

PHOTOGRAPHS AND MAPS

The visual record for Auckland is unusually rich, and for the early twentieth century has a comprehensiveness we have not found for American cities. Three photographers made the largest contributions: the Reverend John A. Kinder, Henry Winkelmann, and J.D. Richardson.

(1) Kinder did wet-plate photography in the 1860s; his own water color paintings sometimes follow his photographs exactly. The Auckland Institute has three albums and also loose prints, but no negatives. Many of the early pictures in Volume I are of churches and schools which show how extremely rural places like Parnell, Kohimarama, and Howick were then. Kinder also has views of the Auckland waterfront and of individual buildings and more photographs of Parnell and St George's Bay. Volume II and part of volume III do not treat the Auckland area, but the latter does include photographs of Hobson's Bay, Mount Eden, and Remuera.

PART III: SOURCES

(2) For more than three decades, from 1896 to 1928, with the fullest representation in the earlier years, Henry Winkelmann documented change in the face of the city, with frequent panoramas as well as individual shots. The Public Library holds the negatives; both the Library and the Auckland Institute have prints. The Institute has a useful catalogue which gives the exact dates of the photographs and has both Winkelmann's own numbers and the Public Library's numbers for each photograph in the collection.

Anyone using the Winkelmann collection should be aware of another catalogue in the making which has the unique virtue of discovering which of the photographs, regardless of their numbering, in fact form

parts of panoramas as well as of identifying the prospect from which the panorama was taken. The new catalogue is a labour of love by John Holloway; both the Public Library and the Institute have copies of the portion he has completed. The main section enumerates the photographs in exact chronological sequence and provides date, description, and the Public Library numbers for the photographs. In Holloway's numbering scheme (which begins each year with #1), a panorama is assigned one number only. But all of the Public Library numbers for the photographs which make up that panorama are given in the order (from left to right) that allows you to see that they are indeed a panorama. For example, #9 for 1900 - a panorama of Freeman's Bay taken from the Catholic Bishop's Palace, Ponsonby, in September, the correct placement of photographs using Public Library numbers is 205, 206, 204, 202, and 203, with 209 being closely related but from a slightly different perspective. Similarly, #7 for 1901, a panorama of Auckland taken from Northcote, requires the following sequence of Public Library numbers: 45, 46, 24, 23, 60, 47, 43, 44. (The Library negative numbers have the prefix "W", to be used when ordering prints.)

Holloway also has related the photographs to the Auckland City Council surveys maps of 1908 and has created cross-reference sections in his catalogue which group the photographs by areas (with precise boundaries specified: "Waterfront" is north of Custom Street and Freeman's Bay is bounded by Hobson, Karangahape, Ponsonby Road, College Hill, and Fanshawe.) These sections will be a great convenience for researchers wishing to locate quickly the Winkelmann documentation of a particular area. Holloway has done a great deal of digging himself in deeds, local body minutes, and directories, especially for Freeman's Bay, Ponsonby, and Herne Bay. He is generous in

sharing his research, and anyone investigating these areas will wish to contact John at 9 Sentinel Road, Herne Bay.

(3) J.D. Richardson's own photographs are from the 1920s, but Richardson also photographed older photographs, engravings, drawings, and other illustrations (whose source he usually does not identify) for his collection on Auckland. Gordon Maitland at the Institute says there is evidence that Richardson had access to some Kinder negatives.

There are 34 scrapbooks held at the Auckland Institute. Volumes 1-6 tend to be miscellaneous pictures of Auckland City, but Volume 7 is devoted to the North Shore and later volumes cover other areas or special subjects like Churches or Schools. Volume 33 is good for the development of Downtown, showing the career of Point Britomart from the fort to pictures of the demolition.

Richardson annotates the location of the scene and gives a rough date for the illustration. Gordon Maitland is generous with expert advice on the collection as he is with assistance generally on the collection of photographs and maps at the Institute.

Lands and Survey Department of the government has aerial photographs of Auckland from the 1940s on. That department, the Institute, the Public Library, and the Auckland City Council all are repositories for important collections of maps. For a guide to contemporary maps of the region and some historical maps, see G.T. Bloomfield, Maps of Auckland. Not included in this guide is the useful 1858 map of the Town of Auckland by Tole (2 rolls, at the Public Library). The Auckland City Council survey map of 1908 is especially useful for historians because of its detail; it shows all

buildings and materials of construction, tramway tracks, etc. The original edition covered some 78 sheets; copies are available from Plans and Records, 6th floor, Auckland City Council building. The 28 sheets at the Public Library are an incomplete set.

There apparently was no standard series of insurance maps for New Zealand comparable to the Sanborn series for the United States, but individual insurance companies may well have their own maps and their availability for research should be investigated. The Institute and the Public Library have subdivision maps and brochures, especially from Samuel Vaile and Co., Auctioneers, at the Institute and the Church map collection at the Public Library.

CITY DIRECTORIES AND ELECTORAL ROLLS

The only annual source for tracing individual careers through time and for determining the residents of any street or area is the city directory which normally provides name, occupation, and residence. It may be the best source available for particular kinds of investigation but that should be determined only after consideration of how three kinds of problems with this source may affect the difficulty of research and confidence in its results. First is the limited, though important, information gathered which makes it difficult to be sure that enumerations at different points in time refer to the same individual. (We will discuss problems of linkage in tracing studies subsequently). Second, city directories not only vary in whom they apparently aim to include from the adult population, but also in the consistency with which they follow that aim in practice. This makes it impossible for the investigator to define precisely which categories of people have been enumerated and in what proportion. Third, like all enumerations done by canvassers, including censuses, city directories suffer from problems of inaccuracy in information provided.

We do not think that the problems of inaccuracy - in the spelling of names, in occupational designation, and sometimes even in house numbers - are as troublesome as the problems of coverage because the information given can be checked for inaccuracy in a second directory for the same year (by another canvasser) and in electoral rolls. However, the conditions which make for inaccuracy and for their possible biases are worth noting here. We have not found direct evidence so far on Cleave's methods in canvassing Auckland, but they probably were similar to those of Stone's

directory for Otago as described by Tom Brooking in the Caversham Project report: "The information contained in the directories was only collected on one day of a particular year and never re-checked. If no one was home then the enumerators employed by Stones checked out occupational details with the next door neighbours. Neighbours could easily have elevated or demeaned the absent family's occupation according to their want. Neighbours could also have passed on highly inaccurate information in a period when transiency was so high [1900-1920], through sheer ignorance (although this seems rather unlikely given what we know about colonial New Zealanders' interest in the doings of their neighbours). As is the case with census enumerators' reports, we also have no way of knowing whether individuals (or wives of individuals) on meeting the man from Stones deliberately tried to elevate their occupational status." (p. 12).

Because the coverage of individuals in the two major directories for Auckland after 1891 varies at given points in time and also changes over time, the problem of coverage requires more extended consideration, following identification of the directories available and a general characterization of the two major series.

The most complete run of directories for Auckland is in the New Zealand-Pacific Department of the Auckland Public Library. (See the finding aid, "List of Directories, Electoral Rolls, Jury Lists, etc." there.

The first directory to go beyond an enumeration of businessmen is Mitchell and Sufferns in 1866-7, followed by Chapman's in 1873-4 and two directories for 1882 and 1883-4. The

library series of annual directories by Cleave begins with 1891. Wise's annual New Zealand (later titled New Zealand Post Office) directory series begins with 1878.

