

DESCRIPTION OF ARCHIVES: INTRODUCTION

General descriptions of records and archives relevant to Auckland history and also of records of government departments have appeared in Archifacts and the New Zealand Genealogist. Sometimes they include hours and services as well as holdings and advice on how to use them. Frank Rogers currently is preparing for publication a directory to New Zealand Archives and previously brought together some important lists of materials for Auckland Province in "The Akarana Guide" which is now in our files. The guide includes listings for the Auckland Institute and Museum, the Auckland Public Library, and the Turnbull. The now standard description for New Zealand as a whole is the National Register of Archives and Manuscripts in New Zealand. S.R. Strachan has provided a handy synopsis of "Access to Official Information Legislation" in the June 1978 issue of Archifacts. Strachan's "Archives for New Zealand Social History" in the NZJH, April 1979, provides a useful overview, including government records which have not survived. Now somewhat out of date but still useful as a brief guide to earlier bibliographical aids is G.A. Wood, A Guide for Students of New Zealand History.

PART II: DESCRIPTIONS OF ARCHIVES

NATIONAL ARCHIVES, WELLINGTON

For some kinds of projects in local social history, notably those involving immigration, state housing, and social security, research at the National Archives in Wellington will be essential. For other projects, Archives holdings may well be useful, but relevance is less obvious; here the researcher should turn to staff for suggestions. Michael Hodder, chief archivist, was very helpful in identifying for us some materials of special interest for social historians. Another staff member, Stuart Strachan, will be well-known to New Zealand historians for his valuable articles in Archifacts and especially for his essay in the special issue on social history of the NZJH (April, 1979).

Once the researcher has determined that a particular government department's or agency's files may be useful, the Series Lists held in the main workroom at the Archives should be examined. The titles sometimes identify pertinence for a locality (notably the files on State housing and urban renewal: see, for example, State Advances Corporation file 35/232/1, Housing for natives, Auckland). Where the title suggests national coverage, a quick look at the file often will disclose the general frequency with which materials for Auckland or one of its localities appear and also the organization of the materials. (S.A.C. file 8.1.7 on unsatisfactory or defaulting tenants in State Rental housing, arranged chronologically by date of report regardless of locations begins with the most recent report in 1959 and moves backward to 1945.)

We had time to examine only a few files in a few series, so the following descriptions or records just hint at the resources available at the Archives. The records of the Immigration Department include separate files on immigration from individual countries. The box we looked at dealt with Italian immigration since the 1930s; if it is representative of records for other countries, then the pertinent files should be consulted by anyone investigating a particular ethnic group in Auckland. The box contains correspondence between the Department and officials of the Italian government, especially at the embassy in Wellington, concerning New Zealand policies toward Italian immigrants generally and decisions on individual applications. It also includes extensive material from consideration of a plan for bringing Italian single women to New Zealand in the 1950s, together with an Australian plan which seems to have influenced it. The file has some unsolicited letters about the desirability of Italians compared to immigrants of other nationalities.

Stuart Strachan has described the loss of records for the Department of Labour. One kind of record which does survive, the deregistration file for individual trade unions, does not strike us as very useful. It consists largely of uninformative correspondence about the deregistration procedure, with the rules and regulations of the union appended. Other Department records which we did not examine seem more promising. Series 5 includes a file on men placed on Government relief works through the Department during the four years ended July 1931 (5/4/334). The Series 6 list mentions a file on a footwear industry inquiry, 1928-1937 (6/6/134). Series 7 includes returns from factories where 100 or more workers are employed (7/3/425).

A less obvious resource, the files of government boards concerned with labour needs and productivity during wartime, seems very useful for the history of work and the workforce. The Archives of the National Efficiency Board, 1916-1920, include files on labour shortages and on essential industries. The classification of employees in industries (NEB 636) is invaluable in specifying which jobs in each industry are deemed essential, which jobs require expert training, and which may be performed by men, by women, or by both. The same file (NEB 636) contains information on the shoe industry in Auckland, including quotations from court cases affecting the Boot Manufacturers' appeals for essential workers such as boot machinists. They provide extensive descriptions of the tasks of these workers and their importance.

NEB 352 has a classification of employees for the freezing industry and NEB 343 has some wonderful evidence for historians of working-class customs and traditions on the time lost in that industry through worker absenteeism on racing days. M.R. Fletcher, Ltd. of Auckland, reported, for example, "On Easter Sunday, we had to close the works and give a holiday to all hands because we had a hint that none of the slaughtermen would turn up. If we had not declared it a holiday we should have had to pay waiting time to all subsidiary departmental men who chose to come on but who could not work unless the slaughtermen were there. The following Saturday, April 14, the butchers at Westfield works put down tools at 10.30 in the a.m. and put practically all hands out of employment because there was a race meeting at Avondale. After each race meeting on public holidays we have a large number of absentees. ... the majority of accidents at the Works occur after the men have been away for a day

or two at race meetings. We have good reason to believe that there is a lot of drinking done on these occasions and the men are never fit for their work again for a few days."

Potentially important for a variety of subjects in the history of Auckland are the deposited archives for royal commissions of inquiry. What will need to be determined for each inquiry, however, is how much additional documentation the archives provides beyond what appears in the published report in the Journal of the House of Representatives. For example, we did not investigate whether the archives of the 1890 inquiry into Sweated Labour contain much more on Auckland than the testimony published in the report. Nor did we compare the J.H.R. report for the inquiry on the amalgamation of Remuera with Auckland City with the more than 500-page typescript at the National Archives to see whether all of the latter document was published. The extensive testimony in the MS report together with the records of the Remuera Road Board held by the Auckland City Council and the Public Library (including the Board's Minute Books, 1897-1915, and five letter books covering much of the period, 1901-1915) could be the foundation for a useful case study in the politics of amalgamation. In the early decades of the twentieth century there seem to have been frequent fights between Road District boards opposing and their ratepayers favoring amalgamation with the City. The testimony of both in the Remuera inquiry - including frequent references to the distinctive social characteristics of this affluent suburb and their relation to the advantages and disadvantages of amalgamation - provide an opportunity to investigate in depth the vested interests in the controversy and their arguments.

Generally, our investigation of sources has focused on Auckland before World War II. But we did look at two Archives collections of special interest for historians of post-war efforts at urban renewal and of response to the increasing Maori presence within the Auckland urban region. The Series Lists for both the State Advances Corporation and the Housing Corporation suggest many files of special interest; the few we examined turned out to be of mixed value because they did not include certain records which we hope may have survived in other files.

Most interesting was SAC 35/232/1, Housing for Natives, Auckland, Part I (covering 1939-1952; Part II covers up to 1965). The file contains correspondence between head and branch managers of the State Advances Corporation, other government officials, MPs, and private citizens about Maoris in State rental housing. The collection covers a wide spectrum of attitudes toward the Maoris themselves and toward State policy in renting to them. They range from the 1940 protest of a pakeha mother about the "filthy Maoris" in Orakei (and her difficulty trying to keep her boy away from Maori children who have sores) to a 1952 response to a complainant by the Minister of Affairs that Maori tenants' behavior in State housing showed "their ability and desire to measure up to European standards of living and conduct." Officials faced - and discussed how to respond to - complaints that Maoris damaged State property (and so should not be provided with housing up to the usual State standard because they prefer "a simpler type of home"), that Maori wardens or Rangī were needed to keep the peace in neighborhoods where they concentrated, and that State policy in 1952 was deliberately concentrating Maoris in rental housing in certain

areas like Point England in order to keep other State housing areas entirely pakeha and so facilitate sale of the houses by the government to their pakeha owners. Another point of controversy was whether Maoris were being allocated State rentals in preference to pakeha rehabilitation applicants who had resided in Auckland under unsatisfactory conditions for a long period of time. The SAC manager was at pains to insist that Maori housing had gone largely to Maoris who had come to Auckland for employment during wartime, and not to Maori newcomers generally.

The title of SAC 35/89/1, Investigation and Allocation of State Rental Housing, Auckland, suggested that the file might include periodic lists of properties and tenants which we hope exist somewhere in the Corporation archives. The file does not include such lists. It does have correspondence with the head office giving numbers of applications received and investigated, but not the names of applicants, their applications, or the investigators' reports. (We looked at Part I which covers 1937-1940; Part II covers 1940-1958). Some letters discuss policy, such as the preference in the late 1930s for applicants with children.

The local officer also looked into complaints, such as a case of Maori squatters, and commented on new government housing schemes. For example, a proposal for assistance for new housing in Blockhouse Bay, Avondale, produced a memo urging that it was not a good place for new building loans. The memo described the area in some detail, emphasizing a continuing small farm influence in Blockhouse Bay, misleading portrayals

on survey maps of as-yet-unformed roads and the mostly small, cheap dwellings which had been erected spasmodically before 1930, many of which "are beach cottage types occupied by retired people and pensioners." The file also includes newspaper clippings on new State houses in Ponsonby, Devonport, and other locations in the Auckland area, some of which provide good descriptions of the situation of the properties, house interiors, and appliances. But these are incidental gleanings, and the file does not lend itself to systematic investigation of the housing or the tenants.

A Housing Corporation file, Slum clearance, Auckland (HC 17/491) is most useful for discussion by various officials of cost estimates and modes of financing for various projects, and for memos and newspaper clippings on urban renewal and housing (including a 1955 conference on Maori housing). It also has materials on certain controversies. One was the question of whether the government promise to provide State rental units for persons displaced under the Auckland City Council's slum clearance scheme applied to more than the first phase. Another was the uproar following a city councillor's exposure of slum conditions in 1955, and especially the dispute over whether landlords or tenants were more to blame for conditions.

