

WRITTEN AND RESEARCHED BY REV. CANON MICHAEL WALLACE HIGHLIGHTING SOME LITERARY HISTORIES, RELATING TO ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, ŌTEPOTI, AOTEAROA

- **Quote by James K. Baxter about All Saints' bell:** "Then the bell of All Saints swung slowly in its steeple. *'Requiescant. Requiescant in pace,'* it tolled. Faces and voices died. The ordinary sun stood over me in a blue sky of crumbled quartz. It was very pleasant to be a fat man of thirty walking down Cumberland Street in the sun." *Walking Up Castle Street*, 1956.
- **Quote by James K. Baxter about Fr. Harrison** (vicar 1948-1960).
Father Harrison, (is) a man of great charm and integrity as I well know- but I would not like to see him in action in a theocratic State." Letter to Bill Oliver 20 May 1957
- **Many quotes by C.R. Allen about All Saints** in 'A Poor Scholar' A poor scholar : a tale of progress Dunedin, N.Z. : A.H. and A.W. Reed, 1936. Allen, C. R.
- The novelist and poet Charles Richards Allen (1885-1962) was born in London but arrived in New Zealand as an infant. His father was Sir James Allen, Minister of Defence in the Massey Cabinet of 1912-1920. Charles attended Otago Boys' High School and turned to literary work after the loss of his sight. He lived in Dunedin for most of his life and his novels contain prominent, mostly North Dunedin settings. *A poor scholar* tells the story of the humble beginnings of Ponto, who attends the George Street School, Otago Boys' High School and the University of Otago, before fulfilling his ambition of becoming a Rhodes Scholar. Ponto's progress through the education system is dependent on assistance, in contrast to his rich friend Harold.
- **Window in memory of John Hugh Allen**, *John Hugh Allen of the Gallant Company*, written by his sister Ina Montgomery, (London: Edward Arnold, 1919). John Hugh Allen, Lieutenant, Worcestershire Regiment. John Hugh Allen came up in October 1907 from Wanganui Collegiate and the University of Otago, New Zealand. **Born:** Dunedin, New Zealand on 1 March 1887 **Fell in action:** Gallipoli, 6 June 1915

J.H. Allen "Our star speaker" Allen took a highly active part in many aspects of College and University life. At College he scored a century for the second XI cricket team and was a member of the Boat Club. But his first loves were writing, speaking and politics and these define his career at Jesus. He wrote a column and was a driving force behind the newly revived *Chanticleer* and in his first term formed "The Jesus College (Cambridge) Debating Society", otherwise known as the Roosters, which met in his rooms in No 1 Staircase, Chapel Court.

A.K. Gray (an original member of the society) wrote "He was our star speaker and was greatly admired for his manner of putting one hand in his trouser-pocket, whilst he gracefully waved the other backwards and forwards from the wrist." (*The First Twenty Years of the Roosters*, p1). Allen was also prominent in the Cambridge Union. He was elected to the Committee in May 1908 and by Lent Term 1911 he had been elected President of the Union, only the second Jesus man to have held the honour at that time. His sister Ina Montgomery reports in her memoir of him that he spoke in nearly every debate.

Conservative and Unionist Allen was a supporter of the Conservative and Unionist Party, which according to his successor as President, Kenneth Callaghan, was unusual for a student studying the Economics Tripos. Callaghan wrote "...the Economics Tripos generally tends to produce the young Liberal and Free-Trader, but John never altered his ideals, and made out a very good economic case for Imperial Preference. This he did both in private and in public and was often in debates opposed by the younger Liberal dons and made a very good defence" (*John Hugh Allen of the Gallant Company*, p18).

Called to the Bar - He took the degrees of BA and LLM in 1911. *The Jesus College Society Annual Report* obituary records that it was his intention to return home to be a lawyer and a politician in New Zealand. He was called to the Bar in early 1914 and had booked his passage home when war broke out. He never returned to his native land.

After joining the Inns of Court O.T.C., he obtained a commission in the Worcester Regiment and trained with them for a few months. He was then attached to the Essex Regiment and left for the Dardenelles with them, landing at Cape Helles on 25 May." A very gallant act", he was killed in action 12 days later. Meanwhile back home in New Zealand his father Sir James Allen, Minister for Defence, organized and launched the New Zealand Expeditionary Force to take part in the same campaign that claimed his son's life. General Richardson wrote to Sir James with the details of his son's death, saying that he had attempted, with another officer, to stop the fall back of troops as they were being bombed out of various trenches.

