3,186)	- 8.2
Christchurch	104,112	102,612	(1,500)	- 1.4
Dunedin	48,765	41,885	(6,880)	- 14.1
Total	597,825	599,908	2,083	+ 0.3

By Islands				
North	406,178	419,827	+ 13,649	+ 3.4
South	191,647	180,081	(11,566)	- 6.0

The percentage of Anglicans who lived in the North Island continued to rise – from 67 to 70 per cent between 1926 and 1945. Auckland’s percentage rose by 2.5 per cent, precisely the same as the decline in the percentages in Christchurch and Dunedin. Elsewhere, in total, the proportions were unaltered. In 1926, 75 per cent of Anglicans lived in the three large dioceses, although the creation of the Diocese of Waikato altered these proportions as the size of the Auckland diocese was now reduced by about one-third. When an adjustment is made for this, the proportion of Anglicans living in the three large dioceses in 1926 was 64.6 per cent but, by 1945, had increased to 66.7 per cent. Auckland and Wellington now included half the country’s Anglicans, with Christchurch now in third place.

Fig 5.3
Anglican population: percentage resident in each diocese: 1926-45

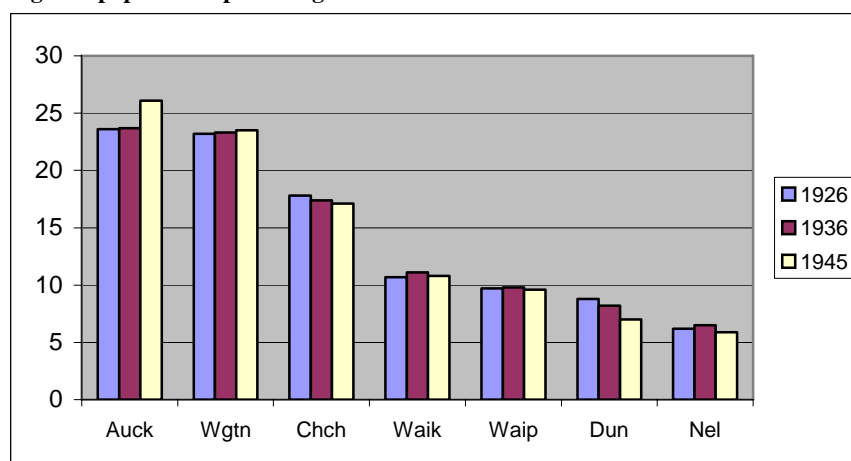


Table 5.10**Dioceses: population in relation to New Zealand Anglican population: 1926 and 1936.**

	% of N Z Total Population 1926	% of N Z Total Population 1936	+/-	% of N Z Anglican Population 1926	% of N Z Anglican Population 1936	+/-
Auckland	21.2	21.5	+ 0.3	23.6	23.7	+ 0.1
Waikato	10.1	10.7	+ 0.6	10.7	11.1	+ 0.4
Waiapu	8.7	8.8	+ 0.1	9.7	9.8	+ 0.1
Wellington	21.8	21.9	+ 0.1	23.2	23.3	+ 0.1
Nelson	5.7	5.8	- 0.1	6.2	6.5	+ 0.3
Christchurch	16.5	16.2	- 0.3	17.8	17.4	- 0.4
Dunedin	16.0	15.0	- 1.0	8.8	8.2	- 0.6
Total	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0
By Islands						
North	61.8	63.0	+ 1.9	67.2	67.9	+ 0.7
South	38.2	37.0	- 5.9	32.8	32.1	- 0.7

Table 5.11**Dioceses: population in relation to New Zealand Anglican population: 1936 and 1945.**

	% of N Z Total Population 1936	% of N Z Total Population 1945	+/-	% of N Z Anglican Population 1936	% of N Z Anglican Population 1945	+/-
Auckland	21.5	23.8	+ 2.2	23.7	26.1	+ 2.4
Waikato	10.7	10.8	+ 0.1	11.1	10.8	- 0.3
Waiapu	8.8	8.6	- 0.2	9.8	9.6	- 0.2
Wellington	21.9	22.3	+ 0.4	23.3	23.5	+ 0.2
Nelson	5.8	5.4	- 0.4	6.5	5.9	- 0.6
Christchurch	16.2	15.8	- 0.4	17.4	17.1	- 0.3
Dunedin	15.0	13.3	- 1.7	8.2	7.0	- 1.2
Total	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0
By Islands						
North	63.0	65.5	+ 2.5	67.9	70.0	+ 2.1
South	37.0	34.5	- 2.5	32.1	30.0	- 2.1

Leadership in the Anglican Church

On the whole there was remarkable stability on the bench of bishops during this period. The Dioceses of Christchurch and Waikato had only one bishop throughout the entire period, while Auckland, Wellington and Dunedin each had one leadership change. In Christchurch, when Archbishop Julius retired in 1925, he was succeeded by Campbell West-Watson, a suffragan bishop from the Church of England, who was also to enjoy a long episcopate, and it meant that the Diocese would have only three bishops in 95 years. In the Diocese of Waikato, C.A. Cherrington, an Englishman serving as Archdeacon of Mauritius, was elected as its first bishop and remained in office until his death 24 years later. West-Watson (49) and Cherrington (53) were relatively young men when they assumed office. Archbishop Averill's long episcopate in Auckland came to an end in 1940, and he was followed by Archdeacon W.J. Simkin (57), an influential figure in the Diocese and Province. In Wellington, Sprott (aged 80), resigned in 1936 and was succeeded by Herbert St Barbe Holland (54) who remained in office for ten years before he retired for health reasons. In Dunedin, after Richards (aged 75) retired in 1934, Archdeacon William Fitchett (son of the long-serving Dean A.R. Fitchett) and an experienced priest, was elected bishop at the age of 62. He

remained in office until his death at the age of 80. Simkin and Fitchett each enjoyed a considerable reputation as an administrator and assumed office at a time of crisis.

On the other hand, Waiapu had no fewer than four bishops during this period and Nelson three. When Sedgwick retired from Waiapu in 1929, he was followed by H.W. Williams, the third member of that family to hold the office. His successor, in 1938, was G.V. Gerard, a 40 year old priest, originally from Christchurch, who remained in office until 1945, but was away from his diocese for much of that time as he had been appointed senior chaplain to the New Zealand forces and was held as a prisoner of war for some months. In the end, he felt it was inappropriate that he should remain as bishop and so he resigned, his place taken by G.C. Cruickshank, the Dean of Dunedin who had actually been nominated for Waiapu in an earlier election. Sadly, his episcopate lasted barely eighteen months as he suffered a serious stroke in 1945. By this stage, Waiapu had had eight bishops, considerably more than any other diocese, and would have had reason to be pleased that the ninth bishop, Norman Lesser, would remain in office for 24 years. In Nelson, Bishop Sadlier retired for health reasons in 1934 and was to be followed by three bishops from the Sydney Evangelical tradition, including two who served in this period: W.G. Hilliard (1934-40) and P.W. Stephenson (1940-54).⁶

Table 5.12
Bishops: age profile: 1926-45

Diocese	Bishop	Born	Apptd	Age on Appt	Age in 1945*	Retd	Age	Died	Age
Auckland	Averill	1865	1914	49		1940	75	1957	92
	Simkin	1883	1940	57	62	1960	77	1967	84
Waikato	Cherrington	1873	1926	53	72	1950	77	1950	77
Waiapu	Sedgwick	1858	1914	56		1929	71	1948	90
	H.W. Williams	1867	1930	63		1937	70	1937	70
	Gerard	1898	1938	40		1944	46	1984	86
	Cruickshank	1882	1945	63	63	1946	64	1951	69
Wellington	Sprott	1856	1911	55		1936	80	1942	86
	Holland	1882	1936	54	63	1946	64	1966	84
Nelson	Sadlier	1867	1912	45		1934	67	1935	68
	Hilliard	1887	1934	47		1940	53	1960	73
	Stephenson	1888	1940	52	57	1954	66	1962	74
Christchurch	West-Watson	1877	1926	49	68	1951	74	1953	76
Dunedin	Richards	1859	1920	61		1934	75	1936	77
	Fitchett	1872	1934	62	73	1952	80	1952	80

**currently serving bishops only*

⁶ Bishop Sadlier, who was born in Ireland, was trained at Trinity College, Melbourne, ordained in Melbourne and, after a short period as principal of a theological college in the Diocese of Bendigo, served in two Melbourne parishes and was appointed as a Canon of St Paul's Cathedral. Bishop Hilliard spent his entire ministry in Sydney, including a period as lecturer at Moore College and teacher in church schools. On his return from Nelson, he was appointed Rector of St John's, Parramatta. Bishop Stephenson was trained at Ridley College and ordained in Melbourne. After service with CMS in India he was Federal Secretary for the CMS in Australia and then Commonwealth Secretary of the Bible Society. Bishop Hulme-Moir was trained at Moore College and ordained in the Diocese of Sydney.

It has been noted⁷ that the bishops in this period were not a particularly united group and this demonstrates the effective unilateralism that prevailed in the dioceses. There had long been a debate about the respective place of the General Synod and the dioceses. For some, the diocese was the basic unit of church life, the General Synod, which met only every third year, existing only for a constitutional role. On the other hand, others (including Julius and Averill) saw General Synod as having a more central role as the legislative body for a national church. In this period, the former opinion prevailed. It became evident in the discussions leading up to the formation of the National Council of Churches that West-Watson and Holland were the driving forces, many of the other bishops, notably Simkin, Cherrington and Fitchett being more concerned with promoting Anglican – and, diocesan – identity.

Clergy

By 1945, there were 272 functioning local ministry units. About third of these were parishes, the rest being parochial districts.⁸ Between 1925 and 1945, the number of clergy increased only marginally – from 443 to 465. Those engaged in or supporting parish ministry dropped from 324 to 317. Clearly, this was not an expansive period in the life of the Church. In twenty years, Wellington gained five parish clergy, while Christchurch lost six and Dunedin ten. Auckland and Waikato, together, had 91 parish clergy in 1945, compared with 87 before the division in 1926.

Table 5.13
Clergy in each diocese: 1937

	Auck	Waik	Waip	Wgtn	Nel	Chch	Dun	Total
Total clergy	110	39	58	74	28	92	40	441
<i>Less</i>								
Maori	17	3	20	5	0	0	0	45
Working among Maori	0	2	3	1	0	0	0	6
Extra-parochial	9	1	0	2	1	1	0	14
Retired	22	2	2	6	1	19	7	59
<i>Sub-total</i>	48	8	25	14	2	20	7	124
In parishes	62	31	33	60	26	72	33	317

7 Geoffrey Haworth, 'Anglican Episcopal Leadership during World War Two', in *Anglican Historical Society Newsletter* 30, Manurewa: Anglican Historical Society, April 2005 is especially helpful on this issue.

8 The General Synod returns indicate that there were 94 parishes and 190 parochial districts in 1945. Although this total (284) does not agree with that used here (in some cases inoperative units are included), the number of parishes is accurate. When applied to the calculated number of parochial units (272), it is possible to assess the situation in each diocese. Auckland had 18 parishes (36.0% of the total), Waikato: 5 (17.2%), Waipatu: 10 (38.5%), Wellington: 18 (32.7%), Nelson: 5 (20.0%), Christchurch: 25 (43.9%), and Dunedin: 13 (43.3%). Overall 34.6% were parishes. The proportion was higher in the large dioceses (37.7%, compared with 30.0%) and also higher in the South Island (38.4%, compared with 31.9% in the North Island).

Table 5.14
Clergy in each diocese: 1945

	Auck	Waik	Waip	Wgtn	Nel	Chch	Dun	Total
Total clergy	109	40	63	95	31	93	34	465
<i>Less</i>								
Maori	16	1	20	4	0	0	0	41
Working among Maori	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Extra-parochial	2	1	0	6	0	2	0	11
Retired, on leave etc	35	3	11	14	5	25	5	98
<i>Sub-total</i>	<i>53</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>32</i>	<i>24</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>27</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>151</i>
In parishes	56	35	31	71	26	66	29	314

Table 5.15
Anglican population and clergy: 1936

Diocese	Anglican population	Clergy ⁹	Anglican population per clergyman	Parishes ¹⁰	Anglican population per parish
Auckland	141,913	62	2289	55	2580
Waikato	66,500	31	2145	28	2375
Waiaapu	58,459	33	1771	27	2165
Wellington	139,306	60	2322	54	2580
Nelson	38,770	26	1491	27	1436
Christchurch	104,112	72	1446	63	1653
Dunedin	48,765	33	1478	30	1625
New Zealand	597,825	317	1886	284	2105
North Island	406,178	186	2184	164	2477
South Island	191,647	131	1463	120	1597

Table 5.16
Anglican population and clergy: 1945

Diocese	Anglican population	Clergy ¹¹	Anglican population per clergyman	Parishes ¹²	Anglican population per parish
Auckland	156,298	56	2791	50	3126
Waikato	64,942	35	1855	29	2239
Waiaapu	57,644	31	1859	26	2217
Wellington	140,943	71	1985	55	2563
Nelson	35,584	26	1369	25	1423
Christchurch	102,612	66	1555	57	1800
Dunedin	41,885	29	1444	30	1396
New Zealand	599,908	314	1892	272	2206
North Island	419,827	193	2175	160	2624
South Island	180,081	121	1488	112	1608

The ratio of clergy to people deteriorated during this period. In 1926, the national ratio was one clergyman for 1699 Anglicans, but by 1936 it had declined to 1:1886. It remained largely unchanged (1:1892) in 1945 and would have been even more unfavourable had the Anglican population continued to increase as it had done.¹³ The divergence between dioceses in the North and South Island dioceses continued so that, by 1945, clergy in the North Island had 50

⁹ These figures have been extracted from the 1937 General Synod List of Clergy. There may be slight discrepancies between these and statistics appearing in separate diocesan year books.

¹⁰ The term 'Parish' is used loosely to refer to the number of parishes and parochial districts at this time.

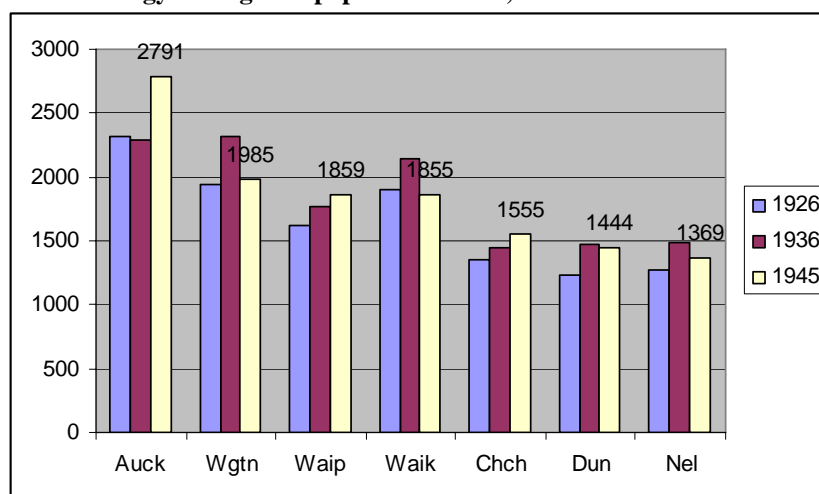
¹¹ These figures have been extracted from the 1945 General Synod List of Clergy. There may be slight discrepancies between these and statistics appearing in separate diocesan year books.

¹² The term 'Parish' is used loosely to refer to the number of parishes and parochial districts at this time.

¹³ It is perhaps indicative of the period that between 1936 and 1945 the Anglican population increased by only 2000 (from 597,825 to 599,908) and the number of parish clergy fell by three (from 317 to 314).

per cent more Anglicans to deal with than their colleagues in the South Island – 2175 compared with 1488. Auckland was the only diocese whose situation had changed to any extent. In 1926 the ratio had been 1:2322; by 1945 it was 1:2791, double that in the South Island - and in the one part of the country which had experienced significant growth. Auckland in 1945 had only 56 clergy involved in parish work, compared with 62 in 1936.

Fig 5.4
Ratio of clergy to Anglican population: 1926, 1936 and 1945

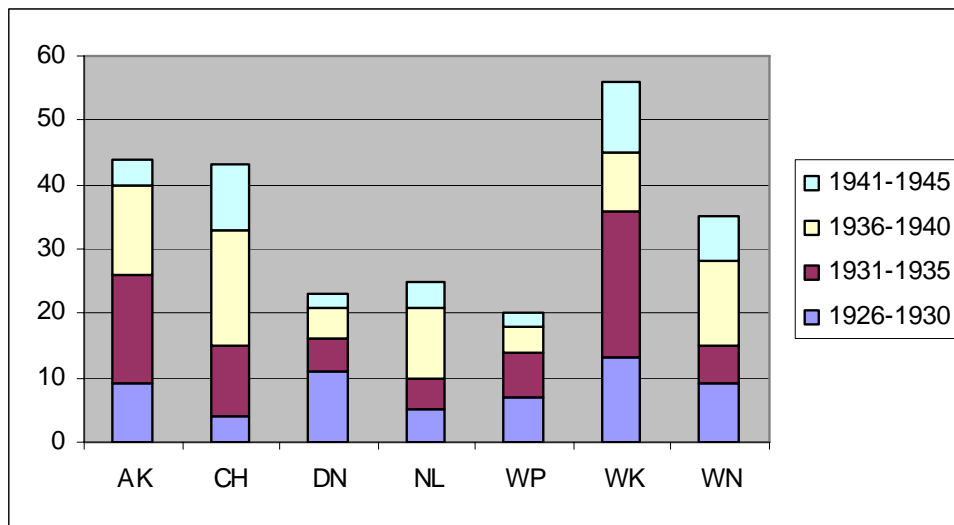


However, behind these figures there was evidence of change. In 1925, only 42 per cent of the clergy had been born in New Zealand or Australia but by 1937, this had increased to 60 per cent and, by 1945, to 67 per cent. Assisted by the down-turn in immigration, the Church had within the short period of the Depression moved towards indigenisation. This was more apparent in the southern dioceses where, in 1945, 75 per cent were of local birth, compared with 62 per cent in the North Island. The trend is also reflected in the background of the clergy. In 1926, 69 per cent of the clergy had been ordained within New Zealand (and, to a lesser extent, Australia). This proportion increased to 80 per cent by 1937, and to 83 per cent by 1945. The Church was now forced to look within itself for its clergy.

Table 5.17
Ordinations: deacons and priests: 1926-45

	AK	AK	CH	CH	DN	DN	NL	NL	WP	WP	WK	WK	WN	WN	NZ	NZ
	D	P	D	P	D	P	D	P	D	P	D	P	D	P	D	P
1926																
-30	9	7	4	4	11	9	5	5	7	10	13	13	9	14	58	62
1931																
-35	17	12	11	11	5	4	5	5	7	3	23	27	6	8	74	70
1936																
-40	14	17	18	15	5	6	11	9	4	4	9	11	13	12	74	74
1941																
-45	4	6	10	12	2	2	4	7	2	6	11	11	7	5	40	49
Total	44	42	43	42	23	21	25	26	20	23	56	62	35	39	246	255

Fig 5.5
Ordination: deacons in each diocese: 1926-45



Demographic changes in the wider community impacted on the Church. By the end of the period, the clergy were younger. Those under the age of 40 increased from 30 per cent (1926) to 40 and 43 per cent (in 1936 and 1945). In 1926, 44 per cent of clergy had at least 20 years experience. In 1937 this had increased to 47 per cent but by 1945 it fell to 36 per cent. Those with less than ten years' experience in 1926 constituted 21 per cent of the total. By 1937 this had increased to 32 per cent, and to 35 per cent by 1945. The retirement of several clergy, a halt in recruitment of clergy from overseas, and a recovery in ordinand numbers all contributed to this.

Thus, as the Church moved into the post-War period, its clergy were younger and had less experience. That also meant they had many years of service in front of them. They were now, for the first time, overwhelmingly New Zealand-born and had largely been trained and ordained in the New Zealand Church. This combination of factors would have a profound influence on the shape of the Church and in the attitudes of its clergy.

Table 5.18
Profile of clergy in parish ministry: 1937

	Auck	Waik	Waip	Wgtn	Nel	Chch	Dun	Total
Age distribution								
Over 60	14	2	7	15	5	17	3	63
51-60	11	5	7	18	7	19	9	76
41-50	9	4	8	11	4	11	6	53
31-40	16	5	9	12	5	16	12	75
30 and under	12	15	2	4	5	9	3	50
Total	62	31	33	60	26	72	33	317
Percentage								
Over 60	23	6	21	25	19	24	9	20
51-60	18	16	21	30	27	26	27	24
41-50	15	13	24	18	15	15	18	17
31-40	26	16	27	20	19	12	36	24
30 and under	19	48	6	7	19	13	9	16
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Years of service since ordination to diaconate								
Over 40	6	2	2	5	1	4	1	21
31-40	8	1	4	12	4	13	3	45
21-30	14	4	8	20	7	21	7	81
11-20	12	5	12	10	5	14	9	67
10 and under	22	19	7	13	9	20	13	103
Total	62	31	33	60	26	72	33	317
Percentage								
Over 40	10	6	6	8	4	6	3	7
31-40	13	3	9	20	15	18	9	14
21-30	23	13	24	33	27	29	21	26
11-20	19	16	36	17	19	19	27	21
10 and under	35	61	21	22	35	28	39	32
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Country of birth								
New Zealand	32	13	14	24	15	48	24	170
Australia	3	2	2	2	1	4	5	19
England	20	14	16	25	9	16	4	104
Other British Isles	3	2	0	8	1	3	0	17
All others	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	4
Total * not known	59*	31	33	60	26	72	33	314
Percentage								
New Zealand	54	42	42	40	58	67	73	54
Australia	6	6	6	3	4	6	15	6
England	33	45	48	42	35	22	12	33
Other British Isles	7	6	0	13	4	4	0	6
All others	1	0	3	2	0	1	0	1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Diocese in which ordained								
Home diocese	35	16	12	28	19	32	15	157
Other N Z	13	8	10	12	3	28	13	87
Australia	1	2	0	0	3	2	2	10
England	12	3	10	13	0	8	3	49
Other British Isles	1	2	0	4	1	1	0	9
All others	0	0	1	3	0	1	0	5
Total	62	31	33	60	26	72	33	317
Percentage								
Home diocese	56	52	36	47	73	44	45	50
Other N Z	21	26	30	20	12	39	39	27
Australia	2	6	0	0	12	3	6	3
England	19	10	30	22	0	11	9	15
Other British Isles	2	6	0	7	4	1	0	3
All others	0	0	3	5	0	1	0	2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 5.19
Profile of clergy in parish ministry: 1945

	Auck	Waik	Waip	Wgtn	Nel	Chch	Dun	Total
Age distribution								
Over 60	13	6	2	10	6	7	7	51
51-60	7	1	5	18	2	11	6	50
41-50	13	12	11	13	4	21	4	78
31-40	21	8	7	25	11	22	10	104
30 and under	2	8	6	5	3	5	2	31
Total	56	35	31	71	26	66	29	314
Percentage								
Over 60	23	17	6	14	23	11	24	16
51-60	12	3	17	25	8	17	21	16
41-50	23	34	35	18	15	32	14	25
31-40	38	23	23	35	42	33	34	33
30 and under	4	23	19	7	12	8	7	10
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Years of service since ordination to diaconate								
Over 40	8	1	0	4	2	2	1	18
31-40	9	3	3	11	3	9	5	43
21-30	5	3	6	12	4	14	7	51
11-20	15	16	10	20	2	21	7	91
10 and under	19	12	12	24	15	20	9	111
Total	56	35	31	71	26	66	29	314
Percentage								
Over 40	14	3	0	6	8	3	3	6
31-40	16	8	10	15	11	14	17	14
21-30	9	8	19	17	15	21	24	16
11-20	27	46	32	28	8	32	24	29
10 and under	34	34	39	34	58	30	31	35
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Country of birth								
New Zealand	34	19	18	41	15	48	20	195
Australia	2	2	0	3	3	2	3	15
England	14	13	12	20	8	11	6	84
Other British Isles	5	1	0	5	0	3	0	14
All others	1	0	1	2	0	2	0	6
Total	56	35	31	71	26	66	29	314
Percentage								
New Zealand	61	54	58	58	58	73	69	62
Australia	3	6	0	4	11	3	10	5
England	25	37	39	28	31	17	21	27
Other British Isles	9	2	0	7	0	5	0	4
All others	2	0	3	3	0	2	0	2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Diocese in which ordained								
Home diocese	30	17	19	40	20	39	17	182
Other N Z	10	14	7	14	1	18	5	69
Australia	1	2	0	1	4	1	2	11
England	13	2	4	10	1	4	5	39
Other British Isles	2	0	0	4	0	3	0	9
All others	0	0	1	2	0	1	0	4
Total	56	35	31	71	26	66	29	314
Percentage								
Home diocese	54	49	61	56	77	59	59	58
Other N Z	18	40	23	20	4	27	17	22
Australia	2	6	0	1	15	2	7	3
England	23	6	13	14	4	6	17	13
Other British Isles	3	0	0	6	0	4	0	3
All others	0	0	3	3	0	2	0	1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Diocese of Auckland

The frantic burst of parochial expansion which began after World War I continued until 1927. Between 1919 and 1924, eleven new parishes had been formed in the remaining area of the Auckland Diocese to which were added another four in 1926-27: St George's, Epsom, Point Chevalier, New Lynn, and Te Kopuru. During the remainder of the period not a single parish was added. Mangere was absorbed into Onehunga in 1934, and Manurewa (created in 1924) was combined with Papatoetoe in 1937. The two small North Shores parishes of Bayswater and Stanley Bay, formed in 1924, were combined with their larger neighbours. The two churches in Mt Roskill were assigned to neighbouring parishes to help address a war-time clergy shortage. In 1942, Bombay merged with Pukekohe when the chaplaincy at St Stephen's College (which occupied much of the vicar's time) was withdrawn when the school buildings were taken over as a war measure. Te Kopuru was returned to its parent, Dargaville, in 1942 and a combined Northern Wairoa emerged. The struggling churches of Epiphany, Newton and St George's, Kingsland were brought together as Arch Hill in 1944.

At the beginning of the period, the diocese had only two archdeaconries – Auckland and Waimate – as the other archdeaconries of Waikato and Taranaki had gone to the new diocese. A new archdeaconry, Manukau, covering the southern area of the diocese as far north as Manurewa, was established and, to it, W.J. Simkin, the new Diocesan Secretary and Provincial Secretary was appointed. In 1940, a fourth archdeaconry, Waitemata, was established to make more adequate provision for the growing areas of west Auckland and the North Shore.

Diocese of Waikato

The formation of this new Diocese – the only one established since 1869 – was fraught with major issues. Apart from the strong feeling in Waikato that Auckland had been less than generous in its allocation of endowments, the Diocese soon faced the cold blast of the Depression. From the start, the first Bishop, C.A. Cherrington, an ardent Anglo-Catholic, found himself in conflict with many in this predominantly Low Church diocese.¹⁴ This situation was exacerbated by some unfortunate personality issues. Although this present exercise is focused on the major staffing crisis which faced the new Diocese, the sad circumstances which provided the context cannot be ignored.¹⁵

14 See, for example H.C.M. Norris, *Diocese of Waikato 1926-1976*, Hamilton: Diocese of Waikato, 1976, and Catherine Mary Onslow Doran, 'Maintenance and Ministry: The History of the Diocese of Waikato', M.A. Thesis, University of Waikato, 1998.

15 E.M. Cowie (aged 56), Vicar of Hamilton since 1908 and Archdeacon of Waikato since 1913, and thought to have been a prime contender for the bishopric, was effectively removed from the Cathedral and appointed full-time Archdeacon in 1927. He left to take up work in Wellington in 1929. F.G. Harvie (also aged 56), Vicar of New Plymouth since 1917, was appointed Diocesan Secretary and Diocesan Chaplain in 1927 but, after a serious

Much has been made of the Low Church character of the Diocese but, probably, it was the case that the attitudes of this essentially rural community were the same as in other parts of New Zealand. H.C.M. Norris, a lawyer-historian who served as Cherrington's Diocesan Chancellor, and who stood by him on several occasions, noted that:

... the conduct of the services when Hamilton was a village had been of necessity very plain. Some people could remember the days when Bishop Cowie had visited the Waikato towns on horseback, carrying all that he required in his saddlebags. As recently as 1909 a special meeting of the vestry had been held to consider the objection made by a prominent churchman to the used of candles on the Altar. Bishop Cherrington considered that all possible aids, especially in the Cathedral, should be used to enhance the dignity and beauty of the services. He was not without supporters, but the practice aroused much opposition. The use of vestments was not the only reason for the difficulties which then beset the church at Hamilton, but it was probably the one about which many people felt strongly. In 1928 and 1929 for two meetings of parishioners, public halls had to be hired to cope with attendances of up to 600.¹⁶

It had long been acknowledged that a fourth diocese was required in the North Island but the assumption had always been that it would be based in Taranaki, and endowments had been established with this in mind. In 1906, Hamilton's population was just over 2000 while New Plymouth had a population of over 5000. However, the decision was made that Hamilton would be a more appropriate centre for the new diocese. In 1926 Hamilton and New Plymouth had remarkably similar populations (13,980 and 13,923 respectively), although Hamilton was experiencing faster growth. The decision to divide Auckland involved the transfer of 25 parishes¹⁷ from Auckland. Of the 25 vicars in the new Diocese in 1926, only one was still in the same parish by 1931. Seven had moved back to their former diocese and six had gone to other dioceses or overseas. Twelve remained in the diocese, although in new positions, but six of them had left by 1931. Of the remaining six, one retired in 1933, another

disagreement with the Bishop, was suspended from office and then took up an appointment in Auckland in 1930. Cowie's place as Archdeacon was filled by G.G. Bell, Vicar of Holy Sepulchre, Auckland since 1920, who became Vicar of Cambridge in 1930. He was also appointed Vicar-General, the senior clerical position in the Diocese. Sadly, Bell and the Bishop also had a serious disagreement, the effect of which was highlighted by Bell's action in nailing his protestation to the church doors, replicating Luther's action 400 years earlier. Bell subsequently established a chapel with its own small congregation in Cambridge which he maintained until his tragic death by drowning in 1945. Cowie's place at St Peter's was taken by G.R. Barnett, who had been Vicar of Waihi and then locum at Frankton before his appointment as Dean in 1927. In 1932, yet another disagreement with the Bishop led to Barnett's resignation and removal to England. The introduction of Anglo-Catholic liturgical practices at St Peter's led to a number of well-attended meetings in the town hall. Cherrington's response was to offer a challenge to his opponents giving them the opportunity to seek his resignation. When this was not taken up, Cherrington made it clear that he would remain in office. Although the Diocese seemed to have called a truce, trouble flared up again when the parishioners of St Aidan's, Claudelands demanded independence from the Cathedral and the appointment of a suitably Low Church Vicar. When Canon G.A. Crossman, a Low Churchman from Nelson, retired in 1945, after nine years' ministry, the Bishop (who had the power of appointment as Claudelands was a parochial district) was keen that the appointment should go to a senior priest in the Diocese. Eventually, Canon C.W. Turner, Vicar-General of the Diocese, was appointed but the opposing faction refused to allow him to occupy the vicarage and discouraged people from worshipping at St Aidan's. Turner was a highly respected priest with an impressive record of service in Melanesia, and he was by no means an extreme Anglo-Catholic. In the end, he offered his resignation and took up a position as Vicar of Fitzroy.

¹⁶ H.C.M. Norris, *The Anglican Church at Hamilton 1843-1964*, Hamilton: St Peter's Cathedral, 1965, p. 22.

¹⁷ Strictly speaking, there were only two parishes (New Plymouth and Cambridge), the others being parochial districts. St Peter's, Hamilton was in the unusual situation of being a parochial district elevated to the status of a cathedral district without having been a parish.

returned to England (where he represented the Bishop as his Commissary), while the other four continued to serve the Diocese.¹⁸ This was a huge turnaround in staffing and did nothing to stabilise the work of the Church.

Cherrington sought to fill the gaps by two means – recruitment from overseas and ordination. Most of the overseas clergy brought in came from St Paul’s Missionary College, Burgh, Lincolnshire and the Brotherhood of St Paul, Little Bardfield, Essex, which had been set up to provide clergy for the colonies.¹⁹ In his first Synod address, Cherrington explained his predicament:

Applications reach me nearly every week from England from Priests who wish to join us, the only drawback being that they are married, whereas we want five or six strenuous Priests who will, without any home ties to hinder them, be able and willing to venture out and do Pioneer work of a missionary character in the scattered areas of the Diocese.²⁰

To help deal with local candidates, the Bishop set up a small training house, known as St Anselm’s, in his home. Cherrington ordained the remarkable total of eighty clergy²¹ - 70 to the diaconate and 74 to the priesthood²²- between March 1927 and March 1950. It has been suggested that the calibre of some of these candidates was limited and that some were ordained after being turned down by other bishops, or because they were attracted by Cherrington’s churchmanship:

For a time the Bishop drew upon small English theological colleges for his recruits. Most of them had no idea of the tasks which awaited them and could not measure up to them. Others found episcopal hands suddenly laid upon them and before long knew they lacked the resources to sustain them.²³

Whatever the reasons, the sad fact remains that so few clergy remained in the Diocese for long. Thirty-nine of the 76 Pakeha clergy ordained in the Cherrington years stayed less than five years. Only 12 gave more than twenty years’ service and, of these, only five served ten years during Cherrington’s episcopate.²⁴ It would never have been easy to attract clergy to serve in some of the most remote locations in New Zealand and one can only wonder how

18 G.H. Gavin was Vicar of New Plymouth (1932-49), Archdeacon of Taranaki (1930-60) and Vicar-General (1951-60); H.R.B. Gillespie was Vicar of Morrinsville (1930-43), Archdeacon of Waikato (1933-43) and Vicar-General (1941-43); and J.L.A. Kayll was Diocesan Chaplain (1929-33), Vicar of Waihi (1933-41) and Katikati (1941-44), before his retirement. C.W. Turner was Vicar of Matamata (1926-30), then of Te Aroha (1931-46), Claudelands (1946-47) and Fitzroy (1947-50) and was Vicar-General (1943-50).

19 There were several such colleges in the Church of England. Apart from these, the best known was St Augustine’s College, Canterbury. St Paul’s, together with St Boniface Missionary College, Warminster, initially provided preliminary training for students who then proceeded to St Augustine’s.

20 Waikato SP, 1927, p.71.

21 Refer to Appendix 6.

22 The apparent discrepancy is explained by the fact that, in addition to the 70 ordained as deacon, another eight came to the diocese already ordained, while two others had been ordained while the area was included in Auckland. On the other hand, Cherrington ordained 74 priests, another two were ordained in the diocese by Cherrington’s successor, one other did not advance to the priesthood, and the other three were priested in other dioceses.

23 Sullivan, pp.76-7.

24 F.O. Dawson, R.S.C. Fussell, P.C.S. Sergel, G.W.G. Griffin and E.A. Addis.

strangers from elsewhere managed to settle in places like Ohura, Uruti, Whangamomona, Kawhia and Piopio. Part of their response is indicated by the rapid turnover of clergy in these districts,²⁵ where the average incumbency was 2½ years. Elsewhere, the average stay was four or five years, though in the more established parishes (like Cambridge, Te Awamutu, New Plymouth, and the Cathedral) eight or nine years was the norm. Paeroa (two vicars in 38 years) and Te Aroha (three in 35 years) were exceptional. It is not so surprising that Waikato, by 1945, had the least experienced body of clergy in the Province. Fifteen of the 37 parish clergy in 1945 had had less than ten years' experience, another fifteen less than twenty years, while only seven had been ordained before the Diocese had been formed.

Much that is written of this period is extremely negative and there is no doubt that when the time came for a new bishop to be elected a new direction was needed. That circumstance falls outside the period of this exercise. However, reference needs to be made to some able clergy who made their mark in the Diocese.²⁶ The best-known was C.W. Chandler who came from a varied ministry in Australia to follow Bell at Cambridge. In fourteen years he rebuilt the parish,²⁷ a remarkable achievement as he was a priest with outspoken views which had the potential to alienate this conservative rural community. Chandler was leader of the Anglican Pacifist movement and a campaigner for closer relations with China. He was a prolific writer who contributed a weekly newspaper column for many years. When he left to become Dean, it was inevitable that he would be dubbed 'the Red Dean'. Another Australian priest who made his mark was E.L.B. Gribble, Vicar successively of Okato, Waihi and Matamata between 1936 and 1949. The statistics demonstrate the effectiveness of his parish ministry.²⁸

This restless if erratic activity was translated into the establishment of some new parochial districts. Within months of the foundation of the Diocese, two new districts were established – at Kawhia and Piopio. In 1932 the first steps were taken by which Huntly and Ngaruawahia

25 Ohura had 12 clergy in 28 years, Whangamomona the same number in 24 years, Piopio 10 in 30 years, Kawhia four in 12 years, and Uruti nine in 28 years.

26 In addition to those referred to here, a number of able clergy were to join the ranks of the clergy in the closing years of Cherrington's episcopate. J.D. Hogg (a future Archdeacon of Waikato and Vicar-General) was appointed Vicar of Te Awamutu in 1947, W.E.W. Hurst (a future Dean of Dunedin and, then, Wellington) became Vicar of Stratford in 1948, J.T. Holland (who became the new bishop) was appointed Vicar of New Plymouth and K. Liggett (a future Archdeacon) became Vicar of Cambridge in 1949.

27 In Cambridge, annual acts of communion were just over 5000 in the early years of Bell's ministry (1931 and 1932). No statistics were supplied in 1933 and 1934. The 1935 total is extremely low (1887) but increased substantially in 1936 (3500) and 1937 (4532) and reached totals as high as 5259 in 1945. In his early years as Dean, the Cathedral totals exceeded 9000.

28 At Waihi, the total acts of communion rose from 965 (in 1941) to 2750 (in 1942) and continued to increase to 4253 in 1946. After he left, the total reduced to 2937 (in 1947), which may suggest that the frequency of eucharistic services reduced. In Matamata, a similar pattern is evident. From a level of around 2500 (up to 1946) the total increased to 3684 in 1947, 4917 in 1948, and 4686 in 1949. When he left, the total fell to 4063 (in 1950) but substantially higher than before his arrival.

became separate units,²⁹ while suburban Claudelands provided Hamilton with its third parish and, as it turned out, a refuge for those with Low Church inclinations.³⁰ In 1944, a new district was formed at Manunui, a timber area near Taumarunui.

Diocese of Waiapu

There had been considerable expansion in the previous period but, like other dioceses, some retrenchment ensued. The fragility of many local ministries is demonstrated by the example of Matawai:

It was with great reluctance that we withdrew Mr Salt from Matawai. But bad times, then destruction of the timber mills at Matawai by fire, with the consequent reduction of population, made it impossible to retain the services of a married priest. The Rev. W.S.G. Cameron, Vicar of Te Karaka, has offered to take a monthly service at Otoko. This is all that can be done at present, but I hope to be able to secure the services of an unmarried priest for this District.³¹

The concern to provide ministry in outlying districts is a feature of the period. The Church Army provided officers for work in hydro construction and railway extension projects. One such officer was Captain Baden Ball, based at the Tuai Camp in the Waikaremoana district, where 'it is not an easy thing to bear daily witness in camp life. But Captain Ball's earnest ministrations, his cheery optimism, his manly, joyous sense of humour have won the regard and respect of all.'³² Ball was eventually commissioned to work in the camps on the Napier-Gisborne railway extension, but his place at Tuai was filled by Harry Squires, who was ordained later, and eventually earned a legendary place as Wellington City Missioner.

Like other dioceses, Waiapu shared the difficulties faced by others where parochial districts had been set up without proper provision being made and where 'the District found itself quite unable to maintain a separate existence'. Two such examples were Te Rehunga which had been separated from Dannevirke, and Clive (from Havelock North and Taradale). Another parochial district, Ormondville, was combined with Takapau in 1944. Of this trend, Bishop H.W. Williams spoke plainly:

I cannot avoid the conclusion that Standing Committee in several instances has been over ready to create independent Cures in Districts where the prospects of self support were extremely remote. The failure of such immature schemes reacts upon the Spiritual well-being of the Church.³³

This was a theme to which the Bishop returned in 1936. Citing the Galatea district more than 50 miles south of Whakatane, he noted that it had no obvious centre of population where a

29 A priest-in-charge was appointed to Ngaruawahia in 1932 although it remained as part of the Huntly parish until 1935, when the first Vicar was appointed. This was a familiar process.

30 For an excellent account of the extraordinary events in Claudelands in 1946-48, refer to Gordon Cooper, *Celts in Claudelands*, Hamilton: Parish of Claudelands, 2003.

31 Waiapu SP, 1928, p. 28.

32 Waiapu SP, 1928, p. 32.

33 Waiapu SP, 1931, p. 28.

clergyman might live. One solution was the appointment of a young, active priest prepared to spend much of his time on the road. Such a man could be give responsibility for a district well beyond the bounds of the Whakatane parish, with the Diocese taking responsibility for financial support until a parochial structure could be put in place. Unfortunately, this was not possible at the time. A similar but less permanent problem had been created by the resumption of work on the East Coast Railway, where over 1000 men were engaged, more than half of them in the Patutahi parochial district where the Vicar was already fully occupied. Once again, this was seen as a diocesan responsibility.³⁴

Waiapu also suffered a major disaster – the 1931 Napier Earthquake. At Synod, called five months later than usual, the Bishop summed up the Diocese’s predicament:

The Church, with the whole community in Napier and the surrounding districts, has suffered severe losses. Our Cathedral, the visible centre of Church life in the Diocese, has been destroyed. Two other Churches were completely wrecked, the Vicarage in Napier burned, several Churches and Church buildings were seriously damaged. Many lives were lost, and hardly anyone has escaped heavy pecuniary loss. All this has come upon us in a time of universal financial depression, when, in addition, the greater part of the Diocese was suffering the effects of a prolonged drought. ...

[But] At the time of the disaster, with the ruins around us, again and again I was met with the response that there was so much to thank God for, that it might have been incalculably worse. This feeling, coupled with a cheerful hopefulness for the future, was the dominant one, and argues (*sic*) well for the restoration of Napier.³⁵

An initial estimate of damage indicated that the loss of church property amounted to approximately £100,000, in addition to ‘a heavy fall in revenue due to the private losses of Church people’. The Standing Committee had found that about £18,000 would be necessary to enable the Diocese and parishes to function effectively.

Diocese of Wellington

Wellington, which had seen unprecedented expansion with the establishment of about 40 parishes in the twenty years between 1895 and 1914, experienced limited parochial growth until 1924 and, between then and 1945, only one new parochial district, Lyall Bay (1941) was formed. Bulls and Rongotea merged in 1932 while the close-down of the flax industry brought hardship to many in the Manawatu and necessitated the merger of Shannon and Foxton. In 1927, some rationalisation took place in the central North Island (including the transfer of some territory to Waikato) which made it possible for one priest to serve the previously separated districts of Raetihi and Ohakune.

34 Waiapu SP, 1936, pp. 24-25.

35 Waiapu, SP, 1931, pp. 22-23.

Diocese of Nelson

Some rationalisation took place, including the merger of the Granity and Karamea districts in Buller, Richmond and Stoke near Nelson, and Havelock and The Sounds in Marlborough. The Suburban North district was unable to sustain clerical ministry after 1940. A succession of Australian bishops had entrenched the Evangelical character of the Diocese by appointing a number of clergy who had been trained at Sydney's Moore College. In 1937, at least seven of 26 licensed clergy had been trained at Moore; by 1945 there were at least ten. Only four had received training at New Zealand theological colleges, while several others appear to have had no formal theological training. Some worked in parishes as lay readers while others went from ordination to become 'Deacon in charge' of a parochial district, without first having the benefit of a curacy.

Diocese of Christchurch

Christchurch faced the fact that it had too many parishes in rural areas, especially those close to Christchurch, and a considerable amount of reorganisation took place in this period. This situation was not so much the result of decline in the Church but an acknowledgment that the rural populations in the northern part of the Diocese had been static for at least half a century. For example, between 1891 and 1945, North Canterbury's population fell from 15,550 to 15,269 while that of Banks Peninsula fell from 8429 to 6483. There were simply too many parishes. Thus, on Banks Peninsula, Governors Bay was combined with West Lyttelton in 1928, and both were absorbed into Lyttelton in 1938. During the war years, Akaroa and Banks Peninsula were ministered together. Ellesmere (Southbridge) and Leeston joined forces in 1942, the same year that Courtenay was divided between its neighbours. Cust linked with Oxford at the same time. In North Canterbury, the small Ashley parish was merged in 1928 with Tuahiwi which, in turn, was absorbed into Rangiora in 1931, prior to being resurrected as Woodend in 1941. In Mid-Canterbury, Tinwald was attached to Ashburton (1931-35) and then to Hinds (1944-46), while Mt Somers was linked with Methven (1931-33) and with Hinds (1942-44). However, there was some expansion in South Canterbury where part of the Timaru parish was carved off to form a new Highfield parish in 1937. In the same year, another portion of Timaru was joined to Otipua to form a new Kensington-Otipua parish. In the city area, the changes were modest, with Woolston and Heathcote being united in 1928, while in 1937 Burwood was linked with Avonside.

One of West-Watson's early initiatives was to establish the office of rural dean. In his first Synod address,³⁶ he identified the need for closer collaboration among clergy, more effective communication with the centre, and enhanced pastoral care of the clergy. He felt that the

³⁶ Christchurch SP, 1926, p. 13.

archdeaconries, which covered very large areas, were not geared to achieve these objectives and so he introduced the rural deaneries, smaller groups of clergy within the archdeaconries, which 'would crystallise those gatherings of natural groups which are already in being'. These groups, with an average of ten clergy, would 'meet together under a [p]residing [c]lergyman perhaps four times a year for devotion and discussion of such business as might arise locally or be sent down to them from the centre of the Diocese'.³⁷ Once a year a conference of clergy and lay representatives in each deanery would meet to discuss the business of the forthcoming Synod. The Bishop also planned to gather the archdeacons and rural deans together at rural intervals. The Bishop's English experience had persuaded him to conclude that:

... the rural deans are the backbone of our system, and all the more so that they are not officials in the hard and fast sense, but rather brothers-in-arms who accept a special responsibility, well described as 'honourable, onerous, and honorary.'³⁸

Theological differences were more apparent in Christchurch than elsewhere. The influence of St Michael's grew with the appointment of C.E.B. Muschamp as Vicar in 1937. At the other end of the spectrum, the ministry of W.A. Orange³⁹ at Sumner (1930-46) was to have a profound effect on the lives of the young men, 'the Orange Pips', who came under his influence and on the character of the Diocese.

Diocese of Dunedin

The Diocese entered this period in an expansive mood. Bishop Richards expressed the hope that there should be 'additions to our ranks in order to cope with the work which is crying out for more clergy throughout the diocese, our greatest needs at present being an assistant to the Vicar of Balclutha in ministering throughout the Catlins district, and a resident priest in Stewart Island, and one at Pembroke'.⁴⁰ He returned to this theme in 1927. Several new churches had been opened and vicarages were being built at Orepuki and Otautau. In a single year, three new churches had been opened – at Wairio, Ohai and Tuatapere – all in the parochial district of Otautau.⁴¹ In 1930, Richards was still bewailing the shortage of clergy and, so Tapanui and Roxburgh were combined and Otautau linked with Riverton, although a new parochial district was established, in the midst of the depression, at Fortrose.

37 Nine rural deaneries were constituted: Central Christchurch, North Christchurch, East Christchurch, Banks Peninsula, South Canterbury, Mid-Canterbury, Malvern, North Canterbury, and Westland. At this stage there were only three archdeaconries: Christchurch, Akaroa, and Timaru and Westland, although in 1928 some reorganisation took place. The Archdeaconry of Timaru and Westland was reduced in size and renamed 'Timaru' while Westland was linked with North Canterbury to form a new archdeaconry of 'Rangiora and Westland'.

38 Christchurch SP, 1926, p. 13.

39 Jeremy J. Clark, 'William Alfred Orange' (O7) in *DNZB*, vol. 4.

40 Dunedin SP, 1925, pp.11-12.

41 Dunedin SP, 1928, p.12.

Anglicanism in Dunedin experienced major problems in this period, as demographic factors worked against it. The total population of Otago and Southland fell by 10,000 between 1936 and 1945, thus cancelling the increase recorded in 1926-36.⁴² Not surprisingly, the Anglican population fell by 13 per cent (mostly between 1936-45), although the rate of decline (from 21.9 to 19.6 per cent during 1936-45) was actually the lowest of any diocese. The rate of decline was higher in rural areas like Central Otago,⁴³ possibly because many people who had been attracted there during the depression (because of the dredging boom and the potential for individual gold prospecting) left when better times returned.

The new bishop, W.A.R. Fitchett, Archdeacon of Dunedin, was a very experienced priest with a reputation as a sound administrator, whose skills would soon be put to good use. Elected at the age of 62, he had accepted the office only 'after much hesitation and with great reluctance' but with 'the determination to spend myself in an effort to consolidate and strengthen the work already begun by my predecessors'. To spare the Diocese the embarrassment of finding an episcopal stipend from the income of the inadequate Bishopric Endowment, he remained as Vicar of St John's, Roslyn (where he had been since 1911) and continued to live in the vicarage, and was assisted by a senior assistant curate. Clearly aware that some poor decisions had been made, he explained that:

I realize quite fully the need of Church extension, and the need of more Clergy, particularly in the country districts, in many of which one Parish Priest has the responsibility of work that might well occupy the time and attention of two or three Priests; but though it was necessary for my predecessors to establish outlying posts – and I appreciate with admiration their self-sacrificing devotion in doing so – I believe the time has arrived when it is sound policy to consolidate the positions held, before attempting to establish new positions.⁴⁴

Considerable parochial reorganisation followed. Several parochial districts were amalgamated - Queenstown and Arrowtown had already re-united in 1929, and were followed by Waikouaiti and Palmerston (1934), Bluff and Stewart Island (1935), Wyndham and Fortrose (1935), and Winton and Otautau (1937). Two of the College Districts were attached to parishes – Leith Valley to North East Valley, and Warrington to Port Chalmers, while Ravensbourne was moved from Port Chalmers and became a College District. A major reorganisation in eastern Southland and western Otago in 1936 led to the merger of Tuapeka and Roxburgh, and to the combination of a number of areas⁴⁵ as the Gore Curacy District. Fitchett hoped that Gore, with its associated Curacy District, would become a strong base

42 1926: 213,982; 1936: 222,720; 1945: 213,262. There was considerable concern in Otago when it was learned that the population had fallen by 10,000 between 1936 and 1945. An urban increase of 3500 was offset by a rural decline of 13,500, by far the largest in the South Island. See A.H. McLintock, *The History of Otago*, Dunedin: Otago Centennial Historical Publications, 1949, p. 751.

43 Central Otago total population: 1926: 16,815; 1936: 20,012; 1945: 16,137. Anglican population: 1926: 3926; 1936: 4769; 1945: 3397.

44 Dunedin SP, 1935, p. 14.

45 The districts Clinton, Tapanui, Waikaka, Riversdale and Waikaia had been detached from the neighbouring parishes of Gore, Balclutha, Waimea Plains, and Roxburgh-Tapanui.

with a team of three clergy.⁴⁶ He had similar hopes for Oamaru and the neighbouring Waitaki district.⁴⁷ The Warden of Selwyn College, Archdeacon Whitehead, was instituted as Vicar of All Saints' when it became vacant in 1935, and it was arranged that he should remain as Warden, and have the assistance of a Sub-Warden who would also be a senior assistant priest in the parish, along with a junior assistant curate. Between 1925 and 1945 the number of parochial units was reduced from 37 to 30 and the number of parish clergy from 40 to 33.

Fitchett was, however, aware that the future of the Church depended on the supply of young clergy and saw the solution to the problem in the establishment of additional assistant curacies:

I believe the establishment of Assistant Curacies, where Deacons can be trained, to be of the utmost importance. We have a College in which young men can receive their scholastic training, but we lack Assistant Curacies, in which they can get practical training in pastoral work under the guidance of an experienced Parish Priest. Owing to this lack of Assistant Curacies, the last two men who passed through Selwyn College had to seek appointment in other Dioceses, and consequently are lost to this Diocese. Moreover, more than twenty young men have applied to me to be accepted as candidates for Holy Orders, and I have had to warn them that if they complete their scholastic course successfully, I cannot guarantee to ordain them, because we lack Assistant Curacies for Deacons. If the supply of Clergy is to be maintained, Assistant Curacies are essential, and it will be my policy to establish them as suitable opportunities occur.⁴⁸

A number of clergy ordained in the early years of Fitchett's episcopate provided the nucleus of the Diocese's leadership and parochial ministry for about thirty years after the War.⁴⁹ They had been strongly influenced by men like Fitchett, Whitehead and Cruickshank and together they developed the distinctive moderate Catholic ethos of the Diocese.

Church buildings

The boom conditions led to major building activity in 1926-30 while, in the years of depression and war, building activity declined considerably. It may seem surprising that building activity was higher in the depression than during the war but this can be attributed to the impact of war-time building controls, which meant that availability of funds was not in itself a guarantee that building could proceed. The building industry was one of the major casualties of the depression but, where funds were available it may have been expedient to build then. In Whitford, for example, a young builder, Baden Wade, built St Thomas' church on a materials plus wages basis. It kept him in work, and the district got its church.

46 Dunedin SP, 1937, p. 14.

47 Dunedin SP, 1936, p. 13.

48 Dunedin SP, 1936, pp. 13-14.

49 Clergy like A.H. Blackburn, D.J.B. Dorman, W.L.S. Harbour, H. Hook, F.H. Waldron, and S.E. Wood were to spend their entire ministry in the diocese.

Fig 5.6
Churches built or extended: 1926-45

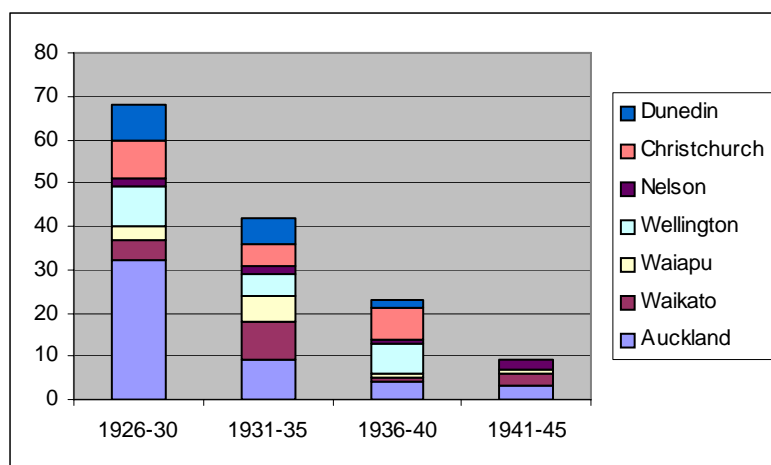


Table 5.20
Churches built or extended: 1926-45

	1926-30	1931-35	1936-40	1941-45	Total
Auckland	32	9	4	3	48
Waikato	5	9	1	3	18
Waiapu	3	6	1	1	11
Wellington	9	5	7	0	21
Nelson	2	2	1	2	7
Christchurch	9	5	7	0	21
Dunedin	8	6	2	0	16
Total	68	42	23	9	132

Many significant church buildings were erected in the earlier years of this period. Nelson's new Cathedral was dedicated in 1932, replacing the earlier cathedral church.⁵⁰ The well-known Christchurch parish churches of St Barnabas, Fendalton and St Mary's, Merivale, were both dedicated in 1926. Two similar churches in the Wellington suburbs of Kilbirnie and Ngaio, both designed by Clere and both dedicated to All Saints, were built in 1928 and 1929. Most of Auckland's new churches were simple structures, but some stand out, notably the new Holy Trinity, Otahuhu (1928). Some of New Zealand's most picturesque churches date from this period – St James, Franz Josef (1931), St Peter's, Queenstown (1932), and the Good Shepherd, Tekapo (1935). Other character churches, like St Paul's, Tai Tapu (1932) and St Andrew's, Maheno (1939), funded by private benefactors, were also completed. Greater use was made of stone and brick during this period as the country distanced itself further from the simple wood and corrugated iron buildings of the past.

The difficult times between 1926 and 1945 had taken their toll. Auckland and Wellington were seriously 'under-churched'. Auckland had 26 per cent of the country's Anglicans but only 21 per cent of the churches, and Wellington had 23.5 per cent of the Anglican population

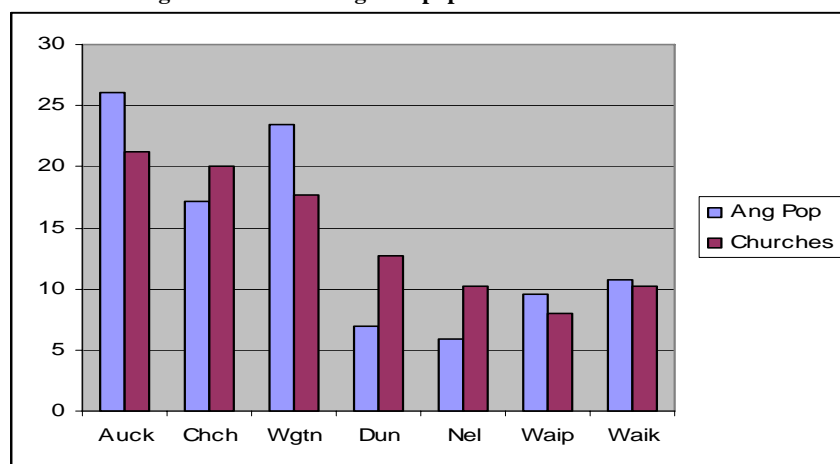
⁵⁰ Like the Napier Cathedral destroyed in the 1931 earthquake, it had been designed by Benjamin Mountfort, the noted Christchurch architect.

but only 17.7 per cent of the churches. Together, these large dioceses included 50 per cent of New Zealand's Anglicans but had only 39 per cent of church buildings. This was one of the issues these dioceses would face after the war as they embarked on major building programmes. Christchurch was well placed while Waikato and Waiapu were in closer balance. At the other end of the scale, Dunedin and Nelson were either 'over-churched' or seriously short of people. Dunedin, for example, had only seven per cent of the Anglican population but 13 per cent of the church buildings. Anglicans were "thin on the ground" in some parts of Otago and Southland and the Diocese had re-structured itself and begun to make do with fewer clergy.

Table 5.21
Percentage of New Zealand Anglican population resident in each diocese in relation to percentage of New Zealand church buildings in each diocese: 1945

Diocese	% of NZ Anglican population in each diocese	% of NZ church buildings in each diocese
Auckland	26.1	21.2
Christchurch	17.1	20.0
Wellington	23.5	17.7
Dunedin	7.0	12.5
Nelson	5.9	10.2
Waiapu	9.6	8.0
Waikato	10.8	10.2
Total	100.0	100.0

Fig. 5.7
Church buildings in relation to Anglican population: 1945



Finance

The difficult economic conditions of the period mean that it is important to consider the financial health of the Church in this period. Every diocese experienced economic pain. Averill's remarks in 1932 are typical:

The whole work of the Church has been carried on during the year with extreme difficulty. Every Trust Board has had to face unexpected problems, and is facing them still. The revenue of every Board has, of course, fallen off considerably. The contributions to the Central Fund

have decreased, and consequently grants have had to be reduced and fresh applications refused.

...

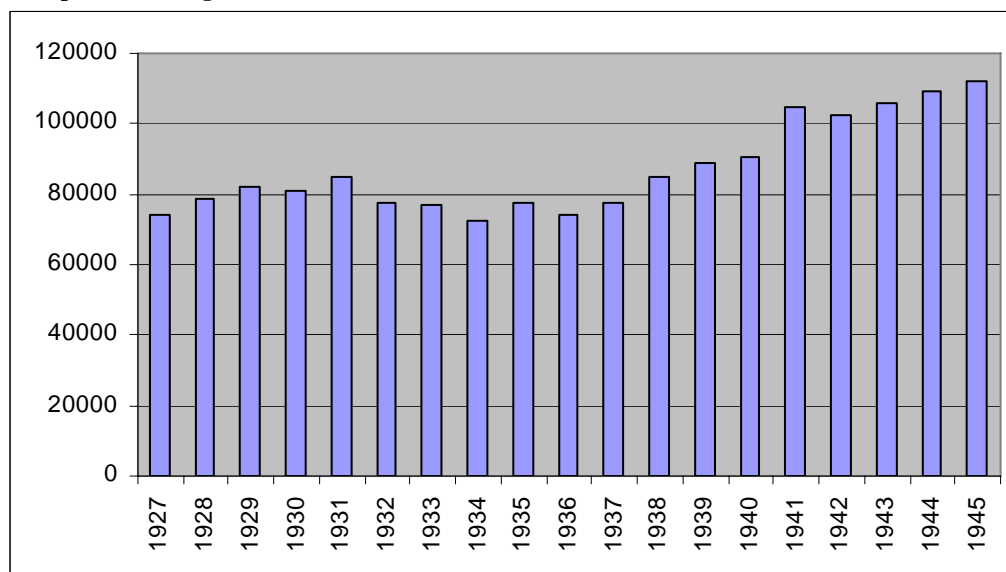
It is much to the credit of the clergy that there have been practically no complaints about their own sufferings consequent upon reduced stipends, and stipends sometimes months in arrear.

...

I fully realize that many of the laity are as hard hit by the slump as the clergy, but is it really necessary that the small stipends paid to the clergy should sometimes be months in arrear? I only ask for fair and just consideration for the clergy, who suffer in silence rather than make their own needs known.⁵¹

Nationally, the first signs of deterioration became apparent in 1931-32. Recovery did not begin until 1936-37 but continued so that, by the end of the period, offerings were £110,000, compared with the level of £80,000 in the early years. The effect of the depression had been to reduce national offerings to as low as £70,000. The impact of the Depression was not felt evenly. Recovery in the larger dioceses began around 1937 and by the end of the period, offerings were about 50 per cent higher than at the beginning. In contrast, the smaller dioceses experienced greater hardship and recovery took longer.

Fig 5.8
Total parish offerings: 1927-45



51 Auckland SP, 1932, p. 21.

Fig 5.9
Parish offerings in each diocese: 1927-45

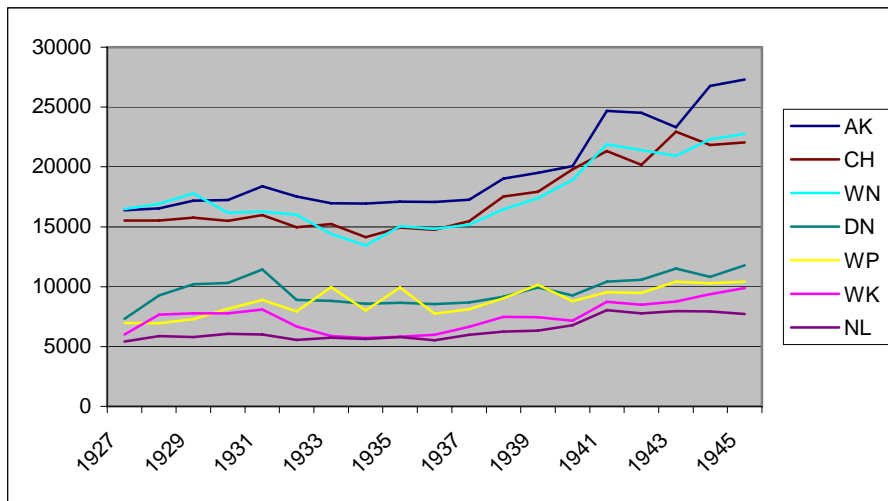


Fig 5.10
Total general parish receipts: 1927-45

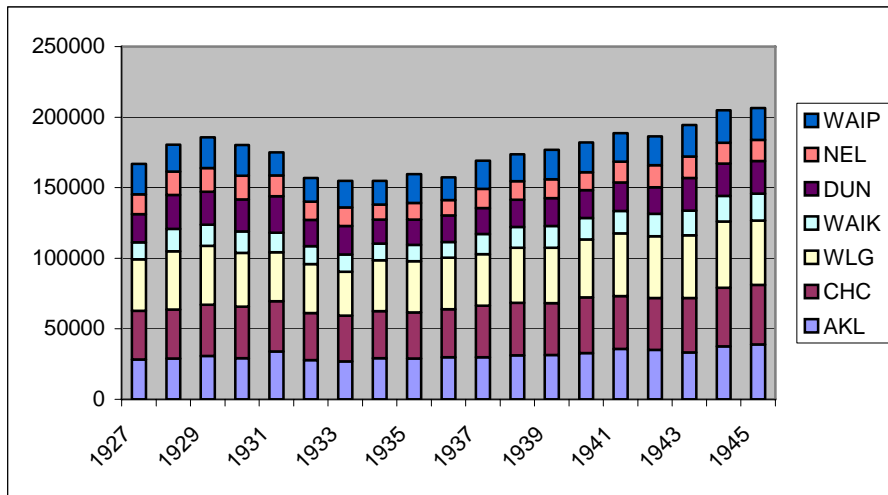


Fig 5.11
Parish total general receipts in each diocese: 1927-45

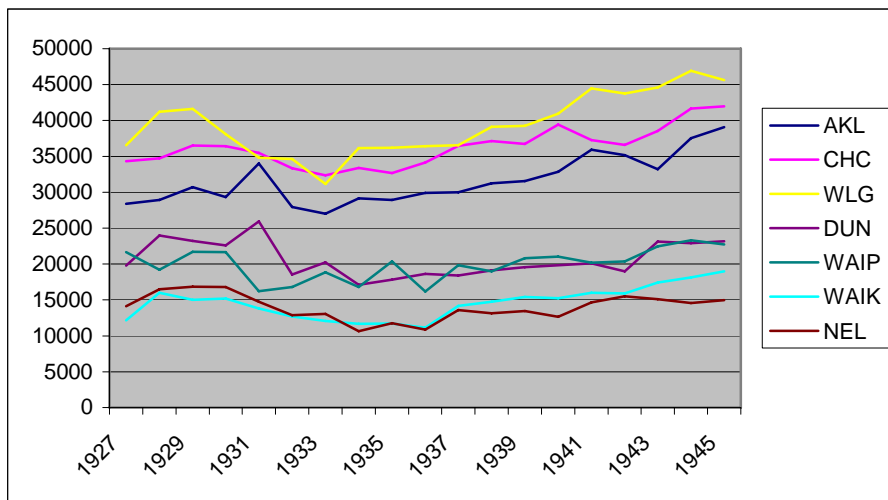


Fig 5.12
Parish general receipts: Diocese of Auckland 1927-45

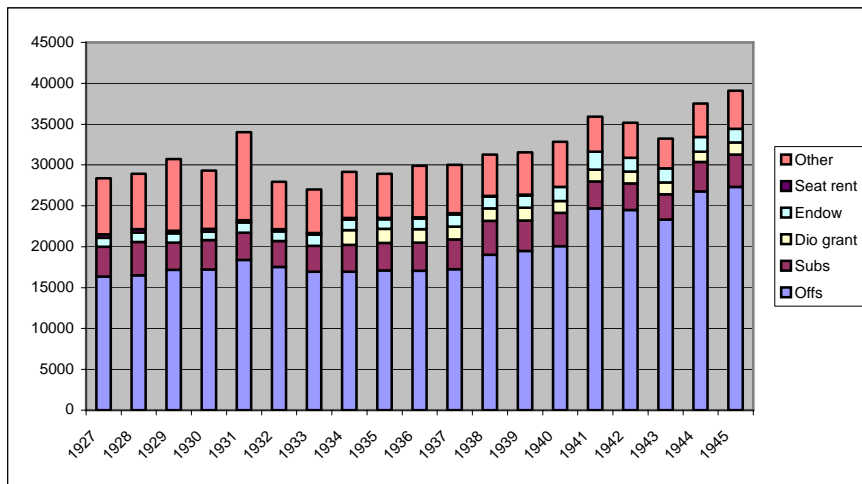


Fig 5.13
Parish general receipts: Diocese of Wellington 1927-45

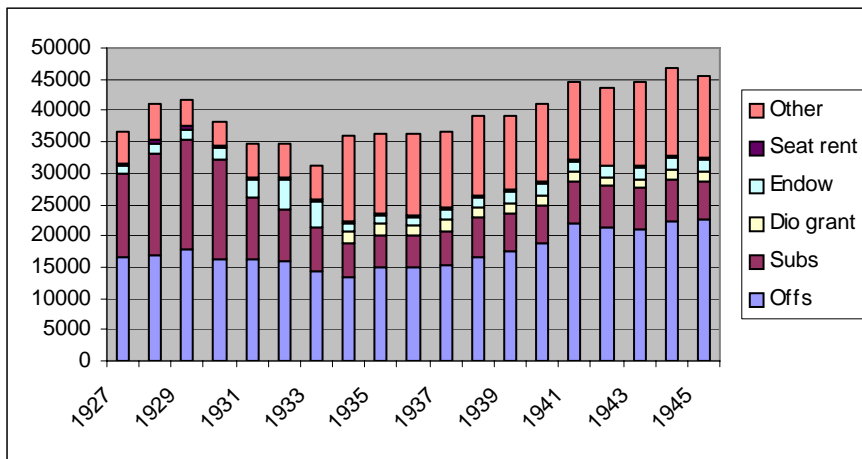


Fig 5.14
Parish general receipts: Diocese of Christchurch 1927-45

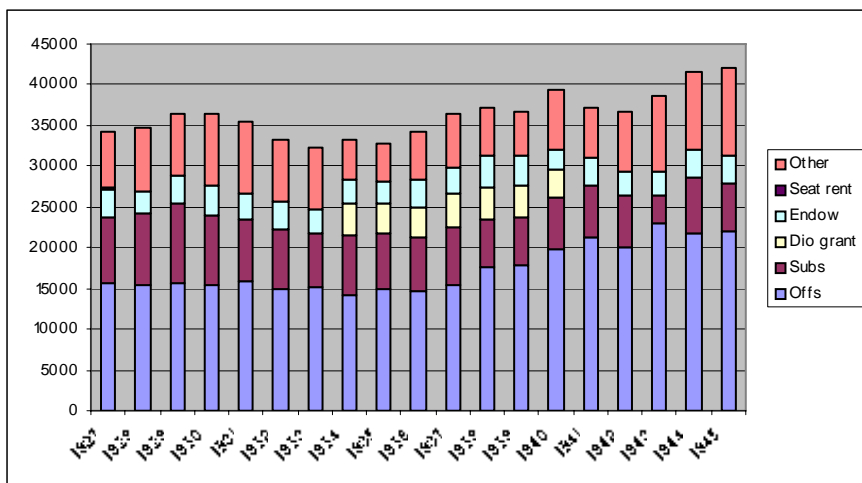


Fig 5.15
Parish general receipts: Diocese of Dunedin 1927-45

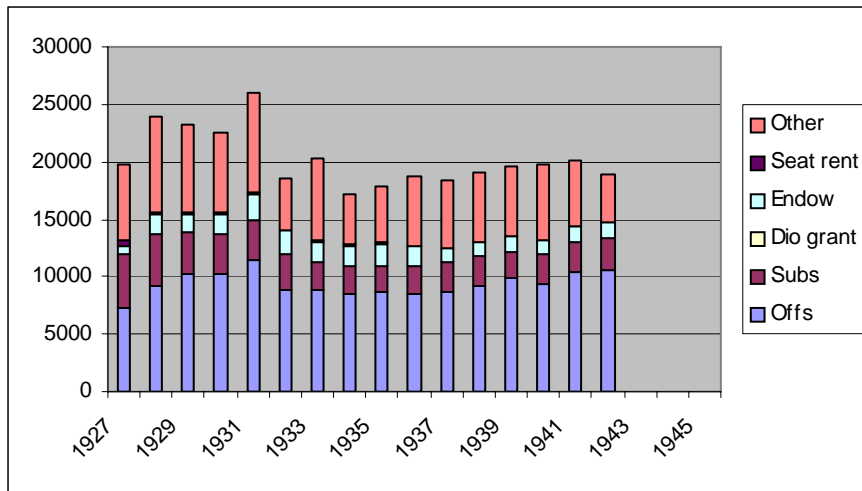


Fig 5.16
Parish general receipts: Diocese of Waiapu 1927-45

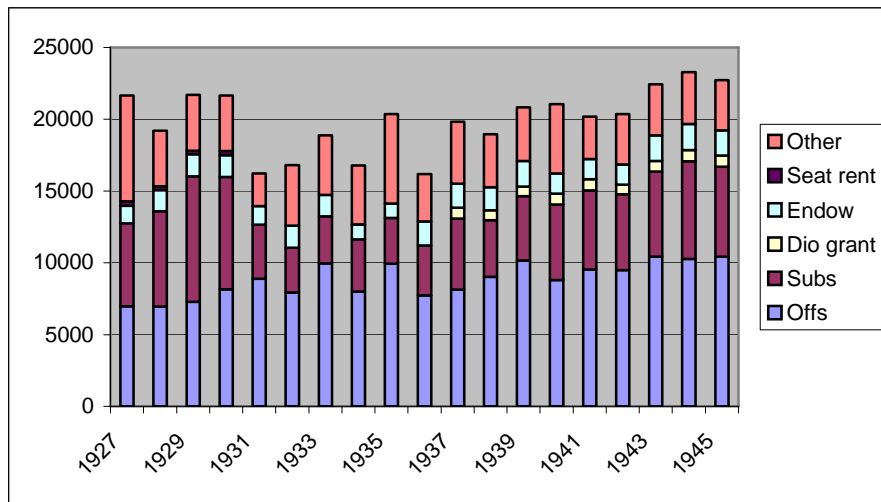


Fig 5.17
Parish general receipts: Diocese of Waikato 1927-45

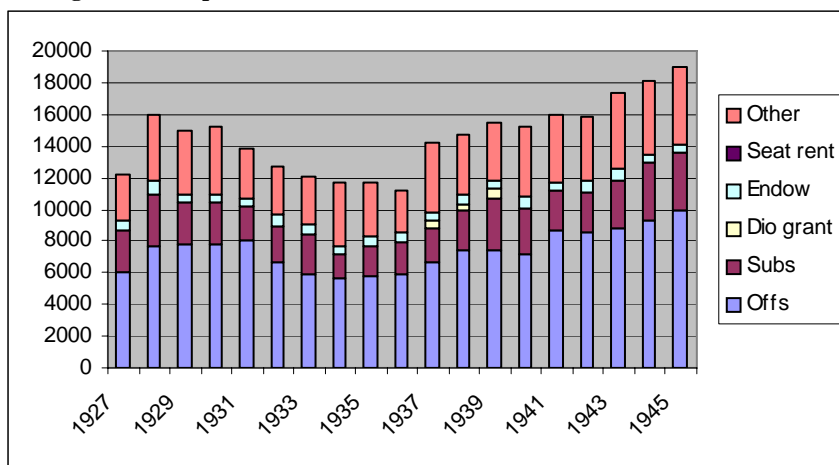
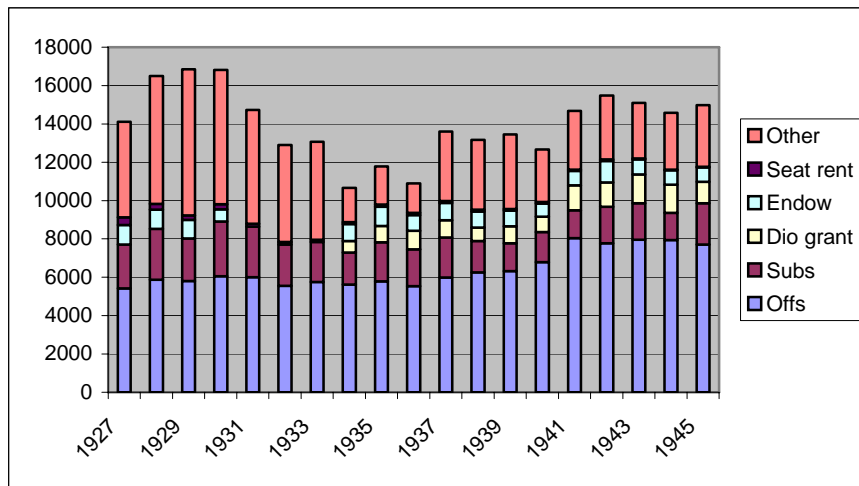
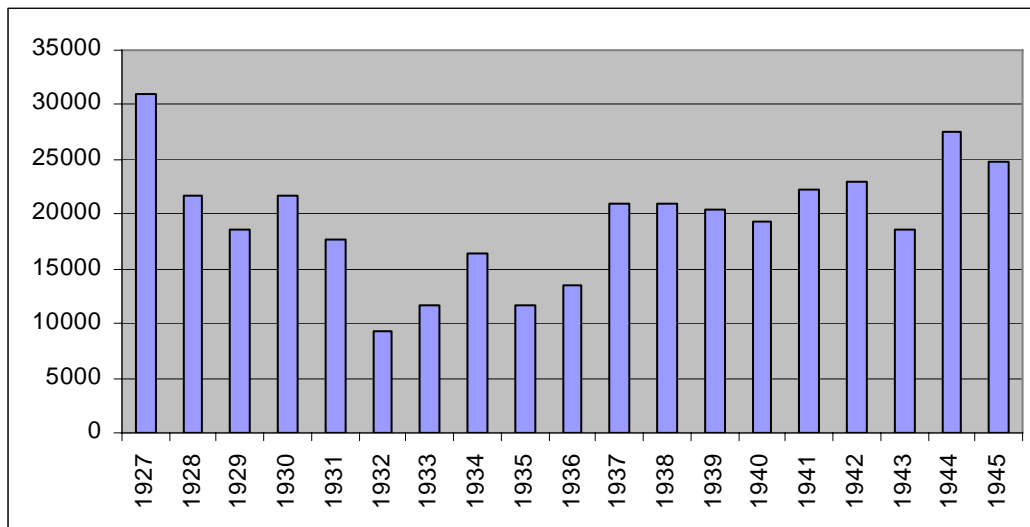


Fig 5.18
Parish general receipts: Diocese of Nelson 1927-45



Raising funds for capital purposes such as buildings could be regarded as ‘discretionary spending’ and it is clear that the amount of money available for such purposes declined steeply after 1927 and did not recover until 1937.

Fig 5.19
Receipts for capital purposes: 1927-45



Examination of individual parishes in Auckland demonstrates a widening gap between those in wealthier suburbs and those in the mostly poorer inner city areas, some of which were experiencing population decline. In the wealthier parishes, incomes fell in only two years (1933 and 1934) and by 1935 income levels had been restored. In the poorer parishes, the decline first registered in 1932 and recovery took longer. Incomes had not returned to their earlier level even by 1940. By that stage, the gap between the two groups had doubled

Fig 5.20
Parish general offerings in selected wealthier Auckland parishes: 1928-40

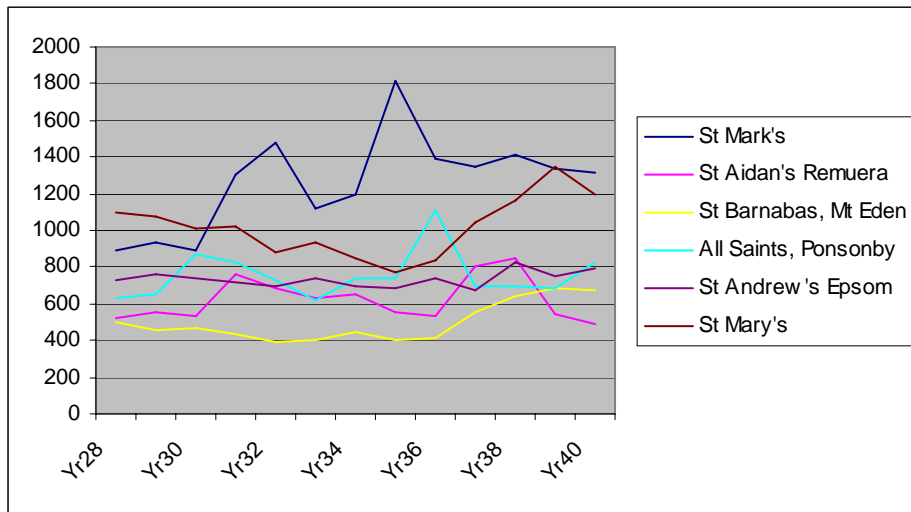


Fig. 5.21
General offerings in a group of wealthier Auckland parishes: 1928-40

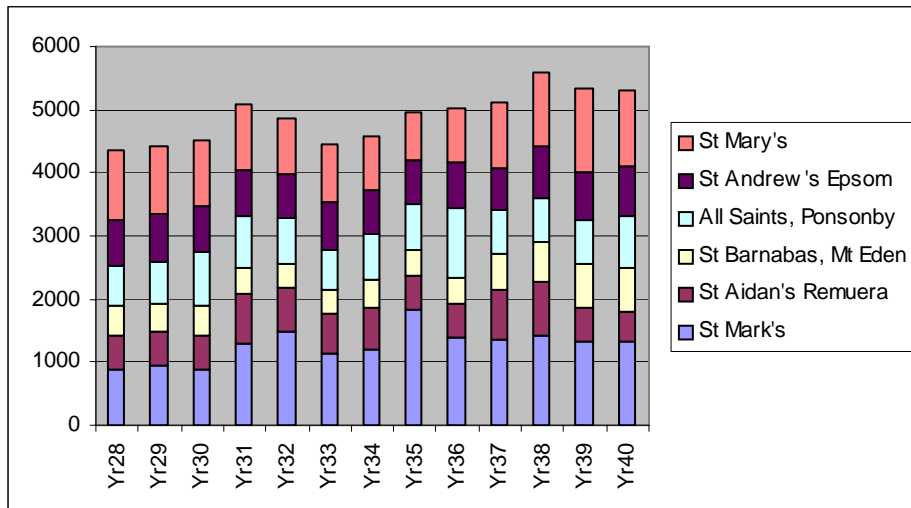


Fig. 5.22
Parish general offerings in selected inner city Auckland parishes: 1928-40

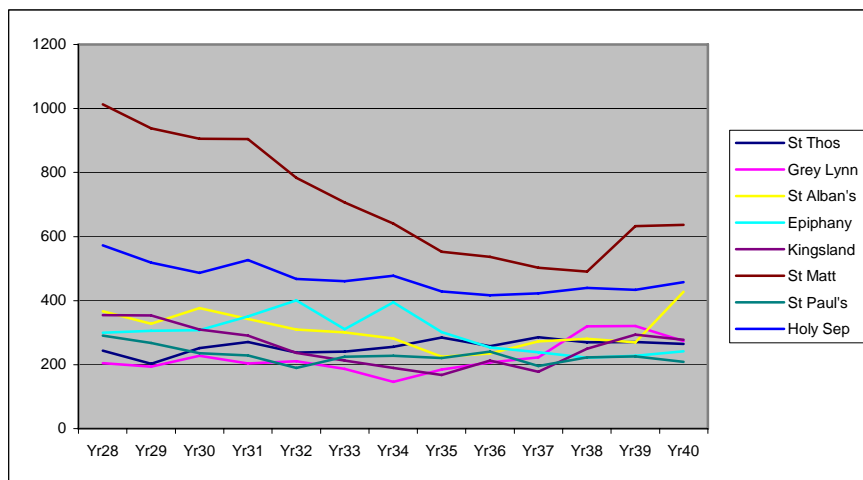


Fig 5.23
General offerings in a group of inner city Auckland parishes: 1928-40

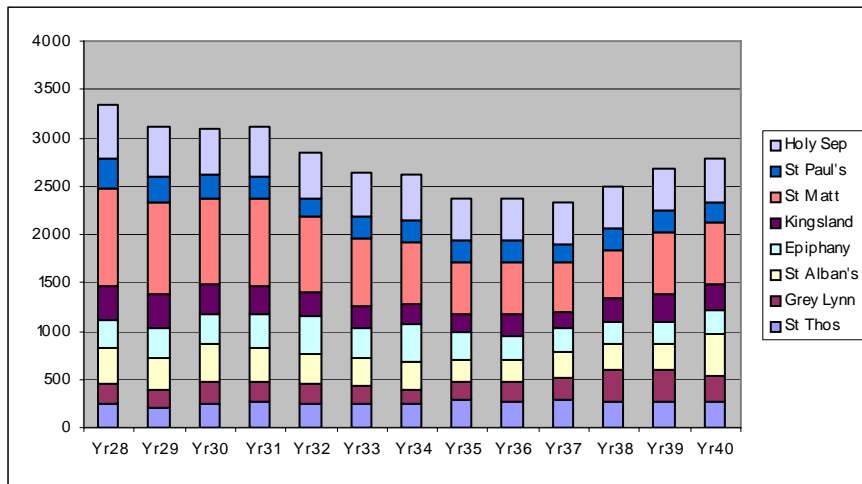
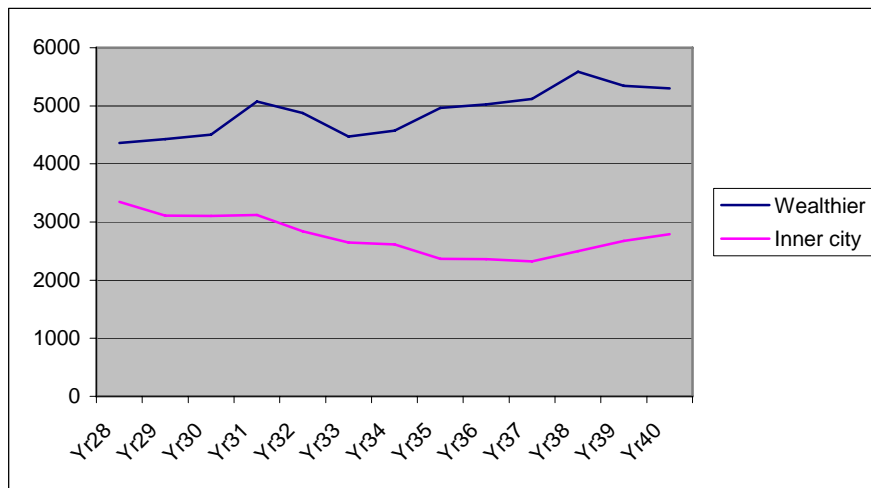


Fig. 5.24
Comparison of general offerings in wealthier and inner city Auckland parishes: 1928-40



Social services

An increasing awareness of the social needs of poorer city residents and the need to develop structures beyond the parishes led to the establishment of a number of city missions or similar agencies in the four main centres. The first such agency was established in 1904 at St Peter's Church in Wellington, when the Vicar, G.P. Davys, added to his staff a young man named W.H. Walton to begin the 'St Peter's Mission' to serve the needs of the poor Te Aro district. However, the person most closely associated with the mission was Thomas Fielden Taylor who took charge in 1917 and continued his work until his death in 1937. In 1929 the mission was re-established as a diocesan institution and became known as the Wellington City Mission. In Dunedin, a Mission House was opened near the Cathedral in 1908 by Bryan King and '... by the courage and resourcefulness of its leader [it] came to occupy a unique place in

the heart of that ragged district, a place which no other institution could ever occupy.⁵² Its work continued until 1944. In Christchurch, Percy Revell was appointed as city missionary and evangelist in 1919, and joined the Cathedral staff as a minor canon. He continued until 1947 and during the Depression began St Martin's House of Help to offer help to the unemployed. Although it was the last to be founded the high profile of Jasper Calder soon put the Auckland City Mission in the public eye. He was appointed as the first City Missioner in 1920, a responsibility he combined with his duties as Vicar of the Church of the Epiphany, off Karangahape Road, until his retirement in 1945. His work in the Depression years became legendary.

