



DUNEDIN FAMILY HISTORY GROUP

Issue 142

October 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

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History Group.

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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



Family Outing St Kilda Beach - 1909

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

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.

Has your family, for several generations,
been associated with a particular holiday
spot. Perhaps you have owned a crib or
bach or camped at a particular spot? If so
would you like to do a brief presentation
as part of our December meeting?
If you are interest email dfhg@xtra.co.nz

Latest additions to Paperspast website

<https://paperspast.natlib.govt.nz/>
August 2019

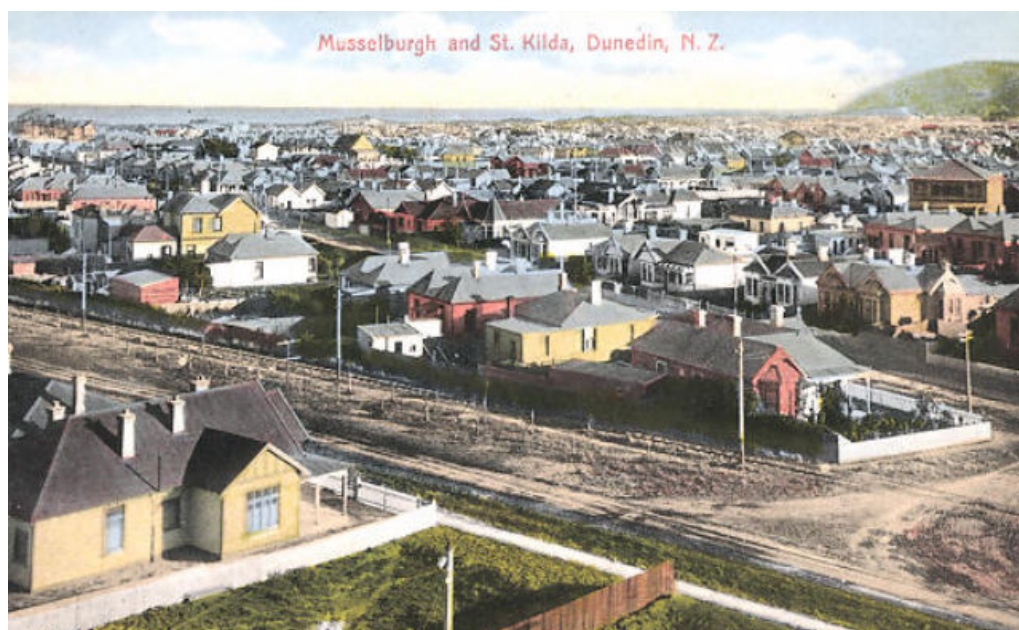
NEWSPAPERS

Ashburton Guardian (1922-1950)
Industrial Unionist (1913)
Wairarapa Daily Times (1920-Mar 1938)

MAGAZINES AND JOURNALS

Canterbury Police Gazette (1863-1877)
New Zealand Police Gazette (1877-1945)
Otago Police Gazette (1861-1877)

*We have had some very generous donations in the past couple of months via our website.
Thank you to the people who have made donations recently.
We really appreciate your contributions.*



Musselburgh and St. Kilda, Dunedin, N. Z.

Postcard of Musselburgh and St. Kilda, Dunedin about 1900

REPORT OF OUR SEPTEMBER MEETING

RESEARCHING THE HISTORY OF YOUR HOUSE

Interested homeowners have a wealth of resources at their fingertips, from Archives New Zealand's deeds and certificates of title to the Dunedin City Council's archives.



Heritage New Zealand has property files, mainly on properties already entered on the New Zealand Heritage List (www.heritage.org.nz).

Once you have the names of former owners, you can find out more about them by using the research skills being a genealogist gives you.

Descendants of early owners can also be a rich source of information, with stories that bring the home's history to life and take it beyond just a collection of names and dates.

Here's how to get started . . .

DEEDS AND CERTIFICATES OF TITLE - These give the legal description of a piece of land (usually a block number, section number and survey district or township) and the various transactions recorded against it in chronological order, including previous owners' names. Usually, there is also a small plan.

A simple way to find the certificate of title number is on the rates information page on the Dunedin City Council website - <https://www.dunedin.govt.nz/services/rates-information/rates>

The authoritative source for Certificates of Title is Land Information New Zealand (LINZ). The Archives for LINZ are held at Archives New Zealand but current Certificates of Title are at LINZ.

Once you have your certificate of title number take it to the Dunedin office of Archives New Zealand, which holds copies of certificates of title for Otago-Southland up to the early 1970s, as well as the handwritten deeds that preceded certificates from 1851.

IMPORTANT TO REMEMBER - Both documents relate to land, not houses, but the date when the first owner took out a mortgage can be a good clue to when a home was built there. You can also search using the full name of a previous owner.

ARCHIVES NEW ZEALAND - www.archives.govt.nz.

The Dunedin reading room, at 556 George St, is open weekdays from 9.30 am to 5 pm. Take identification to register as a reader - and a camera, because most of the land documents are too big and too fragile to be photocopied.