Both the Cleave's directory for Auckland only and Wise's Post Office directory for N.Z. as a whole contain a Street Directory for Auckland in which streets are arranged in alphabetical order. Residents of each street are enumerated in sequence from one end of the street to the other, with indication of where the intersections with other streets occur. After 1908 house numbers are given for all streets which have them; before 1908, unfortunately, they appear only for a major thoroughfare like Queen Street, so you cannot determine from the directory whether two adjacent individuals may in fact reside in the same dwelling place.

Both the local and the national directories also have sections in which all names are arranged alphabetically, but Wise's alphabetical section covers all of New Zealand. That has the advantage of allowing some capturing of migration to and from the city (by checking names found in Auckland in one year in previous and subsequent directories). But some preliminary comparison of Wise's Street Directory (by City) and Alphabetical Directory (for the nation) in the same year suggests that a significant minority of names in the former do not appear in the latter and that those names may come disproportionately from less-skilled workers.

In deciding which directory may be preferable to use for given years coverage and habits in enumeration should be evaluated. For

example, more complete recording of given names will reduce the frequency of difficult choices in linking (determining whether two enumerations especially at different points in time refer to the same individual). Even with uncommon names like Fred Dunn Holdsworth, it's better to have both given names or at least Fred D. or F. D. than to have Fred or F. only. With more common names the helpfulness of having two given names increases. James Thomas White is more helpful than James T., and much more helpful than J. T. or simply James White. On the basis of a very partial check, we would prefer in 1910, for example, to use Wise rather than Cleave on just that ground. Cleave more often provides initials only and in a few cases provides nothing but the surname.

You should consider also the relative frequency of recording occupations for individuals and the manner of doing so. In some years the Street Directory will record occupation for many individuals for whom the alphabetical directory will not (see, for example, Cleaves for 1897 to 1911). In the case of businessmen, one directory may note the name of the firm whereas the other directory may specify the type of business. The former requires a further check in the Trades Directory to identify the type of business. Wise's directory from 1891 to 1904 seems to give only the occupations of tradesmen and only at their places of business, so Cleave's directory is the only sensible choice for tracing during that period.

The question of coverage - of whom the directory does and does not include - cannot be answered simply. Initially both local and national directories seem to have tried primarily to identify the head of each household, usually a male. We are not as confident as Tom Brooking is for Otago that the Auckland directories always recorded even male heads of household. Not infrequently one directory will give a male only at an address (e.g. Alex Riddell, sugar worker) and the other a woman

with the same surname (Mrs. I. Riddell, boarding house). The man may be a son, but that can't be determined without a check of her full married name or both of their ages.

As late as 1910, by which time individual dwellings can be identified by house numbers, Cleave's directory rarely lists more than one name (almost invariably two names only in such exceptions) at a given address. Wise's directory seems in 1910, however, to be aiming at coverage of most adult males, including boarders and sons still living at home. The women enumerated in both directories seem to be widows and spinsters, apparently heads of household since they usually are the only name listed at the address. There are no signs that the Auckland directories tried to include wives (with husbands at home) in a regular way, as Brooking suggests Stone's directory for Otago did. Nor did we find evidence that domestic servants were included, except perhaps by accident (since the occupational designation does not appear).

For purposes both of occupational mobility tracing and of determination of the social composition of an area in 1910, the greater coverage in Wise's Street Directory seems a decided advantage - unless a doublecheck against the electoral roll shows any serious bias in representation of occupations of different status. On one side of Grafton Road, for example, the 65 dwellings in Cleave yield only 69 names whereas the 63 dwellings enumerated in Wise yield 129 names. Wise clearly reveals the presence of four boarding houses, two with 8 residents and two with 6 (and only one duplication of surnames at each address). Cleave does report that 3 of the latter 4 dwellings were boarding houses, but gives no surname different from that of the keeper.

Fifteen addresses in Wise have two names and 8 addresses have three names. Several of the latter dwellings represent one surname only, probably a father and two employed sons, providing a suggestive (only, because unsystematic) augmentation of evidence on intergenerational mobility. (Intergenerational mobility studies normally discover occupational mobility between father and one son only in a marriage record.)

But the researcher cannot presume that the greater coverage in one directory compared to the other holds over time. The difference between Wise and Cleave diminishes after 1910. In 1915 for the same side of Grafton Road, Wise lists 3 surnames for only 2 dwellings and 2 surnames for 8 compared to one dwelling with 3 surnames and 2 with 2 surnames in Cleave. And in this year, Wise specifies 5 other dwellings as "boarding houses" but gives a surname only for the keeper; Cleave now lists 10 other dwellings as "boarding houses" or "apartments" but also gives only the keeper's surname. Clearly the researcher will have to turn to the electoral rolls to find out who the boarders were.

By 1925 a few listings of multiple surnames at one address appear in either directory and keepers only are enumerated for dwellings specified as boarding houses and apartments. Then an odd switch on 1910 develops. By 1935 Wise will have almost no multiple listings of surnames whereas Cleave will have quite a few, including Dorn Hill Flats where Cleave enumerates 15 surnames compared to a mere 3 in Wise. But in both directories a number of boarding houses, apartments, and private hotels remain unenumerated except for the keeper. There is no substitute for comparison of both directories before you choose one as your base-line

sample for given years and at most points in time you will face some problem in assessing coverage.

It would be desirable in the future to have some more systematic analysis of the coverage of both directories at different points in time, perhaps as the subject of a research essay. Two primary sources to be used in testing coverage would be lists of those qualified to vote in local and national elections, the burgesses (after 1910, district electors) rolls and the parliamentary electoral rolls. Both are alphabetized, but are divided by electoral units, so that several rolls (e.g. for Auckland Central, West, and East) must be investigated in any comparison with the city directory. The rolls also give name, occupation, and residence and so provide a check on the consistency of spelling names and of occupational designations.

Where annual tracing is not desired, the parliamentary electoral rolls will be better sources for tracing individuals than the city directories. The district electoral rolls may also be better, but that has yet to be determined. Electoral rolls do consistently record given names rather than initials, and after 1893 the parliamentary rolls (with registration compulsory by 1901) were to record all adult women as well as men. ("Something like 99% of New Zealanders eligible to vote did register on the rolls in the period 1901-22." Tom Brooking, "Caversham Study", p. 13.) They specify "household duties" or "domestic duties" for women not employed outside the home.

Beyond the inconvenience of the division of rolls by electoral units, however, there is for the moment a further practical problem of access. The Public Library has the fullest collection of parliamentary

rolls in Auckland, but it is incomplete before 1928 with some serious gaps in time (such as between 1908 and 1919). The library has been slowly filling in the series by purchasing microfilm from Wellington, but the expense has prevented more than one new roll being acquired each year. The Public Library does have a complete run of District Electors rolls. Between 1900 and 1921 these rolls were updated annually; 1921 and 1935 biennially, and from then on triennially. After the 1910 extension of the municipal franchise the District Rolls in theory should be no more restricted in coverage than the Parliamentary. But registration was not compulsory, apathy in local elections was notorious, and so we need some comparison of the two kinds of rolls at different points in time after 1910 to see how much difference in coverage there may be.

Before 1910, and especially before 1898, the municipal franchise was more restrictive than the national. Until the 1898 reform, a large portion - perhaps a majority - of adult males did not meet the property qualification. Some women did and a very small minority appear on the rolls before the granting of women's suffrage. The system of plural voting based on amount of property (in effect between 1867 and 1898) does have one useful byproduct for the historian in the form of a total valuation of property held within the electoral unit (the ward, after 1882) by each elector and the number of votes to which he or she was entitled. For those interested in investigating Auckland's upper stratum at the end of the 19th century this source adds a further, if cruder, indicator to the Freeholders' Return of 1882. The Burgesses' roll has the advantage over the Valuation Rolls of the City Council of

being alphabetized as the Return is, and also of grouping properties for a total figure in the electoral unit (although not beyond it, as the Return does).

