

PAINTINGS

Two paintings by Heinz Boehnke merit attention. There is one of St Andrew, and another (just inside the west door) 'A New Zealand Nativity' – what the manger scene may have looked like had the event taken place in New Zealand.

THE CHAPEL

The Chapel, often referred to as the Lady Chapel (in deference to Our Lady, the Mother of our Lord) but also known as the Chapel of St Francis, was completed in 1962 in the area vacated by the organ. It was refurbished in 1997. Note the New Zealand fauna in the window. Note too, the clear glass windows in the sanctuary – deliberately left so that the beauty of nature, particularly the autumn tones, can be seen from within. The aumbry (or safe) set in the wall is used to reserve the sacrament for Holy Communion with the sick and elderly of the parish. The white light burns continuously. Note also the icon with a representation of St Andrew, brought back from Greece by a parish family. Icons are treated with respect and veneration by Orthodox Christians.

THE TRIPTYCH

The triptych or hinged screen, in the transept corner near the St Paul window, is a copy of the famous altarpiece in Ghent Cathedral in Belgium. It depicts and is known as the *Adoration of the Lamb*. (Original by brothers Hubert and Jan van Eyck.)

REGIMENTAL COLOURS

In a corner in the north transept are to be found the Colours of the Waikato Regiment, laid up here for safe-keeping in 1970.

THE HATCHMENTS

Reminding us of an unhappy period of New Zealand history are two hatchments near the pulpit. These honour those who fought in the Land Wars of the 1860s. These were crafted by Archdeacon Philip Walsh, close friend of Archdeacon Willis. He was also responsible for the hatchments displayed in St Mary's, New Plymouth.

THE PULPIT AND THE LECTERN

The carving on the pulpit – matching that on the altar – is worthy of closer inspection. It is inspired by Jesus' words, "I am the true vine". The pulpit was erected in 1902. The lectern, on which the Bible stands, was placed in the original church in 1878, and is of carved matai.

THE BAPTISMAL FONT

The font was presented as a memorial in 1878 but has been in its present place only since the late 1980s. Before that, it was near the west door, under the Madonna and Child window. Note the cover, shaped like a steeple, suspended from the roof and operated by a pulley and weight.

THE ALTAR AND REREDOS

In line with current liturgical practice, the altar was brought forward to enable the priest to preside at the Eucharist while facing the people. Behind the altar is the screen or reredos. The original screen was a memorial to those who died in the South African War (1899-1902). There were three panels bearing the first and last letters of the Greek alphabet, alpha and omega, and the letters IHS (Greek letters for 'Jesus'). In 1917 two panels were added and the screen has been re-arranged. One of these has the Greek letters Chi and Rho, first two letters of the Greek words for 'Christ'. The full wording therefore represents 'Jesus Christ, Alpha and Omega, the beginning and the end.'

THE CROSS OF ST ANDREW

The Cross of St Andrew, white or silver on a blue background, is recognised the world over. According to tradition, St Andrew was crucified on an X-shaped cross. He is patron saint of Scotland, Russia and the Ecumenical Patriarchate. Each year we observe his feast day, November 30, as our Patronal Festival.

St Andrew's Anglican Church
85 Hamilton Road, Cambridge
standrewscambridge.org.nz



COME AND SEE
Haere Mai kia Kite – Venez Voir

St Andrew's Church, one of Cambridge's most historic buildings, is a much loved feature of the 'Town of Trees'.

Many visitors come here and we like them to feel welcome. We hope this leaflet will make your visit more interesting and meaningful. Please offer a prayer for us and take a greeting from us to your own church wherever that may be.

St Andrew's is an Anglican (Episcopal) Church. It is the parish church for one of the largest parishes in the Diocese of Waikato and Taranaki. It is the centre for the worship and service of a vibrant community of faith.



Photo credit: Michael Jeans

BEFORE ST ANDREW'S

The pioneer missionary in this area was Archdeacon Alfred Nesbit Brown whose journeys took him all over the Waikato. He worked tirelessly among the Maaori people at Maungatautari, south east of Cambridge. The second Vicarage was dedicated in his honour and its foundation stone has been placed near the main vehicle entrance to St Andrew's. Cambridge was established as a military settlement in 1864. Soon after, Bishop Selwyn sent a lay reader here. In 1871 the Rev. L.C. Brady of Te Awamutu began monthly Anglican services in the Wesleyan Chapel (on the site now occupied by the New World supermarket). In the same year, steps were taken to acquire a site for a church building and the first church committee was formed.