The catalogue and the indexes for the deed system are available at www.archway.archives.govt.nz but staff recommend visiting in person so they can give advice on using the system.

PLANS, RATES BOOKS AND VALUATION ROLLS - The Dunedin City Council archives include records for the area administered by the Dunedin Town Board (1855-65), its successor, the Dunedin City Council, and the local authorities that have merged with the council over the years.

These include rates and valuation rolls, which can show owners, occupiers, what was on the land (such as house, stables, theatre, hotel) and a legal description, which can be converted to a current address. Changes from year to year can show when houses were built or ownership changed.

Searchers should keep in mind, however, that houses were sometimes renumbered, street names were often changed to avoid duplication and some records from the former boroughs that merged with the Dunedin City Council are missing.

A list of street name changes (along with the original 1857-1862 rates book) can be found at www.dunedin.govt.nz/services/archives/resources.

A selection of building permits are available from 1901 onwards and investigative work undertaken by staff means residents can now get a more complete history of buildings built or modified before then.

Applications for building modifications were recorded in a book from 1870 onwards. The book has not survived but staff inspected DCC and public works committee minutes to extract and transcribe 2649 handwritten recordings about central city buildings, which would have been recorded in it.

Coupled with historical information from the rate books, this gives a clearer picture of trends, building materials used, who owned what properties and when buildings were completed.

The council is also the first stop for house plans from 1901 on, though practice records for some architectural firms can be found in the Hocken Collections.

Building and drainage permits held by the DCC provide owners' names and a legal description of the property.

Building permits also give the names of architects (if they signed the plans) and builders, while drainage permits contain information about demolitions.

Archives New Zealand has plans for many of Dunedin's state houses as well as old maps from the Lands and Survey Department, which are useful if you have a legal description of a block of land but no idea where it is located.

HOCKEN COLLECTIONS - www.otago.ac.nz/library/hocken

Their website includes a guide to researching residences as well as a guide to the many architecture and building sources it holds. You can also search for archives and photos in its online catalogue, www.hakana.otago.ac.nz.

Much of the Dunedin City Council's archival photographic material is accessible through Flickr (www.flickr.com/photos/dccarchives) and the Flashback Friday albums on the DCC Facebook page.

The council also has aerial photos of the city taken at 10-yearly intervals since 1947 (useful if you are looking for an old house that has disappeared), and general photos (many of which show street works but also have houses in the background).

Other useful sites to search for Dunedin content include:

www.digitalnz.org.nz
and
www.collections.tepapa.govt.nz/.

DIRECTORIES - One of the best ways to trace the occupancy of a house year by year is through street directories (such as Stone's and Wise's), which are found in the Hocken Collections and in the McNab New Zealand Room on the third floor of Dunedin Public Library.

Many list occupants (not necessarily owners) by surname, as well as by street name and trade.

Be aware, however, that streets may have been renumbered and that generally only the male heads of households were included.

OTAGO NOMINAL INDEX (ONI) - This database is available at -

<https://www.otago.ac.nz/library/hocken/oni>

It includes records from Otago and Southland electoral and jurors' rolls, early directories, Mackay's Otago Almanac and the Otago Police Gazette to 1876. Further electoral roll entries to 1893 have also been added, as have early Otago Provincial Government Gazettes. ONI allows you to look for entries for particular individuals and is helpful if you don't know exactly where they were residing in the Otago/Southland region.

ELECTORAL ROLLS - Electoral rolls for New Zealand are available from 1853 onwards. The electoral rolls from 1853 to 1881 are on microfiche, and are also available via the Ancestry database.

It is helpful to know which district the individuals you are looking for resided in before searching the electoral rolls, although some of those on Ancestry can be searched by name over the whole country.

Use clues from directories and other sources to find someone's place of residence.

If you are not sure which electoral district includes their place of residence for a particular period, use the New Zealand Electoral Atlas (1989) by Alan McRobie. Remember that women are not included on the electoral rolls until 1893.

The Hocken Collections hold Habitation indexes, which list electors by their address or locality (for country areas).

They also hold Te Tai Tonga Māori electorate for 2015 and 2016, and for the whole of New Zealand from 2017.

TELEPHONE BOOKS - The Hocken Collections hold

- Dunedin telephone books from 1913.
- Invercargill telephone books from 1955.
- Telephone books for the various districts of New Zealand north of Otago are held from about 1965 onwards.
- Private Box directories for New Zealand are held from 1957 on.

The most current telephone directories are online at:
<https://whitepages.co.nz/>

BUILDING A NEW HOUSE

Remember to:

- Document and photograph the build.
- Keep a diary of its progress which includes the names of paint colours, carpet design, wallpapers etc.
- Research the history of the land you are building on.