We did look at one State Advances Corporation register which lends itself to systematic investigation. The Defaulting or Unsatisfactory Tenants' Register covers New Zealand as a whole and is arranged by date of report from the latest (1959) to the earliest (1945). This is a biased, but very useful sample for any investigator of the urban

underclass, especially of its geographic mobility. The Register specifies name(s) of tenant, address of the State house rented, last known address, precise dates for commencement and termination of tenancy, arrears (including damage), and often extended further comments. Comments include "consistently in arrears, finally evicted, police department trace fruitless," "very old and now inmate of a Home for Aged People," "deserted his Maori wife and six children," "frequenter of low-class hotels," "criminal charges," and "itinerant workers." Individual records often pinpoint migration between cities, such as from Foxton in Wellington to Brown's Bay in Auckland.

Series for which we did not look at any records, but whose lists suggest a usefulness for projects in local social history, include the records of Auckland Province (including the minutes and correspondence of the Board of Health, 1873-1876), the Child Welfare Division, the Army Department (including capitation rolls and register of permanent force personnel before World War I and a 1916 list of casualties for a regiment from Auckland), Customs Department (including inwards passenger lists, mostly after 1915), Friendly Society Registry (with valuation lists and annual returns, 1882-1931 - see the description of returns for the 1880s under Voluntary Association Records in Part III of this report), the Health Department, and Social Security. Files related to Social Security include qualification of Asiatics, 1904-1936 (A2), family allowances for Maoris, 1927-1938 (F114), military pensions for widows of veterans, 1912-1924 (M31), and widows' pensions, 1912-1931 (W68).

NATIONAL ARCHIVES RECORD CENTRE (N.A.R.C.)

The National Archives Record Centre in Auckland is a regional repository of the National Archives in Wellington. The latter receives records from various government agencies in the Auckland region whose boundaries are roughly the same as Auckland Province. Retention of some of these records is mandated by law; in other cases, the records held are those which an agency has deemed worthy of preservation either for its own continuing reference or because of the records' perceived historical merit. The Centre also stores records for various agencies, but these have not been formally ceded to the archives; some of them may be turned over at a future date while others are scheduled for destruction.

Recently arrived, Mark Stevens, Regional Archivist, is the first professional archivist appointed to the Auckland Centre. In addition, a local bodies archivist has been added to the staff. This increased professional help will make it far easier for students to use the materials in the Archives. Moreover, we would expect significant accessions to the archives in the next few years as the archivists canvass various agencies and encourage them to turn over their records. Even if the records ultimately are not held at the Centre, the archivists will be more knowledgeable about records which exist in government agencies and other local institutions. Already Mark Stevens is assessing records held by local bodies, advising them on organization and retention.

We hope that historians will seek to establish a working relationship with the Archives Centre. Mark Stevens has indicated to us that he hopes more use will be made of the Centre for historical

research and also that he may well seek the advice of historians on the usefulness of certain kinds of records. Despite his busy schedule, he has been very helpful and seems sensitive to the concerns of historians. Overall, the professionalization of the Centre and the increased interest in local and regional history is a happy coincidence and one which should be mutually beneficial.

At present the chief finding aid at the Archives is the lists of accessions over the years. Those accessions lists do not include detailed, or even summary, descriptions of the particular archives. While we have looked at many of the archives, we have not been able to examine them thoroughly enough to pinpoint when changes in format occurred or when the changing responsibilities of the agency, as mandated by law, required inclusion of new material. In the criminal records of the Magistrates Court, for example, actual testimony in criminal cases was included until 1881; after that date only the disposition of the case was recorded. Similarly, in the Minute Books of the Magistrates Court (Stipendiary Magistrate) adoption orders from about 1908 to 1913 included the names of the natural parents, but in other years this information was not given. We expect that additional professional staff will be able to list the holdings in greater detail and to document major changes in format or content.

In describing the various holdings of the Archives Centre, we only describe them generally. Before deciding to proceed with research, a student interested in working on a particular set of records should consult the accessions lists for precise dates of the holdings and then examine the material at intervals to see what changes may have occurred.

The N.A.R.C. records which would seem to have the greatest usefulness for students interested in the social history of Auckland are: court records (both Magistrates and Supreme Court); national valuation records; discharged mortgages; Education Department records; Dead Companies and Defunct Societies files; and probate records. The latter are described in Part III: Sources as are the valuation records.

RECORDS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, NORTHERN REGIONAL OFFICE (N.A.R.C.)

Admissions Registers:

Clearly the best source for identifying pupils and their parents and for charting movement in and out of school districts. The Centre only holds admission registers for schools which have closed; with the exception of Grafton Road (1874-1971) most are Maori schools and were not in the city. Presumably most local schools still retain their own registers and other records such as a minute books and attendance books. We have not been able to canvass individual schools although we do know that Auckland Grammar has a complete set of records. Private and parochial schools should also have these or similar records.

For every pupil, the Registers give date of admission, name in full of the child, name and address of parent or guardian, exact date of birth of the child, school last attended, highest standard passed in last school, record of completion of forms I-VI, highest standard for which certificate has been issued, and destination. The columns usually are all filled in although Destination is sometimes only filled in as "left"; often though, comments in the latter will be "grammar school," "engineer," "home," "gone to work," "Sydney," "moved to Ponsonby," etc. These registers at both the primary and the grammar school levels make it possible to correlate educational achievement with parents' social background as indicated by occupation and address. Moreover, the information on last school attended, and sometimes under destination, reveals individual geographical mobility as well as the volatility of a neighbourhood as a whole.

Mark Stevens notes that N.A.R.C. has secured almost all of the native school records known to have survived. (Since some native schools were not actually closed but continued instead as general schools, their records may be kept by the schools.) N.A.R.C. has given top priority to organizing these records, and Mr. Stevens expects to have a detailed inventory completed by the end of 1985.

RECORDS OF THE AUCKLAND EDUCATION BOARD (N.A.R.C.).

The National Archives Records Centre holds many, probably all, of the Board's historical records, such as the Minute Books of the Board, 1872-1970; Class lists, 1879-1912; Inspection Reports, 1915-1950; lists of candidates for Certificates of Proficiency, 1908-1936; Registered files, 1873-1899, 1900-1951, and 1950-1970; papers relating to teacher training, 1873-1908; circulars, 1920-1953 and 1968-1971; Admissions Registers for various schools which have now closed. Ian Cumming used many of these records, then stored at the Board of Education, in writing Glorious Enterprise, his history of the Board, so that we have only examined those records which show promise for a more systematic investigation of social and geographic mobility.

Inspection Reports, 1915-1950:

They provide name of school, head teacher, and two sections on the inspections. Section A lists teachers and classes, giving the number of pupils on the roll for each class and the number attending on the day of inspection, as well as the names and position on the staff of the teachers. Section B contains the inspectors' comments on the competence of teachers, the progress of pupils, etc. Maori and private schools are not included.

Class Lists, 1879-1912:

They contain the names of pupils in each class offering themselves for promotion to the next class. They provide also the pupil's age, standard last passed, results in each subject (pass/fail), result for standard (also pass/fail), and remarks. Maori schools are not included, but private schools are for 1903-1906.

Lists of Candidates for Certificates of Proficiency, 1915-1936:

Examinations for Standard 6, Form 2 were given in each school and these lists of results were forwarded to the Board. The lists record the name of the school, the head teacher's name, and the date of the last annual inspection. For each candidate, the lists give name, age, attendance, subjects and marks, certificates gained, and remarks by the head teacher and inspector. Private schools and external candidates are listed at the end, but no Maori schools are included. These examinations were abolished in 1936.

MAGISTRATES' COURT (N.A.R.C.)

The accession lists for Magistrates Court records overlap and are sometimes confusing, so some of the dates given may not be accurate. The accession lists also give no general description of the character of any of these materials.

Criminal Deposition Books, 1844-1881 and Records of Criminal Proceedings, 1881-1956

The earlier series lists daily arraignments and then records the testimony given in case hearings. If the defendant testifies, then the address is usually but not always given. Addresses are not usually given at the time of arraignment. Cases range from petty offences such as riding a pony too fast, allowing a cow to wander in Khyber Pass Road, and neighborhood quarrels, to more serious ones such as prostitution, child neglect, drunkenness, child abuse, and assault. Some cases deal with labor relations - a shipmaster charged with refusing to pay a seaman or a newly arrived eleven-year-old immigrant charged with breaking his agreement to work for a butcher by leaving without giving notice. In the latter case, wages were stated and also the role of the barrack master in facilitating the employment of immigrants emerged from his testimony. Because these earlier registers include testimony of neighbors, relatives, employers, etc., their usefulness for social history goes far beyond merely plotting the geography of crime. They give a very full picture of neighborhood life, familial relations, and community norms.

In 1881, the format changed. Testimony is no longer included and reportage becomes regularized under the following headings: Date,

Prosecutor, Person Charged, Offence, Plea, Decision, Date of Issue of Warrant of Distress, Date of Issue of Warrant of Imprisonment, Stamps (e.g. payment of fines). Address and age of the accused usually is not given. By 1912, the court had moved to a stamp for drunkenness ("found drunk in street, Auckland on 19 ") and some other common offences. The range of offences seems about the same although paternity cases and suits for maintenance by wives or elderly parents seem more frequent. The lack of testimony makes these later records less revealing than the earlier ones, but they still permit a systematic examination of social disorder - where it occurred, who was involved, whom it affected. Interesting comparisons over time of the definitions of crime and the kinds of cases brought before the court could be done. Studies of the prevalence of certain kinds of crimes in various neighborhoods could be linked to other characteristics in the neighborhood - an influx of newcomers, poor housing, occupational concentrations, to name a few. Because of the lack of address, it will be difficult to link individuals who appeared before the court to other records.