He wrote "I am pleased to be able to tell you that he died doing a very gallant act, which under the circumstances required considerable courage, as it is almost certain death to put one's head above the parapet, there to get out as he did and endeavour to get men forward required a cool head and a brave heart" (*John Hugh Allen of the Gallant Company*, p203).

He is commemorated in New Zealand by a stained-glass window in the Anglican Church of All Saints Dunedin.

- **Christus Rex by Ria Bancroft**, A biography of her life, *No Ordinary Woman: A Biography of Ria Bancroft*, was written by her daughter Peb Simmons.
- **Window in honour of George Bell** editor of the Evening Star newspaper (including quills)
In October 1863, when visiting Dunedin, New Zealand, he was engaged by Julius Vogel to join the staff of the *Otago Daily Times*. Bell's wife and four of his daughters joined him in February 1865. When Bright left, Bell sub-edited the *Times* and edited the *Otago Witness*. Between 10 February 1866 and 31 December 1867, besides his other work, he wrote 357 leading articles. Bell began his own modest *Evening Independent* in January 1869. When the *Sun* collapsed in March 1869 and Henningham's creditors put the *Star* on offer, Bell bought it for £675 with the assistance of promissory notes and merged the two papers, keeping the *Evening Star* name; like the *Independent*, the new publication would 'advocate what is just and true, binding itself to no party'.

At an age when most people are content to retire, Bell thus began his life's main work – inauspiciously, for he was immediately forced to move the *Star* plant to new premises. He published the first joint issue on 14 June 1869 with extreme difficulty, bluntly apologised for the

'lame manner in which the first number of the enlarged journal was brought out, and the late hour at which it was issued'. *The Star* soon made progress, although a 16-page weekly, the *Observer*, also published by Bell, lapsed after three issues.

With the promissory notes settled, Bell launched the *Morning Star* on 2 December 1872, aiming at a country readership. He simply took the *Evening Star* each night, retained the advertisements, included later news, and replaced the masthead: costs were minimal and advertisers were given additional circulation. This venture, perhaps New Zealand's first penny morning paper, ran until July 1873. Bell then sold the name and rights to the new *Guardian* (soon to be the *Otago Guardian*), which took over on 23 July 1873. Bell now devoted himself solely to the *Evening Star*. Its coverage, mainly confined to Dunedin, lacked the scope of the *Otago Daily Times*. It was essentially middle brow, owned by a man who took no part in public life, and it lacked writers of national reputation. But by focusing his energies, Bell became one of New Zealand's first full-time city newspaper proprietors. He covered local events so competently that the *Star* quickly dominated its rivals, challenging the *Times* in city sales. The issue of 8 September 1879, covering a spectacular fire, sold 8,300 copies, then considered 'the largest number ever sent out by a daily paper in this Colony.' Working conditions were good, technology up to date and staff relationships excellent.

The vigorous editorials which he wrote well into his 70s were of a kind with his character: not stylish in manner, but forceful and sensible, always ready to attack hypocrisy, incompetence or self-interest. In June 1873 he published (and pointedly commented on) a document which reflected badly on the Dunedin lawyer James Macassey, and in a famous £10,000 libel case the jury found in favour of Bell. He won a similar case over sharp editorial remarks about Catholic clergy. Bell was active in several charitable and private organisations. After leaving the Congregationalists he joined the Anglican communion, becoming treasurer of All Saints' Church parochial guild and a churchwarden. He retained into his 80s sole control of the newspaper he had created, and finally passed the business to his family on 1 January 1895.

Bell died at Dunedin on 4 February 1899, aged 90; he was an important figure in the newspaper world of his day and created something of a dynasty: his son, George, was temporary managing director of the *Evening Star* from 1902 to 1904, and the families of his daughters, Louisa Clapperton and Hannah Smith, also held positions on the paper for many years. The paper ultimately became vested in the Smith family, which took over the *Otago Daily Times* and in 1975 created the Allied Press.

- **Plaque in honour of Frank Lubecki Pogson** student of Philosophy, translator of French and German philosophers: Eucken, Dobschutz, Bergsen and Harnack. Frank Lubecki Pogson was a natural athlete and a brilliant scholar, first at Nelson College in NZ, then progressing to Auckland University College where he gained his M.A. with honours in 1901. Studying at St John's College, Oxford, he won the Casberd scholarship in 1904, further honours in 1906, and then became Professor of Philosophy and Theology at Oxford. His family visited him there in 1904, with plans to stay in England for some time. By 1910 Frank Lubecki's star was rising, with acclamation for his masterly translations of contemporary French and German philosophers. Then on 6 November 1910, on an ascent of Mont Blanc, Frank died of exhaustion, exposure and oxygen deficiency. He was three days short of his thirty second birthday. His latest translation was in the press at the time, with his editor writing: By his untimely death readers in the English tongue of the works of German and French scholars have lost a conscientious and scholarly translator...

