

1838

- Wednesday
January 10th Bishop Pompallier, Father Servant and Brother Michel arrive at Hokianga.
- Saturday
January 13th First Mass in Poynton's home, Totara Point
- May 13th Pompallier arrives in Bay of Islands (first Mass)
- June Papakawau - (Banks of Omanaia River near Rawene) Mission house completed.
- August Large Maori participation at Papakawau for feast of the Assumption.
- October Visit to Mangakahia
- November At Waitangi River - purchased land for Church purposes.

1839

- June 16th Arrival of priests Baty, Epalle Petit and three catechists.
- July Establishment of Mission headquarters at Kororareka.
- September Land purchased at Purakau from Kaumatua, Keri, Ruru, Watea of Parawanui for Mission station.
- October Papahia donates land at Rongotea for people of Kaitutai, Taerutu and Waihou.
- December Arrival of Fathers Petitjean, Viard, Comte, Chevron and Brother Attale.

1840

- January Father Comte sent to people of Whirinaki. Fathers Epalle, Petitjean and Brother Regis to Whangaroa.
- February Pompallier at Waitangi (TREATY OF WAITANGI)
- March Pompallier goes to Tauranga.
- June 28th Establishment of Mission station at Kaipara (at Mangakahia.)

1841

- (i) Pompallier returns to Bay of Islands.
- (ii) Mission started at Matamata.
- (iii) Pompallier House, KORORAREKA begun.
- (iv) Rotorua mission established
- (v) Otumoetai established.
- (vi) First printing press arrives.
- (vii) Report on the mission
(164 tribes had embraced the Catholic faith, 1000 were baptised, catechumens estimated at 45,000, Pompallier's estimate)
- (viii) First Mass in Auckland.

1842

- (i) Pompallier House completed.
- (ii) First publication AKO MARAMA 56 pages, October.
- (iii) Chapel built before priests arrived at Onewhero (Waikato)
- (iv) Father Reignier goes to Maketu Mission station.

1843

- (i) Church built at Waipawa (Kaimai)
- (ii) Chapel started Kororareka
- (iii) St Patrick's Church, Auckland established.

1844

- (i) Pompallier visits Mokau and Kawhia districts.
- (ii) Waikato Mission station transferred to Rangiaowhai.
- (iii) Table of mission activities shows mission stations and numbers of priests (in brackets) at -

- Hokianga (2)
- * Bay of Islands (5)
- Whangaroa (1)
- Tauranga (1)
- Akaroa (1)
- Matamata (1)
- Opotiki (1)
- * Auckland (2)
- * Port Nicholson, Wellington (2)
- Whakatane (1)
- Rotorua (1)
- Kaipara (1)

The number of Neophytes (recently baptized Maori) 2166
 The number of European faithful (as described in the table) 1385

Of these the main groups are as follows -

- * 500 in Wellington
- * 500 in Auckland
- * 100 in Bay of Islands

- (iv) Chapel completed at Kororareka.
- (v) Pompallier sets out to visit all Mission stations.
- (vi) Pompallier goes to Sydney.

Note: The flagstaff at Kororareka was first felled in this year.

1845

- January 10th Flagstaff at Kororareka cut down
- January 19th Pompallier returns from Australia to Kororareka.
- January 19th Visit to Pompallier by Rewa, Moka and other chiefs.
- January 24th Pompallier writes to Heke advising him to write to the Governor and to the Queen stating his (Heke's) claims to land and authority in New Zealand.

1845 (Cont)

- January Pompallier meets with Kawiti and is said to have advised him in a similar manner as for Hone Heke.
- March 10th Heke and Kawiti attack Kororareka (Pompallier's dwelling was left unscathed)
- August Pompallier goes to Sydney for consecration of Bishop Viard.

1846

- January Pompallier and Viard return to New Zealand.
- * March Foundation stone for Auckland Cathedral laid
- April Pompallier goes to Europe (away for four years)
Bishop Viard in charge - collects statistics on Northern missions as follows:

Baptized Maori - Hokianga	550
- Kaipara	109
- Bay of Islands	100
- Whangaroa	225
- Auck region	60
TOTAL	<u>1044</u>

(By comparison figures for
Waikato period 1841 to 1846,
TOTAL 517)

Governor Grey arrives.

* 1847

- (i) Arrival of first groups of Fencibles (soldiers who had served their time and were willing to establish settlements in New Zealand, and in return for pensions and small land grants, would retain military skills and discipline and act as a trained fighting force as required. Between 1847 and 1849, 2000 plus arrived, more than half were Irish Catholics).
- (ii) Appointment of Father Garin (recalled from Kaipara) to Fencible villages of Howick, Panmure, Otahuhu.
- (iii) Appointment of Father Seon (formerly Kororareka?) to Fencible village at Onehunga.

1848

- (i) March 19th - consecration of Church of St Patrick and St Joseph, Auckland.
- (ii) March 25th - first record of Diocesan matters being decided by clergy vote.
- (iii) Schools built at Howick and Onehunga.

1849

- (i) October, St Mary's College, North Shore of Auckland opens with Father Rozet, formerly in Whangaroa (1844) as principal.
- (ii) Viard makes preparations to move to Wellington.