Magistrates Court: Plaints Index, 1892-1953; Plaintiff Books, 1881-1954; Civil Record Books, 1881-1959; Judgment Summons Civil Record, 1894-1954; Warrant Books, 1881-1957:

These records, all civil, do not seem useful at all. Record of Civil Proceedings gives number of plaintiff, defendant, amount of claim, judgment, court costs, witnesses' expense, solicitors' fees. (These latter items vary slightly over time.) No explanations of the entries are given. The Plaintiff Book gives residence, occupation (sometimes), cause of action, amount sued for, date of hearing. In many years cause of action was never filled in or filled in so briefly that it is uninformative.

The Warrant Books and Judgments Summons Books have equally sketchy information and, like the records just described, seem largely to involve collection proceedings. Theoretically, these records could be used to study debtors, or deadbeats, but it's hard to see how in practice, given the paucity of information. An economic historian or a historian better versed in the structure and actions of the New Zealand court system might give a different appraisal. But if such an appraisal does not differ from ours then we would recommend that the National Archives consider destroying the bulk of the records, thus releasing shelf space for more valuable archives.

Magistrates Court: Minute Books (stipendiary magistrates), 1894-1956:

A record of orders and certificates issued by the Magistrates Court as stipulated in various legislative acts. Some of the relevant acts listed in the October 1909-July 1912 Minute Book, for example, were Bankruptcy Act, Cemeteries Act, Divorce and Matrimonial Causes Act, Destitute Persons Act, Gas Company Act, Government Valuation of Land Act, Harbours Act, Magistrates Court Act, Infants Act, Licensing Act, Married Women's Property Act, Mental Defectives Act, Municipal Public Works Act, Servants Registry Office. Under these rubrics are listed appointments of magistrates, licenses for sharebrokers and hotels, attachment orders in bankruptcy cases, protection orders under Married Women's Property Act, and adoption orders. From about 1908 to 1913, the latter specified children as illegitimate and gave the names of both natural parents. Committals to mental hospitals comprise another fairly frequent kind of order; they give name and address and usually occupation of person asking for the order and the name of the person to be committed.

The relevant acts change over time. By 1924-25 the recommendations of the court in naturalization cases were included although these did not give any details, only the name (and not the address) of the applicant. (The supporting files are in Wellington.) Also included were orders concerning housing rents under the War Legislation Amendment Act. By the 1930's, orders in Workingmen's Compensation cases appear. Each volume has an index in the front which lists the pages where various orders and certificates relevant to particular acts can be found, so the researcher can tell at a glance the number and location of adoption orders or of sharebrokers' licences. Eventually we hope that the finding aid will specify what kinds of orders are included for each year.

Magistrates Court: Auckland City Mortgage Liabilities and Adjustment Committee, 1932-1936:

An excellent collection of records for anyone interested in documenting the effects of the 1930s depression. Each case has a lot of documents attached to it. Common to all cases is the formal application for relief which lists the full name, postal address and occupation of the applicant; the full name, occupation, and address of the mortgagee (frequently c/o a solicitor); mortgage; date of execution; principal owing; rate of interest; final date for repayment; description of land; prior and subsequent encumbrances; nature of relief asked; grounds of relief; circumstances of applicant. The information, usually quite full, for grounds of relief often provides an extensive personal history of the working and business life of the applicant; frequently a statement of several pages is supplied.

L.B. Hughes had bought property and built his four room house in 1923. "At the time of purchase I was employed as foreman by J.J. Craig Ltd. at a salary of £5 per week and my sons were working and each contributing £1 per week for board." Subsequently Hughes was put on casual work and his wages were reduced to £2 5s. per week. His sons assisted until three years before the application, but they then lost their jobs. One son left home so no longer contributed to the family; the other was still unemployed and medically unfit for relief camp. Hughes himself had an accident in 1932 and the medical expenses wiped out his savings. When he went back to work, he was put in charge of a service station at £4 2s per week, now reduced to £3 5s. His second mortgage is in arrears and he seeks relief.

Other applications give details about dependent children, aging parents, and other family relations. The number of applications in the files are as follows:

1932:	74	1935:	149
1933:	229	1936:	83
1934:	197		

There is no indication of whether these are complete files or only samples.

Magistrates Court: Mortgage Adjustment Commission, 1936-

This commission succeeds the above body. There are four minute books which list consecutively all applicants giving name and address of applicant; they serve as a guide to the 32 bundles of 3499 applications filed by number. The applications are far more standardized than before and usually do not include personal statements either on the application or attached. They do give very full statements of assets and liabilities

which include other mortgages, investments, cash in bank, creditors, etc. In addition, there are notebooks which contain the Commissioners' hand-written notes on various cases, but the writing is often bad, the notes terse, and hard to follow. Apart from their usefulness in studying the depression, these bundles are especially valuable for giving the researcher a crash course in "dirty hands" history; they are filthy, covered with at least twenty years of dust, and each is tied up with several knots which are all but impossible to undo.

MAGISTRATES COURT: CHILDREN'S COURT ORDERS, 1926-1954 AND INDEX (N.A.R.C.)

Before 1926, the disposition of cases involving neglected or delinquent children appear in the criminal records of the court. After the Child Welfare Act of 1925, all orders involving children are bound in these volumes and numbered sequentially. Standardized forms are used. The form committing the child to an institution gives the name, address, birthdate, and religion of the child as well as the reason for committal such as an indigent, not under proper control, etc. Religion is known because the orders mandate the faith in which the child shall be instructed.

Orders placing children under the supervision of a child welfare officer give name, address, and age of child; birthplace, always outside of Auckland, sometimes is included, indicating perhaps that those for whom no birthplace is given were born in Auckland. The reasons for the order include an array of charges: breaking and entering, assault, stealing, etc. Any student interested in studying juvenile delinquency could use these records to examine such issues as sex ratios among delinquents, changes in types of behaviour classified as delinquent, and the ecology of delinquency, as well as - if linkages to families and adult careers can be established - the social origins of delinquents and their subsequent lifecourse.

Magistrates Court: Maintenance Guard Books, 1924-1951:

Among the orders included in these books are "Order for Maintenance under Destitute Persons Act of 1910," "Order for Maintenance; Separation and Guardianship," "Order for Maintenance of Children," "Order for

Maintenance of Destitute Person by Near Relative", "Affiliation Order" (paternity suits, distinctive because on blue paper), and others.

The Orders for Maintenance give name and address of complainant and defendant and the judgment rendered (for e.g., the amount of payment required). Reductions in payments also are included if the original order is reduced and divorce orders are included if they are relevant to maintenance; all such supporting documents are attached to the original order.

Magistrates Court: Maintenance Ledgers, Series 1: 1902-1905, 1915-1925 (alphabetical ledgers; Series 2: Maintenance Record Books, 1925-1953:

The Court's record of payments made in compliance with maintenance orders in cases where the Court serves as collection agent. Each case is allotted a ledger sheet and the dates and amounts of payments are recorded. For Series 1, each sheet gives the number in the Criminal Record Book, the title of the case, the date of order, the particulars of the order, e.g. under what Act, for whom the maintenance is ordered, and the amount. These include orders for a husband to support his wife or his wife and children, for a mother and father to provide support for children in industrial schools or charitable institutions, for children to support parents, and for fathers to support illegitimate children.

Magistrates Court: Proceedings of Old Age Pensions Court, 1899 - Book no. 3 (N.A.R.C.)

Unfortunately, this volume is apparently the only one surviving from these hearings at which elderly citizens sought to establish their eligibility for pensions. Not only did the old have to prove that they were poor but as Keith Sinclair has said they also had to prove that they "were of good repute, sober, and had not deserted their family or been recently in gaol." These standards for respectability and so for defining the "deserving poor" shaped the nature of the testimony which chiefly consists of the individual life histories and present family situations of those petitioning for pensions.

One woman stated that "I reside in Wakefield Street. I keep the house for my son who is labourer to a boiler maker. I am the tenant. I pay six shillings a week - I have no income or proof - I was born in Glasgow" (p. 182). Other women's tales of desertion and poverty spoke of greater misfortune. "I let rooms - ... I am wife J.H.S. ... I believe he is in America. He deserted me 17 years ago. Since then I have maintained myself. I was born in 1833 ..."

Similarly, M.P. testified; "I reside with my son-in-law J.M. in Earl Street. No employment. Am a cripple. My son-in-law supports me. I have no property. I have been two years in Auckland. ... I used to reside in Oamaru. I am widow ... I was never convicted except for cruelty to a child. I was imprisoned for 6 months - it was about 14 or 15 years ago - nothing against me since." While women's testimony predominates, men are substantially represented, too.

Although this source is too unsystematic to stand alone, it is revealing of the hardships of old age and the kinds of family support available to the elderly. Its case histories could be used to supplement and make more human statistical findings from other sources.

(NOTE: the hearings give the actual names of those testifying and of those about whom they testify; we have used initials here to show our preference for protecting privacy.)

SUPREME COURT: Judge's Notebooks and other case records. (N.A.R.C.)

These are quite complete and very full transcripts of the evidence given in court on which judges based their decisions. They include criminal, civil, and circuit court cases. Usually the notebooks are identified by the names of the judges although there are some from 1860-1890 which are not so identified. By the 1920s, they are typed; some of the early manuscript notebooks are difficult to read. We have not determined whether the notebooks of all the sitting judges are represented, but we suspect they are not. For access to volumes less than 50 years old, permission must be obtained from the High Court.

