



# DUNEDIN FAMILY HISTORY GROUP

Issue 140

August 2019

## MISSION STATEMENT:

*The Dunedin Family History Group's purpose is to promote interest in the field of family history through educational programs, to collect and disseminate genealogical knowledge and information, and to provide support and guidance to those trying to research all aspects of their family history.*

## CONTACT DETAILS FOR GROUP

### POSTAL ADDRESS:

Dunedin Family History Group,  
C/- 28 Milburn Street,  
Corstorphine, Dunedin 9012

### EMAIL:

dfhg@xtra.co.nz

### WEBSITE:

[www.dunedinfamilyhistory.co.nz/](http://www.dunedinfamilyhistory.co.nz/)

### FACEBOOK PAGE:

<http://www.facebook.com/groups/200384690026745/>

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### NEWSLETTER EDITOR:

Heather Bray

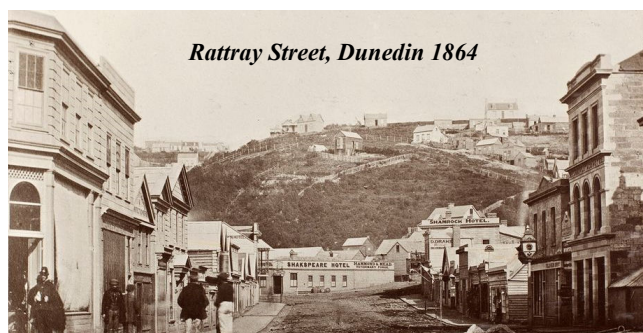
### MEMBERSHIP OF OUR GROUP IS FREE

There is a monthly door charge of \$2 to cover the rental of the hall and the supper provided after the meeting.

The Dunedin Family History Group cannot vouch for the accuracy of goods and services that are advertised in this newsletter or be responsible for the outcome of any contract which may be entered into by a reader with an advertiser.

Opinions expressed in this newsletter are those of the authors and not necessarily those of the group.

## PROGRAMME FOR 2019



*Rattray Street, Dunedin 1864*

Unless otherwise stated meetings start at 7.30 pm  
St Peter's Church Hall, Hillside Road, Dunedin.  
Free supper follows the meeting.

### 14 AUGUST 2019

#### Caversham

A overview of the suburb.  
Presentation contains lots of photographs.

### 11 SEPTEMBER 2019

#### Researching the history of your house

### 9 OCTOBER 2019

#### Newspaper Indexes

### 13 NOVEMBER 2019

#### Both sides of the Law

### 11 DECEMBER 2019

#### We're all going on a summer holiday

A look at coastal Otago from holiday homes to permanent residents.

## PLEASE NOTE

The Lodges in Otago database which we have been printing in our newsletter throughout 2019 is copyright to the late Bob Booth who gave permission, prior to his death, for the inclusion of portions of the database in our group's newsletter as a thank you to your group's editor who typed the database for him.

Since we have begun publishing these names we have had several requests for a copy of the full version of the database. We are not in a position to share this as it would breach the agreement around the provision of publishing this database.

## September 1752

Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
		1	2	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30

Why are there 11 days missing from the above calendar for September 1752? This was the month during which England shifted from the Roman Julian Calendar to the Gregorian Calendar. A Julian year was 11 days longer than a Gregorian year. So, the King of England ordered 11 days to be wiped off the face of that particular month. Consequently, the workers worked for 11 days less that month but got paid for the whole month. That's how the concept of "paid leave" was born. Although workers did not benefit from this for another 200 years

In the Roman Julian Calendar, April used to be the first month of the year but the Gregorian Calendar observed January as the first month. Even after shifting to the Gregorian Calendar, many people refused to give up old traditions and continued celebrating 1st April as the New Year's Day. When simple order didn't work, the King finally issued a royal dictum, which stated that those who celebrated 1st April as the New Year's Day would be labelled as fools. From then on, 1st April became April Fool's Day.