The Anglican Church in context

Consideration of the religious profile of the nation is constrained by the abolition of the census of religious buildings and church attendance. No such census took place after 1926, although the usual religious affiliation question remained in the main census questionnaire. Once again, the four major denominations dominated the national religious profile as, in 1926, 88 per cent of the population identified with the four major denominations, the Anglican percentage being 41.2 per cent. The 1936 profile was largely unchanged, with these four denominations accounting for 86 per cent of the total, with the Anglican percentage reducing slightly to 40.3 per cent.

However, in 1945, there was a significant change. Allegiance to the major denominations had fallen to 82 per cent and, in the case of the Anglican Church, to 37.5 per cent. There had been very little movement in the 'other' religious bodies – 8.40 per cent in 1906 and 8.45 per cent in 1945. A higher percentage of respondents – 9.07 per cent compared with 6.06 per cent in 1936 - had opted for 'Object to state' and, although these percentages are small, the statistics indicate that those in this category had steadily increased – from around 3-4 per cent in 1906-16 to around 5-6 per cent in 1926-36, to 9 per cent in 1945. The four main denominations had shed six per cent between 1906 and 1945 while the various 'negative' categories had increased to the same extent, with the greatest shift having taken place since 1936. By the Second World War, people were not so ready to indicate allegiance to a denomination with which they had no meaningful relationship.

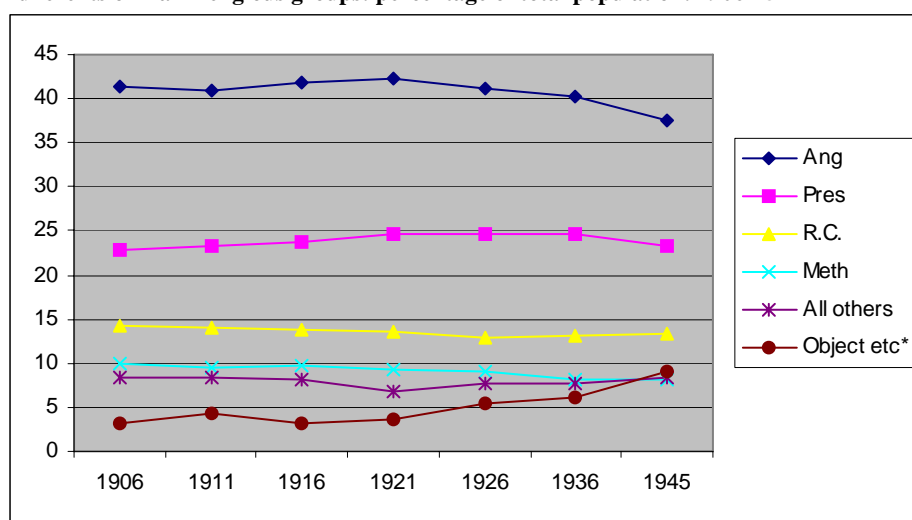
52 G.E. Moreton, in Melville Harcourt, *Parson in Prison, A Biography of the Rev. George Edgar Moreton*, Auckland: Oswald-Sealey, 1944, pp. 43-44, cited by Evans, *Southern See: The Anglican Diocese of Dunedin New Zealand*, Dunedin: John McIndoe for Standing Committee of the Diocese of Dunedin, 1968, p. 168.

Table 5.22
Religious affiliation: 1906-45

	1906	1911	1916	1921	1926	1936	1945
Anglican	41.29	40.82	41.75	42.22	41.21	40.28	37.53
Presbyterian	22.91	23.27	23.71	24.57	24.60	24.66	23.38
R.C.	14.29	13.94	13.79	13.47	12.89	13.09	13.45
Methodist	10.02	9.40	9.64	9.22	9.02	8.11	8.12
Sub-total	88.51	87.43	88.89	89.48	87.72	86.14	82.48
All others	8.40	8.33	8.04	6.89	7.75	7.80	8.45
Object etc*	3.09	4.24	3.07	3.63	5.53	6.06	9.07
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

*total of 'Object to state', 'No religion' and 'Not specified'

Fig. 5.25
Adherents of main religious groups: percentage of total population: 1906-45



Thus between 1936 and 1945, the Anglican Church had lost 7 per cent of its nominal adherents. However, although its percentage of the total population had fallen (after several decades when it had stabilised at around 41 per cent), its share of the four main denominations' total remained at much the same level. Between 1906 and 1936, the Anglican share had remained within a narrow band (46.65 to 47.18) and thus the fall to 45.50 in 1945 was not a massive one. However, in the same period, Presbyterian strength had been maintained at 28 per cent while the Roman Catholics, after a period of continuing decline between 1906 to 1926, now made up 16 per cent of the 'four main denominations'. Furthermore, the Methodist percentage, which had gradually eroded, now showed a small increase.

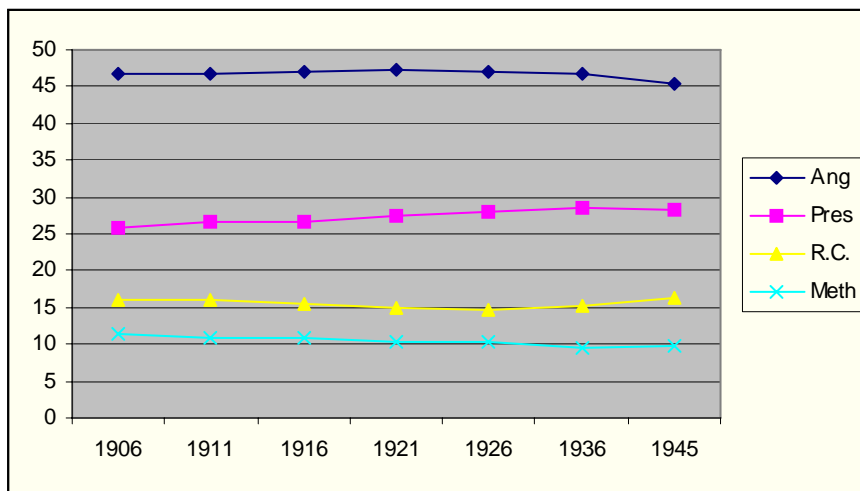
Table 5.23
Religious affiliation: comparative size of the four main denominations: 1906-45

	1906	1911	1916	1921	1926	1936	1945
Anglican	41.29	40.82	41.75	42.22	41.21	40.28	37.53
Presbyterian	22.91	23.27	23.71	24.57	24.60	24.66	23.38
R.C.	14.29	13.94	13.79	13.47	12.89	13.09	13.45
Methodist	10.02	9.40	9.64	9.22	9.02	8.11	8.12
Total	88.51	87.43	88.89	89.48	87.72	86.14	82.48

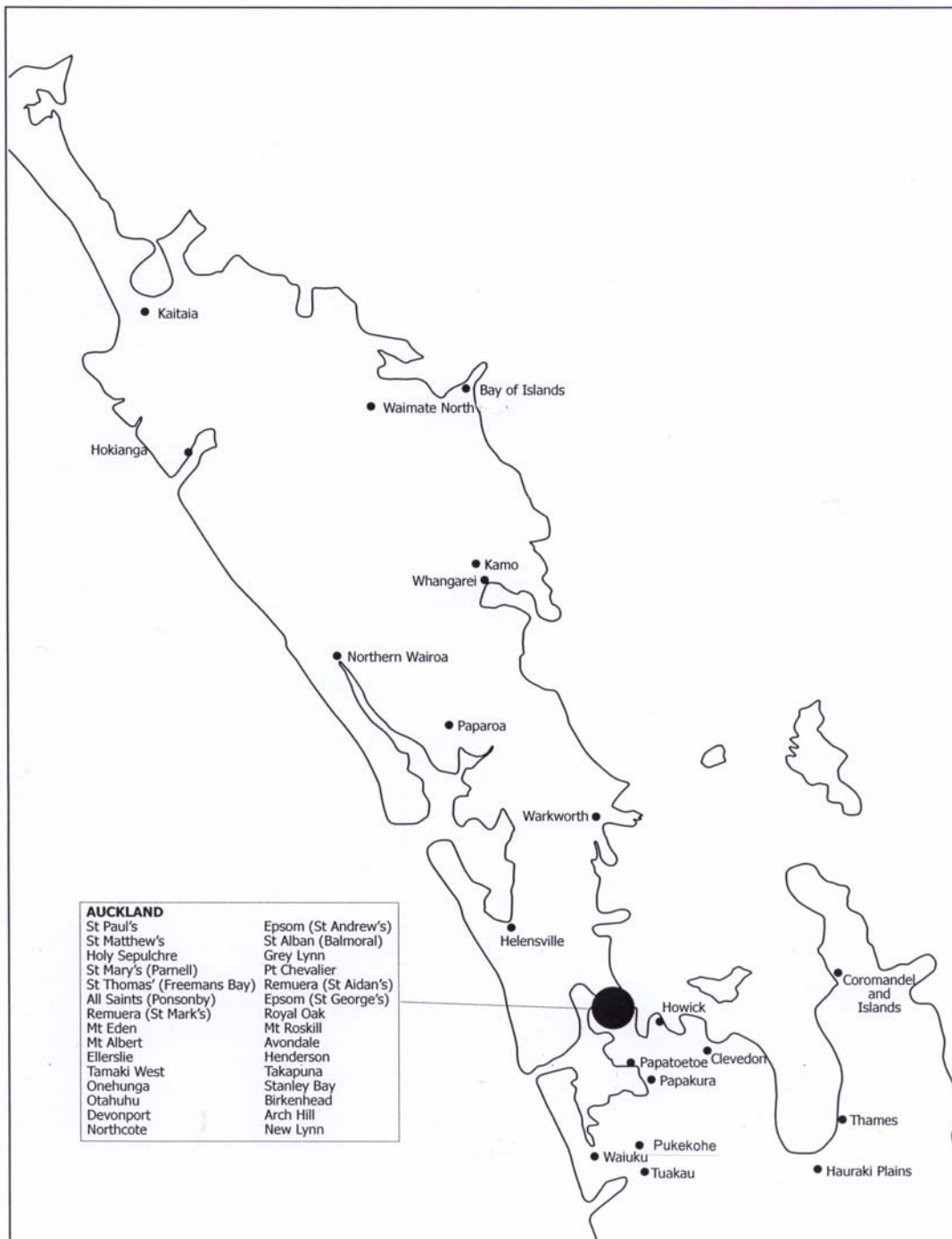
Percentage of each to four main denominations total

Anglican	46.65	46.69	46.97	47.18	46.98	46.76	45.50
Presbyterian	25.88	26.62	26.67	27.46	28.04	28.63	28.35
R.C.	16.15	15.94	15.51	15.05	14.69	15.20	16.31
Methodist	11.32	10.75	10.84	10.30	10.28	9.41	9.84
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

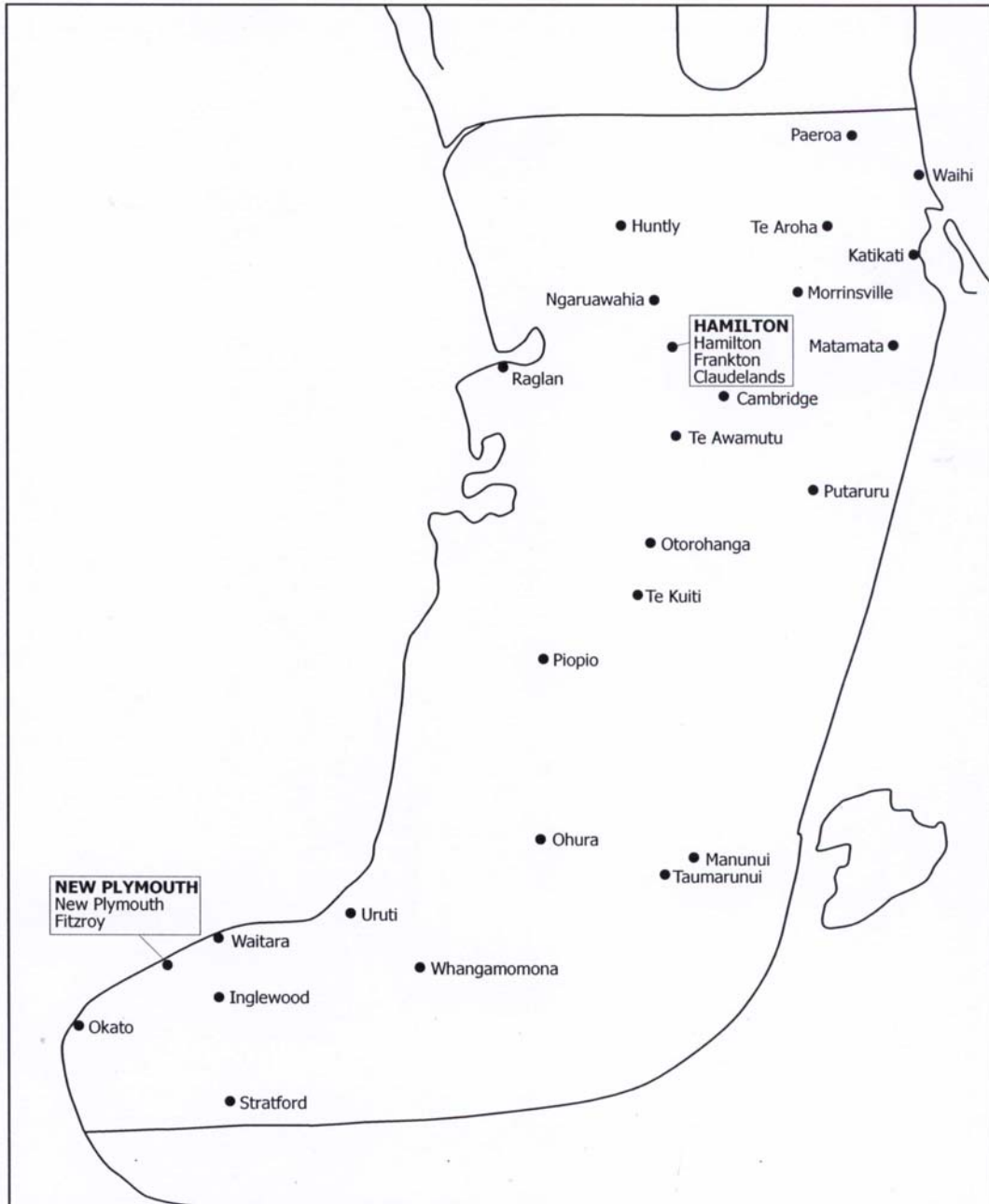
Fig. 5.26
Four major denominations: relative percentage of each: 1906-45



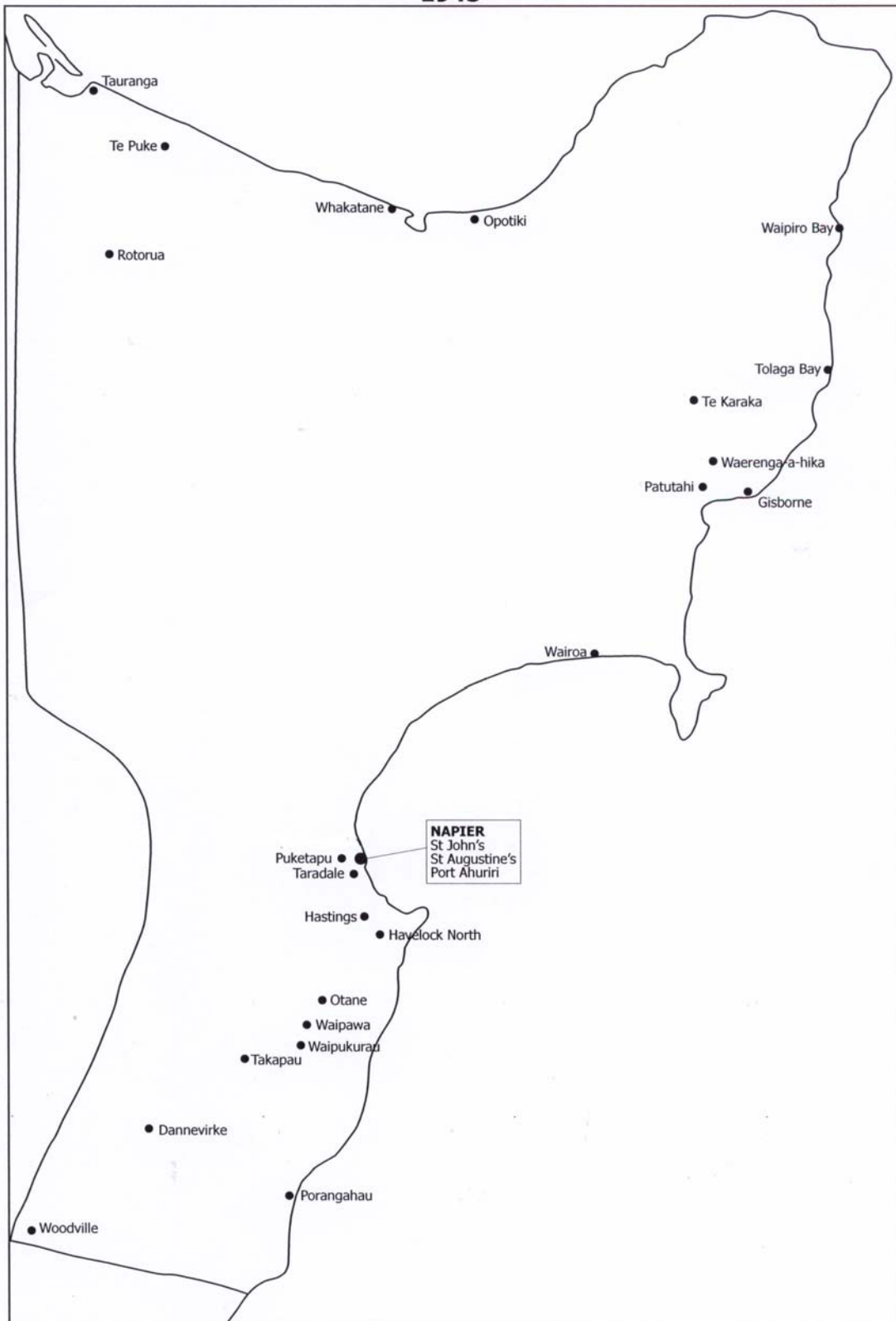
Map 5.1
Diocese of Auckland: Parishes 1945



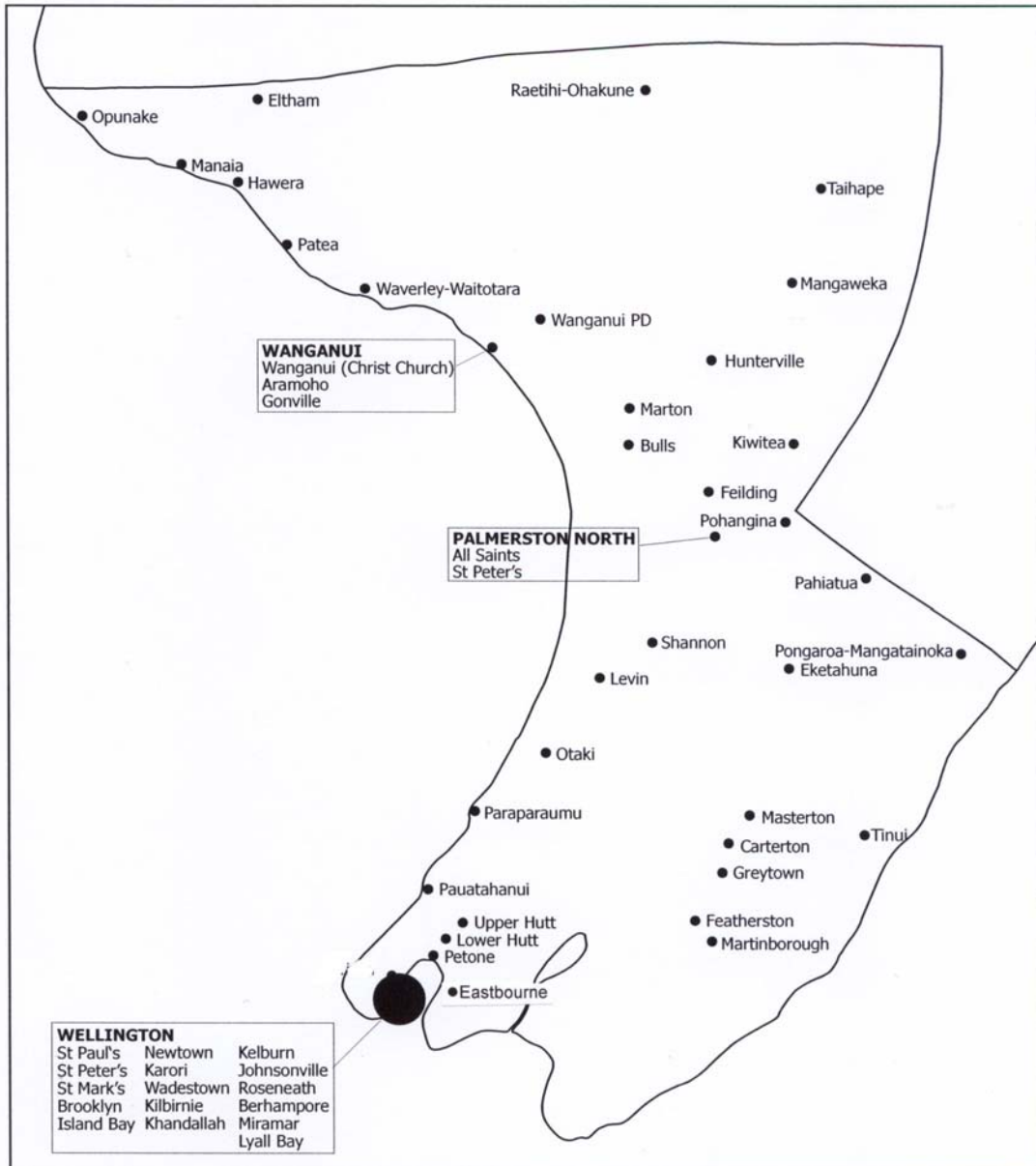
Map 5.2
Diocese of Waikato: Parishes 1945



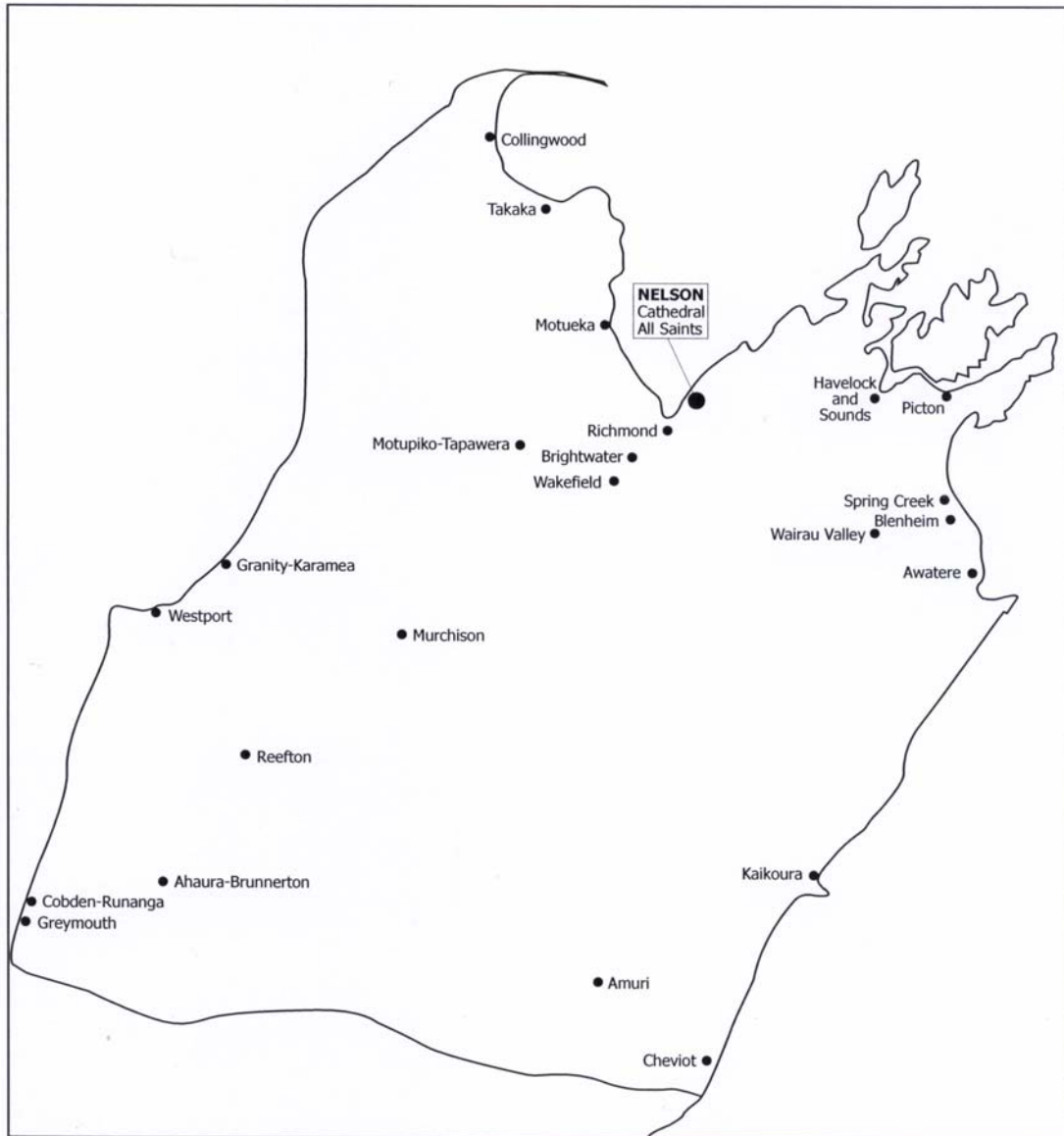
Map 5.3
Diocese of Waiapu: Parishes 1945



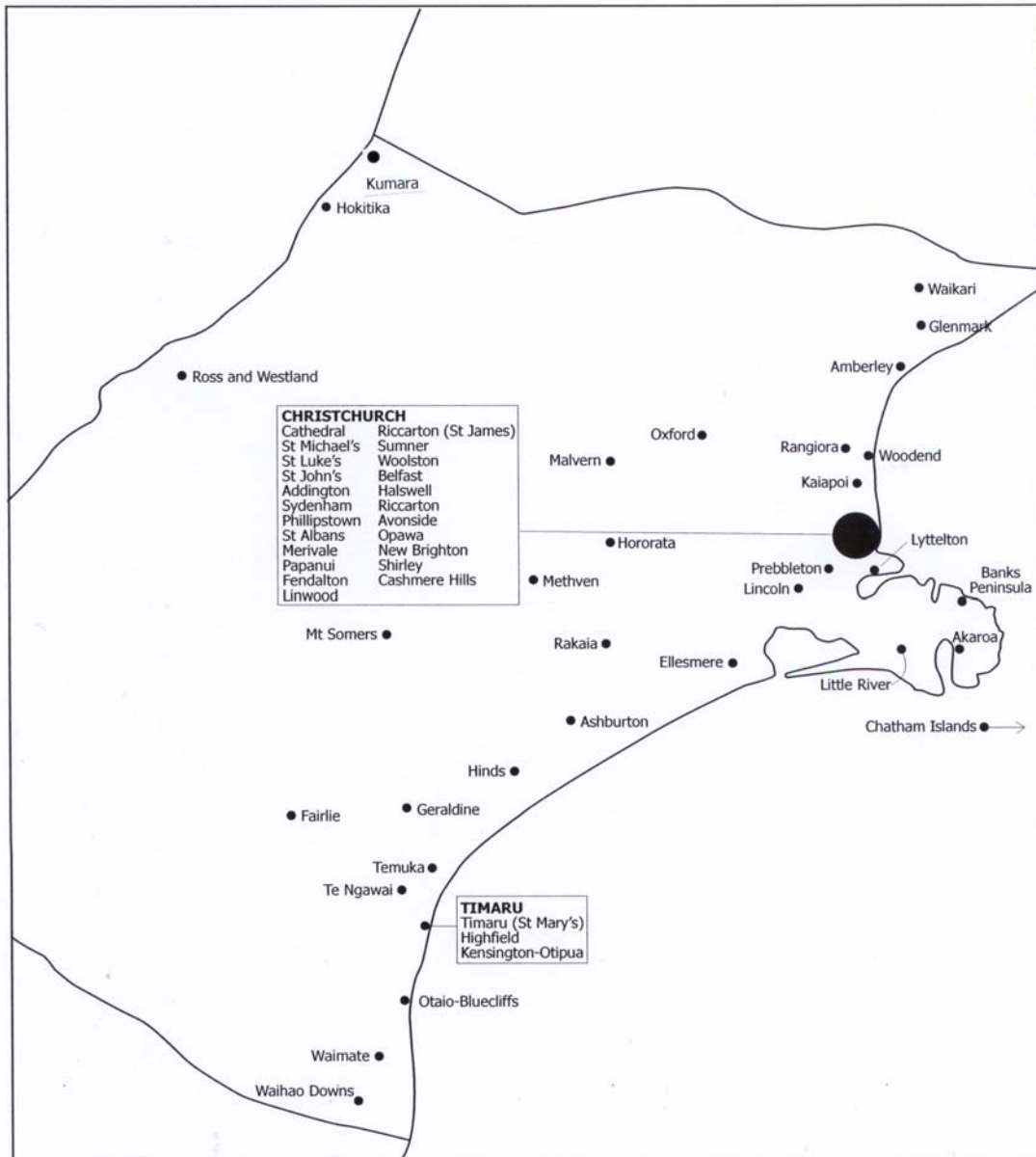
Map 5.4
Diocese of Wellington: Parishes 1945



Map 5.5
Diocese of Nelson: Parishes 1945



Map 5.6
Diocese of Christchurch: Parishes 1945



Map 5.7
Diocese of Dunedin: Parishes 1945

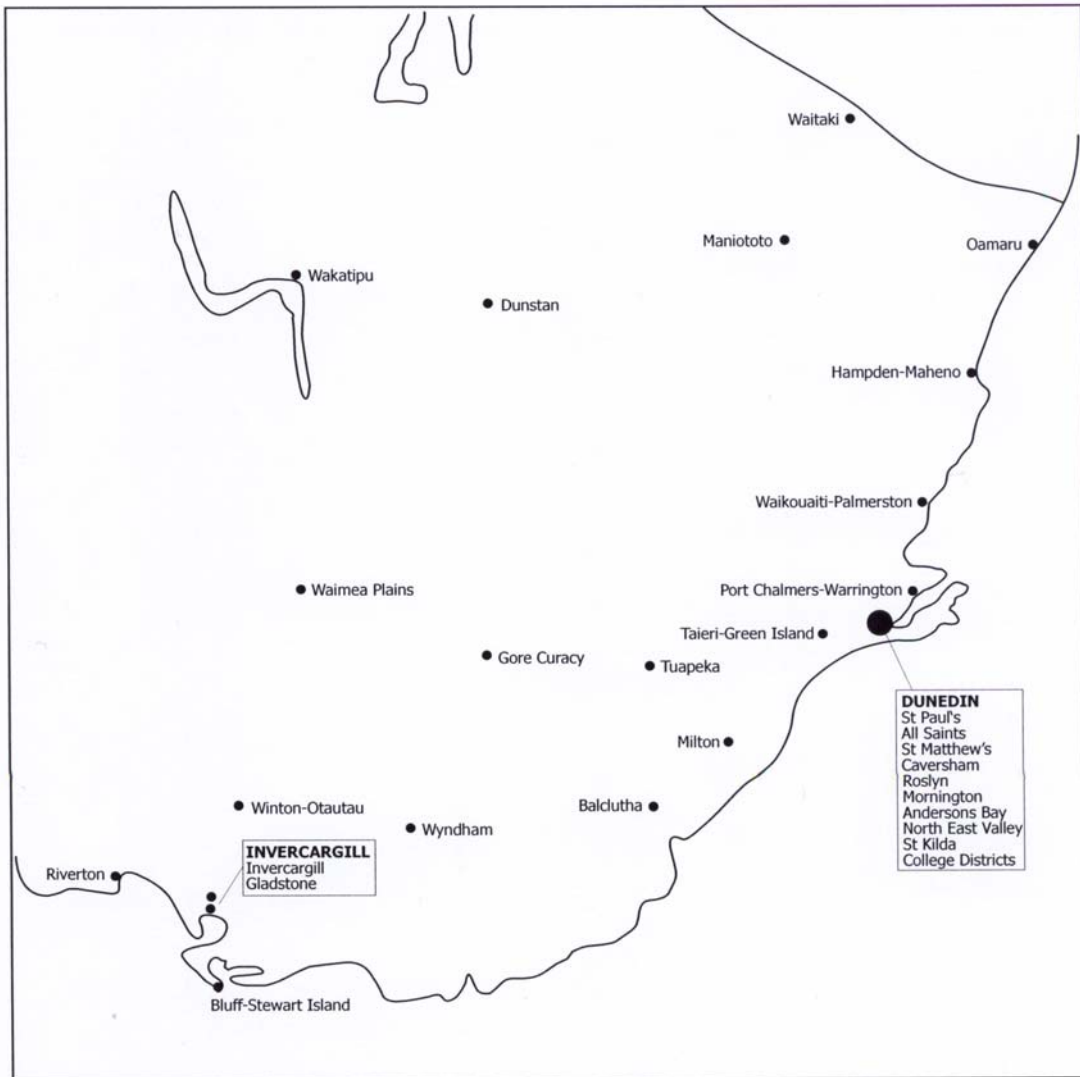


Table 5.24
Establishment of parishes in each diocese 1926-45

Auckland	
1926-35	1936-45
1926 Point Chevalier (from Grey Lynn)	1937 Manurewa combined with Papatoetoe
1926 St George, Epsom (from St Mark, Remuera)	1937 Bayswater combined with Takapuna
1927 New Lynn (from Avondale)	1939 Coromandel and Islands combined (no clergy after 1941)
1927-42 Te Kopuru (from Nth Wairoa)	1942 Bombay combined with Pukekohe
1934 Mangere combined with Onehunga	1942 Te Kopuru combined with Dargaville to re-form Northern Wairoa
<i>Transferred to Diocese of Waikato, 1926</i>	1944 Epiphany and Kingsland combined to form Arch Hill
Hamilton	
Frankton	
Ngaruawahia-Huntly	
Raglan	
Cambridge	
Katikati	
Paeroa	
Waihi	
Te Aroha	
Morrinsville	
Matamata	
Putaruru	
Te Awamutu	
Te Kuiti	
Otorohanga	
Taumarunui	
Ohura	
New Plymouth	
Fitzroy	
Waitara	
Okato	
Stratford	
Inglewood	
Taranaki East (Whangamomona)	
Taranaki North (Uruti)	
Waikato	
1926-35	1936-45
<i>Transferred from Auckland, 1926</i>	1937 Claudelands (from Hamilton)
Hamilton	1944-51 Manunui (from Taumarunui)
Frankton	
Ngaruawahia-Huntly	
Raglan	
Cambridge	
Katikati	
Paeroa	
Waihi	
Te Aroha	
Morrinsville	
Matamata	
Putaruru	
Te Awamutu	
Te Kuiti	
Otorohanga	
Taumarunui	
Ohura	
New Plymouth	
Fitzroy	
Waitara	
Okato	
Stratford	
Inglewood	
Taranaki East (Whangamomona)	
Taranaki North (Uruti)	

Established after diocese formed

1927 Kawhia (from Raglan)
1927 Piopio (from Te Kuiti)
1935 Ngaruawahia (from Huntly)

Waiapu

1926-35	1936-45
1926-31 Te Rehunga (from Dannevirke)	1944 Ormondville combined with Takapau
1928 Matawhai combined with Patutahi	
1931 Te Rehunga combined with Dannevirke	
1932 Clive closed	

Wellington

1926-35	1936-45
1927 Ohakune and Raetihi combined	1941 Lyall Bay (from Berhampore)
1932 Bulls and Rongotea combined	
1933 Foxton and Shannon combined	

Nelson

1926-35	1936-45
1927 Granity and Karamea combined	1938 Stoke combined with Richmond
	1940 Suburban North – no clergy appointed
	1942 Havelock and The Sounds combined

Christchurch

1926-35	1936-45
1927 Kumara detached from Hokitika	1937 Highfield (from Timaru)
1928 Heathcote combined with Woolston	1937 Otipua combined with part of Timaru to form Kensington-Otipua
1928 Governors Bay combined with West Lyttelton	1938 Lyttelton and West Lyttelton combined
1928 Ashley combined with Tuahiwi	1941 Woodend (from Rangiora)
1931-41 Tuahiwi combined with Rangiora	1942 Courtenay dissolved (to Malvern and Prebbleton)
1931-33 Mt Somers included in Methven	1942 Ellesmere and Leeston combined
1931-35 Tinwald incl in Ashburton	1942-44 Mt Somers included in Hinds
	1942 Cust combined with Oxford
	1944 Hinds and Tinwald combined

Dunedin

1926-35	1936-45
1926-36 Warrington incl in College Districts	1936 Roxburgh-Tapanui divided: Roxburgh combined with Tuapeka, and Tapanui with Gore Curacy
1929 Arrowtown combined with Queenstown to re-form Wakatipu	1936 Gore Curacy District (from Gore, Balclutha, Waimea Plains and Roxburgh-Tapanui)
1931-35 Fortrose (from Wyndham)	1936 Warrington incl in Port Chalmers
1931 Tapanui combined with Roxburgh	1937 Winton combined with part of Otautau to re-form Winton-Otautau
1932 Otautau combined with Riverton	
1934 Palmerston combined with Waikouaiti	
1935 College Districts redistributed, and All Saints and Selwyn College reorganised	
1935 Bluff and Stewart Island combined	
1935 Wyndham and Fortrose combined	

Conclusions

In the course of half a century, New Zealand moved from its colonial status towards a more independent nationhood but this was a transition rather than an accomplishment. Its people saw themselves not only as part of the British Empire but increasingly as members of a sister nation within the Empire, although it would not be until thirty years after the period ended before New Zealand began to vigorously proclaim its independence on the world stage. Even in the short term, it took a considerable time before New Zealand ratified the Statute of Westminster or even set up a Department of External Affairs.

It was the same with the Church. Local Anglicans saw themselves as part of the 'Church of England' and the official title 'Church of the Province of New Zealand' was scarcely used. The first national history of the Church, published in 1914, was entitled *The English Church in New Zealand* and the word 'Anglican' seems not to have been used.¹ Just as in the secular sphere, where the aim was to be a 'Better British' society, it could be argued that the Church here saw itself as a 'Better Church of England', free from the shackles of the establishment, free to choose its own leaders – but also free to invite the 'Mother Church' to find them – and loyal to the faith of the Church that was in communion with the See of Canterbury.

Between 1891 and 1945, the European population of the country increased from 600,000 to 1,600,000. The Anglican component remained at around 40 per cent, the largest segment of the 90 per cent that declared adherence to the four main denominations. Accompanying this growth was a significant movement in population from the South Island to the North - when the period opened, 55 per cent lived in the South Island; when it ended, 65 per cent lived in the North. The drift to the North was paralleled by a drift to the cities - those living in towns increased from 40 to 60 per cent, and those living in the four main centres increased from 27 to 39 per cent. Another important development was that of the emergence of a native-born European population. In 1886, native-born Europeans outnumbered immigrants for the first time although three-quarters of them were under the age of 21. By 1926, 75 per cent of the European population was native-born; and when the period ended that had increased to 85 per cent.

All these elements – population increase, the drift to the North, the move to the towns, and the emergence of a native-born population – had implications for the Church although they were slow to emerge. It took a long time for a locally-born ministry to develop. In 1891, only eighteen of 169 clergy working in parishes were New Zealand-born. In 1945, 210 of the 314

¹ Diocesan histories published in the late 1950s continued to use the term 'Church of England'.

parish clergy were born in New Zealand. The transition was fuelled by adversity as it was during the Depression that the change was most rapid - from 42 per cent in 1926 to 62 per cent in 1936. It had taken less than thirty years for Bishop Neligan's challenge, 'We cannot be healthy until we man the ranks of our Clergy from the homes of the colony', to be met.

However, these were simply the first-fruits of the process of indigenisation. It had taken the Church a hundred years to reach this point but it would not be until the 1960s (at least) before this Anglican Church would take on a distinctive local character. New directions emerged in the 1960s. The first steps towards a New Zealand liturgy,² the ordination of women, the development of music and architecture that would speak of this country, a sense of partnership expressed through the concept of a multi-cultural church, and efforts to express the Christian faith in a distinctive fashion 'under the Southern Cross' – were required before the Church could lay claim to being 'of this land'.

These, then, are not among the achievements of this period. The accomplishments between 1891 and 1945 are related to developing the infrastructure of the Church. In these terms, they are significant. The number of clergy in parish ministry had increased from 169 to 314 by 1926. Growth beyond that point was inhibited by the Depression and the Second World War. The number of parishes increased from 160 to 295 by 1926, although it declined to 272 by 1945. The number of church buildings increased from 300 to 700. These gains are impressive and, put beside the slow evolution of a native-born ministry, represent significant progress.

It is by no means a story of even development. This half-century began in the 'Long Depression', went through a period of comparative prosperity and development of the machinery of State, a World War, a boom, the 'Great Depression', recovery and expansion of the Welfare State, before ending with a second World War. In the Church, the most measurable progress was achieved in the years leading up to 1915, and then again for a few years in the late 1920s. The last twenty years was a period of minimal progress but it can now be discerned that, in these barren years, a 'new' Church was being conceived. The men who were ordained in the late 1930s went on to become leaders of the post-War Church, responsible for the building of new churches, the creation of new parochial districts, the ordination of record numbers of clergy, the development of social services, and financed by the most successful fund-raising enterprise the Church had ever known.

² However, it is of interest that the New Zealand Church approved the use of the revised Book of Common Prayer of 1928 whereas the Church of England itself never received Parliamentary sanction to do so.

It is simplistic to view this progress as part of a considered national strategy and it would be a mistake to imagine that the Anglican Church in 1945 always acted as a national church. Its General Synod continued to meet only every third year, its bishops on rare occasions, and such unity as it did achieve was largely for the benefit of its overseas mission partners.³ Dioceses trained their clergy, for the most part, in isolation. St John's College rarely operated as a 'provincial' college. Most dioceses had their own colleges or made their own arrangements to find clergy. There was no unified system for the recruitment, selection, training, and support of clergy on a national basis. By the end of the period it had become clear that Auckland, Wellington and Christchurch were in a much healthier position than the four smaller dioceses. The prevailing attitude was not only that the diocese was the central unit of church life but that the province should only exercise those functions which the dioceses allowed it to. A worthy principle of sound catholic order had become distorted and the result was not only lack of unity but also an unfair allocation of resources.

The Church's Constitution (which provided for the setting up of a General Synod and Synods in the various new dioceses) signed in 1857 closely resembled the colony's Constitution signed in 1852 that set up a General Assembly for the colony and a system of provincial government. In 1876, the state realised that provincial government was not only hindering a sense of national unity but also inhibiting progress. Only then were the provinces abolished. Progress could be accomplished only by rationalising scarce resources, and by increasing the role of the state and, at the same time, centralising its operations. By promoting 'national' development through the provision of roads, railways, and other forms of communication, and by devising a unified approach to health, education, working conditions, and the promotion of agriculture and industry, the country would develop. The Anglican Church never went down this path. On the contrary, the Methodists and Presbyterians did and, as a consequence, developed more obviously as national churches. The Anglican Church's failure to think and act nationally was to have serious consequences.

This exercise has identified some interesting trends and noted some marker-points along the way. It has also revealed some quite surprising heroes. Talented clergy from overseas entered the backblocks of the North Island to provide ministry to remote settlers. Bishop Neligan, in seven years, accomplished a good deal more than many others. Bishop Wallis, sidelined by his diocesan historian, could lay claim to the greatest burst of parish planting in the Church's history. Archbishop Julius offered a breadth of vision and a social conscience ahead of his time. Bishop Sedgwick sought to test new initiatives in ministry to the

³ For many years the New Zealand Anglican Board of Missions, established in 1921, was virtually the only 'Provincial' (i.e. national) organisation within the Church.

backblocks. Bishop Fitchett was elected to save his diocese from financial disaster and doubled as a parish priest.

This thesis makes a connection between the growth of the Church (measured by the number of parishes, clergy and church buildings, and the extent to which its clergy were drawn from those born and ordained in New Zealand) and its quest for denominational identity. In his study of Anglo-Catholicism in Christchurch, Hugh Bowron⁴ argued that the predominant religious culture of New Zealand was a distinctive ‘colonial evangelicalism’, characterised by an attitude of obedience to the practical values of the protestant work ethic. Removed from their European urban environment, settlers of all religious traditions came to emphasise virtues such as diligence, frugality and self-restraint which were prized for their pragmatic value. ‘They stripped down the original interests and demands of their parent tradition to meet the new colonial circumstances.’ In their adherence to a ‘few simple beliefs and rules by means of which some sense of direction or order [are] provided for an uncomplicated existence’, they set aside the elements of mystery or hidden-ness that required expression in sacramental rites or ceremonial.” However, as New Zealand moved away from its simple agrarian colonial roots, this colonial evangelicalism proved to be vulnerable to scepticism. People drifted away from their churches as they perceived ‘an incompatibility between their experience of life and the accepted ways of comprehending it’ and this process was exacerbated by the upheavals associated with the First World War. He argues that it was in this context that Anglo-Catholicism emerged. It is symbolic – and perhaps significant - that the Mission of Hope team arrived in New Zealand in the same year (1910) as the character of St Michael’s Church in Christchurch changed. Although the Anglo-Catholic movement never gained the same influence as it did in England, its emergence was indicative of the changing attitudes that were gaining currency. One could argue that the impact of the Mission of Help in 1910 was felt more in terms of changing attitudes than in concrete results. It helped to formulate a greater sense of Anglican identity and inspired a generation of clergy to think and act professionally in the discharge of their vocation.

Roland Allen and Henry Venn challenged churches to be self-supporting, self-governing, and self-propagating. By 1945 the Church had accepted that its financial resources had to come from within, its clergy had to be found locally, and that it was responsible not only for its own expansion but also for the discharge of its responsibilities overseas. However, it would not be for twenty years before it was generally accepted that bishops would have to be raised from within and that clergy should be trained in a coordinated fashion. Until then it was felt

⁴ Hugh M. Bowron, ‘Anglo-Catholicism in the Diocese of Christchurch 1850-1920’, M.A. Thesis, University of Canterbury, 1975, pp.236-38.

appropriate for bishops to be 'imported' and that, as part of their preparation, clergy should undertake a curacy overseas (i.e. in England) before advancing further. Although, in many respects, the verdict might be 'Well done', one would have to conclude that, by 1945, the response to Venn and Allen would have to be 'Not quite'.

New Zealand historians have down-played the importance of religion in Pakeha society. In an oft-quoted observation, Keith Sinclair doubted if 'the general population was in any sense more religious' than today, although he accepted that the 'evangelical and puritanical Protestant churches were very active and vocal.' According to his argument, only a quarter of Auckland's population attended church in the 1840s and churchgoers in Canterbury were from the upper and middle classes, and 'a labourer was almost never seen in church'.⁵ However, recent English religious historians have argued that church attendance should not be regarded as the only measuring-rod of the importance of religion and the churches' contribution to society. The New Zealand religious historian, John Stenhouse, sums up the approach of one of these historians, Jeffrey Cox:

... attendance statistics did not adequately measure the importance of Christianity or the churches to south London's working classes between 1870 and 1930. There, the churches built a 'vast parochial and philanthropic network which provided the sacraments and social services to the working classes and the poor.' Working people valued, and regularly made use of, this vast church-run network. A low key 'diffusive Christianity' that valued good deeds and practical neighbourliness more highly than regular churchgoing and ostentatious religiosity better characterised English working-class Christianity than either 'heathenism' or 'secular' indifference. Far from failing, Cox argued, the churches attracted 'several million people' to services every Sunday, remaining Victorian England's most important voluntary social institution.⁶

He suggests that although this view remains widespread, evidence in South Dunedin points to the churches playing a vital role in society:

... few New Zealand historians have taken seriously the possibility that the churches ... played important roles in building what by world standards was an unusually stable, egalitarian, inclusive, family-oriented liberal democracy. Were we seeing, amongst ordinary folk in southern Dunedin, the birth of new, distinctively modern, and democratic forms of Christianity that left behind, as far as possible, class, religious, and male monopolies of power and privilege?⁷

⁵ Keith Sinclair, *A History of New Zealand*, rev. ed., Harmondsworth: Penguin, 1969, p. 105.

⁶ John Stenhouse, 'Church, Occupation and Class in Southern Dunedin, 1890-1940', in Miles Fairburn and Erik Olssen (eds), *Class, Gender and the Vote: Historical Perspectives from New Zealand*, Dunedin: University of Otago Press, 2005, p. 59.

⁷ Stenhouse, p. 73.

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Appendices

- Appendix 1 Parishes and Clergy in the New Zealand Dioceses:
1840-1945
- Appendix 2 Population Statistics 1891-1945
- Appendix 3 Ordinations in New Zealand Dioceses: 1840 to 1945
- Appendix 4 Church Buildings in New Zealand Dioceses:
1840 to 1945
- Appendix 5 Summary of General Synod Statistics: 1891 to 1945
- Appendix 6 Diocese of Waikato: 1926-50

Appendix 1

Parishes and Clergy in the New Zealand Dioceses: 1840-1945

The following lists all known Pakeha ministry units from the beginnings of organised church life until the end of the Second World War.

The list is organised by dioceses, arranged geographically from north to south. Parishes and clergy of the Diocese of Christchurch which were transferred to the Diocese of Dunedin when it was formed are included in the Dunedin listing. Similarly, parishes and clergy of the Diocese of Auckland which were transferred to the Diocese of Waikato when it was formed are included in the Waikato listing.

Each diocesan section begins with a list of Bishops, Archdeacons, Canons etc and is followed by detail relating to each parochial unit. These are organised in geographical and then approximate chronological sequence. In some cases the parent parish is shown (usually in the form 'from ...') and at the end of each listing the parishes which have been formed as the result of sub-division.

Names of clergy are shown beginning with the Vicar (although that title was not used earlier in the period), followed by the names of assistant clergy.

The most commonly used abbreviations are:

AV=Acting Vicar
C=Assistant Curate
Cinc=Curate-in charge
Chap=Chaplain
CF=Chaplain to the Forces
CA=Church Army
Dinc=Deacon-in-charge
HM=Home Mission (Auckland)
HMP=Home Mission Priest
Hon=Honorary
LRinc=Lay Reader-in-charge
LT=Locum tenens
OM=Officiating minister
Pinc=Priest-in-charge
PTO=Permission to officiate
T or Temp=Temporary appointment
V=Vicar

Where a Vicar has been absent and a locum or priest-in-charge appointed (especially during a period of war), the latter's period of service is shown in square brackets.

No guarantee of absolute accuracy can be offered. This is particularly so in the early years when parochial structures were fluid and when many appointments were couched in vague terms.

DIOCESE OF AUCKLAND**BISHOP**

Bishop of New Zealand
GA Selwyn 1841-68

Bishop of Auckland
WG Cowie 1869-1902
MR Neligan 1903-10
OTL Crossley 1911-13
AW Averill 1914-40
WJ Simkin 1940-60

COMMISSARY

(before office of Vicar-General established)

RB Maunsell 1870
L Pritt 1874
BT Dudley

F Gould 1899
W Calder 1901
G MacMurray 1920-28

**VICAR-GENERAL
1928**

G MacMurray 1928-38
HA Hawkins 1940-44
P Houghton 1944-49

**COMMISSARY IN
ABSENCE OF VICAR-
GENERAL**

P Houghton 1940-44

CHAPLAIN**PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS**

EC Budd 1899-1927

Auckland Hospital

E Houchen 1889-

J Haselden 1925-37
JP Cowie

Auckland Infirmary
CFR Harrison 1925-38?
EM Cowie 1938-41

Greenlane Hospital
HB Wingfield 1942-45

Auckland Mental Hospital
FW Young 1938-

**AUCKLAND CITY
MISSION**

Missioner
JCA Calder 1920-45

ARCHDEACONS**WAIMATE****1844**

Henry Williams 1844-67
EB Clarke 1870-1900
Philip Walsh 1901-12
HA Hawkins 1912-38
HT Steele 1939-42
(vacant) 1942-44
AE Prebble 1944-49

WAITEMATA**1853**

CJ Abraham 1853-58
GA Kissling 1858-65
JF Lloyd 1865-68
RB Maunsell 1869-70

*renamed***AUCKLAND**

RB Maunsell 1870-83
BT Dudley 1883-1901
W Calder 1901-15
G MacMurray 1915-38
HA Hawkins 1939-48

MANUKAU**1926**

WJ Simkin 1926-40
THC Partridge 1940-49

WAITEMATA**1940**

P Houghton 1940-54

**TRANSFERRED TO NEW
DIOCESES FOLLOWING
CONSTITUTION 1857****WAIAPU****1842**

*Transferred to new Diocese of
Waiapu 1858*
W Williams 1842-58

TAURANGA**1843**

*Transferred to new Diocese of
Waiapu 1858*
AN Brown 1843-58

KAPITI**1849**

*Transferred to new Diocese of
Wellington 1858*
O Hadfield 1849-58

WAIMEA**1853**

*Transferred to new Diocese of
Nelson 1858*
RB Paul 1853-58

**TRANSFERRED TO
DIOCESE OF WAIKATO
ON ITS FORMATION 1926****TARANAKI****1859**

H Govett 1859-1903
RH Cole 1903-12
FG Evans 1912-26

WAIKATO**1859**

RB Maunsell 1859-69
Lonsdale Pritt 1870-81
Vicesimus Lush 1881-82
WNdeL Willis 1882-1913
EM Cowie 1913-26

**CATHEDRAL CHAPTER
1893****DEAN****1938**

W Fancourt 1938-46

CANONS

W Calder 1893-1918
J Haselden 1893-1937
BT Dudley 1893-1901
F Gould 1893-1904
CM Nelson 1893-1914
J Bates 1893-97
P Walsh 1898-1914
G MacMurray 1901-21
W Beatty 1904
PT Williams 1914-24
EJ McFarland 1914-45
CA Tisdall 1917-28
PE James 1921-29
FW Young 1923-49
WH Keretene 1923-53
H Mason 1923-30
CH Grant Cowen 1924-34
AW Payne 1929-32
W Fancourt 1929-37
RH Hobday 1931-35
EH Strong 1932-40
CAB Watson 1934-50
FG Harvie 1936-37
RL Connolly 1937-
Canon
RG Coats 1938-
Canon
WW Averill 1938-45
P Houghton 1938-40
WE Lush 1939-51
PS Smallfield 1939-47
RJ Stanton 1940-49
HK Vickery 1945-51

APPENDIX 1: PARISHES AND CLERGY IN THE NEW ZEALAND DIOCESES

<u>AUCKLAND & NORTH SHORE</u>	JJ Wilson	1894	V	1891-93
	RL Connolly	1909-10	J Marshall (Pinc)	1893
	GAT Rickaby	1921-c22	L FitzGerald	1893-99
			W Curzon-Siggers (LT)	[1895]
ST PAUL'S, SYMONDS STREET 1841	HOWICK 1850		MW Butterfield (AV)	[1899]
<i>Colonial Chaplain</i>	Vicesimus Lush	1850-65	WE Gillam	1900-19
JF Churton	RA Hall	1866-82	[CF 1915-17]	
<i>Vicar</i>	ROC Biggs	1882	PS Smallfield (LT)	[1915-17]
JF Churton	T Farley	1882-87	CH Grant Cowen	1920-34
F Thatcher (LT)	AS Fox	1887-92	JdeB Galway (AV)	1934-35
JF Lloyd	RG Boler	1893-1902	AJ Beck (AV)	1935-36
CM Nelson	ND Boyes	1902-25	GV Gerard	1936-38
CAB Watson	H Mason	1925-30	RG Coats	1938-45
SBR Corbin	HA Hawkins	1930-38	<i>Assistant</i>	
<i>Assistant</i>	JFA Stimpson (LT)	1938	EJ Phillips	1878-79
J Blomfield	WE Connolly	1939-50	<i>H Glasson?</i>	1880-81
			AJ Hitchcock	1880-81
TAMAKI 1844	OTAHUHU later		JP Cowie	1896-97
<i>reconstituted as</i>	OTAHUHU-PANMURE)		HB Wingfield	1898-99
TAMAKI WEST 1902	1852		A Fowler	1902-05
<i>(Warden of St John's College)</i>	<i>College Deacon</i>		HR Jecks	1905-06
WC Cotton	SF Ward	1852	P Cleary	1906-07
CJ Abraham	<i>Vicar</i>		GH Andrews	1909-10
S Blackburn	RS Carter	1855-58	HH Robjohns	1911-14
J Kinder	GH Johnstone	1858-61	JAC Calder	1914-19
EH Gulliver	F Gould	1861-1904	T Southworth	1924-27
TF King	S Ingle (Pinc)	[1902]	HW Heaslip	1927-28
PS Smallfield	H Mason	1904-25	FC Thomas (Hon)	1928-
<i>Vicar</i>	GH Morse (LT)	[1912-13]	GR Monteith	1928-30
WG Monckton	CBW Seton	1925-30	MG Sullivan	1932-34
<i>Included in Otahuhu-Panmure</i>	HH Bedford (LT)	1930-31	RRB Falcon	1936-
	RJ Stanton	1931-44	WGM Heerdegen	1938-39
	AH Johnston	1944-49		
MH Sutton (Pinc)	<i>Assistant</i>		NORTH SHORE 1856	
WH Wilson*	EJ McFarland	1883-86	DEVONPORT from 1880	
* <i>initially Home Mission</i>	CA Vaughan	1905-07	EH Heywood	1856-63
<i>Priest, then Priest in charge,</i>	FC Truman	1927-30	T Kerr	1863-66
<i>then Vicar</i>	BCD Palmer	1931-34	BY Ashwell	1866-72
L Foulkes	WR Castle	1933-34	J Bates	1872-97
C Houchen	AFR Parr	1934-37	S Hawthorne	1897-1903
LE Cartridge	MA Moore	1935-38	T Eykyn (LT)	[1902]
<i>Assistant</i>	EG Saker	1936-37	FTP Evershed	1905-08
CAB Watson	GL Maffey	1938-41	MH Sutton	1909-13
	A Drake	1942-55	FW Young	1913-19
	<i>Assistant (Ellerslie)</i>		AJ Greenwood	1919-26
ONEHUNGA 1847	EJ McFarland	1885-86	HB Wingfield	1926-31
AG Purchas			RB Davison	1931-33
AR Tomlinson	<i>Mangere, 1886</i>		HV Salmon	1934-36
WE Mulgan	<i>Papatoetoe, 1921</i>		BR Brierley	1937-43
HP Raikes (LT)	ST MATTHEW'S, AUCKLAND		RJ Stanton	1943-58
J Marshall (Pinc)	1853		<i>Assistant</i>	
J Haselden	<i>from St Paul's</i>		FG Evans	1881-84
HH Bedford (Pinc)	F Thatcher	1853-58	HS Davies	1887-89
JR Burgin	D Jones (Deputy)	[1855-58]	F Latter	1898-99
AH Segwick (LT)		1858-73	GW Dent	1899-1900
JLA Kayll (LT)	EN Bree (LT)	[1865-66]	CT MacLean	1909-12
HT Steele (LT)	R Burrows (LT)	[1873]	LL Cubitt (Hon)	1912-xx
HM Smyth	R Kidd (LT)	[1873]	RC Kelham	1913-14
FC Thomas (LT)	RH Mitchell (Pinc)	1873-74	CBW Seton	1914-16
HH Bedford (LT)	RS Hassard	1874-78	JC Hawksworth	1916-18
THC Partridge	R Burrows (LT)	[1878]	C Houchen	1919
SG Caulton	W Tebbs	1880-91	E Chitty	1919-20
<i>Assistant</i>	LH Outram (Pinc)	1891	HN Drummond	1921-23
LL Cubitt (temp)				
OR Hewlett (OM)				

APPENDIX 1: PARISHES AND CLERGY IN THE NEW ZEALAND DIOCESES

AM Niblock 1923-24
 GT Robson (Hon) 1932-52
 C Houchen (AP) 1940-44

**ST MARY'S, PARNELL
 CATHEDRAL DISTRICT
 1860**

Vicar
 GA Kissling 1860-61
 BT Dudley (Pinc) 1863-65
 RB Maunsell 1865-82
 P Walsh (Pinc) 1882
 GHS Walpole 1882-89
 C Bispham Temp [1880]
 GH Preston 1890-92
 G MacMurray 1892-1919
 W Curzon-Siggers
 (LT) [1895-96]
 MW Butterfield (AV)
 [1914-15]
 PT Williams (Pinc) 1919-20
 PE James 1920-29
 W Fancourt 1929-37

Dean & Vicar
 W Fancourt 1938-46
Assistant
 AR Tomlinson 1875
 TF King 1882
 WEH Percival 1885-86
 E Houchen 1889
 T Ghent 1892
 JT McWilliam 1901-03
 MH Sutton 1904-07
 HR Jecks 1907-08
 T Fisher 1908-10
 JR Burgin 1910-11
 WW Lambert 1914-17
 RJ Stanton 1917-18
 JR Burgin (Hon) 1917-18
 AHM Acheson 1920-21
 HH Foster 1921-22
 HA Skelton 1922-
 (*vacant*)
 CE Tanner 1929-33
 SN Spence 1933-37
 E Chitty (Hon) 1936-40
 KF Button 1937-39
 RR Clark 1939-42

**ST MARK'S, REMUERA
 1863**

*Included St Andrew's, Epsom
 to 1882*
 EH Heywood 1863-71
 R Burrows (Pinc) 1871-72
 Lonsdale Pritt 1872-85
 HJ Edwards (Pinc) 1885
 T Russell (Pinc) 1885
 E Houchen (Pinc) 1885-86
 I Richards 1886-95
 J Marshall (LT) [1894-95]
 W Beatty 1895-1923
 GC Cruickshank 1923-32
 P Houghton 1932-49
Assistant
 WM Du Rieu 1884-85
 HDA Major 1895-99

AF Smith 1899-1901
 A Fowler c1902
 CA Tisdall 1902-04
 HL Snow 1904-06
 JA Kempthorne 1903-07
 (*staff King's Coll*)
 A Fowler 1906-12
 WES Connolly 1907-16
 (*St George's*) 1916-24
 JL Litt 1924-26
 (*became 1st Vicar St George's*)
 CL Tuke 1924-29
 AE Prebble 1932-35
 AH Johnston 1935-37
 AR Anderson 1937-40
 SN Spence 1940

St Aidan's, Remuera, 1912
St George's, Epsom, 1926

**HOLY SEPULCHRE,
 KHYBER PASS
 1865**

BT Dudley 1865-1901
 J Campbell (LT) [1898-99]
 FTP Evershed (LT) [1900-02]
 GA Carver 1902-07
 H Reeve 1907-11
 WE Lush (Actg) 1911-12
 A Richards 1912-16
 TM O'Callaghan
 (AV) 1917
 AH Colville 1917-18
 WA Keay 1918-20
 FD Briscoe (Pinc) 1920-21?
 GG Bell 1920-30
 JE Draper 1930-36
 HV Salmon 1936-40
 KRR Small (LT) [1939-40]
 RRB Davison 1940-43
 FI Parsons 1943-57
Assistant
 W Taylor 1874
 WNdeL Willis 1875-77
 J Haselden 1878-80
 RO'C Biggs 1880-82
 HDD Sparling 1881-82
 JK Davis 1883-85
 W Beatty 1885-86
 EJ Phillips 1886-87
 TH Sprott 1887-90
 C Cockerton 1888 (died)
 PS Smallfield
 (St Alban's) 1889-91
 PT Williams 1893-95
 AJ Beck 1895-96
 JLA Kayll 1896-98
 JA McNickle 1898-99
 F Vey 1904-06
 WH Edgell 1905-07
 GW Smailes 1908-10
 GH Gavin 1910-15
 AV Venables 1914-16
 R C Kelham (Hon) 1914-15
 AM Niblock 1916-17
 JCA Calder 1919-20
 JLA Kayll 1921-24

**ALL SAINTS', PONSONBY
 1867**

EN Bree 1867-83
 W Calder 1883-1919
 FW Young 1919-28
 WW Averill 1928-45
 LO'S Beere 1945-60
Assistant
 JK Davis 1881-83
 AE Aston 1902-03
 HWL Snow 1903-04
 HA Favell 1904-05
 CE Fox 1906-07
 FC Thomas 1907-09
 AJ Greenwood 1913-15
 FG Harvie 1915
 FD Briscoe 1915-17
 E Chitty 1923-28
 HW Heaslip 1927-29
 AG Dawson 1929-
 H Fallows 1931-
 H Squires 1934-36
 JB Rushworth 1936-38
 E Chitty (Hon) 1941-48

**ST LUKE, MT ALBERT
 1880**

from Holy Sepulchre

Vicar
 J Haselden 1880-86
 J King Davis 1885-89
 W Hooper 1889-91
 F Larkins 1891-1901
 JP Cowie (LT) [1900-01]
 WH Wilson 1901-08
 TJ Parry 1908-12
 FG Harvie (LT) [1911]
 LJM D'Arcy (LT) 1912
 HR Jecks 1912-16
 E Fletcher 1916-18
 AJ Greenwood 1918-19
 J Haselden (AV) 1919-24
 AJ Beck 1924-30
 RG Coats 1931-38
 HLR Isherwood 1938-47
Assistant
 EC Budd 1894-95
 AV Venables 1913-14
 JH Cable 1915-16
 CA Vaughan 1915
 E Fletcher 1916-18
 WGM Heerdegen 1936-38
 FW Young (Hon) 1938-55
 SC Burrow (Hon) 1940-50

Avondale, 1919

**EPIPHANY, NEWTON
 1881-1944**

E Shanahan (Pinc) 1884
 T O'Callaghan (Pinc)
 1885-89
 JK Davis (Pinc) 1890
 T Farley (Pinc) 1890-91
 WE Lush 1891-1915

APPENDIX 1: PARISHES AND CLERGY IN THE NEW ZEALAND DIOCESES

GH Morse (LT) [1913-14]
 GC Cruickshank (AV) [1914]
 WP Hughes 1915-17
 F Latter 1918-20
 HN Drummond (Pinc) 1921
 RG Coats 1922-30
 D Maddison (Pinc) 1930-31
 JAC Calder 1931-44
(also City Missioner)
Assistant
 P Cleary 1907-08
 ES Wayne 1909-10
 E Chitty 1909-12
 FD Briscoe (Temp) 1915-17
 JN Thompson 1931-32
Combined with Kingsland to form Arch Hill

**ST THOMAS',
 FREEMANS BAY
 1882**

Humfry Davis (Pinc) 1882
 Inc 1882-83
 JL Keating 1884-85
 WM Du Rieu 1885-1907
 FW Pigott (Pinc) 1908-09
 V 1909-10
 FG Harvie (LT) 1910
 M Warner 1910-11
 HA Favell 1911-13
 HH Bedford 1914-c20
 WE Lush (AV) 1921-23
 HN Drummond 1923-28
 FG Harvie (AV) 1928-29
 AR Allerton 1929-42
 RK Dobson (LT) [1941-42]
 DS Millar 1942-46
Assistant
 TP Vokes-Dudgeon 1932-37
 RK Dobson 1938-40
see also LT 1941-42

**NORTHCOTE
 1884**

**NORTHCOTE-TAKAPUNA
 1900-11**
from North Shore
Assistant Devonport
(Northcote)
 FG Evans 1883-84
 AJ Hitchcock 1884-87
 HS Davies 1889-1904
 AF Smith 1904-11
 FW Young 1911-13
 AJ Beck 1913-16
 JL Greer 1917-24
 PC Davis (Pinc) [1920-21]
 HH Bedford (Pinc) 1922-24
 FC Thomas (Pinc) 1925-27
 T Southworth Pinc 1928-29
 EJ McFarland Pinc 1929
 FW Wilkes 1930-34
 HLR Isherwood 1934-38
 FC Truman 1938-46

Assistant
 WG Monckton 1905-11

**ELLERSLIE-cum EPSOM
 1886**

(ELLERSLIE from 1910)
Asst Curate, Otahuhu resp for this district

EJ McFarland 1883-86
Vicar
 PS Smallfield 1886-89
 J Marshall 1889-92
 HP Raikes (Pinc) 1893-94
 WE Gillam 1894-1900
 FW Walker 1900-14
 CA Tisdall 1914-21
 CL Tuke 1921-24
 RJ Stanton 1924-31
 WA Butler 1931-33
 RH Hobday (Pinc) 1933-34
 AJ Beck (Pinc) 1934-35
 LE Cartridge 1935-37
 FI Parsons 1937-43
 EB Moore 1943-46
Assistant
 WEH Percival 1884-85
 JC Fussell 1909-10
 WJ Harkness 1911
 WA Chaplin 1913-14
 E Fletcher (LT) 1913
 JL Greer 1914-15
 HLR Isherwood 1926-29
 BCD Palmer 1930-31
 WA Scott 1931-33
 HH Bedford 1933-34
 EC Good 1935-37
 WH Beech 1937-38
 RJ Fenton 1940-43

St Andrew's, Epsom, 1910

**ST BARNABAS, MT EDEN
 1890**

from Holy Sepulchre
Curate Holy Sepulchre
in the Mt Eden area
 HDD Sparling 1881-82
 JK Davis 1883-85
 W Beatty 1885-86
 TH Sprott 1887-90
Vicar
 TH Sprott 1890-91
 T Ghent (LT) 1892
 WH Johnston 1892-1903
 EC Budd (LT) 1902
 EJ McFarland 1902-21
 HH Foster (AV) 1922-23
 EE Bamford 1923-30
 FG Harvie 1930-37
 AE PrebbleLT 1935-37
 GR Monteith 1937-49
Assistant (Balmoral)
 W Ronaldson 1893-97
 A English 1897-99
 JM Devenish 1899-1904
 HB Wingfield 1904-09

Assistant
 HOT Hanby 1913-14
 RJ Stanton 1914-17
 GT Beale 1919-20
 HG Taylor 1932-35
 PN Wright 1939-41

**ST ALBAN, BALMORAL
 1909**

from Holy Sepulchre, 1886-93
Mt Eden, 1893-1909
Assistant Holy Sepulchre
(Balmoral)
 EJ Phillips 1886-87
 C Cockerton 1888 (died)
 PS Smallfield 1889-91
Assistant Mt Eden (Balmoral)
 W Ronaldson 1893-97
 A English 1897-99
 JM Devenish 1899-1904
 HB Wingfield 1904-09
Vicar
 HB Wingfield 1909-26
 AJ Greenwood 1926-56
Assistant (Edendale)
 EC Cook 1914-15
 EE Malden 1920-21
 SMI Salt 1922-24
 WE Lush Pinc 1928-30

**ST ANDREW'S, EPSOM
 1910**

from Ellerslie cum Epsom
Onehunga 1847-52
St Mark's, Remuera 1852-59
Onehunga 1860-65
 TS Grace 1865
 John Kinder
(Grammar Schl) 1865-72
St Mark's Remuera 1872-83
Otahuhu 1883-85
Ellerslie-cum-Epsom 1885-1910

Vicar
 JC Fussell 1910-11
 JR Burgin 1911-12
 GL Whitehouse (LT) 1912
 J Wilkinson 1912-19
 EL Harvie 1919-27
 FPdeL Willis 1927-47
 RH Hobday (AV) [1932]
Assistant
 CG Palmer 1932-35
 AJT Fraser 1935-38
 JCA ColeMtRoskill 1938-39
 GO Adams 1940-44
 EE Bamford 1944-45

**TAKAPUNA
 1911**

from Northcote
 WG Monckton 1911-32
 RH Trill 1932-35
 RH Johnson 1936-40
 H Sinclair 1940-49
Assistant
 FW Young 1928-35

APPENDIX 1: PARISHES AND CLERGY IN THE NEW ZEALAND DIOCESES

BD Coleman 1938-40
WC Wood 1940
DHA Niblock 1941-45

**ST AIDAN, REMUERA
1912**

from St Mark's, Remuera
Assistant St Mark's Remuera
A Fowler 1906-12
Vicar
A Fowler 1912-19
FG Harvie (LT) [1914-15]
J Wilkinson 1919-25
FG Evans (LT) [1920]
HA Coleman 1925-30
HV Salmon (Pinc) [1931]
RL Connolly 1931-49
Assistant
AV Venables 1929-31
HJ Steele 1935-38
FL Allen 1941-44
WJ Hughes 1944-48

**ST COLUMBA,
GREY LYNN
1915**

from Epiphany
Home Mission priests 1913-15
EES Forrester (HMP)
1912-13
[WH Edgell c1914-15]
Vicar
PC Davis 1915-16
JH Cable 1916-22
FC Thomas (AV) 1922-23
RH Hobday 1923-32
GB Withers (AV) 1932-33
HR Jecks (AV) 1933-34
MG Sullivan 1934-36
H Squires 1936-39
R Godfrey 1939-46
Assistant
JCA Calder 1913-14
E Chitty 1928-36

**KINGSLAND
1917-44**

AM Niblock 1917-19
HA Johnson 1919-21
RG Coats (AV) 1921-22
JH Cable 1922-27
KJ McFarland 1927-33
D Maddison (LT) [1930]
J Adams 1933-37
T Southworth (Pinc) 1937-40
HB Wingfield (Pinc) 1940-42
JC Guinness (Pinc) 1942-44
*Combined with Epiphany to
form Arch Hill*

**AVONDALE
1919**
with NEW LYNN 1919-27
from Mt Albert
included in Holy Sepulchre
1872-81, Epiphany 1881-84,

Mt Albert-Avondale 1884-1919,
Avondale-New Lynn 1919-27
HR Jecks 1919-27
AV Grace (AV) 1927
A Drake 1927-29
HJL Goldthorpe 1930-31
JFA Stimpson (LT) 1931-32
AV Grace 1932-36
EC Good (Pinc) 1937-39
HB Wingfield (Pinc)
1939-40
JH Cable (Pinc) 1940-43
CAB Watson (Pinc) 1944-45

New Lynn, 1927

**HENDERSON
1919**

New Lynn-Henderson 1916-19
Home Mission priest
AV Venables 1919-22
Vicar
AV Venables 1922-27
JH Cable 1927-37
WH Stych 1938-51

**PAPATOETOE
1921**

from Otahuhu
Included Manurewa 1937-51
PC Davis 1921-29
THC Partridge 1929-34
HH Bedford 1934-38
EB Moore 1938-44
L Foulkes (LT) [1940]
KRR Small (LT) [1940-41]
AH Jackson (LT) [1942-43]
CAB Watson (AV) {1943}
HA Hawkins (Pinc) [1944]
HJ Steele 1944-49

**ROYAL OAK
1924**

EJ McFarland (Pinc) 1924
CFR Harrison 1925-44
H Hawkins (Pinc) 1944-47

**MT ROSKILL
1924**

Vicar
PS Smallfield 1924-36
EJ McFarland (LT) [1930]
vacant 1936-38
St Andrew's, Epsom 1938-39
HW Heaslip 1940-42
1942-44: *placed under care of
neighbouring parishes*
St Margaret's to St Andrew's,
Epsom and St Chad's to
Kingsland
Reconstituted 1944
Vicar
JC Guinness 1944-48

**ST GEORGE. EPSOM
1926**

from St Mark's, Remuera
Assistant Curate of St Mark's
Remuera
WES Connolly 1914-24
JL Litt 1924-26
Vicar
JL Litt 1926-46

**STANLEY BAY
1924-48**

from Devonport
AM Niblock 1924-29
FG Harvie 1929-30
WE Lush Pinc 1930
1930-48
Amalgamated with Devonport

**BAYSWATER
1924-37**

from Devonport
F Latter 1924-26
E Barnes 1926-27
EJ McFarland (Pinc) 1927-28
WJ Piggot (Pinc) 1928-37
Amalgamated with Takapuna

**BIRKENHEAD
1924**

from Northcote
HH Bedford 1924-29
PC Davis 1929-40
M Harcourt 1940-45
CE Mortimer-Jones 1945-47

**POINT CHEVALIER
1926**

WE Gillam 1926-29
E Ward 1929-31
HB Wingfield 1931-33
WHW Rattray 1933-40
FW Young (Pinc) 1941
WA Scott 1942-46

**NEW LYNN
1927**

from Avondale
Home Mission priests
RG Boler 1912-13
Mt Albert 1913-16
HR Jecks 1916-19
included in
New Lynn-Henderson 1912-13
Mt Albert-Avondale 1913-16
New Lynn-Henderson 1916-19
Avondale-New Lynn 1919-27
HR Jecks 1927-31
HW Heaslip (Pinc) 1931-33
AJ Beck (AV) [1933]
SR Knapp 1933-37
HH Bedford 1938-42
RD Lord 1942-47

**ARCH HILL
1944-64**
Amalgamation of Epiphany and
Kingsland
MA Moore 1944-55

APPENDIX 1: PARISHES AND CLERGY IN THE NEW ZEALAND DIOCESES

SOUTH AUCKLAND

INNER WAIKATO

1865-68

renamed

**SOUTH ROAD DISTRICT
1868-82**

V Lush 1865-68
J Bates 1869-72
No resident clergy 1872-82
ER Otway 1872-75
Mauku, Pukekohe, Tuakau
W Taylor 1873-76
*Papakura, Drury and
Ramarama*
HDD Sparling 1874-75
Ramarama
RO'C Biggs 1877-80

Mauku, 1874
Bombay, 1882
Papakura, 1884

MAUKU

later

WAIUKU

1874

from South Road District

ER Otway 1874-75
W Taylor 1876-82
CC Frith 1882-86
ND Boyes 1886-90
[W Roper(LT) [1889-92]
W Maynard 1892-95
EC Budd 1895-99
??? 1899-1902
CFR Harrison 1902-10
CA Vaughan 1910-14
JC Fussell 1914-28
GP Morris 1928-31
WE Connolly 1931-39
FD Hart 1939-42
DL Francis (LT) [1941]
Pukekohe [1941-42]
MA Moore 1943-44
MLA Bull 1944-56

BOMBAY

1882-1941

*from South Road District
included Pokeno except when it
was a separate district*
PS Smallfield 1882-86
EJ McFarland 1886-96
FB Dobson 1897-1905
JLA Kayll 1905-07
Home Mission priest
P Cleary 1908
WH Edgell 1908-10
Vicar
T Fisher 1910-13
L Foulkes 1913-15
CA Vaughan 1915-23
HF Cole-Baker 1923-28
AV Grace (AV) 1928-29
HW Heaslip 1930-31
HV Salmon 1931-34

RA Macdonald 1934-35
HG Taylor 1935-37
AFR Parr 1937
Included in Pukekohe 1937-39
WGM Heerdegen 1939-41
Included in Pukekohe 1942-55

POKENO

1899-1904

1913-15

HB Wingfield 1899-1904
Combined with Bombay
EH Wyatt 1913-15
Combined with Bombay

PAPAKURA

1884

*from South Road District
Included Manurewa 1910-17*
OR Hewlett (1st) 1884-90
ND Boyes 1890-96
OR Hewlett (2nd) 1896-1904
PT Fortune 1904-10
WC Wood 1910-36
H Sinclair 1937-40
JG Heath 1940-44
WH Beech 1944-47

Clevedon, 1922

MANGERE

1886-1924

Included Manurewa 1918-24
M Kirkbride 1886-1913
AV Venables (AP) 1913-14
PS Smallfield 1914-24
SMI Salt 1924-27
AV Venables 1927-31
L Foulkes (Pinc) 1931-34
Assistant, Manurewa
L Foulkes (OM) 1923-24
Reverted to Onehunga 1934

Manurewa, 1924

PUKEKOHE

1905

from Bombay
FB Dobson 1905-16
JP Cowie 1916-35
HB Wingfield (LT) 1935-36
AE Prebble 1936-42
THC Partridge 1943-46
DHA Niblock (LT) [1946]
*while Vicar was Acting
Warden, St John's College
Assistant*
RJ Fenton 1943-47

Incl Bombay 1937-39, 42-55

TUAKAU

1916

from Pukekohe
L Foulkes 1916-21
WW Bedwell 1921-22

CA Vaughan 1923-33
LE Cartridge 1933-35
BP Williams 1935-37
C Houchen 1937-40
BDO Coleman 1940-45
HV Hutton 1946-49

CLEVEDON

1922

WHW Rattray 1922-33
HW Heaslip (Pinc) 1933-36
A Drake 1936-41
RF Geddes 1941-46

MANUREWA

1924-37

*from Papakura 1910-17
Mangere-Manurewa 1918-24*
L Foulkes 1924-26
FB Dobson 1926-33
AJ Carr 1933-35
(Pinc) 1935-37

Incl in Papatoetoe 1937-51

COROMANDEL

THAMES

originally "Shortland"

1868

Vicesimus Lush 1868-81
W Calder 1881-83
HJ Edwards (Pinc) 1883-84
FG Evans 1884-89
TM O'Callaghan 1889-1916
AJ Beck 1916-24
NFE Robertshawe 1924-29
RB Davison 1929-31
AG Dawson 1931-37
SBR Corbin 1937-42
KRR Small 1942-48

COROMANDEL

1870-1938

T Scott 1870-82
P Walsh 1882-83
RG Boler 1883-86
A English 1886-90
C Bispham 1892-95
AM Bradbury 1895
CFR Harrison 1895-1902
PT Fortune 1902-04
Mission District 1904-07
CA Vaughan 1907-10
Home Mission priests
E Fletcher 1911-14
CA Vaughan 1914-15
TVG Gilfillan 1915-18
FS Griffiths 1919
vacant 1919-22
RH Johnson 1922-25
WA Midwinter (*Lay Reader*)
1925-29
JW Chapman 1930-38

APPENDIX 1: PARISHES AND CLERGY IN THE NEW ZEALAND DIOCESES

COROMANDEL AND THE ISLANDS
1939
 WR Castle 1939-41
No resident priest 1941-58
 Capt RD Carew CA 1942-45
Ministry in Coromandel provided by Thames during this period. Waiheke and other islands received occasional visits from Auckland clergy.