Some of the volumes have an index which lists the offenders in alphabetical sequence, giving the offence and the judge's decision for each person. The majority of criminal cases are crimes against property (theft and breaking and entering) although every kind of criminal offense is represented including rape and child molestation. Civil cases include a lot of divorce cases as well as the more usual contract disputes.

Testimony in many cases can be quite revealing on special subjects. One assault case in 1922, for example, described tavern life very precisely, down to the seating arrangements and the types of people who gathered there. A civil case involving missing crates of apples from Turner and Company Auction Mart gave a lot of information about billing procedures, marketing, sales, delivery of produce, and the duties of various employees at the mart. Similarly, a case involving protest of the terms of a contract exhaustively discussed the importing and selling of woollen goods, including discounts, billings, practices of London merchants, etc. Nevertheless, such information is not worth the search required to find it. Presumably, researchers will want to use this source only because of an interest in

particular kinds of crime or in particular cases. Although we did not inquire, we imagine the High Court holds finding aids or registers which list which cases were heard by which judges. Newspapers are also a good source of information about cases and decisions.

The bankruptcy case records have been destroyed except for a few sample case records for each year. The samples are so few - about ten a year - that they are useless. It would have been preferable to keep all of the cases for one year at five or ten year intervals. There are extensive files of divorce cases (over 3,000 between 1869 and 1926). Since Roderick Phillips used these in preparation of his book, Divorce in New Zealand, students should consult that work for a description of the files. The Archives also holds other files of the court such as lists of Trustees, law practitioners (1888-1924), and files relating to land transfers and land in the nineteenth century.

OTHER DEPARTMENTAL RECORDS AT N.A.R.C.

Health Department

Most of their deposited archives date from the 1930s to the present and include annual reports of the District Health Office, reports of hospitals, local bodies, and other health facilities as well as reports on such disparate subjects as drainage, maternity services, water supplies, etc. There are extensive files relating to the influenza epidemic of 1919 but Linda Bryder presumably has made use of these for her study of that epidemic. We did not examine any of these files, nor did we contact the Auckland District Health Office, which has minute books and probably other records.

Police Department

Their records go back to the late nineteenth century and include the charge book (1899-1950), bail books, summons books, station diaries, etc., but these files are totally restricted by law. As of 1981, papers under 70 years old are closed. Obviously, these files would be useful for studies of crime and of the police as an institution.

Customs Department

The factors behind Auckland's rise to being the premier port and city of New Zealand have received almost no investigation by historians. In 1911 Wellington was New Zealand's leading port; by 1938 Auckland had become the leading port in the nation just as she had become the major manufacturing city in the nation during that period. The process whereby Auckland gained this pre-eminence during the first three decades of the twentieth century cries out for systematic research.

The coastal shipping report books (1869-1913) and the foreign shipping report books (1868-1924) which give tonnages and ports of embarkation or debarkation as well as the summaries of vessels arriving and departing would be crucial to such a study. Records of the Auckland Harbour Board which we have not examined would undoubtedly be important also.

Child Welfare Records

Anyone wishing to study the institutionalization of children will wish to consult this rich collection of records which includes the nominal indexes, many giving reasons for admission, and reports of visits to a variety of homes for children including the Industrial Schools, 1879-1919, licensed homes, 1908-1916, and foster homes, 1908-1915.

AUCKLAND INSTITUTE LIBRARY

The Institute's Library has the richest collection of records for voluntary associations in Auckland, including those of the Y.W.C.A. and the Auckland branch of the National Council of Women. The Institute's holdings for the Fountain of Friendship Lodge of the Odd Fellows, the Society for the Protection of Women and Children, the Door of Hope, and the Ladies' Benevolent Society are discussed in Part III: Sources under Voluntary Associations.

The Institute also has important biographical materials in the Women's Archives Collection and finding aids for biography in its Death Clipping notices index (see their description in Part IV: Possible Projects under The Upper Stratum). It has records for a number of important business firms and churches, including St Paul's, Symonds Street, and Holy Sepulchre (Anglican) and the minute books for Congregational churches in Onehunga and Devonport. It will be the repository for Presbyterian church records.

The fine collection of photographs and maps of Auckland at the Institute (described under that topic in Part III: Sources) is in the expert hands of Gordon Maitland who is unusually helpful. For anyone doing newspaper research, the Institute's full run of the New Zealand Herald, conveniently located in the main library room, is easy to use as are the Library's collections of major government documents like the Journal of the House of Representatives, the New Zealand Gazette, and New Zealand Statutes. We have not examined the many collections of personal papers relevant to Auckland, but they include a number of

reminiscences and diaries (including two volumes in 1898-9 by a woman in Epsom and others of much longer span like the diaries of William Gilbert Mair, covering 1876-1912).

The selected list of Manuscripts and Archives at the Institute prepared by Ian Thwaites, Librarian, will give a better idea of the range and variety of holdings. Mr Thwaites wishes to encourage scholarly use of the collection and is extremely helpful. Students planning to use the Library in an extensive way should consult him personally. The Library is open to the general public only in the afternoon. For extended projects, morning visits are possible by special arrangement and certainly desirable because the staff has more time to give assistance then.

Following are descriptions of several important holdings: the early records of the Auckland Hospital Board and the cash journals and time and wage payment books of G.A. Coles' shoe factory.

AUCKLAND HOSPITAL BOARD RECORDS (Auckland Institute)

Auckland Provincial Hospital: Admission and Discharge Books, 1860-1869, 1870-1885:

These are patient registers which give name, age, sex, employment or profession, place of abode, religious denomination, date of admission and discharge or death, the person recommending admission, and the type of illness which runs from cancer and gonorrhea to acne, measles, and alcoholism. The later volume has a list of deaths by name and cause in the back. Both volumes have a crude alphabetical index.

Auckland Hospital: Register of Patients, 1884-1893, 1893-1899:

These records are similar to the above, but they do give additional information such as country of origin and how long in New Zealand. They provide: name, sex, age, date of admission, and native of - for England this latter designation is quite specific, (e.g. Southampton, Warwickshire, Shetland Islands), but for other countries very general (e.g. Germany, Norway), although you find an occasional Gottenburg, Melbourne, etc. Natives of New Zealand most often are listed by nation only. The records note "How long in New Zealand," and residence (for Auckland, they name either "Auckland" or the street address; for other regions in New Zealand, they name the city or town). They specify occupation and give the following medical information: malady (ranges from bronchitis and pneumonia to sprained ankle and cut head), number of days in the hospital, date of discharge or death, and the result (died, not improved, relieved, recovered). Beginning in 1889, religion was noted. Another almost identical

register exists for 1885-1890 which records the same patients but always gives religion and also fills out a column headed "rate of payment" (usually says "nil"). All of these volumes have alphabetical indexes with surnames grouped by letter, but not alphabetized within each letter grouping.

An additional register dated 1904-1908 lists only diphtheria and scarlet fever patients. Finally, there is a volume which lists all of the deaths in Auckland Hospital from 1905-1940, giving name, age, sex, data admitted, date died, cause of death.

Although these registers contain a lot of useful social data, it is difficult to know quite how to use them. Not only is this a sample of sick people, but also probably of sick people who could not afford alternative care. Given the poor general reputation of hospitals and the specific inadequacies of Auckland Hospital - such as inadequate heating and hot water and a largely probationary, overworked nursing staff - those who could afford it were nursed at home. Moreover, the hospital had to turn many patients away because it had an insufficient number of beds. Thus, while these records could be used for a study of the hospital itself, they can only be used cautiously to draw conclusions about the general incidence of disease and death among various sectors of the population. Because they give age, nationality, and religion, they could be a useful supplement to information about neighbourhoods or individuals from other sources.

Minute Book: Auckland Medical Association, 1883-1888

A single volume which includes correspondence, a lot of it uninteresting, as well as issues discussed at meetings. The latter includes the perceived need to enforce professional standards (should laymen and unqualified practitioners be appointed as public vaccinators?) and fees (the fee charged by all physicians attending for clubs should be one dollar per person).

Minutes of the Medical Committee (seems to be Auckland Hospital), 1914-1936.

A slim volume with very brief minutes of meetings through 1916. Then you find sporadic and brief accounts of various kinds of meetings such as the annual staff meeting and the combined staff meeting.

Hospital Case Book - Dr Philson

Gives a few very detailed case histories and then annual reports, through 1875, of numbers of patients treated and for which diseases.

Cash Journals and Time and Wage Payment Books of G.A. Coles & Co. Ltd.,
Footwear Manufacturers, 1913-1970:

The Institute has the account books of a number of Auckland business firms, but for the social historian the most exciting firm archives there must be that for the Coles shoe factory, located in Exmouth Street, Newton. The account books date from 1913 to 1970 when the firm dissolved. But from 1920 on you have a complete run of Time and Wage Payment books for the factory work force, including office and warehouse workers as well as operatives. These books provide hours worked each day (stamped 8½ hours a day in the 1920s if a full day was worked), total hours and wages, with a breakdown to show ordinary time and overtime, with rates of pay for both. Each payroll lists workers by surname (and initials, where the surname is shared with another worker) by Department, so the historian can distinguish differences in the composition and reward of workers in the Machine Room, Cleaning and Boxing, Cutting, Bench Room, Rough Stuff Department, Operators and Press, and Finishing Department. Our rough counts show the factory employing 107 production workers in 1921, 115 in 1931, and 65 in 1942, with 5 workers in the office and two in the warehouse in 1921.