**MOST POPULAR BOYS AND GIRLS NAMES  
1954-2018 (based on the most popular Christian name registered in that year)**

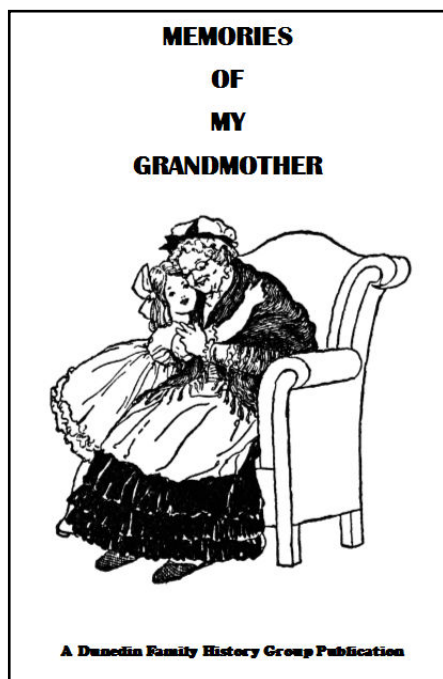
YEAR	BOYS	NUMBER REGISTERED	GIRLS	NUMBER REGISTERED
1954	John	1389	Christine	779
1955	John	1384	Susan	743
1956	Peter	1450	Susan	851
1957	Peter	1431	Karen	826
1958	Peter	1484	Susan	915
1959	Peter	1335	Susan	889
1960	David	1304	Susan	848
1961	David	1350	Susan	768
1962	David	1481	Susan	729
1963	David	1514	Susan	741
1964	David	1358	Karen	640
1965	David	1321	Karen	560
1966	David	1139	Michelle	587
1967	David	1199	Karen	651
1968	Michael	1123	Lisa	760
1969	David	1056	Lisa	934
1970	Jason	1365	Lisa	786
1971	Jason	1298	Lisa	674
1972	Jason	1024	Michelle	618
1973	Michael	920	Michelle	529
1974	Michael	880	Sarah	508
1975	Michael	879	Sarah	564
1976	Michael	800	Sarah	520
1977	Michael	757	Sarah	617
1978	Michael	719	Sarah	544
1979	Michael	707	Sarah	578
1980	Daniel	723	Sarah	657
1981	Michael	722	Sarah	648
1982	Daniel	776	Sarah	661
1983	Michael	768	Sarah	678
1984	Michael	783	Sarah	667
1985	Daniel	750	Sarah	655
1986	Michael	742	Sarah	791

YEAR	BOYS	NUMBER REGISTERED	GIRLS	NUMBER REGISTERED
1987	Michael	789	Sarah	724
1988	Daniel	782	Sarah	667
1989	Michael	735	Sarah	639
1990	Matthew	752	Jessica	602
1991	Matthew	760	Jessica	591
1992	Matthew	681	Jessica	565
1993	Matthew	696	Jessica	558
1994	Matthew	604	Jessica	479
1995	Joshua	664	Jessica	547
1996	Joshua	712	Jessica	504
1997	Joshua	628	Jessica	429
1998	Joshua	643	Jessica	380
1999	Joshua	649	Jessica	375
2000	Joshua	640	Jessica	381
2001	Joshua	590	Jessica	337
2002	Joshua	484	Jessica	327
2003	Joshua	491	Emma	379
2004	Joshua	504	Emma	352
2005	Jack	488	Emma	315
2006	Jack	534	Charlotte	324
2007	Jack	499	Ella	418
2008	Jack	449	Sophie	356
2009	Jack	345	Sophie	386
2010	Liam	374	Sophie	377
2011	Liam	315	Ruby	335
2012	Jack	374	Olivia	312
2013	Oliver	307	Charlotte	303
2014	Oliver	313	Charlotte	255
2015	Oliver	348	Olivia	268
2016	Oliver	332	Olivia	266
2017	Oliver	314	Charlotte	277
2018	Oliver	293	Charlotte	233

Source:  Te Tari Taiwhenua  
Internal Affairs

If you were born between 1954 and 2018 and would like to know how popular your name was in the year of your birth then email [dfhg@xtra.co.nz](mailto:dfhg@xtra.co.nz) and we can check our database. We have a listing of the most popular girls and boys names in any particular year from 1954 to 2018. For example your newsletter editor, Heather, was born in 1959. In that year Heather was the 23rd most popular name and 267 girls were given that name as their first Christian name in 1959.





## New Group publication Due to be released December 2019.

Our group secretary, Kaye Saunders, passed away suddenly in March 2019. We have been giving a lot of thought into how we can do something special in her memory. It has been finally decided that we will produce a book and dedicate it to Kaye.

Finding a topic for the publication has been a little harder but during a conversation with Kaye, not long before her death, she mentioned she had never known either of her grandmothers and was looking forward to learning more about them when she retired. So we have decided to do a book about Grandmothers so everyone of us has a chance to put to paper our memories of our grandmothers before it is too late. Your article can take any form you choose and contributions are open to everyone. If you don't feel you want to write a small article but would like to include a photograph with a small caption, then that is fine. If you want to just include a recipe that was a favourite of your grandmothers then that too is fine.

**The criteria is that the articles must be about a grandmother. Not necessarily your grandmother but a grandmother from anywhere in the world in any time period.**

We are able to accept submissions in any format - i.e. hardcopy, via an email attachment or on CD / jump drive. Submissions can be in almost any Windows compatible format. The article can be as small or as large as needed but for space we have set the limit as 20,000 words (on average 750 words are usually 1 page so this allows a maximum of 26 pages).

Graphics, photographs and maps can be in addition to the 20,000 words.

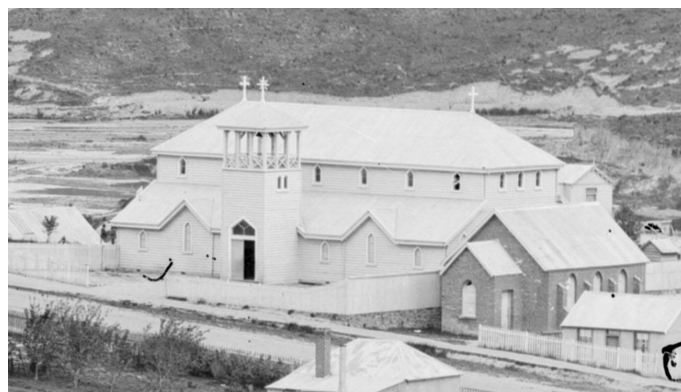
Photographs, graphics and maps help enhance an article. All pictures should be 300 dpi (dots per inch) and high quality. The published size is usually about a column width (83mm) by the relative height of the picture which also needs a caption.