One of Pogson's books: Time and free will: an essay on the immediate data of consciousness by Henri Bergson

- Window over altar with **Virginia Woolf** as model. Stained glass expert Peter McKenzie informs us that Woolf, her mother and sisters were models for Whitefriars studios in the period the window was made. The three windows over the altar were given by the Neill family (Sam Neill's ancestors).
- Quote from **Ursula Bethell and Archdeacon Whitehead**. (Whitehead was a close friend of Bethell and mentioned several times in her letters).
Archdeacon Whitehead "is one in whose judgement I have great confidence, & if he recommends working for a degree as the best next step, I think you would do well to take his advice." *Vibrant with Words* p178
Ursula Bethell letter to John Summers March 12, 1939 (*Vibrant with words: The Letters of Ursula Bethell*, Ed. Peter Whiteford, Wellington: Victoria University Press, 2005, 181)

"I want to ask you at once... because I think from something you say about Selwyn Coll. that you are taking it to be a place for Anglicans. It's not that- the majority of the residents are in fact I believe materialistic, unbelieving medical students! But it is run by the Anglican Church - & the Archdeacon generally has three or four theological students in hand. I suppose they wd. be working for their B.A. as a preliminary. There are services for *them* to attend which are not obligatory for the others."

- **Archdeacon Whitehead**, vicar (1935 - 1948) Archdeacon L.G. Whitehead A Biography, by K.F.S. Cox Pegasus Press, 1977. "Algy" Whitehead was Warden of Selwyn College in Dunedin from 1919 to 1950, during which period of thirty-one years some five hundred and fifty students attended the college. He is still remembered with respect and affection. Lord Porritt, in a foreword to this carefully researched biography, writes of the happy and friendly atmosphere the L. G. Whitehead created at Selwyn.
- **O.E.Middleton** was married and buried from All Saints'. Mentored by Frank Sargeson in Auckland in the late 1950s, he moved to Dunedin to take up the Burns Fellowship (1970) at the University of Otago. Prominent New Zealand author Janet Frame once said, "O. E. Middleton is a fine writer ... He's the only NZ writer who has made me weep over a story — one called *The Stone* in a volume of that title." Middleton was the recipient of several awards, including the Hubert Church Award and the 2006 Janet Frame Literary Award. His *Selected Stories* shared first prize for Fiction in the New Zealand Book Awards in 1976. His stories often focus on marginalised men or children, and express working-class empathy while commenting on wider cultural issues.
- **Margaret Daziell** Professor of English was a parishioner here. Edith Margaret Dalziel CBE (21 November 1916 – 5 May 2003) was an English literature scholar at the University of Otago, Dunedin New Zealand. She was the first female Pro-Vice Chancellor of the university.

Dalziel was born in Rangiora in 1916; her parents were Robert and Eva Dalziel. She received her education at Rangiora District School and Rangiora High School. She then completed a Master of Arts degree at Canterbury University College in 1937 and a doctoral degree at the University of Oxford in 1953.

She joined the Department of English at the University of Otago the same year and remained with the department until her retirement in 1981. On her promotion to professor in 1966 she became the first female professor in the department. In 1971 she was elected Dean of the Faculty of Arts; she was Pro-Vice Chancellor from 1975 to 1977; and Head of Department of English from 1978 to 1980. During her tenure, Dalziel taught and mentored Bill Manhire, who went on to become a notable New Zealand poet. Dalziel died in Dunedin on 5 May 2003.

- **Lenore Hartly** was a parishioner here. A prize at OU was established in 1989 from contributions to a fund subscribed by students, colleagues, and friends to mark the retirement of Dr Lenore Hartly in recognition of her distinguished career as a teacher of Old and Middle English and Icelandic. She joined the University staff in 1961. The Lenore Hartly Prize is awarded to a student who has demonstrated excellence in Old and/or Middle English for English at 200-level.
- **George Eliot Elliott** was a parishioner here. Records Clerk at the signing of the Treaty. In 1841 the Treaty of Waitangi was saved by Records Clerk George Eliot Elliott (1817-1901) who awoke one morning to see the government offices in Auckland on fire: "I could not see for smoke... The room was small and I knew it so well I could put my hand on anything blindfolded. I at once went to the iron box, unlocked it and took out the Treaty of Waitangi and the seal of the colony, and ran out again" (*Auckland Star*, 17 February 1926). See Timeline for Death Notice from the *Evening Star* (17 September 1901, p. 4).