The Institute also has photographs of the exterior of the factory, of its work force, and, most important, of the operatives at work in different departments. In addition, the firm made a film in 1929 which also survives at the Institute, but we have not viewed it. In sum, the company's records are a treasure trove. We hope that someone

soon will interview two surviving members of the firm, so that there also will be an oral history of the firm's evolution and the management's explanation of its changing fortunes. Ian Thwaites at the Institute would be glad to make the necessary introduction of a responsible interviewer to these survivors.

AUCKLAND PUBLIC LIBRARY

The New Zealand Pacific Department of the Public Library holds an important part of the archives of the Auckland City Council as well as its own collection of reference works, manuscripts, and published sources, including the fullest collection of city directories and electoral rolls to be found in Auckland. Anyone doing tracing studies will find the latter collection essential. The finding aid, held at the Reference Desk, is titled: "List of Directories, Electoral Rolls, Jury Lists, etc. Held in the New Zealand Pacific Department." It includes some Almanacks, but not the Brett series which can be found in the card catalogue.

The City Council archives held at the Public Library include letter books and record files for the Town Clerk before 1962 and for the City Engineer before 1959; surviving records (including rate books) of local bodies which later amalgamated with the Council, rate books for Auckland City after 1919/1920, valuation rolls after 1877 (the recent series, from 1947 on, remains in the storage basement at the Council building), and the valuers' field books, 1900-1912. The valuation rolls, used in combination with city directories and electoral rolls, are a must for anyone studying changing patterns of home ownership in neighborhoods. The early field books extend the collection still housed in the Treasurer's Department of the Council back to 1900. Pat French made a rough finding aid (14 pages) for the Library's holding of Council records: this list is held at the Reference Desk. Just beyond the desk in card files are the research notes which Graham Bush used for his history of the City Council, Decently and in Order which are now available for other researchers. They include extracts from the Council Minutes and from the New Zealand Herald

on many aspects of municipal life and government. A finding aid indicates the subject headings under which the cards are arranged.

The Public Library seems to have the largest collection of pamphlets and booklets about Auckland, especially histories of churches, schools, voluntary associations, and localities. (The latter include useful investigations of special topics such as land subdivision in Mount Eden.) Those interested in the early European population of the city will want to use the police censuses (1842-6) previously exploited by P.H. Curson, lists and indexes of ships and passengers arriving at Auckland (the index of passengers, 1842-1880, comes from newspaper lists which usually recorded names incompletely making identification difficult), the roll of early settlers and descendants in Auckland province to 1853, and the Ellen Melville Roll of pioneer women living in Auckland province (in four series, covering 1800-1875). For any collective biography project on twentieth-century Auckland, an important aid is the Library's obituary index covering 1933-1941 and 1949-.

The Library also has a large manuscript collection of documents which includes the Maori manuscripts collected by Sir George Grey which are currently being translated. It also holds a collection of documents of the Auckland Provincial Council, 1853-1875. Organized by particular sessions, the documents include (usually for each session) reports of various administrative units on education, immigration, roads, Domain land, hospitals, relief asylums, and matters pertaining specifically to Auckland City and harbour (especially finances and roads). The City Electoral Rolls for 1871 are in this collection. (An inventory is kept at the Reference Desk.) The rich collection of Mechanic's Institute records, 1842-1879, is described under Voluntary Association Records.

Some businesses have deposited their records at the Library, most notably L.D. Nathan and Company. These financial records consist largely of ledgers and journals. Similar materials for an engineering and iron founding firm, Beaney and Sons (1886-1949) are also on deposit. Potentially more interesting are the records of the Auckland Provincial Council of the Licensed Trade of New Zealand which includes minute books from 1911-1950 as well as notes and evidence in connection with Licensing Commissions in 1945 and the 1950s. Written permission is required for use of these records and of the Nathan records so we have not examined either collection.

The Library has a good collection of Auckland newspapers on microfilm. It has a number of shipboard journals of voyages to Auckland from the 1840s to the 1860s as well as reminiscences (such as those of Elizabeth Bartley) and diaries pertinent to the early history of the city. The Library's collection of military records includes regimental histories and rolls as well as the Reserve list for World War I. The Library has several cemetery lists and some church registers, notably the long run from 1852 to the 1930s for St Andrew's Presbyterian and nineteenth-century records for St Paul's Anglican and Pitt Street Methodist. For other church registers held, see part 5 of the Library's annotated list of "New Zealand Genealogical Sources." The large collection of maps and photographs of Auckland includes the negatives as well as prints of Henry Winkelman's extensive recording of the city between 1896 and 1928.

The New Zealand Department is open five days a week from 9:30 to 8 p.m. except Friday when it closes at 9 p.m. The extended hours are an advantage to researchers; manuscripts and other rare materials must

be asked for before 5 p.m., however. The staff is helpful in holding materials at the Reference Desk for more than one day. The Department is very heavily used, but working space is not a problem. Because staff are kept so busy, you often must queue for assistance, and no priority is given to scholarly researchers. Pat French, head of the Department is knowledgeable about the entire collection, but she does not have time for extended discussions nor time to think about what might be helpful for your project. So frame your questions for her as precisely as possible.

AUCKLAND CITY COUNCIL ARCHIVES

The Council holds both its own records and the surviving records of local bodies which have amalgamated with it. The more recent records, series which remain in everyday use by individual departments (like the Valuation Field Books in the Treasury Department), and some archives (notably the Council Minutes and committee minutes) will be found at the Administration Building on Aotea Square. Many of the older records have been transferred to the Auckland Public Library.

The most obvious usefulness of Council records for social historians will be for determining the changing functions and policies of municipal government and how they were carried out in everyday administration. The general framework has been provided by Graham Bush in his history of the Council, Decently and In Order; from this point of departure, social historians can investigate how municipal government activities shaped the environments for particular groups of citizens, especially in studies of particular neighborhoods. They also will find certain Council records, such as the Valuation Rolls and Field Books, fundamental for certain projects.

Beyond these readily apparent uses, the value of various council records for social historians is much harder to anticipate. We have had time only to sample some of the archives transferred to the Public Library, so that our descriptions below can do no more than hint at possible applications. But we have seen enough to stress the problems and the limited returns the researcher faces because of the organization of many records. With the exception of certain standardized series, like the Rate Books, Valuation Rolls, and Valuation Field Books, the Council records are not easy to use.

The records still held at the Administration Building pose the most difficulty, partly because of lack of working space in the areas where records are stored and other problems of accessibility. Currently the most knowledgeable guide is Jane Oxley who has specific charge of the Works Department records but knows something about the organization of records in other departments and the general storage areas in the basement as well as the persons responsible for giving access. She can advise an investigator how and where to begin. Where special permission is required, she will direct you to the Town Clerk. Another officer whom we met, Bruce Dunn, head of the Treasury Department, appreciates the usefulness for historians of the basic records in his Department and will direct you to those in his Department who have expert knowledge about particular records.

For an introduction to the organization of the Council Minutes volumes (public documents, but not indexed) and the Town Clerk's correspondence files (restricted access, with crude indexes) see the 1977 typed notes by Pat French, head of the Public Library's New Zealand Department, held at the Department's Reference Desk. She calls attention to the lack of logical sequence in file numbering. The Library has received the earlier correspondence files (from 1913), but the Secretarial Department on the 14th floor of the Council Administration Building has the indexes as well as more recent files.

The Works Department has an index of individual documents in its files. The Planning Department has split off from Works, but you still use the latter's index as a finding aid for surveys and other materials

belonging to Planning. This index indicates which files have been destroyed, including records interesting to the historian like reports of accidents suffered by municipal workers and complaints about failure to remove "night soil." Surviving files tend to be about roads, permission to erect buildings, and other physical improvements or alterations.

The Council's Building Permit files are being microfilmed, with rolls arranged by streets. They are accessible and eventually will be transferred to the Public Library. Several departments have files for individual city streets, according to Jane Oxley. Plans of private buildings and houses are stored with building permits. But plans and maps for areas, streets, and public works (such as drains) and buildings are housed separately. Some subdivision plans by area and borough are shelved in the basement. Several well-maintained archives for municipal institutions, notably the Zoo and the Art Gallery, will be found at the institutions themselves.

With the exception of the Council Minutes and the Valuation Field Books, the most important collections of Council materials for historians of Auckland before World War II have been transferred to the Public Library. They include the Valuation Rolls and Rating Books before 1947 (including those received from predecessor organizations which amalgamated with the Council, along with letter books and minute books), the Town Clerk's and the City Engineer's record files, reports of Council committees, Mayor's inward correspondence for some years, newspaper clippings, and records of ad hoc bodies such as the Minutes of the

Auckland Metropolitan Unemployment Relief Committee and the 1946-9 minutes of the Auckland Grammar School Board. Pat French has prepared a brief guide to the transferred archives which is held at the New Zealand Room reference desk.

The property records are described in Part III; for the other archives, it is not easy to anticipate what - or how much - the social historian will find useful. For example, the files for individual streets in the Works Department records usually concern complaints about physical conditions, but sometimes there will be a petition with many signatories giving an idea of which people might act together in neighborhood issues. The files, also in Works, which contain annual objections to rates contain accounts of individual hardship which often seem related to change in the prosperity of the neighborhood. For example, in 1918 the Misses Littleproud requested a reduction of rates for their lockup shop because the current tenant, a grocer, no longer could afford the rates "and shop property has depreciated in value in Ponsonby since the War."