THE ORIGINAL ST ANDREW'S

Surprisingly, this is the 'new' church. The original St Andrew's Church was built on the same site and consecrated on 11 April, 1873. The total cost, including belfry and steeple, was £300. Just a few years later, the building was found to be inadequate for a growing parish. It was shifted and served as a hall for many years before being restored and incorporated in the new Parish Centre in 1983. You can see the old church as you leave St Andrew's – on your left.

THE PRESENT ST ANDREW'S

Plans for the new church were prepared by Irish-born architect Edward Mahoney (1824-95) who worked in Auckland and Thames. Among his other designs are Holy Sepulchre, Auckland; St George's, Thames; Holy Trinity, Dargaville; and St Patrick's Cathedral in Auckland. Mr. W. G. Connolly was the builder. The foundation stone was laid by the Governor, Sir Arthur Gordon, and the church was consecrated on St Aidan's day, August 31, 1881. Prior to completion, the Vicar remarked that 'the material is excellent and the construction solid and the appearance promises to be as elegant as the drawing foreshadowed. It is going to be something like a church.' The entire cost of the new church, with furniture and fencing, was £2205.

THE STEEPLE

The steeple is the highest point of the town of Cambridge. It is 33 metres high. It was originally topped with a weather vane in the shape of two fishes. However, in 1952, when the steeple was repaired, this was replaced by a cross. A peal of bells was installed in 1879 but they were not adequate and heavier bells were substituted in January 1884. The peal is made up of six bells.

THE NAVE

The original plan for St Andrew's made provision for a longer nave. However, the present proportions account for the church's pleasantly wide character.

THE FIRST VICAR

The first Vicar, the Rev. William Newcombe de Laval Willis, was born in Limerick, Ireland in 1846. He was from a distinguished clerical family. He came to New Zealand as a young man in 1866 and worked as a farmer in the Bay of Islands before being accepted for ordination. After training at St John's College he served a curacy at Holy Sepulchre, Khyber Pass Road, Auckland. He arrived in Cambridge in 1878 with his wife and family after a train journey from Auckland to Ngaruawahia, and a voyage by river steamer to Cambridge. He was Vicar here for 34 years between 1878 until 1912 and Archdeacon of Waikato from 1882 until 1913. Members of the family still live in the area and take an active part in parish life.

THE ORGAN

St Andrew's acquired its first organ in 1878 but this was replaced in 1898. The new organ had a mechanical blower fitted in 1918. The organ was located where the chapel is now, but in 1959-1961 it was re-sited. The console was placed in the chancel and the pipes in a gallery above the west doors. Further rebuilding was undertaken in 1981, 1997 and 2020. The organ is a very fine instrument, capable of a wide range of sound and colour, and equal to any demand made on it.

THE WINDOWS

St Andrew's is notable for its several beautiful windows – most of them by the famous Whitefriars Studio in London. (Look for the 'white friar' emblem at the bottom of the windows.) A major restoration took place in 1997. Three are particularly large. The Willis Memorial window (above the altar) was dedicated in 1919 in memory of the first Vicar and his wife. The three panels depict St Mary the Virgin; Christ the King of Glory with his angels, with Our Lord calling the brothers Simon Peter and Andrew to be fishers of men; and St Andrew the Apostle, our Patron.

There are two War Memorial windows. That in the north transept is in memory of those killed in World War I. The main text is "Their name liveth for evermore" with three panels depicting the figures of freedom, truth and justice. The lower scenes feature the battle of Gallipoli (1915, Anzac Day, our annual day of remembrance); a wayside shrine at Ypres before a scene of destruction; and the liberation of Le Quesnoy. This window was unveiled in 1923. The panel below gives the names of men from the parish who gave their lives. The window in the south transept honours those who gave their lives in World War II. Its main text is "I am the Resurrection and the Life, saith the Lord" and the lower panels symbolise the three branches of the New Zealand forces. This window was dedicated in 1953. The windows on either side of the sanctuary honour former clergy of the parish. That on the north wall recalls the second Vicar, Canon Clive Mortimer-Jones who was Vicar from 1912 until 1926, who, on his retirement, returned to Cambridge and continued to serve the parish from 1951 until his death in 1965. The one on the south wall was installed in 1971 at the time of the parish centenary, and honours past Vicars of the parish. It depicts the Last Supper. (There is a photo gallery in the Parish Centre of all former Vicars.) There are six other windows. Five are in the church and depict St Francis of Assisi, St Cecilia (patron saint of musicians), the Madonna and Child, St Paul, and Psalm 121 ('I will lift my eyes unto the hills'). The sixth is in the porch and features Christ the Light of the World.