RECORDS FOR VALUATION OF PROPERTY

For investigations of the relative prosperity of areas and individual inhabitants and of the frequency of renters and landlords in an area, the periodic evaluations of property by local and national bodies provide the only systematic evidence. (Individual-level data on income does not exist, and Certificates of Title do not record valuations or sale prices.) Five sources - the Freeholders Return of 1882, local rating books, local valuation rolls, national valuation records, and local valuation field books - have different advantages and disadvantages specified below. But it should be noted at the outset that none of these sources indicate whether the properties valued are encumbered by mortgages and so the valuations are not a true estimate of the worth of that real estate to the owner. Partly because of the difficulty of using mortgage records in the United States, American studies have not tried to go behind the valuation to determine the unencumbered portion. It can be done for New Zealand though the Certificate of Title system to be discussed subsequently, but whether the result will be worth the effort seems questionable. Real estate ownership is only one component of individual assets, so some of those with mortgaged properties would have enough capital or nearly enough in savings to pay off the mortgages. More important, with the single exception of the Freeholders Return for 1882, the total real estate owned by an individual is not easy to determine from valuation records, except for those with holdings of 10,000 acres or more.

The Freeholders Return for 1882:

This published list for the entire nation is unusually useful because it (a) reports the total value of real estate owned anywhere in New Zealand for each individual enumerated, and (b) lists names in alphabetical order. We used the copy at the Public Library, but it is available at other depositories.

Claire Toynbee provides a useful analysis of this source in Appendix II to her M.A. thesis (1979, Victoria), entitled, "Class and Mobility in Wellington Province: An Exploratory Study of Immigrants Arriving 1840-1880."

One limitation of the Return, noted by Professor Stone, is that it is self-reportage by the property owners. Professor Stone has a copy of John Logan Campbell's return which specifies all of his mortgages. But the published Return does not distinguish individual properties, giving only a total figure.

Local Body Rating Books and Valuation Rolls:

Often regarded - mistakenly we believe - as the best source for tracing valuations of individual properties over time are the annual rating books prepared by local bodies in levying taxes. For the city of Auckland at least, they are less informative than the annual valuation rolls on which they are based. The Auckland City Council rating books do provide the house number, making linkage with the city directories easy whereas the Valuation rolls do not. But the latter begin with an index of Streets, not included in the rating books. Although both records describe the improvements (e.g. wood or brick house, workshop, iron shed, garage) and the situation (legal description) of the property, only the valuation roll provides the dimensions of the lot. While both records provide the rateable value for the property, the valuation book include properties whose occupiers are exempt from paying rates.

Most important, only the valuation rolls designate occupation (e.g. Merchant, Labourer, or Taxi Driver) of both the Occupier and the Owner and thus permit analysis of the relative frequency with which the

landlords in any area had occupations of higher or lower status, or were institutions, and also of the frequency with which landlords' homes or offices were located near to the properties they rented. In assessing the nature of urban landlordism, and the probable relations between landlords and renters, it is important to determine how common it was in working-class residential areas for people in low-status occupations to become landlords by purchasing other properties near to their own dwelling places.

Both the rating books and the valuation rolls are arranged by the location of the particular property and not by the name of the owner, making it easy to study an area but not to identify the various properties held in different places by the same individual. (The only sources which group the properties held by an individual are the Freeholders Return and - within one municipal electoral unit only - the burgesses' rolls between the Municipal Corporations Act of 1867 and 1898). Contrary to first impression, these sources do not indicate who currently resides in any dwelling; that can be determined easily only from Street Directories. Both the rating books and the valuation rolls do distinguish between "owner" and "occupier," but occupier here refers to the person responsible for paying the rates and not to the actual occupant. (The occupier may be resident, but that must be confirmed by the Street Directory.) Where the occupier differs from the owner, the occupier may be someone who leases the property from

the owner and in turn rents it to the current resident.*

For the city of Auckland the valuation rolls survive in a continuous run from 1878, a further advantage over the rating books for the city which survive only from 1912. The rating books since 1947 are in the basement record storage area at the City Council building. Both the rating books and the valuation rolls before 1946 have been transferred to storage at the Auckland Public Library and must be asked for at the reference desk in the New Zealand Pacific Room. Also transferred to the Public Library were all surviving valuation records from predecessor local bodies before they amalgamated with the city. They vary in completeness, from a full run of valuation rolls for the Arch Hill Road District after 1886 to a scattering of years for Epsom Road District and Parnell Borough Council; fortunately, the series of rate books for Parnell is complete. There is a finding aid, held at the New Zealand Pacific room desk, for all the Council records stored at the Public Library.

* For a general perspective on proportions of renters and homeowners, students should turn to the tables in the Dwellings section of the Census after 1916 (and to the Population and Dwellings section before then.) For example, of 28,261 households enumerated in Metropolitan Auckland in 1916, 53% rented, 40% owned their homes (but a little more than half of these owners still had mortgages outstanding), and 7% were in the process of buying their homes on time payments. The percentage of homeowners in this urban area is substantially less, as should be expected in a nation with so many family farms, than the high percentage for New Zealand as a whole. It is still an impressive proportion by comparison with cities in the United States, even many smaller ones, but the very fact of a majority of renters calls for a closer look at how they are distributed throughout the urban region and what the social implications seem to be. From early in the 20th century onwards, periodic outcries about the shortage of housing for urban workers occur.

We should note here our presumption that Rateable Value in both rating books and valuation rolls means estimated market value. But anyone using these records will wish to consult on this question of meaning with the valuers for the national department or the local body in question. At Auckland City Council, we were directed to Jeff Madsden, but his acquaintance seems primarily with the contemporary records. For the older records, the retired chief valuer for the Council could be more helpful, but anyone wishing to approach him should consult first with his friend, Frank Rogers, to see if health permits.

The officer responsible for all the Council's property records is the Treasurer, currently Bruce Dunn. He was extremely helpful to us and knowledgeable about both the records themselves and aware of their potential usefulness for historians especially of the valuation field books.

Valuation Field Books:

The field books, the working sheets used by the valuers in preparing the valuation rolls, seem to us the single richest source for the study of urban neighbourhoods in Auckland. They document every street in the city from 1900 or from whenever particular streets were opened or houses built down to the present. Because they remain an important working reference for current valuation, the field books are kept in the Treasurer's Department on the fourth floor of the Council building. The most recent and heavily used, from 1952 to the present, take the form of bound volumes shelved in the main room. The volumes appear in numbered sequence with the names of streets given on the binding

(e.g. #371 is Pember Reeves/Arthur Streets, in the Ponsonby area). The older working forms (from 1912 to 1952) are not bound in hard cover, but have been preserved in tied bundles in the alphabetical order of the street names on shelves in an adjacent inner room on the fourth floor. (The Council field books for 1900-1912 are stored at the Public Library.) Within both the volumes and the bundles, the sequence of forms goes down one side of a street (odd numbers first) and then the other.