Files on Rate Remissions on the Score of Poverty are more obvious in usefulness for social historians and often include quite comprehensive and detailed description of the situation of individuals and families. For example, Mrs S.H. Pitkethley owned a property in "Sera Road, Remuera, which is unmade and very steep. The capital value of the property is 540, it is freehold, but on it there is a mortgage of 300. Mrs Pitkethley has two children, a boy and girl, aged respectively three years and seven years. She has tried and is still trying to let

rooms, but up to the present has been unsuccessful. Her two sisters are both married and naturally unable to help. Her brother is about to be married." Records like these are too few in number to be the basis for any study, but they are useful for illustration.

The annual reports of the City Engineer, also in the Works Department records, have unexpected gems, but whether they will be sufficiently numerous to warrant an extended search for particular research projects seems questionable. Someone writing a survey of Auckland's urban development, however, might well find enough fresh information and illustration to repay a full reading of these reports. For example, bath facilities are reviewed in 1908. A tour of all the beaches in Ponsonby found only Shelly Bay being used, but "the occupation of the beach by male bathers in the absence of dressing room accommodation prevents ladies bathing and further prevents to a large extent the use of the beach by children" (February, 1908, p.111).

In April 1909 (p.500) the Engineer lists all of the workers in his department, the job performed for each worker, age, years of service, and salary. A 1910 discussion of tramways gives the time taken on a run, the number of journeys per hour, and the number of cars required to maintain the timetable. In 1911, responding to a request of the Auckland Rugby League that gas should be fitted to the dressing rooms of the Pavilion in Victoria Park, the Engineer stated, "Personally I should emphatically advise against it, as the provision of gas will only have a tendency to make the men loiter about instead of clearing up quickly and getting away."

ARCHIVES OF MOUNT ROSKILL BOROUGH COUNCIL

For anyone interested in studying an important part of the Auckland Metropolitan Region which developed largely as a residential area during the twentieth century and was significantly affected by State housing policy, Mount Roskill has special advantage. As late as the 1920s, much of Mount Roskill remained in farms, partly because the Auckland City Council refused in the early 20s to extend the Dominion Road tramway line from Boundary Road to Mount Albert Road. But residential development was increasing. In the general economic depression of the late 20s and early 30s, when suburban building suffered harder and longer than most sectors of the economy, Mount Roskill building permit figures declined a little less rapidly because the Road Board permitted the erection of cheaper houses than other local bodies did. After 1936 Mount Roskill became a major location for new State housing, with 2,529 units built by 1953, and the separation of residential streets from municipal streets wherever possible. In the 1960s the Auckland Harbour Board developed its Lynfield farm properties as residential subdivisions. In short, here is an area where the relation of State policy, local body activity, and private initiative can be examined in modern suburban residential development for middle and lower income families and also in community formation and in the provision of community services.

Mount Roskill is now the second largest local body area in the Auckland region and the largest Borough Council in New Zealand, with an extensive Civic Centre providing a wide variety of services for area residents. It is the first local body in the region to have its records and archives evaluated by professional archivist, Mark Stevens,

and it has a historically-conscious Secretary, David Thompson, who is eager to see the Archives used.

The primary collections of historical records in the Council vault are those mandated by law for preservation: Minute Books and Rate Books. The Minute Books for Mount Roskill Road District run from 1868 (by 1883, the Road Board) to 1947, followed by the Minute Books for the Borough Council. Initially, as would be expected, they focus on roads, assessments, and the election of Board members although incidental information (e.g. that the total European population in 1870 was 214, with 47 children between ages 5 and 10, and no "natives") is sometimes included. By 1890 the left margin of the minutes begins to have titles of the subjects dealt with (e.g. Correspondence, Rate, "Taking scoria from roads," Carpenter's contract, Belfast Street) but the entries on those subjects are so brief that the indexing is not yet as valuable as it will become later. By the 1896-1905 volume that index does reveal the expansion of Board functions and interests (Sanitary Matter, Slaughter Licenses, Electric Trams, Royal Reception, etc.). By 1910 a printed annual report is included.

The minutes remain handwritten through 1922, but thereafter are typed. As late as the 1930s, one volume will contain four years' minutes (1932-1935), but by the 1980s one volume will cover only two months. The major reason is the current laudable practice of including the committee reports and recommendations on which Council decisions are based. As the activities of the Board and then the Council have expanded, so has the evidence its records provide about life in Mount Roskill.

The Rate Books, also bound volumes, run from the 1920s. They provide name and address of the "occupier," the legal description of the property, the unimproved rateable value, and specification of the amounts for the various rates. We did not examine the large collection of building permits stored in the basement and in the Building Inspector's office which contain folded plans. In the basement also are the closed portion of the general files, primarily correspondence divided according to administrative department, then function. Other archives not bound are mostly stored in boxes.

OTHER LOCAL BODY ARCHIVES

The Archives of Mount Roskill just described probably are typical of most local body Archives. We did not attempt to visit others because assessment of local body Archives is concurrently being done by Mark Stevens, Regional Archivist of the National Archives, and will be continued by the new local bodies archivist appointed for the Auckland region. In addition, Manukau City has recently appointed a full-time archivist; we understand that the Manukau archives include early road board records, minute books, rate books, and correspondence files. Onehunga - if its local body records are reasonably complete - seems to us another area worth investigating since many other records for the area are extant including criminal record books (N.A.R.C.), parish records (the records of St Peter's Anglican are held at the Auckland Public Library; Roman Catholic marriage and baptismal records are at the Catholic Archives; minute books for the Presbyterian Church at the Auckland Institute.) In addition, the Gilbert Mitchell papers at the Public Library contain notes relating to Onehunga, its industries, commerce, and cultural institutions.

AUCKLAND HOSPITAL BOARD ARCHIVES

A complete set of minute books of the Board and minute books of Board committees such as Finances, Buildings, Costley Home, and Social Welfare are kept in the safe storage room in the basement of the Hospital Board's Wellesley Street building. In addition, at present, in the basement of the building at Kitchener Street, are books of Applications for Relief which run from 1889 to 1939. We have urged that these latter books be transferred either to the Auckland Institute or to the Hospital Board Archives. Gerald Wakely, chief medical records officer, whose office is in the Kitchener Street building, showed the books to us and will probably know of their eventual disposition. We have spoken to both Ian Campbell of the Hospital Board and Ian Thwaites of the Institute about the importance of preserving these valuable records and putting them in a better storage place. Mr Campbell indicated that he would have them brought to the Board and he seemed most amenable to our suggestion that these applications, together with the minute books of the Relief committee and department, ultimately be transferred to the Auckland Institute and Museum.

Anyone wishing to make use of the Hospital Board records should apply to the Executive Manager, Administration, or the Senior Administrative Officer (L.H.K. Campbell, who is not Ian Campbell):

Applications for Relief to Auckland Hospital Board, 1889-1939:

The subject of poverty, the character of the poor as well as their extent, has special importance for the history of a new settlers society with an egalitarian ethos and early habit of government intervention to

assist various classes of citizens. As early as 1864 the previously-founded State hospitals in the four major cities became supported mainly by a rate for hospital and charitable aid. The New Zealand equivalent of England's Poor Law infirmaries became the policy of attaching the poorhouse and the provision of relief to the hospital. In 1885 the Hospital and Charitable Institutions Bill divided New Zealand into 38 Hospital Districts, each under the control of its own management committee or board.

Unlike the United States where provision for the poor was left to State and local initiative and policies varied widely, New Zealand developed a common system which permits comparison between major cities, in for example the impact of national economic depression in the late 1880s and early 1890s and again in the 1920s and 1930s on applications for relief.

The Auckland Board's holdings of all the Applications for Relief for half a century, 1889-1939, are a gold mine for social historians of the Auckland region and provide the only source of individual-level data for systematic investigation of the poor and poverty. The applications were recorded in chronological sequence on standardized forms; the forms are preserved in bound volumes, easy to store and to use, and the script for individual entries is easy to read. The number of applications per volume gives some idea of the potential sample size for different periods of time. The first volume contains more than 2,000 applications from 1888 to 1894; under the new recording arrangement instituted with the next volume, we find 8,833 applications for 1894 to 1908. The final volume includes some 4,000 applications for 1935 to 1939.

The applications provide the names and the ages of all members of the immediate family of the applicant, marital status, trade or occupation with some specificity (e.g. Bricklayer's Labourer), residence (e.g. St George's Bay, Parnell), names and addresses of relatives liable to contribute to the support of the applicant (frequently as many as three individuals are specified with their exact relationship to the applicant), and the cause of application. Cause sometimes is spelled out in detail, but often is brief -- "destitution," "pregnancy," "old and infirm," "sons refuse to maintain their mother," "husband not able to earn sufficient," or "husband away in search of work."

The form also gives "How long in colony" (usually exact number of years) and how long in the Auckland Hospital District, including comments on migration such as "Labourer in the District six weeks from Sydney." The Remarks section sometimes has additional information like, "Mother in America for years; left her husband."

Currently stored with the volumes of Applications is one Minute Book of the Relief Committee for the period, May 1903 to February 1909, which records the decisions made on individual applications and the reasons.

Relief Department Minute Books, 1927-1950 (Wellesley Street Storage Room):

The earlier Minute Books through 1937 mainly consist of long monthly lists of relief recipients and amounts received. These lists are followed by statistics which given numbers of new and old cases and reasons for applications (lack of work, desertion, sickness, insufficient means, death

of breadwinner, old age, gaol, mental) which provide convenient summaries of the perceived causes of poverty at different intervals. Presumably all of the recipients recorded here are also included in the applications for relief which are more useful because they give so much more information.

Scattered through these books are some very brief minutes concerning matters discussed by the Committee, and occasionally the report of a special meeting, such as that on July 16, 1931, with reports on (1) indigent Maoris, (2) deputation from Unemployed Workers' Committee, (3) provision for single unemployed men, (4) Salvation Army Travelling Soup Kitchen.