All photographs must be sourced i.e. JOE BLOGGS PERSONAL COLLECTION or PRINTED WITH PERMISSION OF THE HOCKEN LIBRARY COLLECTIONS, DUNEDIN.

All articles must be received by 10 November 2019. Entries which arrive after this date may not be able to be included in the final publication.

All articles accepted for submission provides the author with a 10% discount on the final cost of purchasing the book.

Any questions please contact  
dfhg@xtra.co.nz  
or write to 28 Milburn Street, Dunedin.



*St Patrick's School, Lawrence in its hey day.*

### ST PATRICK'S SCHOOL 13 Colonsay Street, Lawrence, Otago

St Patrick's School is the work of architect Robert Lawson, who was also responsible for designing Larnach Castle. It has been given a class 1 historic classification by Heritage New Zealand.

The hall is one of only about three known surviving public buildings designed in timber by Lawson, and his only known building for the Catholic Church.

The first permanent priest was sent to Lawrence in 1868, but it was the second priest, Father William Larkin, who commissioned this building after his arrival in 1871.

The Catholics considered it gravely important for their children to attend a school aligned with their faith, and while there is some evidence a school had been carried on for a year or two prior to this, nobody now knows where it was situated.

St Patrick's School was officially opened by Bishop Patrick Moran on 17 March, 1872, and used as both a church and school for 20 years, becoming, in the 1870s, the largest school in the diocese.

It was run by the Dominican Sisters from 1893 until its closure as a school in 1927, and was then used as a community hall.

Its elegantly proportioned design is a rare example of school architecture, particularly in its association with the Roman Catholic Church. In both its design and historical significance, it was one of the first and largest schools outside Dunedin. This commission is also significant because, aside from this design, all Lawson's church work was for the Presbyterian Church, of which he was a prominent member.

In 1994 the building passed from church hands into private hands and despite some work being done on it continued to fall into a derelict state.

In June 2019 it was sold to an undisclosed buyer but it is believed that the building could be developed for use as a wedding venue.



*St Patrick's Hall as it appears in 2019.*



# INTERESTING GRAVE IN THE ANDERSONS BAY CEMETERY, DUNEDIN

## ALFRED CHARLES HANLON

Alfred Charles Hanlon was born in Dunedin on 1 August 1866, the third son of a large Irish family. His parents, Charles and Elizabeth Hanlon emigrated to New Zealand from Ireland where his father was a policeman in the High Court of Dublin. It was while working in the High Court that Charles Hanlon decided that one of his sons would become a lawyer. Therefore Alfred Hanlon's future was planned out for him long before his birth in 1866.

Alfred Hanlon attended Otago Boys High School until his father secured him an opening as an apprentice in a local law office. Alfred was only 16 years old at the time and although his father wanted his son to stay at school longer, he willingly paid £75 to the law firm to acquire the practical instruction necessary for Alfred to become a barrister.

Alfred remained a law clerk for six years until he had completed his apprenticeship. He finished his exams in September 1888 and three months later was admitted as a barrister and solicitor to the Supreme Court of New Zealand.

Alfred then found himself without a job. As he did not have the money to enter into a partnership he set up his own practice.

His legal career began in a small rented room overlooking Princes Street. When he began his practice he had only a plain kitchen table, three cane chairs, a letterpress, an inkstand, pens, pencils, and paper, a stock of forms of complaint summonses and other official documents.

For five months Alfred waited for clients until finally his first case arose. He defended a pedlar on a charge of obtaining goods from a chemist by false pretences and his success with this case slowly brought in a steady trickle of clients.

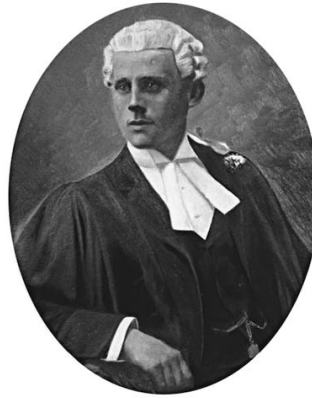
In 1894, Alfred Hanlon married Mary Ann (Polly) Hudson, the daughter of Richard Hudson, founder of Hudson Biscuits. Hudson built and gave Alfred and Polly a house, but Richard Hudson ensured the title stayed in Polly's name. Alfred furnished the house with revenue from his growing law practice.

In 1895, Polly was expecting their first baby and Charles Hanlon was adamant that his grandchild would be a boy and born on the first day of August. Both Charles and Alfred Hanlon had been born on the first day of August and nothing would sway Charles Hanlon from believing this practice would continue. And on the first day of August 1895, Polly Hanson gave birth to a son whom was named Jack. Therefore grandfather, father and grandson all shared the same birthdate.