The same standardized form was employed from 1912 to 1945; a revision of the form in 1945 changed the arrangement of information on the page. A single form covers a six-year period with space for entries for each year and calls for the name and the occupation of both the owner and the occupier, the rental or lease value of the property, rateable value, address for notices (of the ratepayers), value of building and of land, provision or not of gas, electric light, water, bath, and wash tubs, number of rooms, and sale - if any - during the year. When a sale occurs, the price very frequently is given. When the transfer is to a relative or to the executors of an estate, the name and address of the new occupier is given.

The forms date the issuing of building permits for improvements to the house, such as enclosing of porches, addition of garages, or new plumbing. For example, in 1935 Miss Lydia Clarice Downes who recently purchased 7 Arawa Street applied to install a bathroom and enclose a verandah and also received approval to convert her dwelling into two flats. Inspection revealed three kitchenettes, however, and the City Engineer wished to prosecute. The next year #7 was listed

as having three flats. Miss Downes also owned 5 Arawa Street in 1936-37, but they couldn't collect rates from her because she was travelling. Her caretaker said she would be coming back to that address to live. And by looking at other residences on Arawa Street over the span from 1912 until the Motorway destroyed it as a residential area in the 1950s, you can watch a neighbourhood in transition. Until 1922, Mr Haresnape and his family occupied as well as owned #13; then they moved to Epsom and the house passed in succession to a spinster, a clerk, a woman who may well have been a prostitute (the City Engineer smelled a rat when she applied to put a wash basin on the sun porch), and who all through the 30s was letting rooms.

Drawings frequently are attached to the field book forms, and sometimes sections of reports by city officers which might affect the valuation, for example, the Engineer's report of the extension to an adjacent factory. The valuers often offer various additional comments, especially on the extent of modernization. In 1957, for example, Kenneth Bouchere, wood machinist, received a permit to erect a carport on a Ponsonby house "Built: about 1890" whose condition was average to good and whose "prime cost mode" was "1905 to Scale" meaning it had the amenities standard for that date, normally an outdoor toilet, a verandah, etc. The form specifies a "Villa" with a gable roof, with wooden foundations to the ground, gas and electricity, and 5 rooms (living and dining rooms, kitchen, and two bedrooms). But bath, laundry, shower, basement, and garage were not checked, and the sales price to Bouchere two years before had been only \$2700. By the 1960s the form has the following "fittings" to check or not: kitchen range, cupboards, bathroom wardrobes, hot water service, and fireplace.

In sum, with a combination of the field books and street directories, you can do a richly-textured study of the changing character of different areas of Auckland, not only the social composition of residents (and their landlords) but also the amenities available to residents (including space as well as domestic conveniences). Investigation of the degrees of social differentiation in both residential amenities and location will permit a much more finely-grained appraisal of the old saw about social divisions in the city: that the rich live on the ridges, the middle class on the slopes, and the working-class in the gullies.

National Valuation Books at the National Archives Record Centre

If another estimate of the worth of a property for Auckland City is desired, an alternative record exists. The Valuation Department of the national government has made its own assessments of property for all local bodies within the Auckland region. Many autonomous local bodies rely entirely on this national valuation, but even those which make their own independent assessment - like Auckland City Council - cannot by law vary much from the national valuation. For some predecessor local bodies now absorbed into Auckland City, the national valuations from about 1907 are the only surviving record of this type from their period of autonomy.

These records are stored at the Centre; in Bay 1141-1144, listed under Accessions of the Valuation Department: A 137. You will need to turn to the Accession Lists for the roll and volume numbers for the local body and the year you wish. For Auckland City the run begins with the forms for 1907-1912 (roll no. 57, vols. 1, 2, 6 and 9 only, the surviving record for the City in this period being incomplete).

Information provided includes the description of the property, the area, Capital Value (equivalent of Rateable Value) with breakdowns into two components of Unimproved Value and Value of Improvements and further breakdown of the latter into the values for specific improvements like building, fencing, etc. These rolls also give type of building and street number, although the latter is not linked to the street name. The number only is given in a right-hand box on the form, and it must be linked to the street name given in the description of the property at the lower-left, not to the street name given at the upper left as the address of the occupier (the person responsible for rates who may not reside at the property). Finally, the rolls give a death duties evaluation and also often give sale prices for transfers. Because this is a uniform national valuation done for all properties throughout New Zealand, it permits comparison within the region and between major cities.

CERTIFICATES OF TITLE (LANDS AND DEEDS REGISTRY, AUCKLAND)

For historians wishing to reconstruct the patterns of property ownership in an urban area over time and to make precise measurements of stability in ownership, the Torrens Certificates of Title (hereafter referred to as CTs) provide a remarkable source which historians in most countries, including the U.S. do not have. When correlated with the Street Directory which records current residents, CTs provide a means of comparing the relative stability of owners and residents in any area.

The Torrens system for registration of titles to land, adopted in New Zealand in 1870, focuses on the particular piece of land and records the transfer of rights to that property through time. Unlike the valuation field book forms, the CTs specify all mortgages, outstanding or cancelled, although the value of mortgages and of sale prices in transfers must be obtained from those supporting documents and do not appear on the CTs themselves.

Fortunately for historians wishing to use this source, sociologists at Canterbury have already devised a program for computer analysis of CTs and carefully spelled out their rationale for it and procedures for using it. Anyone contemplating using the CTs in a systematic way should consult Bob Hall at Canterbury, in particular, after reading what must now become the basic introduction to the source; Bob Hall, Carl Raper, David Thorns, and Bill Willmott, Torrens Certificates of Title (Wellington: Social Science Research Funding Committee Technical Paper No. 1, June, 1982, available from the Committee or at the Auckland Public Library.)

The booklet describes the Torrens system and its history, the format of the CTs, the authors' research procedures in searching the titles, coding, checking and cleaning the data, the computer analysis, and research application in rural and urban settings.*

The section on "Residential Stability and Transiency" (pp. 30-39) describes two kinds of measurements useful for urban historians: (1) a "turnover index" based upon the changes in land ownership through transfer and transmission as compared with the total number of holdings for a given period, and (2) a "persistence index" derived in several ways. For application of the former in an investigation of residential mobility for two Christchurch suburbs, Fendalton and North Richmond, see pp. 113-123 of Hall, Thorns, and Willmott, Community Formation and Change: A Study of Rural and Urban Localities in New Zealand (Dept. of Sociology, University of Canterbury, Working Paper No. 4, Sept., 1983).

There is one ambiguity in both presentations which readers should be aware of. It appears in the labelling of the Table on turnover as "% who moved during the 5-year period". If the Source is only Land Records, as indicated (1983, p. 115), then the table does not show who moved, but rather shows turnover in the ownership of property. The ambiguity shows up more obviously in the comparison on p. 112 of nineteenth-century rates of persistence for Johnsonville (from David Pearson's use of Wise's Directory) and Fendalton. The former rate is based on tracing individual residents (who may or may not own the properties on which they reside) and the latter rates are based on tracing change in property owners (who may or may not reside at these

* On the history of the system, see also the brief but useful, "Land Records in New Zealand," compiled by Lucy Marshall for the New Zealand Genealogist, July, 1979.

properties). The authors are impressed by the much higher rates of persistence in Fendalton, but that could be a function of the presence of renters - normally more transient - in the Johnsonville Directory. Only on the presumption that all or nearly all of those listed in the directory own their dwellings and that those recorded as property-owners reside on the properties in question does this comparison of apples and oranges make sense. The presumption may in fact be true for Fendalton and Johnsonville in the late nineteenth century, but that needs to be demonstrated. For urban areas generally, except for the more affluent suburbs, no presumption can be made, as the percentage of renters - 53% - for Metropolitan Auckland in 1916 suggests.