George Eliot Elliott born 18 December 1817 was the illegitimate son of George Gordon, the 5th Earl of Aboyne and the 9th Marquess of Huntly. When he and his siblings were cast off as too costly in view of his father's debts, he left medical school in England and made his way to New South Wales. From thence he caught a ship to the Bay of Islands with Captain Hobbs in 1840.

He was the records clerk at the signing of the Treaty of Waitangi, which ceded Maori lands to Queen Victoria. He then had a career developing the Post Office, working in Auckland, Wellington and then retiring to Dunedin where he died on 18 September 1901, aged 83 years. In 1841 he entered the office of the Colonial Secretary at Auckland, as Secretary in the Postmaster General's Department, and remained in the government service until 1872, when he retired. In 1841 the Treaty documents narrowly escaped destruction by fire when the Government offices at Auckland were burned down. George Elliott, the record clerk, arrived just in time to rescue the Treaty and the Seal of the Colony.

Elliott afterwards deposited the Treaty in the Colonial Secretary's Office, where it remained until at least 1865. In 1841 George married Catherine Lavinia Morne in New Zealand and over the next 19 years they had 10 children together. Lavinia died in 1885 aged 60 and George married Frances Mary Levien (nee Parkinson) - djm].

Poor storage between 1877 and 1908 led to the Treaty being damaged by both water and rodents. However, facsimiles of the Treaty had been created in 1877, before any damage occurred and all signatures have survived. After a series of different conservation treatments, and different homes, the Treaty was finally brought to National Archives in 1989, where the documents are now on permanent display in the secure, stable environment of the Constitution Room, Archives New Zealand.

In 1876 he settled in Dunedin, where he took a great interest in church affairs. He represented Leith Ward for a short time in the Dunedin City Council. He was twice married, and by his first wife he left a family of four sons and three daughters, three sons having died in Auckland. George died on 17 September 1901 and is buried with his wife in Dunedin's Northern Cemetery. Source: <http://www.cemeteries.org.nz/stories/eliottgeorgeeliot141011.pdf>

- **Philip Gaze** (Vicar 1964-1980), M.Litt, directed plays at the Globe in the 1970s.
- **John Bastow Wilson** FRSNZ His commitment to the Department of Botany and the University of Otago was unequivocal with him being appointed Professor in 2005 and Head of Department from 2008 to 2010. In 1997 he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society of New Zealand and Emeritus Professor of the University on his retirement in 2013 after which he became a Research Associate at Landcare Research CRI in Dunedin. During his career he became internationally known and respected in the field of community ecology producing more than 230 refereed papers with one being cited more than 650 times to date and at least half more than 30 times – no mean feat in ecology!
- **Alfred Robertson Fitchett** (Vicar 1879-1928)
1836–1929 Clergyman and scholar. Ordained a Wesleyan minister, 1863; minister in Wanganui, New Zealand, 1864–7; minister of Trinity Methodist Church, Dunedin, 1867–78; editor of the *Christian Observer*, 1870–6; minister, Durham Street Wesleyan Methodist Church, Christchurch, 1878–9. Studied at Melbourne and Otago; BA 1878; MA 1882. Resigned as a Methodist minister and ordained as an Anglican priest, 1879. Incumbent, All Saints, Dunedin, 1879–1928; dean of St Paul's cathedral church, Dunedin, 1894–1928. Lectured in classics at Selwyn College, Dunedin. Published a controversial pamphlet, *The ethics of evolution* (Fitchett 1876), which supported CD's theories and argued against a literal interpretation of *Genesis*. Bibliography: Fitchett, Alfred Robertson. 1876. *The ethics of evolution, or, the relation of the doctrine of development to theism and Christianity: a lecture delivered on behalf of the Dunedin Athenaeum*. Dunedin: Mills, Dick, Steam Printers.
- **Rev. Denis John Brennian Dorman** was priest assistant at All Saints in the latter twentieth century. Highlights of New Zealand church history / by D.J.B. Dorman. Date 1945, By Dorman, D. J. B. Publisher [Kurow, NZ: D.J.B. Dorman, 1945]. A history of the diocese of Melanesia: with particular reference to the work and principles of the founders by D J B Dorman.
- **William Mason** The First New Zealand **Architect** by John Stacpoole, (Auckland: AUP, 1971)
Book about the significant role William Mason designs and buildings played in Dunedin and New Zealand.
- **Bishop Henry John Chitty Harper of Christchurch** who laid the foundation stone and consecrated the church. Various books about him include:
Brown, C., M. Peters and J. Teal, eds. *Shaping a colonial church: Bishop Harper and the Anglican Diocese of Christchurch, 1856–1890*. Christchurch, 2006
Evans, J. H. 'Bishop Jenner and the diocese of Dunedin'. *Journal of Religious History* 4, No 4 (Dec. 1967): 317–347
Harper, B. O. *Do nought without a bishop: life of Henry John Chitty Harper*. Timaru, 1956
Harper, H. W. *Letters from New Zealand, 1857–1911*. London, 1914
Jenner, H. L. *Seeking a see*. Ed. J. Pearce. Dunedin, 1984