Soon after the birth Alfred received a notice from an Invercargill solicitor, Josiah Hanan. His client was charged with murder and he needed help to defend her. This case would launch Alfred Hanlon's career.

He was to defend Minnie Dean, the notorious baby farmer. According to local newspaper reports more than 20 children had disappeared under her care. She had enticed them from distressed mothers for money and killed them by plunging a hat pin through the forehead, throwing them from trains and had supposedly fed some of the children to her husband's pigs. Many of the bodies were discovered by police buried in her gardens.

With all of the bad publicity it was an almost impossible case to defend and despite Alfred Hanlon's outstanding defence of Minnie Dean, she was found



guilty and executed on 12 August 1895. Minnie Dean's last words were to proclaim her innocence. Alfred Hanlon was convinced of her innocence throughout the trial and maintained this view long after her execution.

Although Alfred Hanlon was 29 years old at the time he took on Dean's defence, until then he was relatively unknown.

In the years that followed, 11 murder trials came his way and although the odds were stacked heavily against Hanlon, he had a excellent record - only three guilty verdicts and two executions.

He was an impressive figure both in stature (he was over six feet tall) and as a court advocate. His examination and cross-examination of witnesses and his address to the jury were legendary, and when word circulated around Dunedin that Hanlon was to appear, the downstairs area of the Dunedin Supreme Court would fill with members of the profession, and the gallery with the public. His practice was not limited to Dunedin, however; he appeared in courts throughout the country.

Alfred and Polly were to eventually have a son and three daughters.

He was president of the Otago District Law Society in 1902 and 1914 – one of the few to hold this position more than once. He resolutely refused to become involved in local or national politics. In 1900 he declined an invitation from Richard Seddon to join his party and stand for Parliament.

In 1911 Alfred Hanlon's father died. His mother, Elizabeth lived until 1917 and until her death Alfred had visited her, without fail, every day in her Dunedin home.

In 1928, Alfred announced he would take on no more murder trials. The physical strain was too much, bearing in mind that he was now 62 years old.

In 1930 he became only the fifth Dunedin lawyer to don the silk gown of a Kings Counsel. It was a great honour and Hanlon received congratulatory messages from across New Zealand.

Alfred Hanlon was a celebrated member of the local community. Sport was his passion and he was at various times the president of local clubs including the Otago Cricket Association, the Dunedin Jockey Club, the Otago Amateur Boating Association and the Otago Yacht and Motor Boat Club.

He was a founding member and president of the Dunedin Competitions Society and president of the Dunedin Shakespeare Club, making his mark as a character actor. He was also president of the Dunedin Orphans' Club.

In 1937, Polly Hanlon had an accident on the stairs at home and several months later she passed away.

Alfred's health was good right until his death. After his wife's death he continued to walk up Pitt Street to his family home, to dine at the Savoy for his lunch and in his last few years

could be seen walking the streets of Dunedin with a silver topped walking stick that was a gift to him from the Sewing Machinists Union in 1901.

Alfred Charles Hanlon died on 6 February 1944 and was buried at the Andersons Bay Cemetary alongside his wife in a very plain and simple grave.





My 2x great grandfather, Harvey Jenkins arrived from England to New Zealand in the early 1850s and settled in Southland around Orepuki, Colac Bay, Jacobs River area. He took a woman (my grandmother's polite way of saying he didn't marry her). Her name was Maia (surname unknown) and she was of Maori descent. They had at least five children. None of their births were ever registered which I am told is not unusual in the time period when it was not compulsory to register Maori births or deaths. Although I find this unusual as the father was European. I know of their existence only through a very old family bible which has been passed to me. It appears three died young but I can find no burial records for them. The fourth was Spencer Jenkins who went mining in Western Australia and died there unmarried (although I believe he did have a child but that's another story). The fifth child was called Charlotte Mary Jenkins who according to the bible was born on 11 May 1878. Maia, her mother, died in 1880 and Harvey Jenkins then married Sarah Robertson and they had a further five children of whom I descend from the youngest.

I have a photograph in 1892 of Harvey and Sarah and their five children plus Spencer but Charlotte is not in the photograph. I have another photograph taken in 1918 of my father Albert, sitting on the knee of a Maori woman who looks to be about 50 years old. On the back it reads "Albert and Lottie, January 1918". I have no idea who Lottie is unless this is Charlotte and if so she would be 39 years old, about to turn 40 years old which is in the right time span.

I can find no marriage for Charlotte Mary Jenkins nor a death. She may have been raised by someone else as she was only two years old when her mother died. Therefore she may have a different surname to Jenkins which is why I am struggling to find her.

I went to Archives New Zealand in Wellington who have the Native school records for Colac Bay school and I have found Spencer and one of the other children who died young but nothing for Charlotte.