From 1937 to 1950 the lists of recipients of relief are far less lengthy and eventually almost disappear due both to recovery from the Depression and, more important, to the Hospital Board's diminished role in social welfare after the institution of the benefit and other welfare programs administered directly by the national government. The Board still did receive applications and give aid in cases of medical need for individuals such as immigrants who were not eligible for government aid or, temporarily, to persons who were waiting for government grants to be approved. In these instances the Minutes tend to contain interesting short case histories. Similarly, the four volumes of the Social Welfare Committee Minute Books for 1950-1975 contain some wonderful letters from applicants describing their situation in great detail as well as general reports on, for example, provision of Pensioners' flats by local bodies, accommodation for the aged generally with details of how many were accommodated by various religious and charitable agencies, Meals on Wheels, hearing aid clinics, and Dental Hospital reports. These later books may not

be available for research. Even for records earlier in the century, we assume that investigators referring to individual cases would wish to protect privacy by disguising identity.

Hospital Board Minute Books, 1885 to present:

The Auckland Board has a complete set of its Minute Books from 1885 in bound volumes, well-maintained. Many volumes seem to have an alphabetical thumb index at the beginning. Before 1922, the minutes are recorded in a clear script, with occasional typed insertions such as financial statements and committee reports. Beginning with the volume for June 1922 to December 1928 the entire minute is typescript. Like most minute books, this contains requests and decisions, not discussion. Nevertheless the range of subjects dealt with and the frequent inclusion of more detailed committee reports make this a rich source both for the history of the institution and for topics like public health. Matters dealt with at the Dec. 14, 1908 meeting, for example, ranged from inward correspondence from the Town Clerk of Auckland making a claim for Board contribution to a sewer extension in one street, from the District Health Officer wanting more precise addresses to be given for patients with infectious diseases, from someone associated with the Technical School, noting the useful courses the School offered for nurses, to reports of admission of inmates to Board-controlled homes, and authorization of annual holidays for staff, down to instructions that in hospital washing, flannels should be done by hand and not put in machines.

Costley Home Minute Books, 1897-1933:

A record of monthly meetings of the Committee charged with oversight of this home for Aged Men. Matters discussed run from rules to discharges from drunkenness, housing for married couples, provision of bowling greens, payment to contractors, and personnel matters. Meetings customarily begin with the list of inmates - names given in full - who are being reviewed. The decisions about whether they will continue in the home, usually positive, are recorded. No details of discussion are given. Not substantial enough by themselves to form the basis of an institutional study, the minute books would have to be used as a supplement to studies of old age or of institutions. They should be used in conjunction with the Report of the 1903 Commission on the Costley Home included in the Appendix to the Journal of the House of Representatives in 1904, and Margaret Tennant's article, "Elderly Indigents and Old Men's Homes" (NZJH, April, 1983). Additional Costley Home records are held by the Auckland Institute (see the description of the Institute Archives in this report) along with Minute Books of the Auckland Medical Association and early hospital admission and discharge books.

ARCHIVES OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC DIOCESE OF AUCKLAND

The Archives, at the Bishop's House, Ponsonby, have been organized as a labour of love by Father E.S. Simmons, currently acting Chancellor of the Diocese, with the assistance of the late Ruth Ross. Father Simmons knows an enormous amount about the individual materials in them and also made use of them for his own perceptive and wise chronicle, In Cruce Salus: A History of the Diocese of Auckland, 1848-1980 (1982). Because he describes some of the more important sources in his text and footnotes, In Cruce Salus should be regarded as an important augmentation of the Archives finding aids. See, for example, his comment on the 1871 census of Catholics on p. 109, on the Minutes of the Auckland Catholic Literary Institute, 1860-1877, on p. 83, and on the diary of Father Paul, parish priest of Onehunga (and Vicar General of the Diocese, 1885 to 1904) on pp. 192-3 and the footnotes for the comments.

Father Simmons has arranged comfortable working areas on the top floor of the Bishop's House which also contains some of the more recent records. The older records are stored in the vault on the ground floor. Appointment should be made in advance for a visit, but Father Simmons is very generous with time and assistance, making these Archives a pleasure to use. The Archives are organized according to bishops' administrations in chronological sequence. Within administrations, materials are stored in identical file boxes in numbered sequence, and the inventories also specify the number of each item within a box.

Thus, CRO 2-8 in the inventory refers to the period of Bishop Croke's tenure in Auckland, 1870-4, to the second box in the Croke series. Item 8 within this box is a book of weekly subscriptions to

the Auckland Catholic Literary Institute, 1873-6. LUC 37 refers to the bishopric of John Edmund Luck, O.S.B., 1882-96, box 37 containing the diaries of Father Paul. A 1903 parish census for St Patrick's Cathedral during Bishop B.M. Lenihan's tenure is LEN 29-4. The inventory books are full and specific. They often reveal information which the records themselves do not, e.g. that one of the hands in which an undated list of Parnell parishioners is written is that of Fr. Lenihan. The inventories include the runs of papers for the various parishes, including letter files and birth, marriage, and death registers.

The episcopate series has now been opened up to the death of Bishop Cleary in 1929. The general kinds of records to be anticipated include the bishops' own papers (frequently including visitation books), diocesan accounts, parish accounts, diocesan correspondence and statistical returns, and records for individual parishes. For the latter, for example, you will for Ponsonby in the 1880s and 90s discover lists of collections, particulars of meetings, boys attending Sunday School, enrollments in the Confraternity of the Sacred Heart, names of those taking the pledge, and first communicants, as well as in LUC 18-2 a useful list of parishioners and contributions in street order which begins with Ponsonby in 1889 and transfers to Parnell in 1891. For Panmure in the 1870s you can find the Minutes of the Church Committee and meetings and rules of the Total Abstinence Society. For St Patrick's, Auckland, the Rules, Minutes and Reports of the Auckland Christian Doctrine Society, 1872-3.

But the general categories do not suggest the variety of sources nor their richness on particular subjects, such as questions of public and parochial education or Maori Missions. LUC 27-2 has the minutes of

the diocesan Board of Education for 1888-1903. The inventory lists two letters from a prominent layman, J.H. Tole, to Fr. Fynes on the Education Bill of 1877 and for the early 1890s you can find minutes and resolutions of the Bishops Conference, together with a broadsheet, The Coming Election. On Maori missions, you can find, for example, correspondence with Rome 1885-1890 and with the Propagation of the Faith, France, 1883-1895.

The papers for Bishop Cleary seem peculiarly rich and he would be a fascinating leader to study. His collection includes numerous diaries and writings, his notes for lectures on various subjects, his research on the Orange Lodge, and a large collection of newspaper cuttings and other materials on the Bible in the Schools movement and other materials related to education and to Catholics in politics.

The Archives has a substantial collection of newspapers addressed to Catholic readers. The Freeman's Journal, published in Auckland from 16 August 1879 until 1887, includes numerous articles on events in Ireland and seems to speak for the Irish Land League. But it also has editorials on New Zealand issues and news of Irish Catholics here. The Archives run of the Catholic Times (started in 1887) begins with Vol. IV (1891). Published in Wellington, it numbered Protestants among its subscribers and seems to try to avoid offending others. It did take stands favoring Home Rule for Ireland and was in sympathy with the Irish National Party. It also includes a lot of Auckland materials, down to prize lists from St Mary's convent and St Joseph's, Parnell. The Archives also holds The Month, originally edited by Bishop Cleary, from 1918 to 1934. It discusses issues of the day and includes obituaries, organization notices, news from various parts of New Zealand and fiction. Its purpose was to set forth the Catholic viewpoint on

current subjects that had a religious or moral aspect, such as prohibition, mixed marriage, scholarships for Catholic students. It includes a lot of discussion of the Protestant Political Association.

Census of Auckland Catholics: 1871, January 30

For social historians this census will be invaluable. It allows us to identify and examine systematically an important religious group (which also is largely of one ethnic group, Irish, in Auckland at this time) early in the history of the city. The census itself indicates how consistently Catholic families were insisting upon a strict religious upbringing in the rite of confirmation for children. It shows the extent of intermarriage and the frequency with which children attended non-Catholic and Catholic schools. The enumeration of names and ages will permit tracing in directories and electoral roles to see what kind of occupational opportunities and advancement members of these families found. This is especially important in a studying a group which in England and the Eastern United States often began at a disadvantage, but which in newly-developing areas at mid-19th century like the Midwestern and Far Western United States often fared much better.

Inventoried as CRO 5-1, the census aimed to enumerate all Catholic families in the city. It includes 1320 individuals grouped in about 300 households. It specifies the street on which they reside, the names of all members of the household and the ages of the children. It has columns for information on the relation of each individual to the church, including: (1) first communion, if made; (2) if confirmed; (3) if attending school; (4) Catholic or Protestant school; (5) do they receive the sacraments; (6) if married; (7) if a mixed marriage; (8) remarks.

The column Remarks often includes specification of the relation of individuals (other than spouse and children) to the head of household, including brother, nephew, grandchildren, "adopted son of child by former husband;" servant, lodger, and visitor. Occupation (or lack of one) sometimes is recorded, e.g. "keeps a shop," "pensioner," or blacksmith for the head of household, or for a girl, "servant at Mrs Bishops". Other remarks include "Husband kept a night school," "husband in Tasmania; said to be married to another," "Husband gone to England, not heard of lately," "Husband gone to the West coast," or "in hospital." Frequently the religious state or plans of individuals will receive special note, e.g. "Convert," "preparing to be confirmed," "intends to become a Catholic," "received into the Church without instruction," or "husband a Protestant German."