ISLANDS
(originally)
GREAT BARRIER
1881-1939
Great Barrier Home Mission District 1881-87
Included in Coromandel from 1887 with assistance from Home Mission clergy from Auckland 1887-1924
Parochial District of Waiheke
 JL Greer 1925-32
("Harbour Missioner with HQ on Waiheke")

HAURAKI PLAINS
1923
from Paeroa
 JM Beaufort 1923-25
 WW Averill 1926-28
 D Maddison 1928-30
 GR Monteith (Pinc) 1930
 EG Ault 1930-33
 FC Truman 1933-38
 WA Scott 1938-42
 RK Dobson 1942-44
 CFR Davidson (LT) [1944]
 DHA Niblock 1945-46

NORTHLAND
BAY OF ISLANDS
1852
 F Gould 1852-61
 R Carter 1860-61
 ...
 W Taylor 1871-72
 ...
 JH Hawkes 1879-84
 EJ McFarland 1884-85
 J Hewson 1886-87
 G Aitkens 1888-89
 ...
Home Mission priests

Vicar
 RG Boler 1902-09
Home Mission priests
 W H Edgell 1910-12
 CT MacLean 1912-13
 RF Geddes 1913-15

Wamate North, Russell and Hokianga
 CE Mortimer-Jones 1909-12
 CW Howard 1912-14
Parochial District based at Kawakawa
Vicar
 A Drake 1915-16
 GK Moir 1916-19
 WJ Piggot 1919-28
 HLR Isherwood 1929-34
 FW Wilkes 1934-37
 TFN Naughton 1937-38
 CG Palmer 1938-40
 WH Beech 1940-44
 FL Allen 1944-46

MANGONUI
later
KAITAIA
1861
 John Duffus 1861-70
 Lay Readers 1870-76
 CB Dunn 1876-82
 AJ Hitchcock (Temp) 1882-83
 HJ Edwards 1884-
Residing with son at Ahipara 1881
 G Aitkens 1886-88
Home Mission District
 1888-1914

Mission priest
 CJ Merton 1896-1903
(part-time/dairy farmer)
 TJ Parry 1906-08
 CW Howard 1908-10
 CJ Merton 1910-12
 RL Connolly 1912-14
Vicar
 RL Connolly 1914-16
 A Drake 1916-23
 WW Bedwell 1923-24
 RH Johnson 1925-28
 E Ward 1928-29
 RH Trill 1929-32
 BP Williams 1934-35
 EB Moore 1935-38
 HG Taylor 1938-44
 (CF 1940-46)
 H Thompson (LT) [1940-41]
 AF Collard-Scruby (LT) [1941-44]
 GO Adams (LT) [1944-46]

WHANGAREI
1864
included
Kamo 1908-12
Hikurangi 1903-08, 1910-12
 EN Bree 1864-65
 HW Cottle 1865-70
No resident priest 1871-72
 RH Mitchell 1872-73
No resident priest 1874-75
 GH Johnstone (Temp) 1876

LL Cubitt 1876-1910
 JB Brocklehurst 1910
 GC Cruickshank 1910-13
 HA Favell 1913-14
 GC Cruickshank 1914-23
 (CF 1916-18)
 WE Lush (LT) [1915-1919]
 HT Steele 1923-42
 AE Prebble 1942-49
Assistant
 JAC Calder 1910-13
 GAT Rickaby 1911-12
 F Sampson (*Kamo*) 1911-12
 HA Johnson 1913-17
 E Chitty (temp) 1916
 RF Geddes (HMP) 1917-19
 RH Johnson 1919-22
 ES Wayne (Hon) 1920-23
 AV Grace (Hon)
 TP Weatherhog 1922-24
 CF Morgan 1924-????
 J Rich 1924-27
 BP Williams 1929-32
 MLA Bull 1932-37
 RA Macdonald (T) 1937
 JC Guinness 1937-42
 HV Hutton 1943-46

Kamo-Hikurangi, 1912

WAIMATE NORTH
1871
included South Hokianga from 1940
 EB Clarke 1871-84
 P Walsh 1884-1909
Home Mission District
Wamate North, Russell and Hokianga
 CE Mortimer-Jones 1909-12
 CW Howard 1912-14
Parochial District
Vicarage at Waimate
Vicar
 ES Wayne 1914-19
 JW Robinson 1919-25
 WE Connolly 1925-31
 JC Fussell 1931-38
 WF Quintrill (LT) 1938
 MH Wybert (*later 'Harcourt'*) 1938-40
 RD Lord 1940-42
Vicarage at Kaikohe, 1942
 HJ Steele 1942-44
 JG Heath 1944-50

NORTHERN WAIROA
1872
Te Kopuru was established as a separate parochial district in 1927 while the rest of the parish became known as Dargaville.
When this arrangement ceased in 1942, the name Northern Wairoa was revived.

APPENDIX 1: PARISHES AND CLERGY IN THE NEW ZEALAND DIOCESES

Visiting clergyman

F Gould	1865-72
<i>Vicar</i>	
FT Baker	1872-82
W Katterns	1884-86
JCM Wilson	1886-88
RG Boler	1890-93
<i>Home Mission</i>	1893-96
AJ Beck	1896-1904
P Cleary (HMP)	1905-06
FW Young	1906-11
F Latter	1911-18
HM Smyth	1918-21
HA Johnson	1922-25
GP Morris	1925-28
JC Fussell	1928-31
HJ Goldthorpe	1931-33
GR Monteith	1934-37
AH Johnston	1937-44
AF Collard-Scruby	1944-54
<i>Assistant (Te Kopuru)</i>	
AJ Hitchcock	1883-84
E Fletcher	1908-10
GAT Rickaby	1919-21
C Addenbrooke	1921-22
WW Bedwell	1922-23
FD Hart	1923-25
SD Elliot	1926-27

Te Kopuru, 1927-42

MAHURANGI

later

WARKWORTH

1877

<i>Vicar</i>	
HHD Sparling	1877-81
<i>Home Mission District</i>	1881-1910
<i>Resident Home Mission priest</i>	
KWP Teale	1908-10
<i>Vicar</i>	
KWP Teale	1910-11
RA Macdonald	1911-20
JC Hawksworth	1920-22
C Addenbrooke	1922-27
FD Hart	1927-38
AJ Beck (LT)	[1932]
JB Rushworth	1939-46

MANGAWAI

1875

There is reference in 1875 to the Mangawai District including Mangapai, Mangawai (S. Michael's), Maungakaramea, Te Arai and Te Pahi.

MAUNGAKARAMEA

1881-86

During 1881-86 a priest was stationed at Maungakaramea. Clergy

TPN Hewlett	1881-86
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PAPAROA

1881

J Hewson	1881-86
CA Tobin	1886-92
EH Wyatt	1894-96
<i>Home Mission</i>	1897-98
FTP Evershed	1898-1900
GW Dent	1901-02
WES Connolly	1903-07
F Latter	1908-11
GAT Rickaby	1912-15
AJ Greenwood	1915-18
JC Hawksworth	1918-20
RA Macdonald	1920-27
SMI Salt	1927-30
ES Wayne	1930-33
H Sinclair	1933-37
MLA Bull	1937-44
PN Wright	1944-52

HOKIANGA

1882

AS Fox	1882-83
<i>Home Mission District including</i>	
HA Hawkins	1900-01
...	
<i>Home Mission priest Kaitaia, Hokianga and Whangaroa</i>	
TJ Parry	1906-08
<i>Wamate North, Russell and Hokianga</i>	
CE Mortimer-Jones	1909-12
<i>Resident Home Mission priest</i>	
WH Edgell	1911-14
GT Robson	1914-17
<i>Vicar</i>	
GT Robson	1919-22
JC Hawksworth	1922-26
CLB Brown	1926-28?
WH Stych	1928-33
WA Scott(Pinc)	1933-38
JH Cable (Pinc)	1938-40
V	1940
<i>Lay Evangelist</i>	
Capt RD Carew CA	1940-41
<i>Vicar</i>	
GL Maffey	1941-46

In 1940, South Hokianga area transferred to Waimate North in 1940, and Hokianga consisted only of North Hokianga

KAMO

(KAMO-HIKURANGI

from 1943)

1885

From 1879 ministry provided from Russell

Kamo

<i>Vicar</i>	
JH Hawkes	1885-1908

incl in Whangarei 1908-12

Hikurangi

incl in Kamo until 1903
incl in Whangarei 1903-08
Home Mission priest
HR Jecks 1908-10
incl in Whangarei 1910-12

Parochial District

1912

F Sampson	1912-14
WE Connolly	1914-19
CE Nicholas	1918-24
TW Edwards	1925-30
A Drake	1930-36
HW Heaslip	1936-40
JCA Cole	1940-44
DL Francis (Pinc)	1944-46

HELENSVILLE

1910

Home Mission District to 1910

<i>Vicar</i>	
EES Forrester	1910-12
CJ Merton	1912-16
WH Hedley (LT)	[1914-15]
AV Venables	1916-19
C Houchen	1919-21
HT Steele	1921-23
HRB Gillespie	1923-25
THC Partridge	1925-28
RH Johnson	1928-36
FI Parsons	1936-37
ER Wright	1937-46

TE KOPURU

1927-42

from Northern Wairoa

RA Macdonald	1927-33
WH Stych	1933-38
MA Moore	1938-42

Reunited with Dargaville as Northern Wairoa, 1942

APPENDIX 1: PARISHES AND CLERGY IN THE NEW ZEALAND DIOCESES

<u>HOME MISSION</u>		GC Cruickshank		Taumarunui	1910-12
		Taranaki	1909-10	RL Connolly	
HOME MISSION FUND		WH Edgell		Kaitaia	1910-12
<i>Organising Secretary</i>		Matamata	1907-08	CT Maclean	
ER Otway	1870-74	Pokeno	1908-10	Russell	1912-13
			1910-11	CA Mallett	
J Haselden	1886-90	Hokianga	1911-14	Ohura	1913-15
<i>Diocesan Missioner</i>		EES Forrester		L Foulkes	
J Haselden	1891-96	Helensville	1910-12	Pokeno	1913-15
EM Cowie	1897-1902	Grey Lynn	1912-13	EH Gallop	
<i>Superintendent</i>		RG Boler		Taumarunui	1912-13
RH Cole	1903-12	New Lynn?	1909-10	C Houchen	
		NL-Henderson	1912-13	???	1910-13
<i>Home Missionary</i>		FG Harvie	1908-11	Taranaki	1913-14
TPN Hewlett	1886-98	Matamata	1909-10	GT Robson	
		<i>St Thomas'</i>	<i>1910</i>	Hokianga	1914-17
		<i>Mt Albert</i>	<i>1911-12</i>	RF Geddes	
<i>Home Mission Priests</i>		E Fletcher		Russell	1913-15
HJ Edwards	1887	Morrinsville	1910-11	Te Wera	1915-17
OR Hewlett	1891-92	Coromandel	1911-14	C Whangarei	1917-19
HM Maynard	1892	CW Howard		HW Smith	
F Latter	1902-06	Kaitaia-Mangonui	1908-10	Te Wera	1917-18
		Waimate Nth-Hokianga	1911	AH Barnett	
JT McWilliam		WN, Russell, Hokianga		C Inglewood	1916-18
Helensville, Paparoa,			1912-14	Taranaki Nth	
Mahurangi	1904-08	CE Mortimer-Jones		(Urenui)	1918-20
P Cleary		Waimate North, Russell,		HG Sell	
Nth Wairoa	1905-06	Hokianga	1909-12	C Waitara (Uruti)	1923-24
Pokeno	1908	KWP Teale		Taranaki Nth (Uruti)	1924-27
S Spencer		Warkworth	1908-10	HB Wingfield	
King Country	1906-08	M Warner		Pokeno	1899-1901
TJ Parry		Taranaki	1908-10		
Kaitaia, Mangonui, Hokianga		J Wilkinson		THC Partridge	
Whangaroa	1906-08	C New Plymouth	1909-12	Taranaki East, Ohura	1918-22
HR Jecks		EH Wyatt		HCW Seton	
Waitara ?	1906-07	Bombay	1906-10	Raglan	1916-20
Hikurangi	1908-10	Bombay	1913-15	D Maddison	
N Lynn-Henderson	1916-19	CJ Merton		C Taumarunui	1921-23
HA Favell	1905-07	Kaitaia	1910-12	Ohura	1923-24
H Reeve	1907-08	HOB Hanby			
GH Morse					
King Country	1908-10				

DIOCESE OF WAIKATO

BISHOP	ARCHDEACONS	CATHEDRAL CHAPTER CLERICAL CANONS
CA Cherrington 1926-50		
VICAR-GENERAL	WAIKATO	
<i>Primate's Commissary</i>	<i>Diocese of Auckland</i>	Ven GH Gavin 1927-51
EM Cowie 1926	L Pritt 1870-81	FG Harvie 1927-28
<i>Vicar-General</i>	V Lush 1881-82	ES Wayne 1927-29
FG Evans 1928-30	WNdeL Willis 1882-1913	EH Strong 1927-31
GG Bell 1930-31	EM Cowie 1913-26	<i>Hon Canon</i> 1953-60?
GH Gavin 1931-41		JLA Kayll 1927-43
HRB Gillespie 1941-43	<i>Diocese of Waikato</i>	Ven HRB Gillespie 1928-41
CW Turner 1943-50	EM Cowie 1926-29	HA Karaka 1929-54
	GG Bell 1930-33	CE Newbould 1933-36
	HRB Gillespie 1933-43	GT Beale 1933-34
	WGH Weadon 1943-51	CW Turner 1934-41
DOMESTIC CHAPLAIN		WGH Weadon 1937-51
SR Wareing 1927	TARANAKI	CW Turner 1941-50
J Rich 1928	<i>Diocese of Auckland</i>	GA Crossman 1941-58
J Adams 1928-29	H Govett 1859-1903	CW Chandler 1944-48
HS Fussell 1929	RH Cole 1903-10	
DED Davies 1930-31	FG Evans 1912-26	
EW Hancock 1932-33		
B Oxenbridge 1934-36	<i>Diocese of Waikato</i>	
F Hart 1936	FG Evans 1926-30	
RA Noakes 1937	GH Gavin 1930-60	
FA Oulds (Temp) 1937		
GJM Craib (Temp) 1937		
NEW Barclay 1939-41		
PCS Sergel 1941-44		
DIOCESAN CHAPLAIN		
<i>The Diocesan Chaplain was available to assist parishes without the services of regular clergy</i>		
FG Harvie 1927-29		
JLA Kayll 1929-33		
CW Clark 1933-35		
GD Wilson 1938		
NEW Barclay 1939-44		
TWA Morath (Taranaki) 1944-53		
WAIKATO HOSPITAL		
HR Starke 1934		

APPENDIX 1: PARISHES AND CLERGY IN THE NEW ZEALAND DIOCESES

WAIKATO

UPPER WAIKATO

1868-72

Diocese of Auckland

Visiting clergyman

L Pritt 1868-72

Waikato West, 1870

Waikato East, 1872

WAIKATO EAST

later

HAMILTON

1872

Diocese of Auckland

from Upper Waikato

FC Lloyd 1872-75

V Calder 1875-81

V Lush 1881-82

[HJ Edwards 1882]

RO'C Biggs 1882-99

MW Butterfield (LT)

[1899-1900]

HDA Major 1900-02

NGW Radcliffe 1903-07

EM Cowie 1908-26

Diocese of Waikato

Vicar

EM Cowie 1926-27

Dean

GR Barnett 1927-32

The Bishop 1932-35

TP Weatherhog 1935-41

The Bishop 1941-44

AR Allerton 1944-46

Assistant (Ngaruawahia,

Huntly, Piako, Te Aroha, etc)

HS Davies 1881-86

Assistant

T Fisher 1904-07

RA Macdonald 1906-09

GW Smailes 1907-08

C Houchen 1908-10

RL Connolly 1910-12

FG Harvie 1913-14

FD Briscoe 1913-15

A Drake 1911-15

EE Bamford 1914-17

EL Harvie 1915-16

HW Smith 1918-19

FS Harty (*Frankton*) 1919-23

AHM Acheson 1921-23

AG Bull 1923-27

Assistant

HS Davies 1879-81

Diocese of Waikato

Assistant

SR Wareing 1926-27

MC 1927

HG Sell MC 1927

1927-28

J Rich MC 1928

CM Newton 1931

GCH Phillips 1932-

PCS Sergel 1932-40

RJ Boyt MC 1934

(*with Frankton*)

FO Dawson 1932-35

WM Smallfield 1932

RSC Fussell 1932-33

RC Aires 1933

B Oxenbridge 1934-36

AH Bott 1935-

GA Crossman 1936-37

(*Claudelands*)

WG Bird 1936-37

E Chard 1939-40

JM Reilly 1941-42

WD Whelan 1941-42

WR Cunliffe 1941-42

JAG Day 1942

H Irving 1942-43

HJ Williams 1942-46

HJ Taylor 1943-44

JD Hervey 1943-44

HTN Watt 1944

GD Robson 1944-

MD Jillett 1946-48

N Tidswell 1946-48

EW Startup 1946-48

Cambridge, 1878

Ngaruawahia, 1884

Frankton, 1923

Claudelands, 1937

WAIKATO WEST

(*later TE AWAMUTU*)

1870

Home Mission District

1890-93

Diocese of Auckland

from Upper Waikato

LC Brady 1870-79

EJ Phillips 1880-86

RG Boler 1886-90

Home Mission District

1890-93

J Marshall (Ohaupo)

(Temp) 1893

WH Wilson 1894-96

JLA Kayll 1898-99

F Latter 1899-1902

JT McWilliam 1903-04

FW Clarke 1904-16

JL Greer 1916-17

WW Lambert 1917-19

HN Wright 1919-20

AM Niblock 1920-23

GT Robson 1923-26

Diocese of Waikato

GT Robson 1926-27

RH Trill 1927-29

SR Wareing 1929-35

MG Sullivan 1936-46

[CF 1941-46]

EH Strong (Pinc) [1941-]

WC Wood (Pinc) [1942-45]

FO Osborn (Pinc) [1945]

Assistant

SC Burrow 1924

EH Atkey 1927-29

CM Newton 1929-30

RC Aires 1933-34

EG Saker 1937

HG Taylor (Temp) 1938

ML Calder 1941

CAMBRIDGE

1878

Diocese of Auckland

from Waikato East

WNdeL Willis 1878-1912

HG Blackburne (LT)

[1900]

CE Mortimer-Jones 1912-26

[CF 1916-19]

GCCruickshank (LT)[1914]

FG Harvie (LT) [1915]

PT Williams (LT) [1917-19]

Diocese of Waikato

EL Harvie 1927-29

GG Bell 1930-34

P Cleary (Pinc) [1932]

CW Chandler 1934-48

Assistant

W Hooper 1888+

J Marshall

Hon (Ohaupo) 1889-98

JC Fussell 1906-08

A Heron 1908-09

HA Wilkinson 1909-10

WE Connolly 1910-14

CW Turner 1919-22

W Averill 1923-25

CN Luker 1925-27

SC Burrow 1927

SR Wareing 1927-28

CW Clark 1927-33

JM Templer 1932-33

DL Francis 1937-38

GJB Craib 1938-40

K Noakes (Hon) 1941-46

(*Chap, St Peter's Schl*)

Te Aroha, 1886

NGARUAWAHIA

1884-87

Home Mission District

1887-95

Diocese of Auckland

from Hamilton

E Shanahan 1884-87

Home Mission District

1887-95

Huntly, 1895

Raglan HMD, 1895

HUNTLY

1895

Diocese of Auckland

From Home Mission District

AM Bradbury 1895-1900

H Mason 1900-04

AJ Beck 1904-13

APPENDIX 1: PARISHES AND CLERGY IN THE NEW ZEALAND DIOCESES

JT McWilliam 1913-14
 JLA Kayll 1914-18
 CFR Harrison 1918-25
 HA Johnson 1925
 JW Robinson 1925-26
Diocese of Waikato
 JW Robinson 1926-29
 CJ Bush-King 1929-33
 ER Wright (Cinc) 1933-35
 V 1935-37
 JCA Zimmerman 1937-44
 JM Reilly [CF 1945]
 1944-46
 WD Whelan (Pinc) 1945
 HJ Boyd-Bell 1946-54

Assistant
 HO Brickland 1927-28
 P Cleary 1929-31

RAGLAN

Home Mission District
1895-1920
 Parochial District
1920

Diocese of Auckland
 From Waikato West 1877-87
 Ngaurawahia 1887-1895
 Home Mission District
 1895-1900

Hamilton 1900-16
 Home Mission District
 1916-20

Home Mission priest
 CBW Seton 1916-20
 [CF 1917-19]

Vicar
 CBW Seton 1920-25
Diocese of Waikato
 GA Young 1926-29
 WTF Skey 1929-34
 AR Wallace 1935
 GCH Phillips (Pinc) 1935
 B Oxenbridge (Pinc)
 1937-38
 1938-41

WG Bird (Pinc) 1939-
 WTF Skey (Pinc) 1941-42
 H Irving (TPinc) 1943
 E Chard 1943-56
 JM Beaufort 1926

FRANKTON
1923

Diocese of Auckland
 from Hamilton
 FS Harty 1923-26
Diocese of Waikato
 FS Harty 1926-28
 GR Barnett (LT) [1926-27]
 HE Jones 1928-29
 RJ Boyt Pinc 1930-31
 V 1931-38
 FA Oulds (Pinc) 1939
 VA Bianch 1939-43
 EG Wilson 1943-54

Assistant
 J Adams 1927-28
 DER Davies 1931-
 HR Starke 1932-35
 FA Oulds 1938-39
 DHV Michael 1939-41
 MN Richards 1941-43
 FO Osborn 1943

NGARUAWAHIA
1935

Diocese of Waikato
 from Huntly
 H Sinclair (Pinc) 1932-33
 JDdeQ Mears (Pinc)
 1933-34
 WA Bool (Pinc) 1934-35
 V 1935-37
 AH Bott Pinc 1937-38?
 JDW Raine 1938-44
 [CF 1942-45]
 DHV Michael (Pinc)
 [1941-43]
 WR Cunliffe (Pinc) [1943-44]
 HJ Taylor (Pinc) 1944-47

Assistant
 JAG Day (Hon) 1939

CLAUDELANDS
1937

Diocese of Waikato
 from Hamilton
 Cathedral Parish (Assistant)
 WM Smallfield (Pinc) 1933-36
 GA Crossman
 (Pinc) 1936-37
 Vicar 1937-45
 WC Wood (Pinc) 1945-46
 CW Turner 1946-47

PIAKO-OHINEMURI

KATIKATI
1875

Diocese of Auckland
 J Crossley 1875-78
 WE Mulgan 1878-79
 EJ Phillips 1879-80
 vacant 1880-81
 W Johnston 1881?
 T Farle (Cinc) 1881-82
 EJ McFarland 1882-84
 W Katterns 1886-1909
 Included in Waihi 1909-15
 WHW Rattray 1915-20
 vacant 1920-23
 ES Wayne 1923-26
Diocese of Waikato
 G Palmer 1927-34
 EA Addis (Pinc) 1935-37
 V 1937-39
 RSC Fussell 1939-41
 JLA Kayll (died) 1941-44
 JD Hervey (TPinc) 1944-46

TE AROHA
1886

Diocese of Auckland
 from Cambridge
 J Marshall 1886-89
 FG Evans 1889-96
 EJ McFarland 1896-1902
 EM Cowie 1902-08
 P Cleary 1908-12
 GW Smailes 1912-13
 WH Bawden 1913-14
 HM Smyth (LT) [1914-15]
 WH Edgell 1914-16
 GH Morse 1916-19
 RL Connolly 1919-26
Diocese of Waikato
 RL Connolly 1926-31
 CW Turner 1931-46
 WA Scott 1946-54
Assistant
 HB Wingfield 1898
 J Campbell (Hon) 1898-1900

PAEROA
1896

Diocese of Auckland
 from Te Aroha
 WH Wilson 1896-1901
 JP Cowie 1901-16
 FB Dobson 1916-26
Diocese of Waikato
 RA Forde (2 wks) 1926
 WGH Weadon 1927-54

WAIHI
1900

Diocese of Auckland
 from Katikati (1881-96),
 Paeroa (1896-1900)
 T Eykyn 1900-02
 WF Gover 1902-03
 AS Buckland 1903-10
 GW Smailes 1910-11
 P Cleary 1912-14
 E Fletcher 1914-16
 RL Connolly 1916-19
 EE Bamford 1919-23
 GR Barnett 1923-26
 RWW Alexander 1926
Diocese of Waikato
 Vicar
 RWW Alexander 1926
 ES Wayne 1926-31
 HJ Williams (Pinc) 1931-32
 JLA Kayll 1933-41
 ELB Gribble 1941-46
 JM Reilly (Pinc) 1946
 WH Moore 1946-50
Assistant
 GH Morse 1912

APPENDIX 1: PARISHES AND CLERGY IN THE NEW ZEALAND DIOCESES

**MATAMATA –
MORRINSVILLE**
(previously **LICHFIELD**)
Home Mission District
1886-1911
Parochial District
1911-19
Home Mission priests
WH Edgell 1907-08
FG Harvie 1909-10
E Fletcher 1910-11
Vicar
JH Hawkes (LT) 1911
JC Fussell 1911-14
CA Mallett 1915-17
W Venables (LT) 1918-19
Assistant
THC Partridge 1916-18

Morrinsville, 1919
Matamata, 1919

**MORRINSVILLE
1919**
Diocese of Auckland
From Matamata-Morrinsville
GK Moir 1919-22
JA Kempthorne 1923-26
Diocese of Waikato
JA Kempthorne 1926-27
FW Wilkes 1928-30
HRB Gillespie 1930-43
EH Strong (Pinc) 1943
GWG Griffin 1944-54

**MATAMATA
1919**
Diocese of Auckland
From Matamata-Morrinsville
WE Connolly 1919-25
CW Turner 1925-26
Diocese of Waikato
CW Turner 1926-30
JW Burley 1931-35
GFW Oulds 1935-46
F Quintrell (TPinc) 1939
ELB Gribble 1946-49

Assistant
KM Hikairo 1937-38
Putaruru, 1925

**PUTARURU
1925**
Diocese of Auckland
From Matamata
E Ward 1925-26
Diocese of Waikato
E Ward 1926-28
SR Wareing 1928-29
EH Atkey 1929-
P Cleary 1932-42
WR Cunliffe (Pinc) 1942-43
EA Addis 1943-48
Assistant
GLB Wilkinson 1928-

KING COUNTRY
KING COUNTRY
Home Mission District
1906-10
Diocese of Auckland
Home Mission priests
S Spencer 1906-08
GH Morse 1908-10

Te Kuiti, 1910
Taumarunui, 1910

**TE KUITI
1910**
Diocese of Auckland
*From King Country Home
Mission District*
ES Wayne 1910-14
C Houchen 1914-15
HM Smyth 1915-18
GR Barnett 1918-23
A Drake 1923-26
Diocese of Waikato
A Drake 1926-27
JA Kempthorne 1927-30
CE Newbould (Pinc) 1930
V 1930-33
EW Hancock (Pinc) 1933-35
[CF 1940-42]
V 1935-42
GTB Craib [Pinc 1940-41]
B Oxenbridge [Pinc 1941-42]
V 1942-48

Assistant (Otorohanga)
WJ Piggot 1911-19
Assistant (Pio Pio)
TP Weatherhog 1921-24
G Palmer 1924-27

Otorohanga, 1919
Pio Pio, 1927

TAUMARUNUI
Home Mission District
1910-13
Parochial District
1913
Diocese of Auckland
Home Mission priests
HOT Hanby 1910-12
EH Gallop 1912-13
Vicar
EH Gallop 1913-15
JA Kempthorne 1916-22
CW Turner 1922-25
TP Weatherhog 1925-26
Diocese of Waikato
TP Weatherhog 1926-28
WTF Skey (LT) 1928-29
JW Burley 1929-31
WA Scott (LT) [1930-]
FB Rand 1931-32
GWG Griffin (Pinc) 1933-34

F Middlebrook Pinc 1934
CS Wall Pinc 1934-
B Oxenbridge Pinc 1936-37
J Adams 1937-43
MN Richards Pinc 1943-44
V 1945-50

Assistant
D Maddison 1921-23
RJ Boyt 1927-30
GLB Wilkinson 1927-28
FH Germon 1930-32
JT Hickson 1935-37
RA Noakes 1937-38

Ohura, 1913

OHURA
Home Mission District
1913-24
Parochial District
1924
Diocese of Auckland
Home Mission priests
CA Mallett 1913-15
HW Smith 1915-17
D Maddison 1921-24
Vicar
D Maddison 1924-26
Diocese of Waikato
D Maddison 1926-27
SW Golding (Cinc) 1927-30
V 1930-31
EW Marks (Cinc) 1932
JM Walters 1934-37
JCA Zimmerman
(Pinc) 1937
GE Williams (Pinc) 1937-39
WG Bird (Pinc) 1939-40
WHD Hartley (Pinc) 1941-42
JM Reilly (Pinc) 1942-44
WR Cunliffe (V) 1944-46
HTN Watt (Pinc) 1946-49

**OTOROHANGA
1919**
Diocese of Auckland
from Te Kuiti
RF Geddes 1919-20
HF Cole-Baker 1920-23
DK MacPherson 1923-24
TP Weatherhog 1924-25
CJ Bush-King 1926
Diocese of Waikato
CJ Bush-King 1926-27
JT Phillips 1927-30
ER Wright (Cinc) 1931-33
DV Whitlock (Cinc) 1934
KRR Small Pinc 1934-37
V 1937-39
EA Addis 1939-43
W Bell 1943-49

APPENDIX 1: PARISHES AND CLERGY IN THE NEW ZEALAND DIOCESES

KAWHIA
1927
Diocese of Waikato
From Raglan
 CJ Bush-King 1927-29
 RWW Alexander
 Pinc 1929-32
 HJ Boyd-Bell Cinc 1931-33
 V 1933-34
 RSC Fussell Pinc 1934-35
 V 1935-39
Otorohanga 1939-54

PIOPIO-ARIA
1927
Diocese of Auckland
from Te Kuiti
Assistant Te Kuiti (Piopio)
 G Palmer 1924-26
Diocese of Waikato
 G Palmer 1926-27
 Pio Pio with Aria
 1927-34
 WE Stych 1927-28
 HS FussellCinc 1929-
 JGdeQ MearsCinc 1932-33
 FH GermonPinc 1933-34
 Piopio Parochial District
 1934
Diocese of Waikato
 FH Germon 1934-35
 FO Dawson 1935-39
 GE WilliamsPinc 1939-41
 JT HicksonPinc 1941-43
 V 1943-46
 JD Hervey (Pinc) 1946-47

MANUNUI
1944-51
Conventional District of
Taumarunui 1944-48

Diocese of Waikato
 WHD Hartley Pinc 1944-48
 WHD Hartley V 1948-51

TARANAKI

NEW PLYMOUTH
1843
Diocese of Auckland
 W Bolland 1843-47
 H Govett 1848-98
 FG Evans 1898-1910
 AS Buckland (LT) 1910
 AH Colville 1912-17
 FG Harvie 1917-26
 EH Strong (AV) [1922]
Diocese of Waikato
 FG Harvie 1926-27
 EH Strong 1927-32
 GH Gavin 1932-49

Assistant
 G Bayley (Hon) 1851-58
 GTB Kingdon c1855-57
 M Lally (LT) 1857-59

HN Wollaston (Hon)
 1855-60
 HD French (not lic) 1883-84
 AS Fox 1885-87
 T Farley 1887-90
 A English 1890-92
 FW Walker 1892-98
 FG Evans(Coadj) 1896-98
 FW Young 1898-1901
 AF Smith (Te Henui)
 1902-04
 AM Bradbury 1904-05
 A Fowler 1905-06
 F Latter 1906-08
 WA Butler 1907-10
 S Spencer
 (Te Henui) 1908-09
 HOT Hanby 1908-10
 J Wilkinson 1909-12
 JA Kempthorne 1910-14
 GT Robson 1911-14
 HA Favell 1914-15
 EC Cook 1914-16
 FA Crawshaw 1913-15
 FR Rawle 1917-18
 FD Briscoe 1919-20
 GA Young 1921-24
 EH Strong (Hon)
 C 1924-27
 JT Pedder 1924
 WSC Stephens 1927-30
 RF Clark 1930-c35
 DV Whitlock 1932-33
 HR Starke 1935-44
 JM Templer 1935-37
 F Hart 1937-40
 AH Niblock 1942-c44
 HTN Watt 1944-46
 GD Robson 1946-

Fitzroy, 1915

TARANAKI COUNTRY
DISTRICTS
1859-92
Diocese of Auckland
 HH Brown 1859-92

WAITARA
1875
Diocese of Auckland
 Philip Walsh 1875-82
 AJ Hitchcock (Temp)
 1882
 FT Baker 1882-96
 R Forsyth 1896-98
 FW Walker 1898-1900
 HT Rawnsley 1900-01
 GW Dent 1902-07
 JB Brocklehurst
 Temp 1907-08
 V 1908-10
 CFR Harrison 1910-18
 GH Gavin 1918-26
Diocese of Waikato
 GH Gavin 1926-31
 HS Fussell 1932-35

VA Bianchi 1935-39
 FA Oulds (Pinc) 1939
 EG Wilson 1939-43
 J Adams 1943-49

Assistant
 F Larkins
 (Lepperton) 1890-91
 HG Sell (Uruti) 1923-24

INGLEWOOD-
STRATFORD
1881-96
Diocese of Auckland
 A Taylor 1881-83
Taranaki Country District
 1885-92
 A English 1892-96

Inglewood, 1896
Stratford, 1896

STRATFORD
1896
Diocese of Auckland
from Inglewood-Stratford
 ND Boyes 1896-1902
 CAB Watson 1903-08
 HA Favell 1908-10
 WA Butler 1910-14
 CW Howard 1914-24
 JLA Kayll 1924-26
Diocese of Waikato
 JLA Kayll 1926-29
 GT Beale 1929-33
 KJ McFarland 1933-39
 GJB Craib Pinc 1940
 HW Heaslip 1942-48

Assistant
 EL Harvie 1913-15
 GK Moir 1916
 VJS Blomfield 1919
 P Wiltshire 1925-27

INGLEWOOD
1896
Diocese of Auckland
from Inglewood-Stratford
 CW Robinson 1896-1903
 H Reeve 1903-07
 HA Favell (Pinc)
 1907
 GAT Rickaby 1907-08
 FC Thomas 1909-10
Incl in Taranaki Missionary
District 1910-14
 JA Kempthorne 1914-16
 EL Harvie 1916-19
 RJ Stanton 1919-24
 H Lindsey 1924-26
Diocese of Waikato
 H Lindsey 1926-28
 JN Thompson 1928-31
 SW Golding 1931-32
 JCW Mutter (Cinc) 1932-34
 HJ Boyd-Bell 1934-37

APPENDIX 1: PARISHES AND CLERGY IN THE NEW ZEALAND DIOCESES

WG Bird Pinc 1937-39
 FO Dawson
 [CF 1940-] 1939-42
 E Chard (Pinc) 1940-43
 H Irving 1943-45
 WD Whelan (Pinc) 1946
 GFW Oulds 1946-47
Assistant
 AH Barnett 1916-18

**OKATO
 1896**

Diocese of Auckland
 H Mason 1896-1900
 AM Bradbury 1900-01
 FW Young 1901-06
 T Fisher 1907-08
 C Addenbrooke 1908-20
 HA Coleman 1921-25
 HRB Gillespie 1925-26
Diocese of Waikato
 HRB Gillespie 1926-29
 J Adams 1929-33
 CE Newbould 1933-36
 ELB Gribble 1936-41
 L Ives 1941-48

Assistant
 H Sinclair 1929-31
 MJS Wheeler 1939-40

**TARANAKI
 Home Mission District
 1908-14**

Diocese of Auckland
Included Inglewood 1910-14
Home Mission priests
 M Warner 1908-10
 GC Cruickshank 1909-10
 WH Edgell 1908-xx
 C Houchen 1913-14

Te Wera (Taranaki East), 1915
Taranaki North Coast, 1916

**TE HENUI
 later
 FITZROY
 1915**

Diocese of Auckland
from New Plymouth
 HA Favell 1915-19
 GT Beale 1920-26
 JM Beaufort (AV) [1923]
Diocese of Waikato
 GT Beale 1926-29
 HRB Gillespie Pinc 1929-30
 WSC Stephens 1930-34
 GWG Griffin 1935-44
 JCA Zimmerman 1944-47

**TE WERA
 (Whangamomona)
 Home Mission District
 1915-24**

**TARANAKI EAST
 (WHANGAMOMONA)
 Parochial District
 1924**

Diocese of Auckland
Home Mission priests
 RF Geddes 1915-17
 HW Smith 1917-18
 THC Partridge 1918-22
Vicar
 GA Young 1924-26
Diocese of Waikato
 GA Young 1926
 RWW Alexander 1927-29
 HS Hamilton 1929-33
 RSC Fussell (Cinc) 1933-34
 JDW Raine (Pinc) 1934-36
 V 1936-38
 RA Noakes (Pinc) 1938-39

FA Oulds (Pinc) 1939
 ...
 TWA Morath (Pinc) 1942-44
 F Hart 1944-
 FO Osborn (Pinc) 1946-

**TARANAKI (NORTH
 COAST)**

Home Mission District
1916-24

**URUTI
 (TARANAKI NORTH)
 Parochial District
 1924**

Diocese of Auckland
Home Mission priests
 AH Barnett 1918-21
 HG Sell 1923-24
Vicar
 HG Sell (Pinc) 1924-26
Diocese of Waikato
 HG Sell 1926-27
 CN Luker 1927-28
 WA Scott (Pinc) 1928-30
 DV Whitlock (Pinc) 1931-32
 JM Templer (Cinc) 1933-34
 V 1935
 GCH Phillips 1935-
 JT Hickson (Pinc) 1937-45
(with Pio Pio 1941-45)
 GD Robson (Pinc) 1945-46
 JD Hervey (Pinc) 1946
 RSC Fussell (Pinc) 1946-51

DIOCESE OF WAIAPU**BISHOP**

W Williams	1859-76
EC Stuart	1877-94
WL Williams	1895-1909
AW Averill	1910-14
WW Sedgwick	1914-29
HW Williams	1930-37
GV Gerard	1938-44
GC Cruickshank	1945-46

SUFFRAGAN BISHOP*Bishop of Aotearoa*

FA Bennett	1928-50
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COMMISSARY

HW Williams	1909-27
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VICAR-GENERAL**1928**

HW Williams	1928-30
KE Maclean	1933-38
JB Brocklehurst	1938-44
R Hodgson	1944-45
JB Brocklehurst	1945-55

ARCHDEACONS**WAIAPU****1842**

W Williams	1842-59
WL Williams	1862-94
<i>vacant</i>	
HW Williams	1907-30
MW Butterfield	1930-49

TAURANGA**1843**

AN Brown	1843-84
<i>vacant</i>	
CA Tisdall	1910-14
CL Tuke	1916-21
FW Chatterton	1921-36
R Hodgson	1936-66

HAWKES BAY**1888***Rural Deanery within Diocese of Wellington*

S Williams	?1859-88
<i>Diocese of Waiapu</i>	
S Williams	1888-1907
D Ruddock	1907-18
WJ Simkin	1919-26
JB Brocklehurst	1926-29
KE Maclean	1930-43
JB Brocklehurst	1944-54

CATHEDRAL CHAPTER**1889****DEAN****1889-1905****1918**

DeB Hovell	1889-1905
<i>not appointed</i>	
F Mayne	1918-28
JB Brocklehurst	1929-44
OSO Gibson	1944-61

CANONS**1889**

S Williams	1889-
WL Williams	1889-
JE Fox	1889-
HW St Hill	1889-
AS Webb	1890-1903
C Jordan	1903-
JC Eccles	1903-19?
F Mayne	1906-18
CL Tuke	1907-18
W Goodyear	1912-14
FW Chatterton	1919-21?
MW Butterfield	1918-30?
JA Lush	?1918-21
KE Maclean	1918-30
H Packe	1921-31
ED Rice	1921-38?
A Neild	1930-41?
CE Mortimer Jones	1930-c45
AF Hall	1932-54?
GB Stephenson	1939-50
SFN Waymouth	1943-55
WT Drake	1945-

HON CANONS

AP Clarke	1918-29?
TC Cullwick	1918-31
H Pahewa	1918-
AF Williams	1919-
A Hodge	1933-c43
WG Williams	1937-
RT Hall	1944-49

APPENDIX 1: PARISHES AND CLERGY IN THE NEW ZEALAND DIOCESES

<u>NAPIER-HASTINGS</u>	TARADALE	W Welsh	1895-97
	1873	HE Taylor	1898-99
NAPIER		<i>Vicar</i>	
1859	PC Anderson	CL Tuke	1901-15
<i>Included in Diocese of</i>	J Spear	ED Rice	1915-24
<i>Wellington to 1869</i>	EH Granger	J Hobbs (LT)	[1916-17]
	<i>vacant</i>	HW Klingender	1924-26
HW St Hill	AP Clarke	A Hodge	1926-35
CJ Abraham (LT)	A Hodge	SR Gardiner	1935-46
L Saywell	FL Frost		
J Townsend	A Hodge	<i>Assistant</i>	
DeB Hovell	ML Calder	CL Wilson	1911-13
J Blackburn (LT)		BR Brierley	1921-24
F Mayne	<i>Assistant (Puketapu)</i>	W Lea	1924-25
JB Brocklehurst	HW Klingender	FL Frost	1926-27
OSO Gibson	GW Davidson	CE Hyde	1927-29
<i>Assistant</i>		JCA Zimmerman	1929-32
S Robinson	Assistant (Clive)	CS Wall	1936-37
CL Tuke	EA McCutcheon	JGB Talbot	1938-40
<i>Assistant (St Augustine's)</i>	ST ANDREW'S,	PUKETAPU	
J Parkinson	PORT AHURIRI	1913	
JE Fox	1880	<i>from Taradale</i>	
AM Bradbury	<i>from Napier</i>		
W Welsh	W Welsh	PC Davis	1913-15
HE Taylor	GMD'A Irvine	MW Butterfield	1915-17
	GH Preston	TC Cullwick	1917-21
<i>Assistant</i>	O Dean	WT Drake	1921-23
GB Nanson	FB Redgrave	RF Geddes	1923-33
RG Coats	WT Drake	CE Hyde	1933-36
SR Gardiner	BR Brierley	JJ Anderson	1936-55
JCJ Wilson	WSG Cameron		
ML Calder			
WJW Rosevear			
	HASTINGS	CLIVE	
<i>St Andrew's, Port Ahuriri,</i>	1895	1920	
<i>1880</i>	<i>from Havelock North</i>	<i>Havelock North, 1920</i>	
<i>St Augustine's, 1901</i>	J Hobbs	RF Geddes	1920-22
	JB Brocklehurst	T Fisher	1923-24
HAVELOCK NORTH	RT Hall	JW Chapman	1924-27
1872	CE Mortimer-Jones	EA McCutcheon	1929-32
SD Green	WT Drake	<i>vacant 1932-47</i>	
W Marshall			
HW St Hill	<i>Assistant</i>	<u>SOUTHERN</u>	
AF Gardiner (LT)	JLA Kayll	HAWKES BAY	
	HA Favell	'SOUTHERN HAWKES	
JA Lush	NFE Robertshawe	BAY'	
KE Maclean	HCRC Blathwayt	1859-75	
SFN Waymouth	OSO Gibson	<i>Included in Diocese of</i>	
	JE Draper	<i>Wellington to 1869</i>	
<i>Assistant (Clive)</i>	JN Thompson		
H Maclean	H Speight	E Wheeler	1859-63
	CE Tanner	T Fancourt	1865-66
<i>Assistant (Hastings)</i>	K Liggett	<i>vacant</i>	
J Hobbs	PH Blakiston	GM D'A Irvine	1871-72
	TM Loten	JC Eccles	1874-75
<i>Assistant</i>			
HE Taylor	ST AUGUSTINE'S, NAPIER	<i>Waipukurau, 1876</i>	
HH Robjohns	1901	<i>Waipawa, 1876</i>	
LJM Mackay	<i>from Napier</i>	<i>Porangahau, 1876</i>	
AF Hall	<i>Assistant Napier responsible</i>		
	<i>for St Augustine's</i>		
<i>Hastings, 1895</i>	J Parkinson		
<i>Clive, 1920</i>	JE Fox		
	AM Bradbury		

APPENDIX 1: PARISHES AND CLERGY IN THE NEW ZEALAND DIOCESES

GD Wilson 1908-10
 J Hobbs 1910-16
 JW Chapman 1916-24
 S Stephens 1925-27
 HW Klingender 1927-30
 W Lea 1930-39
 TA Moresby 1938-40
 FR Rawle (Pinc) 1941-46

WHAKATANE
1909

from Opotiki
 JW Chapman 1909-16
 HW Klingender 1917-24
 WW Lambert 1924-31
 C Brown (LT) [1927-28]
 SFN Waymouth 1931-37
 SG Caulton 1937-43
 JCJ Wilson 1943-49
 WN Drake (LT) [1946-47]

Assistant
 JW Burley 1927-28

EAST COAST

GISBORNE
1874

J Murphy 1874-75
 E Williams 1875-82
 J Hill (Cinc) 1882-83
 W Cocks 1883-84
 JE Fox 1884-92
 AS Webb 1892-1902
 W Welsh 1902-04
 LD Thomas 1904-14
 H Packe 1915-32
 AF Hall 1932-54

Assistant
 O Dean 1887-89
 HN Wright 1906-08
 WH Roberts 1910-11
 VT Gray 1913
 EA McCutcheon 1915-17
 DB Malcolm 1916-18
 WT Drake 1918-21
 DJ Davies 1924-27
 LH Fenn 1927-28
 AA Barham 1929-30
 E Edmonds 1930-31
 FI Parsons 1931-35
 RC Aires 1935-38
 TA Moresby 1935-37
 K Liggett 1938-40
 WN Drake 1940-44
 F Middlebrook 1944-52

WAIROA
1875

W Lambert 1875-76
 J Spear 1878-79
 JS Hill 1879-82
 W Goodyear 1882-83
 R Penty 1884-87
 W Welsh 1887-95
 TS Cato 1895-1900

MW Butterfield 1901-04
 D Ruddock 1904-07
 HT Rawnsley 1907-11
 WJ Simkin 1911-18
 GN Watson 1918-22
 JA Shardlow 1922-27
 MW Butterfield 1927-36
 CE Hyde 1937-45
 JGB Talbot (Pinc) [1940-43]
 ARH Morris 1945-54

Assistant
 RG Coats 1911
 GN Watson 1912-13
 VA Bianchi 1922-23
 WGH Weadon 1923-25
 JJ Anderson 1925-27
 JDG Hodgson 1930-31

*Church Army Captains for
 hydro workers and railway
 workers*

BPH Ball 1926
 H Squires
 RF Kirby

Frasertown 1913-20

EAST COAST MISSION
DISTRICT

later Gisborne Country
Districts

TURANGA

WAERENGA-A-HIKA
1889

AF Gardiner 1889-93
 JE Fox 1894-1902
 FG Coote 1902-04
 MW Butterfield 1904-08
 E Ward 1909-19
 GH Morse 1919-23
 WW Lambert 1923-24
 R Hodgson 1925-35
 WSC Stephens 1935-38
 RC Aires 1938-46
 WG Bird (Pinc) [1942-44]

Patutahi, 1908
Te Karaka, 1908

WAIPIRO BAY
1902

*(Vicarage at Ruatoria after
 WW2)*
 O Fitzgerald 1902-06
 JE Blackburne 1906-07
 TA Cato (PTO) 1907-08
 FC Long (Res Dcn) 1908-10
 GD Wilson 1910-18
 J Pigott (AC) 1917
 JJ Anderson 1918-27
 ARH Morris 1927-36
 ARH Morris 1936-45

Assistant (Te Ararua)
 RJ McKenna 1926-28
 SBR Corbin 1928-32

TOLAGA BAY
1906

W Robinson 1906
 GW Davidson 1910-14
 GR Barnett 1915-17
 EA McCutcheon 1917-21
 HA Haslam 1921-24
 ECR Beale 1924-26
 WH Smith 1926-31
 JDG Hodgson 1931-35
 FI Parsons 1935-36
 NF Benham 1936-40
 FA Oulds 1940-45

PATUTAHI
1908

from Waerenga-a-hika
 AH Coles 1909-10
 HT Rawnsley 1910-28
 CGG Salt 1928-33
 H Speight 1933-51

TE KARAKA
1909

from Waerenga-a-hika
 WH Roberts 1909-10
 TA Meyer (AV) 1910-13
 GN Watson 1913-18
 GD Wilson 1918-21
 H Collier 1921-25
 WSG Cameron 1925-30
 ARH Morris 1930-34
 JDG Hodgson 1935-43
 PH Blakiston 1943-50
 WG Bird (Pinc) [1945-46]

Matawai, 1914-28

WAIROA COUNTRY
DISTRICT
FRASERTOWN

1913-20
from Wairoa
 GE Kear 1913-16
 RT Hall 1916-20
To Wairoa

MATAWAI
1914-28

from Patutahi
Railway Missioner
 JW Robinson 1912-15
Vicar
 J Pigott 1916-17
 DB Malcolm 1918-19
 AE Hunt 1919-20
 ECR Beale 1922-24
 E Ward 1924-25
 CGG Salt 1925-28

to Patutahi

DIOCESE OF WELLINGTON

BISHOP		RURAL DEAN		CATHEDRAL CHAPTER
CJ Abraham	1858-70	WELLINGTON AND		1925
O Hadfield	1870-93	TARANAKI		
F Wallis	1895-1911	O Hadfield	1844-49	DEAN
TH Sprott	1911-36	R Cole	1849-53	1948
HStB Holland	1936-46			DJ Davies
		WANGANUI		1948-62
COMMISSARY		R Taylor	1859-73	
T Fancourt	1888-1919			CANONS
AL Hansell	1919-25	WAIRARAPA		1925
AM Johnson	1925	A Knell	1877-93	AWH Compton
				1925-28
VICAR-GENERAL		ARCHDEACONS		H Watson
1925				1925-45
AM Johnson	1925-29	KAPITI		W Fancourt
		1849-70		1925-29
PE James	1934-37	O Hadfield	1849-70	FH Petrie
W Bullock	1938-44			1925-34
FH Petrie	1944-46	WELLINGTON		WG Williams
		1870		1925-41
WARDEN, BISHOP		A Stock	1870-88	JH Sykes
HADFIELD COLLEGE		T Fancourt	1888-1919	1925-42
AWH Compton	1909-14	AM Johnson	1919-34	OM Stent
AW Payne	1915-17	AL Hansell	1934-40	1928-29
		W Bullock	1940-44	GY Woodward
WELLINGTON		EJ Rich	1945-61	1929-45
CITY MISSION				PE James
<i>City Missioner</i>		WANGANUI		1929-37
T Fielden Taylor	1930-37	1880-1909		DB Malcolm
HA Squires	1939-54	RJ Thorpe	1880-82	1935-41
		<i>(no appointment)</i>		DJ Davies
<i>Assistant</i>		A Towgood	1893-1909	1937-48
PA Stanley	19xx-22	<i>Divided 1909 between</i>		NFE Robertshawe
HSI Kenney	1925	<i>Waitotara and Rangitikei</i>		1941-58
EM McLevie	1925-27	WAITOTARA		HEK Fry
KRR Small (Lay)	1932-34	1909		1942-63
		JA Jacob	1909-11	WF Stent
		JR Cassell	1912-15	1945-50
		H Reeve	1915-24	FS Ramson
		R Creed Meredith	1925-32	1946-50
		JR Young	1932-59	
		RANGITIKEI		
		1909		HAWKES BAY
		CC Harper	1909-15	<i>Included in Diocese of</i>
		AS Innes-Jones	1915-34	<i>Wellington until 1868 when</i>
		FH Petrie	1934-46	<i>transferred to Diocese of</i>
				<i>Waiapu</i>
		WAIRARAPA		
		1919		NAPIER
		H Watson	1919-22	1859
		AL Hansell	1922-34	HW St Hill
		W Bullock	1934-40	1859-63
		EJ Rich	1940-45	Bp CJ Abraham
		HSI Kenney	1945-51	1863
				L Saywell
				1864-67
				J Townsend
				1867-77
				WAIPUKURAU
				1865
				T Fancourt
				1865-66

APPENDIX 1: PARISHES AND CLERGY IN THE NEW ZEALAND DIOCESES

<u>WELLINGTON</u>		JC Davies	1943-50	CC Harper	1910-15
<u>& HUTT VALLEY</u>				H Watson	1915-30
ST PAUL'S, WELLINGTON		<i>Assistant</i>		W Bullock	1930-44
1840		CFR Harrison	1893-95	ACF Charles (Pinc)	1944-45
JF Churton	1840	JE Blackburne	1924-28	EJ Rich	1945-52
G Butt	1841-42	WED Davies	1928-33		
R Cole	1842-53	HVC Reynolds	1933-34	<i>Assistant</i>	
RB Paul	1853-55	TF Fagg	1936-39	AM Johnson	1896-99
A Baker	1855-59	WEW Hurst	1938-46	GP Davys	1901-03
WP Tanner (Pinc)	1860-61	(CF 1939-45)		CWI Maclaverty	1901-08
F Thatcher	1861-64	MR Pirani	1939-46	GP Davys	1901-02
PH Maxwell	1865-68	(CF 1944-45)		W Raine	1911-14
WH Ewald	1868-71	HC Arnold	1944-47	WA Cross	1912-13
BW Harvey	1871-81	<i>Assistant (Petone)</i>		PA Stanley	1922-25
RJ Thorpe	1882-84	PT Fortune	1896-97	EM McLevie	1925-27
J Still	1885-91			H Mayo Harris	1927-30
TH Sprott	1892-1911	<i>Petone, 1897</i>		NE Winhall	1930-34
CC Harper (LT)	[1898]	<i>Eastbourne, 1911</i>		HVC Reynolds	1931-33
AM Johnson	1911-29	<i>Waiwhetu, 1946</i>		TF Fagg	1939-42
PE James	1929-37	<i>Naenae, 1947</i>		ACF Charles	1942-44
DJ Davies	1938-62	<i>Taita, 1950</i>			
OW Williams (Pinc)	[1948]			<i>Assistant (Kelburn)</i>	
				AWH Compton	1909-14
<i>Assistant</i>		PORIRUA		FM Kempthorne	1915-19
E Wheeler	1853-57	1853-1911		T Gardner	1913-17
HW St Hill	1853-57	<i>Originally included area from</i>			
T Abraham	1868	<i>Karori to Pauatahanui. By</i>		<i>St Mark's, 1876</i>	
RJ Thorpe	1878-80	<i>1895 included Johnsonville,</i>		<i>Brooklyn, 1909</i>	
ER Otway	1879	<i>Ohariu, Tawa Flat, Khandallah</i>		<i>Kelburn, 1917</i>	
FJ Barton Parkes	1886	<i>and Pauatahanui (although</i>			
WE Lush	1886-89	<i>ministry to this area was</i>			
FW Walker	1891-92	<i>provided from Upper Hutt).</i>			
CA Tisdall	1892-97	<i>Vicar</i>			
JGS Bartlett	1900-02	S Poole (Asst)	1853-55		
HT Stealey	1902-05	HW St Hill	1857-60	<i>Centred at St John's in what</i>	
NS Barnett	1912-15			<i>became known as Trentham</i>	
GNB Turner	1917-22	TL Tudor	1872-74	<i>Included Pauatahanui part of</i>	
VA Bianchi	1924-28	JA Newth	1875-78	<i>Porirua district until 1911</i>	
WG Parker	1928-30			JE Herring	1861-63
GM McKenzie	1931-34	T Fancourt	1886-95	A Knell	1863-65
CH Isaacson ?	1937-	JW Chapman	1896-1901	T Abraham	1865-68
AF Collard-Scruby	1939-41	J Vosper	1901-09	D Desbois	1868-70
GP Cook	1941-42	FH Petrie	1909-11	CHS Nicholls	1870-82
				JE Blackburne	1882-85
<i>Assistant (St Peter's)</i>		<i>Assistant (Johnsonville)</i>		JM Devenish	1887-92
S Poole	1853-56	O Fitzgerald	1893-94	PML Cameron	1894-97
A Stock	1856-59	HL Monckton	1895-96	PT Fortune	1898-1900
				CJ Smith	1903-08
<i>Assistant (Wadestown)</i>		<i>Khandallah, 1906</i>		JH Sykes	1909-15
PT Fortune	1900-02	<i>Johnsonville, 1911</i>		AD Stratford	1915-19
TGB Kay	1903-04	<i>Pauatahanui, 1911</i>		NS Barnett	1919-24
				GV Kendrick	1924-37
<i>St Peter's, 1859</i>		ST PETER'S, TE ARO		NE Winhall	1937-47
<i>Wadestown, 1903</i>		1859		(CF 1940-43)	
		<i>from St Paul's</i>		EO Shield	(Cinc)
		<i>Assistant St Paul's responsible</i>			[1940-42]
		<i>for St Peter's</i>		TF Fagg (Cinc)	[1942]
		S Poole	1853-56		
LOWER HUTT		A Stock	1856-59	KARORI	
1849		<i>Vicar</i>		1866	
TB Hutton	1849-58	A Stock	1859-88	T Fancourt (Cinc)	1866-70
HW St Hill	1858-59	HE Tuckey (Pinc)	1887-89	WDR Lewis	1870-71
GH Johnstone	1861-63	WC Waters	1889-1903	W Ballachey	1872-81
JE Herring	1863-70	HP Raikes (LT)	[1891]	AC Dasent	1882-97
T Fancourt	1870-84	GP Davys	1903-10	PML Cameron	1897-99
ES Cross	1884-86	HG Blackburne		AL Hansell	1900-14
J Jones	1886-1914	(LT)	[1909-10]	AW Compton (Pinc)	[1906]
AL Hansell	1914-33			GY Woodward	1914-29
HEK Fry	1933-43				

APPENDIX 1: PARISHES AND CLERGY IN THE NEW ZEALAND DIOCESES

FM Kempthorne 1929-50
Assistant
 GP Cook 1939-41

ST MARK'S
1876

from St Peter's
 EH Granger 1874-75
 R Coffey 1876-1907
 AM Johnson 1908-11
 CF Askew 1911-23
 JE Blackburne (Pinc) 1923
 HEK Fry 1923-33
 NFE Robertshawe 1933-54
Assistant
 FT Sherriff (Dn) 1875-76
 CD De Castro 1885-98
 JW Chapman 1887-88
 O Fitzgerald 1893-95
 HL Monckton 1896
 AM Bradbury 1891-93
 HL Monckton 1898-99
 ETW Bond 1899-1902
 JGS Bartlett 1902-07
 FT Sherriff (Dn) 1903-04
 JA McNickle 1905
 CEO Tobin 1909-11
 LH Fenn 1912-13
 WDS Ogden 1912-14
 ATB Page 1918-21
 BR White 1926-28
 LA Barnes 1928-29
 VC Venimore 1933-37
 IC Edwards 1939-42
 HC Arnold 1941-44
Assistant (Newtown)
 O Fitzgerald 1894-96

St Thomas', 1896
Kilbirnie, 1905
Roseneath, 1915

ST THOMAS',
WELLINGTON SOUTH
(NEWTOWN)
1896

from St Mark's
Assistant St Peter's,
responsible for Newtown
 O Fitzgerald 1894-96
Vicar
 J deB Galwey 1896-97
 O Fitzgerald 1898-1901
 WAR Fitchett (Pinc)
 1902
 J Walker 1902-10
 ETW Bond 1910-11
 W Fancourt 1912-24
 CV Rooke 1924-42
 KD Andrews-Baxter
 1942-46
Assistant
 JA McNickle 1899-1900
 W Fancourt 1907-09
 WH Walton 1912-16
 JR Hervey 1915-19
 EJ Rich 1919-21

W Bullock 1922
 EW Burgin 1922-26

Island Bay, 1909
Berhampore, 1921

PETONE
1897

from Lower Hutt
 JD Russell 1897-1911
 GB Stephenson 1911-16
 HT Stealey 1916-19
 HA Walke 1919-22
 FS Ramson 1922-32
 GV Gerard 1932-36
 HSI Kenney 1936-45
 ACF Charles 1945-47
Assistant
 HVC Reynolds 1929-31
 RM Gourdie 1939-46
 [CF 1941-46]
 HG Bowyer 1942-46
 [CF 1944-46]

WADESTOWN

later

WADESTOWN-
NORTHLAND
1904

from St Paul's
 TGB Kay 1904-10
 JGS Bartlett 1911-14
 CH Harvey 1914
 GV Kendrick 1917-18
 JE Ashley-Jones 1918-38
 LN Watkins 1939-48
Assistant (Northland)
 JE Ashley-Jones 1938-43

KILBIRNIE

later

KILBIRNIE-MIRAMAR
1905

from St Mark's
Included Kilbirnie, Hataitai,
Miramar, Worser Bay and (to
1933) Lyall Bay

JA McNickle 1905-08
 HG Blackburne 1910-15
 JH Sykes 1915-35
 DJ Davies 1935-38
 W Langston 1938-48
Assistant
 JGT Castle 1911-14
 JW Robinson 1915-16
 FE Fleury 1920-21

Miramar-Seatoun, 1922

KHANDALLAH
1906

from Porirua
 EWJ McConnel 1906-11
 HF Wilson 1911-19

WJ Hands 1920-24
 RG Finch 1924-27
 OM Stent 1927-29
 EM Cowie 1929-38
 WJ Durrad 1938-46

Assistant
 AJ Stewart 1940-43
 M C Smith (Dn) 1940-c50
Assistant (Ngaio)
 EW Hancock 1943-46

Ngaio, 1946

BROOKLYN
1909

from St Peter's
 RH Hobday 1909-17
 GW Dent 1917-20
 AWH Compton 1920-25
 P Houghton 1927-32
 GK Moir 1932-36
 W Tye 1936-41
 CL Dobbs 1941-48

ISLAND BAY
1909

from St Thomas'
 W Fancourt 1909-12
 CWI Maclaverty 1912-15
 JGT Castle 1915-19
 JCGD Blathwayt 1919-37
 JR Neild 1937-41
 FO Ball 1941-46
 PH Warren (Pinc) [1945-46]

JOHNSONVILLE
1911

from Porirua
 FH Petrie 1911-19
 CH Isaacson 1919-25
 HA Walke 1925-35
 CJG Samuda 1935-42
 BR White 1942-46

PAUATAHANUI
1911

from Porirua
 CH Isaacson 1913-14
 WH Walton 1916-20
 CW Solomon 1920-22
 DB Malcolm 1923-24
 WF Stent 1924-25
 AC Swainson 1927-34
 NE Winhall 1934-37
 BR White 1937-42
 LF Owen 1942-44
 P Wiltshire 1944-50

EASTBOURNE
1911

from Lower Hutt
 EI Sola 1911-17
 OM Stent 1917-27
 HLB Goertz 1927-29
 W Raine 1929-34
 CR Kreeft 1934-46

APPENDIX 1: PARISHES AND CLERGY IN THE NEW ZEALAND DIOCESES

ROSENEATH 1915 <i>from St Mark's</i>	<i>Greytown, 1871</i> <i>Masterton, 1875</i>	TV Pearson 1937-43 (CF 1941-43)
R Franklin 1915-19	WHAREAMA AND EAST	VW Joblin 1939-42
FH Petrie 1919-21	COAST MISSION	IC Edwards 1942-43
AS Innes-Jones 1921-34	1867-1901	JB Arlidge 1945-47
EM McLevie 1934-64	JC Andrew (Hon) 1867-99	<i>Assistant (Tinui)</i>
	JH Sykes (Pinc) 1900-01	JH Sykes 1899-1900
KELBURN 1917 <i>from St Peter's</i>	<i>Tinui, 1901</i>	<i>Eketahuna, 1898</i> <i>Tinui, 1901</i>
AW Payne 1917-25	GREYTOWN	CARTERTON
GF Petrie 1925-37	1871	1881
CH Isaacson (Pinc) 1937	A Knell 1871-79	<i>from Greytown</i>
GM McKenzie 1938-62	HVD White 1880-83	WT Western 1881-83
(CF 1940-46)	WT Western 1883-87	RT Batchelor 1883-87
JF Mayo (Cinc) [1940-46]	J Hewson 1887-89	W Ballachey 1887-98
	EH Wyatt 1890-92	R Young 1898-1926
BERHAMPORE 1921 <i>from St Thomas'</i>	TB Maclean (Pinc) 1892	W Raine 1926-29
<i>Included Lyall Bay 1933-41</i>	AV Grace 1893-98	WF Stent 1929-49
EJ Rich 1921-24	AM Johnson 1899-1905	<i>Assistant</i>
NS Barnett 1924-35	ETW Bond 1905-08	W Booth 1875-81
FA Tooley 1935-42	ATB Page 1909-14	
TF Fagg 1942-50	AWH Compton 1914-20	PAHIATUA
<i>Lyall Bay, 1941</i>	GW Dent 1920-23	1893
	GK Moir 1923-25	T Phillips (Pinc) 1893
MIRAMAR <i>later</i>	WF Stent 1925-29	HJ Davis 1893-95
MIRAMAR-SEATOUN 1922-46 <i>from Kilbirnie 1922</i>	DJ Davies 1929-32	HM Marshall 1896-1901
<i>Included Lyall Bay to 1933</i>	CH Isaacson 1932-37	HS Leach 1902-07
ATB Page 1922-37	JH Sykes (Pinc) 1937-42	CH Isaacson 1907-13
CE Willis 1937-46	JC Abbott (Pinc) 1942-45	LH Fenn 1913-18
(CF 1940-46)	<i>Assistant (Carterton)</i>	HW Monaghan 1918-24
EO Shield [1939-40]	W Booth 1875-81	EA Gillespie 1924
JA Jermyn (Cinc) [1940-43]	<i>Assistant</i>	GW Fenwick 1924-29
WH Walton (Cinc) [1943-46]	T Porritt (Deacon) 1880-1902	GV Gerard 1929-32
	<i>Assistant (Featherston and</i>	VA Bianchi 1932-35
	<i>Martinborough)</i>	HF Wilson 1935-38
	HW Smith 1905-07	KF Button 1938-46
	<i>Carterton, 1881</i>	(CF 1943-46)
	<i>Martinborough (with</i>	IC Edwards (Cinc) [1943-46]
	<i>Featherston), 1908</i>	
<i>Miramar, 1946</i>	MASTERTON	EKETAHUNA
<i>Seatoun, 1946</i>	1875	1898
LYALL BAY 1941 <i>from Miramar-Seatoun 1922-33</i>	JF Teakle 1875-80	<i>from Masterton</i>
<i>Berhampore 1933-41</i>	FI Jones (LT) 1880	J Walker 1898-1902
AFR Parr 1941-43	WE Paige 1881-94	VH Kitcat 1903-09
JA Jermyn 1943-48	AC Yorke 1894-97	HA Walke 1910-17
	PCW Earee 1897-1905	JC Davies 1917-22
	AM Johnson 1905-08	BR White 1922-26
	H Watson 1908-15	G Watson 1926-36
	J Walker 1915-22	L Ives 1936-41
	W Bullock 1922-30	GE Williams 1941-42
	EJ Rich 1930-45	JCW Mutter 1942-46
	HSI Kenney 1945-51	
WAIRARAPA	<i>Assistant</i>	TINUI
WAIRARAPA 1859-71	CH Gosset 1878-80	1901
W Ronaldson 1859-64	HL Monckton 1896-97	<i>from East Coast Mission</i>
D Desbois 1864-67	W Raine 1909-11	JH Sykes 1901-09
A Knell 1867-71	BD Ashcroft 1912-15	JT Phillips 1909-11
	R Godfrey 1915-18	WJ Hands 1912-15
	GK Moir 1922-23	BD Ashcroft 1915-27
	OSO Gibson 1923-25	(CF 1916-19)
	JH Datson 1925-27	H Whitby James 1927-32
	EM McLevie 1927-34	JC Abbott 1932-35
	JE Jones 1934-37	NS Barnett 1935-37
		CL Dobbs 1938-41
		W Tye 1941-47

APPENDIX 1: PARISHES AND CLERGY IN THE NEW ZEALAND DIOCESES

MANGATAINOKA
1901-22

HMB Marshall	1901-05
AWH Compton	1906-09
R Hermon	1910-21
CJH Dobson	1921-22

PONGAROA
1906-22

J Humphreys	1906-08
GB Stephenson	1909-11
COH Tobin	1911-14
JC Davies	1915-17
T Gardener	1917-18

**MANGATAINOKA-
PONGAROA**
1922

Although the two parochial districts continued to exist, one Vicar served both districts.

FE Fleury	1922-26
EW Burgin	1926-32
P Wiltshire	1932-39
LF Owen	1939-42
GP Cook	1942-43
TV Pearson	1943-46

MARTINBOROUGH
1908

from Greytown

ETW Bond (1 st)	1908-10
CWI Maclaverty	1910-12
ETW Bond (2 nd)	1912-16
JC Abbott	1916-20
W Raine	1920-26
FE Fluery	1926-36
FO Ball	1936-41
JR Neild	1941-47

FEATHERSTON
1914

from Martinborough

JGS Bartlett	1914-22
RG Finch	1922-24
EA Gillespie	1924-25
WJ Durrad	1925-38
JT Holland	1938-46
(CF 1941-46)	
JRL Higgs (Pinc)	[1941-46]

MANAWATU-WANGANUI

WANGANUI
1859

CHS Nicholls	1859-70
EB Nevill	1872-73
TL Tudor	1874-93
TB Maclean	1893-1907
JA Jacob	1908-11
H Reeve	1911-24
AO Williams (LT)	[1921]
R Creed Meredith	1924-32
JR Young	1932-46
<i>Assistant</i>	
JW Chapman	1889-91
JGS Bartlett	1898-1900

AE Aston	1901-02
ETW Bond	1902-05
JE Holloway	1908-09
CH Harvey	1912-14
AD Stratford	1913-15
HA Favell	1920-21
CR Kreeft	1922-25
J Hobbs	1924-26
(Hon)	1926-30
EW Coles	1925-28
HS Hamilton	1926-29
VA Bianchi	1928-32
GLB Wilkinson	1929
CL Dobbs	1930-34
PA Stanley	1934-35
GH Lawrence	1934-35
W Lambert	1936-37
WA Bool	1937-38
N Williams	1938-42
AFR Parr	1938-41
K Nicholson	1939-42
WL Bell-Both	1942-47
JCA Cole	1944-47

Wanganui Parochial District, 1881
Aramoho-Waitotara, 1902
Gonville, 1921

MARTON
previously
RANGITIKEI
1870

A Towgood	1870-1909
WH Kitcat	1909-24
JB Reed	1924-27
BD Ashcroft	1927-33
W Raine	1934-45
N Williams	1945-51

PATEA
(previously CARLYLE)
1874

Transferred from Diocese of Auckland, 1875

HM Kennedy	1874-75
A Dasent	1875-81
JL Keating (Temp)	1882(-84?)
E Whitehouse	1884-86
AP Clarke	1887-93
CC Harper	1894-1900
R Hermon	1900-10
JH Deane	1910-13
AW Payne	1913-15
NS Barnett	1915-19
WA Allan	1919-20
HLB Goertz	1920-27
OSO Gibson	1927-32
WH Walton	1932-43
GP Cook	1943-50

Hawera, 1882
Waimate Plains, 1882
Waitotara, 1895

**ALL SAINTS,
PALMERSTON NORTH**
1875

H Bevis	1875-77
JA Newth	1879-80
JL Keating (Pinc)	1881-82
EL Carus-Wilson	
(Temp)	1882-83
WA Leech (Temp)	1883
HE Copinger	1884-87
HB Harvey	1887-94
HP Raikes (LT)	[1891]
HF Hunt	1895-1900
CC Harper	1900-10
HG Rosher	1911-15
HG Blackburne	1915-24
W Fancourt	1924-29
GY Woodward	1929-45
HW Monaghan	1945-51
<i>Assistant</i>	
R Young	1893-96
PCW Earee	1896-97
HF Wilson	1898-1902
GY Woodward	1902-07
HW Klingender	1905-07
GB Stephenson	1905-09
GV Kendrick	1909-12
AW Payne	1909-11
WF Grove	1913-15
KJ McFarland	1915-18
G Watson	1920-21
KJ McFarland	1921-23
HSI Kenney	1925-29
JR Neild	1927-32
P Wiltshire	1927-32
CE Hyde	1932-33
FO Ball	1932-36
JS Holland	1936-39
DV de Candole	1938-42
PH Warren	1942-45
IH McCaul	1945-48
JEB Clegg	1945-47

FEILDING
1879

J Jones (w Kiwitea)	1879-86
A Hermon	1887-93
AS Innes-Jones	
(LT)	1889-90
V	1893-1921
FH Petrie	1921-46
<i>Assistant</i>	
GP Davys	1896-99
JR Cassell	1900-01
WF Stent	1906-08
CW Solomon	1914-18
W Tye	1923-24
WL Low	1940-44
(CF 1942-44)	
<i>Ongo-Apiti, 1901</i>	

APPENDIX 1: PARISHES AND CLERGY IN THE NEW ZEALAND DIOCESES

WANGANUI COUNTRY DISTRICTS (Matarawa)
later
WANGANUI PAROCHIAL DISTRICT
1881

From Wanganui

PML Cameron	1881-91
R Hermon	1891-1900
HP Cowx	1900-02
AWH Compton	1903-05
HJ Deane	1905-10
WG Williams	1910-13
FC Thomas	1913-19
JB Reed	1920-24
W Tye	1924-36
WM Smallfield	1936-40
EW Burgin	1940-55

BULLS 1882-1932
BULLS-RONGOTEA 1932

included Foxton 1880-92 incorporated Rongotea 1932

W Ballachey	1882-83
JC Dodwell	1884-85
JE Blackburne	1886-89
AS Innes-Jones	1890-
JD Russell	1893-97
RT Mathews	1898-1900
CH Isaacson	1902-07
E Allanson (OM)	1908
EI Sola	1908-11
JE Blackburne	1911-19
FS Ransom	1919-22
HA Walke	1923-25
HE Jones	1925-28
BR White	1928-37
NS Barnett	1937-49

HAWERA 1882

from Patea

WH Root	1882-88
WH Kay	1888-96
H Anson	1897-1901
JA Jacob	1902-07
JR Cassell	1907-15
GH Grant-Cowan	1915-20
R Franklin	1920-23
HW Monaghan	1924-28
JR Young	1928-32
H Whitby-James	1932-35
DB Malcolm	1935-48

Assistant

EWJ McConnel	1898-1902
JE Holloway	1907-08
WF Stent	1908-09
JC Davies	1912-15
LA Barnes	1925-28
CL Dobbs	1928-30
WA Bool	1932-34
GB Stote-Blandy	1938-40

WAIMATE PLAINS 1882-1909

from Patea

G Wilks	1882-89
JW Chapman	1891-96
AWH Compton	1897-1901
HW Klingender	1907-09

*Opunake, 1909
Manaia, 1909*

POHANGINA (Ashhurst) 1893

Ministry provided by Palmerston North 1900-11

JM Devenish (Pinc)	1893-97
A Neild	1897-1900
AW Payne	1911-13
W Tye	1913-18
FM Kempthorne	1919-29
HLB Goertz	1929-37
AJ Farnell	1937-47

Assistant

JL Dove	1899
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Hunterville, 1897

OTAKI 1893

Early ministry provided by CMS, Otaki

Initially included Ohau, Waikanae and Levin, but later the district from the Ohau River to Paekakariki Hill

DH Jenkins (Dcn)	1893-1900
CT Pargiter	1900-05
HT Stealey	1905-08
CJ Smith	1908-13
GF Petrie	1913-25
GK Moir	1925-32
FS Ramson	1932-35
G Watson	1936-43
HEK Fry	1943-50

Assistant

HL Monckton (Shannon)	1892-93
DH Jenkins	1900-06
JE Ashley-Jones	1906-08

FOXTON 1893-1933

Included in Otaki to 1880

Included in Bulls 1880-92

Included Foxton, Levin and Shannon until 1901

Included Rongotea until 1907

G Aitkens (Pinc)	1893-96
R Young	1896-98
HS Leach	1899-1902

Assistant

JA McNickle	1900-01
HF Wilson	1902-07
GY Woodward	1907-14
W Raine	1914-20
WH Walton	1920-32
GA Young	1932-33

Shannon from 1933

From 1933, ministry to Shannon and Foxton was provided by one Vicar, although the two parochial districts continued to exist.

WAITOTARA 1895-1902

From Patea

HC Frere	1895-96
CA Tisdall	1897-1901
AF Smith	1901-02

Combined with Aramoho, 1902-10

HUNTERVILLE 1897

from Pohangina

JM Devenish	1897-99
JL Dove	1899-1902
CH Roe	1903-07
JE Blackburne	1907-11
CH Grant-Cowan	1912-15
WF Grove	1915-18
CV Rooke	1919-24
CR Kreeft	1925-34
AC Swainson	1934-36
AR Wallace	1937-39
P Wiltshire	1939-44
WL Low	1944-48

Assistant (Taihape)

PW Clarkson	1902-04
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LEVIN 1901

from Foxton

included Shannon until 1911

JA McNickle	1901-05
AE Worsley	1905-09
SG Compton	1909-13
HT Stealey	1913-16
GB Stephenson	1916-19
WF Grove	1918-22
JE Blackburne (Pinc)	[1919-20]
JC Davies	1922-43
GB Stote-Blandy	1943-52

KIWITEA (originally ONGO-APITI) 1901

From Feilding

JR Cassell	1901-07
JF Mayo	1907-28
PA Stanley	1928-34
LA Barnes	1934-36
FE Fleury	1936-48

Assistant

JF Mayo	1905-07
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ARAMOHO-WAITOTARA 1902-10

Aramoho from Wanganui

Waitotara from Patea

H Watson	1902-08
J Humphreys (Pinc)	1908-10

APPENDIX 1: PARISHES AND CLERGY IN THE NEW ZEALAND DIOCESES

Aramoho became parochial district and Waitotara linked with Waverley in a new parochial district.