Because Hall, Raper, Thorn, and Willmott have laid the foundation so well for making use of the CTs, we will only note here the basic information found on them, the problem of access and time for the researcher in any systematic exploitation of the source, and some guides to the general arrangement of the local Lands and Deeds registry which holds the CTs, deeds, and related documents for Auckland.

Despite variation in format, the certificates always provide: (1) the name of successive title holders, (2) whether title is freehold or leasehold, (3) the date of acquiring and relinquishing the title, (4) the legal description and size of the particular property, and (5) the reference number for any prior or subsequent CTs.

As the Registry guide "Searching a Title" indicates, the district registry offices are arranged to facilitate searches for the titles to individual properties and searchers receive free xerox copies of the CTs themselves. They may inspect documents referred to on the CTs,

and for a small fee make photocopies of them. The Auckland office has been very busy the times we have visited. Scholarly investigation involving any substantial number of CTs would probably need to be arranged for times when the office is less heavily used. In any case careful preparation should be made through prior discussion with the responsible official. Before that you should consult Bob Hall or David Thorns about the terms and conditions of their access to several registries and how they were negotiated. (The Caversham project also has used the CTs, so you might also consult Tom Brooking or Erik Olssen on their arrangements with the Dunedin registry.)

The gathering of the CTs is time-consuming. Hall, et al, report that even after mastering the system it took one researcher about four weeks to gather the nearly 2,000 documents for one rural locality, Cheviot. (Perhaps we over-emphasize the difficulty since Tom Brooking as well as the Canterbury group believes the system is comparatively easy to use once you familiarize yourself with it.) Members of the Genealogical Society have published helpful descriptions from time to time of the plans, indexes, registers, etc. at the Auckland Lands and Deeds office in the National Insurance Building, Victoria Street West. Unfortunately descriptions soon become out of date as the collection expands and portions of it are moved. There is no substitute for exploring the current arrangement yourself, asking for assistance from clerks or - if you are fortunate - from a genealogist acquainted with the office who is willing to help you initiate you. (It would be worth inquiring of Mrs Verna Mossong, Glenfield, or Mrs Gwen Reiher, Mount Albert, whether they know of someone who might be willing to help in this way.) The Auckland office does follow the sensible plan of

putting what you need first, like the R maps, on the 8th floor, so that you then move downward, ending at the 6th floor where the related documents noted on the CTs may be inspected.

SUPREME COURT RECORDS

PROBATE:

As the attached schedule indicates, all of the records of wills probated through the Auckland Supreme Court are kept either at the Administration Building of the High Court or at the National Archives Record Center. In the earlier years, letters of administration for intestate estates (# 1) and letters of administration for estates in which executors could not or would not perform their duties (# 3) were kept separately.

We looked at wills held at the National Archives. With each will are included routine court papers such as affidavits that executors are persuaded that the deceased is the person they knew, sometimes an agreement of all parties to let one act as executor, and sometimes an affidavit about the worth of the estate. Inventories are not included.

Although Margaret Galt of Victoria University stated in a June, 1983 article in The New Zealand Genealogist that from 1885-1939 estates under £100 did not file wills, some of the wills included in the boxes we have examined say that the estate is less than that amount. It is likely, however, that many if not most estates under £100 did not file a will. Galt estimates that 21% of adult deaths in 1896 had probate, 41% in 1916, 55% in 1936, and 68% in 1956. Before using this source, a student should estimate its inclusiveness; this can be done most easily by drawing a sample of deaths in the Auckland region from the death certificates in the office of the District Registrar of Births, Deaths and Marriages and then checking the sample against the probate records.

(There are six types of Registers up to 1901)

<u>REGISTER</u>	<u>CONTENTS</u>
(1) <u>REGISTER OF ADMINISTRATION</u> (1 vol. 1845 - 1886)	Register of grants of administration. Some in concurrent Probate Register. If no file available copy of entry to searcher, otherwise copy of grant from file to searcher.
(2) <u>COPY LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION</u> (Vols. 1 - 5, 1865 - 1901)	Copies of grants of Letters of Administration. Some in concurrent Probate Register. If no file available copy of entry to searcher, otherwise copy of Letters of Administration from file to searcher.
(3) <u>COPY LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION WITH WILLS ANNEXED</u> (1 vol. 1879 - 1901)	Copies of grants of Letters of Administration with Wills annexed. Most in concurrent Probate Register. If no file available copy of entry to searcher, otherwise copy will from file to searcher.
(4) <u>COPY PROBATES</u> (Vols. 1 - 10, 1865 - 1901)	Copies of Probate. All in concurrent Probate Register. Files and wills available. Copy will to searcher.
(5) <u>WILLS</u> (Vols. 1 - 6, 1848 - 1881 approx.)	Copies of wills and some grants of Probate. Most in concurrent Probate Register. If no file available copy of entry to searcher, otherwise copy of will from file to searcher.
(6) <u>REGISTER OF PROBATE</u> (Vols. 1 to date) (1845 to date) <i>Registers have alphabetical Index.</i>	Register of grants of Administration and Probate. Register No. 1 is for file numbers 1 - 1613. (1859 - 1886) Files in envelopes in High Court. Registers 2 - 9 (9part thereof) are for file numbers 1 - 14510. (1886 onwards) Files at Archives. Order by number. Registers 9 to date are for file numbers 14511 - 19243, and 1/1927 to date. Files numbered by year from 1927. Files in High Court.

SEARCHING PRE 1901

- (1) Search Registers of Probate. If found file will be available so copy will or letters of administration available for searcher. If no trace...
- (2) Search Register series 1,2,3,& 5. If entry found double check Register of Probate, if not found there copy Register entry for searcher.
- (3) If no trace, double search and advise searcher.

Margaret Galt also states that between mid-1887 and mid-1916 (with 1896, 1898, and 1899 missing), the Mercantile and Bankruptcy Gazette published lists of the values of estates given to them by the Stamps Office. If true, these lists together with the corresponding wills could serve as a starting point for a study of Auckland's upper stratum and for the transmission of wealth between generations. Wills provide information on family relations from the simple naming of next of kin to choices made in bequeathing property, such as providing for single daughters or servants, leaving property outright to wives or tying it up in trusts, or dividing all property equally among children.

Although wills provide a biased and inconsistent sample, they do offer some evidence about geographical mobility within families because the addresses of heirs are often given. When James Dobson of Auckland died in 1893, he left everything to his sister Ann. The will was witnessed by two other spinster sisters and probated in Auckland because he had been domiciled there with his mother and some of his sisters, although Dobson had lately lived in Dunedin. Papers filed with Isabella Connell's will listed her four daughters, their husbands' names, occupations, and places of residence. All had married well; two daughters remained in Auckland, one had moved to Dunedin, and another to Kaipara.

Wills have a special usefulness in trying to recover the friendship and kinship patterns of single women and men. Suzanna Meahan, spinster, left everything to Victor E.G. Thomas, a Roman Catholic priest in Auckland while Ursula Jones, spinster of Stamford House, Upper Symonds Street, gave "to my old friend Mary Hayles of Union Street, widow,

boarding house keeper, all my furniture, bedding, and linen." Miss Jones left her bank stock, however, to her nephew and her grandniece in England. Samuel Turtle, shoemaker, bequeathed his estate to his sister in County Antrim, Ireland. Frederic Bugden instructed that Annie Beel, his housekeeper, should "use, occupy and enjoy" property for the rest of her life, bequeathing any remainder to his youngest sister in Brighton, England.