INTERESTING BOOKS WORTH CONSULTING:

- Lois Galer (1982). Bricks and Mortar. Dunedin: Allied Press.
- Lois Galer (1981). Houses and Homes. Dunedin: Allied Press.
- Lois Galer (1995). Houses of Dunedin: an illustrated collection of the city's historic homes. Dunedin, N.Z.: Hyndman Pub.
- George Griffiths (1979). How old is our house?: a short guide to the documentary sources and architectural records available in New Zealand.
- Niel Wales and Hardwicke Knight (1988). Buildings of Dunedin: an illustrated architectural guide to New Zealand's Victorian city.

MEMORIES OF MY GRANDMOTHER



A Dunedin Family History Group Publication

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

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.

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

PUBLICATION FOR SALE

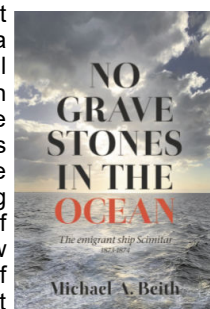
In March 1874 an emigrant ship arrived at Port Chalmers, New Zealand, triggering a series of events that ranged from a Royal Commission of Inquiry to demands for an explanation from the UK Secretary of State for the Colonies. For several weeks emigrant ships had been arriving in the colony with disease on board and having experienced significant numbers of emigrant deaths en route. The New Zealand media reported that the means of selection and conduct of the emigrant process in England was clearly at fault and demanded action.

The arrival of Scimitar flying the yellow flag, the international signal warning of disease on board, confirmed what they already feared - that yet another ship would be quarantined and her passengers and cargo detained at extra cost and with the risk of importing contagious disease to the young colony. There was also a reputational cost to be considered as New Zealand had embarked on an ambitious programme of expansion to its infrastructure which needed a large influx of immigrants and already incurring enormous loans to finance it. It had experienced difficulty in attracting immigrants in sufficient numbers and had just started to encourage agricultural and rural trade unions to assist in recruitment of suitable candidates.

Responsibility for emigrant selection and transportation lay with New Zealand's first diplomat, Dr Isaac Earl Featherston residence in London. Since 1871, when he began his quest for emigrants, he had received frequent criticism of his management style and now he was firmly in the firing line to take the blame. His prime adversary in New Zealand was no less a person than the Premier himself, Julius Vogel CMG, architect of the expensive colony development plan.

This book examines the Scimitar story from before she set sail, including the daily account written by her captain, James Fox, full details of the Royal Commission of Inquiry and of the evidence submitted to it. The repercussions of the Inquiry's conclusions resulted in a stream of letters and reports between New Zealand officials, UK institutions and others accused of hindering the safe passage of emigrants. The Commission's report revolved around the evidence of Scimitar's surgeon-superintendent, Dr William H. Hosking, who contested the manner in which his evidence was used and recorded. The book reveals how the poor working relationship between Julius Vogel and Dr Featherston delayed improvements to the emigration process.

To purchase "No Gravestones in the Ocean", visit Amazon. Paperback £9.99, Hardback £15.99 or ebook £4.99



At the end of our September meeting there was a lot of impromptu talk about cousins marrying cousins and if it could affect the blood line. One of our new members, Ben Johnstone, explained that he has found a lot of intermarriage in his ancestors in the New Hebrides. He also discovered a lot of infant mortality in his family in the 1800s and wondered if this was the result of cousins marrying cousins. While he knew infant mortality was high in most families in this time period, he found by using the parish records that his family lost over 50% more infants than other families in the parish. One in every two births resulted in the child living less than six months. Ben is working on a project determining health issues in his ancestors which could be the direct result of intermarriage.

Since the meeting Ben has sent us this interesting article on intermarriage within the Royal family.

MARRYING YOUR BIOLOGICAL RELATIVE

Consanguinity, the act of marrying a biological relative, has been a mainstay of royal families for about as long as there have been dynasties. On paper, the idea makes perfect sense: marry a relative, keep the bloodline utterly pure by producing children from consanguineous marriages, and if a dispute should arise within the family, have the conflicting parties get married. What could possibly go wrong? A lot, actually.

As we now know, with the modern science of genetics and the hindsight of so many royal disasters, inbreeding leads to diseases and deformities.

Queen Victoria May Have Spread Hemophilia Throughout European Royalty

Much of European royalty in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries could be traced to Queen Victoria in some way or another. Queen Victoria was the grandmother of Tsarina Alexandra Romanov, the last Tsarina of Russia; grandmother of the last Viceroy of India; and great great grandmother of the Duke of Edinburgh who married Queen Elizabeth II who was also Victoria's great great grand-daughter, making them third cousins as well as husband and wife. Victoria's genes went all over Europe.

Queen Victoria's husband, Prince Albert, was actually her first cousin, meaning that all of her children were in-bred. She also had the blood-clotting disorder haemophilia, which she passed on to her children before it went all throughout European royalty. She did not suffer significantly from the disease, but one of her children and five of her grandchildren died from complications caused by it.

Haemophilia is caused by both parents having the recessive gene for it, and Queen Victoria's was a very unique subtype known as Haemophilia B. Speculations have been raised as to whether Edward, the Duke of Kent was actually her biological father. Prince Albert and Victoria had to have both had haemophilia for it to be passed on to their children. For such a rare, recessive disease to be so strongly present among cousins, there is speculation that the queen herself may have been the product of in-breeding.