ELTHAM
1902

from Stratford and Hawera
EWJ McConnel 1902-06
HC Bourne 1906-07
GW Dent 1907-17
RH Hobday 1917-19
JGT Castle 1919-21
HJL Goldthorpe 1922-25
CH Isaacson 1925-28
GW Whitacre 1928-31
W Langston 1932-38
HA Walke 1938-46

TAIHAPE
1905

From Hunterville Assistant (Taihape)
PW Clarkson 1902-04
Vicar
PW Clarkson 1905-14
AD Mitchell (LT) [1913-14]
WF Stent 1914-24
EJ Rich 1924-30
H Mayo Harris 1930-34
GM McKenzie 1934
JC Abbott 1935-40
WM Smallfield 1940-47
Assistant (Raetihi)
GAT Rickaby 1905-07

RONGOTEA
1907-32

from Foxton
HF Wilson 1907-11
PT Fortune 1912-18
CW Solomon 1918-20
BR White 1920-22
WS Tremain 1923-28
W Kelly 1928-31
Incorporated into Bulls, 1932

PARAPARAUMU
1908

From Otaki
JE Ashley-Jones 1908-18
GV Kendrick 1918-24
HF Wilson 1925-35
JR Neild 1936-37
HLB Goertz 1937-46

RAETIHI
1909-27

from Wanganui Parochial District and Taihape Assistant Taihape (Raetihi)
GAT Rickaby 1905-07
Vicar
OM Stent 1909-12
JC Abbott 1913-16

JW Robinson 1917-18
WS Tremain 1921-22
HE Jones 1923-24
OSO Gibson (Cinc) 1925-26
Combined with Ohakune

MANAIA
1909

From Waimate Plains
WF Stent 1909-14
ATB Page 1914-17
W Tye 1918-20
WDS Ogden 1920-21
AC Swainson 1921-27
CW Solomon 1927-35
JH Sykes 1935-37
JCGD Blathway 1937-39
JS Holland 1939-46

OPUNAKE
1909

From Waimate Plains
HW Klingender 1909-13
OM Stent 1913-17
HA Walke 1917-18
C Palmer 1918-23
CW Solomon 1923-27
DJ Davies 1927-29
AJ Farnell 1929-37
JH Datson 1937-39
JCW Mutter 1939-42
K Nicholson 1942-47

MANGAWEKA
1910

From Hunterville and Kiwitea
FC Thomas 1910-13
HW Klingender 1913-16
GV Kendrick 1917
KJ McFarland 1918-21
G Watson 1921-26
W Langston 1926-32
EW Burgin 1932-36
LN Watkins 1936-38
CF Webster 1939-42
CJG Samuda 1942-47

ARAMOHO
1910

from Aramoho-Waitotara
J Walker 1910-15
WDS Ogden 1915-20
EG Maxted 1920
WT Weller 1921-31
WG Williams 1931-37
R Godfrey 1937-39
JH Datson 1939-43
AFR Parr 1943-48

WAVERLEY-WAITOTARA
1910

Waitotara from Aramoho-Waitotara
Waverley from Patea
R Franklin 1910-15

WJ Hands 1915-20
HF Wilson 1920-25
W Kelly 1925-28
EW Coles 1928-32
SR Gardiner 1932-35
PA Stanley 1936-46

SHANNON
1911

from Levin
C Palmer 1911-18
HA Walke 1918-19
JC Abbott 1920-24
AJ Farnell 1924-29
GA Young 1929-32
HSI Kenney 1933-36
EW Burgin 1936-40
GB Stote-Blandy 1940-43
JH Datson 1943-48

OHAKUNE
1913-27

JR Anderson 1913-14
WT Weller 1915-21
GW Fenwick 1922-24
PA Stanley 1925-27
Combined with Raetihi

GONVILLE
1921

from Wanganui
HA Favell 1921-24
DB Malcolm 1924-35
CW Solomon 1935-39
VC Venimore 1939-52

ST PETER,
PALMERSTON NORTH
1924

from All Saints, Palmerston Nth
JC Abbott 1924-32
DJ Davies 1932-35
H Whitby-James 1935
FS Ramson 1936-48

Assistant
JCW Mutter 1938-39

OHAKUNE with RAETIHI
1927

From 1927, ministry to Raetihi and Ohakune was provided by one Vicar, although the two parochial districts continued to exist.
JH Datson 1927-29
LA Barnes 1930-33
CL Dobbs 1934-37
ML Underhill 1938-46
(CF 1941-46)
VW Joblin (Cinc) [1941-43]
AJ Stewart (Cinc) [1943-46]
V 1946-47

DIOCESE OF NELSON

<p style="text-align: center;">BISHOP</p> <p>E Hobhouse 1858-65 AB Suter 1866-91 CO Mules 1892-1912 WC Sadlier 1912-34 WG Hilliard 1934-40 PW Stephenson 1940-54</p> <p style="text-align: center;">VICAR-GENERAL</p> <p>OJ Kimberley 1932-34 ...</p> <p style="text-align: center;">CHAPLAIN TO BISHOP</p> <p>L Pritt 1858-61 TL Tudor 1860-61 TA Bowden (Sec) 1860-63 RH Codrington 1861-63</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">ARCHDEACONS</p> <p style="text-align: center;">WAIMEA</p> <p style="text-align: center;">1855</p> <p>RB Paul 1855-61 <i>Vacant</i> 1861-74 RJ Thorpe 1874-78 CO Mules 1880-92 AC Wright 1895-1909 WG Baker 1909-16 JP Kempthorne 1916-26 JR Dart 1926-32 TJ Smith 1932-40 OJ Kimberley 1940-49</p> <p style="text-align: center;">MARLBOROUGH</p> <p style="text-align: center;">1868</p> <p>HF Butt 1868-86 TS Grace 1890-1918 GW York 1919-29 OJ Kimberley 1929-40 D Haultain 1940-47</p> <p style="text-align: center;">MAWHERA</p> <p style="text-align: center;">1886</p> <p>TB Maclean 1886-92 <i>Vacant</i> 1892-1903 GW York 1903-19 AJ Carr 1920-28 JA Jermyn 1929-40 TJ Smith 1940-54</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">CATHEDRAL CHAPTER</p> <p style="text-align: center;">1916</p> <p style="text-align: center;">DEAN</p> <p>GE Weeks 1916-22 CF Askew 1923-33 HJ Raymer 1933-34 PB Haggitt 1934-50</p> <p style="text-align: center;">CANONS</p> <p>TJ Smith 1916-32 WF Wollstein 1916-27 JF Coursey 1919-24 OJ Kimberley 1924-49 JA Jermyn 1932-40 GA Crossman 1932-37 JW Bloyce 1934-49 DG Haultain 1936-40 FJ Daynes 1941-51</p>
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APPENDIX 1: PARISHES AND CLERGY IN THE NEW ZEALAND DIOCESES

NELSON-WAIMEA

**NELSON
CATHEDRAL DISTRICT
1842**

Vicar

(Dean & Vicar from 1916)

CL Reay	1842-47
HF Butt	1847-57
RB Paul (Pinc)	1857-59
Bp Hobhouse	1859-61
HM Turton	1861-63
<i>Bp Hobhouse</i>	<i>1863-64</i>
GH Johnstone	1864-73
J Leighton	1874-84
JP Kempthorne	1885-1916
GE Weeks	1916-22
CF Askew	1923-33
HJ Raymer	1933-34
PB Haggitt	1934-50
<i>Assistant</i>	
HF Butt	1843
CRAL MacLean	1862-63
FC Lawrence	1923-28
GH Schurr	1928-29
BO Plumb	1933-35
RH Dalby	1936-38
EH Newman	1938-40
NCK Titchener	1940-42

**MOTUEKA
1848**

TL Tudor	1848-59
JC Bagshaw	1859-63
S Poole	1864-93
JM Adcock	1893-95
T Johnston	1895-1908
J Vosper	1909-27
GA Crossman	1927-36
P Kirkham	1937-41
KG Aubrey (Pinc)	1941
WA Beaumont	1941-46

**BRIGHTWATER
sometimes referred to as
SPRING GROVE, WAIMEA
1856**

*included Brightwater,
Wakefield, Waimea West
included Richmond to 1866
included Wakefield to 1874*

TA Bowden	1856-57
S Poole	1858-61
RH Codrington	1861-63
W Bird	1863-64
Bp Hobhouse	1864-66
A Towgood	1865-68
CO Mules	1868-92
JM Adcock	1892-93
WG Baker	1893-1915
JP Kempthorne	1916-26
W Wollstein	1927
F Quintrell	1928-37
JW Bloyce	1938-49

<i>Wakefield</i>	
W Bird	1864-68

*Richmond, 1866
Wakefield, 1874*

**GOLDEN BAY
(COLLINGWOOD)
1860**

RH Codrington	1860-61
CHJ Halcombe	1861-71
RH Gaskin	1871-72
TS Hutchinson	1873-76
WA Whyte	1877-79
FH Spencer	1880-81
TB McLean	1882-84
AB Clarke	1885-87
EC Hullett	1887-97
W Lambert	1897
HW Klingender	1898-99
AH Heron	1900-04
AF Quintrell	1904-07
EA Parker	1907-11
CF Saunders	1911-13
WH Stych	1913-16
G Widdup	1916-25
GH Schurr	1925-28
S Corney	1928-34
L Ives	1934-35
P Kirkham	1935-37
LK Collins	1937-38
R C Nicholson	1940-44
KG Aubrey	1945-47

Takaka, 1884

**RICHMOND
1866**

*from Brightwater
included Stoke
1880-1919, 1938-49*

WDR Lewis	1866-70
WD Rusz	1870-71
H Rutherford	1873-75
<i>Vacant</i>	1875-78
AH Sedgwick	1879-80
WA Whyte	1880-82
JL Nightingale	1883-89
WG Baker	1890-93
AC Wright	1894-1904
TA Meyer	1904-09
AJ Carr	1909-19
CJH Dobson	1920-21
FJ Daynes	1921-35
CF Saunders	1935-46

**ALL SAINTS', NELSON
1867**

from Nelson

RJ Thorpe	1867-78
JA Newth	1878-79
F Innes Jones	1881-86
AC Wright	1886-88
FW Chatterton	1888-1902
EC Robinson	1902-04
WS Lucas	1904-16
JA Rogers	1916-19

W Wollstein (AV)	1917-19
WW Bedwell (AV)	1919-20
F Pring Rowe	1920-25
JR Dart	1925-31
D Haultain	1932-39
OJ Kimberley	1939-49

Assistant

JSH Cawte	1901-02
R C Nicholson	1938-40
NS Clarke	1940
VL Leaning	1941-43

STOKE

*initially 'Suburban South'
Included in Richmond
1880-1919 and 1938-49*

1867-80

WH Ewald	1867-68
<i>Vacant</i>	<i>1868-73</i>
H Rutherford	1873-75
JP Kempthorne	1875-76
<i>Vacant</i>	<i>1876-80</i>
<i>Incl in Richmond</i>	<i>1880-1919</i>

1919-38

JA Rogers	1919-29
JGS Bartlett	1929-34
WW Bedwell	1934-38
<i>Incl in Richmond</i>	<i>1938-49</i>
HJ Flatt	1950-56

**SUBURBAN NORTH
1874**

from Nelson

TS Grace	1874-80
AO Williams	1880-82
WH Kay	1882-85
AR Watson	1886-90
Edwd Ensor	1890-91
JdB Galwey	1892-97
W Lambert	1898-1901
JSH Cawte	1902
JE Fox	1902-05
AC Wright	1905-06
AJ Carr	1907-09
Lay reader	1909-12
TF Taylor	1913-14
CF Saunders	1914-17
FJ Ferry (Pinc)	1917-18
AH Heron	1918-23
GH Schurr	1924-25
JL Anderson	1925-26
BM Taylor	1927-30
HO Brickland	1930-35
Lay reader	1936-37
HE Rowe	1938-40
<i>No clergy appointed</i>	
KA Bendall (LR)	1940-41

**WAKEFIELD
1874**

from Brightwater

C Moon	1874-80
W St Clair Tisdall	1882-84
WG Baker	1884-90
HMB Marshall	1890-91
CW Jennings	1891-1900
WS Lucas	1900-04

APPENDIX 1: PARISHES AND CLERGY IN THE NEW ZEALAND DIOCESES

OR Hewlett 1904-13
 JR Dart 1913-25
 TJ Smith 1925-38
 FJ Daynes 1938-51

Motupiko-Tapawera, 1913

NGATIMOTI
1888-91

from Motueka
 R Hermon 1888-91

TAKAKA
1884

from Golden Bay
 AH Sedgwick 1884-87
 CW Jennings 1887-91
 HP Cowx 1891-93
 AH Heron 1904-07
 H Pepper 1907-10
 GA Crossman 1910-13
 FJ Daynes 1913-21
 FJ Ferry 1922-24
 WW Bedwell 1924-27
 DS Evans 1927-35
 W Bell 1936-42
 DG Spencer 1944-56

MOTUPIKO-TAPAWERA
1913

from Wakefield
 GH Curle 1913-14
 A Berryman 1915-20
 S Corney (LR) 1921-22
 vacant
 W Bell 1925-27
Vacant
 W Edgar 1931-37
 R C Simpson 1939-43
 DS Evans 1943-47

MARLBOROUGH

BLenheim

(originally WAIRAU)

1857

'Beavertown Miss Dist' 1859

HF Butt 1857-84
 TS Grace 1885-1918
 GW York 1918-29
 OJ Kimberley 1929-39
 D Haultain 1939-47
Assistant (Awatere)
 W Bird 1859-60

Assistant
 R de Lambert 1910-13
 HBW White 1913-16
 P Kirkham 1935
 BO Plumb 1935-36
 EH Newman 1937-38
 CAJ Scarfe 1939-41
 BJ Machell 1944-47

Spring Creek, 1882
Awatere, 1909

AMURI

1863-64

F Tripp 1863-64
Vacant 1864-96

PICTON

1863

'Waitohi Missy Dist' 1859

TL Tudor 1863-71
 W Ronaldson 1871-76
Vacant 1876-79
 FT Opie 1879-82
 WA Whyte 1882-86
 AH Sedgwick 1886-1906
 G Aitkens (LT) [1889-93]
 BH Ward 1906-08
 TJ Smith 1908-14
 NA Friberg 1914-18
 AF Quintrell 1918-28
 AJ Carr 1928-33
 GH Schurr 1933-38
 FH Buck 1938-39
 TE Champion 1940-47
 KG Aubrey (LT) [1941-43]
 CE Tanner [1943]

KAIKOURA

1870

T Porritt (Deacon) 1870-74
Vacant 1875-79
 W Katterns 1880-84
 WH Kay 1884-88
 HWB Marshall 1888-89
 HE Ensor 1890-95
 E Webb 1895-96
 CE Livesey 1895-1905
 W Blathwayt (LT) [1903-04]
 H Braddock 1905-08
 NA Friberg 1908-14
 AJS Seaton 1914-18
 CF Saunders 1918-27
 WW Bedwell 1927-34

S Corney 1934-39
 GH Moody 1940-42
 HJ Flatt 1942-47

HAVELOCK

1875-1942

HAVELOCK AND THE SOUNDS
1942

from Picton
 JH Spear 1875-78
 (FT Opie 1878-82)
 E Shears 1882-89
 HE Ensor 1889-90
 E Ensor 1890-99
 HW Howell 1899-1904
 AWC Stace 1904-09
 JR Burgin 1909-10
 S Stephens 1910-11
 EA Parker 1911-13
 AH Heron 1913-20
 A Berryman 1920-22
 AT Milgrew 1922-41
 HJ Flatt (AV) 1941-42
Havelock & The Sounds
 NCK Titchener 1942-47
 (JW Walton (CA) 1946-48)

The Sounds 1913-42

SPRING CREEK

1882

from Blenheim
 A Hermon 1882-86
 FH Spencer 1887
 GF Grace 1887-92
 EH Ensor 1892-1904
 W Wollstein 1904-27
 CF Saunders 1927-35
 DS Evans 1935-38
 WW Bedwell 1938-46

CHEVIOT AND AMURI
1896-1903

From Amberley (Ch'ch)
 E Webb 1896-1901
 JF Snee 1901-03

Amuri, 1903
Cheviot, 1903

CHEVIOT

1903

from Cheviot and Amuri
 HW Howell 1903-06
 NS Barnett 1907-09
 J Hay 1909-12
 AJS Seaton 1912-14
 F Sampson 1914-18
 JWPC Dyer 1918-24
 G Widdup 1925-37
 FH Buck 1937-38
 WA Beaumont 1938-41
 EH Newman AV 1941-46

APPENDIX 1: PARISHES AND CLERGY IN THE NEW ZEALAND DIOCESES

AMURI
1903
from Cheviot and Amuri

ECW Powell	1903-10
JC Rae	1910-14
TJ Smith	1914-25
JWPC Dyer	1925-26
GF Neligan	1926-28
E B Moore	1928-35
FJ Daynes	1935-38
CE Tanner	1938-44
LE Mackney	1945-46

AWATERE
1909
from Blenheim
Assistant Blenheim (Awatere)

W Bird	1859-60
AWC Stace	1909-13
F Quintrell	1913-19
JW Bloyce	1920-21
OJ Kimberley	1922-29
GH Schurr	1929-33
G Barker	1933-44
RC Nicholson	1944-53

THE SOUNDS
1913-42
from Havelock

CHJ Dobson	1913-14
E Clark	1914-15
DS Evans	1916-17
WW Bedwell	1917-18
FJ Ferry	1920-22
JM Smith (LR)	1922-23
<i>vacant</i>	
N Chambers	1937-38
HJ Flatt C/V	1939-42

Combined with Havelock

WAIRAU VALLEY
1916
from Blenheim

HBW White	1916-18
GA Crossman	1918-27
L Ives	1927-34
TE Champion	1937-39
RH Dalby	1940-47

WEST COAST-BULLER

GREYMOOUTH
1867
GP Beaumont (Ross and Greymouth)

GTN Watkins	1867-69
JP Kempthorne	1869-79
TB Maclean	1880-85
TB Maclean	1885-93
GW York	1894-1919
AJ Carr	1919-28
JA Jermyn	1928-40
DC Bates (LT)	[1928-29]
KG Aubrey (Pinc)	1940
P Kirkham	1941-47
<i>Assistant</i>	
AJ Farnell	1920

DR Hay (w Ahaura)1923-24

Ahaura-Brunnerton, 1874
Cobden-Runanga, 1920

WESTPORT
1867

BW Harvey	1867-70
WDR Lewis	1870
AC Soutar	1870-74
GH Johnstone (LT)	1875
ES Cross	1876-84
T Russell	1884-85
JE Cullen	1885-93
HP Cowx	1893-1900
JR Dart	1900-13
R de Lambert	1913-18
JF Coursey	1919-24
JA Jermyn	1924-28
JW Bloyce	1928-38
GH Schurr	1938-39
S Corney	1939-46
<i>Assistant</i>	
ARS Holloway	1901
JF Coursey	1914
BD Jameson	1945-46

CHARLESTON
1869-91

T Flavell	1869-73
WD Rusz	1873
R Hermon	1886-87
WS Lucas	1888-91

Amalgamated with Granity-Karamea

REEFTON
1873

T Flavell	1873-74
ES Cross	1874-76
H Rutherford	1876-78
JP Kempthorne	1878-80
AH Sedgwick	1880-84
TB Maclean	1884-85
FH Spencer	1885-86
AS Innes Jones	1886-89
WH Wilson	1889-93
TA Cato	1893-95
JR Dart	1896-1901
HT York	1901-07
F Quintrell	1907-13
EA Parker	1913-16
GA Crossman	1916-18
AT Milgrew	1919-22
JW Bloyce	1922-28
H Brickland	1928-30
W Bell	1930-35
CE Tanner	1935-38
DS Evans	1938-43
VL Leaning	1943-47
<i>Assistant</i>	
AWC Stace	1899
JSH Cawte	1900-01
BG Fox	1901
ARS Holloway	1902
AE Aston	1903-04

Murchison, 1915

AHAURA-BRUNNERTON
(Grey Valley)
1874
from Greymouth

T Flavell	1874-76
H Rutherford	1876-78
JP Kempthorne	1879-80
AH Sedgwick	1881-83
CW Jennings	1884-85
AS Innes Jones	1885
GW York	1885-90
JEW Honnywill	1890-91
FB Dobson	1891-93
JR Dart	1894-95
AH Heron	1896-1900
AWC Stace	1901-04
NS Barnett	1904-07
J Hay	1907-09
TF Taylor	1910-13
GA Crossman	1913-16
JW Bloyce	1918-20
DS Evans	1920-22
DR Hay (C Gmth)	1923-24
V	1924-26
G Barker FC/V	1926-33
WA Beaumont	1933-38
GH Moody	1938-40
EH Newman	1940-41
CAJ Scarfe	1941-45
NS Clarke	1945-48

WAIMANGAROA AND DENNISTON
1885-1921
from Westport

A Hermon	1885-86
TA Cato	1886-92
FB Dobson	1893-96
TJ Smith (LR)	1897-98
HT York	1898-1900
C Smith	1900-01
W Wollstein	1902-04
BG Fox	1903-04
EC Raikes (LR)	1904-05
EA Parker (LR)	1905-07
NA Friberg	1907-09
F Sampson	1910-11
E Heal (LR)	1911-12
G Widdup	1913-14
FA Tooley	1915-21

Amalgamated with Granity-Karamea

GRANITY
1911
GRANITY-KARAMEA
1927
from Westport

AH Heron	1911-13
W Venables	1914
R McCombie	1914-16
FA Tooley	1917-23
GF Neligan	1923-26
EB Moore	1927-28
LK Collins	1931-37

APPENDIX 1: PARISHES AND CLERGY IN THE NEW ZEALAND DIOCESES

RH Dalby 1938-40
 HE Rowe 1940-46
 R C Simpson (LT) [1943]
 BD Jameson LT [1945-46]

MURCHISON
1915

from Reefton

Lay Readers

TF Taylor 1904-07
 EA Parker 1907-08
 GA Crossman 1908-10
 WV Willis 1910-14
Vicar
 FJ Ferry C/V 1915-18
 JW Bloyce 1920

JA Jermyn 1921-24
 S Corney C 1924-25
 V 1925-28
 W Edgar 1928-31
 BO Plumb 1931-33
 RWW Alexander 1933-38
 DG Spencer 1938-44
 CAJ Scarfe 1945-47

KARAMEA
1915-27

from Westport

JF Coursey 1915-18
 (CF 1916-18)
 JA Jermyn (C) [1916]
 DS Evans 1917-20

HA Haslam 1920-21
 E Lawton 1924-27
*Amalgamated with Granity-
 Karamea*

COBDEN-RUNANGA
1920

from Greymouth

AJ Farnell 1920-24
 OR Walkey 1924-25
 DR Hay 1925-26
 W Bell 1927-30
 WA Beaumont 1931-33
 EW Marks 1934-37
 W Osborne-Brown 1938-41
 EO Harding 1942-47

APPENDIX 1: PARISHES AND CLERGY IN THE NEW ZEALAND DIOCESES

ARCHDEACONS

CHRISTCHURCH

1864

H Jacobs 1864-66
 WC Harris 1866-73??
 J Wilson 1871-74
 H Jacobs 1876-89
 C Bowen 1889-90
 GJ Cholmondeley 1890-1901
 EA Scott 1902-09
 AW Averill 1909
 CH Gosset 1909-18
 PB Haggitt 1918-34
 JA Julius 1934-37
 AK Warren 1937-44
 ACT Purchas 1944-49

AKAROA

1855-1934

O Mathias 1855-63
vacant 1863-75
 WW Willock 1875-82
 WC Harris 1881-85
 EA Lingard 1885-1903
 AW Averill 1903-09
 CH Gosset 1909
 HE Ensor 1909-21
 JR Hewland 1921
 FN Taylor 1922-34

ASHBURTON AND

AKAROA

1934-85

AJ Petrie 1934-44
 CL Mountfort 1944-49

WESTLAND

1866-75

HW Harper 1866-75

TIMARU

1875-1911

HW Harper 1875-1911

TIMARU AND WESTLAND

1912-27

JA Jacob 1912-22
 JA Julius 1922-27

TIMARU

1928-89

H Purchas 1928-30
 HW Monaghan 1931-45
 WW Averill 1945-53

RANGIORA

1876-87

BW Dudley 1876-87?

RANGIORA AND

WESTLAND

1928-85

JA Julius 1928-34
 ACT Purchas 1934-44
 AJ Petrie 1944-47

RURAL DEANS

OTAGO & SOUTHLAND

JA Fenton 1860-62
 EG Edwards 1863-69

RANGIORA

BW Dudley 1864- ??

CENTRAL

CHRISTCHURCH

CG Mutter 1927-30
 AH Norris (Actg) 1930-38
 CL Mountfort 1939-40
 FV Fisher 1941-48

NORTH CHRISTCHURCH

S Hamilton 1927-31?
 WH Orbell 1932-35
 FB Redgrave 1936-46

EAST CHRISTCHURCH

CA Fraer 1927-32
 ???
 GNN Watson 1935-39
 HOT Hanby 1938-39?
 HS Hamilton 1939-45

BANKS PENINSULA

AJ Petrie 1927-28?
 TM Curnow (Actg) 1929-34
 ACT Purchas 1930-32

SOUTH CANTERBURY

HW Monaghan 1928-45

MID-CANTERBURY

JF Wiseman 1927-28
 AJ Petrie 1928-34
 CWI Maclaverty 1936-43?
 HJW Knights 1937-39

MALVERN

HB Jones 1927-31
 D Rankin 1932-33

CL Sparrow 1948-52

NORTH CANTERBURY

JF Feron 1927-31

HN Wright 1942-45

HS Hamilton 1945-50

WESTLAND

JR Young 1927-28

HN Wright 1928-30

HJW Knights 1930

WED Davies 1936-37

DD Thorpe 1938-40

APPENDIX 1: PARISHES AND CLERGY IN THE NEW ZEALAND DIOCESES

<p><u>CHRISTCHURCH</u> <u>CENTRAL</u></p> <p>CHRISTCHURCH ST MICHAEL <i>(originally Parish of</i> <i>Christchurch with Middle</i> <i>Heathcote)</i></p> <p>1851</p> <p>GTB Kingdon 1851-52 O Mathias 1852-60 ... HB Cocks 1862-63 H Jacobs 1863-73 HJ Edwards 1873-76 HH Hamilton (Temp)1876 EG Penny 1876-81 W Harper 1882-93 C Coates (LT) [1887-88] L Fitzgerald (Pinc) 1893-94 AW Averill 1894-1910 C Coates (LT) [1899] CA Fraer (Pinc) [1910] HD Burton 1910-15 CG Mutter (Pinc) [1914] CE Perry 1916-36 H Williams jr (Pinc)[1936-37] CEB Muschamp 1937-50 FN Taylor (Pinc) [1942-45] HH Fountain (Pinc)[1945] <i>Assistant</i> C Alabaster 1859-65 GJ Cholmondeley 1861 G Carpenter 1864-67 DeB Hovell 1875-76 WS Bean 1882-83 HT Purchas 1884-87 CS Bowden 1889-94 AS Fox 1892-93 H Northcote 1892-93? F Mayne 1894 PJ Cocks 1894-95 HE Ensor 1895-96 CA Fraer 1896-1900 JA Julius 1901-03 PB Haggitt 1903-06 WC McDouall 1906-07 AG Forbes 1907 HN Wright 1908-10 EK Mules 1911-13 CG Mutter 1912-13 NE Hawdon 1913-15 HJ Allan 1916-17 AL Canter 1917-18 FR Rawle 1918-20 <i>Assistant (Addington)</i> EA Lingard 1864-66 FG Brittan 1871-73 HE East 1875-76</p> <p><i>St John's, 1865</i> <i>St Luke's, 1867</i> <i>Addington, 1875</i> <i>St James Riccarton, 1910</i></p>	<p>CHRISTCHURCH ST JOHN 1865</p> <p><i>from St Michael's</i></p> <p>JO'B Hoare 1865-71 E Bailey 1871-72 HCM Watson 1873-1901 AC Wright (LT) [1885] JO'B Hare (LT) [1889-91] JCP Allnut (LT) [1896] RA Woodthorpe 1902-05 AC Hoggins (Pinc) 1905 H Purchas 1906-13 PJ Cocks 1913-21 HN Wright 1921-24 JF Coursey 1924-30 JT McWilliam 1931-41 GN Watson 1942-47 <i>Assistant</i> C Coates 1875</p> <p>CHRISTCHURCH ST LUKE 1867</p> <p><i>from St Michael's</i></p> <p>EA Lingard 1867-1903 WA Pascoe (Pinc) [1877] McK Gibson (LT) [1891-92] HL Monckton (LT) [1897] WW Segwick 1904-13 FN Taylor 1913-36 F Dunnage (LT) [1935] IL Richards 1936-54 <i>Assistant</i> JC Bagshaw 1863-64 CJ Merton 1874-75 F Dunnage 1898-99 RT Mathews 1902-03 AR Holloway 1904-05 ED Rice 1905-07 EK Mules 1907-08 FB Redgrave 1908-12 HW Monaghan 1912-14 WA Keay 1915-17 P Carrington 1918-21 F Dunnage 1926-27 DR Hay 1927-28 CL Mountfort 1928-29 GW Dent 1929-33 K Schollar 1933-34 CS Knight 1938-41 <i>Assistant (St Albans)</i> EA Scott 1876-78 RA Mortimer 1878-82 WE Gillam 1885-86</p> <p><i>St Albans, 1882</i></p> <p><u>CHRISTCHURCH CITY</u></p> <p>LOWER HEATHCOTE <i>later HEATHCOTE with</i> SUMNER 1851-1902</p> <p><i>E Puckle 1851-57</i></p>	<p><i>G Cotterill 1857-59</i> <i>LL Brown 1862</i> <i>J Wilson 1862-63</i></p> <p>H Fendall 1859-62 GJ Cholmondeley 1862-75 CJ Merton 1875-91 CH Gosset 1891-1902 AS Fox (LT) [1895] RJ Thorpe (Pinc) 1902 <i>Assistant</i> E Puckle 1851-54 G Cotterill 1859-60 J Wilson 1859-63 H Collins (pro tem) 1876 G Wilks (OM) 1878 S Hamilton 1882-83 WF Knowles (tem) 1884 H Williams 1884 H Collins 1886 TA Meyer 1899-1902</p> <p><i>Opawa, 1875</i> <i>Sumner, 1902</i> <i>Woolston, 1902</i> <i>Heathcote, 1902</i></p> <p>PAPANUI 1853</p> <p><i>In charge</i> <i>E Puckle (in ch) 1853-54</i> <i>RR Bradley (in ch) 1856-59</i> <i>WW Willock (in ch)1858-59</i> <i>M Lally 1859</i></p> <p>CR Mackie 1861-62 L Moore 1862-73 FG Brittan 1873-83 W Ballachey (tem) 1883 PC Anderson (tem) 1883 JO'B Hoare 1883-94 J Holland (LT) [1889-91] HT Purchas 1895-1901 J Campbell (LT) [1900-01] 1901-03 JA Julius 1904-14 WH Orbell 1914-35 EA Osmers 1935-40 HM Cocks 1940-64 <i>Assistant</i> J Foulger 1870-72 ER Otway 1887-92 TA Meyer 1892-99 GW Dent (Hon) 1933-34</p> <p><i>Merivale, 1872</i> <i>Belfast, 1899</i></p> <p>AVONSIDE 1855</p> <p><i>Included</i> <i>New Brighton to 1888</i> <i>Linwood to 1919</i> <i>Burwood 1939-42</i> CR Mackie 1853-62 H Fendall (LT) [1858-59] Vacant 1862-64</p>
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APPENDIX 1: PARISHES AND CLERGY IN THE NEW ZEALAND DIOCESES

JC Bagshaw 1864-69
 MH Martin 1869-71
 E Giles 1871-72
 H Glasson 1873-79
 WA Pascoe 1880-1912
 WF Knowles (LT) [1883-84]
 CR Pollock (LT) [1900-01]
 O Fitzgerald (Pinc) [1910]
 O Fitzgerald 1912-33
 C Coates (LT) [1914]
 P Carrington (LT) [1923]
 WJ Hands 1933-37
 WS Southward 1938-48
Assistant
 J Radcliffe
 (New Brighton) 1886-87
 WC Dunkley
 (Burwood) 1888-89
 FR Inwood 1889
 AH Norris 1901-03
 HGB Baker 1903-04
 E Edwards 1910
 O Fitzgerald 1911-12
 HS Leach (AP) 1912
 TM Curnow 1912-13
 HC Money 1912-14
 HJ Allen 1917
 K Schollar 1931-32
 EN Blakiston
 (Linwood) 1931-32
 RP Taylor 1939-41
 IH McCaul 1940-42
 RJ Witty 1943
 HW Newell 1945-46

New Brighton, 1889

RICCARTON
1857

*Incumbent also licensed to
 Halswell until 1877, 1895-98*
 C Bowen 1858-90
 G Carpenter (Pinc) [1867]
 FA Hare (LT) [1875-76]
 J Chaffers-Welsh
 (LT) [1879-80]
 TP Winter 1890-1904
 S Hinson (LT) [1892]
 JM Whitehead 1904-06
 AC Hoggins (Pinc) 1906
 CS Bowden 1906-09
 HT York 1910-39
 F Cook 1939-45
 JT Holland 1945-49

Assistant

H Glasson 1881-82
 AC Blaker 1894-97
 H Williams jr 1895-98

**PREBBLETON and
 TEMPLETON**
1864

*From Upper Heathcote
 Separately constituted districts
 but served by same Incumbent*

Included Halswell 1877-79

J Wilson 1864-65
 RS Jackson 1868-70
 WE Paige 1870-75
 De B Hovell 1876-78
 WA Pascoe 1878-79
 AC Wright 1879-85
 RJ Thorpe (LT) 1885-89
 WF Knowles 1889-98
 JE Blackburne 1898-1903
 H Williams sr 1903-07
 JR Wilford 1907-13
 JR Hewland (LT) [1909]
 E Webb 1913-20
 GW Harding 1920 (died)
 AL Canter 1920-24
 FR Rawle 1924-26
 HB Jones 1926-40
 JM Fisher 1941-46
Assistant
 RS Jackson 1865-68

MERIVALE
1872

from Papanui

F Knowles 1872-76
 T Flavell 1876-91
 CJ Merton 1891-95
 AS Fox (LT) [1893-94]
 HA Watson 1896-1902
 CH Gossett 1902-15
 PB Haggitt 1915-34
 AK Warren 1934-40
 AJ Petrie 1940-47
Assistant
 ECW Powell 1910-12
 J Hay 1912-14
 D Rankin 1914-16
 WH Stych 1916-18
 H Purchas 1919-20
 JR Hervey 1920-21
 E Chard 1923-25
 JR Hervey 1925-26
 J Rich 1928-31
 S Hamilton 1934-36
 M Wybert 1936-38
 ML Wiggins 1938-41
 KO Bathurst 1941-43

ADDINGTON

(effectively Middle Heathcote)

1875

from St Michael's

Included Halswell 1875-95

HE East 1875-91
 WS Bean 1892-1932
 SJ Cooper 1933-37
 FV Fisher 1937-48
Assistant
 H Torlesse 1866
 FG Brittan 1871
 WG Ivens 1894
 WA Bool 1938-39
 JG Heath 1940
 RO Williams 1940-42
 AV Maddick 1943-45
 HI Hopkins 1945

Spreydon, 1908

OPAWA
1876

from Heathcote

GJ Cholmondeley 1876-1901
 AS Fox (LT) [1896]
 PJ Cocks 1902-07
 H Williams jr 1907-30
 F Dunnage (Pinc) [1929]
 HW Smith 1930-32
 GNN Watson 1933-39
 JF Feron 1939-48

**MISSIONARY DISTRICT
 OF WALTHAM**

later

**COLOMBO ROAD AND
 PHILLIPSTOWN**
1876-79

HB Cocks
Curate, Waltham 1876-77
*Missionary Curate, Colombo
 Rd and Phillipstown*

1877-78

*Curate, Sydenham and
 Phillipstown* 1878-79

Assistant

EH Wyatt 1876-77
 G Fynes-Clinton 1878
 W Dunckley 1878-79

Sydenham, 1878

Phillipstown, 1878

SYDENHAM
1878

*from Colombo Rd and
 Phillipstown*

HB Cocks 1878-92
 S Hinson (LT) [1892]
 EA Scott 1893-1907
 PJ Cocks 1907-13
 HS Leach 1913-19
 WP Hughes 1919-22
 CG Mutter 1923-30
 ECW Powell 1930-36
 CL Mountfort 1936-40
 EA Osmers 1940-54
 [CF 1940-45]
 FOB Lane (Pinc) [1940-44]
 RP Taylor (Pinc) [1944-45]

Assistant

HM Smyth 1899-1902
 HT Purchas 1903-06
 WF Knowles 1909-10
 P Revell 1912-13
 JF Feron 1914-17
 JR Young 1915-17
 TH Clark 1918-19
 WA Orange 1919-20
 R C Kelham 1921
 J Holland 1921-22
 R Newcombe 1925-29
 CL Mountfort 1929-30
 BM Taylor 1930-31

APPENDIX 1: PARISHES AND CLERGY IN THE NEW ZEALAND DIOCESES

HA Childs 1932-35
 JM Fisher 1935-38
 JD Froud 1938-40
 BC Holden 1938-41
 CDC Caswell 1940-42
 CFA David 1942-43
 CDC Caswell 1943
 WA Bool 1945-48

Cashmere Hills, 1923

PHILLIPSTOWN
1878

from Colombo Rd and Phillipstown

PC Anderson (Cinc) 1879
 HJC Gilbert (Cinc) 1880-82
 (V) 1882-99
 AC Hoggins (LT) [1897]
 H Ensor 1899-1917
 BD Bryant (AV) [1914]
 CA Fraer 1918-32
 GL Harold 1932-38
 WT Williams 1938-46
 BC Holden (Pinc) [1941-42]
 CWI Maclaverty
 (Pinc) [1943]
 CDC Caswell
 (Pinc) [1943-45]
 FW Wilkes (Pinc) [1945-47]
Assistant
 HGB Baker 1904-05

ST ALBANS
1882

from St Luke's

RA Mortimer 1882-85
 JW Stack (Cinc) [1884]
 WE Gillam 1885-87
 HT Purchas 1888-90
 H Williams 1890-1903
 JH Rogers 1903-09
 PB Haggitt 1909-15
 A Hore 1916-20
 S Hamilton 1920-31
 JF Feron 1931-37
 WED Davies 1937-48
 ECW Powell (Pinc) [1942]
Assistant (Shirley)
 WC McDouall 1904-05
 NS Barnett 1908-12
Assistant
 HF Ault 1926-27
 WS Bean (temp) 1934
 FC Main 1934-36
 WH Orbell 1938-39
 HH Fountain 1938-40
 SA Nicholl 1940-42

Shirley, 1912

FENDALTON
1883

From Riccarton

TJ Smyth 1883-84
 J Chaffers-Welsh 1884-88
 JW Stack 1888-98

H Northcote (LT) [1895-96]
 TA Hamilton 1899-1919
 HS Leach 1919-29
 WA Orange (Pinc) [1923-24]
 FB Redgrave 1929-46
Assistant
 LA Knight 1914-16
 RP Taylor 1935-38
 JD Froud 1937-38
 RP Andrews 1938-41
 CFA David 1940-42

NEW BRIGHTON
1889

from Avonside

FR Inwood 1889-1906
 HT Purchas 1906-13
 HH Mathias 1913-21
 CWI Maclaverty 1921-30
 TA Hamilton (Pinc) [1926-27]
 TM Curnow 1930-34
 K Schollar (Pinc/V) 1934-45
 HR Fountain (Pinc) [1942-45]
 CS Knight 1945-49
Assistant
 JJ Flewollen 1945-47

UPPER HEATHCOTE
1898

later HALSWELL (1867)

Incumbent also licensed to

Riccarton until 1877

Prebbleton 1877-79

Addington 1880-95

Riccarton 1895-98

included Spreydon 1908-36

H Williams jr 1898-1905
 HGB Baker (Pinc) 1905
 G Biddle 1906-07
 F Dunnage 1907-16
 CC Oldham 1916-27
 D Rankin 1927-33
 EC Atkinson 1934-36
 NA Friberg 1937-39
 P Revell 1939-47

Prebbleton, 1864

Templeton, 1864

BELFAST
1899

from Papanui

F Dunnage 1899-1905
 ARS Holloway 1905-07
 J deB Galwey 1907-10
 HA Wilkinson 1911-13
 TM Curnow 1913-20
 HN Roberts 1920-23
 GB Nanson 1924-30
 HOT Hanby 1930-37
 DR Hay 1937-42
 GH Moody 1942-46

Belfast-Burwood 1946-48

SUMNER
1902

from Heathcote

RJ Thorpe 1902-12
 HS Leach 1912-13
 McK Gibson 1914-15
 J deB Galwey 1915-19
 ECW Powell 1919-30
 WA Orange 1930-46
Assistant:
 HF Thomson 1936-38
 RFN Thompson 1937-41
 BM Taylor 1937-45
 DL Aiken 1944-47

WOOLSTON
1902

from Heathcote

HC Hoggins 1902-05
 H Williams jr 1905-07
 WH Orbell 1907-14
 HN Roberts 1914-18
 H Williams sr (Pinc) [1916-18]
 F Dunnage 1918-23
 HOT Hanby 1924-26
 AHM Acheson 1926-28
 FA Tooley 1928-35
 DR Hay 1935-37
 HOT Hanby 1937-39
 FN Taylor (Pinc) 1939
 HS Hamilton 1939-45
 HG Norris 1945-49

HEATHCOTE
1902-28

from Heathcote

Included Linwood 1919-23

Included Banks Pen W 1923-24

RJ Thorpe 1902-12
 S Parr (Asst) 1914-16
 S Parr 1919-20
 JR Young 1919-23
 FH Thorpe 1923-24
 TM Curnow (Pinc) 1924-28

Transferred to Woolston 1928

BURWOOD
1906

from Avonside (to 1889)

New Brighton (1889-1906)

FR Inwood 1906-10
 CA Tobin 1910-37

Later included in

Avonside 1939-42

Belfast-Burwood 1946-48

LOWER RICCARTON
1910

from St Michael's

Briefly part of Cathedral

Mission Districts (Lr Riccarton

and Heathcote)

JdeB Galwey 1910-13
 GW Christian 1913-20
 EH Shore 1920-24
 HN Wright 1924-28
 R de Lambert 1928-37

APPENDIX 1: PARISHES AND CLERGY IN THE NEW ZEALAND DIOCESES

SJ Cooper 1937-44
GL Harold (Pinc) 1944
CE Tanner 1944-55

SHIRLEY
1912

from St Albans

JL Mortimer 1912-15
C Coates (LT) [1914]
L Hard 1915-19
JH Rogers 1919-20
NA Friberg 1920-27
JR Hervey 1927-34
HG Sell 1934-46

CASHMERE HILLS
1923

from Sydenham

AH Norris 1923-38
JF Coursey 1938-39
ACT Purchas 1939-45
DD Thorpe 1945-54

SOUTH CHRISTCHURCH

Mission District

1925-25

Portions of Sydenham, Addington and Halswell parishes were formed into a mission district but the experiment did not continue and the district was transferred to Sydenham
Priest in charge
F Dunnage (Temp) 1925

LINWOOD
1923

from Avonside (to 1919)

Heathcote (1919-23)

EE Malden 1923-30
F Dunnage (Pinc) [1929]
HN Wright 1930-31
WS Southward 1932-38
WH Orbell (LT) [1936]
ECW Powell (LT) [1937-38]
HF Harding 1938-41
CS Knight (Pinc) 1941-45
RO Williams (Pinc) 1945-49

BANKS PENINSULA

LYTTELTON
1851

BW Dudley 1851-59
F Knowles 1860-72
F Pember 1872-75
FC Lloyd 1875-77
J Townsend 1877-86
FJ Sotham 1886-91
C Coates 1891-1913
O Fitzgerald (Pinc) [1906-07]
JR Hewland 1913-21
AJ Petrie 1921-28
ACT Purchas 1928-32
E Hanna 1932-37

J Evans 1937-43
RJ Witty 1943-59

Assistant

G Cotterill 1854-56
EE Chambers 1885
P Revell 1938-39
RJ Witty 1939-42
HF Thomson 1939-40
SA Nicholl 1942-44
RP Taylor 1945

AKAROA
1851

Took services

WR Thomas 1851
JA Fenton 1851

WJ Aylmer 1851-73
WH Cooper 1873-77
PC Anderson (Cinc) 1877-79
H Stocker 1879-82
A Davidson 1882-87
McK Gibson 1887-90
EA Lingard (AV) 1891-92
TJ Smyth 1892-1903
WW Sedgwick 1903-04
AH Julius 1904-24
ACT Purchas 1924-28
CL Wilson 1928-31
HN Wright 1931-37
AJ Petrie 1937-41
RP Andrews (Pinc) 1941-43
(CF 1943-45)
DM Taylor (Pinc) [1943-46]
RP Andrews (V) 1946-48
Assistant:
AC Blaker (res) 1893-94

BANKS PENINSULA
1857-1913

Constituted as two Districts: Port Levy (including Pigeon Bay, Little River) and Okains Bay (including the Bays between Pigeon Bay and Pompeys Pillar)
1873 constituted as Peninsula District (comprising all that portion of Banks Peninsula not included in the Parishes of Akaroa and Governors Bay)
F Knowles 1857-59
(Pigeon and Okains Bay)
H Torlesse 1859-63
visiting clergy 1864-73
Missionary Curate
DO Hampton 1873-78
See below 1878-81

JW Stack 1881-83
HHS Hamilton 1883-94
EN Blakiston 1894-98
WF Knowles 1898-1905
WC McDouall (OM) 1905-06
AH Norris 1906-10
TC Burgess 1911-13

Assistant

CH Gosset 1880
D Robertson 1881
WC Cruden 1881-82
PJ Cocks 1891-92

Banks Peninsula Sth 1913-18
Banks Peninsula East 1918-24
Banks Peninsula West 1915-24

BANKS PENINSULA
SOUTH
1913-18

HA Wilkinson 1913-18

BANKS PENINSULA EAST
1918-24

HJ Allen 1918 died
HN Roberts 1919-20
WH Stych 1920-23

BANKS PENINSULA WEST
1915-24

CWI Maclaverty 1915-16
With Little River 1916-23
With Heathcote 1923-24
FH Thorpe 1923-24

BANKS PENINSULA
1924

(Banks Peninsula East and West reunited)
FH Thorpe 1924-29
(reduced by transfer of Port Levy to Lyttelton 1926)
EC Atkinson 1929-34
DD Thorpe 1934-37
FOB Lane 1937-40
JD Froud (Pinc) 1940-45
(CF 1942-45)
RP Andrews [1941-43]
(Pinc Akaroa w Okains and Le Bons Bays)

GOVERNORS BAY

including Head of the Bay, Charteris Bay, Purau, Rapaki
1859-1928

Included in Heathcote to 1855
Incl in Riccarton 1855-59
RR Bradley* 1859-65
EA Lingard 1866-67
H Torlesse 1867-69
BW Harvey 1870-71
RR Bradley 1871-72
HE East 1872-75
ER Otway 1875-79
EH Wyatt (Cinc) 1879-81
See below 1881-84
WF Knowles 1884-89
ET Howell 1890
PJ Cocks 1891-92
J Sheldon 1892-99
WB Sisam (Pinc) 1899
(with Leeston)
PH Pritchett 1899-1908
O Fitzgerald 1909-10

APPENDIX 1: PARISHES AND CLERGY IN THE NEW ZEALAND DIOCESES

GW Christian 1910-13
 H Purchas 1913-18
Vacant 1918-21
 GB Nanson 1921-24
 EH Shore 1924-28

Little River, 1893

incl in Lyttelton West 1928-38
incl in Lyttelton 1938-46
HA Wilkinson lived in Vicarage
1929-41
Assistant

G Fynes-Clinton 1877
 RF Garbett 1881-84

* RR Bradley also Curate of
 Purau 1866-68 and OM, Purau
 1869-71.

WEST LYTTELTON
1885-1938

incl Governors Bay 1928-38
 EE Chambers 1885-1921
 H Williams (LT) [1908]
 TM Curnow 1921-30
 CWI Maclaverty 1930-36
 EE Malden 1936-38
Included in Lyttelton 1938-46

LITTLE RIVER
1893

from Governors Bay
included Banks Peninsula West
*1916-23**
 HT Purchas (1st) 1893-95
 PH Pritchett 1895-99
 WB Sisam 1900-02
 J deB Galwey 1902-07
 AC Hoggins (LT) [1906]
 AR Holloway 1907-10
 HN Wright 1910-13
 BG Fox 1913-15
 EK Mules 1915-16
 CWI Maclaverty 1916-21*
 EE Malden 1921-23*
 WH Stych 1923-27
 DR Hay 1928-35
 AH Barnett 1935-43
 IH McCaul 1943-45
 AV Maddick 1945-47

CHATHAM ISLANDS
1915

J deB Galwey 1905-13
 BG Fox 1916-18
 AL Canter 1924-25
 AH Barnett 1927-30
 JA Wilson 1931
 JM Fisher (LRinc) 1934
 HI Hopkins 1934-37
 DM Taylor 1937-39
 LK Collins 1939-44

BETWEEN
WAIMAKARIRI AND
RAKAIA RIVERS

WAIMAKARIRI

Including the country between
 the Waimakariri and Rakaia
 Rivers (with Malvern Hills)

1858-65

HW Harper 1858-64
 JO'B Hoare 1865

MALVERN HILLS

1869-74

F Pember 1869-72
Assistant
 AP O'Callaghan 1869-73

Ellesmere, 1865
Burnham, 1873
Malvern, 1874

ELLESMERE
1865

from Malvern Hills
Centred on Southbridge
 WJG Bluett 1865-69
 WJG Bluett (OM) 1869-71
See below 1872-75
 JH Wills (temp) 1875-76
 W Harper 1876-82
 AW Hands 1882-86
 E Whitehouse 1887-95
 PJ Cocks 1895-1902
 HHS Hamilton 1902-06
 HG Hawkins 1906-27
 ...
 CL Wilson 1931-38
 GL Harold 1938-42
[Southbridge-Leeston 1942-48]
 GL Harold 1942-44
 HF Ault 1944-48
Assistant
 JK Wilmer 1872-75
 HF Ault 1944-48
Assistant (Leeston)
 WS Bean 1881-82
 S Hamilton 1884-89

Leeston, 1889

BURNHAM
1873-97

from Malvern Hills
Including Dunsandel
 H Stocker 1873-79
 WC Dunkley 1879-83
 W Ballachey 1883-87
 EA Phillips 1887-88
 ARD Tosswill 1888-97 ?
Malvern, 1874
Lincoln, 1880

MALVERN
1874

From Burnham
 HG Gould 1874-76
 C Bispham 1878-79

H Collins 1879-83
 WS Bean 1883-88
 T Hodgson 1888-94
 HHS Hamilton 1894-1902
 J Rogers 1902-03
 AH Norris 1903-06
 O Fitzgerald 1907
 C Addenbrooke 1906
 HM Rogers (*Asst*) 1907-08
 GF Petrie 1908-13
 FB Redgrave (Pinc) 1913
 HJ Allen 1914-16
 LA Knight(Pinc) 1916-17
 WP Hughes 1918-19
 TM Curnow 1920-21
 JR Hervey 1921-23
 CL Sparrow 1923-27
 AS Moffatt 1928-35
 F Gowenlock 1935-43
 J Evans 1943-48

Courtenay, 1883
Hororata, 1908

LINCOLN
1880

From Burnham
Including Lincoln, Springston,
Tai Tapu, Greenpark
 JF Teakle (1st) 1880-86
 ARD Tosswill 1886-88
 HG Gould 1888-89
 JF Teakle(2nd) 1890-92
 ER Otway 1892-96
 FR Inwood (LT) [1894]
 H Northcote 1896-1903
 RJ Thorpe 1899
 H Northcote 1900
 TJ Smyth 1903-13
 FB Redgrave 1913-17
 HA Wilkinson 1918-21
 P Carrington 1921-23
 CL Wilson 1923-28
 AH Acheson 1928-34
 TM Curnow 1934-36
 CL Sparrow 1936-52
 AS Moffatt (LT) [1937]

Assistant
 TA Meyer 1891-92

COURTENAY
1883-1942

From Malvern
including Courtenay, Kirwee
and West Melton
 W Dunkley 1883-88
 WTP Winter 1887-88
 G Fynes-Clinton 1890
 H Collins 1891-93
 HG Hawkins 1894-99
 JM Whitehead 1899-1904
 GW Russell 1904-08
 E Webb 1909-13
 L Hard 1914-15
 P Revell 1915-19
 BG Fox 1919-22

APPENDIX 1: PARISHES AND CLERGY IN THE NEW ZEALAND DIOCESES

R Kelham 1923-27
 FG Brittan (Pinc) 1927
 GW Christian 1928-32
 HN Roberts 1932-34
 GW Dent (Pinc) 1934-35
 WHS Hine 1936-42

*Divided between Malvern and
 Prebbleton in 1942.*

**LEESTON
 1889**

*from Ellesmere
 Combined with Ellesmere
 (Southbridge) 1942-48*
 S Hamilton 1889-94
 HA Watson 1894-96
 HE Ensor 1896-99
 WB Sisam
(w Governors Bay) 1899
 WH Orbell 1899-1907
 CG Biddle 1907-09
 JR Hewland 1909-13
 P Jones 1914-19
 JF Wiseman 1919-20
 HOT Hamby 1920-22
 JE Holloway 1922-24
 W Uphill 1924-27
 N Friberg 1927-36
 E Hanna 1937-42
Southbridge-Leeston 1942-48

**HORORATA
 1908**

from Malvern
 EW Blakiston 1908-16
 LA Knight (Pinc) 1916-17
 HE Ensor 1917-23
 HN Roberts 1923-32
 NL Watkins 1932-36
 CW Maclaverty 1936-43
 EE Malden 1943
 JM Templer (Pinc) 1945
 1946-52

**MIDLAND RAILWAY,
 OTIRA
 1908-19**

EK Mules 1908-11
 S Parr 1914-16
 CL Wilson 1916-19

**BETWEEN RAKAIA AND
 RANGITATA RIVERS**

ASHBURTON

*Including the country between
 the Rakaia and Rangitata
 Rivers*

1865

A Clementson 1865-67
 J Hutchison 1867-68
 ...
 JH Wills 1873-75
 WE Paige 1875-80
 AW Hands 1880-82

EA Scott 1882-93
 ER Otway (LT) [1886-87]
 TA Hamilton 1893-99
 RA Woodthorpe 1899-1902
 E Whitehouse 1902-12
 JR Burgin 1912-15
 HN Wright 1916-19
 JF Wiseman 1920-28
 AJ Petrie 1928-37
 JF Feron 1937-39
 CL Mountfort 1940-47
Assistant

CL Sparrow 1914-17
 CW Haskell 1929-32
 JCA Zimmerman 1932-33
 WD Harding 1941-45
 WC Arnold 1945-47
*Assistant
 (Longbeach-Mt Somers)*
 EH Wyatt 1877-79
Assistant (Rakaia)
 EF Greenstreet 1877
 H Collins 1877-79

*Rakaia, 1879
 Longbeach, 1883*

**RAKAIA
 1879**

*from Ashburton
 Assistant Ashburton (Rakaia)*
 EF Greenstreet 1877
 H Collins 1877-79
Vicar
 WH Elton 1879-81
 EE Chambers 1881-85
 H Collins 1887-91
 J Holland 1891-1900
 HH Mathias 1900-13
 GW Russell (LT) [1903-04]
 HN Wright 1913-16
 EN Blakiston 1916-26
 JC Hawksworth 1926-30
 AH Barnett 1930-35
 HJW Knights 1935-39
 AS Moffatt (LT) [1937]
 WC Wisdom 1939-42
 BC Holden 1942-46
Sister
 Sr Mary 1896-99
Assistant (Methven)
 AD Beaven 1899-
 AW Wiggins 1902-03

Methven, 1904

**LONGBEACH
 1883-1904**

*from Ashburton
 Longbeach and Westerfield
 incl Hinds until 1904*

*Assistant Ashburton
 (Longbeach)*
 EH Wyatt 1877-79
 LV Layard 1883

RF Garbett 1884-90
 TB Farley 1891-94
 J Blackburne 1894-98
 EN Blakiston 1898-1904
 WH Orbell (LT) [1899]

*Mt Somers, 1894
 Lowcliffe (Hinds), 1904
 Reconstituted as Tinwald, 1904*

**MT SOMERS
 1894**

from Longbeach
 H Purchas (Cinc) 1894-96
 V 1896-1906
 EN Blakiston 1906-08
 PH Pritchett 1908-18
 AJ Petrie 1918-21
 JT Paddison 1921-24
 P Beresford 1924-25
 JWP Dyer 1926-29
 HM Cocks 1929-31
1931-33 incl in Methven
 EA Osmers (Pinc) 1931-33
 WT Williams 1933-38
 HG Norris 1938-42
1942-44 incl in Hinds
 FC Main (Pinc) 1942-44
 LK Collins 1944-45

LOWCLIFFE

*later
 HINDS (from 1909)
 1904*

*from Longbeach
 Included Mt Somers 1942-44
 Included Tinwald 1944-46*
 A Hore 1904-06
 AC Hoggins (Pinc) 1906
 HG Blackburne 1906-09
 JH Rogers 1909-13
 GB Nanson 1913-17
 JF Feron 1917-21
 FA Crawshaw 1921-23
 J Hay 1923-27
 E Hanna 1927-32
 BM Taylor 1932-36
 AS Moffatt 1937-42
 HG Norris 1942
 FC Main (Pinc) 1942-46

**TINWALD
 1904**

*from Longbeach
 Attached to Ashburton 1931-35
 Attached to Hinds 1944-46*
 EN Blakiston 1904-06
 BG Fox 1906-13
 HB Jones 1913-20
 AH Barnett 1921-27
 GL Harold 1927-31
1931-35 incl in Ashburton
 HA Childs 1935-40
1940 incl in Ashburton
 HH Fountain (Pinc) 1940-42
1944-46 incl in Hinds

APPENDIX 1: PARISHES AND CLERGY IN THE NEW ZEALAND DIOCESES

**FAIRLIE
1907**

from Te Ngawai

Vicar

C Addenbrooke	1907-08
HN Roberts	1909-14
HOT Hanby	1914-20
BG Fox (Pinc)	[1918-19]
CL Wilson	1920-23
R de Lambert	1923-28
JT McWilliam	1928-31
J Rich	1931-32
WED Davies	1933-35
FH Thorpe	1935-39
DM Taylor	1939-43
F Gowenlock (Pinc)	1943-45

**OTIPUA
1913-37**

Otipua (prev Beaconsfield)

included in Otaio-Bluecliffs

Assistant Timaru

(Beaconsfield)

TB Farley	1902-08
TM Curnow	1909-12
NE Hawdon	1912-13
<i>Vicar</i>	
JH Rogers	1913-19
HN Wright	1920-21
HA Wilkinson	1921-29
BG Fox	1930 died
FH Thorpe	1930-35

Linked with Kensington (ex

Timaru) in new Kensington-

Otipua parochial district, 1937

**HIGHFIELD
1937**

from Timaru

Vicar

HN Wright	1937-42
LA Barnes	1942-51

**KENSINGTON-OTIPUA
1937**

Otipua from Otipua

Kensington from Timaru

Vicar

HI Hopkins	1937-45
WA Bool (Pinc)	[1940-43]
KO Bathurst (Pinc)	[1943-45]
AH Teulon (Pinc)	1945-46

**BETWEEN THE
WAIMAKARIRI AND
ASHLEY RIVERS**

**KAIAPOI
1853**

Included

Rangiora to 1860

Woodend 1891-1928

J Raven (runholder)1853-58

Curate

(Incumbent from 1865)

W Willock	1858-75
HE Carlyon	1875-77

WH Elton (LT)	[1877]
WF Oldham	1878
DO Hampton (Pinc)	1879-82
JJ Robinson (Temp)	1882
FH Long (Pinc)	1882-83
HV White (Pinc)	1883-85
JW Stack	1885-88
EA Phillips	1888-91
HH Mathias	1891-1900
J Holland	1900-21
LA Knight	1921-24
JT Paddison	1924-27
CL Sparrow	1927-36
TM Curnow	1936-46
<i>Assistant</i>	
H Northcote	1892-93

**RANGIORA
1859**

Included

Fernside det from Cust 1892

Flaxton 1901-04

Ashley 1924-26

Tuahiwi 1931-41

BW Dudley	1859-87
WE Gillam	1887-92
FP Fendall	1892-1921
JF Feron	1921-31
ACT Purchas	1932-39
GN Watson	1939-42
HN Wright	1942-45
FOB Lane	1946-51

Assistant

JH Wilmer 1875-78

*CH Gosset (Woodend and
Rangiora) 1881-83*

T Hodgson 1884

WTP Winter 1886-87

PH Pritchett 1889-92

EN Blakiston 1892-94

WG Ivens 1894-95

F Dunnage 1895-97

HM Smyth 1897-98

WC Cruden 1901-04

HF Ault 1924-26

HI Hopkins 1932-34

FOB Lane 1934-37

BH Williams 1937-41

**WOODEND
1859**

*Including the country between
the Kaiapoi Parish and the
Ashley River*

J Raven 1859-64

Tuahiwi 1864-76

HG Gould 1876-78

Woodend-Waikari 1879-81

CH Gosset (Asst, Woodend and

Rangiora) 1881-83

CH Gosset 1883-91

incl Ashley, Loburn 1887-91

Kaipoi 1891-1928

Tuahiwi 1928-31

Rangiora 1931-41

RFN Thompson 1941-46

**ASHLEY
1861-62**

*Including the country between
the Waimakariri and Ashley
Rivers*

(Oxford and Mt Grey district)

GJ Cholmondeley 1861-62

Rangiora 1862-65

Oxford, 1865

**MAORI MISSION
1863**

constituted as

**TUahiwi MAORI
MISSION DISTRICT
1873-1917**

Included Flaxton, Ohoka,

Eyreton 1904-17

Woodend and Ashley 1928-31

Missionary Curate to Maoris

JW Stack 1863-87

...

Maori Missioner

W Balthwayt 1898-1903

WC Cruden (Asst) 1904

Vicar

CA Fraer 1904-17

FG Brittan (LT) [1915]

Assistant

GP Mutu 1872-1902

When Fraer was appointed

Vicar of Phillipstown, Maori

girls' school at Ohoka was

closed and Te Wai Pounamu

Girls College opened at

Phillipstown

reconstituted

**TUahiwi
1918-31**

GW Harding 1918-20

E Webb 1920-25

HH Mathias 1925-28

E Chard 1928-31

Included in Rangiora 1931-41

**OXFORD
1865**

from Ashley

AP O'Callaghan 1865-69

H Fendall(Pinc) [1868-69]

FJ Opie 1870-79

J Sheldon 1879-85

H Williams 1885-91

RF Garbett 1891-1912

JE Holloway 1912-15

D Rankin 1916-19

L Hard 1919-21

BG Fox 1922-28

HG Sell 1928-34

HF Ault 1935-38

ECW Powell 1938-41

ML Wiggins 1941-45

HHS Hamilton 1945-50

Cust 1872-1942

APPENDIX 1: PARISHES AND CLERGY IN THE NEW ZEALAND DIOCESES

CUST
1872-1942
from Oxford
Included Fernside 1888-92
J Foulger 1872-75
HHS Hamilton 1876-79
EH Wyatt 1881-90
HH Mathias 1890-91
FP Fendall 1891-92
McK Gibson 1892-96
AS Fox 1896-1913
J Hay 1914-23
AH Acheson 1923-26
HOT Hanby 1926-30
GB Nanson 1930-38
EE Malden 1938-42

Included in Oxford 1942

FLAXTON, EYRETON,
OHOKA
1873-1901
CJ Merton 1873-76
FR Inwood
Asst Curate 1877-79
Curate 1879-89
JF Teakle 1889-90
WC Cruden 1890-1901

Included in Rangiora 1901-04
Included in Tuahiwi 1904-17

FERNSIDE
with ASHLEY and LOBURN
1876-87
Included Cust 1880-87
JK Wilmer 1876-78
AC Wright 1878-79
ER Otway 1880-86
McK Gibson 1886-87

1888:
Fernside with Cust
Ashley and Loburn with
Woodend
Included in
Cust 1888-92

Rangiora 1892-1904
Tuhiwai 1904-14
Cust 1914-

BETWEEN THE ASHLEY
RIVER AND THE
NORTHERN BOUNDARY

WAIPARA
Including the country between
the Ashley River and the
northern boundary of the
Diocese
later

LEITHFIELD
1864-1921
including Leithfield, Amberley,
Sefton, Balcairn
C Humphreys 1864-66 ?

CW Turrell 1866-71
H Fendall 1872
E Freeman 1873-78
HG Gould 1878-83
H Collins 1883-85
J Sheldon 1885-92
H East 1892-1919
LA Knight 1919-21

Amberley, 1892

1921:Leithfield and Balcairn
transferred to Amberley
Sefton, Ashley and Loburn
constituted as Ashley parochial
district

WOODEND AND
WAIKARI
1879-86

JL Keating 1879-81
ARD Tosswill 1881-86

AMBERLEY
1892

from Lethfield
included Leithfield from 1921
CA Tobin 1892-1910
WF Knowles (Pinc)1910-11
1911-21
GL Harold 1921-27
HJW Knights 1927-30
EE Malden 1930-36
FN Taylor 1936-39
HOT Hanby 1939-44
JSH Perkins 1944-49

Waikari, 1900

ASHLEY
1921-28
included Sefton, Ashley from
Leithfield; Loburn from
Woodend
Vacant 1921-24
Included in Rangiora 1924-26
EN Blakiston 1926-28
Included in Tuahiwi 1928

WAIKARI
1901

from Amberley
WW Sedgwick 1901-03
JA Julius 1903-04
JR Wilford 1904-07
AG Forbes 1907-12
GW Harding 1912-18
AL Canter 1918-20
FR Rawle 1920-24
WA Orange 1924-30
C Brown 1930-33
HM Cocks 1933-38
R de Lambert 1938-42
AH Barnett 1943-47

GLENMARK
1907
from Waikari
W Dunkley 1907-12
HT Purchas 1913-21
FP Fendall 1921-27
HG Hawkins 1927-39
J Hay 1939-47

WESTLAND
WESTLAND
Including all that part of
Westland lying south of the
Teramakau River

HOKITIKA
1866
HW Harper 1866-75
WA Pascoe 1875-77
WH Elton 1877-79
HHS Hamilton 1879-82
HG Gould 1883-88
JE Blackburne 1889-94
S Hamilton 1894-99
HG Hawkins 1899-1906
HS Leach 1907-11
A Hore 1911-15
JE Holloway 1916-21
ACT Purchas
(also V Kumara) 1921-24
J Perkins
(also Kumara) 1924-28
HN Wright 1928-30
HJW Knights 1930-35
WED Davies 1935-37
TA Hamilton (Pinc)1937
DD Thorpe 1937-40
HA Childs (Pinc) 1940-45
CDC Caswell 1945-46
Assistant
GP Beaumont 1866-69
ACT Purchas
(also V Kumara) 1919-21

ROSS
(later ROSS & SOUTH
WESTLAND)
1869
Ross, Okarito, Kaniere,
Arahura, etc
DO Hampton 1869-73
HJC Gilbert 1873-75
EE Chambers 1879-81
TA Hamilton 1881-82
WE Gillam 1882-86
FP Fendall 1886-91
PH Pritchett 1892-95
WC Wood 1896-1901
HE Newton 1901-07
ED Rice 1907-11
GR Barnett 1910-12
J Lock 1911-12
AF Wallace 1912-14
HW Monaghan 1914-17
CL Wilson 1917-20
FH Thorpe 1920-23
JR Young 1923-28

APPENDIX 1: PARISHES AND CLERGY IN THE NEW ZEALAND DIOCESES

EA Osmer	1928-29	EA Scott	1878-81	(C of Hokitika)	1919-21
AK Warren	1929-32	J Holland	1881-84	(V of Hokitika)	1921-24
R Newcombe	1932-35	R Heffernan	1884-85	J Perkins	
J Evans	1936-37	T Hodgson	1886-88	(V of Hokitika)	1924-27
ACK Harper	1937-40	WS Bean	1888-92	HM Cocks	1927-29
SE Woods	1941-42	RA Woodthorpe	1892-94	CL Mountfort	1930-33
RO Williams	1942-45	A Fox	1894	WS Bean (Temp)	1933
KO Bathurst	1945-52	E Whitehouse	1895-1902	HS Hamilton	1933-35
		HM Smyth	1902-06	ACK Harper	1936-37
		A Hore	1906-11	JM Fisher	1938-41
		S Stephens	1911-15	RP Taylor	1941-44
		CL Wilson	1916-17	WD Harding	1945-46
		Vacant	1917-19		
		ACT Purchas			
KUMARA					
1875					
<i>Kumara, Waimea, Stafford,</i>					
<i>Goldsborough etc</i>					
HJC Gilbert	1875-78				

DIOCESE OF DUNEDIN

BISHOP		ARCHDEACONS		CATHEDRAL CHAPTER	
ST Nevill	1871-1919	DUNEDIN		1894	
I Richards	1920-34	1873		DEAN	
WAR Fitchett	1934-52	EG Edwards	1873-96	AR Fitchett	1895-1929
VICAR-GENERAL		CG Robinson	1897-1907	GC Cruickshank	1932-44
1929		A Neild	1907-13	EH Strong (LT)	[1939-40]
CH Statham	1929-34	HG Gould	1913-14	ACH Button	1945-50
WAR Fitchett	1934	WAR Fitchett	1915-34	SUB-DEAN	
GC Cruickshank	1934-44	LG Whitehead	1934-49	ER Nevill	1915-32
LG Whitehead	1945-50	INVERCARGILL AND		CANONS	
THEOLOGICAL SCHOOL		QUEENSTOWN		WS Lucas	1894-1900
<i>Tutors</i>		1881-85		TF Dodd	1894-1908
EG Penny	874-78??	GP Beaumont	1881-85	WA Diggins	1894-96
FC Platts	1880	INVERCARGILL		HG Gould	1894-96
(V Pt Chalmers)		1885-1933		I Richards	1896-1916
BM King	1885-92	H Stocker	1885-1912	BM King	1897-1915
SELWYN COLLEGE		H Packe	1913-15	F Mayne	1900-05
<i>Warden</i>		I Richards	1916-20	<i>CG Robinson</i>	<i>1885-1907</i>
JP Fallows	1893-94	W Curzon-Siggers	1920-33	A Neild	1900-08
I Richards	1895-1900	<i>renamed</i>		RA Woodthorpe	1907-25
A Neild	1900-05	SOUTHLAND		W Curzon-Siggers	1908-39+
RA Woodthorpe	1905-17	1933		HG Gould	1909-13
LG Whitehead	1919-50	JA Lush	1933-63?	G Fynes-Clinton	1915-33
<i>Sub-Warden</i>		QUEENSTOWN		JC Small	1915-41
WA Curzon-Siggers		1908-22		W Swinburn	1916-18
	1928-33	GP Beaumont	1885-1900	H Parata	1927-28
R Newcombe	1935-48	<i>vacant</i>		CH Statham	1929-42 ?
CHAPLAIN TO PUBLIC		I Richards	1908-16	ACH Button	1927-45 ?
INSTITUTIONS		RA Woodthorpe	1916-22	AB Pywell	1936-51
<i>Chaplain</i>		<i>renamed</i>		WAH Hamblett	1942-45
VGB King	1906-26	CENTRAL OTAGO		CEP Webb	1942-52
<i>Assistant</i>		1922		WWL Powell	1944-53
SFN Waymouth	1923-25	RA Woodthorpe	1922-26	WA Curzon-Siggers	
SAG Hurd	1925-26	LG Whitehead	1926-34		1945-56
Dept Social Services		ACH Button	1934-45	WJ Hands	1945-46
VGB King	1926-30	WAH Hamblett	1945-49	<i>Canon Residentiary</i>	
GE Moreton	1926-30	OAMARU		ER Nevill	1916-32
JN Goodman	1926	1881-1928			
<i>Chaplain, Orphanage</i>		JA Fenton	1881-96		
JN Thompson	1934-42	HG Gould	1896-1913		
SJ Cooper	1929-33	RA Woodthorpe	1913-16		
WA Curzon-Siggers	1933-35	JD Russell	1916-28		
		<i>renamed</i>			
		NORTH OTAGO			
		1928-73			
		JD Russell	1928-44		
		SJ Cooper	1944-48		

APPENDIX 1: PARISHES AND CLERGY IN THE NEW ZEALAND DIOCESES

<p>DUNEDIN</p> <p>DUNEDIN ST PAUL'S 1852</p> <p>Cathedral District 1894 <i>Diocese of Christchurch</i> <i>Vicar</i></p> <p>JA Fenton 1852-58 EG Edwards 1859-69</p> <p><i>Diocese of Dunedin</i></p> <p>EG Edwards 1869-95 CG Robinson 1895-1907 HJ Edwards (LT) 1907 HG Gould 1907-15</p> <p><i>Dean</i></p> <p>AR Fitchett 1895-1929 <i>Sub-Dean & Vicar</i></p> <p>ER Nevill 1915-32 <i>Dean and Vicar</i></p> <p>GC Cruickshank 1932-44 EH Strong (LT) [1939-40] ACH Button 1945-50</p> <p><i>Assistant</i></p> <p>EH Granger 1864-65 M Gibson 1884-85 Q Bacon 1886-90 GW York 1890-92 JWA Melville 1893-95 JC Small 1895-97 HJ Brooke 1897-1900 E Ward 1900-01 HB Jones 1900-04 CG Biddle 1904-06 H Parata 1907-11 PT Jones 1911-12 ACH Button 1912-15 CR Allen 1916 CH Statham 1916-29 R de Lambert 1918-19 WC Thomas 1921-22 SAG Hurd 1924-25 ECW Hassall 1926-28 DV Whitlock 1929-30 JM Foster 1930 FL Irwin 1931-33 GE Lomas 1933-35 SE Wood 1937-38 SA Grave 1938-41</p> <p><i>Bishop's Missionary Chaplain</i> HBW White 1926</p> <p><i>All Saints', 1865</i> <i>Caversham, 1869</i> <i>St Matthew's, 1874</i></p>	<p>W Hardy-Johnson 1928-35 LG Whitehead 1935-48 KD Andrews-Baxter (LT) [1938]</p> <p><i>Assistant</i></p> <p>L Moore 1878-79 JL Keating 1882-84 FW Martin 1885-86 GW Davidson 1897-1900 WH Browne 1897-98 ES Wayne 1900-01 GC Blathwayt 1903-04 HH Bedford 1904 R Bray 1909 A Ross 1910-12 CR Allen 1911-16 GHRO Fenton 1915-16 FV Fisher 1918-21 CH Ritchie 1921-22 L Brooks 1923-24 R Newcombe (AP) 1935-47 WLS Harbour 1935-37 H Hook 1937-40 FH Waldron 1941-42 JAG Day 1942-44</p> <p><i>North East Valley, 1903</i></p>	<p>PORT CHALMERS later PORT CHALMERS- WARRINGTON 1870</p> <p><i>Included</i> <i>Warrington 1873-92, 1936- St Leonards 1884-92</i> <i>Ravensbourne 1886-92, 1929-35</i></p> <p>TL Stanley 1870-73 WN Leeson 1874-76 L Moore 1876-78 FJ Sotham 1878-80 FC Platts 1880-98 TW Kewley 1898-1905 GW Christian 1905-10 GC Blathwayt 1910-12 HLB Goertz 1912-18 HS Bishop 1918-24 DL Freer 1924-25 WH Roberts 1925-33 AB Pywell 1934-35 EG Wilson 1936-39 JAG Simpson 1939-50</p> <p><i>Assistant</i> T Johnston 1884-86</p>
<p>DUNEDIN ALL SAINTS 1865</p> <p><i>from St Paul's</i> <i>Diocese of Christchurch</i> EH Granger 1865-69</p> <p><i>Diocese of Dunedin</i></p> <p>EH Granger 1869-72 RL Stanford 1872-78 AR Fitchett 1879-1928 EP Cachemaille (LT)[1896]</p>	<p>CAVERSHAM 1869</p> <p><i>from St Paul's</i> <i>incl Mornington and Green Island c1875-91, Forbury Mission 1903, later St Kilda Mission 1906</i></p> <p>TL Stanley 1869-70 <i>Vacant</i> 1870-74 EG Penny 1874 CJ Martin 1875-77 FJ Sotham (PC) 1878-80 HJ Davis Cinc 1879-80 W Ronaldson 1881-87 FE Watson 1888-92 BM King 1892-1911 ED Evans 1911-14 HH Bedford (LT) [1912] JL Mortimer 1914-20 LG Whitehead (Pinc)[1920] W Uphill 1920-22 GN Turner 1923-24 WH Roberts (LT) 1924-25 ACH Button 1925-35 AB Pywell 1935-52</p> <p><i>Assistant</i></p> <p>T Russell 1902 EL Woodhouse 1902-06 RG Coats 1913-15 AL Canter 1915-17 AD Mitchell (<i>St Kilda</i>) 1915-17 GN Turner 1922-23 SAG Hurd 1925 JH Rogers 1926-31 CJG Samuda 1930-32</p> <p><i>St Kilda, 1918</i></p>	<p>DUNEDIN ST MATTHEW'S 1874</p> <p><i>from St Paul's</i></p> <p>EG Penny 1874-76 CJ Byng 1877-83 WF Knowles (LT) 1884 FGM Powell 1885-87 HJ Freeland (LT) 1887 AC Yorke 1887-90 ET Howell 1890-94 EP Hood 1894-96 W Curzon-Siggers 1896-1922 WAH Hamblett 1922-52</p> <p><i>Assistant</i></p> <p>HS Leach 1896-99 HT Rawnsley 1899-1901 RM Turnbull 1901-02 F Tubman 1902-05 CJ Bush-King 1911-16 AJ Petrie 1915-17 CJ Bush-King 1919-21 IL Richards 1921-22 JAG Simpson 1929-30</p> <p><i>Mornington, 1891</i></p>
		<p>ROSLYN 1879</p> <p><i>from All Saints</i></p> <p>G Wilks (temp) 1876-78 RA Kerkham 1879-89 WA Diggins 1891-96 F Mayne 1896-1905 HWL Snow 1906-11 WAR Fitchett 1911-39 <i>(incl Bishop from 1934)</i> ACH Button 1940-45 LDC Groves 1945-53</p> <p><i>Assistant</i></p>

APPENDIX 1: PARISHES AND CLERGY IN THE NEW ZEALAND DIOCESES

FE Watson 1886-88
LDC Groves 1934-39
(while Fitchett was Bishop)

**MORNINGTON
1891**

from Caversham

Included Green Island 1891-92

WC Cotes 1891-94
CS Bowden 1894-1906
RJ Thorpe (LT) [1901]
A Neild 1906-13
PC Fortune (LT) [1911]
EL Woodhouse 1913-14
JC Small 1914-21
SJ Cooper 1921-29
FV Fisher 1929-37
TA Moresby (LT) 1937-38
WJ Hands 1938-46
Assistant
AP Lingard 1899-1900

**COLLEGE DISTRICTS
1892-1935**

1892-1950 several smaller districts were served by the staff and students of Selwyn College (and, before it opened, the Cathedral). The districts concerned were:

Andersons Bay until 1901.
North East Valley until 1903.
Portobello until it became part of Andersons Bay in 1934.
Woodhaugh (Leith Valley) until included in North East Valley in 1935.

Warrington except when it had its own clergyman (1916-26) and included in Port Chalmers in 1936.

Ravensbourne except when included in Port Chalmers in 1929-35.

Middlemarch from 1921-50.

L.G. Whitehead (Warden of Selwyn College), was Vicar of the College Districts 1919-47.

When he was also Vicar of All Saints (1935-47) he was assisted by a senior assistant priest and junior curates.

Some clergy were licensed for their responsibilities, including:

JCM Wilson
(Ravensbourne) 1881
(Portobello, etc) 1881
JC Small
(Warrington) 1893-94
CA Fraer
(Warrington) 1894-96
EB Wethey
(Portobello) 1915-16
SFN Waymouth
(Woodhaugh) 1925
HJ Williams 1928-29

WA Curzon-Siggers
(Woodhaugh) 1928-33
FL Irwin
(Woodhaugh, Warrington,
Portobello) 1933-34

**GREEN ISLAND
1894-1901**

Included in Caversham (1875-87) and Mornington (1891-94)
Vicar (with Middlemarch)
1894-1901
MW Butterfield 1894-85
DO Hampton 1895-1901
Andersons Bay 1901-07
???? 1907-16
Taieri-Green Island, 1916

**ANDERSONS BAY
1901**

from College Districts
Included Green Island 1901-07
Portobello from 1934

E Ward 1901-07
G Fynes-Clinton 1907-15
RG Coats 1915-16
GHRO Fenton 1916-27
GN Turner (LT) [1921]
IL Richards 1927-34
JN Thompson 1934-42
J Morland (LT) [1938]
EH Strong 1942-43
WLS Harbour 1943-54
Assistant
GE Moreton 1919-26
JH Rogers 1931-32

**NORTH EAST VALLEY
1903**

Included in:
All Saints 1882-85, Theological
Tutor 1885-92, Selwyn College
1892-1902

Included Woodhaugh (Leith
Valley) from 1935

All Saints (Priest in charge)

JL Keating 1882-83
FW Martin 1884-85

Theological Tutor

BM King 1885-92
Warden, Selwyn College
JP Fallowes 1892-95
I Richards 1895-1900
A Neild 1900-02
Vicar
GW Harding 1903-09
HH Bedford 1909-12
WH Roberts 1912-16
RA Woodthorpe (Temp)

1916-18
NA Friberg 1918-20
JH Rogers 1920-26
KD Andrews-Baxter

1926-30
SAG Hurd 1930-34
WA Curzon-Siggers

1934-56

Assistant
JH Rogers 1920-24
DJB Dorman 1938-41

**TAIERI PLAINS
1903-16**

Included in Milton 1878-85,
break in services 1885-90.

Milton with Green Island,
Taieri, Middlemarch etc.

DO Hampton 1890-95
Green Island, Taieri,
Middlemarch etc

DO Hampton 1895-1901
Milton w Taieri

DO Hampton 1901-03
TF Dodd 1903-08
HS Bishop 1909

EJ Neale 1911-12
WAH Hamblett 1912-16
Taieri-Green Island, 1916

**MIDDLEMARCH
1909-21**

Included in Green Island 1894-
1901

Resident clergyman

W Wingfield 1909-14

VT Grey 1914-15

AD Mitchell 1915-17

F Latter 1920-21

College Districts 1921-47

LG Whitehead 1948-50

**TAIERI-GREEN ISLAND
1916**

WAH Hamblett 1916-17

WH Roberts 1917-18

SJ Cooper 1918-20

CJ Bush-King 1921-24

WW Ewart 1924-28

AL Canter 1928-31

FJ Ferry 1931-35

WW Ewart 1935-38

JN Goodman 1938-40

W Edgar 1940-41

SA Grave 1941-47

**WARRINGTON
1916-26**

Included in All Saints 1872,

Port Chalmers 1873-92,

College Districts 1893-1916,

Warrington 1916-26, College

Districts 1926-35, Port

Chalmers-Warrington 1936

Vicar

EB Wethey 1916-26

**ST KILDA
1918**

from Caversham

Originally Forbury Mission

1903, St Kilda Mission 1906

A Wingfield 1918-36

CEP Webb 1936-51

APPENDIX 1: PARISHES AND CLERGY IN THE NEW ZEALAND DIOCESES

OTAGO

WAIKOUAITI
*later WAIKOUAITI-
PALMERSTON*
1858

*The country between the
Parish of Dunedin and the
Waitangi (Waitaki) River
Waikouaiti and Palmerston
were separate for most of this
period but usually shared a
Vicar.*

*Combined as one district 1934.
Diocese of Christchurch*

JA Fenton	1858-63
H Fendalltemp	1863
A Dasent	1863-69
<i>Diocese of Dunedin</i>	
A Dasent	1869-75
EH Granger	1875-80
FJ Sotham	1880-86
FJ Barton-Parkes	1886-88
HC Frere	1888-91
WS Lucas	1891-1900
CA Fraer	1900-04
HB Jones	1904-09
GW Harding	1909-12
EJ Neale	1912-21
HBW White	1921-26
D Jamieson	1926-28
CN Luker	1928-31
CW Foreman	1931-35
ACH Button	1935-40
NF Benham	1940-51
<i>Assistant</i>	
W Blathwayt	1888-91
J Morland	1904-06
PT Jones	1906-08
CEP Webb	1908-11
HAW Blathwayt	1912-13

Palmerston 1911-34

**MOERAKI-WAITANGI
MISSION DISTRICT**
1861-62

Diocese of Christchurch

JC Andrew	1861
SD Green	1862

Oamaru, 1862

OAMARU
1862

*from Moeraki-Waitangi
Mission District
Diocese of Christchurch*

A Gifford	1862-69
<i>Diocese of Dunedin</i>	
A Gifford	1869-89
HG Gould	1890-1907
JGS Bartlett	1908-11
JD Russell	1911-44
AWC Stace (LT)	[1930]
SJ Cooper	1944-48
<i>Assistant</i>	

SJC Grime	1878-79
JCM Wilson	1880-81
JA Fenton	1880-81
JL Keating	1885-86
TC Burgess	1905-07
D Jamieson	1907-26
CW Foreman	1920-21
JW Foster	1926-29
HJ Williams	1929-31
D Hillman	1931-34
JN Goodman	1935-36
BO Plumb	1936-39
AH Blackburn	1938-42
JN Goodman	1945
LF Allison	1945-46

*East Coast Miss Dist, 1881
Waitaki, 1890*

**MOLYNEUX (or
POPOTUNOA &
MATAURA)**
1862-63

*including the country between
the Parish of Dunedin and the
Mataura River
Diocese of Christchurch*

LC Williams	1862-63
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TOKOMAIRIRO
later MILTON
1864

Diocese of Christchurch

RL Stanford	1864-69
<i>Diocese of Dunedin</i>	
RL Stanford	1869-72
R Coffey	1873-76
W Ronaldson	1877-81
TL Stanley	1881-85
G Fynes-Clinton	1886-90
DO Hampton	1890-96
GW Christian	1896-97
JC Small (1 st)	1897-1914
J Morland	1914-19
HJ Goldthorpe	1919-20
JC Small (2 nd)	1921-31
EB Wethey (LT)	[1928]
JA Kempthorne	1931-37
AJT Fraser	1938-41
H Hook	1941-47

Taieri, 1895

TUAPEKA
1868

*Included
Lawrence, Waitahuna,
Beaumont and other areas in
the Tuapeka Goldfields.
Diocese of Christchurch*

MH Martin	1868-69
<i>Diocese of Dunedin</i>	
GP Beaumont	1870-1900
TL Stanley (LT)	[1890]
I Richards	1900-16
ACH Button (LT)	[1915]
W Uphill	1916-20

ACH Button	1920-25
J Morland	1925-26
AWC Stace	1927-30
FH Thorpe (LT)	1930
CN Luker	1931-33
JN Thompson	1933-34
JAG Simpson	1934-39
FL Irwin	1939-47
<i>Assistant</i>	
TGB Kay	1901-03
<i>In 1936 Roxburgh and Millers Flat were combined with Tuapeka. At the same time, the Clydevale, Greenfield and Tuapeka Mouth areas were transferred to Balclutha</i>	

WAKATIPU
1869

*Queenstown, Arrowtown
1924-28: Vicar was designated
Vicar of Queenstown as there
was also Vicar of Arrowtown.*

R Coffey	1869-72
TJ Smith	1873-75
J Jones	1875-79
EH Granger	1880-81
DC Hampton	1882-90
AC Yorke	1891-94
WC Cotes	1894-96
AD Mitchell	1896-1900
J Brooke	1900-03
HJ Edwards	1903
RT Matthews	1904-07
H Packe	1907-12
W Uphill	1912-16
RG Coats	1916-19
R de Lambert	1919-23
HS Bishop	1924-26
H Parata	1927-28
WW Powell	1928-36
JN Goodman	1936-38
JC Fussell	1938-40
DS Millar	1940-42
PC Williams	1942-47
<i>Assistant</i>	
WH Doubleday	1907-08
HCRC Blathwayt	1908-11

Arrowtown, 1924-29

DUNSTAN
1873

*Clyde, Alexandra, Ophi;
Cromwell, Wanaka, from 1873.
Clergy stationed at Cromwell
or Pembroke (Wanaka)
sometimes designated Vicar.
See under Cromwell/Pembroke.
Roxburgh 1875-1919
See under Roxburgh.*

J Jones	1873-75
J Dewe	1875-78
TE Ash	1879
J Wilson	1881-83
G Fynes-Clinton	1883-85
FW Martin	1886-91

APPENDIX 1: PARISHES AND CLERGY IN THE NEW ZEALAND DIOCESES

E Watts	1892
T Ghent	1892-95
A Edwards	1895-97
JC Small (Pinc)	1897
WH Browne	1898-1902
GW Harding (LT)	[1902]
WAR Fitchett	1902-11
J Perkins	1911-16
S Stephens	1916-25
GD Wilson	1925-27
AB Pywell	1927-34
SAG Hurd	1934-37
JM Templer	1937-40
SAG Hurd	1941-58
<i>Assistant (Cromwell)</i>	
CF Withey	1873-74
<i>Assistant</i>	
CC Oldham	1899-1901
JR Hewland	1904-06
R Bray	1907-09
WT Drake	1910-14
<i>Assistant (Roxburgh)</i>	
E Streete	1915-19

ROXBURGH
1873-75
1919-36

When the resident clergyman moved to the Dunstan in 1875 this district was also transferred.