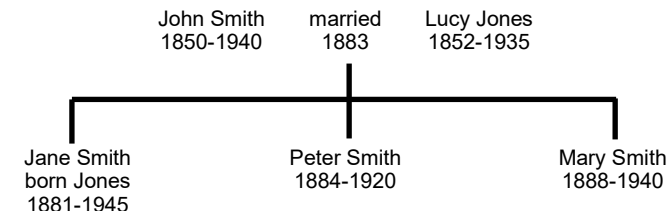
But the mystery deepens further. My cousin has a painting which belonged to our 2x great grandfather, Harvey Jenkins. The painting is of a young Maori woman with a moko on her chin and she is in a feathered cape. It was painted by a A. Albert (possibly Albertson), 1909. We always thought it was Harvey Jenkin's first wife but she died in 1880 so was it painted from an old photograph? Or is this Charlotte and if so then the Lottie in the 1918 photograph can't be Charlotte because the Maori woman in the photograph in 1918 does not have a moko. Or is it possible it is Charlotte and the moko has been painted on her chin in the painting but in reality she did not have it done? I would appreciate any help anyone could give me.

As my only access to the Internet is via my work account I would appreciate any replies via the DFHG. I will reply to all emails.  
~ Hazel Jenkins, dfhg@xtra.co.nz

**QUESTION:** I am seeking some advice on how to record my grandmother on a family tree for a reunion. A representative of each branch has been given the responsibility of recording the descendants of their respective branches. Because of privacy issues we have decided that all charts will show the name of the person, their birth, death and marriage years only (not full dates) and the country of the event. The problem I am having is my grandmother was born illegitimate. My great grandfather was married with two sons when his wife had a psychotic episode and tried to kill the youngest son. The whole event is recorded in the Victorian Police Gazettes. She was admitted to a mental institute and my great grandfather came across the Tasman to New Zealand where he had family to help look after his small sons. It was in Dunedin he met Lucy. As it was 1880 it was not easy and very costly to obtain a divorce from the first wife so my great grandparents just moved in together as husband and wife. A year later my grandmother was born. Her birth certificate is in the surname of her mother as was legally required at that time but from the day of birth she used her father's surname. When the wife in Australia died, my great grandparents then married. My grandmother used her father's surname on both her marriage and death certificates but this doesn't match her birth certificate. I want the tree I am providing for the reunion to be right but I still want to be respectful to my grandmother's memory and not dredge up her illegitimacy. Any help would be appreciated ~ Tom

**ANSWER (from the editor):** I have several like this in my family tree and I appreciate that you want future generations to understand the circumstances and to know you have done your researching accurately but also you don't want to highlight a family situation which happened over 100 years ago. So this is how I show it but others reading your query may have alternate suggestions.

The following is just made-up for the purpose of this exercise and I have left out the country of the event.



I believe this is a simple way of showing the line of descent and the child having two surnames. It is subtle but serves the purpose.

Anyone else have a suggestion?

## OAMARU

# Man's mission to recognise town's 'lost' graves completed



Long list ... Panels erected at Oamaru Old Cemetery recognising the people whose graves were "lost" when more than 900 graves were disturbed in the 1950s. PHOTO: DANIEL BIRCHFIELD

## DANIEL BIRCHFIELD

AFTER five years of painstaking research, a former Oamaru man's mission to recognise the town's "lost" graves has been completed.

In 2014 Geoff Pye, now based in Cromwell, approached the Waitaki District Council with the suggestion appropriate signs be put up at the cemetery with the names, burial dates, block and plot numbers and, where available, maps or plans of the old general ground area that was disturbed in the 1950s.

Between 1866 and 1959, what is now known as Oamaru Old Cemetery was managed by the Oamaru Cemetery Trust.

At the request of the Ministry of Health, the trust agreed to pass management of the cemetery to the Oamaru Borough Council.

The cemetery was divided into blocks based on religious affiliations and general ground was set aside for those who, for various reasons, were not buried in the allocated blocks.

The first burial in the general ground was in 1872 and the last in 1953.

During the early 1950s, the ground was levelled, grassed over and re-allocated for new burial blocks.

The more than 900 people who had their graves disturbed were initially recognised with a plaque and more recently, have had their names published on panels installed at the cemetery with their name, age and date of burial.

They range from infants a matter of minutes old to people well into their 80s.

Mr Pye said he was driven to have them recognised after he started

researching his own family history and discovered two of his grandfather's brothers had been buried in the lost graves area.

That meant trawling through burial records, which more often than not did not add up.

"None of them seemed to run together — they were all out of sync."

He uncovered plenty of stories along the way — especially about those who died young or middle-aged.

"There was generally a story behind why they passed away, whether it was an accident, a suicide or a drowning. A lot of these people were new to the country, something happened to them and there was no way of getting information back to the family ... in England, Australia."

He said having the names published on the panels was fitting. "It's an acknowledgment. It tells a story."