BIRTH, MARRIAGE, AND DEATH RECORDS

Because of the past destruction of the manuscript census in New Zealand, the best records for tracing the careers of individuals are birth, marriage, and death certificates. The system of registration is national, the information required from 1876 is extensive, and the certificates are public documents. Scholarly access has been granted by the Registrar General at Lower Hutt for some projects involving large numbers of certificates; some things to be considered in making application to the Registrar are discussed at the end of this section. A convenient summary of the information recorded on the birth, marriage, and death certificates, together with some cautions about accuracy and some suggestions of how additional information may be deduced appear in Louise Buckingham's "Records at the Registrar General's Office" from the April 1984 issue of the New Zealand Genealogist (see the next two pages).

Intergenerational occupational mobility has been studied through marriage records because they provide the occupations of both the groom and his father. (See, for example, the essay on mobility in Canterbury in the nineteenth century by Kenneth Pickens which appeared in the Journal of Social History, 11, no.3(1978), pp.404-411). Because marriage certificates also provide the occupation of the bride's father, the frequency with which brides and grooms married upward also can be determined. (See, for example, David Pearson, Johnsonville, pp.113-9). The groom's age allows the investigator to determine how likely it is that he has achieved his final occupational status. In U.S. historical mobility studies age 30 customarily has been regarded as the earliest age when that presumption can be made. Since most grooms will be less than 30, some tracing of the

RECORDS AT THE REGISTRAR GENERAL'S OFFICE

Louise Buckingham

Civil registration of European births and deaths in New Zealand commenced in 1848 and of marriages in 1854. Copies of some earlier church parish registers are also held by the Registrar General and it is worth checking to see whether a record is held for a baptism or burial before 1848, and for a marriage before 1854.

Registration of Maori births and deaths became compulsory only in 1913. A few earlier registrations were made in the European system.

The Births and Deaths Registration Act of 1848 required the following particulars to be recorded:

BIRTHS

Date and place of birth
Child's name and sex
Parents' names and father's occupation
Mother's maiden name.

From 1875, the following additional information was required:

Date and place of marriage of parents
Age and birthplace of each parent.

From 1912, the following additional details were registered:

Sex and age (but not names) of previous living issue of the marriage
Number and sex of previous deceased issue.

DEATHS

Date of death, full name and sex, age, occupation, cause of death.

From 1875, the following additional details were recorded:

Full names of deceased's parents
Father's occupation
Mother's maiden name
Place of deceased's birth
Length of time deceased had lived in New Zealand.

And if married:

Place of marriage
Age of deceased at time of marriage
Name of spouse
Sex and age of surviving children
Date and place of burial.

From 1912:

Age of surviving wife.

MARRIAGES

The Marriage Act of 1854 required the following particulars to be recorded:

Date and place of marriage
Full names, ages and conjugal status of both parties
Occupation of bridegroom.

From 1880:

Birthplace and usual place of residence of each party
Full names of parents of each party
Occupation of father
Maiden name of mother in each case.

A number of deductions can be made from the above information:

1. From a BIRTH registration, after 1875:

The marriage of the parents can be inspected.

The dates of birth of parents can be calculated, over a two-year period:

Example: Father is shown aged 26 at child's birth in 1926, ie he was born either 1899 or 1900 since he may have been turning 27 later in 1926.

The birthplaces of parents if registered, may provide a vital clue to overseas research.

The name of the informant should be noted.

2. From a DEATH registration a similar calculation of the deceased's birth year can be made, over a two-year period. The year the deceased was married can also be calculated: Example: Deceased died 1950 aged 50, ie he was born 1899/1900. Age at marriage is shown as 20 years: therefore he was married between 1919 and 1921, a three year search being necessary.

Birthplace may be the bridge to overseas research.

The year of emigration to New Zealand can be estimated by subtracting the number of years deceased had lived in New Zealand from the year of his death. This may lead to shipping records if port of entry can be deduced.

Ages of living issue: from these figures the birth years of the children can be estimated, over a two-year period if it is not known at what point in the year a birthday fell. If the surname is uncommon, a search can then be made for the birth of each unnamed child over a two-year period.

Age of widow: this figure can be used to confirm the widow's year of birth noted from the marriage registration.

Name of informant should be noted.

3. From a MARRIAGE registration after 1880 the birth years of each party can be calculated over a two-year period. After 1880, the date of divorce or date of death of spouse if previously married is shown.

Birthplaces may lead on to further research.

Note full particulars of witnesses.

Sighting a birth entry for a younger brother or sister can provide some of the above vital clues when the direct ancestor was born before 1876.

It is important to understand that the Registrar-General's records are only as accurate as the information supplied to him by the person making the registration. A date of birth may have been falsified in order to comply with the requirement to register a birth within six weeks, for instance. Grief and stress associated with death may make this registration less reliable, and if no next of kin was available to provide the family data required, the details may be sketchy. Sometimes family members themselves appear to have been vague when asked for dates, maiden name of mother, birth place of parents etc and many inconsistencies will become apparent. If one compares the information (provided by the couple) in a marriage registration with the same details (provided by the parents) in that couple's birth registrations, with the same details (furnished by the couple's children, perhaps) in that same couple's death registrations, there will probably be surprising variations. However, since the informants for these three registrations may have spanned three generations perhaps it is not so surprising.

When requesting an inspection, or sighting, to be made of an entry, it is necessary to provide the year of the event and the surname and first names of the person concerned. If the place of the event and the parents' names are known, these details can assist in distinguishing between persons of the same name. The public does NOT have access to the annual indexes of births, deaths and marriages. The names of members in the Wellington area who are willing to undertake inspections for others, are advertised in this magazine from time to time.

A booklet entitled *Family Record Research* (RG 250) is issued by the Registrar General, Private Bag, Lower Hutt, priced at 50 cents. Unfortunately, this useful booklet is not in evidence at the counter and while it can be purchased if one asks for it, most visitors to the office do not know of its existence.

Finally, it is interesting to note that until as late as 1933, the earliest age a person could legally marry was 14 years for males and 12 years for females.

Previous articles: NZG, May 1980 p 584; NZG, August 1982 p 132.

Mrs Louise Buckingham, 8 Lockett St, Lower Hutt.

groom's occupational career after marriage is desirable. This tracing has the added advantage that the occupational information on the marriage certificate often is crude and more specific designations may be found in city directories and electoral rolls.

Practical problems in tracing from a marriage sample may influence the nature of the original drawn from the certificates for a parish or a locality. For example, brides commonly are married where their parents live even though they may be taking up residence elsewhere immediately after the marriage. So the investigator probably will wish to restrict the sample to those grooms who (after 1880) report their usual place of residence as the locality of marriage. The tracing then may also show (for those couples remaining in the city) whether couples live with or remain near to the bride's parents and, if valuation rolls, are consulted, when they become home-owners.

Marriage records have a special usefulness for tracing the occupational careers of women. For some periods of time, the occupation of the bride may be recorded. But even when it is not, the provision of maiden and married names in the same record permits tracing backward and forward in time in directories and electoral rolls. Students of migration, especially of the drift toward and northward within New Zealand, may find marriage certificates a useful source because they include birthplace and usual place of residence for both the bride and the groom.

A sample of marriage certificates could be the basis of family reconstitution for couples who remain in the locality. But you would first need to determine whether the husband appears in other local

records over the normal fertility span for the wife. To make that determination of persistence more certain, you might wish to restrict the sample to husbands with unusual names. The next step, checking the annual indexes of birth certificates for that locality over the fertility span, is arduous.