J Dewe	1873-75
<i>Included in Dunstan 1875-1919</i>	
<i>Assistant Dunstan (Roxburgh)</i>	
E Streete	1915-19
<i>Vicar</i>	
J Morland	1919-25
FV Fisher	1925-29
EG Wilson	1930-31
GH Lawrence	1932-34
H Fallows	1934-36
<i>Included Tapanui 1932-36</i>	

In 1936: Roxburgh amalgamated with Tuapeka (Lawrence) Tapanui became part of the Gore Curacy District.

NASEBY
later MANIOTOTO
1873

E Williams	1873-75
J Hobbs	1876-80
JCM Wilson (LT)	[1879-80]
HJ Davis	1880-92
JD Knipe (LT)	[1885-86]
S Hawthorne	1893-96
AD Mitchell (LT)	[1895]
GW Christian	1897-1905
A Neild	1905-06
JR Hewland	1906-09
TC Burgess	1909-11
D Rankin	1911-14
WT Drake	1914-18
AS Moffatt	1918-22

CW Foreman	1922-31
FC Lawrence	1931-35
FJ Ferry	1935-42
AH Blackburn	1942-48

BALCLUTHA
1874

Included Balclutha, Kaitangata, Stirling. Catlins (Owaka) but see note under Owaka for 1898-1915 Clinton until 1903 Clydevale, Greenfield and Tuapeka Mouth transferred from Tuapeka, 1936

CF Withey	1874-75
F Knowles	1876-78
WF Knowles	1880-83
TF Dodd	1883-1903
AD Mitchell (LT)	[1894-95]
GW Davidson	1903-08
GC Blathwayt	1908-12
EL Woodhouse	1913-14 ?
G Stubbs	1913-15
J Perkins	1916-24
FS Griffiths (AV)	1924
JN Goodman	1924-25
SFN Waymouth	1925-28
RA Forde	1928-30
LDC Groves	1930-34
D Hillman	1934-37
HJ Boyd-Bell	1937-41
FJ Ferry	1942-46

EAST COAST MISSION DISTRICT
1881-90

Mission District

TF Dodd	1881-83
W Cruden	1883-90
HC Frere (LT)	1890

Hampden-Maheno, 1891

WAITAKI
1890

from Oamaru

HC Frere	1890-95
G Fynes-Clinton	1896-1907
TC Burgess	1907-09
J Perkins	1909-11
HS Bishop	1911-18
WV Willis	1919-22
AS Moffatt	1922-24
AWC Stace	1924-26
J Morland	1927-34
CM Newton	1934-37
W Edgar	1937-40
H Hook	1940-41
DJB Dorman	1941-45
JN Goodman (temp)	1945-46

HAMPDEN-MAHENO
1891

from East Coast Mission District

W Blathwayt	1891-98
HJ Davis	1899-1927
NF Benham	1927-30
AWC Stace	1930-44
JN Goodman	1944-45
JN Thompson	1945-52

OWAKA
1898-1915

from Balclutha Clergyman resident in Owaka sometimes licensed as Assistant Curate for Balclutha or as Vicar of Owaka.

<i>Clergy</i>	
W Wingfield	1898-1909
AJ Petrie	1913-15
AS Eggleton	1915
<i>Returned to Balclutha</i>	

CROMWELL-PEMBROKE
1900-1925

from Dunstan

<i>Clergy</i>	
AD Mitchell	1900-12
HJ Goldthorpe	1914-15
TH Clark (Dinc)	1916
WV Willis (Dinc)	1916-18
HC Gaut	1922-24
AD Mitchell (AV)	1924-25

Reunited with Dunstan

PALMERSTON
1911-34

Clergyman resident in Palmerston sometimes licensed as Assistant Curate for Waikouaiti or Waikouaiti-Palmerston or as Vicar of Palmerston.

<i>Clergy</i>	
G Stubbs	1911-13
FH Thorpe	1913-16
TH Clark	1916-18
E Streete	1919-20
TW Kewley (PTO)	1916-21
CW Foreman	1921-22
IL Richards	1922-27
GD Wilson	1927-32
CM Newton	1932-34
<i>Combined with Waikouaiti</i>	

ARROWTOWN
1924-29

from Wakatipu Clergy at Arrowtown at various times designated 'Vicar of Arrowtown' but before ordination as priest licensed as assistant curate of Wakatipu.

<i>Clergy</i>	
JN Goodman	1922-24
WWL Powell	1926-28
DV Whitlock	1928-29

APPENDIX 1: PARISHES AND CLERGY IN THE NEW ZEALAND DIOCESES

SOUTHLAND

**INVERCARGILL
ST JOHN'S
1861**

Diocese of Christchurch

WP Tanner	1861-82
H Stocker	1882-1912
H Packe	1913-15
I Richards	1916-20
RG CoatsLT	1920-21
JA Lush	1921-50
<i>Assistant</i>	
J Perkins	1903-06
E Streete	1914-16
A Wallace	1922
JN Thompson	1923-25
SAG Hurd	1926-28
CJG Samuda	1932-33
AR Wallace	1933-35
GE Lomas	1935-39
JS Martin	1943-48

Riverton, 1862

**RIVERTON
1862**

from Invercargill

Included Riverton, Thornbury, Orepuki; Bluff 1864-68, Winton 1892-99, Otautau 1900-14, Tuatapere from 1932 Included in Gladstone 1887-88

Diocese of Christchurch

WF Oldham	1862-75
TE Ash	1875-78
SJC Grime	1878-84
T Hodgson	1885-86
<i>Gladstone 1887-88</i>	
<i>Vacant 1888-92</i>	
GW Christian	1892-96
MW Butterfield	1896-99
GW Davidson	1899-1903
AD Beavan	1903-06
J Morland	1906-14
H Parata	1914-22
AD Mitchell (LT)	[1917-18]
CEP Webb	1922-32
JN Thompson	1932-33
CN Luker	1933-35
FL Irwin	1935-39
JN Goodman	1939-43
AWC Stace	1944-50
<i>Assistant (Orepuki)</i>	
L Brooks	1922-23
L Seward	1925-26
EG Wilson	1927-30
DV Whitlock	1930-31
AR Wallace	1932-33

**TAPANUI
1876-83
1902-31**

Included

*Clinton from 1876
Gore 1881-83
Roxburgh 1882-83*

CF Withey	1876
HJ Edwards	1876-77
HJC Gilbert	1878-80
E Shears	1880-81
JCM Wilson	1882-83
<i>To Mataura River Miss Dist</i>	

Vicar

CC Oldham	1902-04
HJ Edwards	1905
J Perkins	1906-09
HS Bishop	1909-12
A Ross	1912-14
AS Moffatt	1915-18
WW Ewart	1919-24
HCL Gaut	1924-25
AL Canter	1925-28
GA Dawson	1928-31
<i>Roxburgh 1932-36</i>	
<i>to Gore Curacy District</i>	

**GLADSTONE
1878**

from Invercargill

Included

*Winton 1876-92
Lumsden 1882-91
Riverton-Thornbury 1887-88
Wyndham-Fortrose 1891-94
Bluff 1898-1911*

F Knowles	1878
J Dewe	1878-80
J Hobbs	1880-83
T O'Callaghan	1883
G Elton	1885-86
CJR Richardson	1887-88
J Evans	1890
FW Martin	1891-95
S Ingle	1895
DC Bates	1898-1902
W Swinburn	1902-12
PT Jones	1912-14
G Fynes-Clinton	1914-30
KD Andrews-Baxter	1930-34
IL Richards	1934-36
SAG Hurd	1937-41
AJT Fraser	1941-50

Bluff, 1912

**MATAURA RIVER
MISSION DISTRICT
1883-91**

Included area from Lumsden to Wyndham, including Gore

Clergy

J Hobbs	1883-89
S Hawthorne	1890-91

*Gore (including Waimea Plains), 1891
Wyndham transferred to Gladstone, 1891*

**GORE
1891**

from Mataura River Mission District 1883-91

Included

*Waimea Plains 1891-97
Mataura until 1930 (when transferred to Wyndham)*

TL Stanley	1891-96
HC Frere (LT)	1897
ARD Tosswill	1897-1900
JLA Kayll	1901-04
A Wingfield	1904-17
WAH Hamblett	1917-22
H Parata	1922-27
HS Bishop (LT)	1927
JT Paddison	1927-32
CEP Webb	1932-36
WWL Powell	1936-47
<i>Assistant (Lumsden)</i>	
FE Watson	1892-97
<i>Assistant</i>	
TM Campbell	1911-12
LDC Groves	1928-30

**WYNDHAM
1894**

Included in:

Mataura River Mission District 1883-91

Gladstone 1891-94

Included Mataura from 1930

AD Mitchell	1894-95
HJ Davis	1896-99
A Wingfield	1899-1904
GC Blathwayt	1904-08
D Rankin	1908-11
HCRC Blathwayt	1911-15
HJ Goldthorpe	1915-19
AC Swainson (LT)	1920
FV Fisher	1921-24
T Moore	1924-25
GA Dawson	1926-28
LJB Snell	1929-30
JAG Simpson	1930-34
FC Lawrence	1935-39
LDC Groves	1939-45
<i>(CF 1940-44)</i>	
J Morland (LT)	[1940-44]
DJB Dorman	1945-51
<i>Assistant</i>	
T Moore	1923-24

Fortrose, 1931-35

**WINTON
1899-1936**

with

**LUMSDEN
(1899-1910)**

*Winton from Riverton
Waimea Plains from Gore
Included Otautau from Riverton 1914*

JLA Kayll	1899-1901
WC Wood	1901-09
PC Fortune	1910

APPENDIX 1: PARISHES AND CLERGY IN THE NEW ZEALAND DIOCESES

CEP Webb 1911-20
 TJ Smyth 1920
 DL Freer 1921-24
Assistant (Lumsden)
 D Rankin 1904-08
Assistant (Otautau)
 GA Dawson 1922-24

Included Winton, Dipton, Limehills Vicar
 FV Fisher 1924-25
 HCL Gaut 1925-32
 WHS Hine 1933-36
Dipton to Waimea Plains, 1936
Winton-Otautau formed 1937

Waimea Plains, 1910
Winton, 1924
Otautau, 1924

STEWART ISLAND
1903-35

D Jamieson (Cinc) 1903-07
 HLB Goertz 1908-12
 WL Ford (V 1913) 1912-14
 TH Clark (LR) 1914
Vacant 1914-19
 TJ Smyth(OM) 1919-20
Vacant 1920-24
 FS Griffiths (V) 1924
 WHS Hine 1927-31
 JN Goodman (C?) 1931-35

Bluff & Stewart Island, 1935

WAIMEA PLAINS
1910

Lumsden, Riversdale, Balfour Waikaia, Dipton (from Winton) 1936.

Included in
Mataura River Miss 1883-91
Gore 1891-97
Winton with Waimea Plains 1899-1910

Riversdale and Waikaia transferred to Gore Curacy, 1936

Assistant Gore (Lumsden)
 FE Watson 1892-97
Assistant Winton (Lumsden)
 D Rankin 1904-08
Vicar
 W Uphill 1910-12
 HAW Blathwayt 1912-16
 ACH Button 1916-20
 CEP Webb 1920-22
 GH Lawrence 1922-31
 EG Wilson 1932-36
 H Fallows 1936-39
 BO Plumb 1939-42
 SE Wood 1942-48
Assistant
 GD Wilson 1932-34

BLUFF
1912

(BLUFF & STEWART ISLAND 1935)

from Gladstone
Included Stewart Island from 1935
 W Swinburn 1912-18
 WH Roberts 1918-24
 C Coates (Pinc) 1924
 AS Moffatt 1924-28
 WW Ewart 1928-35
 CN Luker 1935-42
 JAG Day 1944-46
 FL Irwin 1947-50

OTAUTAU
1924-32

from Winton-Otautau
Included Otautau, Tuatapere, Nightcaps, Wairio

GA Dawson 1924-26
 LJB Snell 1927-28
 SAG Hurd 1929-30
 RA Forde 1930-32
Assistant
 LJB Snell 1926-27
Amalgamated temporarily with Riverton in 1932
Tuatapere to Riverton, 1932
Winton-Otautau formed 1937

FORTROSE
1931-35

From Wyndham
 WHS Hine 1931-33
 CJG Samuda 1933-35
Reunited with Wyndham

GORE CURACY DISTRICT
1936

Included:
From Waimea Plains: Riversdale, Waikaia
From Balclutha: Clinton
From Roxburgh: Tapanui
From Gore: Waikaka

Assistant
 CM Newton 1936-37
 GCH Phillips 1937-38
 SE Wood 1938-42
 FH Waldron 1942-47

WINTON-OTAUTAU
1937

Amalgamation of Winton and Otautau districts
Included Winton, Limehills, Otautau, Ohai, Wairio
 WLS Harbour 1937-43
 VA Bianchi 1943-48

Appendix 2

Population Statistics: 1891-1945

DIOCESE OF AUCKLAND

Total population

	1891	1896	1901	1906	1911	1916	1921	1926	1936	1945
Far North										
Mangonui	1,389	1,889	2,274	2,801	3,105	3,562	3,892	3,774	4,361	3,887
Kaitaia TD								510	739	1,064
Whangaroa	878	969	927	801	775	776	895	918	1,191	1,103
Hokianga	1,494	1,909	1,767	2,565	3,096	3,596	2,814	2,913	3,708	2,906
Bay of Islands	2,562	2,723	2,587	2,696	3,147	3,600	4,288	4,516	5,555	5,283
Kaikohe TD									524	776
TOTAL	6,323	7,490	7,555	8,863	10,123	11,534	11,889	12,631	16,078	15,019
Northland										
Hobson	3,298	3,750	4,813	5,492	4,128	4,217	4,806	4,930	5,407	4,634
Dargaville B					1,320	1,776	2,054	1,921	2,071	2,259
Whangarei C	6,120	6,847	6,380	7,344	7,873	8,870	8,938	9,358	9,583	9,379
Whangarei B			1,429	2,129	2,664	3,294	4,015	6,253	7,093	9,060
Hikurangi TD						[775]	838	1,100	1,033	904
Kamo TD									450	519
Otamatea	2,054	2,483	2,721	2,932	3,548	3,647	3,760	3,709	4,512	4,440
Rodney	3,170	3,464	3,678	4,191	4,264	4,043	3,374	3,594	4,765	4,777
Warkworth TD						[624]	423	436	626	599
TOTAL	14,642	16,544	19,021	22,088	23,797	25,847	28,208	31,301	35,540	36,571
Waitemata										
Waitemata C	6,184	6,762	7,035	7,962	8,692	9,354	9,025	9,397	13,143	19,508
Birkenhead B	455	690	1,057	1,266	1,703	2,116	2,507	3,022	3,377	3,788
Devonport B	2,455	3,010	3,823	5,105	7,045	7,613	8,761	9,830	9,759	11,615
Northcote B					1,422	1,651	2,040	2,358	2,342	2,617
Takapuna B						2,756	3,910	6,044	7,215	10,179
Helensville TD						[837]	901	935	931	1,005
New Lynn TD						[1041]	1,386	2,535	3,485	4,240
Great Barrier C						245	233	270	335	162
Henderson TD								961	1,126	1,492
Glen Eden TD								1,067	1,274	1,569
TOTAL	9,094	10,462	11,915	14,333	18,862	23,735	28,763	36,419	42,987	56,175
Auckland Central										
Auckland City	28,613	31,424	34,213	38,491	41,237	64,951	81,712	87,837	101,323	120,365
Eden C	13,782	15,940	19,314	26,663	23,258	18,204	14,258	17,398	9,969	16,330
Newton B	2,087	2,379								
Grey Lynn B			4,110	5,882	7,454					
Avondale B								4,565		
Newmarket B	1,586	1,929	2,060	2,342	2,780	2,863	3,083	3,199	2,973	2,949
Parnell B	3,967	4,196	4,566	5,253	5,465					
Onehunga B	2,924	2,913	3,015	3,753	4,716	5,913	7,073	9,181	10,838	13,500
Mt Albert B					6,700	9,654	11,345	17,471	19,659	24,253
Mt Eden B					9,381	12,555	14,635	18,037	18,487	20,039
Ellerslie TD						[1363]	1,615	2,407	2,681	3,107
One Tree Hill B									8,011	11,552
TOTAL	52,959	58,781	67,278	82,384	100,991	114,140	133,721	160,095	173,941	212,095

APPENDIX 2: POPULATION STATISTICS 1891-1945

Total population										
	1891	1896	1901	1906	1911	1916	1921	1926	1936	1945
South Auckland										
Manukau C	11,925	12,185	12,306	13,480	16,180	6,799	5,981	7,105	9,194	12,353
Franklin C						9,397	9,505	10,327	12,726	14,006
Otahuhu B						2,328	2,813	4,093	5,215	7,082
Pukekohe B						1,533	1,891	2,307	2,356	3,011
Papakura TD						[641]	1,109	1,642	1,754	2,196
Manurewa TD							751	1,350	1,519	1,829
Papatoetoe TD							1,171	1,604	2,378	3,638
Waiuku TD						[641]	730	809	829	932
Tuakau TD							493	613	665	822
Howick TD								520	731	1,331
TOTAL	11,925	12,185	12,306	13,480	16,180	20,057	24,444	30,370	37,367	47,200
Thames-Coromandel										
Coromandel C	2,846	4,987	4,169	2,925	2,760	2,256	2,128	2,003	2,216	1,894
Thames C	4,340	4,515	5,043	4,307	4,388	4,690	1,780	1,803	2,246	1,954
Hauraki Plains C							3,360	3,817	4,503	4,423
Thames B	4,618	4,261	4,009	3,751	3,619	3,273	4,765	4,641	4,113	3,981
TOTAL	11,804	13,763	13,221	10,983	10,767	10,219	12,033	12,264	13,078	12,252
DIOCESE	106,747	119,225	131,296	152,131	180,720	205,532	239,058	283,080	318,991	379,312

APPENDIX 2: POPULATION STATISTICS 1891-1945

DIOCESE OF WAIKATO

Total population

	1891	1896	1901	1906	1911	1916	1921	1926	1936	1945
Piako-Matamata										
Ohinemuri C	1,516	4,761	9,978	5,941	6,044	4,661	2,643	2,577	2,842	2,632
Waihi B				5,594	6,436	4,774	3,957	3,714	3,892	3,555
Paeroa B						1,376	1,645	1,731	2,026	2,093
Piako C	2,517	2,706	2,436	3,761	3,200	5,013	6,095	7,176	9,525	10,184
Te Aroha B			888	1,109	1,298	1,452	2,109	2,294	2,361	2,362
Morrinsville TD/B						[934]	1,327	1,535	1,794	2,172
Matamata C					2,946	3,903	4,982	7,422	8,140	10,512
Matamata TD							815	1,011	1,311	1,675
Putaruru TD									774	1,008
TOTAL	4,033	7,467	13,302	16,405	19,924	21,179	23,573	27,460	32,665	36,193
Waikato										
Waikato C	2,738	2,814	3,183	4,532	6,610	8,099	7,904	8,845	11,522	13,033
Hamilton B	1,212	1,284	1,253	2,150	3,542	5,677	11,441	13,980	16,050	21,621
Frankton B						1,861				
Cambridge B	850	865	989	1,244	1,463	1,507	2,065	2,019	2,181	2,550
Leamington TD								553	524	605
Huntly TD/B						[1535]	1,734	1,715	1,925	2,844
Ngaruawahia TD/B						[755]	1,120	1,118	1,225	1,395
Waipa C	3,395	3,584	3,580	4,849	6,971	6,864	7,806	9,346	12,044	13,365
Raglan C	1,090	1,545	1,697	2,282	2,907	4,027	4,737	5,794	7,680	8,132
Te Awamutu B						1,064	1,523	1,631	2,211	2,911
TOTAL	9,285	10,092	10,702	15,057	21,493	29,099	38,330	45,001	55,362	66,456
King Country										
Kawhia C	308	598	1,113	688	875	991	1,034	931	1,226	931
Awakino C				397	605	702	779	0	0	0
Waitomo C				1,226	3,595	5,181	6,355	5,143	5,834	4,902
Otorohanga C								3,043	4,251	4,656
Otorohanga TD								546	703	881
West Taupo	119	156	287	1,397	974	2,351	3,072			0
Taumarunui C								1,939	2,620	1,992
Ohura C					1,436	2,382	2,782	2,432	1,958	1,539
Ohura TD								0	453	454
Kaitieke C					1,966	3,597	3,002	2,900	3,041	2,715
Te Kuiti B					1,266	1,982	2,247	2,325	2,353	2,349
Taumarunui B					1,128	1,875	2,144	2,281	2,504	2,552
Manunui TD						[813]	843	875	745	639
TOTAL	427	754	1,400	3,708	11,845	19,061	22,258	22,415	25,688	23,610
Taranaki										
Clifton C	908	1,450	2,535	2,839	2,198	2,156	2,136	2,289	2,495	2,179
Taranaki C	7,905	9,970	11,194	8,638	9,327	7,100	4,943	5,787	5,947	6,170
Egmont C				2,885	3,264	3,264	3,227	3,070	3,790	3,604
Inglewood C							3,136	3,069	3,326	3,031
New Plymouth B	3,350	3,825	4,405	5,141	5,238	8,704	11,395	13,923	16,424	18,254
Stratford C	2,521	5,141	5,081	5,912	5,226	5,152	5,186	5,113	5,294	4,724
Stratford B			2,027	2,127	2,639	2,713	3,085	3,339	3,752	3,848
Whangamomona C						1,615	1,387	1,322	1,334	821
Inglewood B				1,152	1,273	1,199	1,184	1,248	1,254	1,287
Waitara B				958	1,452	1,422	1,566	1,711	1,806	2,016
TOTAL	14,684	20,386	25,242	29,652	32,232	33,097	37,180	40,883	45,383	45,934
DIOCESE	28,429	38,699	50,646	64,822	85,494	102,436	121,341	135,759	159,098	172,193

APPENDIX 2: POPULATION STATISTICS 1891-1945

DIOCESE OF WAIAPU

Total population

	1891	1896	1901	1906	1911	1916	1921	1926	1936	1945
Bay of Plenty										
East Taupo/Taupo	152	232	256	509	528	515	770	1,092	2,133	2,463
Rotorua C	418	840	1,307	2,657	3,544	1,400	1,917	2,227	3,366	4,382
Rotorua Town						2,845	3,872	4,097	5,862	6,543
Tauranga C	1,393	1,622	1,720	2,007	2,936	3,947	4,632	5,818	7,172	8,440
Tauranga B	1,055	1,018	945	1,054	1,346	1,685	2,241	2,503	3,340	4,625
Te Puke TD						[565]	852	938	943	1,114
Mt Maunganui B										970
Whakatane C	1,524	1,988	779	1,016	1,717	2,954	3,057	3,040	5,514	5,626
Whakatane TD/B						[900]	1,707	1,320	1,684	2,537
Opotiki C			1,438	1,710	2,441	1,881	2,079	2,106	2,103	1,968
Opotiki B						1,073	1,140	1,055	1,257	1,276
TOTAL	4,542	5,700	6,445	8,953	12,512	16,300	22,267	24,196	33,374	39,944
East Coast										
Waiapu	379	447	711	870	1,734	2,075	1,736	1,809	2,019	1,641
Cook C	3,945	5,287	6,393	7,173	6,420	8,145	6,133	5,778	6,191	5,450
Matakaoa C							677	539	491	303
Uawa C							949	1,074	1,003	749
Gisborne B	2,158	2,334	2,737	5,687	8,229	9,174	10,931	12,848	13,336	14,052
Mangapapa TD						[1140]	1,401			
Waikohu C					2,963	3,013	3,295	2,925	2,628	2,174
Wairoa C	1,246	1,490	1,773	2,156	1,876	2,332	2,446	2,746	3,429	3,733
Wairoa B					1,097	1,530	1,921	2,140	2,345	2,596
TOTAL	7,728	9,558	11,614	15,886	22,319	26,269	29,489	29,859	31,442	30,698
Napier-Hastings										
Hawkes Bay C	6,028	6,894	6,833	7,700	10,114	11,467	11,245	12,803	13,737	12,441
Hastings B	2,303	3,190	3,650	4,594	6,286	7,918	9,115	10,089	12,663	14,296
Napier B	8,341	9,231	8,774	9,661	10,941	12,704	14,346	14,961	15,201	16,899
Taradale TD						[1012]	1,007	1,085	1,190	1,653
Havelock Nth TD						[870]	1,174	1,048	1,142	1,442
TOTAL	16,672	19,315	19,257	21,955	27,341	32,089	36,887	39,986	43,933	46,731
Central Southern Hawkes Bay										
Waipawa C	7,906	8,866	9,495	9,911	3,041	3,084	3,262	3,225	3,270	2,953
Waipawa B					1,083	1,100	1,119	1,153	1,139	1,142
Woodville C				2,036	1,880	1,819	1,869	1,830	1,919	1,715
Woodville B	971	1,060	926	1,110	1,165	1,078	1,150	1,104	1,029	1,095
Patangata C	2,044	2,374	2,376	1,843	1,936	2,080	2,102	2,487	2,406	2,195
Dannevirke C					4,683	4,538	4,637	4,697	4,590	3,953
Dannevirke B		1,415	2,315	3,509	3,368	3,336	3,895	4,243	4,321	4,243
Weber C				593	526	420	432	420	378	312
Waipukurau C					1,581	667	994	978	1,021	947
Waipukurau B						1,167	1,381	1,751	2,045	2,061
TOTAL	10,921	13,715	15,112	19,002	19,263	19,289	20,841	21,888	22,118	20,616
DIOCESE	39,863	48,288	52,428	65,796	81,435	93,947	109,484	115,929	130,867	137,989

APPENDIX 2: POPULATION STATISTICS 1891-1945

DIOCESE OF WELLINGTON

Total population

	1891	1896	1901	1906	1911	1916	1921	1926	1936	1945
South Taranaki										
Hawera C	4,347	6,934	8,347	8,009	3,659	4,599	5,343	4,816	5,132	4,878
Hawera B	1,284	1,770	2,131	2,153	2,685	3,375	4,149	4,501	4,639	4,774
Eltham C					3,339	3,393	3,529	3,494	3,533	3,226
Eltham B				1,329	1,737	1,711	2,022	2,039	1,896	1,838
Waimate West C					2,358	2,635	2,353	2,480	2,416	2,472
Manaia TD						[606]	645	669	606	560
Opunake TD								898	1,039	902
Patea C	2,608	3,084	3,046	3,123	3,565	3,759	3,243	3,240	3,439	2,981
Patea B	676	739	691	869	927	1,010	1,168	1,086	1,309	1,381
TOTAL	8,915	12,527	14,215	15,483	18,270	20,482	22,452	23,223	24,009	23,012
Wanganui-Rangitikei										
Waitotara C	2,255	2,737	3,476	4,207	4,390	5,842	2,777	3,039	3,324	3,094
Waverley TD						[623]	640	632	684	746
Wanganui C	2,281	3,095	4,018	4,833	3,549	3,397	2,636	2,835	2,853	2,469
Wanganui B	5,011	5,936	7,329	8,175	10,966	14,380	16,490	23,693	22,926	23,370
Wanganui E B					1,737					
Coastlecliff TD						[734]	1,629			
Gonville TD						[2693]	3,312			
Rangitikei C	4,438	6,030	7,570	9,511	9,042	8,953	8,144	8,481	8,113	7,623
Rangataua TD						[410]	447	482	311	
Bulls TD						[483]	505	510	512	588
Mangaweka TD						[390]	361	347	376	273
Hunterville TD						[555]	628	624	586	522
Marton B	976	1,151	1,101	1,268	1,438	1,650	2,602	2,710	2,680	2,818
Waimarino C				2,787	4,151	3,502	3,271	3,309	2,352	2,492
Taihape B					1,577	1,927	2,099	2,398	2,131	2,118
Ohakune B						1,371	1,535	1,519	1,320	1,263
Raetihi TD/B						[508]	848	1,075	1,023	907
TOTAL	14,961	18,949	23,494	30,781	36,850	41,022	47,924	51,654	49,191	48,283
Manawatu-Horowhenua										
Oroua C	7,418	6,450	6,778	3,698	3,588	3,304	3,602	3,512	3,624	3,460
Kairanga C				3,681	3,877	4,124	4,693	4,885	5,185	5,422
Feilding B	1,583	2,045	2,298	2,971	3,161	3,438	4,510	4,257	4,543	4,941
Manawatu C	2,725	2,709	3,000	4,007	4,461	4,521	4,437	4,685	4,889	5,790
Palmerston Nth B	4,303	5,910	6,534	10,239	10,991	12,829	15,649	18,101	22,110	25,124
Foxton B	1,223	1,102	1,211	1,344	1,666	1,772	1,686	1,697	1,510	1,568
Shannon B							1,013	1,109	922	869
Horowhenua C	2,289	3,792	4,654	5,337	6,064	6,926	5,397	5,703	6,096	6,483
Levin B				1,265	1,608	1,630	1,979	2,361	2,579	3,163
Kiwitea C		2,428	2,844	3,034	2,781	2,585	2,438	2,383	2,439	2,158
Pohangina C		1,351	1,536	1,797	1,797	1,581	1,341	1,305	1,344	1,238
Otaki TD/B						[806]	1,075	1,304	1,448	1,758
TOTAL	19,541	25,787	28,855	37,373	39,994	42,710	47,820	51,302	56,689	61,974

APPENDIX 2: POPULATION STATISTICS 1891-1945

Total population										
	1891	1896	1901	1906	1911	1916	1921	1926	1936	1945
Wairarapa										
Pahiatua C	2,365	3,208	3,600	3,672	3,398	3,110	3,086	2,997	2,826	3,563
Pahiatua B		1,158	1,209	1,370	1,358	1,300	1,340	1,469	1,636	1,728
Wairarapa Nth C	5,143	7,209								
Akitio C			1,048	1,394	1,421	1,416	1,222	1,170	1,139	966
Castlepoint C			457	561	620	621	562	584	609	484
Eketahuna C			2,332	2,738	1,914	2,312	2,175	2,040	2,039	1,824
Eketahuna B					806	754	875	793	732	682
Mauriceville C			1,127	1,089	950	771	832	753	727	561
Masterton B	3,114	3,493	3,949	5,026	5,182	5,894	7,820	8,128	9,058	9,336
Carterton B	1,112	1,291	1,205	1,402	1,546	1,614	1,670	1,745	1,915	1,862
Wairarapa Sth	4,980	5,409	5,419	2,734	2,745	2,744	3,013	3,093	2,871	2,617
Masterton C			3,123	3,723	4,020	3,746	2,916	3,193	3,052	2,779
Greytown B	1,141	1,129	1,122	1,123	1,042	1,186	1,217	1,027	1,105	1,094
Featherston C				3,470	3,965	5,119	3,509	3,650	3,583	3,501
Featherston TD/B						[1159]	1,067	1,044	1,019	938
Martinborough TD						[725]	932	948	940	873
TOTAL	17,855	22,897	24,591	28,302	28,967	30,587	32,236	32,634	33,251	32,808
Wellington										
Wellington City	31,021	37,441	43,638	59,230	65,758	73,305	88,920	98,677	115,368	122,991
Makara C					3,632	3,862	3,140	3,715	4,156	4,758
Onslow B	979	1,249	1,499	2,098	1,789	2,191				
Melrose B	1,224	2,044	2,995							
Karori B		1,024	1,212	2,194	1,449	1,647				
Miramar B				952	1,630	2,158				
Johnsonville TD						[886]	1,013	1,194	1,726	2,454
TOTAL	33,224	41,758	49,344	64,474	74,258	83,163	93,073	103,586	121,250	130,203
Hutt Valley										
Hutt C	6,114	5,750	7,171	7,259	5,189	6,397	6,653	6,635	8,568	11,271
Petone B	2,178	2,685	3,780	5,893	6,640	7,115	7,978	9,220	10,864	10,803
Lr Hutt B	1,329	1,520	1,822	3,407	4,240	4,893	5,730	7,848	15,848	30,945
Eastbourne B				358	560	952	1,416	1,844	2,255	2,554
Upper Hutt TD/B						[1399]	1,652	2,839	3,863	5,451
TOTAL	9,621	9,955	12,773	16,917	16,629	19,357	23,429	28,386	41,398	61,024
DIOCESE	104,117	131,873	153,272	193,330	214,968	237,321	266,934	290,785	325,788	357,304

APPENDIX 2: POPULATION STATISTICS 1891-1945

DIOCESE OF NELSON

Total population

	1891	1896	1901	1906	1911	1916	1921	1926	1936	1945
Marlborough										
Sounds C	720	747	946	1,103	1,181	1,201	1,000	847	955	862
Marlborough C	6,520	6,330	6,518	7,297	8,056	6,915	7,318	7,425	7,464	7,496
Awatere C						1,542	1,671	1,691	1,781	1,441
Picton B	788	870	875	1,014	1,389	1,121	1,362	1,233	1,311	1,492
Blenheim B	3,294	3,018	3,222	3,363	3,771	3,822	4,345	4,970	5,015	5,759
Kaikoura C	1,460	1,575	1,765	1,747	1,926	1,906	2,160	2,206	2,305	3,267
Amuri C	967	916	1,142	1,406	1,695	1,836	2,104	2,192	2,670	2,345
Cheviot C	164	1,042	1,120	1,605	1,383	1,224	1,229	1,289	1,387	1,246
TOTAL	13,913	14,498	15,588	17,535	19,401	19,567	21,189	21,853	22,888	23,908
Nelson										
Collingwood C	2,103	2,509	2,490	1,217	1,212	1,253	1,111	1,090	1,499	971
Takaka C				1,556	1,824	1,858	1,947	1,916	1,977	2,149
Waimea C	8,942	8,591	7,833	7,785	8,626	9,334	9,273	9,103	12,470	11,434
Nelson City	6,626	6,659	7,010	8,223	8,094	8,774	9,285	10,153	11,188	12,953
Richmond B		562	543	651	703	872	1,026	1,087	1,136	1,385
Motueka B			886	1,070	1,229	1,475	1,484	1,473	2,118	1,886
Tahunanui TD							472	630	859	1,146
TOTAL	17,671	18,321	18,762	20,502	21,688	23,566	24,598	25,452	31,247	31,924
West Coast-Buller										
Buller C	4,659	4,833	4,868	5,468	6,698	5,773	5,400	6,323	6,345	4,926
Westport B	2,622	2,424	2,922	3,957	4,995	4,067	3,802	3,866	4,236	4,675
Inangahua C	4,648	4,254	4,595	4,638	4,503	4,130	3,447	3,527	3,886	3,231
Grey C	4,330	4,592	4,971	5,692	7,202	5,510	5,210	5,022	5,686	4,686
Greymouth B	3,787	3,099	3,748	4,782	5,567	4,863	4,986	5,619	8,108	8,362
Runanga B						1,411	1,233	1,365	1,646	1,796
Brunner B	2,231	1,632	1,572	1,133	1,007	598	527	618	998	1,038
Murchison C					1,014	1,251	1,368	1,393	1,903	1,270
Cobden TD								1,154		
TOTAL	22,277	20,834	22,676	25,670	30,986	27,603	25,973	28,887	32,808	29,984
DIOCESE	53,861	53,653	57,026	63,707	72,075	70,736	71,760	76,192	86,943	85,816

APPENDIX 2: POPULATION STATISTICS 1891-1945

DIOCESE OF CHRISTCHURCH

Total population

	1891	1896	1901	1906	1911	1916	1921	1926	1936	1945
Westland										
Westland C	5,031	4,723	4,405	4,117	4,274	4,087	4,152	4,090	5,424	4,177
Hokitika B	2,178	2,059	1,946	2,229	2,300	2,091	2,215	2,387	2,687	2,726
Ross B	822	727	614	573	643	491	464	495	451	444
Kumara B	1,176	1,149	1,121	919	783	623	507	529	500	417
TOTAL	9,207	8,658	8,086	7,838	8,000	7,292	7,338	7,501	9,062	7,764
North Canterbury										
Ashley C	12,396	11,913	11,599	11,306	9,417	728	773	729	803	613
Kowai C						1,914	1,994	1,964	2,078	1,742
Eyre C						1,806	1,918	1,870	1,896	1,680
Oxford C						1,756	1,764	1,669	1,702	1,493
Rangiora C						2,747	3,021	2,862	3,116	2,669
Kaiapoi B	1,371	1,828	1,795	1,804	1,823	1,560	1,693	1,705	1,578	1,718
Rangiora B	1,783	1,869	1,768	1,723	1,834	1,808	2,003	2,085	2,223	2,375
Waipara C					1,966	2,058	2,324	2,439	2,732	2,357
Tawera C					1,241	847	901	785	936	622
TOTAL	15,550	15,610	15,162	14,833	16,281	15,224	16,391	16,108	17,064	15,269
Central Canterbury										
Akaroa C	3,771	3,886	3,669	3,155	2,251	1,982	1,768	1,749	1,627	1,402
Akaroa B	571	613	559	557	622	540	619	615	515	470
Wairewa C					894	1,036	1,011	945	945	831
Mt Herbert C				470	464	405	437	406	382	413
Lyttelton B	4,087	3,898	4,023	4,392	4,618	3,766	3,779	3,692	3,235	3,367
Chatham Is	271	234	207	197	258	219	210	268	399	290
Springs C					1,891	1,785	1,825	1,880	1,847	1,878
Ellesmere C					3,773	3,441	3,817	3,243	3,274	2,760
Leeston TD								597	566	611
Selwyn C	36,375	30,090	30,787	34,381	1,267	1,423	1,541	1,722	1,618	1,463
Waimairi C					13,582	11,914	13,524	12,069	14,447	17,861
Malvern C					3,458	2,757	2,933	2,865	3,029	3,593
Paparua C					4,092	4,716	5,087	5,163	5,731	6,607
Heathcote C					4,154	4,212	4,250	4,879	5,923	5,193
Halswell C					1,898	1,628	1,745	1,822	2,114	2,036
TOTAL	45,075	38,721	39,245	43,152	43,222	39,824	42,546	41,915	45,652	48,775
Christchurch										
Christchurch City	16,223	16,964	17,538	49,928	53,116	54,925	67,291	83,171	92,018	112,350
Sydenham B	9,680	10,312	11,404							
St Albans B	5,247	5,781	6,607							
Linwood B		6,115	6,737							
Woolston B		2,057	2,532	2,900	3,412	3,990	4,208			
New Brighton B			1,008	1,132	1,696	2,310	3,864	4,494	5,233	
Sumner B		588	844	1,181	1,751	2,287	2,971	3,094	3,238	
Spreydon B					3,286	4,289				
Riccarton B						2,890	3,250	4,574	5,385	7,626
TOTAL	31,150	41,817	46,670	55,141	63,261	70,691	81,584	95,333	105,874	119,976

APPENDIX 2: POPULATION STATISTICS 1891-1945

Total population										
	1891	1896	1901	1906	1911	1916	1921	1926	1936	1945
Mid-Canterbury										
Ashburton C	9,501	10,820	11,342	11,541	12,313	13,136	11,732	12,250	13,010	10,191
Ashburton B	1,900	2,082	2,322	2,563	2,671	2,808	4,825	5,076	5,677	7,541
Tinwald TD						[588]	669	670	686	660
Hampstead TD						[1579]				
TOTAL	11,401	12,902	13,664	14,104	14,984	15,944	17,226	17,996	19,373	18,392
South Canterbury										
Geraldine C	14,588	7,499	5,991	5,027	5,471	5,194	5,654	5,640	5,783	5,148
Geraldine B				942	945	869	956	992	957	924
Levels C		7,723	5,496	6,584	5,319	5,100	5,127	5,138	4,962	4,238
Timaru B	3,668	3,613	6,424	7,687	11,314	12,238	14,058	15,168	17,388	18,280
Temuka B			1,465	1,661	1,741	1,633	1,753	1,851	1,896	2,050
Mackenzie C	1,180	1,514	1,642	1,939	2,341	2,868	3,114	3,155	3,155	3,148
Waimate C	4,043	4,777	5,653	6,510	6,730	6,984	7,338	7,207	7,164	6,065
Waimate B	1,379	1,286	1,359	1,637	1,762	1,867	2,100	2,196	2,314	2,341
Pleasant Point TD						[482]	554	570	574	483
TOTAL	24,858	26,412	28,030	31,987	35,623	36,753	40,654	41,917	44,193	42,677
DIOCESE	137,241	144,120	150,857	167,055	181,371	185,728	205,739	220,770	241,218	252,853

APPENDIX 2: POPULATION STATISTICS 1891-1945

DIOCESE OF DUNEDIN

Total population

	1891	1896	1901	1906	1911	1916	1921	1926	1936	1945
North Otago										
Waitaki C	8,375	8,876	9,086	9,613	9,733	9,694	10,372	9,351	10,074	8,993
Oamaru B	5,621	5,225	4,836	5,120	5,152	5,140	5,729	6,997	7,479	7,467
Hampden B	300	353	331	379	346	364	334	287	308	243
TOTAL	14,296	14,454	14,253	15,112	15,231	15,198	16,435	16,635	17,861	16,703
South Otago										
Bruce C	4,696	4,828	4,762	4,675	4,835	4,763	4,770	4,526	4,423	3,749
Milton B	1,158	1,139	1,241	1,284	1,347	1,317	1,363	1,503	1,422	1,472
Kaitangata B	1,145	1,362	1,463	1,682	1,567	1,681	1,721	1,547	1,375	1,347
Clutha C	5,574	6,564	6,445	6,174	7,266	6,901	7,240	7,072	7,266	5,968
Balclutha B	867	925	1,017	1,163	1,261	1,409	1,485	1,529	1,540	1,685
TOTAL	13,440	14,818	14,928	14,978	16,276	16,071	16,579	16,177	16,026	14,221
Central Otago										
Tuapeka C	6,327	6,477	6,272	6,113	5,732	5,123	4,938	4,858	4,897	3,997
Lawrence B	1,026	996	1,159	1,106	911	837	703	665	676	573
Roxburgh B	410	433	478	479	441	449	397	405	478	516
Tapanui B	428	408	350	370	332	322	308	311	316	287
Maniototo C	2,927	3,742	3,792	3,004	2,812	2,527	2,592	2,668	3,105	2,715
Naseby B	496	447	505	418	310	276	229	217	219	153
Vincent C	3,718	4,090	4,362	4,300	3,734	3,930	3,816	3,691	4,896	3,713
Cromwell B	474	539	642	671	587	549	611	606	734	716
Alexandra B	310	454	818	936	772	679	687	610	871	1,027
Lake C	2,919	2,663	2,535	2,110	1,958	1,749	1,632	1,672	2,611	1,386
Arrowtown B	426	409	410	340	406	307	317	308	278	201
Queenstown B	779	781	690	665	698	657	751	804	931	853
TOTAL	20,240	21,439	22,013	20,512	18,693	17,405	16,981	16,815	20,012	16,137
Dunedin										
Dunedin City	22,376	22,815	24,879	36,230	41,606	55,256	58,074	67,536	64,600	65,630
St Kilda B	1,153	1,185	1,700	2,579	4,137	5,520	6,084	7,948	7,749	7,344
NE Valley Boro	3,337	3,374	3,527	4,378						
Maori Hill B	1,426	1,483	1,550	1,886	2,216					
Roslyn B	3,845	4,118	4,632	5,438	5,744					
Caversham B	4,690	4,763	5,266							
Mornington B	3,523	3,584	4,008	4,150	4,679					
Sth Dunedin B	4,222	4,562	5,363							
Waihemo C	2,040	2,148	2,014	1,806	1,647	1,446	1,417	1,432	1,318	1,030
Palmerston B	790	775	738	772	792	752	808	801	798	735
Waikouaiti C	4,334	4,389	4,082	4,119	4,318	4,094	4,179	4,267	4,469	3,737
Waikouaiti B	743	760	690	698	688	611	582	592	597	595
Port Chalmers B	2,028	1,901	2,056	2,211	2,187	2,615	2,594	2,568	2,165	2,163
West Harbour B	1,297	1,366	1,465	1,515	1,651	1,631	1,696	1,991	1,862	1,995
Peninsula C	2,701	2,645	2,561	2,477	2,937	1,793	1,783	2,423	2,745	2,932
Taieri C	7,079	6,950	7,179	6,882	6,202	5,662	5,715	5,978	5,999	5,307
Green Island B	687	663	667	703	1,873	1,841	1,962	2,145	2,277	2,696
Mosgiel B	1,304	1,382	1,463	1,517	1,596	1,719	1,762	1,933	2,105	2,349
TOTAL	67,575	68,863	73,840	77,361	82,273	82,940	86,656	99,614	96,684	96,513

APPENDIX 2: POPULATION STATISTICS 1891-1945

Total population										
	1891	1896	1901	1906	1911	1916	1921	1926	1936	1945
Invercargill										
Invercargill B	4,950	5,632	6,215	7,299	12,782	14,154	15,203	17,156	21,425	23,373
Invercargill S	1,559	1,886	1,874	2,272	1,388	1,712	1,833	2,270	983	1,146
Invercargill N	717	877	925	973						
Invercargill E	736	935	939	1,038						
Avenal	302	327	355	424						
Gladstone	287	339	329	501						
Bluff	650	1,075	1,350	2,040	2,299	1,823	1,601	1,569	1,946	1,909
TOTAL	9,201	11,071	11,987	14,547	16,469	17,689	18,637	20,995	24,354	26,428
Southland										
Southland C	19,373	21,603	22,583	24,424	26,460	25,661	25,045	24,889	27,111	23,775
Gore B	1,618	2,032	2,354	3,033	3,258	3,551	3,679	3,914	4,630	4,997
Mataura B		789	867	1,023	1,199	1,129	1,170	1,236	1,498	1,543
Winton B	288	397	474	456	564	586	612	858	877	987
Wallace C	5,306	6,657	7,989	8,315	9,422	9,432	8,925	8,999	9,929	8,523
Riverton B	843	893	815	918	936	837	847	870	902	887
Fiord C	71	151	124	54	42	17	12	20	19	8
Stewart Is	202	244	253	304	357	349	397	446	498	321
Wyndham TD						[647]	693	675	573	536
Lumsden TD						[530]	597	534	543	481
Otautau TD						[696]	736	658	591	601
Nightcaps TD							523	647	612	601
TOTAL	27,701	32,766	35,459	38,527	42,238	41,562	43,236	43,746	47,783	43,260
DIOCESE	152,453	163,411	172,480	181,037	191,180	190,865	198,524	213,982	222,720	213,262

APPENDIX 2: POPULATION STATISTICS 1891-1945

Total population

	1891	1896	1901	1906	1911	1916	1921	1926	1936	1945
N Z TOTAL	622,711	699,269	768,005	887,878	1,007,243	1,086,565	1,212,840	1,336,497	1,485,625	1,598,729
add adjustments for:										
Main Trunk Rly					143	378	348	671		
Adjac islds	655	709	951	700	1,082	697	842	887	1,187	1,660
Shipboard	3,292	3,382	3,763			3,085	4,883	6,414	4,672	3,165
Military camps						8,724				
sub-total	3,947	4,091	4,714	700	1,225	12,884	6,073	7,972	5,859	4,825
CENSUS TOTAL	626,658	703,360	772,719	888,578	1,008,468	1,099,449	1,218,913	1,344,469	1,491,484	1,603,554

Total population

	1891	1896	1901	1906	1911	1916	1921	1926	1936	1945
DIOCESSES										
Auckland	106,747	119,225	131,296	152,131	180,720	205,532	239,058	283,080	318,991	379,312
Waikato	28,429	38,699	50,646	64,822	85,494	102,436	121,341	135,759	159,098	172,193
Waiapu	39,863	48,288	52,428	65,796	81,435	93,947	109,484	115,929	130,867	137,989
Wellington	104,117	131,873	153,272	193,330	214,968	237,321	266,934	290,785	325,788	357,304
Nelson	53,861	53,653	57,026	63,707	72,075	70,736	71,760	76,192	86,943	85,816
Christchurch	137,241	144,120	150,857	167,055	181,371	185,728	205,739	220,770	241,218	252,853
Dunedin	152,453	163,411	172,480	181,037	191,180	190,865	198,524	213,982	222,720	213,262
TOTAL	622,711	699,269	768,005	887,878	1,007,243	1,086,565	1,212,840	1,336,497	1,485,625	1,598,729

% OF TOTAL

Auckland	17.1	17.0	17.1	17.1	17.9	18.9	19.7	21.2	21.5	23.7
Waikato	4.6	5.5	6.6	7.3	8.5	9.4	10.0	10.2	10.7	10.8
Waiapu	6.4	6.9	6.8	7.4	8.1	8.6	9.0	8.7	8.8	8.6
Wellington	16.7	18.9	20.0	21.8	21.3	21.8	22.0	21.8	21.9	22.3
Nelson	8.6	7.7	7.4	7.2	7.2	6.5	5.9	5.7	5.9	5.4
Christchurch	22.0	20.6	19.6	18.8	18.0	17.1	17.0	16.5	16.2	15.8
Dunedin	24.5	23.4	22.5	20.4	19.0	17.6	16.4	16.0	15.0	13.3
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

APPENDIX 2: POPULATION STATISTICS 1891-1945

**DIOCESE OF
AUCKLAND**

Anglican population

	1891	1896	1901	1906	1911	1916	1921	1926	1936	1945
Far North										
Mangonui	870	1,131	1,288	1,577	1,701	2,000	2,254	1,861	2,098	1,771
Kaitaia TD/B	0	0	0	0	0	0		297	398	612
Whangaroa	481	547	511	414	385	421	513	535	578	533
Hokianga	737	877	892	1,348	1,555	1,975	1,626	1,672	1,783	1,272
Bay of Islands	1,480	1,587	1,582	1,566	1,864	2,133	2,521	2,328	2,826	2,454
Kaikohe TD	0	0	0	0	0	0			218	295
TOTAL	3,568	4,142	4,273	4,905	5,505	6,529	6,914	6,693	7,901	6,937
Northland										
Hobson	1,597	1,741	2,244	2,479	1,830	1,783	2,089	2,085	2,188	1,815
Dargaville B	0	0	0	0	624	868	998	955	934	858
Whangarei C	2,511	2,711	2,690	3,142	3,269	3,991	4,550	4,109	3,974	3,572
Whangarei B	0	0	0	908	1,184	1,579	2,058	2,940	3,121	3,661
Hikurangi TD	0	0	0	0	0	n/a	n/a	486	423	382
Kamo TD	0	0	0	0	0	0			185	240
Otamatea	906	1,176	1,269	1,341	1,442	1,697	1,698	1,763	2,070	1,732
Rodney	1,014	1,169	1,220	1,303	1,356	1,329	1,233	1,210	1,697	1,608
Warkworth TD	0	0	0	0	0	n/a	n/a	165	253	268
TOTAL	6,028	6,797	7,423	9,173	9,705	11,247	12,626	13,713	14,845	14,136
Waitemata										
Waitemata C	2,900	3,020	3,056	3,550	3,802	4,069	5,175	4,127	5,756	7,989
Birkenhead B	188	274	441	511	737	966	1,237	1,469	1,611	1,688
Devonport B	1,181	1,453	1,730	2,354	3,455	3,679	4,202	4,603	4,673	5,227
Northcote B	0	0	0	0	686	834	1,054	1,221	1,062	1,125
Takapuna B	0	0	0	0		1,331	2,004	3,044	3,627	4,844
Helensville TD	0	0	0	0		n/a	n/a	491	467	454
New Lynn D/B	0	0	0	0		n/a	n/a	1,264	1,522	1,786
Great BarrierC	0	0	0	0		111	116	126	170	71
Henderson TD	0	0	0	0		0		333	407	480
Glen Eden TD	0	0	0	0		0		587	574	589
TOTAL	4,269	4,747	5,227	6,415	8,680	10,990	13,788	17,265	19,869	24,253
Auckland Central										
Auckland City	11,764	13,857	15,241	17,580	18,359	30,987	38,792	40,926	46,114	49,699
Eden C	6,408	7,415	9,182	12,709	11,497	8,582	7,826	8,461	4,462	6,845
Newton B	813	957	0							
Grey Lynn B			1,648	2,197	2,962					
Avondale B								2,082		
Newmarket B	809	982	984	1,234	1,339	1,539	1,541	1,585	1,485	1,248
Parnell B	2,227	2,467	2,678	3,067	2,981					
Onehunga B	1,258	1,231	1,307	1,550	1,933	2,505	3,203	3,956	4,515	5,140
Mt Albert B					2,893	4,255	5,017	7,412	8,094	9,549
Mt Eden B					4,004	5,427	6,366	7,869	7,974	8,082
Ellerslie TD/B							n/a	1,147	1,355	1,368
One Tree Hill									3,910	5,214
TOTAL	23,279	26,909	31,040	38,337	45,968	53,295	62,745	73,438	77,909	87,145

APPENDIX 2: POPULATION STATISTICS 1891-1945

Anglican population										
	1891	1896	1901	1906	1911	1916	1921	1926	1936	1945
South Auckland										
Manukau C	5,084	5,145	5,372	5,776	6,896	2,972	4,079	3,485	4,181	5,307
Franklin C					0	3,706	4,573	4,206	5,097	5,211
Otahuhu B						1,068	1,389	1,949	2,351	2,969
Pukekohe B						599	712	984	983	1,142
Papakura D/B						0	n/a	729	695	824
Manurewa TD/B						0	n/a	518	598	673
Papatoetoe TD						0	n/a	658	988	1,357
Waiuku TD						0	n/a	438	389	386
Tuakau TD						0	n/a	258	245	311
Howick TD						0		239	325	693
TOTAL	5,084	5,145	5,372	5,776	6,896	8,345	10,753	13,464	15,852	18,873
Thames-Coromandel										
Coromandel C	1,194	2,034	1,729	1,283	1,230	1,017	969	794	953	775
Thames C	1,877	1,903	2,051	1,937	1,810	2,099	875	958	990	819
Hauraki Plains C						0	1,574	1,893	1,968	1,896
Thames B	1,812	1,671	1,535	1,541	1,403	1,230	1,979	1,840	1,626	1,464
TOTAL	4,883	5,608	5,315	4,761	4,443	4,346	5,397	5,485	5,537	4,954
DIOCESE	47,111	53,348	58,650	69,367	81,197	94,752	112,223	130,058	141,913	156,298

APPENDIX 2: POPULATION STATISTICS 1891-1945

**DIOCESE OF
WAIKATO**

**Anglican
population**

	1891	1896	1901	1906	1911	1916	1921	1926	1936	1945
Piako-Matamata										
Ohinemuri C	697	2,175	4,457	2,904	2,791	2,155	1,217	1,158	1,244	1,016
Waihi B				2,058	2,285	1,577	1,338	1,264	1,278	1,218
Paeroa B						609	727	721	859	797
Piako C	1,314	1,453	1,124	1,649	1,284	1,908	2,484	2,650	3,463	3,203
Te Aroha B			468	556	534	683	965	1,000	976	894
Morrinsville TD/B						n/a	530	592	673	727
Matamata C					1,428	1,805	2,624	3,328	3,358	3,818
Matamata TD/B								423	517	666
Putaruru TD									368	438
TOTAL	2,011	3,628	6,049	7,167	8,322	8,737	9,885	11,136	12,736	12,777
Waikato										
Waikato C	1,265	1,363	1,543	2,180	2,860	3,286	3,834	3,518	4,621	4,752
Hamilton B	667	643	664	1,089	1,545	2,501	4,901	5,771	6,382	7,671
Frankton B						875				
Cambridge B	412	435	481	618	632	620	933	874	954	958
LeamingtonTD								187	215	190
Huntly TD/B						n/a	n/a	574	654	910
Ngaruawahia TD/B						n/a	620	532	553	561
Waipa C	1,429	1,605	1,715	2,266	2,966	3,038	3,408	3,911	4,739	5,038
Raglan C	543	776	872	1,199	1,408	1,953	2,337	2,564	3,367	3,072
Te Awamutu B						467	643	660	888	1,197
TOTAL	4,316	4,822	5,275	7,352	9,411	12,740	16,676	18,591	22,373	24,349
King Country										
Kawhia C	238	384	642	397	446	559	616	525	610	393
Awakino C				220	627	408	455			
Waitomo C				661	1,638	2,443	3,017	2,404	2,628	2,048
Otorohanga C								1,319	1,683	1,617
OtorohangaTD								218	282	310
West Taupo	81	106	160	687	440	1,097	1,322			
Taumarunui C								790	1,051	729
Ohura C					561	1,020	1,254	1,091	829	590
Ohura TD									166	137
Kaitieke C					984	1,731	1,785	1,422	1,336	1,090
Te Kuiti B					651	960	1,039	1,086	1,006	919
Taumarunui B					502	758	939	923	1,030	1,013
Manunui TD						n/a		355	292	243
TOTAL	319	490	802	1,965	5,849	8,976	10,427	10,133	10,913	9,089
Taranaki										
Clifton C	503	826	1,314	1,561	1,211	1,210	1,246	1,194	1,352	1,078
Taranaki C	4,105	5,024	5,722	4,601	4,779	3,622	2,703	3,119	2,996	2,627
Egmont C				1,271	1,401	1,328	1,370	1,318	1,587	1,312
Inglewood C						0	1,489	1,401	1,379	1,183
N Plymouth B	1,717	1,929	2,386	2,825	2,816	4,819	5,909	6,943	7,730	7,677
Stratford C	1,075	1,899	1,920	2,325	1,999	1,954	2,036	1,959	2,092	1,676
Stratford B			803	908	1,062	1,077	1,210	1,297	1,434	1,399
Whangamomona C					822	652	591	546	526	304
Inglewood B				536	650	586	501	560	489	480
Waitara B				585	821	829	865	922	893	991
TOTAL	7,400	9,678	12,145	14,612	15,561	16,077	17,920	19,259	20,478	18,727
DIOCESE	14,046	18,618	24,271	31,096	39,143	46,530	54,908	59,119	66,500	64,942

APPENDIX 2: POPULATION STATISTICS 1891-1945

**DIOCESE OF
WAIAPU**

**Anglican
population**

	1891	1896	1901	1906	1911	1916	1921	1926	1936	1945
Bay of Plenty										
East	100	142	140	284	282	259	420	541	924	934
Taupo/Taupo										
Rotorua C	249	420	669	1,409	1,741	634	871	969	1,561	1,849
Rotorua Town/B						1,376	1,768	1,965	2,710	2,798
Tauranga C	865	924	898	1,024	1,332	1,909	2,617	2,792	3,267	3,539
Tauranga B	523	499	459	602	710	893	1,231	1,340	1,642	1,904
Te Puke TD/B						n/a		392	477	445
Mt Maunganui B										414
Whakatane C	729	996	413	506	794	1,277	1,323	1,312	2,247	2,047
Whakatane TD/B						n/a	813	596	760	1,030
Opotiki C			658	789	1,091	910	933	918	873	700
Opotiki B						458	524	444	493	436
TOTAL	2,466	2,981	3,237	4,614	5,950	7,716	10,500	11,269	14,954	16,096
East Coast										
Waiapu	240	306	451	548	470	1,172	952	991	1,101	911
Cook C	1,863	2,515	3,134	3,553	3,249	4,030	3,550	2,757	2,977	2,585
Matakaoa C							398	304	300	213
Uawa C							521	590	580	418
Gisborne B	1,109	1,095	1,205	2,530	3,651	4,105	4,906	5,743	5,828	5,625
Mangapapa TD						n/a	n/a			
Waikohu C					1,374	1,475	1,580	1,466	1,275	1,105
Wairoa C	633	690	854	1,074	923	1,099	1,198	1,224	1,544	1,579
Wairoa B					454	638	865	861	936	1,058
TOTAL	3,845	4,606	5,644	7,705	10,121	12,519	13,970	13,936	14,541	13,494
Napier-Hastings										
Hawkes Bay C	3,229	3,462	3,331	3,718	4,936	5,308	6,557	5,984	6,257	5,296
Hastings B	1,140	1,427	1,635	2,091	2,880	3,664	4,018	4,303	5,240	5,648
Napier B	4,018	4,275	4,339	4,712	5,280	6,291	6,904	7,211	6,985	7,028
Taradale TD						n/a	n/a	445	491	644
Havelock Nth TD						n/a	n/a	621	620	747
TOTAL	8,387	9,164	9,305	10,521	13,096	15,263	17,479	18,564	19,593	19,363
Central Southern Hawkes Bay										
Waipawa C	3,525	3,765	4,193	4,671	1,554	1,567	1,604	1,516	1,485	1,352
Waipawa B					486	555	611	591	568	511
Woodville C				810	727	679	701	667	787	694
Woodville B	403	443	382	466	448	426	480	465	375	444
Patangata C	1,080	1,212	1,152	942	1,000	1,027	999	1,250	1,157	1,070
Dannevirke C					1,888	1,710	1,795	1,823	1,715	1,458
Dannevirke B		719	1,085	1,491	1,530	1,428	1,734	1,846	1,860	1,756
Weber C				288	233	193	212	191	193	140
Waipukurau C					672	320	493	417	377	387
Waipukurau B						566	713	806	854	879
TOTAL	5,008	6,139	6,812	8,668	8,538	8,471	9,342	9,572	9,371	8,691
DIOCESE	19,706	22,890	24,998	31,508	37,705	43,969	51,291	53,341	58,459	57,644

APPENDIX 2: POPULATION STATISTICS 1891-1945

DIOCESE OF WELLINGTON

Anglican population

	1891	1896	1901	1906	1911	1916	1921	1926	1936	1945
South Taranaki										
Hawera C	1,735	2,713	3,327	3,283	1,570	2,046	2,373	2,009	1,987	1,623
Hawera B	505	752	848	796	978	1,359	1,709	1,683	1,788	1,689
Eltham C					1,459	1,427	1,541	1,339	1,350	1,004
Eltham B				514	772	752	830	750	708	669
Waimate West C					865	1,049	1,249	927	898	781
Manaia TD						n/a	n/a	270	219	217
Opunake TD/B								384	467	357
Patea C	900	1,102	1,171	1,289	1,576	1,683	1,752	1,391	1,514	1,252
Patea B	317	346	355	394	438	469	590	531	680	640
TOTAL	3,457	4,913	5,701	6,276	7,658	8,785	10,044	9,284	9,611	8,232
Wanganui-Rangitikei										
Waitotara C	1,025	1,329	1,637	1,872	1,984	2,700	3,713	1,336	1,428	1,225
Waverley TD						n/a	n/a	257	240	243
Wanganui C	1,135	1,455	1,765	2,068	1,535	1,497	1,163	1,215	1,141	885
Wanganui B	2,043	2,392	3,004	3,400	4,788	6,490	7,421	10,512	9,790	9,351
Wanganui E B					774				0	0
Coastlecliff TD						n/a			0	0
Gonville TD						n/a			0	0
Rangitikei C	1,910	2,693	3,317	4,148	4,062	4,224	4,346	3,813	3,546	3,089
Rangataua TD						n/a	n/a	242	143	
Bulls TD						n/a	n/a	276	260	256
Mangaweka TD						n/a	n/a	178	192	108
Hunterville TD						n/a	n/a	289	286	240
Marton B	501	574	564	644	752	726	1,095	1,174	1,117	1,166
Waimarino C				1,248	1,824	1,591	2,080	1,385	1,052	1,019
Taihape B				0	692	865	887	1,004	919	787
Ohakune B						620	740	679	562	451
Raetihi TD/B						n/a	n/a	396	459	384
TOTAL	6,614	8,443	10,287	13,380	16,411	18,713	21,445	22,756	21,135	19,204
Manawatu-Horowhenua										
Oroua C	2,968	2,565	2,637	1,444	1,445	1,314	1,413	1,301	1,372	1,121
Kairanga C				1,658	1,761	1,884	2,173	2,087	2,128	2,202
Feilding B	742	895	943	1,335	1,415	1,510	1,875	1,869	2,069	1,922
Manawatu C	1,115	1,051	1,181	1,729	1,936	2,058	2,046	2,061	2,083	2,189
Palmerston Nth B	1,678	2,542	2,802	4,459	4,502	5,448	6,819	7,691	9,361	10,055
Foxtton B	628	577	692	696	859	834	829	828	767	750
Shannon B							500	549	462	353
Horowhenua C	1,180	1,855	2,207	2,584	2,946	3,415	2,642	2,560	2,882	2,819
Levin B				608	733	777	900	1,039	1,116	1,269
Kiwitea C		1,168	1,312	1,333	1,222	1,168	1,137	1,124	1,090	934
Pohangina C		548	602	633	569	538	515	503	542	364
Otaki TD/B						n/a	576	670	659	646
TOTAL	8,311	11,201	12,376	16,479	17,388	18,946	21,425	22,282	24,531	24,624

APPENDIX 2: POPULATION STATISTICS 1891-1945

Anglican population										
	1891	1896	1901	1906	1911	1916	1921	1926	1936	1945
Wairarapa										
Pahiatua C	996	1,292	1,546	1,624	1,433	1,444	1,486	1,385	1,296	1,208
Pahiatua B		466	469	608	624	593	659	682	747	794
Wairarapa N C	2,206	3,306								
Akitio C			485	627	722	713	650	655	577	463
Castlepoint C			276	306	340	332	324	323	362	254
Eketahuna C			1,146	1,426	953	1,095	1,054	900	958	773
Eketahuna B					400	390	451	416	341	284
Mauriceville C			364	411	381	341	313	280	237	187
Masterton B	1,404	1,520	1,812	2,250	2,237	2,600	3,401	3,462	3,896	3,799
Carterton B	600	734	652	670	745	800	773	771	801	745
Wairarapa Sth	2,861	2,944	2,989	1,546	1,497	1,534	1,659	1,570	1,467	1,213
Masterton C			1,567	1,981	1,950	1,738	1,264	1,288	1,243	1,124
Greytown B	592	680	714	704	664	724	703	567	626	558
Featherston C				1,884	2,020	2,689	2,206	1,767	1,569	1,475
Featherston TD/B						n/a	511	504	490	477
Martinborough TD/B						n/a	n/a	454	478	424
TOTAL	8,659	10,942	12,020	14,037	13,966	14,993	15,454	15,024	15,088	13,778
Wellington										
Wellington City	13,983	16,238	19,084	25,577	28,180	33,003	39,873	43,358	48,012	47,472
Makara C					1,773	1,919	1,960	1,430	1,871	2,019
Onslow B	515	620	744	1,115	792	1,041				
Melrose B	577	875	1,293							
Karori B		592	745	1,245	863	990				
Miramar B				513	787	943				
Johnsonville TD						n/a	n/a	500	665	862
TOTAL	15,075	18,325	21,866	28,450	32,395	37,896	41,833	45,288	50,548	50,353
Hutt Valley										
Hutt C	3,662	3,196	3,814	3,701	2,731	3,194	4,126	3,314	3,941	4,938
Petone B	1,057	1,265	1,915	2,882	3,151	3,307	3,669	4,099	4,630	4,272
Lr Hutt B	585	705	897	1,493	1,926	2,127	2,549	3,498	6,992	12,172
Eastbourne B				171	316	429	716	940	1,115	1,228
Upper Hutt TD/B						n/a	n/a	1,319	1,715	2,142
TOTAL	5,304	5,166	6,626	8,247	8,124	9,057	11,060	13,170	18,393	24,752
DIOCESE	47,420	58,990	68,876	86,869	95,942	108,390	121,261	127,804	139,306	140,943

APPENDIX 2: POPULATION STATISTICS 1891-1945

**DIOCESE OF
NELSON**

**Anglican
population**

	1891	1896	1901	1906	1911	1916	1921	1926	1936	1945
Marlborough										
Sounds C	378	443	494	625	649	695	599	442	479	397
Marlborough	3,315	3,244	3,257	3,852	4,260	3,735	3,890	3,825	3,965	3,910
Awatere C						802	831	815	804	601
Picton B	498	489	519	587	717	570	679	577	598	657
Blenheim B	1,567	1,357	1,596	1,717	1,906	1,822	2,233	2,479	2,496	2,735
Kaikoura C	702	639	761	726	751	807	951	904	934	1,311
Amuri C	492	421	506	668	780	865	1,051	954	1,171	958
Cheviot C	82	343	445	689	617	540	543	598	607	520
TOTAL	7,034	6,936	7,578	8,864	9,680	9,836	10,777	10,594	11,054	11,089
Nelson										
Collingwood C	1,333	1,540	1,691	823	803	770	693	658	872	499
Takaka C				950	1,010	1,046	1,059	1,034	1,015	1,012
Waimea C	4,094	3,902	3,555	3,692	4,162	4,421	4,829	4,473	5,810	4,957
Nelson City	3,062	3,108	3,258	3,837	3,610	4,127	4,524	4,725	5,189	5,441
Richmond B		254	244	256	275	341	468	477	545	623
Motueka B			366	459	481	553	596	571	863	636
Tahunanui TD							n/a	379	445	528
TOTAL	8,489	8,804	9,114	10,017	10,341	11,258	12,169	12,317	14,739	13,696
West Coast-Buller										
Buller C	1,615	1,754	1,874	2,303	2,937	2,366	2,149	2,376	2,319	1,671
Westport B	1,006	885	1,129	1,641	2,047	1,624	1,597	1,704	1,828	1,677
Inangahua C	1,596	1,426	1,768	1,853	1,644	1,616	1,299	1,417	1,639	1,258
Grey C	1,244	1,305	1,597	2,163	2,742	2,114	2,018	1,822	2,210	1,733
Greymouth B	1,423	1,234	1,524	2,001	2,286	1,869	1,926	2,123	3,013	2,827
Runanga B						538	528	509	600	616
Brunner B	847	574	567	428	367	177	188	188	368	340
Murchison C					604	635	724	736	1,000	677
Cobden TD								495		
TOTAL	7,731	7,178	8,459	10,389	12,627	10,939	10,429	11,370	12,977	10,799
DIOCESE	23,254	22,918	25,151	29,270	32,648	32,033	33,375	34,281	38,770	35,584

APPENDIX 2: POPULATION STATISTICS 1891-1945

**DIOCESE OF
CHRISTCHURCH**

**Anglican
population**

	1891	1896	1901	1906	1911	1916	1921	1926	1936	1945
Westland										
Westland C	1,751	1,692	1,567	1,607	1,671	1,595	1,724	1,572	2,148	1,532
Hokitika B	727	753	750	892	913	810	824	935	957	954
Ross B	319	307	207	227	269	206	156	176	118	163
Kumara B	491	501	462	350	302	218	170	149	160	108
TOTAL	3,288	3,253	2,986	3,076	3,155	2,829	2,874	2,832	3,383	2,757
North Canterbury										
Ashley C	5,531	5,254	5,023	4,968	4,184	314	337	303	346	250
Kowai C						973	1,006	967	1,030	806
Eyre C						828	893	816	769	596
Oxford C						760	726	748	781	609
Rangiora C						1,267	1,307	1,322	1,473	1,276
Kaiapoi B	489	681	632	716	718	595	770	812	679	686
Rangiora B	782	847	795	763	830	849	875	889	927	963
Waipara C				0	786	860	982	1,046	1,157	1,006
Tawera C				0	590	373	402	353	407	272
TOTAL	6,802	6,782	6,450	6,447	7,108	6,819	7,298	7,256	7,569	6,464
Central Canterbury										
Akaroa C	2,458	2,517	2,398	2,036	1,517	1,278	1,191	1,138	1,032	876
Akaroa B	343	332	292	303	311	317	341	344	290	250
Wairewa C				0	544	639	625	632	582	480
Mt Herbert C			0	310	306	272	271	256	280	250
Lytelton B	2,183	2,052	2,161	2,468	2,570	2,320	1,952	2,015	1,776	1,763
Chatham Is				148	161	152	155	182	237	149
Springs C				0	854	784	859	914	841	752
Ellesmere C				0	1,347	1,184	1,423	1,184	1,133	941
Leeston TD								192	197	201
Selwyn C	17,238	14,088	14,726	16,572	593	676	694	741	732	689
Waimairi C					7,247	6,359	6,935	6,185	7,439	8,296
Malvern C					1,419	1,045	1,202	1,115	1,185	1,369
Paparua C					2,127	2,306	2,477	2,513	2,718	2,772
Heathcote C					2,334	2,315	2,266	2,537	2,845	2,384
Halswell C					735	629	732	698	861	847
TOTAL	22,222	18,989	19,577	21,837	22,065	20,276	21,123	20,646	22,148	22,019
Christchurch										
Christchurch City	8,019	8,760	9,062	24,809	26,412	27,538	33,069	39,730	42,419	48,573
Sydenham B	4,179	4,643	5,428	0	0	0	0			
St Albans B	2,595	2,851	3,334	0	0	0	0			
Linwood B		2,825	3,312	0	0	0	0			
Woolston B		1,102	1,379	1,636	1,840	2,150	2,216			
New Brighton			600	676	975	1,185	2,035	2,214	2,537	
Sumner B		410	548	729	999	1,390	1,718	1,760	1,685	
Spreydon B					1,486	1,875				
Riccarton B						1,420	1,564	2,199	2,541	3,157
TOTAL	14,793	20,591	23,663	27,850	31,712	35,558	40,602	45,903	49,182	51,730

APPENDIX 2: POPULATION STATISTICS 1891-1945

Anglican population										
	1891	1896	1901	1906	1911	1916	1921	1926	1936	1945
Mid-Canterbury										
Ashburton C	3,511	4,083	4,365	4,476	4,700	4,935	4,813	4,599	4,799	3,616
Ashburton B	907	919	1,048	1,051	1,080	1,126	1,901	1,993	2,076	2,602
Tinwald TD						n/a	n/a	304	299	273
Hampstead TD						n/a				
TOTAL	4,418	5,002	5,413	5,527	5,780	6,061	6,714	6,896	7,174	6,491
South Canterbury										
Geraldine C	5,562	2,903	2,649	2,196	2,285	2,060	2,138	2,190	2,113	1,698
Geraldine B				407	411	354	383	360	380	330
Levels C		2,854	1,804	2,145	1,698	1,685	1,820	1,728	1,541	1,229
Timaru B	1,447	1,240	2,316	2,777	4,117	4,467	5,061	5,320	6,104	5,813
Temuka B			518	495	549	474	489	531	512	544
Mackenzie C	422	519	561	637	766	983	1,028	1,002	963	944
Waimate C	1,496	1,526	1,750	1,925	2,050	2,216	2,361	2,218	2,244	1,745
Waimate B	468	422	418	589	559	663	660	675	686	724
Pleasant Point TD						n/a	n/a	162	113	124
TOTAL	9,395	9,464	10,016	11,171	12,435	12,902	13,940	14,186	14,656	13,151
DIOCESE	60,918	64,081	68,105	75,908	82,255	84,445	92,551	97,719	104,112	102,612

APPENDIX 2: POPULATION STATISTICS 1891-1945

**DIOCESE OF
DUNEDIN**

**Anglican
population**

	1891	1896	1901	1906	1911	1916	1921	1926	1936	1945
North Otago										
Waitaki C	1,749	1,917	1,761	1,756	1,831	1,889	2,031	1,749	1,973	1,634
Oamaru B	1,460	1,331	1,222	1,287	1,156	1,303	1,406	1,666	1,842	1,721
Hampden B	94	128	131	143	109	145	127	91	74	75
TOTAL	3,303	3,376	3,114	3,186	3,096	3,337	3,564	3,506	3,889	3,430
South Otago										
Bruce C	704	654	608	679	672	730	766	735	599	483
Milton B	249	275	266	250	250	241	246	219	235	257
Kaitangata B	157	170	179	317	296	373	348	291	237	225
Clutha C	981	1,086	1,047	987	1,249	1,188	1,220	1,198	1,151	808
Balclutha B	201	177	227	242	306	344	386	340	422	287
	2,292	2,362	2,327	2,475	2,773	2,876	2,966	2,783	2,644	2,060
Central Otago										
Tuapeka C	1,332	1,384	1,297	1,274	1,134	1,014	913	947	856	628
Lawrence B	347	286	358	282	196	177	180	132	145	104
Roxburgh B	150	166	179	161	143	156	172	165	149	111
Tapanui B	111	127	101	73	67	78	79	90	97	67
Maniototo C	510	1,090	1,085	785	673	597	683	666	776	582
Naseby B	211	190	205	165	139	88	94	75	101	67
Vincent C	1,224	1,286	1,262	1,164	978	1,031	940	829	1,103	775
Cromwell B	178	170	173	193	141	139	170	153	216	151
Alexandra B	55	84	230	283	195	156	163	159	249	247
Lake C	876	737	689	567	488	427	434	403	668	340
Arrowtown B	157	181	151	147	151	131	105	80	85	85
Queenstown B	237	248	242	256	227	192	206	227	324	240
TOTAL	5,388	5,949	5,972	5,350	4,532	4,186	4,139	3,926	4,769	3,397
Dunedin										
Dunedin City	6,757	6,543	7,277	10,731	11,450	14,726	15,594	17,295	15,888	14,895
St Kilda B	485	444	556	793	1,203	1,532	1,749	2,247	2,140	1,684
NE Valley Boro	884	819	994	1,147						
Maori Hill B	422	584	455	463	559					
Roslyn B	1,004	872	974	1,153	1,213					
Caversham B	1,360	1,376	1,558							
Mornington B	975	961	1,111	1,069	1,166					
Sth Dunedin B	1,071	1,123	1,387							
Waihemo C	380	359	408	367	322	250	239	267	217	166
Palmerston B	227	209	197	212	209	163	198	196	202	142
Waikouaiti C	1,119	1,069	965	1,006	1,003	1,015	1,033	964	1,070	808
Waikouaiti B	239	230	226	233	193	177	169	153	129	145
Port Chalmers B	630	521	638	726	656	766	763	755	553	574
West Harbour B	347	334	356	341	425	401	443	567	462	366
Peninsula C	659	650	709	623	660	444	375	671	632	664
Taieri C	1,365	1,373	1,358	1,093	891	823	816	794	953	690
Green Island B	206	160	219	147	402	375	358	415	521	482
Mosgjel B	110	116	162	141	151	179	183	220	240	277
TOTAL	18,240	17,743	19,550	20,245	20,503	20,851	21,920	24,544	23,007	20,893

APPENDIX 2: POPULATION STATISTICS 1891-1945

Anglican population										
	1891	1896	1901	1906	1911	1916	1921	1926	1936	1945
Invercargill										
Invercargill B	1,446	1,537	1,693	1,847	3,136	3,625	3,852	4,144	5,125	4,748
Invercargill S	424	534	548	58	298	414	469	506	197	174
Invercargill N	145	208	239	263				0	0	0
Invercargill E	167	187	204	212				0	0	0
Avenal	76	88	63	86				0	0	0
Gladstone	143	143	144	209				0	0	0
Bluff	269	349	482	777	906	679	531	511	607	548
TOTAL	2,670	3,046	3,373	3,452	4,340	4,718	4,852	5,161	5,929	5,470
Southland										
Southland C	4,193	4,356	4,538	5,064	5,232	4,957	4,949	4,343	4,372	3,392
Gore B	426	455	576	651	694	699	673	840	973	872
Mataura B		174	165	171	259	207	228	257	273	254
Winton B	91	122	152	148	153	141	139	224	204	179
Wallace C	1,433	1,720	1,991	1,973	2,034	1,918	2,127	1,685	1,778	1,235
Riverton B	297	312	322	348	296	325	291	266	268	209
Fiord C	24	58	46	28	13	12	4	12	12	2
Stewart Is	63	80	76	102	120	123	131	134	170	122
Wyndham TD						n/a	n/a	168	121	84
Lumsden TD						n/a	n/a	143	160	141
Otautau TD						n/a	n/a	105	98	80
Nightcaps TD							n/a	79	98	65
TOTAL	6,527	7,277	7,866	8,485	8,801	8,382	8,542	8,256	8,527	6,635
DIOCESE	38,420	39,753	42,202	43,193	44,045	44,350	45,983	48,176	48,765	41,885

APPENDIX 2: POPULATION STATISTICS 1891-1945

**Anglican
population**

	1891	1896	1901	1906	1911	1916	1921	1926	1936	1945
N Z TOTAL	250,875	280,598	312,253	367,211	412,935	454,469	511,592	550,498	597,825	599,908
add adjustments for:										
Main Trunk Rly					59	196	147	255		
Adjac islds					561	356	423	454	590	792
Shipboard	2456	2211	3010	854	287		2445	2786	2371	1086
Military camps						4000				
sub-total	2456	2211	3010	854	907	4552	3015	3495	2961	1878
CENSUS TOTAL	253,331	282,809	315,263	368,065	413,842	459,021	514,607	553,993	600,786	601,786

**Anglican
population**

	1891	1896	1901	1906	1911	1916	1921	1926	1936	1945
DIOCESES										
Auckland	47,111	53,348	58,650	69,367	81,197	94,752	112,223	130,058	141,913	156,298
Waikato	14,046	18,618	24,271	31,096	39,143	46,530	54,908	59,119	66,500	64,942
Waipap	19,706	22,890	24,998	31,508	37,705	43,969	51,291	53,341	58,459	57,644
Wellington	47,420	58,990	68,876	86,869	95,942	108,390	121,261	127,804	139,306	140,943
Nelson	23,254	22,918	25,151	29,270	32,648	32,033	33,375	34,281	38,770	35,584
Christchurch	60,918	64,081	68,105	75,908	82,255	84,445	92,551	97,719	104,112	102,612
Dunedin	38,420	39,753	42,202	43,193	44,045	44,350	45,983	48,176	48,765	41,885
TOTAL	250,875	280,598	312,253	367,211	412,935	454,469	511,592	550,498	597,825	599,908

% OF TOTAL	Yr1891	Yr1896	Yr1901	Yr1906	Yr1911	Yr1916	Yr1921	Yr1926	Yr1936	Yr1945
Auck	18.8	19.0	18.8	18.9	19.7	20.8	21.9	23.6	23.7	26.1
Waik	5.6	6.6	7.8	8.5	9.5	10.2	10.7	10.7	11.1	10.8
Waip	7.9	8.2	8.0	8.6	9.1	9.7	10.0	9.7	9.8	9.6
Wgtn	18.9	21.0	22.1	23.7	23.2	23.8	23.7	23.2	23.3	23.5
Nel	9.3	8.2	8.1	8.0	7.9	7.0	6.5	6.2	6.5	5.9
Chch	24.3	22.8	21.8	20.7	19.9	18.6	18.1	17.8	17.4	17.1
Dun	15.3	14.2	13.5	11.8	10.7	9.8	9.0	8.8	8.2	7.0
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

	Yr1891	Yr1896	Yr1901	Yr1906	Yr1911	Yr1916	Yr1921	Yr1926	Yr1936	Yr1945
Auckland	18.8	19.0	18.8	18.9	19.7	20.8	21.9	23.6	23.7	26.1
Waikato	5.6	6.6	7.8	8.5	9.5	10.2	10.7	10.7	11.1	10.8
Waipap	7.9	8.2	8.0	8.6	9.1	9.7	10.0	9.7	9.8	9.6
Wellington	18.9	21.0	22.1	23.7	23.2	23.8	23.7	23.2	23.3	23.5
Nelson	9.3	8.2	8.1	8.0	7.9	7.0	6.5	6.2	6.5	5.9
Christchurch	24.3	22.8	21.8	20.7	19.9	18.6	18.1	17.8	17.4	17.1
Dunedin	15.3	14.2	13.5	11.8	10.7	9.8	9.0	8.8	8.2	7.0
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