Here are some of the close relationships within the Royal Family of husbands and wives -

Queen Victoria and Prince Albert: 1st cousins
King George IV and Caroline of Brunswick: 1st cousins
King Edward VII and Queen Alexandra: 3rd cousins
King George V and Queen Mary: 2nd cousins
Queen Elizabeth II and Prince Philip: 3rd cousins but Queen Elizabeth II and Prince Philip are also 2nd cousins once removed
King George VI and Elizabeth Bowes-Lyon: 13th cousins
Henry VII and Elizabeth of York: 3rd cousins
Charles and Diana: 7th cousins, once removed
The Duke and Duchess of Cambridge: 11th cousins once removed

MAYORS OF DUNEDIN

With the up-coming City Council elections we thought we would print a list of all the mayors of the Dunedin City Council. Note there have been 57 different mayors but 61 overall as some mayors came back at a later date to re-serve e.g. Henry Fish served from 1870 to 1873 and then again from 1893-1895.



1	William Mason	1865-1867
2	John Hyde Harris	1867-1868
3	Thomas Birch	1868-1870
4	Henry Fish	1870-1873
5	Andrew Mercer	1873-1874
6	Keith Ramsay	1874-1875
7	Henry John Walter	1875-1876
8	Charles Reeves	1876-1877
9	Richard Henry Leary	1877-1878
10	Henry John Walter	1878-1879
11	Archibald Hilson Ross	1880-1881
12	James Gore	1881-1882
13	John Bryce Thomson	1882-1883
14	William Parker Street	1883-1884
15	Arthur Scoullar	1884-1885
16	John Barnes	1885-1886
17	Richard Henry Leary	1886-1887
18	William Dawson	1887-1888
19	Hugh Gourley	1888-1889
20	John Roberts	1889-1890
21	John Carroll	1890-1891
22	Charles Robert Chapman	1891-1892
23	Charles Haynes	1892-1893
24	Henry Fish	1893-1895
25	Nathaniel Young Armstrong Wales	1895-1896
26	Hugh Gourley	1896-1897
27	Edward Cargill	1897-1898
28	William Swan	1898-1899
29	Robert Chisholm	1899-1901
30	George Lyon Denniston	1901-1902
31	James Alexander Park	1902-1903
32	Thomas Scott	1903-1904
33	Thomas Reid Christie	1904-1905
34	Joseph Braithwaite	1905-1906
35	George Lawrence	1906-1907
36	John Loudon	1907-1908
37	John McDonald	1908-1909
38	James Hamlin Walker	1909-1910
39	Thomas Cole	1910-1911
40	William Burnett	1911-1912
41	John Wilson	1912-1913
42	William Downie Stewart Jr	1913-1914
43	John Bradley Shacklock	1914-1915
44	James John Clark	1915-1919
45	William Begg	1919-1921
46	James Sandilands Douglas	1921-1923
47	Harold Livingstone Tapley	1923-1927
48	William Burgoyne Taverner	1927-1929
49	Robert Black	1929-1933
50	Edwin Thoms Cox	1933-1938
51	Andrew Henson Allen	1938-1944
52	Donald Cameron	1944-1950
53	Len Wright	1950-1959
54	Stuart Sidey	1959-1965
55	Russell Calvert	1965-1968
56	Jim Barnes	1968-1977
57	Cliff Skeggs	1977-1989
58	Richard Walls	1989-1995
59	Sukhi Turner	1995-2004
60	Peter Chin	2004-2010
61	Dave Cull	2010-2019



Bishopsgrove, 14 and 16 Patmos Avenue, Leith Valley, Dunedin

Bishopsgrove was built in the 1870s for the 1st Anglican Bishop of Dunedin, Samuel Tarratt Nevill.

Samuel Tarratt Nevill was born on 13 May 1837 in Nottingham, Nottinghamshire, England, one of six children of Jonathan Nevill, a hosier and his wife Mary Berrey.

Upon receiving a legacy from his grandfather he attended St Aidan's Theological College, Birkenhead, and for one year only enrolled as an extramural student of Trinity College, Dublin. He was ordained deacon in 1860 and appointed curate of Scarisbrick in the parish of Ormskirk, Lancashire.

While there he met Mary Susannah Cook Penny of Heavitree, Devonshire, and married her on 3 July 1862 at Heavitree. She had substantial private means, which was to be of great importance in some of Nevill's schemes.

Samuel Nevill was ordained a priest in 1861, and matriculated, probably in 1862, for the University of Cambridge. He became a fellow-commoner of Magdalene College, graduating BA with second-class honours in the natural science tripos in 1866 and MA in 1869. He became rector of Shelton, Staffordshire, in the diocese of Lichfield, in 1864.