Stack, J. W. *Through Canterbury and Otago with Bishop Harper in 1859–60*. Akaroa, 1906

- **Sister city/sister diocese links with Edinburgh** through:
Rev. William Hardy-Johnson Vicar of All Saints 1928–1935 Before being vicar here he was Rector of the Rosslyn Chapel (of the Da Vinci Code fame) from 1923–1928.

A **window** in the south transept in memory of Isabella Howlison d. 1919 is the work of Scottish stained-glass artists Marjorie Boyce Kemp (1886 – 20 April 1975) and Margaret Chilton (1875–1963). Kemp studied under Chilton in Glasgow, and eventually set up a studio in Edinburgh with her. After Chilton's death, Kemp retired from stained-glass work and died in Edinburgh on the 20 April 1975.

The parish has commissioned a stained-glass **window** to honour Sir Ernest Shackleton's chaplain the Rev Arnold Spencer-Smith. Spencer-Smith (1883-1916) was chaplain and photographer to Shackleton's Imperial Trans-Antarctic Expedition (1914-17) and its Ross Sea Party. Spencer-Smith was ordained deacon at St Mary's Episcopal (Anglican) Cathedral in Edinburgh in 1910 and priest at All Saints' Edinburgh in 1914. He died during the expedition, on March 9, 1916, aged 32.

His chalice and paten were later given to his cousin, Canon Philip Gaze, the seventh vicar (1964-80) of All Saints' Dunedin and are still used regularly at services.

Spencer-Smith was part of the Ross Sea party, travelling aboard the steam yacht Aurora, which, on the other side of the continent, laid a series of supply depots across the Ross Ice Shelf to provide food for the crossing party. The Ross Sea Party overcame great hardships to lay the supply depots, but Mr Spencer-Smith was hard hit by scurvy, and he and two others died.

The Aurora was blown out to sea, leaving the others stranded, and limped to Port Chalmers, before returning to help rescue the rest of the party.

Mr Spencer-Smith was the first priest to set foot on the Antarctic, the first to celebrate the Eucharist there, and the first priest to die there.

All Saints' Dunedin has established a relationship with All Saints' Edinburgh. When the Bishop of Edinburgh visited Dunedin in February 2019 he came to All Saints and heard the Dunedin connection to Spencer-Smith.

- The 11th vicar **Rev. Timothy Hurd** is a composer and hymn writer and is the current national carillonneur. Hurd received his Master of Music degree from Yale University in 1977, studying composition with Krzysztof Penderecki and Jacob Druckman, and an Artist's Diploma in performance from the Netherlands Carillon School (1980) under Peter Bakker. As a Fellow of the Belgian-American Educational Foundation, Hurd studied 18th century musicology at the Katholieke Universiteit Leuven and Royal Flemish Carillon School, Mechelen, Belgium. In 1981 he was awarded the Prix d'Excellence for carillon by the Dutch government. His compositions in various genres have been regularly commissioned and performed throughout the Europe, North America and Australasia.
Hurd was appointed New Zealand's national carillonneur in 1984. He was awarded the Queen's Service Medal for services to music in 1994. In 2001 he became first musical director of the National Carillon in Canberra, Australia, and served as vice-president of the Australian Carillon Society from 2007 to 2012.

Hurd has completed professional organ studies with Leonard Raver (USA), Michael Radulescu (Austria) and Leo van Doeselaar (Holland), with a focus on pre-Bach repertoire. He also researches and builds historical woodwind and keyboard instruments and sings with the Tudor Consort and the Choir of Wellington Cathedral. He continues to work as a consulting acoustician in Europe.