APPENDIX 2: POPULATION STATISTICS 1891-1945

**DIOCESE OF
AUCKLAND**

% Anglican to Total population

	1891	1896	1901	1906	1911	1916	1921	1926	1936	1945
Far North										
Mangonui	62.6	59.9	56.6	56.3	54.8	56.1	57.9	49.3	48.1	45.6
Kaitaia TD								58.2	53.9	57.5
Whangaroa	54.8	56.4	55.1	51.7	49.7	54.3	57.3	58.3	48.5	48.3
Hokianga	49.3	45.9	50.5	52.6	50.2	54.9	57.8	57.4	48.1	43.8
Bay of Islands	57.8	58.3	61.2	58.1	59.2	59.3	58.8	51.6	50.9	46.5
Kaikohe TD									41.6	38.0
TOTAL	56.4	55.3	56.6	55.3	54.4	56.6	58.2	53.0	49.1	46.2
Northland										
Hobson	48.4	46.4	46.6	45.1	44.3	42.3	43.5	42.3	40.5	39.2
Dargaville B					47.3	48.9	48.6	49.7	45.1	38.0
Whangarei C	41.0	39.6	42.2	42.8	41.5	45.0	50.9	43.9	41.5	38.1
Whangarei B			0.0	42.6	44.4	47.9	51.3	47.0	44.0	40.4
Hikurangi TD						n/a	n/a	44.2	40.9	42.3
Kamo TD									41.1	46.2
Otamatea	44.1	47.4	46.6	45.7	40.6	46.5	45.2	47.5	45.9	39.0
Rodney	32.0	33.7	33.2	31.1	31.8	32.9	36.5	33.7	35.6	33.7
Warkworth TD						n/a	n/a	37.8	40.4	44.7
TOTAL	41.2	41.1	39.0	41.5	40.8	43.5	44.8	43.8	41.8	38.7
Waitemata										
Waitemata C	46.9	42.9	43.4	44.6	43.7	43.5	57.3	43.9	43.8	41.0
Birkenhead B	41.3	25.9	41.7	40.4	43.3	45.7	49.3	48.6	47.7	44.6
Devonport B	48.1	38.0	45.3	46.1	49.0	48.3	48.0	46.8	47.9	45.0
Northcote B					48.2	50.5	51.7	51.8	45.3	43.0
Takapuna B						48.3	51.3	50.4	50.3	47.6
Helensville TD						n/a	n/a	52.5	50.2	45.2
New Lynn TD						n/a	n/a	49.9	43.7	42.1
Great Barrier C							49.8	46.7	50.7	43.8
Henderson TD								34.7	36.1	32.2
Glen Eden TD								55.0	45.1	37.5
TOTAL	46.9	45.4	43.9	44.8	46.0	46.3	47.9	47.4	46.2	43.2
Auckland Central										
Auckland City	41.1	44.1	44.5	45.7	44.5	47.7	47.5	46.6	45.5	41.3
Eden C	46.5	46.5	47.5	47.7	49.4	47.1	54.9	48.6	44.8	41.9
Newton B	39.0	40.2								
Grey Lynn B			40.1	37.4	39.7					
Avondale B								45.6		
Newmarket B	51.0	50.9	47.8	52.7	48.2	53.8	50.0	49.5	49.9	42.3
Parnell B	56.1	58.8	58.7	58.4	54.5					
Onehunga B	43.0	42.3	43.3	41.3	41.0	42.4	45.3	43.1	41.7	38.1
Mt Albert B					43.2	44.1	44.2	42.4	41.2	39.4
Mt Eden B					42.7	43.2	43.5	43.6	43.1	40.3
Ellerslie TD							n/a	47.7	50.5	44.0
One Tree Hill B									48.8	45.1
TOTAL	44.0	45.8	46.1	46.5	45.5	46.7	46.9	45.9	44.8	41.1

APPENDIX 2: POPULATION STATISTICS 1891-1945

% Anglican to Total population										
	1891	1896	1901	1906	1911	1916	1921	1926	1936	1945
South Auckland										
Manukau C	42.6	42.2	43.7	42.8	42.6	43.7	68.2	49.0	45.5	43.0
Franklin C						39.4	48.1	40.7	40.1	37.2
Otahuhu B						45.9	49.4	47.6	45.1	41.9
Pukekohe B						39.1	37.7	42.7	41.7	37.9
Papakura TD							n/a	44.4	39.6	37.5
Manurewa TD								n/a	38.4	39.4
Papatoetoe TD								n/a	41.0	41.5
Waiuku TD								n/a	54.1	46.9
Tuakau TD								n/a	42.1	36.8
Howick TD									46.0	44.5
TOTAL	42.6	42.2	43.7	42.8	42.6	41.6	44.0	44.3	42.4	40.0
Thames-Coromandel										
Coromandel C	42.0	40.8	41.5	43.9	44.6	45.1	45.5	39.6	43.0	40.9
Thames C	43.2	42.1	40.7	45.0	41.2	44.8	49.2	53.1	44.1	41.9
Hauraki Plains C							46.8	49.6	43.7	42.9
Thames B	39.2	39.2	38.3	41.1	38.8	37.6	41.5	39.6	39.5	36.8
TOTAL	41.4	40.7	40.2	43.3	41.3	42.5	44.9	44.7	42.3	40.4
DIOCESE	44.1	44.7	44.7	45.6	44.9	46.1	46.9	45.9	44.5	41.2

APPENDIX 2: POPULATION STATISTICS 1891-1945

**DIOCESE OF
WAIKATO**

**% Anglican to Total
population**

	1891	1896	1901	1906	1911	1916	1921	1926	1936	1945
Piako-Matamata										
Ohinemuri C	46.0	45.7	44.7	48.9	46.2	46.2	46.0	44.9	43.8	38.6
Waihi B				36.8	35.5	33.0	33.8	34.0	32.8	34.3
Paeroa B						44.3	44.2	41.7	42.4	38.1
Piako	52.2	53.7	46.1	43.8	40.1	38.1	40.8	36.9	36.4	31.5
Te Aroha B			52.7	50.1	41.1	47.0	45.8	43.6	41.3	37.8
Morrinsville TD/B							39.9	38.6	37.5	33.5
Matamata C						46.2	52.7	44.8	41.3	36.3
Matamata TD							0.0	41.8	39.4	39.8
Putaruru TD									47.5	43.5
TOTAL	49.9	48.6	45.5	43.7	41.8	41.3	41.9	40.6	39.0	35.3
Waikato										
Waikato C	46.2	48.4	48.5	48.1	43.3	40.6	48.5	39.8	40.1	36.5
Hamilton B	55.0	50.1	53.0	50.7	43.6	44.1	42.8	41.3	39.8	35.5
Frankton B						47.0				
Cambridge B	48.5	50.3	48.6	49.7	43.2	41.1	45.2	43.3	43.7	37.6
Leamington D								33.8	41.0	31.4
Huntly TD/B						n/a	n/a	33.5	34.0	32.0
Ngaruawahia TD/B						n/a	55.4	47.6	45.1	40.2
Waipa	42.1	44.8	47.9	46.7	42.5	44.3	43.7	41.8	39.3	37.7
Raglan	49.8	50.2	51.4	52.5	48.4	48.5	49.3	44.3	43.8	37.8
Te Awamutu B						43.9	42.2	40.5	40.2	41.1
TOTAL	46.5	47.8	49.3	48.8	43.8	43.8	43.5	41.3	40.4	36.6
King Country										
Kawhia	77.3	64.2	57.7	57.7	51.0	56.4	59.6	56.4	49.8	42.2
Awakino C				55.4	103.6	58.1	58.4			
Waitomo C				53.9	45.6	47.2	47.5	46.7	45.0	41.8
Otorohanga C								43.3	39.6	34.7
Otorohanga D								39.9	40.1	35.2
West Taupo	68.1	67.9	55.7	49.2	45.2	46.7	43.0			
Taumarunui C								40.7	40.1	36.6
Ohura C					39.1	42.8	45.1	44.9	42.3	38.3
Ohura TD									36.6	30.2
Kaitieke C					50.1	48.1	59.5	49.0	43.9	40.1
Te Kuiti B					51.4	48.4	46.2	46.7	42.8	39.1
Taumarunui B					44.5	40.4	43.8	40.5	41.1	39.7
Manunui TD						n/a	0.0	40.6	39.2	38.0
TOTAL	74.7	65.0	57.3	53.0	49.4	47.1	46.8	45.2	42.5	38.5
Taranaki										
Clifton C	55.4	57.0	51.8	55.0	55.1	56.1	58.3	52.2	54.2	49.5
Taranaki C	51.9	50.4	51.1	53.3	51.2	51.0	54.7	53.9	50.4	42.6
Egmont C				44.1	42.9	40.7	42.5	42.9	41.9	36.4
Inglewood C							47.5	45.7	41.5	39.0
N Plymouth B	51.3	50.4	54.2	55.0	53.8	55.4	51.9	49.9	47.1	42.1
Stratford C	42.6	36.9	37.8	39.3	38.3	37.9	39.3	38.3	39.5	35.5
Stratford B			39.6	42.7	40.2	39.7	39.2	38.8	38.2	36.4
Whangamomona C					50.9	47.0	44.7	40.9	40.6	37.0
Inglewood B				46.5	51.1	48.9	42.3	44.9	39.0	37.3
Waitara B				61.1	56.5	58.3	55.2	53.9	49.4	49.2
TOTAL	50.4	47.5	48.1	49.3	48.3	48.6	48.2	47.1	45.1	40.8
DIOCESE	49.4	48.1	47.9	48.0	45.8	45.4	45.3	43.5	41.8	37.7

APPENDIX 2: POPULATION STATISTICS 1891-1945

**DIOCESE OF
WAIAPU**

**% Anglican to Total
population**

	1891	1896	1901	1906	1911	1916	1921	1926	1936	1945
Bay of Plenty										
East	65.8	61.2	54.7	55.8	53.4	50.3	54.5	49.5	43.3	37.9
Taupo/Taupo										
Rotorua C	59.6	50.0	51.2	53.0	49.1	45.3	45.4	43.5	46.4	42.2
Rotorua Town						48.4	45.7	48.0	46.2	42.8
Tauranga C	62.1	57.0	52.2	51.0	45.4	48.4	56.5	48.0	45.6	41.9
Tauranga B	49.6	49.0	48.6	57.1	52.7	53.0	54.9	53.5	49.2	41.2
Te Puke TD						n/a	0.0	41.8	50.6	39.9
Mt Maunganui B										42.7
Whakatane C	47.8	50.1	53.0	49.8	46.2	43.2	43.3	43.2	40.8	36.4
Whakatane TD/B						n/a	47.6	45.2	45.1	40.6
Opotiki C			45.8	46.1	44.7	48.4	44.9	43.6	41.5	35.6
Opotiki B						42.7	46.0	42.1	39.2	34.2
TOTAL	54.3	52.3	50.2	51.5	47.6	47.3	47.2	46.6	44.8	40.3
East Coast										
Waiapu	63.3	68.5	63.4	63.0	27.1	56.5	54.8	54.8	54.5	55.5
Cook C	47.2	47.6	49.0	49.5	50.6	49.5	57.9	47.7	48.1	47.4
Matakaoa C							58.8	56.4	61.1	70.3
Uawa C							54.9	54.9	57.8	55.8
Gisborne B	51.4	46.9	44.0	44.5	44.4	44.7	44.9	44.7	43.7	40.0
Mangapapa TD						n/a	n/a			
Waikohu C					46.4	49.0	48.0	50.1	48.5	50.8
Wairoa C	50.8	46.3	48.2	49.8	49.2	47.1	49.0	44.6	45.0	42.3
Wairoa B					41.4	41.7	45.0	40.2	39.9	40.8
TOTAL	49.8	48.2	48.6	48.5	45.3	47.7	47.4	46.7	46.2	44.0
Napier-Hastings										
Hawkes Bay C	53.6	50.2	48.7	48.3	48.8	46.3	58.3	46.7	45.5	42.6
Hastings B	49.5	44.7	44.8	45.5	45.8	46.3	44.1	42.7	41.4	39.5
Napier B	48.2	46.3	49.5	48.8	48.3	49.5	48.1	48.2	46.0	41.6
Taradale TD						n/a	n/a	41.0	41.3	39.0
Havelock Nth TD						n/a	n/a	59.3	54.3	51.8
TOTAL	50.3	47.4	48.3	47.9	47.9	47.6	47.4	46.4	44.6	41.4
Central Southern Hawkes Bay										
Waipawa C	44.6	42.5	44.2	47.1	51.1	50.8	49.2	47.0	45.4	45.8
Waipawa B					44.9	50.5	54.6	51.3	49.9	44.7
Woodville C				39.8	38.7	37.3	37.5	36.4	41.0	40.5
Woodville B	41.5	41.8	41.3	42.0	38.5	39.5	41.7	42.1	36.4	40.5
Patangata C	52.8	51.1	48.5	51.1	51.7	49.4	47.5	50.3	48.1	48.7
Dannevirke C					40.3	37.7	38.7	38.8	37.4	36.9
Dannevirke B		50.8	46.9	42.5	45.4	42.8	44.5	43.5	43.0	41.4
Weber C				48.6	44.3	46.0	49.1	45.5	51.1	44.9
Waipukurau C					42.5	48.0	49.6	42.6	36.9	40.9
Waipukurau B						48.5	51.6	46.0	41.8	42.6
TOTAL	45.9	44.8	45.1	45.6	44.3	43.9	44.8	43.7	42.4	42.2
DIOCESE	49.4	47.4	47.7	47.9	46.3	46.8	46.8	46.0	44.7	41.8

APPENDIX 2: POPULATION STATISTICS 1891-1945

DIOCESE OF WELLINGTON

% Anglican to Total population

	1891	1896	1901	1906	1911	1916	1921	1926	1936	1945
South Taranaki										
Hawera C	39.9	39.1	39.9	41.0	42.9	44.5	44.4	41.7	38.7	33.3
Hawera B	39.3	42.5	39.8	37.0	36.4	40.3	41.2	37.4	38.5	35.4
Eltham C					43.7	42.1	43.7	38.3	38.2	31.1
Eltham B				38.7	44.4	44.0	41.0	36.8	37.3	36.4
Waimate West C					36.7	39.8	53.1	37.4	37.2	31.6
Manaia TD						n/a	n/a	40.4	36.1	38.8
Opunake TD								42.8	44.9	39.6
Patea C	34.5	35.7	38.4	41.3	44.2	44.8	54.0	42.9	44.0	42.0
Patea B	46.9	46.8	51.4	45.3	47.2	46.4	50.5	48.9	51.9	46.3
TOTAL	38.8	39.2	40.1	40.5	41.9	42.9	44.7	40.0	40.0	35.8
Wanganui-Rangitikei										
Waitotara C	45.5	48.6	47.1	44.5	45.2	46.2	133.7	44.0	43.0	39.6
Waverley TD						n/a	n/a	40.7	35.1	32.6
Wanganui C	49.8	47.0	43.9	42.8	43.3	44.1	44.1	42.9	40.0	35.8
Wanganui B	40.8	40.3	41.0	41.6	43.7	45.1	45.0	44.4	42.7	40.0
Wanganui E B					44.6					
Coastlecliff TD						n/a	0.0			
Gonville TD						n/a	0.0			
Rangitikei C	43.0	44.7	43.8	43.6	44.9	47.2	53.4	45.0	43.7	40.5
Rangataua TD						n/a	n/a	50.2	46.0	
Bulls TD						n/a	n/a	54.1	50.8	43.5
Mangaweka TD						n/a	n/a	51.3	51.1	39.6
Hunterville TD						n/a	n/a	46.3	48.8	46.0
Marton B	51.3	49.9	51.2	50.8	52.3	44.0	42.1	43.3	41.7	41.4
Waimarino C				44.8	43.9	45.4	63.6	41.9	44.7	40.9
Taihape B					43.9	44.9	42.3	41.9	43.1	37.2
Ohakune B						45.2	48.2	44.7	42.6	35.7
Raetihi TD/B						n/a	n/a	36.8	44.9	42.3
TOTAL	44.2	44.6	43.8	43.5	44.5	45.6	44.7	44.1	43.0	39.8
Manawatu-Horowhenua										
Oroua C	40.0	39.8	38.9	39.0	40.3	39.8	39.2	37.0	37.9	32.4
Kairanga C				45.0	45.4	45.7	46.3	42.7	41.0	40.6
Feilding B	46.9	43.8	41.0	44.9	44.8	43.9	41.6	43.9	45.5	38.9
Manawatu C	40.9	38.8	39.4	43.1	43.4	45.5	46.1	44.0	42.6	37.8
Palmerston Nth B	39.0	43.0	42.9	43.5	41.0	42.5	43.6	42.5	42.3	40.0
Foxton B	51.3	52.4	57.1	51.8	51.6	47.1	49.2	48.8	50.8	47.8
Shannon B							49.4	49.5	50.1	40.6
Horowhenua C	51.6	48.9	47.4	48.4	48.6	49.3	49.0	44.9	47.3	43.5
Levin B				48.1	45.6	47.7	45.5	44.0	43.3	40.1
Kiwitea C		48.1	46.1	43.9	43.9	45.2	46.6	47.2	44.7	43.3
Pohangina C		40.6	39.2	35.2	31.7	34.0	38.4	38.5	40.3	29.4
Otaki TD/B						n/a	53.6	51.4	45.5	36.7
TOTAL	42.5	43.4	42.9	44.1	43.5	44.4	44.8	43.4	43.3	39.7

APPENDIX 2: POPULATION STATISTICS 1891-1945

% Anglican to Total population										
	1891	1896	1901	1906	1911	1916	1921	1926	1936	1945
Wairarapa										
Pahiatua C	42.1	40.3	42.9	44.2	42.2	46.4	48.2	46.2	45.9	33.9
Pahiatua B		40.2	38.8	44.4	45.9	45.6	49.2	46.4	45.7	45.9
Wairarapa N C	42.9	45.9								
Akitio C			46.3	45.0	50.8	50.4	53.2	56.0	50.7	47.9
Castlepoint C			60.4	54.5	54.8	53.5	57.7	55.3	59.4	52.5
Eketahuna C			49.1	52.1	49.8	47.4	48.5	44.1	47.0	42.4
Eketahuna B					49.6	51.7	51.5	52.5	46.6	41.6
Mauriceville C			32.3	37.7	40.1	44.2	37.6	37.2	32.6	33.3
Masterton B	45.1	43.5	45.9	44.8	43.2	44.1	43.5	42.6	43.0	40.7
Carterton B	54.0	56.9	54.1	47.8	48.2	49.6	46.3	44.2	41.8	40.0
Wairarapa Sth	57.4	54.4	55.2	56.5	54.5	55.9	55.1	50.8	51.1	46.4
Masterton C			50.2	53.2	48.5	46.4	43.3	40.3	40.7	40.4
Greytown B	51.9	60.2	63.6	62.7	63.7	61.0	57.8	55.2	56.7	51.0
Featherston C				54.3	50.9	52.5	62.9	48.4	43.8	42.1
Featherston TD/B						n/a	47.9	48.3	48.1	50.9
Martinborough TD						n/a	n/a	47.9	50.9	48.6
TOTAL	48.5	47.8	48.9	49.6	48.2	49.0	47.9	46.0	45.4	42.0
Wellington										
Wellington City	45.1	43.4	43.7	43.2	42.9	45.0	44.8	43.9	41.6	38.6
Makara C					48.8	49.7	62.4	38.5	45.0	42.4
Onslow B	52.6	49.6	49.6	53.1	44.3	47.5				
Melrose B	47.1	42.8	43.2							
Karori B		57.8	61.5	56.7	59.6	60.1				
Miramar B				53.9	48.3	43.7				
Johnsonville TD						n/a	n/a	41.9	38.5	35.1
TOTAL	45.4	43.9	44.3	44.1	43.6	45.6	44.9	43.7	41.7	38.7
Hutt Valley										
Hutt C	59.9	55.6	53.2	51.0	52.6	49.9	62.0	49.9	46.0	43.8
Petone B	48.5	47.1	50.7	48.9	47.5	46.5	46.0	44.5	42.6	39.5
Lr Hutt B	44.0	46.4	49.2	43.8	45.4	43.5	44.5	44.6	44.1	39.3
Eastbourne B				47.8	56.4	45.1	50.6	51.0	49.4	48.1
Upper Hutt TD/B						n/a	n/a	46.5	44.4	39.3
TOTAL	55.1	51.9	51.9	48.7	48.9	46.8	47.2	46.4	44.4	40.6
DIOCESE	45.5	44.7	44.9	44.9	44.6	45.7	45.4	44.0	42.8	39.4

APPENDIX 2: POPULATION STATISTICS 1891-1945

**DIOCESE OF
NELSON**

**% Anglican to Total
population**

	1891	1896	1901	1906	1911	1916	1921	1926	1936	1945
Marlborough										
Sounds C	52.5	59.3	52.2	56.7	55.0	57.9	59.9	52.2	50.2	46.1
Marlborough C	50.8	51.2	50.0	52.8	52.9	54.0	53.2	51.5	53.1	52.2
Awatere C						52.0	49.7	48.2	45.1	41.7
Picton B	63.2	56.2	59.3	57.9	51.6	50.8	49.9	46.8	45.6	44.0
Blenheim B	47.6	45.0	49.5	51.1	50.5	47.7	51.4	49.9	49.8	47.5
Kaikoura C	48.1	40.6	43.1	41.6	39.0	42.3	44.0	41.0	40.5	40.1
Amuri C	50.9	46.0	44.3	47.5	46.0	47.1	50.0	43.5	43.9	40.9
Cheviot C	50.0	32.9	39.7	42.9	44.6	44.1	44.2	46.4	43.8	41.7
TOTAL	50.6	47.8	48.6	50.6	49.9	50.3	50.9	48.5	48.3	46.4
Nelson										
Collingwood C	63.4	61.4	67.9	67.6	66.3	61.5	62.4	60.4	58.2	51.4
Takaka C				61.1	55.4	56.3	54.4	54.0	51.3	47.1
Waimea C	45.8	45.4	45.4	47.4	48.2	47.4	52.1	49.1	46.6	43.4
Nelson City	46.2	46.7	46.5	46.7	44.6	47.0	48.7	46.5	46.4	42.0
Richmond B		45.2	44.9	39.3	39.1	39.1	45.6	43.9	48.0	45.0
Motueka B			41.3	42.9	39.1	37.5	40.2	38.8	40.7	33.7
Tahunanui TD							n/a	60.2	51.8	46.1
TOTAL	48.0	48.1	48.6	48.9	47.7	47.8	49.5	48.4	47.2	42.9
West Coast-Buller										
Buller C	34.7	36.3	38.5	42.1	43.8	41.0	39.8	37.6	36.5	33.9
Westport B	38.4	36.5	38.6	41.5	41.0	39.9	42.0	44.1	43.2	35.9
Inangahua C	34.3	33.5	38.5	40.0	36.5	39.1	37.7	40.2	42.2	38.9
Grey C	28.7	28.4	32.1	38.0	38.1	38.4	38.7	36.3	38.9	37.0
Greymouth B	37.6	39.8	40.7	41.8	41.1	38.4	38.6	37.8	37.2	33.8
Runanga B						38.1	42.8	37.3	36.5	34.3
Brunner B	38.0	35.2	36.1	37.8	36.4	29.6	35.7	30.4	36.9	32.8
Murchison C					59.6	50.8	52.9	52.8	52.5	53.3
Cbden TD								42.9		
TOTAL	34.7	34.5	37.3	40.5	40.8	39.6	40.2	39.4	39.6	36.0
DIOCESE	43.2	42.7	44.1	45.9	45.3	45.3	46.5	45.0	44.6	41.5

APPENDIX 2: POPULATION STATISTICS 1891-1945

**DIOCESE OF
CHRISTCHURCH**

**% Anglican to Total
population**

	1891	1896	1901	1906	1911	1916	1921	1926	1936	1945
Westland										
Westland C	34.8	35.8	35.6	39.0	39.1	39.0	41.5	38.4	39.6	36.7
Hokitika B	33.4	36.6	38.5	40.0	39.7	38.7	37.2	39.2	35.6	35.0
Ross B	38.8	42.2	33.7	39.6	41.8	42.0	33.6	35.6	26.2	36.7
Kumara B	41.8	43.6	41.2	38.1	38.6	35.0	33.5	28.2	32.0	25.9
TOTAL	35.7	37.6	36.9	39.2	39.4	38.8	39.2	37.8	37.3	35.5
North Canterbury										
Ashley C	44.6	44.1	43.3	43.9	44.4	43.1	43.6	41.6	43.1	40.8
Kowai C						50.8	50.5	49.2	49.6	46.3
Eyre C						45.8	46.6	43.6	40.6	35.5
Oxford C						43.3	41.2	44.8	45.9	40.8
Rangiora C						46.1	43.3	46.2	47.3	47.8
Kaiapoi B	35.7	37.3	35.2	39.7	39.4	38.1	45.5	47.6	43.0	39.9
Rangiora B	43.9	45.3	45.0	44.3	45.3	47.0	43.7	42.6	41.7	40.5
Waipara C					40.0	41.8	42.3	42.9	42.3	42.7
Tawera C					47.5	44.0	44.6	45.0	43.5	43.7
TOTAL	43.7	43.4	42.5	43.5	43.7	44.8	44.5	45.0	44.4	42.3
Central Canterbury										
Akaroa C	65.2	64.8	65.4	64.5	67.4	64.5	67.4	65.1	63.4	62.5
Akaroa B	60.1	54.2	52.2	54.4	50.0	58.7	55.1	55.9	56.3	53.2
Wairewa C					60.9	61.7	61.8	66.9	61.6	57.8
Mt Herbert C				66.0	65.9	67.2	62.0	63.1	73.3	60.5
Lytelton B	53.4	52.6	53.7	56.2	55.7	61.6	51.7	54.6	54.9	52.4
Chatham Is	0.0	0.0	0.0	75.1	62.4	69.4	73.8	67.9	59.4	51.4
Springs C					45.2	43.9	47.1	48.6	45.5	40.0
Ellesmere C					35.7	34.4	37.3	36.5	34.6	34.1
Leeston TD								32.2	34.8	32.9
Selwyn C	47.4	46.8	47.8	48.2	46.8	47.5	45.0	43.0	45.2	47.1
Waimairi C					53.4	53.4	51.3	51.2	51.5	46.4
Malvern C					41.0	37.9	41.0	38.9	39.1	38.1
Paparua C					52.0	48.9	48.7	48.7	47.4	42.0
Heathcote C					56.2	55.0	53.3	52.0	48.0	45.9
Halswell C					38.7	38.6	41.9	38.3	40.7	41.6
TOTAL	49.3	49.0	49.9	50.6	51.1	50.9	49.6	49.3	48.5	45.1
Christchurch										
Christchurch City	49.4	51.6	51.7	49.7	49.7	50.1	49.1	47.8	46.1	43.2
Sydenham B	43.2	45.0	47.6							
St Albans B	49.5	49.3	50.5							
Linwood B		46.2	49.2							
Woolston B		53.6	54.5	56.4	53.9	53.9	52.7			
New Brighton B			59.5	59.7	57.5	51.3	52.7	49.3	48.5	
Sumner B		69.7	64.9	61.7	57.1	60.8	57.8	56.9	52.0	
Spreydon B					45.2	43.7				
Riccarton B						49.1	48.1	48.1	47.2	41.4
TOTAL	47.5	49.2	50.7	50.5	50.1	50.3	49.8	48.2	46.5	43.1

APPENDIX 2: POPULATION STATISTICS 1891-1945

% Anglican to Total population										
	1891	1896	1901	1906	1911	1916	1921	1926	1936	1945
Mid-Canterbury										
Ashburton C	37.0	37.7	38.5	38.8	38.2	37.6	41.0	37.5	36.9	35.5
Ashburton B	47.7	44.1	45.1	41.0	40.4	40.1	39.4	39.3	36.6	34.5
Tinwald TD						n/a	n/a	45.4	43.6	41.4
Hampstead TD						n/a				
TOTAL	38.8	38.8	39.6	39.2	38.6	38.0	39.0	38.3	37.0	35.3
South Canterbury										
Geraldine C	38.1	38.7	44.2	43.7	41.8	39.7	37.8	38.8	36.5	33.0
Geraldine B				43.2	43.5	40.7	40.1	36.3	39.7	35.7
Levels C		37.0	32.8	32.6	31.9	33.0	35.5	33.6	31.1	29.0
Timaru B	39.4	34.3	36.1	36.1	36.4	36.5	36.0	35.1	35.1	31.8
Temuka B			35.4	29.8	31.5	29.0	27.9	28.7	27.0	26.5
Mackenzie C	35.8	34.3	34.2	32.9	32.7	34.3	33.0	31.8	30.5	30.0
Waimate C	37.0	31.9	31.0	29.6	30.5	31.7	32.2	30.8	31.3	28.8
Waimate B	33.9	32.8	30.8	36.0	31.7	35.5	31.4	30.7	29.6	30.9
Pleasant Point TD						n/a	n/a	28.4	19.7	25.7
TOTAL	37.8	35.8	35.7	34.9	34.9	35.1	34.3	33.8	33.2	30.8
DIOCESE	44.4	44.5	45.1	45.4	45.4	45.5	45.0	44.3	43.2	40.6

APPENDIX 2: POPULATION STATISTICS 1891-1945

**DIOCESE OF
DUNEDIN**

**% Anglican to Total
population**

	1891	1896	1901	1906	1911	1916	1921	1926	1936	1945
North Otago										
Waitaki C	20.9	21.6	19.4	18.3	18.8	19.5	19.6	18.7	19.6	18.2
Oamaru B	26.0	25.5	25.3	25.1	22.4	25.4	24.5	23.8	24.6	23.0
Hampden B	31.3	36.3	39.6	37.7	31.5	39.8	38.0	31.7	24.0	30.9
TOTAL	23.1	23.4	21.8	21.1	20.3	22.0	21.7	21.1	21.8	20.5
South Otago										
Bruce C	15.0	13.5	12.8	14.5	13.9	15.3	16.1	16.2	13.5	12.9
Milton B	21.5	24.1	21.4	19.5	18.6	18.3	18.0	14.6	16.5	17.5
Kaitangata B	13.7	12.5	12.2	18.8	18.9	22.2	20.2	18.8	17.2	16.7
Clutha C	17.6	16.5	16.2	16.0	17.2	17.2	16.9	16.9	15.8	13.5
Balclutha B	23.2	19.1	22.3	20.8	24.3	24.4	26.0	22.2	27.4	17.0
TOTAL	17.1	15.9	15.6	16.5	17.0	17.9	17.9	17.2	16.5	14.5
Central Otago										
Tuapeka C	21.1	21.4	20.7	20.8	19.8	19.8	18.5	19.5	17.5	15.7
Lawrence B	33.8	28.7	30.9	25.5	21.5	21.1	25.6	19.8	21.4	18.2
Roxburgh B	36.6	38.3	37.4	33.6	32.4	34.7	43.3	40.7	31.2	21.5
Tapanui B	25.9	31.1	28.9	19.7	20.2	24.2	25.6	28.9	30.7	23.3
Maniototo C	17.4	29.1	28.6	26.1	23.9	23.6	26.4	25.0	25.0	21.4
Naseby B	42.5	42.5	40.6	39.5	44.8	31.9	41.0	34.6	46.1	43.8
Vincent C	32.9	31.4	28.9	27.1	26.2	26.2	24.6	22.5	22.5	20.9
Cromwell B	37.6	31.5	26.9	28.8	24.0	25.3	27.8	25.2	29.4	21.1
Alexandra B	17.7	18.5	28.1	30.2	25.3	23.0	23.7	26.1	28.6	24.1
Lake C	30.0	27.7	27.2	26.9	24.9	24.4	26.6	24.1	25.6	24.5
Arrowtown B	36.9	44.3	36.8	43.2	37.2	42.7	33.1	26.0	30.6	42.3
Queenstown B	30.4	31.8	35.1	38.5	32.5	29.2	27.4	28.2	34.8	28.1
TOTAL	26.6	27.7	27.1	26.1	24.2	24.1	24.4	23.3	23.8	21.1
Dunedin										
Dunedin City	30.2	28.7	29.2	29.6	27.5	26.7	26.9	25.6	24.6	22.7
St Kilda B	42.1	37.5	32.7	30.7	29.1	27.8	28.7	28.3	27.6	22.9
NE Valley B	26.5	24.3	28.2	26.2						
Maori Hill B	29.6	39.4	29.4	24.5	25.2					
Roslyn B	26.1	21.2	21.0	21.2	21.1					
Caversham B	29.0	28.9	29.6							
Mornington B	27.7	26.8	27.7	25.8	24.9					
Sth Dunedin B	25.4	24.6	25.9							
Waihemo C	18.6	16.7	20.3	20.3	19.6	17.3	16.9	18.6	16.5	16.1
Palmerston B	28.7	27.0	26.7	27.5	26.4	21.7	24.5	24.5	25.3	19.3
Waikouaiti C	25.8	24.4	23.6	24.4	23.2	24.8	24.7	22.6	23.9	21.6
Waikouaiti B	32.2	30.3	32.8	33.4	28.1	29.0	29.0	25.8	21.6	24.4
Pt Chalmers B	31.1	27.4	31.0	32.8	30.0	29.3	29.4	29.4	25.5	26.5
W Harbour B	26.8	24.5	24.3	22.5	25.7	24.6	26.1	28.5	24.8	18.3
Peninsula C	24.4	24.6	27.7	25.2	22.5	24.8	21.0	27.7	23.0	22.6
Taieri C	19.3	19.8	18.9	15.9	14.4	14.5	14.3	13.3	15.9	13.0
Green Island B	30.0	24.1	32.8	20.9	21.5	20.4	18.2	19.3	22.9	17.9
Mosgiel B	8.4	8.4	11.1	9.3	9.5	10.4	10.4	11.4	11.4	11.8
TOTAL	27.0	25.8	26.5	26.2	24.9	25.1	25.3	24.6	23.8	21.6

APPENDIX 2: POPULATION STATISTICS 1891-1945

% Anglican to Total population										
	1891	1896	1901	1906	1911	1916	1921	1926	1936	1945
Invercargill										
Invercargill B	29.2	27.3	27.2	25.3	24.5	25.6	25.3	24.2	23.9	20.3
Invercargill S	27.2	28.3	29.2	2.6	21.5	24.2	25.6	22.3	20.0	15.2
Invercargill N	20.2	23.7	25.8	27.0						
Invercargill E	22.7	20.0	21.7	20.4						
Avenal	25.2	26.9	17.7	20.3						
Gladstone	49.8	42.2	43.8	41.7						
Bluff	41.4	32.5	35.7	38.1	39.4	37.2	33.2	32.6	31.2	28.7
TOTAL	29.0	27.5	28.1	23.7	26.4	26.7	26.0	24.6	24.3	20.7
Southland										
Southland C	21.6	20.2	20.1	20.7	19.8	19.3	19.8	17.4	16.1	14.3
Gore B	26.3	22.4	24.5	21.5	21.3	19.7	18.3	21.5	21.0	17.5
Mataura B		22.1	19.0	16.7	21.6	18.3	19.5	20.8	18.2	16.5
Winton B	31.6	30.7	32.1	32.5	27.1	24.1	22.7	26.1	23.3	18.1
Wallace C	27.0	25.8	24.9	23.7	21.6	20.3	23.8	18.7	17.9	14.5
Riverton B	35.2	34.9	39.5	37.9	31.6	38.8	34.4	30.6	29.7	23.6
Fiord C	33.8	38.4	37.1	51.9	31.0	70.6	33.3	60.0	63.2	25.0
Stewart Is	31.2	32.8	30.0	33.6	33.6	35.2	33.0	30.0	34.1	38.0
Wyndham TD						n/a	n/a	24.9	21.1	15.7
Lumsden TD						n/a	n/a	26.8	29.5	29.3
Otautau TD						n/a	n/a	16.0	16.6	13.3
Nightcaps TD							n/a	12.2	16.0	10.8
TOTAL	23.6	22.2	22.2	22.0	20.8	20.2	19.8	18.9	17.8	15.3
DIOCESE	25.2	24.3	24.5	23.9	23.0	23.2	23.2	22.5	21.9	19.6

APPENDIX 2: POPULATION STATISTICS 1891-1945

**% Anglican to Total
population**

	1891	1896	1901	1906	1911	1916	1921	1926	1936	1945
N Z TOTAL	40.3	40.1	40.7	41.4	41.0	41.8	42.2	41.2	40.2	37.5

**% Anglican to Total
population**

	1891	1896	1901	1906	1911	1916	1921	1926	1936	1945
DIOCESES										
Auckland	44.1	44.7	44.7	45.6	44.9	46.1	46.9	45.9	44.5	41.2
Waikato	49.4	48.1	47.9	48.0	45.8	45.4	45.3	43.5	41.8	37.7
Waiaapu	49.4	47.4	47.7	47.9	46.3	46.8	46.8	46.0	44.7	41.8
Wellington	45.5	44.7	44.9	44.9	44.6	45.7	45.4	44.0	42.8	39.4
Nelson	43.2	42.7	44.1	45.9	45.3	45.3	46.5	45.0	44.6	41.5
Christchurch	44.4	44.5	45.1	45.4	45.4	45.5	45.0	44.3	43.2	40.6
Dunedin	25.2	24.3	24.5	23.9	23.0	23.2	23.2	22.5	21.9	19.6
TOTAL	40.3	40.1	40.7	41.4	41.0	41.8	42.2	41.2	40.2	37.5

Appendix 3

Ordinations in New Zealand Dioceses: 1840-1945

Notes:

1. This list does not include ordinations of Maori except in two cases where the clergyman's subsequent ministry was exercised primarily in general parishes.
2. Ordinations are listed in chronological sequence under each diocese, with the year of ordination as deacon and as priest shown under appropriate columns.
3. Unless indicated otherwise, the ordaining bishop was the Bishop of the diocese concerned. Where the ordination was administered on behalf of the bishop of the diocese (by letters dimissory) this is indicated where known, e.g. 'Waiapu for Auckland'.
4. Where a person was ordained to the diaconate by one bishop and to the priesthood by another, but in the same diocese, an entry has been made under each bishop.
5. Where a person was ordained to the diaconate in another diocese the entry appears in the year of ordination to the priesthood.
6. In a small number of cases where a former Bishop of the Diocese administered ordination, the surname of such bishop is given.
7. The following statistical summary omits all italicised entries in this schedule.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF ORDINATIONS 1891-1945

	AK		CH		DN		NL		WP		WK		WN		Total	
	D	P	D	P	D	P	D	P	D	P	D	P	D	P	D	P
1891-95	3	4	8	6	4	2	7	7	2	2	*	*	6	5	30	26
1896-00	10	7	3	6	9	11	9	5	1	0	*	*	5	7	37	36
1901-05	5	9	6	4	12	8	5	12	0	1	*	*	4	3	32	37
1906-10	13	13	4	7	8	12	10	6	9	6	*	*	6	6	50	50
1911-15	16	15	10	9	17	16	13	11	7	6	*	*	14	10	77	67
1916-20	6	6	3	4	8	9	4	10	1	1	*	*	3	6	25	36
1921-25	14	13	6	5	8	8	6	6	13	11	*	*	10	4	57	47
1926-30	9	7	4	4	11	9	5	5	7	10	13	13	9	14	58	62
1931-35	17	12	11	11	5	4	5	5	7	3	23	27	6	8	74	70
1936-40	14	17	18	15	5	6	11	9	4	4	9	11	13	12	74	74
1941-45	4	6	10	12	2	2	4	7	2	6	11	11	7	5	40	49
TOTAL	111	109	83	83	89	87	79	83	53	50	56	62	83	80	554	554

* Diocese of Waikato was constituted in 1926

Abbreviations:

D Deacon, P Priest

AK: Auckland; CH: Christchurch, DN: Dunedin, NL: Nelson, WP: Waiapu, WK: Waikato, WN: Wellington

APPENDIX 3: ORDINATIONS IN NEW ZEALAND DIOCESES

DIOCESE OF AUSTRALIA

New Zealand came within the jurisdiction of the Bishop of Australia until the Diocese of New Zealand was formed

William Broughton, Bishop of Australia

		Deacon		Priest
1838	Hadfield, O	CMS	1838 (in Sydney)	1839 (in Paihia)
1839				
1840	Mason, J	CMS	1840	1842, Wellington

DIOCESE OF NEW ZEALAND

The location of each ordination is indicated as in some cases the event took place in an area which became part of a new diocese created after 1858. Where the ordination related to a CMS missionary this is indicated as 'CMS'.

George Augustus Selwyn, Bishop of New Zealand, 1842-68

		Deacon		Priest
1841				
1842	Mason, J	CMS	1840 Australia	1842, Wellington
1843	Davis, R	CMS	1843, Waimate	1852, Auckland
	Bolland, W		1843, Waimate	1845, Auckland
	Butt, HF	CMS	1843, Waimate	1847, Auckland
	Spencer, SM	CMS	1843, Waimate	1861, Waiapu
1844	Chapman, T	CMS	1844, Waimate	1852, Auckland
	Colenso, W	CMS	1844, Waimate	not
	Davies, CP	CMS	1844, Waimate	not
	Matthews, J	CMS	1844, Waimate	1859, Auckland
	Hamlin, J	CMS	1844, Waimate	1863, Waiapu
1845	Govett, H		1845, Waikanae	1847, Auckland
1846	Williams, S	CMS	1846, Auckland	1853, Wellington
1847	Fisher, F		1847, Auckland	1853, Salisbury
	Hutton, TB		1847, Auckland	1853, Wellington
	Tudor, TL		1847, Auckland	1860, Nelson
	Purchas, AG		1847, Auckland	1853, Auckland
1848	Thatcher, F		1848, Auckland	1853, Auckland
	Ashwell, BY	CMS	1848, Auckland	1853, Auckland
1849	Morgan, J	CMS	1849, Auckland	1853, Auckland
1850				
1851				
1852	Nihill, W		1852, Auckland	Not
	St Hill, HW		1852, Auckland	1859, Wellington
	Ward, SF		1852, Auckland	Not
	Wilson, JA		1852, Auckland	Not
	Gould, F		1852, Auckland	1860, Auckland
1853	Heywood, EH		1853, Auckland	1860, Auckland
	Baker, CF	CMS	1853, Auckland	1860, Waiapu
1854				
1855				
1856	Williams, WL	CMS	1853, London	1856, Lyttelton
1857				
1858				
1859	Wollaston, HN		1859, Auckland	1862, Melbourne
1860				
1861				
1862				
1863				
1864				
1865				
1866	Dudley, BT		1861, Melanesia	1866, Auckland
1867				
1868				

DIOCESE OF AUCKLAND

W.G. Cowie, Bishop of Auckland 1869-1902

		Deacon	Priest
1869	Bates, J	1869, Waipapu for Auck	1870
1870	Scott, T	1870	1874
	Otway, ER	1870	1874
	Brady, LC	1870	1874
	Taylor, W	1870	1874
1871			
1872			
1873	Baker, FT (CMS)	1873	1875
1874	Walsh, P	1874	1876
	Willis, FPdeL	1874	1876
1875	Calder, W	1873, <i>Honolulu</i>	1875
1876	Cubitt, LL	1876	1878
1877	Biggs, RO	1877	1882
	Haselden, J	1877	1879
	Phillips, EJ	1877	1879
1878			
1879	Davies, HS	1879	1879
1880	Hitchcock, AJ	1880	1883
1881	Hewlett, TPN	1881	1882
	Davis, JK	1881	1882
	Taylor, A	1881	1883
	Hewson, J	1881	1883
	Farley, T	1881	1883
	Evans, FG	1881	1883
1882	King, TF	1881, <i>Worcester</i>	1882
	Smallfield, PS	1882	1883
	McFarland, EJ	1882	1883
	Fox, AS	1882	<i>not</i>
1883	Boler, RG	1883	1884
1884	Hewlett, OR	1884	1885
	Percival, WEH	1884	1885
1885			
1886	English, A	1886 Chch for Auck	1888
	Boyes, ND	1886 Chch for Auck	1888
	Kirkbride, M	1886	1895
	Tobin, CA	1886	1888
1887			
1888	Cockerton, C	1888	<i>not (died)</i>
1889	Small, GC	1889	<i>not (died)</i>
1890	Larkins, F	1890	1892
1891			
1892			
1893			
1894	Budd, EC	1894	1895
1895	Harrison, CFR	1893 <i>Auck for Wgtn</i>	1895
	Beck, AJ	1895	1896
	Major, HDA	1895	1896
1896	Kayll, JLA	1896	1897
	Cowie, JP	1896	1899, <i>Brisbane</i>
	Robinson, CW	1896	1898
	Mason, H	1896	1899
1897	McNickle, JA	1897 Dun for Auck	1899 <i>Wgtn</i>
1898	Watson, CAB	1898	1901
	Young, FW	1898	1900

APPENDIX 3: ORDINATIONS IN NEW ZEALAND DIOCESES

	Latter, F	1898 Dun for Auck	1901
1899	Smith, AF	1899	1901
	Dent, GW	1899	1901
1900	Hawkins, HA	1898, <i>Waiapu</i>	1900
1901	Wingfield, HB	1896, <i>Riverina</i>	1901
	McWilliam, JT	1901	1903, <i>Neligan</i>
1902			

MR Neiligan, Bishop 1903-10

		Deacon	Priest
1903	McWilliam, JT	1901, <i>Cowie</i>	1903
	Snow, HWL	1902, <i>Waiapu for Auck</i>	1903
	Kempthorne, JA	1903	1905
1904	Favell, HA	1904	1906
	Monckton, HL	1904	1906
	Fisher, T	1903, <i>London</i>	1904
1905			
1906	Fox, CE	1903, <i>Melanesia</i>	1906
	Macdonald, RA	1906	1907
	Fussell, JC	1906	1907
1907	Smailes, GW	1907 Chch for Auck	1908
	Thomas, FC	1907 Chch for Auck	1908
1908	Hanby, HOT	1908 <i>Waiapu for Auck</i>	1910 WL Williams for Auck
	Holloway, JE	1906, <i>Wgtn for Auck</i>	1908 Chch
	Houchen, C	1908 Chch for Auck	1909
1909	Fletcher, E	1908, <i>Manchester</i>	1909
	Chitty, E	1909	<i>not</i>
	Connolly, RL	1909	1910, <i>Melanesia for Auck</i>
	Macleane, CT	1909	1910, <i>Melanesia for Auck</i>
1910	Gavin, GH	1910, <i>Melanesia for Auck</i>	1912, <i>Crossley</i>
	Connolly, WE	1910, <i>Melanesia for Auck</i>	1914, <i>Averill</i>
	Calder, JCA	1910, <i>WL Williams for Auck</i>	1911, <i>Crossley</i>

OTL Crossley, Bishop 1911-13

		Deacon	Priest
1911	Calder, JCA	1910, <i>WL Williams for Auck</i>	
1911			1911
	Piggot, WJ	1911	1912
	Robson, GT	1911	1912
	Drake, A	1911	1912
1912	Gavin, GH	1910, <i>Melanesia for Auck</i>	1912
1913	Venables, AV	1913	1914, <i>Averill</i>
	Johnson, HA	1913, <i>Waiapu for Auck</i>	1915, <i>Averill</i>
	Greer, JL	1913, <i>Waiapu for Auck</i>	1914, <i>Averill</i>
	Kelham, R C	1913, <i>Waiapu for Auck</i>	1917, <i>Madagascar</i>
	Harvie, EL	1913, <i>Waiapu for Auck</i>	1914, <i>Averill</i>
	Crawshaw, FA	1913, <i>Waiapu for Auck</i>	1914, <i>Averill</i>
	Briscoe, FD	1913, <i>Waiapu for Auck</i>	1915, <i>Averill</i>

AW Averill, Bishop 1914-40

		Deacon	Priest
1914	Venables, AV	1913, <i>Crossley</i>	1914
	Greer, JL	1913, <i>Waiapu for Auck</i>	1914
	Connolly, WE	1910, <i>Melanesia for Auck</i>	1914
	Harvie, EL	1913, <i>Waiapu for Auck</i>	1914
	Crawshaw, FA	1913, <i>Waiapu for Auck</i>	1914
	Seton, CBW	1914	1915
	Stanton, RJ	1914	1915

APPENDIX 3: ORDINATIONS IN NEW ZEALAND DIOCESES

	Bamford, EE	1914	1915
	Cook, EC	1914	<i>no record, killed</i>
1915	Briscoe, FD	1913, <i>Waiapu for Auck</i>	1915
	Johnson, HA	1913, <i>Waiapu for Auck</i>	1915
	Cable, JH	1915	1916
	Smith, HW	1915	1917
1916	Hawksworth, JC	1915, <i>Truro</i>	1916
	Partridge, THC	1916	1917
	Niblock, AM	1916	1917
	Barnett, AH	1916	1918
1917			
1918			
1919	Harty, FS	1919	1921
	Johnson, RH	1919	1921
1920	Young, GA	1920, <i>London for Auck</i>	1921
	Salt, SMI	1920, <i>Chelmsford</i>	1923
1921	Weatherhog, TP	1921	1921
	Maddison, D	1921	1921
1922			
1923	Bull, AG	1923	1924
	Averill, WW	1923	1924
	Hart, FD	1923	1924
	Sell, HG	1923	1924
1924	Pedder, JT	1924	1932, <i>Carlisle</i>
	Morgan, CF	1924	<i>not known</i>
	Burrow, SC	1924	1925
	Rich, J	1924	1925
	Palmer, G	1924	1927, <i>Waikato</i>
	Luker, CN	1924	1927, <i>Waikato</i>
	Southworth, T	1924	1925
1925	Wiltshire, P	1925	1930, <i>Wellington</i>
1926	Isherwood, HLR	1926	1927
	Elliott, SD	1926	<i>not</i>
1927	Truman, FC	1927	1928
	Heaslip, HW	1927	1928
1928	Monteith, GR	1928	1929
1929	Williams, BP	1929	1930
	Dawson, AG	1929	1930
	Tanner, CE	1929	1930
1930	Palmer, BCD	1930	1931
1931	Fallows, H	1931	1932
1932	Bull, MLA	1932	1933
	Palmer, CG	1932	1933
	Sullivan, MG	1932	1934
	Taylor, HG	1932	1933
	Vokes-Dudgeon, TP	1932	1933
	Millar, DS	1932	1933
	Prebble, AE	1932	1935
1933	Spence, SN	1933	1934
	Castle, WR	1933	1935
1934	Squires, H	1934	1935
	Parr, AFR	1934	1936
	Good, EC	1934	1936
1935	Steele, HJ	1935	1936
	Moore, MA	1935	1936
	Johnston, AH	1935	1936
	Fraser, AJT	1935	1937
1936	Rushworth, JB	1936	1937
	Saker, EG	1936	1937, <i>Waikato</i>
	Heerden, WGM	1936	1937

APPENDIX 3: ORDINATIONS IN NEW ZEALAND DIOCESES

	Falcon, RRB	1936	1938
1937	Beech, WH	1937	1939
	Cameron, M	1937	1938
	Guinness, JC	1937	1938
	Anderson, AR	1937	1939
1938	Dobson, RK	1938	1939
	Maffey, GL	1938	1940, <i>Simkin</i>
1939	Clark, RR	1939	1940, <i>Simkin</i>
	Wright, PN	1939	1940, <i>Simkin</i>
1940	Adams, GO	1940	1941, <i>Simkin</i>

WJ Simkin, Bishop 1940-60

		Deacon	Priest
1940	Maffey, GL	1938, <i>Averill</i>	1940
	Clark, RR	1939, <i>Averill</i>	1940
	Wright, PN	1939, <i>Averill</i>	1940
	Adams, GO	1940, <i>Averill</i>	1941
	Fenton, RJ	1940	1942
1941	Allen, FL	1941	1943
	Niblock, DHA	1941	1943
1942			
1943	Hutton, HV	1943	1944
1944	Hughes, WJ	1944	1945
1945			

DIOCESE OF CHRISTCHURCH

HJC Harper, Bishop 1856-90

		Deacon	Priest
1856			
1857	Harper, HW	1857	1858
	Bowen, C	1857	1858
	Knowles, F	1857	1858
1858			
1859	Torlesse, H	1859	1860
1860	Stack, JW	1860	1862
1861			
1862			
1863			
1864	Lingard, EA	1864	1866
1865	Jackson, RS	1865	1867
1866	Harris, WC	<i>1864 Oxon</i>	1866
1867			
1868			
1869	Stanley, TL	1869	1871
	Hampton, DO	1869	1874
1870	Opie, FJ	1870	1872
	Preston, J	1870	1872
1871	Brittan, FG	1871	1872
	Pascoe, WA	1871	1872
1872	Gilbert, HJC	1872	1875
	East, HE	1872	1876
	Wilmer, JH	1872	1876
1873	Merton, CJ	1873	1876
1874	Gould, HG	1874	1877
1875	Hovell, deB	<i>1873 Bombay</i>	1875
	Coates, C	1875	1876
1876	Wyatt, EH	1876	1879
	Scott, EA	1876	1877
	Dobie, WJC	1876	<i>not</i>
1877	Fynes-Clinton, G	1877	1879
	Inwood, FR	1877	1879
1878	Mortimer, RA	1878	1880
1879	Chambers, EE	1879	1880
	Knowles, WF	1879	<i>1880 Dun</i>
1880			
1881	Gosset, CH	<i>1877 Wgtn</i>	1881
	Garbett, RF	1881	1883
	Bean, WS	1881	1883
	Hamilton, TA	1881	1882
	Robertson, D	1881	<i>not</i>
1882	Tosswill, ARD	<i>1879 Chich</i>	1882
	Gillam, WE	1882	1884
	Hamilton, S	1882	1884
1883	Hodgson, T	1883	<i>1885 Dun</i>
1884	Purchas, HT	1884	1886
1885	Williams, H	1885	1885
1886	Fendall, FP	1886	1888
1887	Phillips, EA	1887	1888
1888			
1889	Bowden, CS	1889	<i>1892 Julius</i>
	Pritchett, PH	1889	<i>1892 Julius</i>
1890			

APPENDIX 3: ORDINATIONS IN NEW ZEALAND DIOCESES

Churchill Julius, Bishop 1890-1925

		Deacon	Priest
1890	Cocks, PJ	1890	1894
1891	Northcote, H	1891	1892
1892	Bowden, CS	<i>1889 Harper</i>	1892
	Pritchett, PH	<i>1889 Harper</i>	1892
	Blakiston, EN	1892	1894
	Butterfield, MW	1892	<i>1894 Dun</i>
	Fox, AS	<i>1882 Auck</i>	1894
1893			
1894	Orbell, WH	1894	1897
	Purchas, H	1894	1896
	Ivens, WG	1894	<i>1895 Melanesia</i>
1895	Williams, H jr	1895	1896
	Dunnage, F	1895	1896
1896	Wood, WC	1896	1900
1897	Smyth, HM	1897	1900
1898			
1899	Beavan, AD	1899	1902
1900			
1901	Norris, AH	1901	1903
1902			
1903	Haggitt, PB	1903	1904
	Baker, HGB	1903	1904
1904	Curnow, TM	1904	1907
	McDouall, WC	1904	1906
	Rice, ED	1904	1906
1905			
1906	Edwards, E	1906	1908
1907	Mules, EK	1907	1909
1908	Redgrave, FB	1908	1909
	Nanson, GB	<i>1906 Waiapu</i>	1908
1909			
1910	Barnett, GR	1910	1912
1911			
1912	Monaghan, HW	1912	1913
	Revell, P	1912	1913
1913	Money, HC	1913	1914
1914	Feron, JF	1914	1916
	Purchas, ACT	1914	1915
	Knight, LA	1914	1915
	Sparrow, CL	1914	1915
	Parr, S	1914	1915
1915	Keay, WA	1915	1915
	Young, JR	1915	1916
1916	Whitehead, LG	1916	1917
1917			
1918	Carrington, P	1918	1919
1919	Orange, WA	1919	1923
1920			
1921			
1922	Gerard, GV	1922	1923
1923	Chard, E	1923	1924
1924	Cocks, HM	1924	1925
	Osmers, EA	1924	1925
	Ault, HF	1924	<i>1926 West-Watson</i>
1925	Newcombe, R	1925 Dun for Chch	<i>1927 West-Watson</i>

APPENDIX 3: ORDINATIONS IN NEW ZEALAND DIOCESES

C West-Watson, Bishop 1926-50

		Deacon	Priest
1925	Newcombe, R	<i>1925 Dun for Chch</i>	1927
1928	Southward, WS	1928	1929
1929	Haskell, CW	1929	1930
1930	Schollar, K	1930	1931
	Williams, WT	1930	1931
1931	Evans, J	1931	1932
	Hopkins, HI	1931	1932
1932	Thorpe, DD	1932	1933
	Childs, HA	1932	1933
1933	Taylor, DM	1933	1934
	Harper, ACK	1933	1935
1934	Lane, FOB	1934	1935
	Harding, HF	1934	1935
	Main, FC	1934	1935
1935	Fisher, JM	1935	1936
	Taylor, RP	1935	1936
1936	Norris, HG	1936	1937
	Woods, SE	1936	1937
	Thomson, HF	1936	1937
	Carson, RA	1936	1937
1937	Froud, JD	1937	1938
	Thompson, RF	1937	1938
	Williams, BH	1937	1938
1938	Andrews, RP	1938	1939
	Holden, BC	1938	1939
	Fountain, HH	1938	1939
	Wiggins, ML	1938	1939
1939	Perkins, JSH	1939	1940
	Witty, RJ	1939	1940
1940	David, CA	1940	1941
	Caswell, CDC	1940	1941
	Williams, RO	1940	1941
	McCaul, IH	1940	1941
	Nicholl, SA	1940	1941
1941	Harding, WD	1941	1942
	Bathurst, KO	1941	1942
1942			
1943	Robinson, WW	1943	1944
	Arnold, WC	1943	1944
	Aiken, DL	1943	1944
	Maddick, AV	1943	1944
	Teulon, AH	1943	1944
1944			
1945	Smith, J	1945	1946
	Flewellen, JJ	1945	1947
	Newell, HW	1945	

DIOCESE OF DUNEDIN

Samuel Tarratt Nevill, Bishop 1871-1919

		Deacon	Priest
1872			
1873	Withey, CF	1873	1874
	Leeson, WN	1873	1874
	Dewe, J	1873	1874
1874			
1875			
1876	Hobbs, J	1876	1877
1877	Sotham, FJ	1877	1879
1878	Grime, SJC	1878 Auck for Dun	1880
	Fitchett, AR	1878	1879 Melbourne for Dun
1879	Wilson, JCM	1879	1881
	Davis, HJ	1879	1880
1880	Knowles, WF	<i>1879 Chch</i>	1880
1881	Dodd, TF	1881	1882
1882			
1883			
1884	Gibson, McK	1884	1885
	Martin, FW	1884	1885
	Johnston, T	1884	1886
1885	Hodgson, T	<i>1883 Chch</i>	1885
1886	Watson, FE	1886	1888
	Blathwayt, W	1886	1888
1887	Frere, HC	1887	1888
1888			
1889			
1890			
1891			
1892	Christian, GW	1892	1893
1893			
1894	Small, JC	1894	1896
	Fraer, CA	1894	1896
	Leach, HS	1894	1896
	Butterfield, MW	<i>1892 Chch</i>	1894
1895			
1896	Browne, WH	1896	1897
1897	Brooke, HJ	1897	1899
1898	Davidson, GW	1898	1900
	Rawnsley, HT	1898	1900
	Wingfield, W	1898	1908
1899	Oldham, CC	1899	1900
	Lingard, AP	1899	<i>not (died)</i>
1900	Wingfield, A	<i>1896 Riverina</i>	1900
	Jones, HB	1900	1902
	Ward, E	1900	1900 Chch for Dun
	Wayne, ES	<i>1898 Dun for Melanesia</i>	1900
1901	Kay, TGB	1901	1902
1902	Tubman, F	1902	1903
1903	Biddle, CG	1903	1904
	Perkins, J	1903	1904
	Blathwayt, JCGB	1903	1905
	Jamieson, D	1903	1909
	Morland, J	1903	1906
1904	Woodhouse, EL	<i>1899 Manchester</i>	1904
	Hewland, JR	1904	1905
	King, VGB	1904	1909
	Bedford, HH	1904	1906

APPENDIX 3: ORDINATIONS IN NEW ZEALAND DIOCESES

	Rankin, D	1904	1907
1905	Burgess, TC	1905	1907
1906	Jones, PT	1906	1908
1907	Bray, R	1907	1908
	Parata, H	1907	1908
	Doubleday, WH	1907	<i>not</i>
	Goertz, HLB	1907	1909
1908	Blathwayt, HCRC	1908	1911
	Webb, CEP	1908	1909
1909			
1910	Ross, A	1910 Glouc for Dun	1912
1911	Bush-King, CJ	1911	1912
	Allen, CR	1911	<i>not</i>
	Neale, EJ	1911	1912
1912	Blathwayt, HAW	1912	1913
	Stubbs, G	1912	1913
	Drake, WT	1912	1913
	Ford, WL	1912	1913
	Button, ACH	1912	1913
	Hamblett, WAH	1912	1913
	Petrie, AJ	1912	1913
	Coats, RG	<i>1910 Waiapu</i>	1912
1913	Thorpe, FH	1913	1915
	Streete, E	1913	1914
1914	Goldthorpe, HJ	1914	1915
	Moffatt, AS	1914	1915
1915	Wethey, EB	1915	1916
	Canter, AL	1915	1916
	Eggleton, AS	1915	<i>not</i>
1916	Clark, TH	1916	1917
	Statham, CH	1916	1917
	Willis, WV	1916	1917
1917			
1918	Cooper, SJ	1918	1919
	Ewart, WW	1918	1919
	Fisher, FV	1918	1919
1919	Moreton, GE	1919	<i>1926 (Richards)</i>

Isaac Richards, Bishop 1920-34

		Deacon	Priest
1920	Foreman, CW	1920	1920
1921	Richards, IL	1921	1922
1922	Gaut, HCL	1922	1922
	Dawson, GA	1922	1923
	Brooks, L	1922	1924
	Lawrence, GH	1922	1923
	Goodman, JN	1922	1923
1923	Waymouth, SFN	1923	1924
1924	Hurd, SAG	1924	1925
1925			
1926	Moreton, GE	<i>1919 (Nevill)</i>	1926
	Snell, LJB	1926	1927
	Foster, JW	1926	1927
	Hassall, ECW	1926	<i>not</i>
1927	Hine, WHS	1927	1928
	Wilson, EG	1927	1928
1928	Curzon-Siggers, WA	1928	1928
	Groves, LDC	1928	1929
	Whitlock, DV	1928	<i>1931 Waikato</i>
	Williams, HJ	1928	1929

APPENDIX 3: ORDINATIONS IN NEW ZEALAND DIOCESES

1929	Simpson, JAG	1929	1930
1930	Samuda, CJG	1930	1932
1931	Hillman, D	1931	1931
	Irwin, FL	1931	1932
1932	Wallace, AR	1932	1935, <i>Waikato</i>
1933	Lomas, GE	1933	1934 <i>Fitchett</i>

WAR Fitchett, Bishop 1934-52

		Deacon	Priest
1934	Lomas, GE	1933 <i>Richards</i>	1934
1935	Harbour, WLS	1935	1937
1936			
1937	Hook, H	1937	1938
	Wood, SE	1937	1938
1938	Blackburn, AH	1938	1939
	Dorman, DJB	1938	1939
	Grave, SA	1938	1940
1939			
1940			
1941	Waldron, FH	1941	1941
1942	Day, JAG	1939 <i>Waik for Poly</i>	1942
1943	Martin, JS	1943	1945 <i>Waiapu</i>
1944			
1945			

DIOCESE OF NELSON

Edmund Hobhouse, Bishop 1859-64

		Deacon	Priest
1859			
1860	Tudor, TL	1847, <i>New Zealand</i>	1860
1861			
1862			
1863			
1864			
1865	Lewis, WDR	1865 Wgtn for Nelson	1866 ??
1866			

AB Suter, Bishop 1867-91

		Deacon	Priest
1867			
1868			
1869			
1870	Flavell, T	1868 London for colonies	1870
	Soutar, AC	1870	1871
	Rusz, WD	1870	1871
	Porritt, T	1870 (Permanent Deacon)	<i>not</i>
1871	Gaskin, RH	1871	<i>not (drowned)</i>
1872			
1873	Rutherford, H	1873	1876
	Kemphorne, JP	1873 Canterbury for Nel	1876
	Grace, TS	1873 Canterbury for Nel	1876
	Spear, JH	1873	1877
1874			
1875			
1876			
1877	Whyte, WA	1877	nd (Nelson)
1878	Sedgwick, AH	1878	1879
1879	Spencer, FH	1879	1884 Durham for Nel
1880	Williams, AO	1880 Canterbury for Nel	1882
1881	Hermon, A	1881	1883
	Maclean, TB	1881	1883
1882	Kay, WH	1882 Wgtn for Nel	nd (Nel)
	Tisdall, WS	1882	1883
	Jennings, CW	1882 Dover for Nel	1884
1883			
1884	Innes-Jones, AS	1884	1887
	Clarke, AP	1884	1885
1885	York, GW	1885	1887
	Hermon, R	1885	1887
1886	Cato, TA	1886	1889
	Chatterton, FW	1886	1887
1887	Watson, AR	1885 <i>London</i>	1887
	Hullett, EC	1887	1889
1888	Lucas, WS	1888	1889
	Honeywill, JEW	1888	1889
	Marshall, HMB	1888	1890
	Ensor, HE	1888	1890
1889	Wilson, WH	1889	1889
1890	Cowx, HP	1890	1891 Dun for Nel
	Adcock, JM	1890	1892 <i>Mules</i>
1891	Ensor, Edward	1891	1893 <i>Mules</i>
	Ensor, EH	1891	1892 <i>Mules</i>
	Dobson, FB	1891 Wgtn for Nel	1893 <i>Mules</i>

APPENDIX 3: ORDINATIONS IN NEW ZEALAND DIOCESES

CO Mules, Bishop 1892-1912

		Deacon	Priest
1891			
1892	Adcock, JM	<i>1890 Suter</i>	1892
	Ensor, EH	<i>1891 Suter</i>	1892
1893	Ensor, Edward	<i>1891 Suter</i>	1893
	Dobson, FB	<i>1891 Wgtn for Nel</i>	1893
	Galwey, JdeB	1893	1896
	Webb, E	1893 Waiapu for Nel	1895
1894	Dart, JR	1894	1895
1895	Livesey, CE	1895	1896
1896	Heron, AH	1896	1901
1897			
1898	Klingender, HW	<i>1895 Nel for Waiapu</i>	1898
	York, HT	1898	1899
	Snee, JF	1898	1899
1899	Howell, HW	1899	1901
	Stace, AWC	1899	1901
	Smith, TJ	1899	1901
1900	Smith, CJ	1900	1901
	Fox, BG	1900	1901
	Cawte, JSH	1900	1901
1901	Holloway, ARS	1901	1902
1902	Wollstein, W	1902	1903
1903	Powell, ECW	1903	1905
	Barnett, NS	1903	1905
1904	Quintrell, F	1904	1905
1905			
1906	Hay, J	1906	1908
1907	Carr, AJ	1907	1908 Chch for Nel
	Friberg, NA	1907	1908 Chch for Nel
	Parker, EA	1907	1910
	Milgrew, AT	1907	<i>1909 Polynesia</i>
1908	Taylor, TF	1908	1909
1909	Sampson, F	1909	1910
1910	Crossman, GA	1910	1911
	de Lambert, R	1910	1911
	Saunders, CF	1910	1911
1911	Curle, GH	1911	<i>1913 Sadlier</i>

WC Sadlier, Bishop 1912-34

		Deacon	Priest
1912			
1913	Curle, GH	<i>1911 Mules</i>	1913
	Widdup, GW	1913	1914
	Stych, WH	1913	1914
	Dobson, CJH	1913	1914
	White, HBW	1913	1914
	Daynes, FJ	1913 Wgtn for Nel	1915
	Coursey, JF	1913 Down for Nel	1914
1914	Clark, E	1914 ??	1915 ??
1915	McCombie, RHB	1915 Chelmsford for Nel	1916
	Berryman, A	1915 Chelmsford for Nel	1916
	Tooley, FA	1915 Chelmsford for Nel	1916
	Ferry, FJ	1915	1917
	Jermyn, JA	1915	1916
1916	Bedwell, WW	<i>1913 Sydney</i>	1916
	Bloyce, JW	1916	1918
1917			
1918	Dyer, JWPC	1918	1920

APPENDIX 3: ORDINATIONS IN NEW ZEALAND DIOCESES

1919			
1920	Evans, DS	1920	1920
	Farnell, AJ	1920	1920
1921			
1922	Hay, DR	1922	1923
1923	Lawrence, FC	1923	1923
1924	Schurr, GH	1924	1925
	Lawton, E	1924	1925
	Corney, S	1924	1925
1925	Anderson, JL	<i>1923 Bradford</i>	1925
	Bell, W	1925	1926
1926	Moore, EB	1926	1927
	Taylor, BM	1926	1927
	Barker, G	1926	1927
1927	Ives, L	1927	1928
1928			
1929	Collins, LK	1929	1931
1930			
1931	Edgar, W	1931	1931
	Plumb, BO	1931	1931
	Beaumont, WA	1931	1931
1932			
1933			

WG Hilliard, Bishop 1934-40

		Deacon	Priest
1934	Kirkham, P	1934	1935
1935	Chambers, NWS	1935	1936
1936	Dalby, RH	1936	1937
1937	Newman, EH	1937	1938
	Champion, TE	1937	1938
	Spencer, DG	1937	1938
1938	Rowe, HE	1938	1939
	Nicholson, R C	1938	1939
	Flatt, HJ	1938	1939
1939	Simpson, R C	1939	1939
	Scarfe, CAJ	1939	<i>1941 Stephenson</i>
	Clarke, NS	1939	<i>1945 Stephenson</i>
1940			

PW Stephenson, Bishop 1940-54

		Deacon	Priest
1940	Titchener, NCK	1940	1941
1941	Scarfe, CAJ	<i>1939 Hilliard</i>	1941
	Titchener, NCK	<i>1940 Hilliard</i>	1941
	Leaning, VL	1941	1942
1942	Harding, EO	1942 Sydney for Nel	1943
1943			
1944	Machell, BJ	1944	1945
1945	Jameson, BD	1945	1946
	Clarke, NS	<i>1939 Hilliard</i>	1945

APPENDIX 3: ORDINATIONS IN NEW ZEALAND DIOCESES

DIOCESE OF WAIAPU

William Williams, Bishop 1859-76

		Deacon	Priest
1872	Marshall, W	1872	? Waip
1873	Anderson, PC	1873	1876
1874	Eccles, JC	1874	1877 Auck for Waip
1875			
1876			

EC Stuart, Bishop 1877-94

		Deacon	Priest
1877			
1878			
1879	Hill, JS	1876 Lond	1877
1880	Goodyear, W	1880	1882
1881	Robertshawe, E	1881	1883
1882	Tuke, CL	1881 Auck for Waip	1882
1883			
1884	Welsh, W	1884	1887
	Maclean, JH	1882 ???	1884 Waip?
	Penty, R	1884	1885
	Parkinson, J	1884	1885
1885			
1886			
1887	Wills, TJ	1887	1887
	Dean, O	1887	1890
1888			
1889	Gardiner, SF	1889	1890
1890			
1891	Russell, JD	1891	1893
1892			
1893	Bradbury, AM	1890 Wgtn	1893
1894			

WL Williams, Bishop 1895-1909

		Deacon	Priest
1895	Klingender, HW	1895 Nel for Waip	1898 Nel
1896			
1897			
1898			
1899			
1900	Bawden, WH	1900	1903
1901			
1902			
1903			
1904			
1905			
1906	Nanson, GB	1906 Dun for Waip	1908 Waip for Chch
	Wright, HN	1906	1907
1907	Whibley, FW	1907	1909
	Long, FC	1907	1908
1908	Roberts, WH	1908	1909 Williams for Waip
	Kear, GE	1908	1909
1909	Robjohns, HH	1909	1910 Averill

APPENDIX 3: ORDINATIONS IN NEW ZEALAND DIOCESES

AW Averill, Bishop 1910-14

		Deacon	Priest
1909	<i>Robjohns, HH</i>	1909 <i>Williams</i>	1910
1910	Collier, H	1910	1911
	Coats, RG	1910	1912 <i>Dun</i>
1911	Nicholas, CE	1911	1914
	Robertshawe, NFE	1911	1913
	Davis, PC	1911	1913 <i>Auck</i>
1912			
1913	Robinson, JW	1913	1913
	Pigott, J	1913	1914 <i>Sedgwick</i>

WW Sedgwick, Bishop 1914-29

		Deacon	Priest
1914	Pigott, J	1913 <i>Averill</i>	1914
	McCutcheon, EA	1914	1915
1915	Malcolm, JD	1915 Lichfield for Waip	1916
1916			
1917			
1918			
1919	Gibson, OSO	1919	1921
1920			
1921			
1922	Cameron, WSG	1922	1924
	Draper, JE	1921 London for Colonies	1922
	Beale, ECR	1921 London for Colonies	1922
1923	Bianchi, VA	1921 London for Colonies	1923
	Brierley, BR	1921 London for Colonies	1923
	Hodge, A	1923	1923
1924	Weadon, WGH	1922 London for Colonies	1924
	Skey, WTF	1924	1925
	Lea, W	1924	1925
	Burley, JW	1924	1926
1925	Salt, CGG	1925	1925
	Anderson, JJ	1925	1926
	Mackenna, RJ	1925	1926
1926	Smith, WH	1926	1926
	Frost, FL	1926	1926
	Hyde, CE	1926	1928
1927			
1928	Speight, H	1928	1929
1929	Hodgson, JDG	1929	1930
	Zimmerman, JCA	1929	1930
	Edmonds, E	1929	1930

HW Williams, Bishop 1930-37

		Deacon	Priest
1930	<i>Hodgson, JDG</i>	1929	1930
1931	Parsons, FI	1931	1932
	Smallfield, WM	1931	1932 <i>Waikato</i>
1932	Bool, WA	1932	1933 <i>Wellington</i>
1933			
1934	Oulds, GFW	1934	1935
1935	Liggett, K	1935	1936
	Hogg, JD	1935	1936
	Moresby, TA	1935	1935
1936			
1937	Talbot, JGB	1937 Aotearoa for Waiapu	1938 <i>Gerard</i>

APPENDIX 3: ORDINATIONS IN NEW ZEALAND DIOCESES

GV Gerard, Bishop 1938-44

		Deacon	Priest
1938	<i>Talbot, JGB</i>	<i>1937 Aotearoa for Waip</i>	1938
1939	Irving, H	<i>1937 Polynesia</i>	1939
1940	Wilson, JCJ	1940 Chch for Waip	1941 Auck for Waip
	Blakiston, PH	1940 Chch for Waip	1941 Auck for Waip
	Drake, WN	1940 Chch for Waip	1942 Auck for Waip
1941			
1942			
1943	Calder, ML	<i>1941 Waikato</i>	1943 Aotearoa for Waip
	Loten, TM	1943	1944
1944			

GC Cruickshank, Bishop 1945-46

		Deacon	Priest
1945	Martin, JS	<i>1943 Dunedin</i>	1945
1939	Rosevear, WJW	1945	1946

APPENDIX 3: ORDINATIONS IN NEW ZEALAND DIOCESES

DIOCESE OF WAIKATO

CA Cherrington, Bishop 1926-51

		Deacon	Priest
1927	Palmer, G	1924, Auckland	1927
	Luker, CN	1924, Auckland	1927
	Brickland, HO	1927	1928
	Stephens, WSC	1926, Nova Scotia	1927
	Clark, CW	1927	1928
	Golding, SW	1927	1928
	Atkey, EH	1927	1928
	Boyt, RJ	1927	1928
	Wilkinson, GLB	1927	1928
1928	Scott, WA	1928	1929
1929	Fussell, HS	1929	1929
	Newton, CM	1929	1931
	Sinclair, H	1929	1930
1930	Clark, RF	1930	1930
	Germon, FH	1930	1931
	Davies, DRH	1930	1931
1931	Wright, ER	1931	1931
	Boyd-Bell, HJ	1931	1932
	Templer, JM	1931	1932
	Whitlock, DV	1928, Dunedin	1931
1932	Mears, JGdeQ	1932	1932
	Starke, HR	1932	1933
	Marks, EW	1932	1932
	Mutter, JCW	1932	1932
	Smallfield, WM	1931, Waip	1932
	Dawson, FO	1932	1933
	Fussell, RSC	1932	1933
	Phillips, GCH	1932	1933
	Hancock, EW	1932	1933
	Sergel, PCS	1932	1933
1933	Griffin, GWG	1933	1933
	Aires, R C	1933	1934
1934	Addis, EA	1934	1935
	Middlebrook, F	1934	1935
	Oxenbridge, B	1934	1935
	Raine, JDW	1934	1935
	Small, KRR	1934	1935
	Wall, CS	1934	1935
	Walters, JM	1934	1935
1935	Wallace, AR	1932, Dun	1935
	Bott, AH	1935	1936
	Hickson, JT	1935	1937
1936	Bird, WG	1936	1937
1936	Hart, F	1936	1937
1937	Noakes, RA	1937	1937
	Oulds, FA	1937	1939
	Williams, GE	1921, Qu'Appelle	1937
	Saker, EG	1936, Auck	1937
	Craib, GJM	1937	1938
1938			
1939	Michael, DHV	1939	1940
	Barclay, NEW	1939	1940
	Wheeler, MJS	1939	1945, Ripon
1940	Hartley, WHD	1940	1941
1941	Calder, ML	1941	1943, Waip
	Richards, MN	1941	1942

APPENDIX 3: ORDINATIONS IN NEW ZEALAND DIOCESES

	Morath, TWA	1941	1942
	Whelan, WD	1941	1942
	Cunliffe, WR	1941	1942
	Reilly, JM	1941	1942
1942			
1943	Hervey, JD	1943	1944
	Taylor, HJ	1943	1944
	Osborn, FO	1943	1944
1944	Robson, GD	1944	1945
	Watt, HTN	1944	1945
1945			

DIOCESE OF WELLINGTON

CJ Abraham, Bishop 1859-70

		Deacon	Priest
1859			
1860			
1861	Herring, JE	1861	1864
1862			
1863	Knell, A	1863	1871
1864	Desbois, D	1864	—
1865	Fancourt, T	1865	1867
1866			
1867	McWilliam, J	1867	1871
1868			
1869			
1870			

Octavius Hadfield, Bishop 1870-93

		Deacon	Priest
1870			
1871	<i>Knell, A</i>	<i>1863</i>	<i>1871</i>
1872	Ballachey, W	1872	1876
1873	Towgood, A	<i>1865 Exeter</i>	1873
1874			
1875	Sherriff, FT	1875 (Perm Deacon)	
	De Castro, CD	1875 (Perm Deacon)	
	Booth W	1875 (Perm Deacon)	
1876	Teakle, JF	<i>1875 Worcester</i>	1876
1877			
1878			
1879			
1880			
1881	Cameron, PML	1881	1891
	Blackburne, JE	1881	1885
1882	Carus-Wilson, EL	1882	—
1883	Leech, WA	1883	<i>1883 Bathurst for Sydney</i>
	Barton-Parkes, FJ	1883	1885
1884			
1885			
1886			
1887	Chapman, JW	1887	1891
	Devenish, JM	1887 Auck for Wgtn	1891
1888			
1889	Grace, AV	1889	1891
1890	Bradbury, AM	1890	<i>1893 Waip</i>
1891			
1892	Tisdall, CA	1892	1895
	Monckton, HL	1892	1896
1893	Harrison, CFR	1893 Auck for Wgtn	<i>1896 Auck</i>
	Young, R	1893	1896
	Fitzgerald	1893	<i>1897 Lichfield</i>
	Jenkins, DH	1893 (Perm Deacon)	
1894			

APPENDIX 3: ORDINATIONS IN NEW ZEALAND DIOCESES

F Wallis, Bishop 1895-1911

		Deacon	Priest
1895			
1896	Fortune, PT	1896 Chch for Wgtn	1900
1897	Bartlett, JGS	1897 Salisbury for Wgtn	1899
	Marshall, JM	1897	<i>n.d.</i>
1898	Wilson, HF	1898	1899
1899	McNickle, JA	<i>1897 Dun for Auck</i>	1899
	Bond, ETW	1899 Salisbury for Wgtn	1900
1900			
1901	Maclaverty, CWI	1901	1902 Nelson for Wgtn
1902	Woodward, GY	1902 Lincoln for Wgtn	1904
	Clarkson, PW	1902	1904
1903			
1904			
1905	Stephenson, GB	1905	1907
1906	Stent, WF	1906	1908 Chch for Wgtn
1907	Holloway, JE	1907	1908 Chch for Wgtn
1908			
1909	Raine, W	1909	1910
	Kendrick, GV	1909	1910
	Tobin, CEO	1909	1910 Melanesia for Wgtn
1910	Mutter, CG	1910 Salisbury for Wgtn	<i>1911</i> Sprott

TH Sprott, Bishop 1911-36

		Deacon	Priest
1911	Mutter, CG	<i>1910 Salisbury for Wgtn</i>	1911
	Castle, JGT	1911	1912
1912	Ashcroft, BD	1912	1913
	Walton, WH	1912	1915
	Davies, JC	1912	1913
	Crosse, WA	1912	<i>n.d.</i>
1913	Ramson, FS	1913	1915
	Gardner, T	1913	1915
1914	Solomon, CW	1914	1915
	Neligan, GF	1914	1915
1915	Weller, WT	1915	1915
	Hervey, JR	1915	1916
	Kempthorne, FM	1915	1916
	Godfrey, R	1915	1916
	McFarland, KJ	1915	1916
1916			
1917	Turner, GN	1917	1918
1918			
1919	Rich, EJ	1919	1920
1920	Fleury, FE	1920	1921
1921			
1922	Williams, OW	1922	<i>1923 Chch</i>
	Burgin, EW	1922	1923
	Stanley, PA	1922	1923
	Kreeft, CR	1922	1923
1923			
1924	Christy, HOW	1924	1926
1925	Adams, J	1925	1927
	McLevie, EM	1925	1930
	Barnes, LA	1925	1926
	Datson, JH	1925	1926
	Kennedy, HSI	1925	1926

APPENDIX 3: ORDINATIONS IN NEW ZEALAND DIOCESES

1926	Hamilton, HS	1926	1927
1927	Harris, HM	1927	1928
	Neild, JR	1927	1929
1928	Davies, WED	1928	1929
	Dobbs, CL	1928	1929
	Parker, WG	1928	1929
1929	Reynolds, HVC	1929	1930
1930	Wiltshire, P	<i>1925 Auck</i>	1930
	Winhall, NE	1930	1931
	Holmes, ME	1930	1931
1931	McKenzie, GM	1931	1932
1932	Ball, FO	1932	1934
1933	Venimore, VC	1933	1934
	Owen, LF	1933	1935
	Bool, WA	<i>1932 Waiapu</i>	1933
1934	Jones, JE	1934	1935
1935	Williams, BJ	1935	1936
1936			

HStB Holland, Bishop 1936-46

		Deacon	Priest
1936	Holland, JS	1936	1937
	Fagg, TF	1936	1937
1937	Pearson, TV	1937	1938
1938	de Candole, DV	1938 Lincoln for Wgtn	1939 Sprott for Wgtn
	Edwards, IC	1938	1939 Sprott for Wgtn
	Nicholson, K	1938	1939 Sprott for Wgtn
1939	Pirani, MR	1939 Sprott for Wgtn	1940
	Joblin, VW	1939 Aotearoa for Wgtn	1940
	Gourdie, RM	1939 Aotearoa for Wgtn	1940
	Cook, GP	1939 Aotearoa for Wgtn	1940
1940	Low, WL	1940	1941
	Stewart, AJ	1940	1940
	Smith, MC	1940	_____
1941	Arnold, HC	1941	1942
1942	Bell-Booth, WL	1942	1943
	Bowyer, HG	1942	1942
	Charles, ACF	1942	1942
1943			
1944			
1945	Clegg, JEB	1945	1946 Nelson for Wgtn
	Arlidge, JB	1945	1946 Nelson for Wgtn
	King, LM	1945	1946 Nelson for Wgtn

Appendix 4

Church buildings in New Zealand dioceses: 1840-1945

This table lists all known churches in New Zealand dioceses. In a small number of cases, the year of opening has been estimated but in the majority of cases, dates have been extracted from diocesan and parish histories, diocesan newspapers and Synod Proceedings. No reference is made to the date of consecration (which was sometimes a number of years later) as the emphasis here is on the availability of a building for worship. The date of opening or dedication is shown as an un-bracketed year, the date in which the building may have been destroyed, removed or replaced is shown in brackets, while any known additions are indicated as, for example, +64, which means the year 1864. No reference is made to churches in Maori pastorates.