## LODGES IN OTAGO

A history of Lodges in Otago can be found in the Hocken Collections Bulletin No 43. Copies of this bulletin are available from the Hocken Collections or as a .pdf file on the following Internet site –

[http://www.library.otago.ac.nz/pdf/Hoc\\_Fr\\_bulletins/Bull\\_43\\_Lodges.pdf](http://www.library.otago.ac.nz/pdf/Hoc_Fr_bulletins/Bull_43_Lodges.pdf)

The late Bob Booth compiled a list of all Lodges and Masonic Lodge members in Otago. Before his death he gave a copy to our group. The following is a list of Lodge members mostly from Otago. While this list is of use to genealogists, Bob has not identified which lodge the members actually belong to. The dates below relate to the first Lodge they joined. Many joined more than one Lodge. While the source of the Lodge is missing, it is still a worthy research tool as it provides genealogical information, such as ages and addresses, for researchers to use as a reference.

Over the next few months we will print part of the lists alphabetically. This issue we record "G".

SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	ADDRESS	OCCUPATION	AGE	DATE OF ENLISTMENT
GAENGE	Carl Rudolph	Mount Street, Port Chalmers to Westport	Boarding House Keeper	23	09.06.1891
GALBRAITH	James	Dunedin	Publican		20.11.1861
GALBRAITH	John Lindsay	Dunedin	Engineer	28	11.11.1884
GALLOWAY	John Campbell				23.11.1871
GALLOWAY	William				17.04.1890
GALT	Hugh	"Newcastle"	Carpenter	30	10.02.1870
GAMLEN	T. Hornsley				17.05.1864
GARDHAM	Samuel Kenny		Mariner		14.11.1894
GARDINER	Andrew	Findlay & Co, Stuart Street, Dunedin	Clerk	23	01.03.1875
GARDINER	Edward	Port Chalmers	Miner	42	18.11.1875
GARDINER	George		Clerk	29	24.10.1894
GARDINER	James Walter		Store Keeper		18.11.1896
GARDNER	William	Port Chalmers	Engineer	38	13.01.1892
GARRICK	Andrew		Clerk	29	26.07.1893
GARVIN	Edward Burnie	Cumberland Street, Dunedin	Merchant		10.10.1862
GASCOIGNE	James	Lawrence	Farmer	32	03.05.1866
GATES	John Thomas Harris				26.11.1879
GEARY	William	Portobello	Farmer	32	23.10.1885
GEBBIE	John		Hotel Keeper	42	09.08.1898
GEDDES	A. W.		Salesman	21	29.09.1865
GEDDES	W. A.	Railway Station			1878
GEDDES	Walter George	Octagon, Dunedin	Undertaker		20.07.1864
GEDDES	William	SS "Waihora"	Chief Officer	26	18.11.1885
GEISON	Franz William Frederick	Queenstown	Accountant & Mercantile Agent, Town Clerk		09.03.1881
GEORGE	Alfred		Printer		24.01.1883
GEORGE	Alfred Samuel		Cordial Maker		03.07.1865
GEORGE	Christopher W.		Carpenter		26.03.1884
GEORGE	George Thomas				14.05.1884
GEORGE	George Thomas	Dunedin	Printer & Lithographer		10.01.1872
GEORGE	James		Government Valuator		05.10.1892
GERKENS	Edward Francis	Ophir	Settler		24.03.1899
GIACOMO	Montegazza		Mariner	23	01.07.1884
GIASTI	Francesco				25.06.1878
GIBB	George Forsyth	Queenstown	Shipping Office Clerk		14.11.1888
GIBB	W. A.				19.02.1880
GIBBS	Samuel William	George Street, Dunedin	Accountant	22	18.06.1884
GIBSON	Andrew	"Warwickshire"	Chief Officer	28	18.08.1864
GIBSON	Daniel	SS "Albion"	Steward		15.06.1865
GIBSON	David	SS "Wakatipu"	Mariner	27	10.12.1887
GIBSON	Edward Alexander		Steward SS "Ohau"	23	20.01.1888
GIBSON	James	Stafford Street, Dunedin	Store Keeper		20.06.1861
GIBSON	Joseph		Salesman	35	13.01.1885
GILBERT	Henry [Hanibal] Congdon		P.O. Clerk became Anglican Minister		10.11.1868
GILBERT	Henry Congdon	Dunedin	Preacher		28.07.1869
GILBERT	William		Tea Merchant		22.09.1886
GILKISON	Richard Sidney		Printer		11.09.1894
GILL	R. W.				21.04.1891
GILLES	John		Cabinet Maker	33	21.07.1898
GILLIES	Alexander		Painter	44	09.08.1898
GILLIES	John		Cabinet maker	54	19.02.1891
GILLIES	Solomon	South Dunedin			11.12.1888
GILLIES	Thomas M.	Leith Street, Dunedin	Engineer	34	13.09.1898
GILLIGAN	James Hume	MacLaggan Street, Dunedin to Hotel at Dunback then Melbourne	Cordial Manufacturer		02.12.1862
GILMOUR	John J.		Contractor		18.10.1877
GILMOUR	Thomas	Queenstown	Stock Inspector, agent Rabbit Board		18.04.1883
GILROY	John	SS "Arawata", Port Chalmers	Engineer	28	05.10.1881
GILROY	John	Port Chalmers	Engineer		18.11.1882
GIRDWOOD	David	Stafford Street, Dunedin	Merchant		05.11.1862
GLASS	William Morrison		Miner	35	03.03.1881



SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	ADDRESS	OCCUPATION	AGE	DATE OF ENLISTMENT
GLEADOW	John Bee	SS "Wellington"	Master Mariner	39	04.03.1866
GLEESON	Michael Sherlock	Moeraki	Squatter		08.08.1860
GLEN	Thomas				20.12.1877
GLENDINNING	George	Lawrence	Engine Driver	25	08.01.1880
GLENNIE	Henry Edgar	Dunedin	Bank Clerk		12.10.1864
GODWIN	James		Storeman	31	29.01.1878
GOLDER	John	Albany Street, Dunedin	Detective	30	01.10.1869
GOLDER	John				00.03.1888
GOLDIE	William	Port Chalmers	Lighterman	30	04.08.1864
GOLDRING	John Augustus	Dunedin	Hotel Keeper		07.02.1894
GOLDSMITH	Charles				12.02.1895
GOLDSMITH	William		Road Inspector	38	22.04.1875
GOLDSTEIN	G.				16.03.1876
GOLDSTON	Samuel		Store Keeper		07.05.1866
GOODBODY	J. W.				05.04.1864
GOODBODY	John		Miner		22.07.1885
GOODFELLOW	Joshua				00.01.1867
GOODGER	George Wellington		Brewer Hotelkeeper & Mayor		31.03.1870
GOODLET	William		Carpenter	40	09.10.1879
GOODMAN	Thomas	SS "Rotomahana" to Adelaide SS Co	Steward U.S.S.Co	25	06.06.1894
GOODWIN	John E.				28.11.1890
GOODWIN	Thomas		Store Keeper		17.01.1868
GORDON	George	Dunedin	Banker		02.02.1887
GORDON	Henry Andrew	Queenstown	Store Keeper		20.02.1865
GORDON	James		Engineer	26	19.07.1893
GORDON	Robert George	York House, York Place, Dunedin	Draughtsman	22	14.12.1880
GOTT	James	Port Chalmers	Watchmaker	38	02.10.1879
GOUGH	George William		Architect & Civil Engineer		12.06.1888
GOULD	E. Trevor	Dunedin to Wellington			19.04.1898
GOURLAY	George		Steward	23	06.03.1868
GOURLEY	Hugh	Forth Street, Dunedin	Builder		1884
GOURLEY	Hugh		Undertaker		00.02.1875
GOURLEY	James W.				19.02.1880
GRAHAM	Alexander				16.07.1885
GRAHAM	Charles de Longueville	Port Chalmers	Journalist		18.11.1875
GRAHAM	Charles Edward		Banker		21.03.1894
GRAHAM	David Allan				09.04.1889
GRAHAM	Richard Edward				20.12.1877
GRAHAM	Thomas Sherlock	Castle Street, Dunedin	Accountant		29.03.1866
GRAINGER	James	Peninsula	Farmer		21.12.1883
GRAINGER	William	Peninsula	Farmer	23	08.08.1884
GRAINGER	William John	"Queen of India" To Liverpool	Master Mariner	30	12.08.1864
GRANGER	William			24	24.11.1865
GRANT	Alexander		Traffic Manager	39	00.11.1879
GRANT	David	Granton, Outram	Farmer		18.10.1877
GRANT	James Duncan	Colonial Bank	Bank Manager		18.10.1877
GRANT	John	Caversham, Dunedin	Hotel Keeper	35	12.06.1884
GRANT	John	Port Chalmers	Mariner	30	20.06.1881
GRANT	Peter	Gowrie, Outram	Farmer	50	05.09.1878
GRANT	Peter		Engineer - USS Co	27	29.06.1886
GRANT	William Brown		Store Keeper	28	05.12.1878
GRAUZER	Chores				1877
GRAVE	E. W.				15.10.1890
GRAY	Alexander	Gilroy, Santa Clara, California	Warden - H.M. Gaol		05.06.1877
GRAY	John	Port Chalmers	Stevedore	25	14.07.1870
GRAY	John	George Street, Dunedin	Timber Merchant	39	14.07.1865
GRAY	John		Farmer		22.09.1879
GRAY	John Shears	Dunedin	Butcher		05.09.1884
GRAY	Robert Thomas		Miner	25	19.07.1894
GRAY	William Henry Courtenay	Port Chalmers	Steward	30	11.01.1881
GREAVES	Nathan	Mornington Hotel, Dunedin	Hotel Keeper	25	09.08.1892
GREAVES	Thomas Edwin	Port Chalmers	Mariner	44	24.09.1890
GREEN	Abraham Garshon	Dunedin	Fancy Goods Merchant	34	19.02.1890
GREEN	Edwin Ridley	Abbotsford, Dunedin	Mine Manager		04.04.1883
GREEN	Frederick Allen		School Master		00.00.1885
GREEN	John				01.03.1880
GREEN	Joseph		Blacksmith		1888
GREEN	Joseph Albert	Dunedin	Broker	30	21.01.1885
GREEN	William		Master Mariner		08.03.1871
GREEN	William James	Dunedin	Clerk - 1st initiate		29.08.1860

SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	ADDRESS	OCCUPATION	AGE	DATE OF ENLISTMENT
GREENFIELD	George Junior	Dunedin	Settler		04.02.1863
GREENFIELD	George Senior	Young Street, Dunedin	Clerk Then Architect		22.10.1862
GREENFIELD	Robert	Stafford Avenue, Dunedin	Joiner		08.05.1872
GREENHALGH	William Howard				07.10.1896
GREENSHIELDS	John				17.12.1890
GREENSLADE	Charles Frederick	Speights Brewery	Brewer - Speights Brewery	34	09.04.1878
GREENSLADE	Robert	Lawrence	Store Keeper	25	08.01.1866
GREENSLADE	Robert William Mason		Brewer	24	09.08.1898
GREENWOOD	John	George Street, Dunedin to Invercargill	Clerk	35	20.01.1887
GREENWOOD	Thomas		Railway Guard	26	11.11.1879
GREER	Frederick	Stafford Street, Dunedin	Merchant & Steam Boat Agent		28.11.1860
GREGG	William	Heriot Row, Dunedin	Coffee & Spice Merchant		22.10.1862
GREIG	James	Lawrence	Printer	23	21.11.1865
GREIG	Peter Lindsay	"Commodore" - Chief Officer	Master Mariner		24.10.1864
GREIG	Robert A.	15 Pilkington Street, Dunedin	Carpenter		16.03.1881
GREIG	Thomas	Lawrence	Railway Contractor	41	26.11.1874
GREY	Charles	Old Club Hotel, MacLaggan St. Dunedin	Poulterer & Fruiterer		1865
GREY	Edward				03.08.1866
GREY	John	Rattray Street, Dunedin	Pastry Cook & Confectioner		15.08.1865
GRIEVE	Robert				09.04.1868
GRIFFITHS	John		Wool Classer		00.00.1886
GRIFFITHS	William Morris		Director Carrick Water Supply		12.10.1870
GRIFFITHS	William W.	To Christchurch	Customs Officer	36	11.02.1870
GRIGOR	C.				18.04.1878
GRIGOR	James N.				18.07.1878
GRINDLEY	John		Salesman	36	18.08.1887
GRINLEY	James				11.12.1862
GRINSTED	W. T.				20.08.1878
GRINSTED	William Thomas	York Place, Dunedin	Commercial Traveller	29	04.08.1899
GROSE	Thomas		Sharebroker	39	15.12.1881
GROVES	Thomas William	Hillside, Kensington, Dunedin	Butcher	36	22.04.1881
GRUMMITT	William		Banker		16.05.1867
GRUNEKLEE	Diedrich	Port Chalmers	Mariner	40	23.08.1882
GUISE	Walter	49 Rattray Street, Dunedin to Sydney	Traveller		01.04.1896
GUIVER	Thomas	Port Chalmers	Mariner	32	14.05.1884
GUNDRY	Hamilton Downe	"Parisian"		29	26.11.1866
GUNN	Farquhar John	Dunedin to Wellington then Sydney - died there	Coal Merchant - Accountant		03.07.1895
GUNN	William			29	17.11.1878
GUTHRIE	Alexander Hugston			25	10.08.1879
GUTHRIE	Andrew		Storeman		25.07.1864
GUTHRIE	John	HMS Mildura	Engineer	33	13.02.1899
GUTHRIE	John		Lighterman	27	28.01.1870
GUTHRIE	John	Princes Street, Dunedin	Sailmaker	29	15.08.1873
GUY	Robert	Mornington Tram Co, Burke Street	Iron Moulder	38	14.01.1896

### Two retired policeman with same name ended up side by side in hospital

The only two men in Britain called Geraint Woolford ended up in neighbouring beds in the same hospital - and discovered that they were both retired policemen who had worked for the same force.

Geraint Woolford, 77, was a patient at Abergele Hospital in North Wales when Geraint Woolford, 52, was admitted.

The more senior Mr Woolford is a past president of the Conservative Club in his hometown of Llandudno.

Meanwhile, his namesake is the current vice-chairman of the Conservative Club 34 miles away in the town of Ruthin.

The pair had never met before and after checking back in their family trees found they were not related.

Checks with the public records office showed they are the only two people in Britain called Geraint Woolford.

Having two patients on the same ward with the same name caused a headache for staff who had to make sure they were dealing with the right one.

The younger Mr Woolford, who was in hospital for a partial knee replacement operation, said: "They had to double check and triple check everything. But we've both definitely had the right operations.

"It was just uncanny that we ended up in the neighbouring beds. I think the hospital would have been glad to see the back of us. It was a nightmare for them."

The older Mr Woolford, who underwent a hip replacement operation, had arrived on the hospital ward first.

"They came to me and said that there was another Geraint Woolford coming in," he said. "I said: "Don't be silly - there is only me here. There cannot be two of us. We had a lot of fun in hospital. Every time the staff came to me I said: "Are you sure that's for me, are you sure you've got the right one."

A hospital spokesman said: "It was an amazing coincidence - the chances of the only two Geraint Woolfords being admitted at the same time must be millions to one."