Birth certificates also could be used to form the original sample for a family reconstitution. After 1875 the date and place of the parents' marriage is given so that the sample could be restricted to those whose place of marriage is the same locality as the child's place of birth. After 1912 the birth certificate also has the sex and age of previous living issue of the marriage and the number and sex of previously deceased issue; this information may limit the number of previous annual indexes the researcher must consult. Whether family reconstitution is worth the effort for many research purposes is questionable. New Zealand demographic statistics generally seem adequate. For a specialized question, like changing fertility among Roman Catholics, reconstitution may be the only means available, but as Susan Sheehan's thesis on Devonport shows the yield in completed families may be slight.

For the period before 1880, another document - the notice of Intention to Marry - provides more information than the marriage certificate. (See the description on the next page.) It also happens to include length of residence within the district which seems like a valuable addition. But Charlotte Macdonald informs us that the meaning of "district" is ambiguous and may refer to the locality where the individual currently resides, the locality where he or she is being married, or even to New Zealand.

NEW ZEALAND NOTICES OF INTENTION TO MARRY 1856-1920

Persons intending to marry are required to complete a notice of Intention to Marry for the local Registrar before either a civil or a religious ceremony. Particulars later registered on the marriage certificate are supplied as well as certain other details, for instance, length of residence in the district.

SCHEDULE A. Notices of Marriage.

To the Deputy Registrar for the District of _____
(Insert name of District)
I do hereby certify that a marriage is intended to be had with in three calendar months from the date hereof between me and the other party herein named and described, it is to say:-

Sex	Condition	Rank or Profession	Age	Residence	Length of Residence	Parents	Parents' Residence
James Smith	Widower	Carpenter	Of full age	Southland District	Twenty-three days		
Mary Ann	Spinster		Minor	Queen District	None	None	None

Witness my hand, this _____ day of _____, one thousand eight hundred and _____

SCHEDULE B.

Deputy Registrar's Certificate.

I, A. R. Deputy Registrar of the district of _____ do hereby certify that on the _____ day of _____ a union was duly entered in the Marriage Notice Book of the said district of the marriage intended between the parties therein named and described delivered under the hand of James Smith, one of the parties, that is to say:-

Sex	Condition	Rank or Profession	Age	Residence	Length of Residence	Parents	Parents' Residence
James Smith	Widower	Carpenter	Of full age	Southland District	Twenty-three days		
Mary Ann	Spinster		Minor	Queen District	None	None	None

Date _____

Although these Marriage Notices may be destroyed legally after ten years, some smaller Registries have retained them. Some members have obtained useful information from this source but it was difficult to determine the extent of local holdings throughout the country.

Then it became known that a duplicate copy of the Notice of Marriage was forwarded to Wellington and that a complete set of these, from 1856, is held at National Archives, Wellington. Our Society agreed not to publicise this newly discovered source until some indexing had been completed and until a reference service had been arranged.

The quarterly returns have been bound, usually into annual volumes, in a north to south geographical sequence of registries. It is thus important to know where a marriage took place.

Details from the Marriage Notices are especially useful for the period before 1880 because

- The actual age of the parties is usually recorded.
- If either party to the marriage was under age, consent of a parent, guardian or some person of official standing was required. The name of a parent may be included for other reasons.
- Length of residence in the district is recorded. This may indicate a possible date of arrival in New Zealand.

These details may not be completely accurate but will often provide clues for further research.

Examples from Marriage Notices which show relationships:

- Bridget PATTERSON, widow, formerly HAYDEN;
- Margaret MORAN, aged 15, to marry TRAYNER, with consent by Susan TILMINS (mother);
- George FLOYD, the bridegroom, 18 9/12 years, consent of Sarah WATSON, formerly wife of James FLOYD;
- Catherine HARVEY to marry at residence of Mr Andrew HENDERSON, brother, Stoke;
- Mary Ann WHARTON, widow, at home of her father Richard CONGDON, East Tanaki;
- Ann SMITH, spinster, 16, Richmond, to marry ALLPORT, consent of mother Ellen LUSTY;
- Mohi MATARAU, widow, 21, to marry at Waima to Wm ROBINSON, Mohi TAREMAREWA, native chief, consents.

Birth and death records seem most useful for studies of migration. Birth certificates allow comparison of the child's place of birth with the birthplace of each parent and with their place of marriage. Death certificates give the deceased's place of birth, the length of time lived in New Zealand, the place of marriage and of burial. They also give the deceased's age at marriage and the date of burial, so that search in other records is simplified.

All three types of certificates are recorded initially at district registries which range in size from large urban offices like that for Auckland City to a Post Office (like Birkenhead which opened as a District Registry in 1916). Over time some of the smaller registries have been closed and their records transferred. Those of the Avondale Post Office (from 1916) were transferred to New Lynn in 1977; those at the Browns Bay registry (from 1955) were transferred to North Shore in 1970. For the Auckland metropolitan region the easiest way to find out where the certificates for any locality are held is to inquire of the District Registrar for Auckland City - currently Miss D.E. Allen - at the State Insurance Building, corner of Wakefield and Rutland Streets.

Four times a year certificates are collected from all areas and sent to the national registry in Lower Hutt where they are organized in annual sequence. Alphabetical indexes are prepared for each year, so that a search covering a span of five years must consult five separate indexes. A complete set of each kind of certificate is held both at the national and at the appropriate district registry with one major exception. Certificates for marriages not performed at the district registry are not held there. Lower Hutt will have all of these

certificates, but at the local^{level} (the celebrant of the marriage will have the other record. Many scholarly investigations have used parish marriage registers since they are easier to use than the national record and most marriages occur in churches.

To gain permission to use records either in the national or the district registries, written application must be made to the Registrar General. In the case of graduate students, supporting recommendation from the Head of Department would be expected and an interview to discuss the terms of access seems usual. Explicit acceptance of the condition that information about individuals not be shared with others also seems customary and should be carefully observed to protect future access for other students. Whether the Registrar will approve all projects for large urban areas - where the search may complicate the activities of registry staffs doing searches for individual certificates - is uncertain, but such a project was approved for Canterbury so there is no reason to presume disapproval. Working conditions at the registries can be difficult - you may have to work standing with little space to spread out - so careful planning and determination are important. The gathering of the data will be time-consuming.

The July 1984 issues of the New Zealand Genealogist reported (p. 638) that the Registrar General, Mr P. Horne, says indexes to the birth and death certificates have now been put on microfiche and the microfiche of the indexes for marriage certificates is well along. When the project is completed, microfiche copies of the indexes will be available for search by individuals at major registry office.

PASSENGER LISTS

These lists, because they record family groups and usually age and occupation and sometimes place of origin, at first impression seem to be a most promising source for studying individual and inter-generational mobility in a new society. Although we have not worked systematically with these lists, we should point out a few limitations we perceive. Also, the question of which lists exist where is complex and confusing to an outsider; moreover, new lists are becoming available and older ones are being indexed in a variety of ways. So anyone wishing to use these lists should consult widely and assess carefully before embarking on a project. One extremely helpful informant will be Mrs Verna Mossong of the New Zealand Genealogical Society whose They Came in Ships also will be useful.