This schedule is in two parts:

Part 1

lists churches built prior to 1891.

Part 2

takes as its starting point all churches in existence in 1891, and then lists all churches built between 1891 and 1945.

Note that for the decades from 1840s to 1860s, churches listed under the Diocese of Dunedin were built while Otago and Southland were included in the Diocese of Christchurch. Similarly, those listed under the Diocese of Waiapu were built while Hawkes Bay was included in the Diocese of Wellington.

APPENDIX 4: CHURCH BUILDINGS IN NEW ZEALAND DIOCESES

Part 1
DIOCESE OF AUCKLAND

ARCHDEACONRY OF AUCKLAND

		1840s	1850s	1860s	1870s	1880s
St Paul's, Auckland	St Paul, Auckland (1 st)	1843				(1885)
	St Paul, Auckland (2 nd)					1885
St Matthew's, Auckland	St Matthew, Auckland (1 st)		1853	(1863)		
	St Matthew, Auckland (2 nd)			1863		
St Mary's, Parnell	St Mary, Parnell (1 st)			1860		+83 (1888)
	St Mary, Parnell (2 nd)			+64		1888
	St Stephen, Judges Bay (1 st)	1844 (1847)				
	St Stephen, Judges Bay (2 nd)		1857			
Holy Sepulchre	St Barnabas, Augustus Tce	1849			(1877)	
	Holy Sepulchre (1 st)			1865	+74	(1881)
	Holy Sepulchre (2 nd)					1881
Ponsonby	All Saints, Ponsonby			1866		
	Mission Hall, Herne Bay				1879	
St Thomas, Freemans Bay	St Thomas, Freemans Bay				1877	
St Mark's, Remuera	St Mark, Remuera (1 st)	1847		(1860)		
	St Mark, Remuera (2 nd)			1860	+73 +78/9	+81 +89
	Mission Hall, Shore Rd		1859			(1886)
Arch Hill	Epiphany, Newton (1 st)				1874	(1886)
	Epiphany, Newton (2 nd)					1886
St Andrew's, Epsom	St Andrew, Epsom (1 st)	1846		(1868)		
	St Andrew, Epsom (2 nd)			1868	+71	
Onehunga	St Peter, Onehunga	1848				
	St James, Mangere Bridge		c1857			
Ellerslie	Christ Church, Ellerslie					1883
Tamaki West	St Thomas, Tamaki	1844	(1859)			
	St John's Coll Chapel	1847				
	St James, Okahu Bay	c1847	(1850?)			
Mt Albert	St Luke, Mt Albert				1872	
Balmoral	St Alban, Balmoral				1878	+86
Mt Eden	St Barnabas, Mt Eden				1877	+86
Avondale	St Jude, Avondale					1884
Takapuna	St Peter, Takapuna					1883
	St Mary, Oneroa/Torbay					1885
	O'Neills Pt Church			1865		
Devonport	Holy Trinity, Devonport (1 st)		1856	(1865)		
	Holy Trinity, Devonport (2 nd)			1865	+74	(1880)
	Holy Trinity, Devonport (3 rd)					1880
Northcote	St John Baptist, Northcote			1860		
	St Peter, Chelsea					1885
Otahuhu-Panmure	Holy Trinity, Otahuhu (1 st)		1851	(1863)		
	Holy Trinity, Otahuhu (2 nd)			1863		
	St Matthias, Panmure (1 st)		1852	(1866)		
	St Matthias, Panmure (2 nd)			1866		
	St David, Woodside/Wiri					1880 +83/7
Howick	All Saints, Howick	1847		+62		
	St John, East Tamaki			1862		
	St Paul, Flat Bush					1886
Papakura	Christ Church, Papakura			1862		+81
	St John, Drury			c1863		
Clevedon	All Souls, Clevedon			1861		
	St Peter, Ardmore (1 st)			1861		
	Christ Church, Alfriston				1877	
Bombay-Pokeno	St Peter, Bombay			1867		
Tuakau	St John, Tuakau					1881
Pukekohe	St Andrew, Pukekohe (1 st)				1876	
Waiuku	Holy Trinity, Waiuku				1879	
	St Bride, Mauku			1861		
Thames	St George, Thames (1 st)			1868	(1872)	
	St George, Thames (2 nd)				1872	
	St John, Tararu					1880
Coromandel	Christ Church, Coromandel (1 st)				c1870	

APPENDIX 4: CHURCH BUILDINGS IN NEW ZEALAND DIOCESES

ARCHDEACONRY OF WAIMATE		1840s	1850s	1860s	1870s	1880s
Whangarei	Christ Church, Whangarei			1860	+75	+85
	Christ Church, Mangapai					1885
Kamo	All Saints, Maungakaramea (1 st)			1865		
	All Saints, Kamo					1886
Paparoa	St Mark, Paparoa				1876	
	Holy Trinity, Maungaturoto					1886
Northern Wairoa	Interden church, Kaiwaka				1878	
	St Michael, Hakaru (1 st)			1861		(1887)
	St Michael, Hakaru (2 nd)					1887
	Holy Trinity, Dargaville				1878	
Warkworth	All Saints, Aratapu					1883
	Christ Church, Warkworth				1876	
Helensville	St Clement, Kourawero				1871	
	Holy Trinity, Tauhoa					c1881
	St Matthew, Helensville (1 st)					1880
Bay of Islands	Holy Trinity, Silverdale					1885
	St Paul, Kawakawa				c1870	
Waimate North	Christ Church, Russell	1835			+71	
	St Paul, Paihia (excl mission churches 1 st , 2 nd , 3 rd) 4th		1856			
	St Paul, Whangaroa					1883
	St Patrick, Whangae				1872	
	St John, Waimate North (excl mission churches 1 st , 2 nd) 3rd				1871	
Kaitaia	St James, Kerikeri (excl mission churches 1 st , 2 nd) 3rd				1878	
	St Catherine, Okaihau					1881
	Holy Trinity, Pakaraka (1 st)		1851		(1873)	
Kaitaia	Holy Trinity, Pakaraka (2 nd)				1873	
	St Saviour, Kaitaia					1886
	St Andrew, Mangonui			1860		
ARCHDEACONRY OF WAIKATO						
		1840s	1850s	1860s	1870s	1880s
Hamilton	St Peter, Hamilton (1 st)			1867	(1871)	
	St Peter, Hamilton (2 nd)				1871	
Cambridge					(1875)	
	St Peter, Hamilton (3 rd)					1884
	Christ Church, Taupiri (1 st)				1875	
	St Andrew, Cambridge (1 st)				1873	(1881)
	St Andrew, Cambridge (2 nd)					1881
Te Aroha	St Stephen, Tamahere					1883
	Christ Church, Ohaupo (1 st)					1880
	St Mark, Te Aroha (1 st)					1886
Katikati	St Peter, Katikati					1884
Te Awamutu	St John, Te Awamutu		1854			
	St Paul, Rangiaowhia		1856			
	Christ Church, Kihikihi					188x
ARCHDEACONRY OF TARANAKI						
		1840s	1850s	1860s	1870s	1880s
New Plymouth	St Mary, New Plymouth	1846		+62+66		
	St Bride, Burton Hill			1860		
	St John, Omata (1 st)	1848			(1875)	
	St John, Omata (2 nd)				1875	
	Holy Trinity, Fitzroy	1845			+72	
Waitara	St Luke, Bell Block (1 st)		1857			
	St John Baptist, Waitara				1879	
Inglewood	St Andrew, Inglewood (1 st)				1877	
Stratford	Holy Trinity, Stratford					1890

APPENDIX 4: CHURCH BUILDINGS IN NEW ZEALAND DIOCESES

DIOCESE OF WAIAPU

ARCHDEACONRY OF HAWKES BAY

		1840s	1850s	1860s	1870s	1880s
St John's, Napier	St John, Napier (1 st)			1863		+80 (1888)
	St John, Napier (2 nd)					1888
St Augustine's, Napier	St Augustine, Napier					1884
St Andrew's, Port Ahuriri	St Andrew, Port Ahuriri					1883
Hastings	St Matthew, Hastings (1 st)				1874-78	(1886)
	St Matthew, Hastings (2 nd)					1886
Havelock North	St Luke, Havelock North				1874	+1881
Taradale	All Saints, Taradale				1875	
	St Thomas, Meanee					1887
Ormondville	Ormondville					1883
Otane	Christ Church, Pukehou		1859			+1881
Waipawa	St Peter, Waipawa (1 st)			1862	(1876)	
	St Peter, Waipawa (2 nd)					1876
Waipukurau	St Mary, Waipukurau (1 st)				1877	
Dannevirke	St John Baptist, Dannevirke					1888
Porangahau	St Michael, Porangahau					1880
Woodville	Holy Trinity, Woodville					1886

ARCHDEACONRY OF TAURANGA

		1840s	1850s	1860s	1870s	1880s
Tauranga	Holy Trinity, Tauranga				1875	
Opotiki	St Stephen, Opotiki			1865?		

ARCHDEACONRY OF WAIAPU

		1840s	1850s	1860s	1870s	1880s
Gisborne	Holy Trinity, Gisborne				1875	+1880
Wairoa	St Paul, Wairoa				1879	

APPENDIX 4: CHURCH BUILDINGS IN NEW ZEALAND DIOCESES

DIOCESE OF WELLINGTON

ARCHDEACONRY OF WELLINGTON

		1840s	1850s	1860s	1870s	1880s
St Paul's, Wellington	St Paul, Wellington (1 st)	1844		(1866)		
	St Paul, Wellington (2 nd)			1866		
St Peter's, Wellington	St Peter, Wellington (1 st)	1847			(1879)	
	St Peter, Wellington (2 nd)				1879	
St Mark's, Wellington	St Mark, Wellington (1 st)				1876	+88
	St Thomas, Newtown (1 st)					1882
Wadestown Karori	St Luke, Wadestown (1 st)				1878	
	St Mary, Karori (1 st)			1866		
Johnsonville	St Matthias, Makara (1 st)			1867		
	St John, Johnsonville (1 st)	1847	(1855)			
	St John, Johnsonville (2 nd)		1859	(1860)		
	St John, Johnsonville (3 rd)			1864		(1882)
	St John, Johnsonville (4 th)					1883
Lower Hutt	Holy Trinity, Ohariu				1870+77	
	St Alban, Pauatahanui (1 st)		1857			
	St James, Lower Hutt (1 st)	1842 (1845)				
	St James, Lower Hutt (2 nd)	1848				(1880)
	St James, Lower Hutt (3 rd)					1880
Petone Upper Hutt	Christ Church, Taita		1854			
	St Augustine, Petone (1 st)					1881
Greytown	St John, Trentham			1865		
	St Luke, Greytown				1876	
Martinborough	St Andrew, Martinborough					1885
Carterton	St Mark, Carterton				1875	+82
Masterton	St Matthew, Masterton (1 st)			1864	(1878)	
	St Matthew, Masterton (2 nd)				1878	

ARCHDEACONRY OF WANGANUI

		1840s	1850s	1860s	1870s	1880s
All Saints, Palmerston N Feilding	All Saints, Palmerston Nth (1 st)				1875	+90
	St John, Feilding					1882
Kiwitea	St James, Halcombe					1881
	St Agnes, Kiwitea					1890
Foxton	All Saints, Foxton				1876	
	St Stephen, Marton					1885
Marton	St George, Turakina					1883
	St John, Tutu Totara (1 st)					1884
	St Andrew, Bulls					1885
	St Thomas, Sandon				1877	
Huntermville Wanganui	St Martin, Greatford					1882
	St John Baptist, Huntermville (1st)					1888
	Christ Church, Wanganui (1 st)			1865		
Wanganui Paroch Dist Patea	St John					1887
	St Mary, Upokongaro				1877	
Hawera	St George, Patea (1 st)				1870	
	St George, Patea (2 nd)					1885
	St Mark, Waitotara					1890
	St Mary, Hawera					1881

APPENDIX 4: CHURCH BUILDINGS IN NEW ZEALAND DIOCESES

DIOCESE OF NELSON

ARCHDEACONRY OF WAIMEA

		1840s	1850s	1860s	1870s	1880s
Cathedral	Temporary church	1843	(1851)			
	2 nd church		1851			(1887)
	Christ Church Cathedral (1 st)					1887
All Saints', Nelson	St James, The Wood				1876	
	All Saints, Nelson			1868		
Suburban North	St Matthew, Port					1883
	St Andrew Hillside/Wakapuaka			1865		
	St Barnabas, Maori Pah			1862		
Richmond	St Peter by the Strand, Atawhai				1874	
	St John, Hira					1888
	Wensley Hill		1854		(1872)	
Stoke	Holy Trinity, Richmond				1872	
	St Alban, Appleby			1868		
	St Barnabas, Stoke			1866		
Wakefield	St John, Wakefield	1846				
	Resurrection, Dovedale					1880
Brightwater	St Luke, Foxhill					1881
	St Paul, Brightwater		1857			
	St Michael, Waimea West (1 st)	1843		(1867)		
Motueka	St Michael, Waimea West (2 nd)			1867		
	Ascension, Mararewa			1865		
	St Thomas, Motueka (1 st)	1848				
Takaka	St James, Ngatimoti					1884
	Epiphany, Takaka					1884
Collingwood	East Takaka			1868		
	St Cuthbert, Collingwood				1873	

ARCHDEACONRY OF MAWHERA

		1840s	1850s	1860s	1870s	1880s
Greymouth	Holy Trinity, Greymouth (1 st)			1867		(1881)
	Holy Trinity, Greymouth (2 nd)					1883
Ahaura-Brunnerton	St Andrew, Ahaura (1 st)				1876	
	All Saints, Nelson Creek				1873	
	St Saviour, Wallsend				1879	(1886)
Reefton	St Stephen, Reefton				1878	
	St Luke, Caplestone				1879	
	St Matthew, Lyell					1884
Westport	St John, Westport (1 st)			1869		
	St Mark, Charleston (1 st)			1868		
	St James, Waimangaroa					1888

ARCHDEACONRY OF MARLBOROUGH

		1840s	1850s	1860s	1870s	1880s
Blenheim	Nativity, Blenheim (1 st)			1861	(1879)	
	Nativity, Blenheim (2 nd)				1879	
Spring Creek	St Luke, Spring Creek					1890
	Holy Trinity, Rapaura				1873	
Picton	Holy Trinity, Picton			1863		
	St John in Wilderness, Koromiko				1871	
Havelock	St Peter, Havelock (1 st)				1870	
	St Paul, Canvastown (1 st)				1872	
Wairau Valley	Good Shepherd, Wairau Villy			1861		
Kaikoura	St Peter, Kaikoura (1 st)				1874	
	St James, Kowhai				1873	

APPENDIX 4: CHURCH BUILDINGS IN NEW ZEALAND DIOCESES

DIOCESE OF CHRISTCHURCH

ARCHDEACONRY OF CHRISTCHURCH

		1840s	1850s	1860s	1870s	1880s
Cathedral	Cathedral					1881
St Michael's	St Michael, Christchurch (1 st)		1851		(1872)	
	St Michael, Christchurch (2 nd)				1872	
St Luke's	St Luke, Christchurch (1 st)		1859		+71	
St John's	St John, Latimer Square		1865			
Sydenham	St Saviour, Sydenham				1877	
Phillipstown	Good Shepherd, Phillipstown					1884
Addington	St Mary, Addington			1867		+80
Avonside	Holy Trinity, Avonside (1 st)		1855		(1874)	
	Holy Trinity, Avonside (2 nd)				1874	
Woolston	St John, Woolston (1 st) (V)		1852			
			(1857)			
	St John, Woolston (2 nd) (cob)		1857			
Opawa	St Mark, Opawa			1865	+76	+80
Sumner	All Saints, Sumner				1876	
	St Mary, Heathcote (1 st)		1852	(1860)		
	St Mary, Heathcote (2 nd)			1860		
Merivale	St Mary, Merivale (1 st)			1866		
Fendalton	St Barnabas, Fendalton (1 st)				1876	+83
Papanui	St Paul, Papanui (1 st)		1852		(1876)	
	St Paul, Papanui (2 nd)				1876	
	St James, Harewood (1 st)			1862		
St Albans	St Matthew, St Albans				1876	
New Brighton	All Saints, 'Beach Church'				1877	
Upper Riccarton	St Peter, Riccarton		1858	+60	+74	
Halswell	St Mary, Halswell			1863		
Prebbleton	All Saints, Prebbleton (1 st)		1859		(1872)	
	All Saints, Prebbleton (2 nd)				1872	
	St Saviour, Templeton			1868	+74	
Belfast	'North Rd church' Belfast		1855			
Burwood	All Saints, Burwood				1877	

ARCHDEACON OF RANGIORA

		1840s	1850s	1860s	1870s	1880s
Rangiora	St John, Rangiora (1 st)			1860	(1875)	
				+64		
	St John, Rangiora (2 nd)				1875	+82
	St Mary, Southbrook					1880
	St Matthew, Fernside				1874	
Kaiapoi	St Bartholomew, Kaiapoi		1855			
	St Augustine, Clarkeville			c1860		
	St Alban, Ohoka				1875	
	St Thomas, Eyreton				1874	
Woodend	St Barnabas, Woodend (1 st)			1860		
	St Stephen, Tuahiwi			1865		
	SS Simon and Jude, Ashley				1871	
	Sefton				1879	
Oxford	St Andrew, Oxford			1866		
	St Mary, Coopers Creek (1 st)				1875	
	St James, Cust			1865	+74	
Amberley	Holy Innocents, Amberley (1 st)				1877	(1890)

APPENDIX 4: CHURCH BUILDINGS IN NEW ZEALAND DIOCESES

ARCHDEACONRY OF TIMARU

		1840s	1850s	1860s	1870s	1880s
Timaru	St Mary, Timaru (1 st)			1861 +68		(1886)
	St Mary, Timaru (2 nd)					1886
Temuka	St Saviour, Temuka (1 st)				1870	
	St John, Winchester				1879	
Te Ngawai	St Alban, Pleasant Point				1879	
Geraldine	St Mary, Geraldine (1 st)			1862		(1882)
	St Mary, Geraldine (2 nd)					1882
	St Anne, Pleasant Valley			1862		
	St Stephen, Peel Forest			1868		
	Holy Innocents, Mt Peel			1869		
	St Thomas, Woodbury				1879	
Waimate	St Augustine, Waimate				1872	+80
Otaio-Bluecliffs	St Mary, Otaio					1880
	St Andrew, St Andrews					1887
Hokitika	All Saints, Hokitika (1 st)			1866		
	St Paul, Ross (1 st)			1867		
Kumara	Holy Trinity, Kumara				1878	
	St John, Stafford				<1872	

ARCHDEACONRY OF AKAROA

		1840s	1850s	1860s	1870s	1880s
Akaroa	St Peter, Akaroa (1 st)		1852	(1863)		
	St Peter, Akaroa (2 nd)			1863	+76	
	St John, Duvauchelle				1876	
Banks Peninsula	Okains Bay			186x		
	St Luke, Little Akaloa (1 st)			1862		
	Le Bons Bay			1869		
	Port Levy					1888
Little River	St Andrew, Little River				1879	
	Epiphany, Gebbies Valley				1877	+85
Lyttelton	Most Holy Trinity, Lyttelton (1 st)		1853 (1857)			
	Most Holy Trinity, Lyttelton (2 nd)		1859			
Lyttelton West	St Saviour, Lyttelton West					1885
Governors Bay	St Cuthbert, Governors Bay (1 st)		1852	(1862)		
	St Cuthbert, Governors Bay (2 nd)			1862	+75	
	St Peter, Teddington				1871	
Ashburton	St Stephen, Ashburton				1876	+88
Tinwald	St Andrew, Tinwald				1879	
	Longbeach chapel (ex Prebbleton)				1873	
	St John, Windermere				1877	
	SS Philip & James, Waterton				1878	
Leeston	St John, Leeston				1872/78	
	St Luke, Brookside					1880
Ellesmere	St James, Southbridge (1 st)			1864	+72/6	
Lincoln	St Stephen, Lincoln				1877	+86
	St Mary, Springston				1875	
	St Paul, Tai Tapu				1876	
	St Mark, Greenpark					1881
	All SS, Burnham			1864		
Rakaia	St Mark, Rakaia				1877	+80
	St John, Barhill				1877	
	St James, Chertsey					1880
Methven	All Saints, Sherwood				1879	(1884)
	St Barnabas, Methven (1 st)					1880 (1884)
	All Saints, Methven (2 nd)					1884
Malvern	St John, Hororata (1 st)				1875	
	St Ambrose, Sheffield					1882
	St Matthew, Halkett (1 st)				1872	
	St Peter, Springfield					1885
	St George, Kirwee					1883

APPENDIX 4: CHURCH BUILDINGS IN NEW ZEALAND DIOCESES

DIOCESE OF DUNEDIN

ARCHDEACONRY OF DUNEDIN

		1840s	1850s	1860s	1870s	1880s
St Pauls, Dunedin	St Paul, Dunedin (1 st)			1863		
All Saints, Dunedin	All Saints, Dunedin			1865		
	St Andrew, Ravensbourne					1882
St Matthew's, Dunedin	St Matthew, Dunedin				1874	
Caversham	St Peter, Caversham (1 st)			1864		(1882)
	St Peter, Caversham (2 nd)					1882
Roslyn	St John, Roslyn					1880
	Good Shepherd, Wakari					1883
North East Valley	St Martin, NE Valley					1884
Andersons Bay	St Michael, Sheil Hill				1871	
	St Mary, Portobello				1878	
Mornington	St Mary, Mornington					1883
Port Chalmers-Warrington	Holy Trinity, Port Chalmers				1874	
	St Barnabas, Warrington				1872	
Taieri-Green Island	St Saviour, Allanton (1 st)				1878	
	St Mark, Green Island				1877	

ARCHDEACONRY OF OAMARU

		1840s	1850s	1860s	1870s	1880s
Oamaru	St Luke, Oamaru			1865		
Hampden-Maheno	St Stephen, Hampden					1882
	St Mary, Otepopo (Herbert)					1882
	St Andrew, Maheno (1 st)					1885
Waikouaiti-Palmerston	St John, Waikouaiti		1858			
	St Mary, Palmerston			1864		
	St Paul, Goodwood			1862		
Maniototo	St George, Naseby				1875	
	St Alban, St Bathans					1883

ARCHDEACONRY OF QUEENSTOWN

		1840s	1850s	1860s	1870s	1880s
Dunstan	St Michael, Clyde				1877	
	St Andrew, Cromwell				1874	
Wakatipu	St Peter, Queenstown (1 st)			1863		
	St Paul, Arrowtown				1871	
Tuapeka	Holy Trinity, Lawrence (1 st)				1871	
	St James, Roxburgh				1872	
Milton	St John, Milton			1866		
Balclutha	St Mark, Balclutha				1875	
	St Mary, Inchclutha			1869		
	St Paul, Kaitangata					1889

ARCHDEACONRY OF INVERCARGILL

		1840s	1850s	1860s	1870s	1880s
Invercargill	St John, Invercargill (1 st)			1861		(1886)
	St John, Invercargill (2 nd)					1886
	Christ Church, Clifton					1887
Gladstone	All Saints, Gladstone				1878	
	Ryal Bush (1 st)			1861		
Bluff-Stewart Island	St Peter, Campbelltown			1864		
Gore	Holy Trinity, Gore					1881
	St Saviour, Mataura (1 st)					1884
Gore Curacy	All Saints, Tapanui				1878	
	St Peter, Clinton				1875	
Riverton	St Mary, Riverton (1 st)			1862		
	St Leonard, Thornbury					1883
Waimea Plains	All Saints, Lumsden					1890
Winton-Otautau	Holy Trinity, Winton				1876	

Part 2

CHURCH BUILDINGS IN USE: 1891-1945

This table lists all known churches in New Zealand dioceses. In a small number of cases, the year of opening has been estimated but in the majority of cases, dates have been extracted from diocesan and parish histories, diocesan newspapers and Synod Proceedings. No reference is made to the date of consecration (which was sometimes a number of years later) as the emphasis here is on the availability of a building for worship. The date of opening or dedication is shown as an un-bracketed year, the date in which the building may have been destroyed, removed or replaced is shown in brackets, while any known additions are indicated as, for example, +97, which means the year 1897. No reference is made to churches in Maori pastorates.

APPENDIX 4: CHURCH BUILDINGS IN NEW ZEALAND DIOCESES

DIOCESE OF AUCKLAND

ARCHDEACONRY OF AUCKLAND

		1890	91-00	01-10	11-20	21-25	26-30	31-45
St Paul's, Auckland	St Paul, Auckland (2 nd)	1885	(1895)					
	St Paul, Auckland (3 rd)		1895					
St Matthew's, Auckland	St Matthew, Auckland (2 nd)	1863		(1905)				
	St Matthew, Auckland (3 rd)			1905				
St Mary's, Parnell	St Mary, Parnell (2 nd)	1888	+97					
	St Stephen, Judges Bay (2 nd)	1857						
Holy Sepulchre Ponsonby	Holy Sepulchre (2 nd)	1881						
	All Saints, Ponsonby	1866						
	Mission Hall, Herne Bay	1879						(1941)
St Thomas, Freemans Bay	St Thomas, Freemans Bay	1877						
St Mark's, Remuera	St Mark, Remuera (2 nd)	1860				+25		
		+73						
		+78/9						
		+81						
		+89						
St Aidan's, Remuera	St Aidan, Remuera			1905	+12			
	St Chad, Meadowbank						1929	
Arch Hill	Epiphany, Newton (2 nd)	1886						
	St George, Kingsland				1913			
Grey Lynn	St Columba, Grey Lynn (1 st)			1909				(1937)
	St Columba, Grey Lynn (2 nd)							1937
	St Cuthbert, Westmere						c1926	
Pt Chevalier	Ascension, Pt Chevalier				1918			
St George's, Epsom	St George, Epsom				1916		+26	
St Andrew's, Epsom	St Andrew, Epsom (2 nd)	1868	+96		+11		+26	
		+71						
Royal Oak	St John, Royal Oak						1927	
Onehunga	St Peter, Onehunga	1848						+31
	St James, Mangere Bridge	c1857					+28	
	St Theodore, Te Papapa						1929	
Ellerslie	Christ Church, Ellerslie	1883						
	St Oswald, One Tree Hill						1926	
	St George, Penrose				1915			
Tamaki West	St John's Coll Chapel	1847						
	St James, Orakei							1941
	St Philip, St Heliers		1898					+45
	St Andrew, Kohimarama						1926	

ARCHDEACONRY OF WAITEMATA

		1890	91-00	01-10	11-20	21-25	26-30	31-45
Mt Albert	St Luke, Mt Albert	1872						+32
	St Margaret, Murdock Rd						1929	
	St Christopher, Margaret Ave							1944
Mt Roskill	St Margaret, Hillsborough						c1927	
	St Chad, Sandringham				1915		+26	
Balmoral	St Alban, Balmoral	1878		+05				
		+86						
Mt Eden	St Barnabas, Mt Eden	1877		+08				
		+86						
Avondale	St Jude, Avondale	1884						
	St Saviour, Blockhouse Bay		1898					
New Lynn	St Thomas, New Lynn (1 st)				1915		(1927)	
	St Thomas, New Lynn (2 nd)						1927	
	St James/Philip, Waikumete				1917			
	St Andrew, Glen Eden						1926	
	Soldiers Memorial, Titirangi					1924		
Henderson	St Michael, Henderson				1914			
	St Mark, Swanson					1924		
Takapuna	St Peter, Takapuna	1883			+17			
	St Mary, Oneroa/Torbay	1885						
	St John, Campbells Bay							1942
	St Paul, Milford (1 st)						c1926	
							(1930)	
							1930	
	St Paul, Milford (2 nd)							
	O'Neills Pt Church	1865		(1908)				
	St Michael, Bayswater			1910				
Devonport	Holy Trinity, Devonport (3 rd)	1880	+96					
Stanley Bay	St Augustine, Stanley Bay (1 st)			1906			(1930)	

APPENDIX 4: CHURCH BUILDINGS IN NEW ZEALAND DIOCESES

	St Augustine, Stanley Bay (2 nd)						1930
Northcote	St John Baptist, Northcote	1860					
Birkenhead	All Saints, Birkenhead				1911	+22	
	St Peter, Chelsea	1885			(1907)		
	St Peter, Birkdale				1907		
ARCHDEACONRY OF MANUKAU							
		1890	91-00	01-10	11-20	21-25	26-30
Otahuhu-Panmure	Holy Trinity, Otahuhu (2 nd)	1863					(1928)
	Holy Trinity, Otahuhu (3 rd)						1928
	Selwyn, Mangere East						1928
	St Saviour, Mangere Central		1895				(1929)
	St Matthias, Panmure (2 nd)	1866					
Howick	All Saints, Howick	1847					
		+62					
	St Thomas, Whitford						1933
	St John, East Tamaki	1862					
	St Paul, Flat Bush	1886					
Papatoetoe	St George, Papatoetoe			1906?		+22	
	St Luke, Manurewa			1910			
	St David, Woodside/Wiri	1880					
		+83/7					
Papakura	All Saints, Weymouth				1914		
	Christ Church, Papakura	1862				+23	
		+81					
	St John, Drury	c1863					
Clevedon	All Souls, Clevedon	1861					
	St Peter, Ardmore (1 st)	1861	(1892)				
	St James, Ardmore (2 nd)		1893				
	Christ Church, Alfriston	1877					
	Holy Trinity, Mataitai				1912		
Bombay-Pokeno	St Peter, Bombay	1867					
	St Mary, Pokeno		1900				
	St Jude, Mercer				1914		
Tuakau	St John, Tuakau	1881					
	St Stephen, Onewhero			1903			
Pukekohe	St Andrew, Pukekohe (1 st)	1876	+96		+11		(1933)
	St Andrew, Pukekohe (2 nd)						1933
	St Paul, Buckland		1899				
	Mission Hall, Harrisville		1899				
Waiuku	Holy Trinity, Waiuku	1879					
	St Bride, Mauku	1861					
	St Mark, Waipipi				1914		
Hauraki Plains	Holy Trinity, Turua					1922	
	St Paul, Ngatea						1932
	St Peter, Kerepehi					1925	
Thames	St George, Thames (2 nd)	1872					
	St John, Tararu	1880					
Coromandel	Christ Church, Coromandel	c1870					(1940)
	(1 st)						
	Christ Church Coromandel						C1940
	(2 nd)						
	Interdenom, Whitianga		1898				

APPENDIX 4: CHURCH BUILDINGS IN NEW ZEALAND DIOCESES

ARCHDEACONRY OF WAIMATE		1890	91-00	01-10	11-20	21-25	26-30	31-45	
Whangarei	Christ Church, Whangarei	1860			+13	+21			
		+75+85							
	St George, Armstrong Ave				1914				
	Christ Church, Mangapai	1885		+06					
	St John, Maunu			1907					
	St Stephen, Onerahi				1911	+22			
	All SS Maungakaramea (1 st)	1865	(1899)						
	All SS Maungakaramea (2 nd)		1899						
	St Mark, Otaika		1899						
	Interdenom, Maungatapere						1928		
Kamo	All Saints, Nukutawhiti							1934	
	Holy Cross, Portland							1931	
	All Saints, Kamo	1886							
	St Matthew, Hikurangi			1906					
	Pioneer Mem, Ruatangata							1940	
	Paparoa	St Mark, Paparoa	1876						
		Holy Trinity, Maungaturoto	1886					+26	
		Interden church, Kaiwaka	1878						(1935)
		St Paul, Kaiwaka							1935
		St Michael, Hakaru (2 nd)	1887						
St Michael on Hill, Hukatere								1940	
St Andrew, Batley						c1923			
St Alban, Whakapirau			1899						
St Peter, Waipu							1926		
Northern Wairoa		Holy Trinity, Dargaville	1878						
	St Peter, Te Kopuru			1902					
	All Saints, Aratapu	1883				(1922)			
	All Saints, Mititai					1922			
	St Michael, Ruawai						1928		
	Warkworth	Christ Church, Warkworth	1876						
		St Leonard, Matakana				1914			
		St Michael, Leigh				1915			
		St Clement, Kourawero	1871			(1919)			
		St Alban, Kaipara Flats				1914			
All Saints, Wellsford									
Holy Trinity, Tauhoa		c1881						1930	
St Matthew, Helensville (1 st)		1880			+10		(1927)	(1930)	
St Matthew, Helensville (2 nd)							1927		
St Philip, Riverhead							1926		
Helensville	St Chad, Huapai					1925			
	St Martin, Waimauku					1921			
	St Luke, Parakai							1932	
	St Clement, Kaukapakapa				1919				
	St John/Christ Church, Waiwera				1914				
	St Stephen, Whangaparaoa				1917				
	Holy Trinity, Silverdale	1885							
	St Paul, Kawakawa	c1870							
	Christ Church, Russell	1835							
		+71							
Bay of Islands	St Paul, Paihia	1856					(1926)		
	(excl mission churches) 4th								
	St Paul, Paihia (5 th)					1925			
	St Andrew, Taumarere						1927		
	All Saints, Kaeo						1928		
	St Paul, Whangaroa	1883							
	St Patrick, Whangae	1872			(1916)				
	St Saviour, Moerewa							1930	
	St John, Waimate North (excl mission churches) 3rd	1871					+30		
	St Stephen, Kaikohe							1927	
Waimate North	St James, Kerikeri	1878							
	(excl mission churches) 3rd								
	St Catherine, Okaihau	1881							
	Holy Trinity, Pakaraka (2 nd)	1873							
	All Saints, Rawene				1918				
	St Mary, Kohukohu		1891						
	St Mark, Broadwood						c1926		
	St Saviour, Kaitaia	1886							
	St Andrew, Mangonui	1860							
	St John, Awanui					1923			
Hokianga	All Saints, Victoria Valley				1914				
					(1919)				

APPENDIX 4: CHURCH BUILDINGS IN NEW ZEALAND DIOCESES

DIOCESE OF WAIKATO (from 1926)

ARCHDEACONRY OF WAIKATO

		1890	91-00	01-10	11-20	21-25	26-30	31-45
Hamilton	St Peter, Hamilton (3 rd)	1884			(1916)			
	St Peter, Hamilton (4 th)				1916		+33	
	Holy Trinity, Forest Lake						c1930	
	St Mary, Gordonton							1934
Frankton	St David, Matangi						1933	
	St George, Frankton				1915			
Claudelands	St Barnabas, Whatawhata			c1900				
	St Aidan, Claudelands						1933	
Ngaruawahia	Holy Trinity, Ngaruawahia				1914			
	St Alban, Waingaro			1907				
Huntly	St Stephen, Te Kowhai						1928	
	St Paul, Huntly (1 st)		c1895				(1935)	
	St Paul, Huntly (2 nd)						1935	
Raglan	Christ Church, Taupiri (1 st)	1875		(1905)				
	Christ Church, Taupiri (2 nd)			1905				
	St Peter, Raglan (1 st)				1914	(1925)		
	St Peter, Raglan (2 nd)					1925		
Cambridge	St Paul, Te Uku							
	All Saints, Te Mata						1931	
	St Andrew, Cambridge (2 nd)	1881						
	St Stephen, Tamahere	1883						
Te Aroha	Christ Church, Ohaupo (1 st)	1880				(1924)		
	Christ Church, Ohaupo (2 nd)					1924		
	St Mark, Te Aroha (1 st)		1886				(1926)	
	St Mark, Te Aroha (2 nd)						1926	
Paeroa	Christ Church, Manawaru			1910				
	St Paul, Waitoa					1923		
	St Paul, Paeroa (1 st)		1893			(1922)		
	St Paul, Paeroa (2 nd)					1922		
Katikati	St Mary, Hikutaia				1914			
	St Aidan, Karangahake			1907				
	St Peter, Katikati	1884						
Waihi	St John, Waihi (1 st)		1894	(1906)				
	St John, Waihi (2 nd)			1906				
Morrinsville	St Matthew, Morrinsville		1895					
Matamata	All Saints, Matamata			1910				
	Putaruru					1922		
Te Awamutu	St Michael, Arapuni						1926	
	St John, Te Awamutu	1854						
	St Paul, Rangiaowhia	1856						
	St Saviour, Pirongia			1901				
Te Kuiti	Christ Church, Kihikihi	188x						
	St Luke, Te Kuiti			1907		+25		
Otorohanga	St Bride, Otorohanga			1909				
Kawhia	All Saints, Kawhia				1917			
	Piopio					1923		
Taumarunui	St Barnabas, Aria					1924		
	Christ Church, Taumarunui			1910				
Manunui	St Mark, Ongarue						1940	
	St Saviour, Manunui					1924		
	St Michael, Raurimu				c1918			
	All Saints, Kakahi				1911			

APPENDIX 4: CHURCH BUILDINGS IN NEW ZEALAND DIOCESES

ARCHDEACONRY OF TARANAKI		1890	91-00	01-10	11-20	21-25	26-30	31-45
New Plymouth	St Mary, New Plymouth	1846			+15			
		+62						
	St Bride, Burton Hill	1860						
	St John, Omata (2 nd)	1875						
	St Chad, Westown							1935
	St Augustine, Moturoa			1904				
Fitzroy	Holy Trinity, Fitzroy	1845						
		+72						
	St Luke, Bell Block (1 st)	1857		(1901)				
	St Luke, Bell Block (2 nd)			1901				
Waitara	St John Baptist, Waitara	1879						
	St Mark, Lepperton		1900					
	St Luke, Tikorangi		1900					
	St Stephen, Motunui							1927
Uruti	All Saints, Uruti					1925		
Okato	St Paul, Okato		1897					
	St Nicholas, Rahotu			1910				
	St James, Oakura							
	St Mark, Punio-Warea					1923		
	St Peter, Tataraimaka		1898					
Inglewood	St Andrew Inglewood(1 st)	1877			(1918)			
	St Andrew Inglewood(2 nd)					1923		
	St Philip, Tariki		1898					
	St John, Kaimata					1921		
Stratford	Holy Trinity, Stratford	1890						
	All Saints, Midhurst		1899					
Whangamomona	St John, Whangamomona					1924		
	St Peter, Purangi			1906				
Ohura	St Andrew, Ohura				1916			
	St Michael, Matiere							1926

APPENDIX 4: CHURCH BUILDINGS IN NEW ZEALAND DIOCESES

DIOCESE OF WAIAPU

ARCHDEACONRY OF HAWKES BAY

		1890	91-00	01-10	11-20	21-25	26-30	31-45
St John's, Napier	St John, Napier (2 nd)	1888						(1931)
	St John, Napier (temp)							1931
	Ormond Chapel				1919			
St Augustine's, Napier	St Augustine, Napier	1884						
St Andrew's, Port Ahuriri	St Andrew, Port Ahuriri	1883						
	St Columba, Westshore							
	Eskdale Memorial Church							
Hastings	St Matthew, Hastings (2 nd)	1886			+14-15			
	St Barnabas, Parkvale						1928	
	St James, Mahora							1936
Havelock North	St Luke, Havelock North	1874		+06	+13			
		+81						
Taradale	All Saints, Taradale	1875						
	St Thomas, Meanee	1887						
	Pakowhai						1927	
Puketapu	St Peter, Greenmeadows							
	St Michael, Puketapu			1910				
	St George, Crownthorpe							
Takapau	St Mark, Takapau				1914			
	Norsewood							
	Ormondville	1883						
	St James, Whetukura							
Clive	St Mark, Clive							
Otane	St James, Otane		1893					
	Christ Church, Pukehou	1859	+93					
		+81						
	St Stephen, Elsthorpe			1909				
	St Alban, Tamumu		1899					
Waipawa	St Peter, Waipawa (2 nd)	1876						
Waipukurau	St Mary, Waipukurau (1 st)	1877					(1929)	
	St Mary, Waipukurau (2 nd)						1929	
Dannevirke	St John Baptist, Dannevirke	1888						+35
	St Michael, Matamau				1911			
	St Alban, Te Rehunga				1914			
Porangahau	St Michael, Porangahau	1880						
	All Saints, Weber							
Woodville	Holy Trinity, Woodville	1886		1909				
	St Andrew, Kumeroa			+01				1931

APPENDIX 4: CHURCH BUILDINGS IN NEW ZEALAND DIOCESES

ARCHDEACONRY OF TAURANGA		1890	91-00	01-10	11-20	21-25	26-30	31-45
Tauranga	Holy Trinity, Tauranga	1875						
	St George, Gate Pa		1900					
Opotiki	St Stephen, Opotiki	1865?						
Rotorua	St Luke, Rotorua		1899					
	St Peter, Mamaku				1911			
	Devon St CH					1925		
	Ngongotaha					1924		
	St Andrew, Taupo							1931
Whakatane	St George, Whakatane		1892					
	St Augustine, Matata				1916			
	St Matthew, Taneatua				1917			
	All Saints, Edgecumbe							1941
Te Puke	St John Baptist, Te Puke			1901				
ARCHDEACONRY OF WAIAPU		1890	91-00	01-10	11-20	21-25	26-30	31-45
Gisborne	Holy Trinity, Gisborne	1875						+33
		+80						
	St John, Mangapapa				1911			
	St Paul, Kaiti				1912			
	Resurrection, Te Hapara				1917			
	Wainui							1935
Waerenga-a-hika	St Luke, Waerenga-a-hika			1903				
	St Barnabas, Makaraka				1920			
Waipiro Bay	All Saints, Tokomaru Bay						1926	
Tolaga Bay	St Andrew, Tolaga Bay				1913			
	St Mary, Wharekaka							193x
Patutahi	St George, Patutahi			1906				
Waikohu	St John, Te Karaka			1909				
	St Mary, Matawai				1917			
	St Paul, Motu					1923		
Wairoa	St Paul, Wairoa	1879						
	Christ Church, Frasertown		1893					

APPENDIX 4: CHURCH BUILDINGS IN NEW ZEALAND DIOCESES

DIOCESE OF WELLINGTON

ARCHDEACONRY OF WELLINGTON

		1890	91-00	01-10	11-20	21-25	26-30	31-45
St Paul's, Wgtn	St Paul, Wellington (2 nd)	1866						
St Peter's, Wgtn	St Peter, Wellington (2 nd)	1879						
St Mark's, Wgtn	St Mark, Wellington	1876						
		+88						
St Thomas', Newtown	St Thos, Newtown (1 st)	1882	(1895)					
	St Thos, Newtown (2 nd)		1895					
Kilbirnie	All Saints, Kilbirnie (1 st)		1894				(1928)	
	All Saints, Kilbirnie (2 nd)						1928	
Roseneath	St Barnabas, Roseneath	1899						
Wadestown	St Luke, Wadestown (1 st)	1878		(1909)				
	St Luke, Wadestown (2 nd)			1909				
	St Anne, Northland			1905				
Brooklyn	St Matthew, Brooklyn			1900				
Kelburn	St Michael, Kelburn (1 st)			1906		(1921)		
	St Michael, Kelburn (2 nd)					1921		
Karori	St Mary, Karori (1 st)	1866			(1911)			
	St Mary, Karori (2 nd)				1911			
	St Matthias, Makara (1 st)	1867				(1921)		
	St Matthias, Makara (2 nd)					1921		
Miramar	St Aidan, Miramar			1910				
	St George, Seatoun							
Island Bay	St Hilda, Island Bay				1911			
Lyll Bay	St Jude, Lyll Bay					1924		
Berhampore	St Cuthbert, Berhampore						1929	

ARCHDEACONRY OF BELMONT

		1890	91-00	01-10	11-20	21-25	26-30	31-45
Johnsonville	St Jn, Johnsonville (4 th)	1883				(1921)		
	St Jn, Johnsonville (5 th)					1922		
	Holy Trinity, Ohariu	1870						
		+77						
Khandallah	St Michael, Newlands				1912			
	St Barnabas, Khandallah (1 st)		1900			(1922)		
	St Barnabas, Khandallah (2 nd)					1922		
Pauatahanui	All Saints, Ngaio						1929	
	St Anne, Porirua							
	St Christopher, Tawa Flat							
	St Peter, Linden							
	St Matthew, Titahi Bay							
	St Andrew, Plimmerton				1916			
	St Alban, Pauatahanui (1 st)	1857	(1896)					
	St Alban, Pauatahanui (2 nd)		1896					
Paraparaumu	St Luke, Waikanae				1906			
	St Paul, Paraparaumu				1905			
	St Peter, Paekakariki				1908			
	St Andrew, Reikorangi				1908			
Lower Hutt	St Jas, Lower Hutt (3 rd)	1880						
	Christ Church, Taita	1854						
Petone	St Augustine, Petone (1 st)	1881		(1903)				
	St Augustine, Petone (2 nd)			1903				
Eastbourne	St Alban, Eastbourne			1910				
	St Columba, Lowry Bay							1935
Upper Hutt	St John, Trentham	1865						
	St Hilda, Upper Hutt				1914			
	St Mary, Silverstream							1931

APPENDIX 4: CHURCH BUILDINGS IN NEW ZEALAND DIOCESES

ARCHDEACONRY OF WAIRARAPA		1890	91-00	01-10	11-20	21-25	26-30	31-45
Greytown	St Luke, Greytown	1876						
Featherston	St John, Featherston (1 st)		1898	(1902)				
	St John, Featherston (2 nd)			1902				
	All Saints, Waiorongomai						1930	
Martinborough	St Andrew, Martinborough	1885						
Carterton	St Mark, Carterton	1875						
		+82						
Masterton	St Matthew, Masterton (2 nd)	1878			(1913)			
	St Matthew, Masterton (3 rd)				1913			
	Epiphany, Kuripuni (Masterton Sth)				1915			
	St Alban, Taueru			1905				
Tinui	Good Shepherd, Tinui			1902				
	St Andrew, Whareama			1904				
Pongaroa	St John Baptist, Pongaroa					1923		
Eketahuna	St Cuthbert, Eketahuna		1899					
	St Aidan, Alfredton			1902				
	St Columba, Mangamahoe			1902				
	St Mary, Nireaha			1903				
Pahiatua	St Peter, Pahiatua			1903				
	St James, Konini			1904				
	St Mark, Mangatainoka				1911			
ARCHDEACONRY OF RANGITIKEI		1890	91-00	01-10	11-20	21-25	26-30	31-45
All Saints, Palmerston N	All SS, Palmerston Nth (1 st)	1875			(1914)			
		+90						
	All SS, Palmerston Nth (2 nd)				1914			
	St Columba, Linton			1902				
St Peter's, Palmerston N	St Peter, Palmerston Nth			1902				
Feilding	St John, Feilding	1882						
	St Michael, Stanway		1895					
	St Andrew, Colyton		1897					
	St James, Halcombe	1881						
Kiwitea	St Agnes, Kiwitea	1890						
	St Saviour, Kimbolton		1898					
	St Paul, Cheltenham			1904				
	St Mary, Beaconsfield				1912			
	St Luke, Apiti			1902				
Otaki	All SS, Otaki (1 st)		1895				(1930)	
	All SS, Otaki (2 nd)						1930	
	St Andrew, Manakau		1894					
Levin	St Mary, Levin		1897					
	St John Baptist, Ohau			1901				
Foxton	All Saints, Foxton	1876	+99					
Shannon	Venerable Bede, Shannon		1898?					
	St Aidan, Tokomaru			1902				
Marton	St Stephen, Marton	1885						
	St George, Turakina	1883						
	St John, Tutu Totara (1 st)	1884				(1924)		
	St John, Tutu Totara (2 nd)					1924		
Bulls-Rongotea	St Andrew, Bulls	1885						
	St Thomas, Sandon	1877						
	St Martin, Greatford	1882						
	SS Simon & Jude, Rongotea		1895					
Huntermville	St John Baptist, Huntermville (1st)	1888		(1907)				
	St John Baptist, Huntermville (2 nd)			1907				
Pohangina	St Mary Magdalene, Ashhurst		1897					
	St Barnabas, Bunnythorpe			1906				
	St Aidan, Awahou				1914			
	St Cuthbert, Pohangina (1 st)		1898		(1914)			
	St Cuthbert, Pohangina (2 nd)				1914			
	St Bartholomew, Kamako						1926	
Mangaweka	St Martin, Mangaweka				1914			
	St Barnabas, Rangiwahia			1903				
	All Saints, Ohingaiti				1915			
	St Stephen, Kawhatau						1927	
Taihape	St Margaret, Taihape			1902				
	St George, Mataroa							
	Holy Trinity, Utiku				1916			

APPENDIX 4: CHURCH BUILDINGS IN NEW ZEALAND DIOCESES

ARCHDEACONRY OF WAITOTARA		1890	91-00	01-10	11-20	21-25	26-30	31-45
Wanganui	Christ Church, Wanganui (1 st)	1865			(1920)			
	Christ Church, Wanganui (2 nd)				1920			
	St Chad, St John's Hill						1927	
	St John	1887						
Wanganui East	St Agnes, Mosstown			1908				
	All Saints, Wanganui East (prev Wanganui Coll chapel, 1887)				1912			
Wanganui PD	St Barnabas, Durie Hill							
	St Mary, Upokongaro	1877						
	St John, Matarawa		1895					
Aramoho	St Mary, Fordell							
	St Laurence, Aramoho		1895					
Gonville	St Oswald, Westmere				1915		1929	
	St Peter, Gonville					1921		
Ohakune-Raetihi	St Luke, Castlecliff							
	St John, Ohakune				1911			
	St Mary, Raetihi (1 st)			1910		(1922)		
Waverley-Waitotara	St Mary, Raetihi (2 nd)					1922		
	St James, Rangataua				1911			
	St Stephen, Waverley		1896					
	St Hilda, Ngamatapouri			1904				
	St Mary, Maxwell							1933
Patea	St Mark, Waitotara	1890						
Hawera	St George, Patea (2 nd)	1885						
	St Mary, Hawera (1 st)	1881			(1903)			
	St Mary, Hawera (2 nd)				1903			
	St Paul, Normanby		1899					
Manaia	St James, Mokoia			1905				
	St Cuthbert, Manaia		1894					
	St John, Otakeho		1893					
Opunake	St Aidan, Okaiawa				1911			
	St Barnabas, Opunake		1895					
Eltham	St Mark, Kaponga			1901				
	All Saints, Eltham				1903			
	St Luke, Te Roti				1901			

APPENDIX 4: CHURCH BUILDINGS IN NEW ZEALAND DIOCESES

DIOCESE OF NELSON

ARCHDEACONRY OF WAIMEA

		1890	91-00	01-10	11-20	21-25	26-30	31-45
Cathedral	Christ Church Cathedral (1 st)	1887						(1932)
	Christ Church Cathedral (2 nd)							1932
All Saints', Nelson	St James, The Wood	1876						
	All Saints, Nelson	1868						
	St Matthew, Port	1883						
Suburban North	St Stephen, Tahunanui				1911			
	St Andrew	1865						
	Hillside/Wakapuaka							
	St Barnabas, Maori Pah	1862						
Richmond	St Peter by the Strand, Atawhai	1874						
	St John, Hira	1888						
	Holy Trinity, Richmond	1872						
	St Alban, Appleby	1868						
Stoke	St Barnabas, Stoke	1866						
Wakefield	St John, Wakefield	1846						
	Resurrection, Dovedale	1880						
Brightwater	St Luke, Foxhill	1881						
	St Paul, Brightwater	1857	+96					
Motupiko-Tapawera	St Michael, Waimea W (2 nd)	1867						
	St George, Motupiko		1892		+10			
	St Andrew, Stanley Brook			1908				(1939)
	St James, Tadmor				1913			
Motueka	St Peter, Tapawera							1937
	Ascension, Mararewa	1865	(1900)					
	St Thomas, Motueka (1 st)	1848			(1911)			
	St Thomas, Motueka (2 nd)				1911			
Takaka	St James, Ngatimoti	1884						
	St Barnabas, Riwaka				1912			
	Epiphany, Takaka	1884						
Collingwood	East Takaka	1868						
	St Aidan, Motupipi					1925		
	St Cuthbert, Collingwood	1873						

ARCHDEACONRY OF MAWHERA

		1890	91-00	01-10	11-20	21-25	26-30	31-45
Greymouth	Holy Trinity, Greymouth (2 nd)	1883						
	St Andrew, Blaketown							1942
Cobden-Runanga	Resurrection, Cobden				1914			
	St Thomas, Runanga			1908				
Ahaura-Brunnerton	St Andrew, Ahaura (1 st)	1876			(1913)			
	St Andrew, Ahaura (2 nd)				1913			
	All Saints, Nelson Creek	1873						
Reefton	Nativity, Blackball				1913			
	St John Baptist, Ru Ru							1935
	St Barnabas, Waiuta				1912			
Murchison	St Stephen, Reefton	1878						
	St Luke, Caplestone	1879						
Westport	St Paul, Murchison			1905				
	St Matthew, Lyell	1884						
Granity-Karamea	St John, Westport (1 st)	1869				(1924)		
	St John, Westport (2 nd)					1924		
	St Mark, Charleston (1 st)	1868			(1914)			
Granity-Karamea	St Mark, Charleston (2 nd)				1914			
	St Peter, Granity		1900	+07				
	St James, Waimangaroa	1888						(1935)
	St Mary, Denniston (1 st)		1892/3		(1916)			
	St Mary on Hill, Denniston (2 nd)				1916			
	St Paul, Millerton			1906				
	Holy Trinity, Karamea			1908				
	St Helen, Mokihinui						1927	

APPENDIX 4: CHURCH BUILDINGS IN NEW ZEALAND DIOCESES

ARCHDEACONRY OF MARLBOROUGH		1890	91-00	01-10	11-20	21-25	26-30	31-45
Blenheim	Nativity, Blenheim (2 nd)	1879						
	St Barnabas, Springlands				1916			
Spring Creek	St Luke, Spring Creek	1890						
	Holy Trinity, Rapaura (1 st)	1873	(1893)					
	Holy Trinity, Rapaura (2 nd)		1895					
	St Michael, Grovetown				1913			
Picton	Holy Trinity, Picton	1863						
	St John in Wilderness, Koromiko	1871						
Havelock	St Peter, Havelock (1 st)	1870		(1905)				
	St Peter, Havelock (2 nd)			1905				
	St Paul, Canvastown (1 st)	1872		(1910)				
	St Paul, Canvastown (2 nd)			1910				
	St Mark, Rai Valley			1908				(1938)
	Inter-denom, Okaramio				191x			
The Sounds	No church buildings							
Wairau Valley	Annunciation, Renwick		1896					
	Good Shepherd, Wairau Vly	1861						
Awatere	Epiphany, Seddon		1893		+17			
	St Peter, Ward				1912			
	St Oswald, Wharanui						1927	
	St George, Keckerangu							1941
Kaikoura	St Peter, Kaikoura (1 st)	1874	+97	(1903)				
	St Peter, Kaikoura (2 nd)			1903				
	St James, Kowhai	1873						
Amuri	St Mark, Rotherham			1905				
	St Mary, Culverden				1918			
	All Saints, Waiau					1925		
Cheviot	St John, Cheviot		1900					
Hanmer	Epiphany, Hanmer			1902				

APPENDIX 4: CHURCH BUILDINGS IN NEW ZEALAND DIOCESES

DIOCESE OF CHRISTCHURCH

ARCHDEACONRY OF CHRISTCHURCH

		1890	91-00	01-10	11-20	21-25	26-30	31-45
Cathedral	Cathedral	1881	+95	+04				
St Michael's	St Michael, Chch (2 nd)	1872		+01				
St Luke's	St Luke, Chch (1 st)	1859		(1908)				
		+71						
	St Luke, Chch (2 nd)			1909				
St John's	St John, Latimer Square	1865						
Sydenham	St Saviour, Sydenham	1877						
	St Philip, Beckenham				1914			
	St Nicholas, BarringtonSt						1926	
Cashmere Hills	St Augustine, Cashmere Hills			1908				
Phillipstown	Good Shepherd, Phillipstown	1884						
Addington	St Mary, Addington	1867						
		+80						
Linwood	St Oswald, Canal Reserve			c1910		(1922)		
	St Chad, Woodham Rd			c1910		(1922)		
	St Chad, Linwood					1922		
	St Ambrose, Aranui			1908				
Avonside	Holy Trinity Avonside (2 nd)	1874		+05				
Woolston	St John, Woolston (2 nd) (cob)	1857	(1892)					
	St John, Woolston (3 rd)		1892					
Opawa	St Mark, Opawa	1865						
		+76						
		+80						
	St Martin, St Martins					1924		
Sumner	All Saints, Sumner	1876						
	St Mary, Heathcote (2 nd)	1860					+26	
	St Andrew, Redcliffs			1906				
	Ascension, Mt Pleasant							1938
Spreydon	St Martin			1909				
Merivale	St Mary, Merivale (1 st)	1866					(1926)	
	St Mary, Merivale (2 nd)						1926	
Fendalton	St Barnabas, Fendalton (1 st)	1876					(1926)	
		+83						
	St Barnabas, Fendalton(2 nd)						1926	
	St Thomas, Bryndwr				1911			
Papanui	St Paul, Papanui (2 nd)	1876						
	St James, Harewood (1 st)	1862						
	St James, Harewood(2 nd)							1935
	St Silas, North Rd					1925		
St Albans	St Matthew, St Albans	1876						
Shirley	St Stephen, Shirley			1908				
New Brighton	All Saints, 'Beach Church'	1877				(1924)		
	St Faith, New Brighton					1925		
Upper Riccarton	St Peter, Riccarton	1858		+00				
		+60						
		+74						
	St Luke, Yaldhurst		1894					
Lower Riccarton	St James, Riccarton (1 st)			1907		(1921)		
	St James, Riccarton (2 nd)					1923		
Halswell	St Mary, Halswell	1863						
Prebbleton	All Saints, Prebbleton (2 nd)	1872		(1906)				
	All Saints, Prebbleton (3 rd)			1907				
	St Saviour, Templeton	1868						
		+74						
	St Columba, Hornby							
Belfast	'North Rd church' Belfast	1855		(1904)				
	St David, Belfast			1904				
	St Mark, Marshlands (1 st)		1893			(1925)		
	St Mark, Marshlands (2 nd)						1927	
Burwood	All Saints, Burwood	1877		+04				

APPENDIX 4: CHURCH BUILDINGS IN NEW ZEALAND DIOCESES

ARCHDEACONRY OF AKAROA AND ASHBURTON		1890	91-00	01-10	11-20	21-25	26-30	31-45
Akaroa	St Peter, Akaroa (2 nd)	1863						
		+76						
Banks Peninsula	St John, Duvauchelle	1876						
	Okains Bay	186x						
	St Luke, Little Akaloa (1 st)	1862		(1906)				
	St Luke, Little Akaloa (2 nd)			1906				
	Le Bons Bay	1869						
	Port Levy	1888						
Little River	St Andrew, Little River	1879						
	Epiphany, Gebbies Valley	1877						
		+85						
	St Kentigern, Kaituna							1933
Lyttelton	Most Holy Trinity, Lyttelton (2 nd)	1859						
	St Saviour, Lyttelton West	1885						
	St Cuthbert, Governors Bay (2 nd)	1862	+75					
Ashburton	St Peter, Teddington	1871						
	St Stephen, Ashburton	1876	+97					
		+88						
Tinwald	St Andrew, Tinwald	1879						
Leeston	St John, Leeston	1872/78						
	St Luke, Brookside	1880						
	St Mary, Irwell		1895					
Southbridge	St James Southbridge(1 st)	1864						(1934)
		+72/6						
	St James Southbridge(2 nd)							1935
Hinds	Longbeach chapel (ex Prebbleton)	1873						
	Hinds			1908				
	St John, Windermere	1877						
	SS Philip & James, Waterton	1878						
Rakaia	St Mark, Rakaia	1877						
		+80						
	St John, Barhill	1877						
	St Patrick, Dorie			1901				
	St James, Chertsey	1880						
Methven	All Saints, Methven	1884						
	St Saviour, Highbank				1910			
Mt Somers	St Aidan, Mt Somers				1900			
	All Saints, Ruapuna						1926	
	St Mary, Mayfield					1925		
Chatham Islands	St Augustine, Te One		1891					
	Owenga						1929	
Lincoln	St Stephen, Lincoln	1877+86						
	St Mary, Springston	1875						
	St Paul, Tai Tapu (1 st)	1876						(1932)
	St Paul, Tai Tapu (2 nd)							1932
	St Mark, Greenpark	1881						
	All SS, Burnham	1864						
ARCHDEACONRY OF TIMARU		1890	91-00	01-10	11-20	21-25	26-30	31-45
Timaru	St Mary, Timaru (2 nd)	1886		+09				
Highfield	St John, Highfield (1 st)					1922		
	All Saints, Waimataitai (1 st)						(1926)	
	All Saints, Waimataitai (2 nd)						1926	
Kensington-Otipua	St Mark, Beaconsfield (Otipua)		1893					
	St Peter, Kensington					1924		
	St Matthew, Kingsfield			1905				
Temuka	Temuka (1 st)	1870	(1897)					
	St Peter, Temuka (2 nd)		1899					
	St John, Winchester	1879						
Te Ngawai	St Alban, Pleasant Point	1879						
	St David, Raincliff			1907				
	St Martin, Albury			1907				
Fairlie	St Stephen, Fairlie		1896					
	Good Shepherd, Tekapo							1935
Geraldine	St Mary, Geraldine (2 nd)	1882						
	St Anne, Pleasant Valley	1862						
	St Stephen, Peel Forest	1868						

APPENDIX 4: CHURCH BUILDINGS IN NEW ZEALAND DIOCESES

	Holy Innocents, Mt Peel	1869					
	Holy Trinity, Orari		1906	(1925)			
	St Thomas, Woodbury	1879			+27	+38	
	St Aidan, Kakahu		1907				
Waimate	St Augustine, Waimate	1872			+23		
		+80					
Waihao Downs	St Michael, Waihao Downs				1924		
	St Matthew, Morven		1909				
Otaio-Bluecliffs	St Mary, Otaio	1880					
	St Andrew, St Andrews	1887	+00				
ARCHDEACON OF RANGIORA AND WESTLAND							
		1890	91-00	01-10	11-20	21-25	26-30
		31-45					
Rangiora	St John, Rangiora (2 nd)	1864					
		+75					
		+82					
	St Mary, Southbrook	1880					
	St Matthew, Fernside	1874					
		+81					
Kaiapoi	St Bartholomew, Kaiapoi	1855					
		+60/2					
	St Augustine, Clarkeville	c1860					
	St Alban, Ohoka	1875					
	St Thomas, Eyreton	1874					
Woodend	St Barnabas, Woodend (1 st)	1860					(1938)
	St Barnabas, Woodend(2 nd)						1938
	St Stephen, Tuahiwi	1865					
	SS Simon & Jude, Ashley	1871					
		+84					
	Sefton	1879					
	Loburn		1891				
Waikari	Ascension, Waikari			1901			
	St Columba, Horsley Downs			1905			
	St Aidan, Scargill			1907			
Oxford	St Andrew, Oxford	1866					
	St Mary, Coopers Ck (1 st)	1875			(1915)		
	St Mary, Coopers Ck (2 nd)				1915		
	St James, Cust	1865					
		+74					
	St Cyprian, Carleton						1936
Glenmark	St Paul, Glenmark			1907			
Amberley	Holy Innocents, Amberley (2 nd)		1891				
Hororata	St John, Hororata (1 st)	1875		(1910)			
	St John, Hororata (2 nd)			1910			
	St Luke, Glentunnel			1904			
Malvern	St Ambrose, Sheffield	1882					
	St Andrew, Darfield		1897				
	St Matthew, Halkett (1 st)	1872					(1937)
	St Matthew, Halkett (2 nd)						1938
	St Peter, Springfield	1885					
	St George, Kirwee	1883					
Hokitika	All Saints, Hokitika (1 st)	1866					(1936)
	All Saints, Hokitika (2 nd)						1936
Kumara	Holy Trinity, Kumara	1878					
	St John, Stafford	<1872					
	Otira (1 st)			1908			(1940)
	St Christopher, Otira (2 nd)						1940
Ross Sth Westland	St Paul, Ross (1 st)	1867					
	St Paul, Ross (2 nd)						
	Harihari						
	St James, Franz Josef						1931

APPENDIX 4: CHURCH BUILDINGS IN NEW ZEALAND DIOCESES

DIOCESE OF DUNEDIN

ARCHDEACONRY OF DUNEDIN

		1890	91-00	01-10	11-20	21-25	26-30	31-45
St Pauls, Dunedin	St Paul, Dunedin (1 st)	1863			(1919)			
	St Paul's Cathedral (2 nd)				1919			
All Saints, Dunedin	All Saints, Dunedin	1865						
	St Andrew, Ravensbourne	1882						
	Holy Innocents, Woodhaugh		1893					
St Matthews Dunedin	St Matthew, Dunedin	1874						
Caversham	St Peter, Caversham (2 nd)	1882						
	St Peter the Less, St Clair						1928	
Roslyn	St John, Roslyn	1880						
	Good Shepherd, Wakari	1883						
North East Valley	St Martin, NE Valley	1884						
St Kilda	Holy Cross, St Kilda				1912			
Andersons Bay	St Michael, Sheil Hill	1871	(1893)					
	St Michael And Bay (1 st)		1893			(1924)		
	St Michael And Bay (2 nd)					1924		
	St Mary, Portobello	1878						
Mornington	St Mary, Mornington	1883						
Port Chas-Warrington	Holy Trinity, Port Chalmers	1874						
	St Barnabas, Warrington	1872						
	St James, Sawyers Bay							1931
Taieri-Green Island	St Saviour, Allanton (1 st)	1878	(1895)					
	St Saviour, Allanton (2 nd)		1895			(1923)		
	St Mark, Green Island	1877						
	St Luke, Mosgiel		1893					
	St Thomas, Outram		1893					
	St Chad, Middlemarch			1901				

ARCHDEACONRY OF NORTH OTAGO

		1890	91-00	01-10	11-20	21-25	26-30	31-45
Oamaru	St Luke, Oamaru	1865			+13			
	St Mary, Newborough			1907				
Waitaki	St Martin, Duntroon			1901				
	Vicarage chapel, Kurow		1893					
	St Mary, Ngapara						1926	
Hampden-Maheno	St Stephen, Hampden	1882						
	St Mary, Otepopo (Herbert)	1882						
	St Andrew, Maheno (1 st)	1885						(1939)
	St Andrew, Maheno (2 nd)							1939
Waikouaiti-Palm	St John, Waikouaiti	1858						
	St Mary, Palmerston	1864						
	St Paul, Goodwood	1862						
Maniototo	St George, Naseby	1875						
	St Alban, St Bathans	1883						
	St Clement, Waipiata			1902				
	St Hilda, Ranfurly					1925		

ARCHDEACONRY OF CENTRAL OTAGO

		1890	91-00	01-10	11-20	21-25	26-30	31-45
Dunstan	St Michael, Clyde	1877						
	St Andrew, Cromwell	1874						
	St Aidan, Alexandra			1901				
	St Columba, Wanaka			1902				
	St Mary, Omakau							1932
Wakatipu	St Peter, Queenstown (1 st)	1863						(1932)
	St Peter, Queenstown (2 nd)							1932
	St Paul, Arrowtown	1871						
Tuapeka	Holy Trinity, Lawrence (1 st)	1871				(1925)		
	Holy Trinity, Lawrence (2 nd)					1925		
	St James, Roxburgh	1872						
	St Matthew, Waitahuna		1898					
	Waipori		1900			(1924)		
	St John Baptist, Millers Flat				1914			
	St Alban, Beaumont					1923		
Milton	St John, Milton	1866						
Balclutha	St Mark, Balclutha	1875						
	St Mary, Inchclutha	1869		(1904)				
	St Mary, Stirling			1904				
	St Paul, Kaitangata	1889						
	St Matthias, Owaka		1893					

APPENDIX 4: CHURCH BUILDINGS IN NEW ZEALAND DIOCESES

ARCHDEACONRY OF SOUTHLAND		1890	91-00	01-10	11-20	21-25	26-30	31-45
Invercargill	St John, Invercargill (2 nd)	1886			(1911)			
	St John, Invercargill (3 rd)				1913			
	Christ Church, Clifton	1887						
Gladstone	St Aidan, Sth Invercargill					1924		
	St Barnabas, Woodlands							1936
	All Saints, Gladstone	1878						
	Ryal Bush (1 st)	1861						(1932)
	All Saints, Ryal Bush (2 nd)							1932
	Holy Trinity, Nth Invercargill							1933
Bluff-Stewart Island	St Peter, Campbelltown	1864		(1903?)				
	St Matthew, Bluff			1903?				
	St Andrew, Stewart Is		1900					
Gore	Holy Trinity, Gore	1881						
Gore Curacy	Epiphany, Mandeville		1894					
	All Saints, Tapanui	1878						
	St Peter, Clinton	1875						
Riverton	St Mark, Riversdale		1895					
	St Mary, Waikaia			1905				
	St Philip, Waikaka				1914			
	St Mary, Riverton (1 st)	1862		(1902)				
	St Mary, Riverton (2 nd)			1902				
Waimea Plains	St Leonard, Thornbury	1883						
	St Faith, Orepuki			1902				
	St George, Tuatapere						1928	
Winton-Otautau	All Saints, Lumsden	1890						
	Christ Church, Dipton			1902				
	St Alban, Balfour			1903				
Wyndham	St Bartholomew, Athol						1928	
	Holy Trinity, Winton	1876						
	St Andrew, Otautau			1902				
	St Alban, Limehills						1926	
	St Chad, Ohai						1928	
Wyndham	St Michael, Wairio						1929	
	St Mary, Wyndham		1893					
	St Saviour, Matura (1 st)	1884					(1926)	
	St Saviour, Matura (2 nd)						1926	
	St Cyprian, Fortrose			1902				
	St Hilda, Edendale				1914			
	St Mary, Waikawa							1932

APPENDIX 4: CHURCH BUILDINGS IN NEW ZEALAND DIOCESES

CHURCH BUILDINGS 1891-1945

CHURCH BUILDINGS IN USE AT STATED DATES

Note:

Italicised numbers are not included in totals, but are included to facilitate comparisons in Auckland and Waikato.

	1890	1900	1910	1920	1925	1930	1945
AUCKLAND							
Auckland	15	16	18	22	22	28	28
Waitemata	10	11	12	17	19	23	25
Manukau	19	24	27	31	33	33	35
Waimate	26	29	32	39	44	52	57
<i>Sub-total</i>	<i>70</i>	<i>80</i>	<i>89</i>	<i>109</i>	<i>118</i>	<i>136</i>	<i>145</i>
<i>Increase</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>20</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>18</i>	<i>9</i>
Waikato	10	14	23	30	35		
Taranaki	8	14	17	17	22		
Total	88	108	129	156	175	136	145
Increase		20	21	27	19	(39)	9
WAIKATO							
Waikato	<i>10</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>23</i>	<i>30</i>	<i>35</i>	<i>38</i>	<i>43</i>
Taranaki	8	<i>14</i>	<i>17</i>	<i>17</i>	<i>22</i>	<i>24</i>	<i>25</i>
Total	18	28	40	47	57	62	68
Increase		<i>10</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>10</i>	61 (5)	6
CHRISTCHURCH							
Christchurch	24	26	34	36	36	39	41
Akaroa	29	31	35	35	36	38	39
Rangiora	23	26	32	32	32	32	34
Timaru	12	14	20	20	22	22	23
Total	88	97	121	123	126	130	136
Increase		9	24	2	3	4	6
DUNEDIN							
Dunedin	15	18	19	20	19	20	21
N Otago	9	10	13	13	14	15	15
C Otago	10	13	15	16	16	16	17
Southland	13	17	23	25	26	31	34
Total	47	58	70	74	75	82	87
Increase		11	12	4	1	7	5
NELSON							
Waimea	22	22	23	26	27	27	27
Mawhera	9	11	15	18	18	19	20
Marlborough	10	13	16	21	22	23	23
Total	41	46	54	65	67	69	70
Increase		5	8	11	2	2	1
WAIAPU							
Hawkes Bay	14	16	19	23	23	25	26
Tauranga	2	5	6	9	11	11	13
Waipapu	2	3	6	12	13	14	16
Total	18	24	31	44	47	50	55
Increase		6	7	13	3	3	5
WELLINGTON							
Wellington	8	9	13	14	15	16	15
Belmont	7	8	13	16	16	17	19
Wairarapa	4	6	14	16	17	18	18
Rangitikei	12	22	31	36	36	38	38
Waitotara	6	13	20	25	26	28	29
Total	37	58	91	107	110	117	120
Increase		21	33	16	3	7	3
N Z TOTAL	319	391	496	569	600	646	681
Increase		72	105	73	31	46	35

APPENDIX 4: CHURCH BUILDINGS IN NEW ZEALAND DIOCESES

CHURCH BUILDINGS ERECTED OR EXTENDED 1891-1945

This table indicates the extent of building activity during the period

Note:

Italicised numbers are not included in totals, but are included to facilitate comparisons in Auckland and Waikato

	1891-1900	1901-10	1911-20	1921-25	1926-30	1931-45
AUCKLAND						
Auckland	4	3	6	1	9	4
Waitemata	2	5	6	3	8	3
Manukau	7	3	5	4	2	4
Waimate	4	4	12	8	12	7
<i>Sub-total</i>	<i>17</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>29</i>	<i>16</i>	31	18
Waikato	4	11	8	9		
Taranaki	6	4	2	5		
Total	27	30	39	30	31	18
WAIKATO						
Waikato	4	11	8	9	4	7
Taranaki	6	4	2	5	2	1
Total	10	15	10	14	6	8
CHRISTCHURCH						
Christchurch	4	16	2	5	5	2
Akaroa	3	5	0	1	2	3
Rangiora	3	7	1	0	0	6
Timaru	4	7	0	4	2	2
Total	14	35	3	10	9	13
DUNEDIN						
Dunedin	5	1	2	1	1	1
N Otago	1	3	1	1	1	1
C Otago	3	3	1	2	0	2
Southland	4	8	3	1	6	4
Total	13	15	7	5	8	8
NELSON						
Waimea	2	1	5	1	0	2
Mawhera	2	5	6	1	1	2
Marlborough	5	6	6	1	1	1
Total	9	12	17	3	2	5
WAIAPU						
Hawkes Bay	3	5	6	0	3	3
Tauranga	3	1	3	2	0	2
Waiapu	1	3	6	1	1	3
Total	7	9	15	3	4	8
WELLINGTON						
Wellington	2	5	2	3	2	0
Belmont	2	6	3	2	1	2
Wairarapa	2	9	3	1	1	0
Rangitikei	11	10	7	1	3	0
Waitotara	7	8	6	2	2	1
Total	24	38	21	9	9	3
N Z TOTAL	94	139	102	60	69	63

Appendix 5

Summary of General Synod statistics: 1891-1945

Table 1	Number of cures (except Maori)
Table 2	Number of clergy
	2.1 1892-1909 (Total number of clergy)
	2:2 1910-21 (with separate totals for European and Maori)
	2:3 1922-32 (Total number of clergy)
	2:4 1933-45 (licensed clergy, licensed Maori clergy, and clergy with permission to officiate)
Table 3	Ordinations: 1892-1945
	3.1 Deacons
	3.2 Priests
Table 4	Communicants
	4.1 Communicants: 1892-1924
	4:2 Easter communicants: 1925-45
Table 5	Sunday School scholars: 1892-1945
Table 6	Baptisms: 1892 to 1945
Table 7	Number of persons confirmed: 1892-1945
Table 8	Marriages: 1892-1945
Table 9	Burials: 1892-1918
Table 10	Church buildings and other places of worship
	10:1 1892-1909
	10:2 1910-18 (North Island)
	10:3 1910-18 (South Island and NZ Totals)
	10.4 1919-45 (North Island) 1919-45
	10.5 1919-45 (South Island and Total)

APPENDIX 5: SUMMARY OF GENERAL SYNOD STATISTICS

Table 1:
Number of cures (except Maori)

	AK	WK	WP	WN	NL	CH	DN	Total
1922	67	...	29	57	29	65	37	284
1923	72	...	29	57	29	66	38	291
1924	73	...	29	58	29	65	40	294
1925	76	...	32	58	29	64	38	297
1926	79	...	33	58	29	64	41	304
1927	57	27	34	58	29	64	43	312
1928	58	27	30	58	28	64	41	306
1929	57	27	31	58	28	62	41	304
1930	57	27	30	58	28	62	41	303
1931	56	27	29	58	28	61	41	300
1932	56	27	28	57	28	60	41	297
1933	56	27	28	57	28	61	40	297
1934	56	28	27	58	27	63	40	299
1935	56	28	27	57	27	62	39	296
1936	55	28	27	57	27	61	37	292
1937	55	29	33	57	27	63	33	297
1938	55	29	32	57	27	61	33	294
1939	54	29	32	57	27	61	33	293
1940	54	29	27	57	27	61	33	288
1941	54	28	27	57	27	61	33	287
1942	54	28	27	57	27	56	33	282
1943	52	28	27	57	28	55	33	280
1944	52	28	27	57	28	56	33	281
1945	52	28	27	57	28	56	33	281

Note:

Dunedin totals for 1943-45 extracted from Diocesan Synod statistics and the NZ totals have been adjusted accordingly.

APPENDIX 5: SUMMARY OF GENERAL SYNOD STATISTICS

Table 2
Number of clergy

2.1 1892-1909 (*Total number of clergy*)

	AK	WP	WN	NL	CH	DN	Total
1892	36	36	35	19	64	23	213
1893	36	36	37	19	65	25	218
1894	36	40	37	20	61	23	217
1895	<i>n/a</i>	43	36	19	62	31	191
1896	66	45	33	20	64	31	259
1897	68	44	37	19	64	28	260
1898	81	37	43	20	67	26	274
1899	83	42	44	21	68	28	286
1900	85	42	47	22	69	31	296
1901	67	43	44	24	69	37	284
1902	69	37	45	23	65	39	278
1903	70	40	51	24	65	42	292
1904	67	45	52	23	58	44	289
1905	65	46	55	23	68	46	303
1906	68	50	57	23	72	43	313
1907	73	55	57	21	71	44	321
1908	73	58	56	25	72	41	325
1909	82	66	58	22	74	42	344

Notes:

Auckland totals for 1892-96 appear to be seriously under-stated. The clergy list for 1892 provides the names of 58 European and 13 Maori clergy, a total of 71. Auckland totals for 1898-1900 may include Maori clergy but those for 1901-09 probably do not, given the 1910 totals. The Waiapu totals probably include Maori clergy throughout the period, given the 1910 totals.

2:2 1910-21 (*separate totals for European and Maori*)

	AK	WP	WN	NL	CH	DN	Total
1910	81	46	57	25	77	40	326
<i>Maori</i>	21	20	4	0	0	1	46
1911	83	48	59	23	80	46	339
<i>Maori</i>	21	18	4	0	0	0	43
1912	85	43	66	25	80	47	346
<i>Maori</i>	19	20	5	0	0	0	44
1913	91	43	69	29	82	46	360
<i>Maori</i>	19	27	5	0	0	0	51
1914	92	41	70	33	80	46	362
<i>Maori</i>	20	26	5	0	0	0	51
1915	100	43	66	32	81	46	368
<i>Maori</i>	20	24	5	0	0	1	50
1916	98	45	66	34	84	45	372
<i>Maori</i>	22	24	4	0	0	1	51
1917	102	46	64	34	80	43	369
<i>Maori</i>	20	25	6	0	0	1	52
1918	101	48	65	27	77	41	359
<i>Maori</i>	19	27	5	0	0	1	52
1919	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	356
<i>Maori</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	41
1920	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	366
<i>Maori</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	41
1921	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	375
<i>Maori</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	36

Note:

Diocesan totals not supplied for 1919-21

APPENDIX 5: SUMMARY OF GENERAL SYNOD STATISTICS

2:3 1922-32 (*Total number of clergy*)

	AK	WK	WP	WN	NL	CH	DN	Total
1922	124	...	51	67	25	82	46	395
1923	127	...	52	68	26	85	48	406
1924	130	...	53	69	25	87	48	412
1925	86	...	57	74	28	87	48	380
1926	81	...	60	76	27	90	49	383
1927	64	35	60	78	28	92	49	406
1928	60	44	58	77	27	92	52	410
1929	61	39	54	79	27	95	52	407
1930	59	40	55	79	27	92	51	403
1931	64	34	63	88	25	88	51	413
1932	62	35	58	82	28	87	55	407
1933	67	35	58	83	28	89	52	412

2:4 1933-45

Licensed clergy

	AK	WK	WP	WN	NL	CH	DN	Total
1934	77	37	33	67	27	76	43	360
1935	75	35	34	64	27	75	36	346
1936	76	35	35	65	30	69	37	347
1937	72	38	38	65	26	76	36	351
1938	74	37	37	65	26	81	39	359
1939	74	39	37	67	29	78	38	362
1940	69	37	37	75	31	79	38	366
1941	73	36	35	80	32	79	37	372
1942	81	34	38	83	34	71	36	377
1943	77	31	32	80	30	82	35	359
1944	74	33	33	77	26	80	36	323
1945	71	33	31	75	28	76	34	348

Note:

Dunedin totals for 1943-45 extracted from Diocesan Synod statistics and the NZ totals have been adjusted accordingly.

Licensed Maori clergy

	AK	WK	WP	WN	NL	CH	DN	Total
1934	16	4	14	4	0	0	0	38
1935	17	4	14	4	0	0	0	39
1936	17	3	13	4	0	0	0	37
1937	16	4	15	4	0	0	0	39
1938	15	4	17	4	0	0	0	40
1939	14	3	22	4	0	0	0	43
1940	14	3	14	4	0	0	0	35
1941	15	2	14	4	0	0	0	35
1942	16	1	19	4	0	0	0	40
1943	16	1	16	4	0	0	0	37
1944	15	1	16	4	0	0	0	36
1945	14	1	16	3	0	0	0	34

APPENDIX 5: SUMMARY OF GENERAL SYNOD STATISTICS

Clergy with PTO								
	AK	WK	WP	WN	NL	CH	DN	Total
1934	18	4	9	8	0	17	7	63
1935	17	4	11	9	0	18	7	66
1936	21	4	11	8	1	18	4	67
1937	22	5	7	8	0	18	4	64
1938	25	5	8	5	0	20	4	67
1939	24	5	6	9	0	23	4	71
1940	27	3	8	10	4	21	3	76
1941	27	3	0	13	3	19	3	68
1942	26	4	4	12	2	21	3	72
1943	27	3	9	17	2	27	4	89
1944	26	3	14	23	3	26	3	98
1945	22	3	15	19	3	29	2	93

Note:

Dunedin totals for 1943-45 extracted from Diocesan Synod statistics and the NZ totals have been adjusted accordingly.