1850

- (i) Bishop Pompallier returns.
- (ii) Sisters of Mercy arrive with him.
- (iii) As do more clergy (some of which not yet ordained)
- (iv) Viard leaves for Wellington leaving Pompallier with four Marists for the first year (Petit at Hokianga, Rozet at North Shore, Moreau and Regnier at Rotorua)
- * (v) Appointments of the new priests were made as follows -

Onehunga	(1)
Auckland	(2)
Hokianga	(1)
Tauranga	(1)
Opotiki	(1)
Kororaraka	(2)

1851

- (i) * Fathers Moreau and Regnier go to Wellington. (later followed by Rozet and Petit)
- (ii) Petit brings Klotz and Alletag from Russell.
- (iii) * Now only ONE PRIEST in North, Father Bourand.
- (iv) Rotorua-Taupo mission abandoned.
- (v) Father Garavel well established in Rangiaowhia.

1852

- (i) * Printing press leaves Russell.
- (ii) Church at Panmure blessed by Pompallier.
- (iii) Sisters of Mercy build school and orphanage in Auckland.
- (iv) * Father James McDonald arrives March 9th ("Maketanara") becomes Vicar General.
- (v) Three further priests arrive in Auckland.

1853

Plans to establish Maori girls school in Auckland under way.
 School for catechists and Maori boys (resited from Takapuna) established.
 (Governor Grey's appointment terminated)

1854(to 1861)

- (i) * NO PRIEST stationed North of Auckland.
- (ii) Father Segala at Opotiki and Whakatane.

1855

Father Garavel expanding mission activities in Rangiaowhia.

1856

- (i) Father Segala recalled to Auckland.
- (ii) Walter McDonald, brother of Maketanara, ordained by Pompallier.

1857 *

List prepared by Pompallier detailing placement of clergy -

Auckland - Pompallier and	3
Howick/Panmure	1
Onehunga/Otahuhu	1
Opotiki	2
Tauranga	1

Vacant Stations - Hokianga
- Bay of Islands
- Whangaroa
- Kaipara
- Rotorua
- Whakatane
- Matamata

1858

(i)

Visit by Lieutenant Colonel Russell to Maori schools at Ponsonby reveals- 46 boarders

I.E. { 40 children
6 adults

and buildings described as "inadequate, but food and clothing was good and sufficient".

(ii)

Pompallier expresses concern at only a small number of British priests knowing the Maori language. The "foreign" ones including two Irishmen, are capable in te Reo Maori.

1859

(i)

June 17, Pompallier sails to Europe.

(ii)

May 2, first Waikato Maori King, Potatau, proclaimed.

(iii)

Difficulties in operating Maori school at Auckland.

1860

(i)

February - war in Taranaki

(ii)

April - Garavel and Segala attend meeting of Maori missionaries in Taranaki.

(iii)

December 30th, Pompallier returns with six Franciscan priests and two brothers and one woman who was to become a great Maori missionary, Mother Suzanne Aubert.

1861

(i)

August 5th, Pompallier writes to Wiremu Tamihana, calling for peace.

(ii)

Governor Grey returns.

(iii)

St John the Baptist church built in Parnell.

(iv)

Father Garavel still moving freely among Maori (during wars)

(v) *

Franciscans appointed to North (but ecclesiastical politics broke out) -

2 sent to Hokianga, 1 to Bay of Islands
1 Victorian priest posted to Whakatane
1 to Waiheke Island
1 to Chaplain of the Forces

NOTE: (about this time there were five Maori seminarians although none became ordained)

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1862 (i)

Frenchwomen form new order, Sisters of the Holy Family, and take over mission for Maori girls.

N.B: Two Maori women, Peatu and Ateraita make their profession. The first "waahine tapu a te iwi Maori".

(ii) House for Maori boarders established.

(iii) Disagreement between Pompallier and Garavel.

1863 (i)

British troops move against Waikato.

(ii) Pompallier writes to Catholic Maori deploring war and offering pastoral support.

(iii) Father Garavel still active among Maori in Waikato.

1864 (i)

Father Garavel leaves for New South Wales.

* This was virtually the end of this phase of the Maori Mission. Hato Hohepa established.

18671868

Pompallier leaves New Zealand.

1870 (i)

Maori Missions almost abandoned.

(ii) Bishop Croke arrives - (Mother Aubert later writes she had a strong disagreement with him regarding his attitude to "toutatou iwi").

1875

No Maori speaking priest stationed among te iwi (in Auckland diocese)

1879

Archbishop Steins arrives (succeeds Croke)

1880

Father James Macdonald appointed Maori Missioner

1881

Evidence of growth in Maori Mission (Opotiki is recorded having "a Maori style church" built in April)

1882

Bishop Luck succeeds Steins.

1883 (i)

Postings of priests in Diocese shows 12 in parishes,
1 Maori Missioner.

(ii) Bishop Luck writes to Mill Hill asking the Society to take over Maori Mission.

1886

First Mill Hill Fathers arrive. Fathers James Madan^{ENGLISH} (aged 45) and John Becker (aged 30) German.

This was the beginning of the Maori

missionary contribution and commitment of the

Mill Hill Fathers.