George Selwyn, bishop of New Zealand offered in early 1870, Nevill's name for the vacant diocese of Wellington, New Zealand. Nevill was reluctant to take up this position but accepted Selwyn's suggestion that he visit New Zealand, where his wife had brothers living. The Nevills arrived in New Zealand in September 1870 having travelled overland across the United States.

Nevill attended the General Synod of the Anglican church in Dunedin in February 1871. Nevill, when approached, indicated that if Dunedin were to nominate him as its first bishop he would accept. He was duly nominated and accepted, and was consecrated on 4 June 1871. In recognition of this he was awarded an honorary Doctor of Divinity by Cambridge University in 1872.

The Dunedin diocese of which Nevill found himself bishop was small and scattered, and short of funds. Despite difficulties, the Anglican church in Otago and Southland expanded significantly during his time, from 10 clergy and 14 churches in 1871 to 43 clergy and 75 churches in 1919.

It could not at first afford to build a house for the bishop, and when he built his own the diocese was often in arrears on the agreed rent. Nevill built Bishop's Court in Roslyn, Dunedin which is now part of Columba College, and then Bishopsgrove in the Leith Valley.

Lack of funds never daunted Bishop Nevill. High on his list of priorities was a theological college to educate local clergy. The diocese was very lukewarm about the project, but eventually endorsed it in 1887. While at the Lambeth Conference in 1888 Nevill sought books and money for the college, and on 25 January 1893 Selwyn Theological College was opened as both a theological college and hall of residence for the University of Otago.

Nevill was committed to the church's role in education. Having been impressed with the educational work of the Community of the Sisters of the Church in Kilburn, London, he invited them to found a school in Dunedin. St Hilda's Collegiate School opened on 1 February 1896. It grew rapidly, and until 1904 was the only Anglican school for girls in New Zealand. Nevill was less successful in founding a boys' school, although he made some attempts.

Another of Nevill's concerns was the social work of the church. He established the Brotherhood of St Andrew to support the work of the Reverend V. G. B. King as visitor to the public institutions in the diocese, and in 1902 he set up the Deaconess Institute to manage St Mary's Orphan Home for Girls, which Mary Nevill had begun in 1883 in the grounds of Bishopsgrove. Nevill did not support the contemporary demand for prohibition, regarding drinking as a matter of personal self-control.

The bishop was determined to have a cathedral, and raised the issue in synod in 1876. The diocese was unenthusiastic. Nevill returned to the subject repeatedly, but the various schemes suggested came to nothing until 1894 when it was finally agreed that St Paul's Church in the Octagon should become the site of the cathedral. A substantial bequest in 1904 from the estate of William Harrop sped the process of fund raising. Nevill laid the foundation stone of the new cathedral on 8 June 1915, and the building was consecrated on 12 February 1919.

On 1 February 1904, Nevill was elected Primate of New Zealand. In acknowledgement of this his old college made him an honorary fellow in 1906. In the same year he was created a Sub-prelate of the Knights Hospitallers of the Order of St John of Jerusalem.

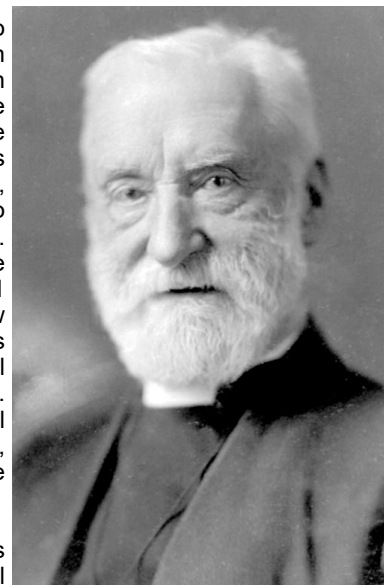
Nevill's first wife died on 27 November 1905, and on 25 September 1906, while in England, he married Rosalind Margaret Fynes-Clinton at Blandford, Dorsetshire.

Rosalind was his wife's young companion and daughter of the vicar of Waitaki mission district. There were no children from either marriage, but several nieces and nephews were brought up by the Nevills.

At the end of 1919, Nevill, now the senior bishop not only of the Anglican church in New Zealand but of the whole Anglican communion, retired.

He died at Bishopsgrove on 29 October 1921, and was buried in accordance with his wishes in the St Barnabas Churchyard at Warrington, near Dunedin.

Rosalind Nevill died on 23 April 1972.



Samuel Tarratt Nevill



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

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 "I, J and K".

SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	ADDRESS	OCCUPATION	AGE	DATE OF ENLISTMENT
ICK	Charles Thomas	Camp Hill, London Street, Dunedin	Draper & Silk Merchant		10.10.1862
ILES	George	Kensington to Lyttelton	Steward	24	08.10.1895
ILES	Walter	Blenheim to Gisborne	Merchant Tailor	37	21.04.1896
IMRIE	Andrew Burns	Port Chalmers	Engineer	27	29.01.1880
INDER	Walter				25.07.1870
INGLIS	Hugh H.				21.10.1869
INNES	Thomas	Port Chalmers	Storekeeper		25.02.1864
INSLAY	Henry Ingram		Steward	21	01.05.1893
INVERARITY	Charles Miller	Port Chalmers	Clerk	26	21.01.1886
INVSTART	Maurice				1882
IRVIN	J. H.	Oamaru			23.01.1891
IRVINE	George Darcy	Melbourne	Master Mariner	30	27.10.1880
IRVINE	James	NZS "Turikena"			07.02.1885
IRVING	Malcolm Murray				16.07.1874
IRVING	Malcolm Murray				21.07.1898
IRWIN	Andrew				16.09.1881
IRWIN	Frederick H.		Photographer		29.03.1866
ISAACS	Barnard J.	Princes Street, Dunedin	Chemist		15.08.1865
ISAACS	Jacob	York Place, Dunedin	Isaacs & Marks Clothiers		00.07.1866
ISAACS	Simeon	Moray Place West, Dunedin	S. & W. Isaacs Merchants		04.09.1866
ISBISTER	James J.	Dunedin	Clerk		05.08.1885
IVENS	Spencer		Clerk		17.05.1883
IVESON	John	Woodside Hotel, Woodside	Publican	40	04.04.1878
IZEN	Benjamin	George Street, Dunedin to Wellington			00.01.1878
JACK	Archibald Hill	George Street, Dunedin	Clerk & Agent - 1st General manager National Insurance Co		02.05.1866
JACK	James	Musselburgh, Dunedin	Blacksmith	25	19.05.1887
JACK	James		Miner		03.06.1871
JACK	James Alexander		Shepherd		18.07.1894
JACK	Robert	George Street, Dunedin	Baker		24.09.1881
JACKMAN	John				16.10.1873
JACKSON	James	Union Street, Dunedin	Storeman	35	22.09.1865
JACKSON	Peter				20.02.1879
JACOBS	Godfrey				18.06.1872
JACOBS	Sydney S.				18.02.1896
JACOBSEN	W.		Engineer		17.02.1898
JACOBSON	Charles	Port Chalmers	Lighterman	27	19.09.1872
JAGO	Sydney James	SS "Albion"	Mail Agent	30	17.11.1865
JAMES	Harry Logie	Clerk	Son of Sydney James		10.12.1884
JAMES	Sydney	N.E.V. Dunedin	Secretary Otago A & P Soc.		29.08.1860
JAMES	William	Port Chalmers	Pattern Maker	31	09.03.1882
JEFFERIS	John				15.08.1872
JEFFERIS	Rowland				20.04.1876
JEFFERY	G. C.				17.06.1886
JEFFERY	George	Lawrence	Merchant	32	07.08.1873
JEFFREY	George		Clerk	22	29.07.1896
JEFFREY	Henry		Engineer		15.06.1899
JEFFREY	William	Brown Ewing & Co	Draper	30	10.08.1880
JEFFREYS	Andrew	Dunedin	Engineer		02.06.1880
JEFFREYS	G. C.		Constabulary Clerk		20.08.1885
JENKINS	James Hendy		Clerk	21	15.03.1883
JENKINS	John				06.02.1873
JENKINS	Joseph	Barque "Record"	Master Mariner	41	10.12.1874
JENKINS	Thomas	27 Princes Street, Dunedin			17.05.1898
JENKINS	William Angus		Theatrical Manager	28	17.05.1898
JENKINSON	John Edward		Boilermaker	27	25.11.1885
JENNETT	John M.	Oamaru			23.01.1891
JENNINGS	Charles		Store Keeper		07.08.1865
JERMY	Walter Robert	SS "Manapouri"	Cook	28	10.10.1882
JERRAM	Charles	N.E.V., Dunedin	Clerk - NZ Insurance	21	08.04.1872
JEWITT	J. H.	Princes Street to Ashburton	Poulterer		15.11.1870

SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	ADDRESS	OCCUPATION	AGE	DATE OF ENLISTMENT
JIGLIO	John	Port Chalmers	Quarryman	48	27.08.1874
JOEL	Maurice	Cargill Street, Dunedin	Brewer & Merchant		00.00.1866
JOHN	Cornelius	Dunedin	Contractor		19.04.1881
JOHNSON	Alphonso William	Port Chalmers	Ship Chandler	25	07.12.1865
JOHNSON	Charles Fredrick	Cromwell	Store Keeper		27.08.1872
JOHNSON	Edward	Port Chalmers	Mariner	22	15.08.1878
JOHNSON	Edward		Engine Fireman	27	18.08.1887
JOHNSON	James	Port Chalmers	Stevedore	50	16.05.1878
JOHNSON	James William	31 York Place, Dunedin			22.02.1876
JOHNSON	James William	Dunedin	Railway Guard		15.08.1899
JOHNSON	John Henry	SS "Wanaka"	Second Officer	26	09.01.1879
JOHNSON	Julius	King Street, Dunedin	Surgical Instrument Maker		7.01.1891
JOHNSON	Robert		Miner		05.03.1866
JOHNSON	William	Dunedin	Solicitor		26.09.1860
JOHNSTON	John Charles	West Taieri Bridge Hotel			06.11.1884
JOHNSTON	Robert		Telegraph Linesman	44	08.10.1888
JOHNSTONE	Allan		Contractor		28.10.1896
JOHNSTONE	Robert				01.03.1880
JOHNSTONE	Robert C.				27.02.1868
JOHNSTONE	Robert Haldane		Civil Engineer	28	17.01.1878
JOHNSTONE	Thomas	Manse Street, Dunedin to Wellington	Chemist	32	14.08.1894
JOHNSTONE	William		Contractor	37	24.03.1897
JOLLY	David Anderson	Cromwell	Store Keeper	31	29.07.1874, 23.07.1894
JOLLY	David Smith	Port Chalmers	Printer	39	13.03.1889
JOLLY	Ernest	Cromwell	Merchant	25	25.01.1899
JOLLY	William David	Cromwell	Merchant	26	04.12.1895
JONES	Francis Lawrence	Dunedin	Photographer		17.06.1890
JONES	Frederick	Port Chalmers	Master Mariner	42	01.08.1887
JONES	Frederick William Mostyn				18.04.1899
JONES	George Leonard	Port Chalmers	Sail Maker	34	29.06.1898
JONES	Henry	SS "Rotorua"	Purser		23.10.1879
JONES	Henry Nixon Willis	SS "Hauroro"	Second Officer	22	22.08.1889
JONES	John R.	Manse Street, Dunedin			10.11.1896
JONES	John Robert	Bendigo Gully	Miner	32	03.08.1870
JONES	Joshua	Queenstown	Minister of Religion		14.08.1878
JONES	Robert Rainer		Miner		03.08.1892
JONES	William Owen		Miner		17.03.1886
JORDAN	Joseph T.	George Street, Dunedin	Boot Manufacturer		03.09.1879
JORGENSEN	Jorgen Martinus	Port Chalmers	Shipmaster	28	25.03.1887
JOYCE	John	Currie Street, Port Chalmers			01.08.1865
JOYCE	John		Solicitor		19.09.1864
JOYCE	Louis John	Port Chalmers to Christchurch	Law Clerk	22	25.10.1888
JOYCE	Michael	Magnetic Street, Port Chalmers	Master Mariner	48	02.08.1866
JOYCE	William Henry	To Fiji 1866	Clerk	19	29.09.1865
JULIER	William	Port Chalmers	Master Mariner	34	27.12.1867
JULIUS	Edric A.	Dunedin	Settler		22.08.1861
JULIUS	Herbert	Dunedin	Squatter		30.09.1863
JULIUS	Reginald	Dunedin to Oamaru	Squatter		04.09.1862
KAHLE	Albert Carl Auguste	Port Chalmers	Mariner	22	06.03.1879
KARETAI	Joseph	Otakou		24	21.08.1885
KEAM	Peter		Accountant		14.11.1865
KEAST	Charles	Filluel Street, Dunedin	Brewer		24.06.1872
KEEN	John Lancelot Shadwell	Lawrence	Chemist & Druggist	28	20.02.1867
KEENAN	Francis		Master Mariner	39	19.10.1866
KEINSHED	Andrew	Palmerston			28.11.1890
KEINSHED	F. J.	Oamaru			23.01.1891
KELLER	William Henry	"Warwickshire" - Master	Master Mariner	38	18.08.1864
KELLY	John Joseph	Duncan Street, Dunedin	Store Keeper		00.00.1867
KELLY	Richard	SS "Westland"			09.03.1899
KELLY	Thomas	Otago Heads	Pilot	30	22.01.1863
KELSBRON	John			28	09.05.1884
KELSEY	Arnold Robert	Dunedin	Music Seller	23	19.10.1881
KELSEY	J. Owen				16.07.1878
KEMP	Alfred Labruyere	SS "Hawea"	Second Officer	27	14.07.1881
KENDELL	Benjamin A.	SS ""Marama"	Steward U.S.S.Co	24	12.02.1895
KENNEDY	Arthur		Store Keeper		30.10.1866
KENNEDY	John				11.12.1862
KENNEDY	John P.	Leith Street, Dunedin	Medical Student		14.04.1897
KENT	John	Abbotsford, Dunedin			26.06.1884
KENYON	Bedford W.				16.08.1864
KENYON	Edmund Peel	Lees Street, Dunedin	Solicitor		20.07.1864