APPENDIX 5: SUMMARY OF GENERAL SYNOD STATISTICS

Table 3 Ordinations: 1892-1945

3.1 Deacons

	AK	WK	WP	WN	NL	CH	DN	Tot
1892	1	...	3	1	2	1	1	9
1893	0	...	0	3	1	0	0	4
1894	1	...	0	0	0	1	0	2
1895	n/a	...	4	0	2	2	2	10
1896	1	...	1	0	2	2	1	7
1897	1	...	0	2	0	2	2	7
1898	1	...	4	1	2	1	4	13
1899	2	...	1	0	3	1	3	10
1900	1	...	0	1	3	1	2	8
1901	0	...	2	1	2	1	0	6
1902	1	...	0	4	1	0	2	8
1903	1	...	1	0	2	2	3	9
1904	1	...	0	0	0	3	4	8
1905	2	...	0	1	0	0	1	4
1906	5	...	3	1	0	1	1	11
1907	1	...	2	1	1	1	5	11
1908	2	...	5	0	5	2	2	16
1909	2	...	7	4	0	1	0	14
1910	3	...	4	0	1	0	0	8
1911	3	...	6	0	3	1	3	16
1912	2	...	0	5	1	2	7	17
1913	8	...	6	1	4	1	3	23
1914	4	...	8	3	2	5	2	24
1915	4	...	2	3	3	2	5	19
1916	5	...	1	4	2	1	2	15
1917	3	...	2	1	1	1	1	9
1918	1	...	2	1	0	1	2	7
1919	n/a	...	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	6
1920	n/a	...	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	9
1921	n/a	...	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	4
1922	2	...	1	1	0	0	5	9
1923	1	...	1	3	0	1	1	7
1924	7	...	2	1	2	1	1	14
1925	2	...	3	2	2	3	1	13
1926	2	...	5	4	1	1	3	16
1927	4	0	3	1	3	1	1	13
1928	2	7	2	2	0	1	2	16
1929	1	1	0	4	0	1	3	10
1930	3	6	4	1	1	1	1	17
1931	2	3	1	2	3	2	2	15
1932	7	9	2	1	1	2	2	24
1933	2	8	1	1	0	2	1	15
1934	2	7	1	2	0	3	0	15
1935	3	2	2	1	1	4	0	13
1936	4	2	1	1	2	2	1	13
1937	5	2	2	2	0	2	0	13
1938	4	4	1	1	5	1	2	18
1939	1	0	5	3	2	3	3	17
1940	3	3	0	5	4	2	0	17
1941	3	1	1	2	1	5	1	14
1942	2	5	0	1	1	2	0	11
1943	1	3	1	4	1	5	0	15
1944	0	2	2	0	1	0	1	6
1945	1	0	0	0	1	3	0	5

APPENDIX 5: SUMMARY OF GENERAL SYNOD STATISTICS

3.2 Priests

	AK	WK	WP	WN	NL	CH	DN	Tot
1892	1	...	0	3	1	0	0	5
1893	3	...	0	0	1	2	1	7
1894	0	...	1	0	2	1	0	4
1895	n/a	...	0	0	2	2	0	4
1896	2	...	0	3	2	0	3	10
1897	2	...	3	0	1	3	1	10
1898	2	...	0	0	1	1	0	4
1899	1	...	0	0	2	1	1	5
1900	3	...	0	3	0	0	5	11
1901	6	...	4	2	3	0	0	15
1902	0	...	0	1	1	1	1	4
1903	1	...	1	1	1	1	1	6
1904	4	...	0	2	0	3	2	11
1905	2	...	0	0	0	0	3	5
1906	5	...	0	2	3	2	2	14
1907	3	...	2	2	0	1	2	10
1908	10	...	0	2	1	1	4	18
1909	1	...	6	0	0	1	1	9
1910	5	...	6	2	0	2	3	18
1911	3	...	3	1	0	1	1	9
1912	5	...	3	1	3	1	3	16
1913	0	...	4	2	1	2	3	12
1914	10	...	2	3	3	0	5	23
1915	5	...	2	2	2	5	2	18
1916	4	...	3	4	1	6	4	22
1917	2	...	0	4	5	1	0	12
1918	5	...	0	0	1	1	3	10
1919	n/a	...	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	8
1920	n/a	...	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	3
1921	n/a	...	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	1
1922	4	...	1	1	0	0	0	6
1923	2	...	3	1	0	1	3	10
1924	1	...	2	3	1	2	2	11
1925	5	...	2	1	0	1	2	11
1926	4	...	5	0	3	2	2	16
1927	0	0	3	4	4	2	2	15
1928	1	1	3	2	2	0	2	11
1929	3	7	1	1	1	1	2	16
1930	2	2	2	6	0	0	2	14
1931	1	5	3	1	3	1	1	15
1932	2	6	1	2	0	2	1	14
1933	6	6	0	1	0	2	2	17
1934	7	1	2	1	0	2	0	13
1935	3	8	1	2	0	4	1	19
1936	2	1	2	2	0	1	0	8
1937	5	1	1	1	2	1	1	12
1938	4	6	1	2	2	4	0	19
1939	4	0	1	2	2	2	2	13
1940	1	4	3	3	3	5	3	22
1941	3	3	0	6	2	2	0	16
1942	1	5	3	1	1	5	1	17
1943	2	1	1	4	0	0	1	9
1944	0	3	0	1	1	5	0	10
1945	1	2	2	0	1	0	0	6

Dunedin totals for 1943-45 extracted from Diocesan Synod statistics and the NZ totals have been adjusted accordingly

Diocesan totals not supplied for 1919-21.

APPENDIX 5: SUMMARY OF GENERAL SYNOD STATISTICS

Table 4 Communicants

4:1 Communicants: 1892-1924 (*Italics: European only*)

	AK	WP	WN	NL	CH	DN	Total
1892	4021	1973	2200	1435	5000	1978	16607
1893	4230	2134	2638	1522	5500	1781	17805
1894	4935	2177	2660	1640	6000	1878	19290
1895	4950	2392	3100	2254	3907	1263	17866
1896	4980	2718	3530	2017	3548	1930	18723
1897	5054	2786	3826	2120	4325	2037	20148
1898	5129	2841	4400	2286	4425	3345	22426
1899	5263	2633	4342	2351	4377	3646	22612
1900	5633	2593	4750	2038	4368	3770	23152
1901	5363	2917	5160	2051	5985	3552	25028
1902	5655	2817	5447	2253	5998	3251	25421
1903	6104	3005	5483	2484	5986	3837	26899
1904	6633	2741	5816	2436	4959	3982	26567
1905	6776	3334	5968	2431	5724	4147	28380
1906	5683	3404	6785	2501	7111	4276	29760
1907	5695	1181	6200	2648	6283	4197	26204
1908	5992	3346	6700	2822	6820	4255	29935
1909	6569	3931	6850	2645	7533	4046	31574
1910	6468	3401	7434	3038	7315	4358	32014
1911	6991	3731	9043	2805	7447	4561	34578
1912	8464	4349	9050	3132	6193	4771	35959
1913	9231	3856	9100	3072	6707	4967	36933
1914	9690	4222	10000	2992	7611	5282	39797
1915	9886	3679	10750	3066	9104	5113	41598
1916	6640	4333	10752	2965	8607	5118	38415
1917	7385	4525	11524	2683	8857	5157	40131
1918	7393	3824	11009	2644	9188	4964	39022
1919	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	40551
1920	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	39553
1921	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	39475
1922	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
1923	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
1924	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

Notes:

Christchurch totals for 1892-94 are obviously estimates and appear to be over-stated.

Auckland total for 1895 has been estimated and NZ total adjusted accordingly.

Diocesan totals not supplied for 1919-21.

No statistics supplied for 1923-25.

APPENDIX 5: SUMMARY OF GENERAL SYNOD STATISTICS

4.2 Easter communicants: 1925-45

	AK	WK	WP	WN	NL	CH	DN	Total
1925	8676	...	3910	8562	2124	5625	3343	32240
1926	8500	...	4696	8971	1972	7160	3804	35103
1927	8466	3500	4206	9595	1910	8704	3656	40037
1928	8475	3575	4315	9909	2008	7945	3568	39795
1929	8614	3558	4466	9126	3953	8774	3811	42302
1930	8035	3700	4485	9807	2300	7758	3779	39864
1931	9484	3990	3623	8060	2371	7857	4105	39490
1932	8002	4014	3649	9327	2361	7879	3978	39210
1933	9857	3984	4504	10579	2268	10100	3937	45229
1934	8792	3747	5085	10925	2667	10900	3978	46094
1935	9041	3906	5130	10690	2845	6690	4214	42516
1936	9113	3900	4974	10731	2717	10331	4158	45924
1937	9607	3280	5174	10789	2598	10293	3881	45622
1938	8619	3172	5581	10514	2641	9271	4143	43941
1939	10127	3675	5165	11418	2464	9730	4051	46630
1940	10302	4217	5001	12821	3784	11122	4196	51443
1941	10504	3610	5379	12697	2400	10248	3781	48619
1942	11107	4298	5237	12552	2417	10839	3545	49995
1943	10637	3952	5237	11866	2343	10252	3778	48065
1944	10718	4014	4742	11535	2487	10565	4114	48175
1945	11632	4104	6055	12741	2629	10016	4174	51351

Notes:

Auckland total for 1926 has been estimated and NZ total adjusted accordingly.

Waikato and Nelson totals for 1926 has been estimated and NZ total adjusted accordingly.

Nelson total for 1941 has been estimated and NZ total adjusted accordingly.

Dunedin totals for 1943-45 extracted from Diocesan Synod statistics and the NZ totals have been adjusted accordingly

APPENDIX 5: SUMMARY OF GENERAL SYNOD STATISTICS

Table 5 Sunday School scholars: 1892-1945

	AK	WK	WP	WN	NL	CH	DN	Total
1892	6217	...	2771	4094	2862	6965	3045	25954
1893	6700	...	2794	4527	3026	6703	3000	26750
1894	6973	...	2888	5062	3343	7144	3197	28607
1895	7000	...	2882	4796	3195	4621	2370	24864
1896	7107	...	2710	4897	3283	8191	3211	29399
1897	7234	...	2837	5281	3077	7874	3042	29345
1898	7442	...	2999	5538	3039	8056	3699	30773
1899	7013	...	2707	5954	3144	8076	3801	30695
1900	6734	...	2530	5135	3223	7392	3500	28514
1901	7356	...	2781	5649	3187	7920	3539	30432
1902	7123	...	2886	5838	2925	7701	3620	30093
1903	7176	...	2998	5396	3059	7994	3678	30301
1904	7699	...	2975	6144	3161	7609	3644	31232
1905	7816	...	3278	5950	2120	7275	3743	30182
1906	7559	...	3533	6349	3233	7470	3767	31911
1907	7775	...	3752	6564	2931	7495	3711	32228
1908	7924	...	3761	6789	2601	7889	3654	32618
1909	7693	...	3820	6942	2806	9026	3525	33812
1910	8405	...	4043	7654	3052	9128	3586	35868
1911	8563	...	4157	8353	3198	9835	3711	37817
1912	9305	...	4392	8534	3222	9816	3748	39017
1913	9623	...	4293	8750	4059	9866	3969	40560
1914	10230	...	4620	8890	3433	10158	4065	41396
1915	10940	...	3990	9000	3979	10392	4065	42366
1916	10242	...	3980	9254	4079	9586	3796	40937
1917	9790	...	3876	9918	4167	9724	3911	41386
1918	10009	...	3162	9012	3834	9471	3766	39254
1919	n/a	...	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	38154
1920	n/a	...	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	37017
1921	n/a	...	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	37105
1922	8825	...	3986	9093	3640	8350	3702	37596
1923	9217	...	4924	9685	3562	9471	3849	40708
1924	10535	...	4450	9988	3635	9173	3799	41580
1925	9306	...	3871	10084	3490	8363	3584	38698
1926	10287	...	3581	9943	3272	8852	3283	39218
1927	8155	2850	3639	9912	3105	8343	3267	39271
1928	8035	3059	3981	9802	3159	8645	3257	39938
1929	8286	2828	4034	9545	2989	8256	3183	39121
1930	7493	3061	4149	9354	3302	7761	3270	38390
1931	7993	2790	3774	9937	3100	8206	3433	39233
1932	6937	2508	3903	10288	2940	8166	3401	38143
1933	7613	2668	3974	10105	3148	8539	3377	39424
1934	6949	2329	4062	8811	3052	8810	3227	37240
1935	6932	2573	3826	9050	3083	8725	3108	37297
1936	6584	2725	3801	8735	3018	7793	3132	35788
1937	6326	2547	3433	8150	2877	7426	3075	33834
1938	5979	2696	3398	7883	2592	7590	2703	32841
1939	6232	2701	3269	7641	2631	6164	2515	31153
1940	6089	2689	3216	7806	2564	6885	2318	31567
1941	6349	2775	3390	7982	2748	6634	2364	32242
1942	6318	3073	3517	7822	2820	7199	2245	32994
1943	6740	2826	3517	7486	2731	6705	2360	32365
1944	5941	2825	3715	8060	2714	6618	2241	32114
1945	6640	2664	4916	8800	2781	6561	2395	34757

APPENDIX 5: SUMMARY OF GENERAL SYNOD STATISTICS

Table 6 Baptisms: 1892-1945

	AK	WK	WP	WN	NL	CH	DN	Total
1892	1325	...	739	1005	498	1490	871	5928
1893	1435	...	686	1012	459	1324	623	5539
1894	1544	...	857	1030	468	1277	414	5590
1895	1550	...	689	1068	449	1426	552	5734
1896	1580	...	838	1159	518	1536	561	6192
1897	1651	...	819	1323	491	1485	585	6354
1898	1627	...	769	1350	463	1302	779	6290
1899	1577	...	866	929	494	1309	747	5922
1900	1542	...	718	1296	541	1243	612	5952
1901	1823	...	888	1131	609	1342	800	6593
1902	1802	...	797	1427	641	1562	762	6991
1903	2030	...	992	1264	700	1661	776	7423
1904	2250	...	947	1684	597	1553	918	7949
1905	2392	...	1007	1586	609	1600	814	8008
1906	2322	...	991	1869	718	1525	875	8300
1907	2320	...	1066	1792	677	1651	878	8384
1908	2216	...	1034	1767	630	1762	854	8263
1909	2203	...	1132	1850	628	1840	579	8232
1910	2729	...	1271	2088	700	1783	726	9297
1911	2886	...	1238	2336	746	2041	882	10129
1912	3020	...	1279	2175	729	1946	739	9888
1913	2915	...	1064	2198	750	1807	829	9563
1914	3088	...	1166	2078	795	1907	962	9996
1915	3045	...	1245	2376	743	1797	663	9869
1916	2726	...	1144	2284	602	1836	778	9370
1917	2883	...	1025	2416	613	1834	763	9534
1918	3120	...	1104	2138	660	1550	610	9182
1919	n/a	...	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	8201
1920	n/a	...	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	8765
1921	n/a	...	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	9603
1922	2820	...	1183	2210	629	1660	742	9244
1923	2831	...	1383	2081	572	1703	740	9310
1924	3139	...	1404	2152	545	1648	794	9682
1925	2615	...	896	2188	570	1662	715	8646
1926	2814	...	970	2318	652	1672	639	9065
1927	1760	760	1032	1923	575	1648	691	8389
1928	1921	1088	860	2160	544	1572	619	8764
1929	1914	970	1066	1952	585	1648	558	8693
1930	1589	1040	885	1914	550	1454	609	8041
1931	1705	1042	847	1833	570	1390	679	8066
1932	1730	1072	704	1822	575	1384	677	7964
1933	1591	991	835	1796	562	1444	586	7805
1934	1466	883	749	1783	719	1556	566	7722
1935	1532	915	884	1836	564	1493	619	7843
1936	1558	838	749	1684	524	1367	509	7229
1937	1580	860	855	1805	584	1451	634	7769
1938	1917	878	864	1670	484	1425	527	7765
1939	1856	1068	917	1855	557	1419	537	8209
1940	1993	962	927	2027	585	1490	526	8510
1941	2270	1047	1165	2424	776	1632	660	9974
1942	2311	1086	997	2220	681	1652	614	9561
1943	2422	1133	997	2415	610	1436	625	9638
1944	2278	1123	698	2239	590	1522	651	9101
1945	2474	1160	609	2587	682	1489	686	9687

APPENDIX 5: SUMMARY OF GENERAL SYNOD STATISTICS

Table 7 **Number of persons confirmed: 1892-1945**

	AK	WK	WP	WN	NL	CH	DN	Total
1892	447	...	45	272	198	829	190	1981
1893	318	...	218	389	208	316	314	1763
1894	661	...	211	191	207	868	103	2241
1895	600	...	121	603	190	845	446	2805
1896	580	...	272	673	209	787	355	2876
1897	439	...	346	559	231	680	200	2455
1898	913	...	205	561	173	669	442	2963
1899	719	...	227	656	142	644	377	2765
1900	508	...	280	577	248	548	306	2467
1901	652	...	294	754	196	1009	548	3453
1902	612	...	147	554	141	704	240	2398
1903	524	...	328	507	252	1009	597	3217
1904	847	...	389	1052	187	556	529	3560
1905	778	...	309	702	267	969	426	3451
1906	866	...	324	881	267	751	318	3407
1907	973	...	344	794	170	791	350	3422
1908	812	...	277	823	145	844	489	3390
1909	210	...	307	594	84	925	255	2375
1910	1323	...	600	780	277	711	271	3962
1911	841	...	586	1219	335	915	463	4359
1912	1364	...	386	1120	231	854	324	4279
1913	789	...	349	789	252	914	545	3638
1914	623	...	289	813	258	976	415	3374
1915	1171	...	466	870	192	1142	370	4211
1916	1372	...	506	1108	109	959	438	4492
1917	1283	...	421	1069	343	1036	444	4596
1918	1339	...	389	1071	182	962	440	4383
1919	n/a	...	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	3850
1920	n/a	...	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	3812
1921	n/a	...	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	3199
1922	1995	...	659	829	210	1166	714	5573
1923	1897	...	643	904	283	1209	767	5703
1924	2017	...	670	1187	226	903	395	5398
1925	1676	...	555	1286	361	1368	525	5771
1926	1563	...	584	1206	168	543	515	4579
1927	1070	398	731	1282	339	1471	528	5819
1928	1087	776	489	1468	326	1246	442	5834
1929	1380	697	621	1151	224	1194	640	5907
1930	1148	606	625	1244	357	534	515	5029
1931	761	684	515	1271	74	1601	452	5358
1932	1117	712	425	1278	609	1391	529	6061
1933	1077	701	656	1351	271	1367	634	6057
1934	901	489	637	1174	386	1329	401	5317
1935	1296	650	618	1400	342	1141	614	6061
1936	1132	636	593	1435	276	1155	396	5623
1937	1079	736	588	1367	354	1162	395	5681
1938	917	719	563	1213	256	660	377	4705
1939	1182	680	516	1089	260	1249	408	5384
1940	1094	538	574	1401	374	1126	419	5526
1941	1152	540	634	1568	184	1224	466	5768
1942	1334	617	604	1470	329	970	443	5767
1943	1068	631	604	1138	331	956	410	5138
1944	1232	610	558	1441	269	779	417	5306
1945	1242	635	772	1427	281	1098	539	5994

APPENDIX 5: SUMMARY OF GENERAL SYNOD STATISTICS

Table 8 **Marriages: 1892-1945**

	AK	WK	WP	WN	NL	CH	DN	Total
1892	304	...	107	131	62	174	63	841
1893	193	...	107	149	74	213	87	823
1894	213	...	125	177	101	192	43	851
1895	200	...	117	153	92	223	51	836
1896	247	...	126	165	86	210	83	917
1897	320	...	140	175	111	250	88	1084
1898	342	...	217	159	108	258	108	1192
1899	325	...	128	171	128	253	124	1129
1900	376	...	144	180	115	211	151	1177
1901	369	...	148	224	198	361	139	1439
1902	434	...	154	229	156	366	150	1489
1903	488	...	131	262	163	289	175	1508
1904	468	...	150	349	185	383	185	1720
1905	411	...	190	294	126	378	186	1585
1906	419	...	219	389	148	399	148	1722
1907	483	...	172	428	238	350	183	1854
1908	545	...	145	454	175	438	195	1952
1909	481	...	259	465	138	459	153	1955
1910	594	...	217	460	171	453	171	2066
1911	601	...	258	454	188	456	185	2142
1912	662	...	289	489	179	462	212	2293
1913	704	...	288	510	190	482	236	2410
1914	681	...	276	396	168	408	174	2103
1915	763	...	291	521	142	492	156	2365
1916	788	...	297	696	188	422	207	2598
1917	558	...	198	504	120	333	122	1835
1918	474	...	171	422	88	278	117	1550
1919	n/a	...	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	1607
1920	n/a	...	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	2832
1921	n/a	...	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	3398
1922	944	...	228	681	165	488	190	2696
1923	801	...	235	595	160	520	181	2492
1924	918	...	306	610	154	516	194	2698
1925	935	...	232	697	158	489	234	2745
1926	746	...	213	681	160	393	221	2414
1927	671	200	234	713	180	550	195	2743
1928	664	255	206	709	182	477	203	2696
1929	683	240	282	680	211	534	185	2815
1930	982	277	248	635	163	502	236	3043
1931	744	255	213	639	163	497	219	2730
1932	573	257	248	567	142	436	178	2401
1933	614	268	209	559	146	380	168	2344
1934	718	252	223	646	166	474	184	2663
1935	666	286	231	659	183	540	207	2772
1936	816	306	279	764	203	492	250	3110
1937	970	398	305	906	227	671	272	3749
1938	1013	397	325	868	218	662	261	3744
1939	1013	407	382	1011	247	650	251	3961
1940	1256	436	389	1259	312	933	301	4886
1941	1105	380	282	1079	205	816	247	4114
1942	915	331	256	860	170	721	207	3460
1943	863	267	256	826	190	567	195	3164
1944	871	294	228	851	189	591	176	3200
1945	1051	347	353	925	191	663	259	3789

APPENDIX 5: SUMMARY OF GENERAL SYNOD STATISTICS

Notes for Tables 5 to 8

Table 5

Sunday School scholars: 1892 to 1945

Dunedin total for 1893 has been estimated and NZ total adjusted accordingly.

Auckland total for 1895 has been estimated and NZ total adjusted accordingly.

Christchurch total for 1895 appears doubtful but has not been adjusted.

Diocesan totals not supplied for 1919-21

Dunedin totals for 1943-45 extracted from Diocesan Synod statistics and the NZ totals have been adjusted accordingly.

Table 6

Baptisms: 1892 to 1945

Auckland total for 1895 has been estimated and NZ total adjusted accordingly.

Diocesan totals not supplied for 1919-21

Dunedin totals for 1943-45 extracted from Diocesan Synod statistics and the NZ totals have been adjusted accordingly.

Table 7

Number of persons confirmed: 1892 to 1945

Note that considerable fluctuations can arise if the Bishop is away from the diocese for a period (e.g. at the 10-yearly Lambeth Conference) or if the office of Bishop is vacant.

Auckland total for 1895 has been estimated and NZ total adjusted accordingly.

Diocesan totals not supplied for 1919-21

Dunedin totals for 1943-45 extracted from Diocesan Synod statistics and the NZ totals have been adjusted accordingly

Table 8

Marriages: 1892-1945

Auckland total for 1895 has been estimated and NZ total adjusted accordingly.

Diocesan totals not supplied for 1919-21

Dunedin totals for 1943-45 extracted from Diocesan Synod statistics and the NZ totals have been adjusted accordingly.

APPENDIX 5: SUMMARY OF GENERAL SYNOD STATISTICS

Table 9 Burials: 1892-1918

	AK	WP	WN	NL	CH	DN	Total
1892	328	314	272	155	348	84	1501
1893	330	246	249	187	403	129	1544
1894	635	262	251	197	519	69	1933
1895	n/a	195	270	185	501	78	1229
1896	568	251	274	209	462	83	1847
1897	653	267	320	164	408	72	1884
1898	767	254	274	185	495	264	2239
1899	700	324	224	223	530	298	2299
1900	729	317	270	236	522	333	2407
1901	622	280	327	189	468	286	2172
1902	774	270	360	245	548	313	2510
1903	950	407	406	260	684	427	3134
1904	1169	327	427	274	650	463	3310
1905	686	359	364	249	555	215	2428
1906	682	332	442	262	534	466	2718
1907	784	356	459	284	686	526	3095
1908	1040	379	505	280	698	417	3319
1909	1040	411	492	217	657	400	3217
1910	866	221	538	235	641	470	2971
1911	860	236	616	267	581	383	2943
1912	939	255	567	295	523	332	2911
1913	877	269	609	277	557	415	3004
1914	997	292	718	281	512	441	3241
1915	1084	308	655	299	646	349	3341
1916	1291	286	649	256	615	399	3496
1917	1363	325	805	250	658	379	3780
1918	1262	238	694	248	456	389	3287

APPENDIX 5: SUMMARY OF GENERAL SYNOD STATISTICS

Table 10 Church buildings and other places of worship

10:1 1892-1909

In these tables, 'Ch' represents 'Church buildings', 'Oth' represents 'Other places of worship', and 'Tot' the overall total

	AK			WP			WN		
	Ch	Oth	Tot	Ch	Oth	Tot	Ch	Oth	Tot
1892	85	89	174	60	109	169	36	49	85
1893	87	84	171	64	133	197	37	44	81
1894	88	67	155	64	95	159	38	59	97
1895	91	84	175	68	136	204	44	61	105
1896	91	84	175	68	142	210	47	60	107
1897	92	85	177	69	130	199	50	62	112
1898	90	147	237	69	144	213	53	82	135
1899	95	163	258	74	130	204	57	88	145
1900	96	163	259	80	147	227	58	85	143
1901	105	204	309	82	150	232	58	86	144
1902	105	202	307	82	139	221	64	118	182
1903	105	210	315	81	173	254	71	130	201
1904	109	224	333	79	144	223	75	117	192
1905	110	239	349	80	138	218	82	99	181
1906	113	265	378	80	150	230	84	111	195
1907	113	247	360	86	186	272	84	137	221
1908	120	229	349	87	218	305	85	124	209
1909	105	169	274	95	223	318	86	150	236

Note:
Auckland total for 1895 has been estimated and NZ total adjusted accordingly.

	NEL			CH			DN			NZ		
	Ch	Oth	Tot	Ch	Oth	Tot	Ch	Oth	Tot	Ch	Oth	Tot
1892	38	28	66	102	44	146	45	19	64	366	338	704
1893	39	25	64	102	42	144	46	25	46	375	353	728
1894	39	34	73	105	42	147	46	28	74	380	325	705
1895	39	26	65	105	90	195	50	29	79	397	426	823
1896	42	34	76	107	95	202	52	28	80	407	443	850
1897	43	43	86	107	99	206	53	36	89	414	455	869
1898	41	15	56	107	70	177	54	36	90	414	494	908
1899	41	19	60	108	71	179	56	36	92	431	507	938
1900	42	20	62	109	73	182	56	44	100	441	532	973
1901	42	16	58	101	73	174	57	56	113	445	585	1030
1902	43	25	68	102	73	175	59	51	110	455	608	1063
1903	43	19	62	102	73	175	63	39	102	465	644	1109
1904	44	35	79	110	73	183	66	46	112	483	639	1122
1905	44	58	102	111	73	184	68	45	113	495	652	1147
1906	46	78	124	113	73	186	70	51	121	506	728	1234
1907	47	90	137	117	77	194	70	50	120	517	787	1304
1908	48	69	117	120	74	194	70	50	120	530	764	1294
1909	51	66	117	125	69	194	70	50	120	532	727	1259

Note:
Dunedin 'Other' total for 1893 has been estimated and NZ totals adjusted accordingly.

APPENDIX 5: SUMMARY OF GENERAL SYNOD STATISTICS

10:2 1910-18 (North Island)

(Separate totals are shown for 'European' and 'Maori' places of worship)

	AK			WP			WN		
	Ch	Oth	Tot	Ch	Oth	Tot	Ch	Oth	Tot
1910	115	203	318	47	101	148	89	150	239
<i>Maori</i>	50	230	280	94	106	200	0	0	0
<i>Total</i>	165	433	598	141	207	348	89	150	239
1911	118	231	349	53	114	167	92	128	220
<i>Maori</i>	51	232	283	80	80	160	0	0	0
<i>Total</i>	169	463	632	133	194	327	92	128	220
1912	123	236	359	57	112	169	99	143	242
<i>Maori</i>	52	232	284	76	89	165	0	0	0
<i>Total</i>	175	468	643	133	201	334	99	143	242
1913	130	278	408	44	90	134	104	141	245
<i>Maori</i>	52	232	284	52	64	116	16	0	16
<i>Total</i>	182	510	692	96	154	250	120	141	261
1914	137	269	406	48	105	153	104	134	238
<i>Maori</i>	52	232	284	47	67	114	16	0	16
<i>Total</i>	189	501	690	95	172	267	120	134	254
1915	155	343	498	48	120	168	106	150	256
<i>Maori</i>	52	232	284	47	64	111	17	0	17
<i>Total</i>	207	575	782	95	184	279	123	150	273
1916	162	239	401	53	117	170	126	137	263
<i>Maori</i>	50	232	282	52	66	118	16	48	64
<i>Total</i>	212	471	683	105	183	288	142	185	327
1917	145	259	404	54	96	150	127	142	269
<i>Maori</i>	54	196	250	56	57	113	16	48	64
<i>Total</i>	199	455	654	110	153	263	143	190	333
1918	161	258	419	54	96	150	126	130	256
<i>Maori</i>	53	196	249	58	57	115	17	48	65
<i>Total</i>	214	454	668	112	153	265	143	178	321

APPENDIX 5: SUMMARY OF GENERAL SYNOD STATISTICS

10:3 1910-18 (South Island and NZ Totals)

(Separate totals are shown for 'European' and 'Maori' places of worship)

	NEL			CH			DN			NZ		
	Ch	Oth	Tot	Ch	Oth	Tot	Ch	Oth	Tot	Ch	Oth	Tot
1910	55	73	128	125	60	185	69	53	122	500	640	1140
<i>Maori</i>	1	2	3	4	0	4	3	0	3	152	338	490
	56	75	131	129	60	189	72	53	125	652	978	1630
1911	55	106	128	125	60	185	69	45	114	512	651	1163
<i>Maori</i>	1	2	3	4	0	4	3	0	3	139	314	453
	56	108	131	129	60	189	72	45	117	651	965	1616
1912	57	106	163	127	60	187	69	55	124	532	712	1244
<i>Maori</i>	1	2	3	4	0	4	3	0	3	136	323	459
	58	108	166	131	60	191	72	55	127	668	1035	1703
1913	59	115	174	127	57	184	73	65	138	537	746	1283
<i>Maori</i>	2	0	2	4	0	4	2	0	2	128	296	424
	61	115	176	131	57	188	75	65	140	665	1042	1707
1914	59	110	169	127	57	184	73	76	149	548	751	1299
<i>Maori</i>	2	3	5	4	0	4	2	0	2	123	302	425
	61	113	174	131	57	188	75	76	151	671	1053	1724
1915	59	140	199	127	57	184	73	58	131	568	868	1436
<i>Maori</i>	2	3	5	4	0	4	2	0	2	124	299	423
	61	143	204	131	57	188	75	58	133	692	1167	1859
1916	60	143	203	141	57	198	74	45	119	693	738	1354
<i>Maori</i>	2	2	4	4	0	4	2	0	2	308	348	474
	62	145	207	145	57	202	76	45	121	1001	1086	1828
1917	60	145	205	141	57	198	75	52	127	716	751	1353
<i>Maori</i>	2	2	4	4	0	4	2	0	2	276	303	437
	62	147	209	145	57	202	77	52	129	992	1054	1790
1918	61	143	204	141	57	198	75	50	125	715	734	1352
<i>Maori</i>	2	2	4	4	0	4	2	0	2	279	303	439
	63	145	208	145	57	202	77	50	127	994	1037	1791

APPENDIX 5: SUMMARY OF GENERAL SYNOD STATISTICS

10.4 1919-45 (North Island)

	AK			WK			WP			WN		
	Ch	Oth	Tot	Ch	Oth	Tot	Ch	Oth	Tot	Ch	Oth	Tot
1919			0	...	...	...			0			0
1920			0	...	...	...			0			0
1921			0	...	...	...			0			0
1922	204	199	403	...	...	...	62	92	154	122	149	271
1923	209	265	474	...	...	...	92	134	226	122	155	277
1924	226	312	538	...	...	...	92	134	226	123	146	269
1925	163	338	501	...	...	...	62	81	143	123	149	272
1926	165	270	435	...	...	...	57	76	133	123	152	275
1927	116	131	247	59	154	213	57	84	141	123	159	282
1928	120	137	257	64	195	259	61	108	169	137	137	274
1929	119	135	254	64	195	259	58	100	158	137	135	272
1930	119	111	230	64	195	259	59	101	160	138	136	274
1931	127	139	266	63	172	235	65	99	164	129	134	263
1932	121	134	255	63	168	231	68	94	162	129	134	263
1933	137	129	266	64	175	239	70	82	152	129	135	264
1934	172	123	295	68	166	234	64	95	159	145	168	313
1935	174	141	315	68	161	229	64	94	158	145	161	306
1936	175	136	311	68	167	235	64	78	142	145	158	303
1937	175	141	316	69	180	249	111	98	209	158	155	313
1938	176	140	316	70	185	255	111	92	203	155	148	303
1939	176	144	320	70	187	257	111	105	216	145	147	292
1940	176	179	355	71	175	246	111	89	200	151	145	296
1941	177	166	343	74	175	249	111	89	200	149	141	290
1942	177	147	324	74	175	249	112	100	212	148	141	289
1943	177	151	328	72	139	211	66	87	153	147	130	277
1944	177	163	340	72	135	207	68	89	157	148	148	296
1945	177	164	341	72	151	223	126	193	319	148	137	285

APPENDIX 5: SUMMARY OF GENERAL SYNOD STATISTICS

10.5 1919-45 (South Island and Total)

	NEL			CH			DN			NZ		
	Ch	Oth	Tot	Ch	Oth	Tot	Ch	Oth	Tot	Ch	Oth	Tot
1919			0			0			0	606	770	1376
1920			0			0			0	610	736	1346
1921			0			0			0	604	771	1375
1922	61	97	158	133	83	216	75	44	119	657	664	1321
1923	61	105	166	133	90	223	75	57	132	692	806	1498
1924	61	107	168	134	90	224	76	53	129	712	842	1554
1925	65	106	171	137	90	227	75	64	139	625	828	1453
1926	66	92	158	141	90	231	75	60	135	627	740	1367
1927	66	89	155	140	90	230	77	53	130	638	760	1398
1928	67	107	174	142	110	252	79	55	134	670	849	1519
1929	67	93	160	144	115	259	82	48	130	671	821	1492
1930	67	99	166	143	116	259	85	42	127	675	800	1475
1931	64	103	167	143	114	257	85	46	131	676	807	1483
1932	63	107	170	146	106	252	87	48	135	677	791	1468
1933	63	102	165	146	106	252	87	51	138	696	780	1476
1934	63	109	172	152	113	265	87	44	131	751	818	1569
1935	62	115	177	151	107	258	87	45	132	751	824	1575
1936	65	118	183	159	103	262	87	40	127	763	800	1563
1937	65	112	177	157	103	260	87	34	121	822	823	1645
1938	67	125	192	152	81	233	87	40	127	818	811	1629
1939	66	95	161	137	80	217	88	36	124	793	794	1587
1940	67	95	162	153	93	246	87	34	121	816	810	1626
1941	67	97	164	148	82	230	87	34	121	813	784	1597
1942	67	97	164	151	92	243	87	38	125	816	790	1606
1943	67	84	151	155	87	242	87	37	124	771	715	1486
1944	68	86	154	153	77	230	87	37	124	773	735	1508
1945	68	89	157	144	84	228	86	38	124	821	856	1677

Note:

Dunedin totals for 1943-45 extracted from Diocesan Synod statistics and the NZ totals have been adjusted accordingly.

Appendix 6

The Diocese of Waikato: 1926-50

ORDINATIONS

The following clergy were ordained by Bishop Cherrington during his 24 years as Bishop of the Diocese. This analysis has been prepared in an effort to explain the high number of clergy ordained in the Diocese. The summary also lists the offices held by each.

NAME	ORDAINED Where trained (Deacon, then Priest)	APPOINTMENTS HELD
PALMER, G	St John's College 1924 Dec 21 Auckland 1927 Mar 13	C Te Kuiti 1924-27, V Katikati 1927-34, Maori Miss King Country Sth 1935-38, Maori Miss P Waitara 1938-
LUKER, C.N.	St John's College 1924 Dec 21 Auckland 1927 Mar 13	C Cambridge 1925-27, V Taranaki Nth 1927-28, <i>transferred to Dio Dunedin</i>
BRICKLAND, H.O.	1927 Jun 12 1928 Jun 3	C Huntly 1927-28, <i>transferred to Dio Nelson</i>
STEPHENS, W.S.C.	Brotherhood of St Paul 1926 Nova Scotia 1927 Dec 18	England 1926-27, C New Plymouth 1927-30, V Fitzroy 1930-34, <i>transferred to Dio Waiapu</i>
CLARK, C.W.	1927 Dec 18 1928 Nov 25	C Cambridge 1927-31, Officiating Minister 1931-33, Diocesan Chaplain to Bp 1933-36, OM 1935
GOLDING, S.W.	St Augustine's, Canterbury 1927 Dec 18 1928 Nov 25	Cinc Ohura 1927-30, V Ohura 1930 -31, V Ingle-wood 1931-32, On leave PTO 1933.
POU, H.K.	St John's College 1927 Dec 18 1928 Nov 25	Maori Miss P King Country 1927-29, Miss P Paeroa 1929, <i>transferred to Dio Auckland</i>
ATKEY, E.H.	1927 Dec 18 1928 Nov 25	C Te Awamutu 1927-29, V Putaruru 1929-32, <i>transferred to England</i>
BOYT, R.J.	Brotherhood of St Paul 1927 Dec 18 1928 Nov 25	C Taumarunui 1927-30, Pinc Frankton 1930, V Frankton 1931-39, Minor Canon Cathedral 1934-39
WILKINSON, G.L.B.	Keble Coll, Oxford 1927 Dec 18 1928 Nov 25	C Taumarunui 1927-28, C Putaruru 1928-29, <i>transferred to Dio Wellington</i>
SCOTT, W.A.	St Anselm's Coll 1928 ? 1929 Nov 24	Cinc Uruti 1928-30, LT Taumarunui 1930, <i>transferred to Dio Auckland</i> , later V Te Aroha 1946-54, V Claudelands 1954-56, <i>then transferred to Dio Wellington</i>
FUSSELL, H.S.	1929 May 26 1929 Nov 24	Domestic Chap to Bp 1929, Pinc Piopio 1929-32 V Waitara 1932-35
NEWTON, C.M.	St John's College 1929 Nov 24 1931 Mar 1	C Te Awamutu 1929-30, C Hamilton 1930-32, <i>transferred to Dio Dunedin</i>
SINCLAIR, H.	1929 Nov 24 1930 Dec 21	C Okato 1929-31, Pinc Ngaruawahia 1932-33, <i>transferred to Dio Auckland</i> , later Chaplain Waikato Hospital 1960-64
HIKAIRO, K.M.	1929 Nov 24 1930 Dec 21	Maori Miss P Taumarunui 1929-34, Maori Miss P Katikati 1934-
MAIOHA, W	1929 Nov 24 1930 Dec 21	Maori Miss P Te Kuiti 1929-33, Maori Miss P Waitara 1933-
CLARK, R.F.	Lichfield 1930 Feb 12 1930 Dec 21	C New Plymouth 1930-c35, <i>transferred to England</i>
GERMON, F.H.	Brotherhood of St Paul 1930 May 11 1931 Mar 1	C Taumarunui 1930-32, on leave 1932-33, Pinc Piopio 1933-34, V Piopio 1934-35
DAVIES, D.R.H.	1930 Dec 21 1931 Sep 20	Domestic Chaplain to Bp and C Frankton 1930-32
WRIGHT, E.R.	Brotherhood of St Paul 1931 Aug 9 1931 Sep 20	Pinc Otorohanga 1931-33, Pinc Huntly 1933-35, V Huntly 1935-37, <i>transferred to Dio Auckland</i>

APPENDIX 6: THE DIOCESE OF WAIKATO: 1926-50

BOYD-BELL, H.J.	St John's, St Anselm's 1931 Sep 20 1932 Sep 25	C Kawhia 1931-33, V Kawhia 1933-34, V Inglewood 1934-37, transferred to Dio Dunedin, later V Huntly 1946-54, V Te Aroha 1954-61, <i>transferred to Dio Auckland</i>
TEMPLER, J.M.	College House, St Anselm's 1931 Dec 20 1932 Sep 25	C Cambridge 1931-32, Pinc Uruti 1933-35, V Uruti 1935, C New Plymouth 1935-37, <i>transferred to Dio Dunedin, later, Dio Christchurch</i> , later V Otorohanga 1952-59, V Huntly 1959-65, V Ohura 1965-68, Pinc Ohura, V Taumarunui 1968-70, Pinc Kawhia 1970-84, retired.
WHITLOCK, D.V.	Selwyn College 1928 Dec 23 Dunedin 1931 May 3	Dio Dunedin 1928-31, Pinc Uruti 1931-32, C (temp) N Plymouth 1932-33, Cinc Otorohanga 1934
MEARS, J.G. deQ.	Brotherhood of St Paul 1932 Feb 21 1932 Sep 25	Pinc Piopio 1932-33, Pinc Ngaruawahia 1933-34
STARKE, H.R.	1932 Apr 25 1933 Jun 11	C Frankton 1932-35, Chap Waikato Hosp 1934, C New Plymouth 1934-44, OM 1944
MARKS, E.W.	St John's College 1932 Apr 25 1932 Sep 25	Pinc Ohura 1932-34, <i>transferred to Dio Nelson</i>
MUTTER, J.C.W.	St John's College 1932 Apr 25 1932 Sep 25	Pinc Inglewood 1932-34, <i>transferred to Australia, later Dio Wellington and Auckland</i>
SMALLFIELD, W.M.	1931 Waiapu 1932 Sep 25	C Tauranga 1931-32, C Hamilton 1932-35, Pinc Claudelands 1933-36, CF 1935-36, <i>transferred to Dio Wellington</i>
DAWSON, F.O.	College House 1932 Dec 21 1933 Jun 11	C Hamilton 1932-35, V Piopio 1935-39, V Inglewood 1939-40, CF 1940-45, Egypt 1945-47, V Putaruru 1948-54, V Morrinsville 1954-60, <i>transferred to Dio Auckland</i>
FUSSELL, R.S.C.	St John's College 1932 Dec 21 1933 Jun 11	C Hamilton 1932-33, Cinc Whangamomona 1933-34, Pinc Kawhia 1935-39, V Katikati 1939-40, on active service 1940-46, V Uruti 1946-51, V Inglewood 1951-58, Pinc Piopio 1958-63, <i>transferred to Dio Waiapu</i>
PHILLIPS, G.C.H.	Brotherhood of St Paul 1932 Dec 21 1933 Jun 11	C Hamilton 1932-34, Pinc Raglan 1935, V Uruti 1935-c37, <i>transferred to Dio Dunedin</i>
HANCOCK, E.W.	St Anselm's 1932 Dec 21 1933 Jun 11	Domestic Chaplain to Bp 1932-33, Pinc Te Kuiti 1933-35, V Te Kuiti 1935-42, CF 1940-43, <i>transferred to Dio Wellington</i>
SERGEL, P.C.S.	1932 Dec 21 1933 Jun 11	Chap Southwell Schl and C Hamilton 1932-76, retired. CF 1941-45
GRIFFIN, G.W.G.	Brotherhood of St Paul 1933 May 25 1933 Jun 11	Pinc Taumarunui 1933-34, Pinc Fitzroy 1935, V Fitzroy 1935-44, V Morrinsville 1944-54, V Okato 1956-59
AIRES, R.C.	St John's, St Anselm's 1933 Jun 15 1934 Feb 25	C Hamilton 1933, C Te Awamutu 1933-34, <i>transferred to Dio Waiapu</i>
ADDIS, E.A.	St John's, St Anselm's 1934 Nov 25 1935 Jan 1	Pinc Katikati 1934-37, V Katikati 1937-39, V Otorohanga 1939-43, V Putaruru 1943-48, V Okato 1948-56, V Raglan 1956-64, C Cambridge 1964-67, Asst Chap Waikato Hosp 1967-c75, retired.
MIDDLEBROOK, F	St John's College 1934 Nov 25 1935 Jan 1	C Taumarunui 1934-35, Pinc Taumarunui 1935-36, <i>transferred to Dio Waiapu</i>
OXENBRIDGE, B	1934 Nov 25 1935 Jan 1	C Hamilton 1934-36, Pinc Taumarunui 1936-37, V Raglan 1937-41, V Te Kuiti 1941-48, <i>transferred to Dio Polynesia, later Dio Waiapu</i>
RAINE, J.D.W.	St John's, St Anselm's 1934 Nov 25 1935 Jan 1	Pinc Whangamomona 1934-36, V Whangamomona 1936-38, V Ngaruawahia 1938-44, CF 1942-45, V Waihi 1950-53
SMALL, K.R.R.	1934 Nov 25 1935 Jan 1	Pinc Otorohanga 1934-37, V Otorohanga 1937-39, on leave 1939, <i>transferred to Dio Auckland</i>

APPENDIX 6: THE DIOCESE OF WAIKATO: 1926-50

WALL, C.S.	Brotherhood of St Paul 1934 Nov 25 1935 Jan 1	Pinc Taumarunui 1934-36
WALTERS, J.M.	Brotherhood of St Paul 1934 Nov 25 1935 Jan 1	Pinc Ohura w Matiere 1934-37
WALLACE, A.R.	1932 Aug 17 Dunedin 1935 Mar 17	<i>Dio Dunedin</i> : 1932-35, Pinc Raglan 1935-36, V Raglan 1936-37, <i>transferred to Dio Wellington</i>
BOTT, A.H.	Brotherhood of St Paul 1935 Jun 16 1936 Jan 1	C Hamilton 1935-37, Pinc Ngaruawahia 1937-38
HICKSON, J.T.	St John's College 1935 Dec 21 1937 Feb 26	C Taumarunui 1935-37, Pinc Uruti 1937-45, (also) Pinc Piopio 1941-43, V Piopio 1943-46, V Katikati 1946-53
BIRD, W.G.	Brotherhood of St Paul 1936 Aug 1937 May 16	C Hamilton 1936-37, Pinc Inglewood 1937-39, Pinc Ohura 1939-42, <i>transferred to Dio Waiapu</i>
NOAKES, R.A.	Brotherhood of St Paul 1937 Jun 29 1937 Dec 19	Domestic Chap to Bp 1937-38, C Taumarunui 1937-38 Pinc Whangamomona 1938-39, Chap RNZN 1939-42 Temp C Cambridge 1942, Chap St Peter's Schl 1941-46.
HIKAIRO, K.M.	1937 Dec 19	
OULDS, F.A.	St John's College 1937 Dec 19 1939 Apr 30	Chaplain to Bp 1937, C Frankton 1938-39, Pinc Whangamomona 1939, <i>transferred to Dio Waiapu, South Africa, later Dio Dunedin</i>
FRANCIS, D.L.	St John's College 1935 Melanesia 1937 May 16 for Melanesia	Mission P, Melanesia 1935-37, C Cambridge 1937-38, <i>transferred to Dio Melanesia, CF 1943-44, transferred to Dio Auckland</i>
HART, F.	Brotherhood of St Paul 1936 1937 May 16	Domestic Chaplain to Bp 1936, C New Plymouth 1937-44, CF 1940-44, V Whangamomona 1944-46
WILLIAMS, G.E.	St David's, Lampeter 1921 Qu' Appelle 1937 Dec 19	Pinc Ohura 1937-39, Pinc Piopio 1939-41, <i>transferred to Dio Wellington</i>
SAKER, E.G.	St John's College 1936 Nov 29 Auckland 1937 Dec 19	C Te Awamutu 1937-38
CRAIB, G.J.M.	St John's College 1937 Dec 19 1938 nd	C Cambridge 1938-40, Pinc Te Kuiti 1940
DAY, J.A.G.	Selwyn Coll, St John's 1939 Apr 18 for Polynesia 1942 Dunedin	Dio Polynesia 1940-41, C Hamilton 1942, <i>transferred to Dio Dunedin, Dio Wellington</i> , V Otorohanga 1949-51, V Forest Lake 1951-61, <i>transferred to Dio Dunedin</i> , V Fitzroy 1967-70, V Waihi 1970-74, retired.
MICHAEL, D.H.V.	St David's, Lampeter 1939 Apr 30 1940 Feb 4	C Frankton 1939-41, Pinc Ngaruawahia 1941-43, on active service 1943-44, on leave in England
BARCLAY, N.E.W.	1939 Apr 30 1940 Feb 4	Domestic and Diocesan Chap to Bp 1939-43
WHEELER, M.J.S.	Brotherhood of St Paul 1939 Jul 23 1945 Ripon	C Okato 1939-40, on active service, <i>transferred to Dio Wellington</i>
HARTLEY, W.H.D.	1940 Dec 22 1941 Jan 1	Pinc Ohura 1940-42, CF 1942-44, Pinc Manunui 1944-48, V Manunui 1948-51, <i>transferred to Dio Polynesia, Dunedin, Wellington.</i>
CALDER, M.L.	Moore Coll, Sydney 1941 Mar 9 1943 Waiapu	C Te Awamutu 1941-42, sick leave, <i>transferred to Dio Waiapu, Dio Wellington</i>
RICHARDS, M.N.	Brotherhood of St Paul 1941 Apr 17 1942 Mar 1	C Frankton 1941-43, Pinc Taumarunui 1943-44, V Taumarunui 1944-50, V Fitzroy 1950-56, V Matamata 1956-70, V Paeroa 1970-78
MORATH, T.W.A.	1941 Jul 13 1942 Mar 1	Diocesan Chaplain (Taranaki) 1941-50, Pinc Whangamomona 1942-44. <i>transferred to Dio Auckland</i>

APPENDIX 6: THE DIOCESE OF WAIKATO: 1926-50

WHELAN, W.D.	St John's College 1941 Jul 13 1942 Mar 1	C Hamilton 1941-45, CF 1942-44, Pinc Huntly 1945, Pinc Inglewood 1946, Pinc Te Kauwhata 1946-48, V Te Kauwhata 1948-50, V Taumarunui 1950-52, V Ohura 1952-54, V Waihi 1954-60, V West N Plymouth 1960-68, V Raglan 1968-80, retired.
CUNLIFFE, W.R.	St John's College 1941 Jul 13 1942 Mar 1	C Hamilton 1941-42, Pinc Putaruru 1942-43, Pinc Ngaruawahia 1943-44, V Ohura 1944-46, CF 1946-47 <i>transferred to Dio Wellington</i> , V Frankton 1956-61, V Te Aroha 1961-67, V Te Kuiti 1967-75, <i>transferred to Dio Christchurch</i>
REILLY, J.M.	1941 Dec 21 1942 Mar 1	C Hamilton 1941-42, Pinc Ohura 1942-44, HM Forces 1945
HERVEY, J.D.	1943 Mar 21 1944 Mar 5	C Hamilton 1943-44, Pinc Katikati 1944-46, Pinc Uruti 1946-47, <i>transferred to Dio Dunedin</i>
TAYLOR, H.J.	1943 Jun 3 1944 Mar 5	C Hamilton 1943-44, Pinc Ngaruawahia 1944-47, <i>transferred to Canada</i> , AP St Peter's Cath 1956-60, V Te Kauwhata 1960-64, Chap Tokanui Hosp 1964-71
OSBORN, F.O.	Brotherhood of St Paul 1943 Nov 1 1944 Mar 5	C Frankton 1943-45, Pinc Te Awamutu 1945, Pinc Whangamomona 1946-7, <i>transferred to Dio Auckland</i>
ROBSON, G.D.	1944 Mar 5 1945 Feb 25	C St Peter's Cath 1944-45, Pinc Uruti 1945-46
WATT, H.T.N.	College House, St John's 1944 Mar 5 1945 Feb 25	C St Peter's Cath 1944-45, C New Plymouth 1945-46, Pinc Ohura 1946-49
TIDSWELL, N	Brotherhood of St Paul 1946 Oct 28 1947 Dec 21	C St Peter's Cath 1946-48, Pinc Whangamomona 1948-50.
JILLETT, M.D.	St John's 1946 Dec 22 1947 Dec 21	C St Peter's Cath 1946-48, <i>transferred to Dio Auckland Later Roman Catholic</i>
STARTUP, E.W.	1946 Dec 22 1947 Dec 21	C St Peter's Cath 1946-48, Pinc Mangakino-Tokoroa 1948-51, C St Peter's Cath 1951, transferred to Dio Auckland
ALLISON, L.F.	College House 1945 Dunedin 1947 Dec 21	<i>Dio Dunedin 1945-47, Pinc Piopio 1947-50, transferred to Dio Wellington, Christchurch</i>
SAUNDERS, F.A.	1947 Dec 21 1948 Dec 12	C Te Awamutu 1947-50, Pinc Piopio 1950-57, V Te Kauwhata 1957-60
WRIGHT, A.A.	1948 Jun 29 1948 Dec 12	C Putaruru 1948-53, V Katikati 1953-56, V Huntly 1956-59, OM 1959
GARRAWAY, W.A.	St John's 1948 Dec 12 1949 Mar 12	C St Peter's Cath 1948-50, Pinc Te Kauwhata 1950-51, V Te Kuiti 1951-54, <i>transferred to Dio Auckland</i>
OLIVER, C.S.L.	1948 Dec 12 1949 Mar 27	C Huntly 1948-50, Pinc Ngaruawahia 1950-53, V Ohura 1954-56, C Stratford 1956-58?
PYWELL, A.B.	St John's College 1950 Mar 5 1951 May 20 (Bp Holland)	C St Peter's Cath 1950-51, V Mokau 1951-53, Pinc Stratford 1953-54, V Stratford 1954-58, V West New Plymouth 1958-60, <i>transferred to Dio Dunedin, Waiapu</i>
DAY, F.J.	St John's College 1950 Mar 5 1951 May 20 (Bp Holland)	C Te Awamutu 1950-52, V Taumarunui 1952-55, V Mangakino 1955-59, V Otorohanga 1959-63, OM 1963-64, C Fitzroy 1965-66, Pinc Kawhia 1966-68, Pinc Mokau 1968-76, retired.

PARISHES AND APPOINTMENTS IN THE EARLY YEARS OF THE DIOCESE

The Diocese of Waikato was constituted on 1 April 1926. This schedule lists the parishes and parochial districts transferred from the Diocese of Auckland, together with those established in the new diocese. It lists the clergy appointed to each, indicating those who transferred from Auckland when the Diocese was formed. It also indicates, where possible, where clergy moved to.

BISHOP OF WAIKATO

C.A. Cherrington 1926-50

COMMISSARY FOR GENERAL PURPOSES

E.M. Cowie 1926-29

COMMISSARY TO THE BISHOP IN NEW ZEALAND

F.G. Evans 2 Sep 1927-30

VICAR-GENERAL

F.G. Evans 1928-30

G.G. Bell 13 Jan 1930-33

Vacant 1933-41

H.R.B. Gillespie 1 May 1941-43 (*died*)

C.W. Turner 14 Sep 1943-50

G.H. Gavin 2 May 1951-60

ARCHDEACON OF WAIKATO

E.M. Cowie 1913-29

Became full time Archdeacon 1927

(Appointed Vicar of Khandallah, Diocese of Wellington)

G.G. Bell 12 Jan 1930-33 (*resigned after dispute with Bishop*)

H.R.B. Gillespie 1 May 1933-43 (*died*)

W.G.H. Weadon 14 Sep 1943-51

ARCHDEACON OF TARANAKI

F.G. Evans 1912-30 (*Archdeacon Emeritus*)

G.H. Gavin 26 Jan 1930-60

DIOCESAN CHAPLAIN

and DIOCESAN SECRETARY

F.G. Harvie 1 Jul 1927-30

(previously Vicar of New Plymouth) After disagreements with Bishop, suspended from office, appointed Vicar of Mt Eden, 1930

DIOCESAN CHAPLAIN

J.L.A. Kayll 1929-33 (*to Waihi*)

C.W. Clark 18 Sep 1933-35

G.D. Wilson 1 May 1938-39

N.E.W. Barclay 1 May 1939-41 (*also Domestic Chaplain*)

T.W.A. Morath 13 Jul 1941-50? (*in Taranaki*)

DOMESTIC CHAPLAIN

S.R. Wareing 24 Dec 1926-28 (*to Te Awamutu*)

J. Adams 1928-29

E.W. Hancock 21 Dec 1932-33 (*to Te Kuiti*)

F.A.Oulds (Temp) 19 Dec 1937-39 (*to Frankton*)

G.J.M. Craib (Temp) 19 Dec 1937-38 (*to Cambridge*)

N.E.W. Barclay 1 May 1939-41 (*also Diocesan Chaplain*)

P.C.S. Sergel 1 May 1941-50

CHAPLAIN, SOUTHWELL SCHOOL

P.C.S. Sergel 21 Dec 1932-41 [CF 1941-45]

D.D. Thorpe 1 Nov 1943-45

P.C.S. Sergel 1945-76

PARISHES AND CLERGY

The following section lists all parishes and parochial districts in the Diocese of Waikato, and includes details for the period leading to the formation of the Diocese in 1926.

ARCHDEACONRY OF WAIKATO

CAMBRIDGE (1878)

Diocese of Auckland

Vicar

C.E. Mortimer-Jones 1912-Dec 26 (*to Waipapu*)

Diocese of Waikato

Vicar

E.L. Harvie 28 Apr 1927-29 (*to Australia*)

G.G. Bell 12 Jan 1930-33 (*resigned after dispute with Bishop*)

C.W. Chandler 20 Dec 1934-48 (*appointed Dean*)

K Liggett 16 Jan 1949-56

Assistant Curate

C.N. Luker 1925-27 (*to Taranaki North*)

S.C. Burrow 6 Aug 1927- (*to England*)

C.W. Clark (Hon) 18 Dec 1927-32

J.M. Templer 1 Mar 1932-Dec 32 (*to Taranaki North*)

D.L. Francis 24 May 1937-

G.J.M. Craib 1 May 1938-40 (*to Stratford*)

A. Maddick (*Chaplain St Peter's School*) 28 Feb 1947-

FRANKTON (1923)

Diocese of Auckland

Parochial District 1923

Vicar

F.S. Harty 1923-28

G.R. Barnett (Locum) 1926-27 (*to Cathedral*)

Diocese of Waikato

Vicar

F.S. Harty 1923-28 (continued) (*to Australia*)

H.E. Jones 24 Jun 1928-29?

APPENDIX 6: THE DIOCESE OF WAIKATO: 1926-50

R.J. Boyt (Pinc) 1 Feb 1930-31; (Vicar) 2 Feb 1931-38
 F.A. Oulds (Pinc) 7 Feb 1939-Apr 39
 V.A. Bianchi 1 May 1939-43 (to *Dunedin*)
 E.G. Wilson 1 Sep 1943-54
 [L. Ives (Pinc) 13 Nov 1949-]

Assistant Curate

J. Adams 1927-29 (to *Okato*)
 D.E.R. Davies 1 Mar 1931-32
 H.R. Starke 25 Apr 1932-34 (to *Hospital Chaplain*)
 D.H.V. Michael 1 May 1939-41
 M.N. Richards 27 Apr 1941-43 (to *Taumarunui*)
 F.O. Osborn 1 Nov 1943-45 (to *Te Awamutu*)

HAMILTON (1872)

Diocese of Auckland

Vicar

E.M. Cowie 1908-27
 On the formation of the Diocese, Archdeacon Cowie was moved from the Cathedral to become a full-time Archdeacon. As mentioned above, he left at the end of 1929 to take up an appointment in Wellington.

Diocese of Waikato

Cathedral District 1926

Vicar and Dean

G.R. Barnett 26 Jun 1927-10 Jun 32 (resigned after disagreement with Bishop, moved to England)
 The Bishop 1932-35
 T.P. Weatherhog 21 Feb 1935-41
 The Bishop 1941-44
 A.R. Allerton 6 Aug 1944-46
 The Bishop 1946-48
 C.W. Chandler 14 Oct 1948-57

Assistant clergy

Minor Canon

S.R. Wareing 24 Dec 1926-28 (to *Putaruru*)
 H.G. Sell 11 Jun 1927-28 (to *Christchurch*)
 R.J. Boyt (Vicar of Frankton) 1934-38

Assistant Priest (with responsibility for a district)
 W.M. Smallfield 1 Aug 1932-Dec 32 (appointed Priest in charge, Claudelands, which had the status of a Conventional District within the Cathedral Parish)
 G.A. Crossman (from Nelson) 1 Dec 1936-37 (became Vicar of Claudelands when it became independent)
 H.J. Williams (Asst Priest) 5 Jul 1942-44 (became Vicar of Forest Lake when it became independent)

Assistant Curate

C.M. Newton 18 Jan 1931-32 (to *Dunedin*)
 F.O. Dawson 21 Dec 1932-35 (to *Piopio*)
 G.C.H. Phillips 21 Dec 1932-34 (to *Raglan*)
 R.S.C. Fussell 21 Dec 1932-33 (to *Taranaki East*)
 R.C. Aires 15 Jun 1933-Sep 33 (to *Te Awamutu*)
 H.R. Starke (Hospital Chaplain) 1 Jun 1934-34 (to *New Plymouth*)
 B. Oxenbridge 29 Dec 1934-36 (to *Taumarunui*)
 A.H. Bott 16 Jun 1935-37 (to *Ngaruawahia*)
 W.G. Bird 21 Oct 1936-37 (to *Inglewood*)
 E. Chard (Temp) 1 Dec 39
 W.D. Whelan 13 Jul 1941-45 [CF 1942-44] (to *Huntly, 1945*)

W.R. Cunliffe 21 Dec 1941-43 (to *Ngaruawahia*)
 J.M. Reilly 21 Dec 1941-42
 J.A.G. Day 1 Feb 1942-42 (to *Dunedin*)
 J.D. Hervey 21 Mar 1943-44 (to *Katikati*)
 H.J. Taylor 3 Jun 1943-44 (to *Ngaruawahia*)
 H.T.N. Watt 5 Mar 1944-Nov 44 (to *New Plymouth*)
 G.D. Robson 5 Mar 1944-45 (to *Taranaki North*)
 N. Tidswell 28 Oct 1946-48 (to *Taranaki East*)
 E.W. Startup 22 Dec 1946-48 (to *Mangakino-Tokoroa*)
 M.D. Jillett 22 Dec 1946-48 (to *Auckland*)
 W.A. Garraway 12 Dec 1948-50 (to *Te Kauwhata*)
 A.B. Pywell 5 Mar 1950-51 (to *Mokau*)

HUNTLY (1895)

Diocese of Auckland

Vicar

J.W. Robinson 1925-29

Diocese of Waikato

Vicar

J.W. Robinson (continued) 1925-29 (to *Norfolk Island*)
 C.J. Bush-King 1 May 1929-33
 E.R. Wright (Cinc) 1 May 1933-35, (Vicar) 1 May 1935-37 (to *Auckland*)
 J.C.A. Zimmerman 1 Nov 1937-44 (to *Fitzroy*)
 J.M. Reilly 1 Apr 1944-46 (CF 1945-46) (to *Waihi, 1946*)
 W.D. Whelan (Actg Vicar) 16 Mar 1945-45 (to *Inglewood*)
 H.J. Boyd-Bell 1 Jul 1946-54

Assistant Curate

H.O. Brickland 12 Jun 1927-28 (to *Nelson*)
 P. Cleary 1929-31
 C.S.L. Oliver 12 Dec 1948-50 (to *Ngaruawahia*)

KATIKATI (1875)

Diocese of Auckland

Vicar

E.S. Wayne 1923-26

Diocese of Waikato

Vicar

E.S. Wayne 1923-26 (continued) (to *Waihi*)
 G. Palmer 29 Apr 1927-34 (to *King Country South Maori Pastorate*)
 E.A. Addis (Pinc) 29 Dec 1934-37, (Vicar) 2 May 1937-1939
 R.S.C. Fussell 1 May 1939-40 (on active service 1940-46)
 J.L.A. Kayll 1 Mar 1941-44 (died)
 J.D. Hervey (Pinc) 5 Mar 1944-46 (to *Piopio*)
 J.T. Hickson 1 Aug 1946-53

MATAMATA (1919)

Diocese of Auckland

WE Connolly 1919-25 (to *Auckland*)

Diocese of Waikato

Vicar

C.W. Turner Feb 1926-30 (to *Te Aroha*)
 J.W. Burley 27 Feb 1931-35 (on leave)

APPENDIX 6: THE DIOCESE OF WAIKATO: 1926-50

G.F.W. Oulds 21 Jun 1935-46 (*to Inglewood*)
 E.L.B. Gribble 12 May 1946-49 (*to Australia*)
 J Adams 22 Mar 1949-56

MORRINSVILLE (1911)

Diocese of Auckland

Vicar

J.A. Kempthorne 1923-27

Diocese of Waikato

Vicar

J.A. Kempthorne 1923-27 (continued) (*to Te Kuiti*)
 F.W. Wilkes 29 Jan 1928-30 (*to Auckland*)
 H.R.B. Gillespie 2 Feb 1930-43 (*died*)
 E.H. Strong (Pinc) 2 Sep 1943-43
 G.W.G. Griffin 1 Jan 1944-54

OHURA (1924)

Diocese of Auckland

Vicar

D. Maddison 1924-27

Diocese of Waikato

Vicar

D. Maddison 1924-27 (continued) (*to Auckland*)
 S.W. Golding (Cinc) 18 Dec 1927-30, (Vicar) 1930-31 (*to Inglewood*)
 E.W. Marks (Cinc) 25 Apr 1932-34 (*to Nelson*)
 J.M. Walters (Pinc) 29 Dec 1934-37
 J.C.A. Zimmerman (Pinc) 1 Sep 1937-37 (*to Huntly*)
 G.E. Williams (Pinc) 9 Nov 1937-39 (*to Piopio*)
 W.G. Bird (Pinc) 7 Jul 1939-40 (*to Waiapu*)
 W.H.D. Hartley (Pinc) 1 Jan 1941-42
 [CF 1942-44] (*to Manunui, 1944*)
 J.M. Reilly (Pinc) 1 May 1942-44 (*to Huntly*)
 W.R. Cunliffe 1 Mar 1944-46 (*to Wellington*)
 H.T.N. Watt (Pinc) 16 Mar 1946-49
 A.B. Miller (Pinc) 1 Sep 1950-50, (Vicar) 10 Oct 1950-52

OTOROHANGA (1919)

Diocese of Auckland

Vicar

T.P. Weatherhog 1924-25
 C.J. Bush-King Feb 1926-27

Diocese of Waikato

Vicar

C.J. Bush-King 1926-27 (continued) (*to Kawhia*)
 J.T. Phillips 5 Apr 1927-31 (*left, financial problems in parish*)
 E.R. Wright (Cinc) 9 Aug 1931-33 (*to Huntly*)
 D.V. Whitlock (Cinc) 20 Jan 1934-34
 K.R.R. Small (Pinc) 29 Dec 1934-37, (Vicar) 27 May 1937-39 (*to Auckland*)
 E.A. Addis 1 May 1939-43 (*to Putaruru*)
 W. Bell 1 Jun 1943-49 (*to Auckland*)
 J.A.G. Day 12 Jul 1949-51

PAEROA (1896)

Diocese of Auckland

Vicar

F.B. Dobson 1916-26 (*to Auckland*)

Diocese of Waikato

Vicar

W.G.H. Weadon 8 Apr 1927-54

PUTARURU (1926)

Diocese of Auckland

Parochial District 1926

Vicar

E.R. Ward 1926-28

Diocese of Waikato

Vicar

E.R. Ward 1926-28 (continued) (*to Auckland*)
 S.R. Wareing 1 Jun 1928-29 (*to Te Awamutu*)
 E.H. Atkey 1 Oct 1929-32? (*left Diocese*)
 P. Cleary 21 Dec 1932-43 (*granted PTO*)
 E.A. Addis 1 May 1943-48 (*to Okato*)
 F.O. Dawson 15 Feb 1948-54

Assistant Curate

G.L.B. Wilkinson 1 Jul 1928-
 A.A. Wright 29 Jun 1948

RAGLAN (1920)

Diocese of Auckland

Vicar

C.B.W. Seton (Pinc) 1916-20, (Vicar) 1920-25 (*to Auckland*)

Diocese of Waikato

Vicar

G.A. Young 1926-29
 W.T.F. Skey 30 Aug 1929-34 (*to Northern King Country Maori Pastorate*)
 G.C.H. Phillips 1935 (*to Taranaki North*)
 A.R. Wallace (*from Dunedin*) 1 Nov 1935-37 (*to Wellington*)
 B. Oxenbridge (Pinc) 1 Sep 1937-38, (Vicar) 1 May 1938-41 (*to Te Kuiti*)
 H. Irving (Pinc) 1 Apr 1943-May 43
 E. Chard 1 May 1943-56

TAUMARUNUI (1915)

Diocese of Auckland

Vicar

C.W. Turner 1922-25
 T.P. Weatherhog Feb 1926-28

Diocese of Waikato

Vicar

T.P. Weatherhog (continued) 1926-28 (*to England*)
 W.T.F. Skey (Locum) 17 May 1928-29 (*to Raglan*)
 J.W. Burley 1 May 1929-30
 W.A. Scott (Locum) 18 Sep 1930-31
 F.B. Rand 11 Jun 1931-33 (*to England*)
 G.W.G. Griffin (Pinc) 12 Jun 1933-35? (*to Fitzroy*)
 F. Middlebrook (Pinc) 29 Dec 1934-
 C.S. Wall (Pinc) 29 Dec 1934-37?
 J. Adams 1 Jul 1937-43 (*to Waitara*)
 M.N. Richards (Pinc) 1 Sep 1943-44, (Vicar) 1 Jan 1945-50 (*to Fitzroy*)
 W.D. Whelan 1 Aug 1950-52

APPENDIX 6: THE DIOCESE OF WAIKATO: 1926-50

Assistant Curate

R.J. Boyt 18 Dec 1927-29
 G.L.B. Wilkinson 18 Dec 1927-28 (to *Putaruru*)
 F.H. Germon 22 Oct 1930-32 (to *Piopio*)
 J.T. Hickson 21 Dec 1935-37 (to *Taranaki North*)
 B. Oxenbridge 1 Jan 1936-37 (to *Raglan*)
 R.A. Noakes 1 Sep 1937-42

TE AROHA (1883)

Diocese of Auckland

Vicar

R.L. Connolly 1919-30

Diocese of Waikato

Vicar

R.L. Connolly (continued) 1919-30 (to *Auckland*)
 C.W. Turner 27 Jan 1931-46
 (to *Claudelands*)
 W.A. Scott 1 Aug 1946-54

TE AWAMUTU (1870)

Diocese of Auckland

Vicar

G.T. Robson 1923-27 (became *Naval Chaplain*)

Diocese of Waikato

Vicar

R.H. Trill 14 Jul 1927-29
 S.R. Wareing 1 Oct 1929-36 (to *England*)
 M.G. Sullivan 2 Jan 1936-46 [CF 1941-46]
Priest in charge during Vicar's absence
 E.H. Strong 4 Oct 1941-42
 W.C. Wood 3 Dec 1942-45
 F.O. Osborn 30 Nov 1945-46
Vicar
 J.D. Hogg 22 Jan 1947-62

Assistant Curate

E.H. Atkey 18 Dec 1927-29 (to *Putaruru*)
 C.M. Newton 24 Nov 1929-Dec 30 (to *Cathedral*)
 R.C. Aires 1 Oct 1933-34 (to *Waiapu*)
 E.G. Saker 30 Jul 1937-38?
 H.G. Taylor (Temp) 25 Mar 1938-25 Apr 39
 M.L. Calder 9 Mar 1941-42 (Sick leave, transferred
 to *Diocese of Waiapu*)
 F.A. Saunders 21 Dec 1947-50 (to *Piopio*)
 F.J. Day 5 Mar 1950-52

TE KUITI (1911)

Diocese of Auckland

Vicar

G.R. Barnett 1918-23
 A. Drake 1923-27

Diocese of Waikato

Vicar

A. Drake 1923-27 (continued) (to *Auckland*)
 J.A. Kempthorne 6 Dec 1927-30 (to *Wellington*)
 C.E. Newbould (Pinc) 1 Feb 1930-30, (Vicar) 4 Jun
 1930-33 (to *Okato*)
 E.W. Hancock (Cinc) 6 Oct 1933-35, (Vicar) 1 Oct
 1935-42 (CF 1940-43) (to *Wellington*)
 G.J.M. Craib (Temp Pinc) 17 Sep 1940-41

B. Oxenbridge (Pinc) 2 Jun 1941-42, (Vicar) 27 Apr
 1942-48 (to *Polynesia*)
 L. Ives 8 Feb 1948-49 (to *Forest Lake*)
 L.P.G. Smith 21 Aug 1949-51

Assistant Curate

G.Palmer 1924-27 (to *Katikati*)

WAIHI (1900)

Diocese of Auckland

Vicar

G.R. Barnett 1923-26 (to *Frankton*)

Diocese of Waikato

Vicar

R.W.W. Alexander 1926
 E.S. Wayne 27 Dec 1926-31
 H.J. Williams (Pinc) 15 May 1931-33 (withdrew)
 J.L.A. Kayll 18 Sep 1933-41 (to *Katikati*)
 E.L.B. Gribble 1 May 1941-46 (to *Matamata*)
 J.M. Reilly (Pinc) 11 May 1946-46
 W.H. Moore 1 Aug 1946-50 (to *Christchurch*)
 J.D.W. Raine Dec 1950-53

**PARISHES ESTABLISHED AFTER THE
 DIOCESE WAS FORMED**

KAWHIA (1927)

Diocese of Waikato

Parochial District 1927

(previously included in *Otorohanga*)

Vicar

C.J. Bush-King 22 Apr 1927-29 (to *Huntly*)
 R.W.W. Alexander (Pinc) 1929-31 (to *Nelson*)
 H.J. Boyd-Bell (Cinc) 1 Oct 1931-33, (Vicar) 24
 Oct 1933-34 (to *Inglewood*)
 R.S.C. Fussell 1 Nov 1935-39 (to *Katikati*)
Included in Otorohanga 1939-54

PIOPIO cum ARIA (1927)

Diocese of Waikato

Previously included in Parochial District of Te Kuiti

Vicar

W.H. Stych 4 Sep 1927-28 (to *Auckland*)
 H.S. Fussell (Cinc) 1 Oct 1929-32 (to *Waitara*)
 J.G.deQ. Mears (Cinc) 21 Feb 1932-33 (to
Ngaruawahia)
 F.H. Germon (Pinc) 15 Sep 1933-34, (Vicar) 1 June
 1934-35
 F.O. Dawson 1 Jun 1935-39 (to *Inglewood*)
 G.E. Williams (Pinc) 7 Jul 1939-42?
 J.T. Hickson 1 Jan 1943-46 (also *Pinc Taranaki*
North)
 J.D. Hervey (Pinc) 1 Aug 1946-47 (to *Dunedin*)
 L.F. Allison (Pinc) 21 Dec 1947-50 (to *Wellington*)
 F.A. Saunders (Pinc) 1 Feb 1950-57

NGARUAWAHIA (1935)

Diocese of Waikato

Conventional District within Parochial District of
Huntly 1932

Priest in charge

H Sinclair 5 Feb 1932

APPENDIX 6: THE DIOCESE OF WAIKATO: 1926-50

J.G.deQ. Mears 16 Aug 1933-34
W.A. Bool 1 Dec 1934-35

Parochial District 1935
Vicar

W.A. Bool 1 Nov 1935-37 (to Christchurch)
A.H. Bott (Pinc) 24 May 1937-
J.D.W. Raine 1 Jul 1938-44 [CF 1942-45]
D.H.V. Michael (Pinc) 22 Jan 1941-
W.R. Cunliffe (Pinc) 8 May 1943-44 (to Ohura)
H.J. Taylor (Temp Pinc) 5 Mar 1944-47 (to Canada)
A.B. Miller (Pinc) 1 Feb 1947-50 (to Ohura)
C.S.L. Oliver (Pinc) 1 Sep 1950-54

Assistant Curate

J.A.G. Day (Hon) 8 Apr 1939-39

CLAUDELANDS (1937)

Diocese of Waikato
Conventional District within Cathedral District
1933

Priest in charge
W.M. Smallfield 1 Jan 1933-36 (to Wellington)
G.A. Crossman (from Nelson) 1 Dec 1936-37

Parochial District 1937
Vicar

G.A. Crossman 1 Nov 1937-45
W.C. Wood (Pinc) 30 Nov 1945-46
C.W. Turner 1 Aug 1946-47 (to Fitzroy)
H.W. Heaslip 1948-54

FOREST LAKE (1947)

Diocese of Waikato
Included in Cathedral District until 1947
Priest in charge
H.J. Williams 1 July 1946-47

Parochial District 1947
Vicar
H.J. Williams 1 Jun 1947-50

MANUNUI (1948)

Diocese of Waikato
Conventional District of the Parochial District of
Taumarunui
Priest in charge
W.H.D. Hartley 1 Oct 1944-48

Parochial District
Vicar
W.H.D. Hartley 29 Feb 1948-51

MANGAKINO-TOKOROHAUA (1951)

Diocese of Waikato
Conventional District of the Parochial District of
Putaruru
Priest in charge
E.W. Startup 1 Nov 1948-51

Parochial District
Vicar appointed 1952

TE KAUWHATA (1948)

Diocese of Waikato
within Parochial District of Huntly
Priest in charge
W.D. Whelan 1 May 1946-48

Parochial District 1948
Vicar
W.D. Whelan 1948-50
(to Taumarunui)
W.A. Garraway (Pinc) 1 Oct 1950-51

ARCHDEACONRY OF TARANAKI

FITZROY (1915)

Diocese of Auckland
Vicar
G.T. Beale 1920-29

Diocese of Waikato
Vicar
G.T. Beale 1920-29 (continued) (to Stratford)
W.S.C. Stephens 26 Jan 1930-34 (to Waiapu)
G.W.G. Griffin 1 Nov 1935-44 (to Morrinsville)
J.C.A. Zimmerman 15 Feb 1944-47?
C.W. Turner 1 Oct 1947-50 (retired)
M.N. Richards 1 Aug 1950-56

Diocese of Waikato
Vicar
H. Lindsey 1924-28 (continued) (to Wellington)
J.N. Thompson 16 Mar 1928-31 (to Auckland)
S.W. Golding 4 Aug 1931-32 (on leave)
J.C.W. Mutter (Cinc) 1 Jun 1932-34 (to Australia)
H.J. Boyd-Bell 30 May 1934-37 (to Dunedin)
W.G. Bird 1 Jul 1937-39 (to Ohura)
F.O. Dawson 1 May 1939-43 [CF]
H. Irving 1 May 1943-45?
W.D. Whelan (Temp Pinc) 1 Jan 1946-46
G.F.W. Oulds 1 May 1946-47
F.A. Oulds 1 Sep 1947-51

NEW PLYMOUTH (1843)

Diocese of Auckland
Vicar
F.G. Harvie 1917-27

INGLEWOOD (1881)

Diocese of Auckland
Vicar
H. Lindsey 1924-28

Diocese of Waikato
Vicar
F.G. Harvie 1917-27 (continued) (became Diocesan
Secretary, later resigned)

APPENDIX 6: THE DIOCESE OF WAIKATO: 1926-50

E.H. Strong 6 Jul 1927-32 (*appointed Warden, St John's College*)
 G.H. Gavin 11 Jan 1932-49
 J.T. Holland 13 Nov 1949-51 (*elected Bishop*)

Assistant Curate

G.A. Young 1921-24
 W.S.C. Stephens 26 Oct 1927-30 (*to Fitzroy*)
 R.F. Clark 2 Feb 1930-c35
 D.V. Whitlock 1 Jan 1933-33 (*to Otorohanga*)
 J.M. Templer 1 Apr 1935-37 (*to Dunedin*)
 F. Hart 3 Mar 1937-40 [CF 1940-44] (*to Taranaki East, 1944*)
 A. Niblock 14 May 1942-
 H.T.N. Watt 1 Nov 1944-46 (*to Ohura*)
 G.D. Robson 16 Mar 1946-
 E.O.E. Hill 1 Jul 1950-

OKATO (1896)

Diocese of Auckland

Vicar

H.R.B. Gillespie Aug 1925-29

Diocese of Waikato

Vicar

H.R.B. Gillespie 1925-29 (*continued*) (*to Morrinsville*)
 J. Adams 20 Jul 1929-33 (*to Auckland*)
 C.E. Newbould 9 Oct 1933-15 Jul 36 (*to England*)
 E.L.B. Gribble 15 Jul 1936-41 (*to Waihi*)
 L. Ives 15 Aug 1941-48 (*to Te Kuiti*)
 E.A. Addis 1948-56

Assistant Curate

H Sinclair 24 Nov 1929-1931 (*to Ngaruawahia*)
 M.J.S. Wheeler 24 Jul 1939-40 (*to active service*)

STRATFORD (1896)

Diocese of Auckland

Vicar

J.L.A. Kayll 1924-29

Assistant Curate

P. Wiltshire Dec 1925-26

Diocese of Waikato

Vicar

J.L.A. Kayll 1924-29 (*continued*) (*appointed Diocesan Chaplain*)
 G.T. Beale 17 Apr 1929-34 (*to England, appointed Commissary to Bishop of Waikato*)
 K.J. McFarland 1 Sep 1933-41
 G.J.M. Craib (Temp Pinc) 22 May 1940-40
 H.W. Heaslip 4 Jan 1942-48
 W.E.W. Hurst 1 Feb 1948-51

**TARANAKI NORTH
(Uruti) (1924)**

Diocese of Auckland

*Home Mission District 1916-24
 became parochial district in 1924*

Vicar

H.G. Sell (Home Mission Priest) 1923-24, (Vicar) 1924-27

Diocese of Waikato

Vicar

H.G. Sell 1924-27 (*continued*) (*to Cathedral*)
 C.N. Luker 21 Aug 1927-28 (*to Dunedin*)
 W.A. Scott (Cinc) 26 Nov 1928-30 (*to Taumarunui*)
 D.V. Whitlock (Pinc) 3 May 1931-Dec 32 (*to New Plymouth*)
 J.M. Templer 1 Jan 1933-34 (*to New Plymouth*)
 G.C.H. Phillips 1 Nov 1935-37 (*to Dunedin*)
 J.T. Hickson (Pinc) 1 Jul 1937-45 (*also Vicar of Piopio 1943*)
 G.D. Robson (Pinc) 28 Sep 1945-46 (*to New Plymouth*)
 R.S.C. Fussell (Pinc) 16 Mar 1946-51

**TARANAKI EAST
(Whangamomona) (1924)**

Diocese of Auckland

*Home Mission District 1915-24
 became parochial district in 1924*

Vicar

G.A. Young 1924-26

Diocese of Waikato

Vicar

R.W.W. Alexander 9 Jul 1927-28 (*to Kawhia*)
 H.S. Hamilton 1 Aug 1929-33 (*to Christchurch*)
 R.S.C. Fussell (Cinc) 1 May 1933-34 (*to Kawhia*)
 J.D.W. Raine (Pinc) 29 Dec 1934-38 (*to Ngaruawahia*)
 R.A. Noakes (Pinc) 1 Jul 1938-39 (*Naval Chaplain*)
 F.A.Oulds (Pinc) 16 Oct 1939-39 (*to Waiapu*)
 T.W.A. Morath (Pinc) 1 Mar 1942-44
 F. Hart 20 Nov 1944-45?
 F.O. Osborn (Pinc) 1 Apr 1946-48 (*to Auckland*)
 J.W. Burley (Pinc) 1 Feb 1948-48 (*to Waiapu*)
 N. Tidswell (Pinc) 15 Sep 1948-50?

WAITARA (1875)

Diocese of Auckland

Vicar

G.H. Gavin 1918-31

Diocese of Waikato

Vicar

G.H. Gavin 1918-31(*continued*) (*to New Plymouth*)
 H.S. Fussell 26 Jan 1932-35
 V.A. Bianchi 23 Aug 1935-39 (*to Frankton*)
 F.A. Oulds (Pinc) 10 Apr 1939-39
 E.G. Wilson 1 July 1939-43 (*to Frankton*)
 J Adams 1 Sep 1943-49 (*to Matamata*)
 D.H.A. Niblock 3 Jul 1949-52