ARCHIVES OF THE AUCKLAND HEBREW CONGREGATION

Compared to their numbers, Auckland's Jews have been disproportionately affluent and prominent in the city's business and political history as they have been elsewhere. Jews have been drawn, on the one hand, toward maintaining the integrity of their religious tradition and some insularity as a group, but, on the other hand, they have been drawn toward cosmopolitanism. In Auckland they were more travelled than members of most groups and conscious of international connections, especially those among Jews throughout the British Empire.

The rich records of the Hebrew Congregation - not very well-organized, but lovingly preserved and used by Mr Lionel Albert and others - include communications with the London synagogue and also with other congregations in New Zealand (discussing, among other things, the importance of establishing membership in the Anglo-Jewish Association).

The Congregation has a long run of typed minutes. The first volume covers 1870-1894 and the surviving series resumes with 1915, with no gaps thereafter. Before 1880 the minutes for individual meetings are both extensive and full on individual applications to the Congregation for assistance and for services. They frequently involve difficult decisions respecting how rules should be applied, notably for marriages and burials in cases of intermarriage. Applications for assistance often requested cost of passage (e.g. to New South Wales). The minutes sometimes recorded the absence of members like L.D. Nathan who were travelling abroad. The general

reports at the end of each year provide overviews of the condition of the congregation and of the Hebrew School. The report in 1870 notes, for example, the impact of depression on loss of members.

The Hebrew School Register for 1865-9 provides the names of pupils attending and would be a good means of identifying families who maintained a strong Jewish consciousness. The early birth registers for the 1850s and 60s - recording the first 121 births - are organized by families in alphabetical sequence and provide names of parents, their residence and occupation. Beginning in 1871 the register becomes chronological. By the 1880s East European names begin to appear. Although the register continues until 1971, the provision of information on address is less consistent and after 1902 occupation rarely is given.

The marriage register begins in 1860. The register of deaths begins in 1844, providing date of death and name (in both Hebrew and English), husband, son, daughter, or wife, age of deceased, and cause of death. Information on the husband or wife, but not on the parents, of older people is given. From 1967 on the cause of death is not filled in; after 1971, a typed notice gives name, age, date of death, next of kin, and relation.

It appeared to us that most of the correspondence of the Congregation from the late 1920s through the early 1940s (with one previous box for 1923-5) has been preserved in boxes and folders. There also is a letter book which starts in 1886. Annual reports from about 1930 include Seat Rents and Subscriptions. There also

are donation books for 1906-1915 and lists of seat rents, variously dated. Other records include account books and minute books for auxiliary organizations like the Girls' Association. Particularly valuable is the apparently full run of minute books for the Zionist Committee, 1917-1928 and also 1939-1940.

All of the Congregation's historical records are kept in its vault in the synagogue's building on Greys Avenue. Working space no doubt could be arranged in a nearby room. Anyone wishing to examine these records should talk to Mr Albert and should read his affectionate and informative history of the congregation.

ANGLICAN DIOCESAN ARCHIVES

The Anglican Diocesan Office in Parnell has a rich collection of records for the Diocese of Auckland and individual parishes. Janet Foster, the archivist, is extremely helpful and knows the records well enough to suggest which ones are likely to be useful for particular projects. The Interim List of records held in the Archives, prepared in 1977, has an index to the main groupings of papers on pp. 76-81; supplements to the List record acquisitions since then.

Anyone interested in the range of charitable, educational, missionary, and other activities of the diocese will wish to consult the bishops' papers, synod reports, year books, church gazettes, and archives of diocesan, organizations like the various homes for women and children, the City Mission, and the Melanesian mission. For individual parishes, the holdings include baptismal, marriage, and burial register, minute books, and sometimes letterbooks, parish accounts, property records, electoral rolls, photos, and some banns books and confirmation registers. (The first volume of the Baptismal Register for St Mary's, Parnell, covering 1844 to 1870, is of special interest because it includes the records for both Maoris and Europeans. The only difference in information recorded is that for Maoris "godparents" are substituted for "occupation.")

Mrs Foster has a large collection of parish histories kept in a box of pamphlets. They provide at least an outline history of the tenures of the successive clergy-in-charge, building changes, the major parish organizations, the churchwardens, and sometimes full lists of vestrymen and extracts from the parish minutes. (A history of St Mark's, Remuera, by Hilary Reid includes a reconstruction of early parishioners from present records and memories, the latter specifying whether members lived in Newmarket, Mount Eden, Epsom, or Remuera itself).

The records held at the Archives for some parishes are slight and cover short periods of time. Thus, the Archives has some material for St Matthew's, Auckland, for 1858-1871 and the letters of Rev. Thatcher, 1853-1861, but any investigator of this parish would need to turn to the parish itself for later and for other early records. At the opposite extreme, the collections for Holy Trinity, Devonport, and for Epiphany (Newton and Arch Hill) are unusually full. Vestry and committee minutes for the former parish are maintained at the church, but the minutes of Epiphany from 1883 to 1964 are in the diocesan Archives along with Vestry Reports, 1872-1935, marriage and baptismal registers, index to marriage and confirmation registers (1891-1912), Banns Book (1908-1951), Boys' Club minutes for 1901-3, Men's Society minutes for 1904-1912, Mothers' Union minutes for 1940-1959, and parish correspondence.

A variety of kinds of information about Epiphany appear in a book which begins with a Visiting list, dating from 1907. The list notes the street-by-street visitations by the minister but with few comments; later ministers sometimes noted that the individuals visited had died or moved away. The book also includes lists of the members of the Mothers' Union in 1908 and of invalids in 1915. It has vestry lists for many of the years from 1907 to 1917 and an undated communicants' roll which is marked "Obsolete in 1914." An index to the Baptismal Register appears at the end of the book. But the most interesting section is a necrology starting in 1907 which before 1909 includes comments on the religious history and current religious state of the deceased. Because of the richness of its records and its inner-city location, Epiphany might be an especially interesting place to investigate the Anglican church's attempt to retain a working-class

following. By the early twentieth-century, there was widespread concern about the decline of that following and after 1930 Joseph Calder, the remarkable City Missioner of the 1920s and 1930s, also served as vicar of Epiphany.

For those looking for samples for tracing individuals, parish runs of baptismal, marriage, and burial records will be most important. For All Saints, Ponsonby, the baptismal registers held at the diocesan office span 1867 to 1967, the marriage registers, 1867 to 1981, and the burial register, 1947 to 1971. For St Luke's, Mount Albert, by contrast, only marriage and burial registers before 1913 have been transferred to the diocesan Archives. But generally the long runs are more common so that a researcher may be able to use the registers of several adjacent parishes in creating a larger base-line sample for tracing occupational and geographical mobility. (For a description of parish neighborhoods and constituencies in 1971 see E.G. Buckle, The Isthmus and Redevelopment, a report to the Bishop of Auckland and the Joint Regional Commission of the Churches Negotiating for Union. Useful maps - but unfortunately not the raw data for individual parishes on which the maps are based - can found in a thesis by Cornell Van Kralingen, A Geography of Religion in Auckland: An Analysis of the Changing Distribution of Anglican and Presbyterian chapels and adherents in Auckland from 1840 to 1980.)

Reports on activities in individual parishes after 1872 can be found in the Parochial Intelligence section of the Church Gazette for the Diocese of Auckland. By Vol.15 (covering 1916-1918) this section has become more extended and detailed. The Gazette also regularly includes the Bishop's visitations and reports of diocesan institutions

such as the Melanesian Mission (see, for example, pp. 22-3 of Vol. I). Generally, it is rich in the early years on missionary work among the Maoris, including a long series in Vol. 2, "Recollections of a Waikato Missionary."

The Archives holds a large collection of minutes, letters, etc. from the New Zealand Mission Trust Board which preceded the New Zealand Mission Board. It has much material concerning schools for natives. The Archives also holds records of St John's College, King's College and School, and the Diocesan High School for Girls.

The archives for homes for women and children include minute, letter, and admission and discharge books. The records for Children's Home (Richmond Road), Brett Home, and St Mary's Home cover varying spans, the registers for the latter two beginning with the 1920s. The admission and discharge register for St Paul's Orphan Asylum from 1869 to 1899 varies in format and in the completeness with which information is recorded. Generally, the organization is chronological although for the period 1866-1872 admissions are recorded in alphabetical order. The information usually recorded is: Date of admission and of leaving, name, birthplace, religion of parents, age, literacy (read and write), where removed to after discharge, and nature of destitution. The latter often indicates that mother is dead and that father has deserted his children or is in military service. Comment on the bad character of parents occasionally appears; for one brother and sister the father is recorded as a drunken soldier in the 14th Regiment and "mother keeps a brothel."

Researchers will expect to find greater geographical mobility among orphans leaving a charitable institution than among ordinary church members, especially in a religious group so well-represented among the more prosperous. But it would be useful to investigate intra-city residential change among Auckland Anglicans to see how stable they are in particular localities. Do those who move to new localities actually transfer their membership to a new parish, continue to attend the old one, or simply fall away from the church? Hugh Jackson has shown for the late nineteenth century that the level of churchgoing among Anglicans was lower than among Catholics or any of the other Protestant denominations. Partly because of the greater proportion of Anglicans in New Zealand, the general level of church attendance here was lower than in New South Wales or Victoria. As Hugh Jackson notes (N.Z.J.H., April, 1983, p.55) "we await a study of the effect of physical mobility upon churchgoing in New Zealand. ... Where churches were incohesive it seems likely that less social pressure could be applied to adherents to encourage their attendance. Also when people moved house there was always the chance that they would be less regular churchgoers in their new place of residence or cease altogether."