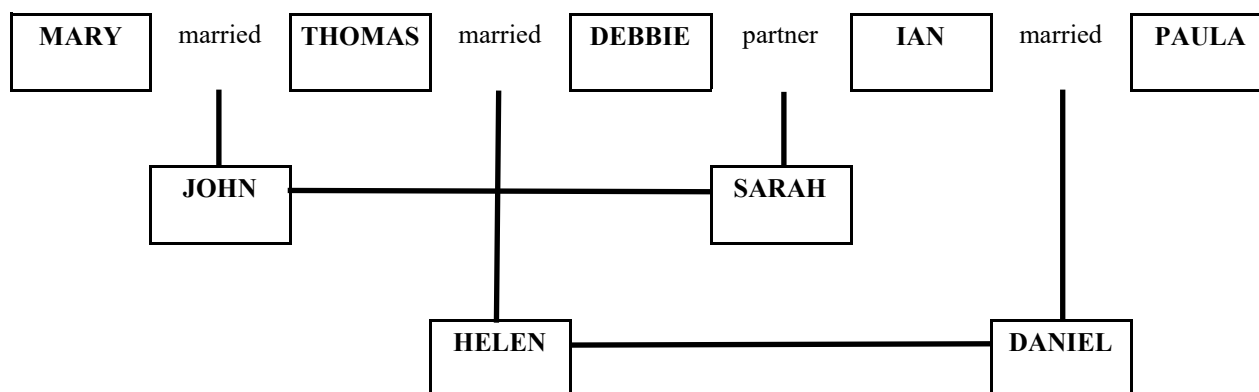
SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	ADDRESS	OCCUPATION	AGE	DATE OF ENLISTMENT
KEONG	William L. O.		Dentist	21	20.12.1899
KERNAHAN	William	Left Dunedin 1870			06.01.1865
KERR	Adam	Green Island	Miner	29	24.07.1873
KERR	Charles W.				05.08.1870
KERR	Galbraith John Lowther		Draper	21	18.01.1882
KERR	James			52	11.10.1892
KERR	John		Inspector of Works	39	02.05.1878
KERR	John Black	Kingston	Mariner		00.06.1864
KERR	Samuel Thompson	Cargill Street, Dunedin	Draper		29.03.1866
KERR	William Nelson		Asylum Warden		17.12.1896
KERRNISH	Moses Henry		Master Mariner	31	02.06.1873
KETTLE	Charles C.				21.03.1876
KEYS	R. J.				15.10.1890
KIDD	George	Strachan & Co, Dunedin	Book Keeper	24	15.08.1873
KIDNEY	Edward	SS "Albion"	Sea Captain		13.04.1865
KIDSTON	Michael	William Street, Dunedin	Solicitor		21.08.1866
KILGOUR	Alexander	Goodwood			24.08.1880
KILGOUR	John	Port Chalmers	Clerk	27	19.05.1870
KILGOUR	Robert		Publican	38	14.01.1882
KILKEARY	Michael Daniel		Traveller	30	26.05.1897
KILLICK (KILLOCK or	Thomas	Star of the East			01.12.1865
KING	R. E. P.				12.02.1895
KINNEAR	William Francis		Journalist		12.05.1874
KIRBY	Joseph Anning	Princes Street, Dunedin	Tailor		19.04.1892
KIRKBY	Joseph Anning		Tailor		15.03.1870
KIRKPATRICK	John S.		Draper		20.03.1884
KIRKPATRICK	N. M.				00.05.1865
KNEEN	William Howard		Teacher		18.03.1881
KNIGHT	James	Dunedin	Publican	31	15.03.1887
KNIGHT	S. H.				15.10.1890
KNIGHT	William	SS Geelong	Steward	32	07.12.1866
KOBER (or ROBER)	Charles		Storeman	34	17.12.1869
KOFOED	Johannas Thorsen	Wetherstones	Brewer	33	15.05.1873
KOHLER	Eugene	Valparaiso in 1866	Book Keeper	25	06.01.1865
KOHN	Sigismund Adley				21.12.1875
KUHTZE	Joseph	Cromwell	Brewer	42	07.04.1875

TALK ABOUT COMPLICATED FAMILY TREES Thomas and Mary got married and had a son John. Mary died and Thomas then married Debbie who already had a daughter Sarah from another relationship. Thomas and Debbie then had a daughter called Helen. Thomas and Debbie raised the three children. John and Sarah were step-siblings but were half siblings to Helen. But now it gets complicated.

John and Sarah fell in love and got married. So they were step-siblings and husband and wife. And James and Helen were their half siblings and also their brother and sister-in-law. Thomas was step-father to Sarah who also became his daughter-in-law and Debbie was step-mother to John but he was also her son-in-law.

Sarah's birth father, Ian, who had been out of the picture her entire life had married Paula, and had a son Daniel. Sarah made contact with her birth father and he, his wife and son came to meet Sarah's family. The son Daniel fell in love with Helen, his step-sister and daughter of Thomas and Debbie. Therefore Daniel was a half sibling to Sarah and married Sarah's half-sibling, Helen. All of these marriages were legal and none of the couples getting married were actually biologically related.

But it gets even worse because Thomas died and Ian and Paula divorced. And Ian and Debbie got together. I have tried using my genealogy computer programme to draw a tree but it gets complicated and even though I know the full story I get confused. So how can I draw up this tree manually so it makes sense?



You could try drawing it like this but it does break with the rule to keep everything on the same line to identify generations. And it will make it messy when children are born to John and Sarah and Helen and Daniel.

Does anyone else in the group have an idea how to draw this?