Because most of the earlier passenger lists are for assisted immigrants and because most assisted immigrants did not come initially to Auckland, the individuals and families included on these earlier lists (before 1883) will only represent a small proportion of Auckland's immigrants. The lists of New Zealand Company - assisted passengers (1840-1857) are held at the National Archives in Wellington, but a microfilm is at Auckland Public Library and also at the Auckland Institute. These ships landed at Nelson, New Plymouth, and Port Chalmers, so the lists are not relevant to Auckland. (The Public Library also has a microfilm of the index to applications to the New Zealand Company and microfilms of the applications.)

Between 1851 and the Vogel assisted immigration of the 1870s, the provinces each set up various immigration schemes. But most records and passenger lists have been lost, Canterbury being the exception. The Auckland Public Library does have an alphabetical file of passengers arriving in Auckland, 1842-1880, as reported by the newspapers. But ages are invariably lacking, occupations are not always given, and initials rather than full Christian names are used - and often only Mr. or Mrs. This file, useful to genealogists, does not seem valuable for systematic historical investigation because of the difficulty of linking the names with other sources. Moreover, its inclusiveness is unknown.

From 1870 on, the National Archives holds lists of New Zealand government assisted immigrants, the so-called Vogel immigrants, covering a period from 1870 to 1888. Microfilms of these lists are at the Auckland Institute; they vary in the information given. In some, occupations are reported very precisely while in a few they are not given at all. Some lists give each child's name and age; others just include the sex and ages of children. (Full Christian names of adults are given.) We do not know of any index or listing which separates out the Auckland ships and passengers. At present, it appears that any student wishing to use these lists will need to go through all of them and consult other sources as well in order to identify ships and passengers arriving in Auckland. Certainly, many did come to Auckland; in early 1873, for example, we located at least four ships to Auckland carrying over 600 assisted immigrants. (The Comber Index at the Wellington Harbour Board Maritime Museum lists all ships arriving in New Zealand from the United Kingdom between 1839 and 1890, gives their destination and the number of assisted immigrants and cabin passengers.)

In addition, the National Archives holds passenger lists, 1883-1910, collected by the Social Security Administration. These are for all passengers arriving, both assisted and unassisted. An alphabetical index of those arriving in Auckland is being prepared. Unfortunately, Christian names are not given in many of these lists; sometimes even an initial is lacking. Moreover, on a number of the lists steerage passengers are identified occupationally only as "laborers and servants" and cabin passengers are "ladies and gentlemen." The National Archives Regional Centre in Auckland also has inwards passenger lists from 1909 and 1915-1953. These lists have many of the same deficiencies noted above for the Social Security Lists, but also include by the 1920s many travellers and tourists, usually but not always identified as such. (Prime Minister Massey, returning from Canada, appears on one list in 1924.)

In general, students thinking of using these lists for a research project should first examine many of them in detail to see if the needed data is given consistently. Charlotte Macdonald, a graduate student at Auckland, or Professor Rollo Arnold of Victoria University could be consulted about the problems and the possibilities of using these lists for historical research.

RECORDS OF VOLUNTARY ASSOCIATIONS

Potentially, the archives of voluntary associations provide evidence for investigating a wide range of important subjects, particularly questions of who in Auckland society emphasized which values, pursued which reforms, and achieved what personal status or leadership in the process. But the worth of surviving records varies enormously. The best archives provide full lists of officers and members, including information on their occupations, residence, and - if you are fortunate - their age and the name of a relative or sponsor; they also give detailed accounts of the organization's activities. The least useful archives consist of minute books in which decisions reported largely concern expenditures and no discussion is recorded. Even the officers may not be specified consistently.

You can augment surviving records through the annual listings of association officers in Brett's Almanac and Cleave's City Directories although neither are easy to use because initials only (rather than full given names) tend to be provided. You also can consult the files of defunct incorporated societies held by the National Archives Record Centre although many of these have little useful information. What these "althoughs" underscore is that there is no substitute for beginning with a rich basic deposit for an organization. So investigate the character of the surviving records carefully before you spend much time planning a project. The best place to start looking is at the Auckland Institute which has collections for a number of important organizations whereas the Public Library has few.

Some examples of the differing uses and usefulness of archives for Auckland voluntary associations may be suggestive. Initially promising, but disappointingly thin on closer inspection, are the minute books of the non-sectarian Door of Hope Home for Friendless and Fallen Women opened in 1896. The Institute has a complete run - handwritten from 1897 to 1932; typed thereafter. There are indications in the minutes, especially in the 1920s and early 30s, of an important shift in the focus of the organization and probably in its supporters as well. But that shift does not emerge clearly and would need to be reconstructed with the aid of additional sources, perhaps oral history.

The Home had been opened by ex-Mayor J.J. Holland's wife with the aid of the Jewish rabbi, the Salvation Army captain and various Protestant ministers. Although the minutes do not specify all members of the governing board and contributors, there seem to be some prominent Jewish women among them as late as 1915. The reports of the Matron until then indicate that providing a home for the rehabilitation of prostitutes remained central to the organization's purpose. (Unfortunately while the matrons talk generally about the life of the girls in the Home, they say nothing about how they came to it or about their backgrounds.)

After 1915 there seems to be an increasing emphasis upon preventive work rather than rehabilitation which seems to mean in practice a non-denominational but clearly Protestant missionary effort among single young women in the central city. By the mid-1930s the building on Cook Street West no longer seems to function at all

as a Home for fallen women. The organization turns down requests by a deputation of women and then by the Council of Christian Women to join in undertaking that work again. The Secretary of the Door of Hope seems to be in the position of defending the association's present work as consistent with its objects and rules, but by the mid-1930s that seemed to our reading to be restricted to a Protestant program of educational and missionary work.

The difficulty for the researcher is that the Home's activities are never spelled out fully and concretely. In the early years, long homilies and in later years, thanks to various members take up much of the minutes. The records of the Auckland Ladies' Benevolent Society, also held at the Institute, suffer from a different kind of limitation. They do not include minute books and the annual reports are scattered between 1898 and 1931. The reports do give lists of officers and donors, but usually only surnames are provided (e.g. Mrs Carter, Mrs Kelly, Mrs Edgar) so that an investigator would have difficulty identifying those with common surnames.

Most of the defunct society files we looked at in the National Archives Record Centre were even less promising, consisting mostly of official documents related to dissolution and often copies of annual financial reports filed previously. The incorporated societies are included in the alphabetical card index for Companies: Auckland at N.A.R.C. They are shelved under CO-A, Series 3. The earliest dissolutions we found dated from 1923. The file for The Rights of Childhood League (founded 1919) does include a list of

incorporators and their occupations and indicates trade and labour union backing. The file for the Chautauqua Association (also founded in 1919, by George Fowlds and others) includes its Constitution but otherwise is uninteresting. The file for Manukau Lodge No. 24 of the Free and Accepted Masons (dissolved in 1925) includes financial statements running back to 1911. The one happy exception we encountered in a cursory check of several boxes (and there may be more like it) was the Auckland Theosophical Society, founded in 1905 and dissolved in 1932, whose file includes minutes of meetings in the mid-1920s and lists of both officers and members with their addresses (dispersed throughout the Auckland region).

By contrast with these less useful archives, some other records of voluntary associations held by the Institute are very rich. We have not examined the extensive holdings for the Auckland branch of the Y.W.C.A. because that organization currently is preparing a history which may make scholarly use easier by outlining the major activities of the Y and how they changed over time. The collection includes bound volumes of minutes, 1901-1947, together with the minute books of a variety of committees - Activities, Finance, Advisory Board, Building Fund, Cafeteria, House, Extension, Service, Senior Activities, etc. - and of clubs - Women's, Business and Professional Women's, Mothers', and Overseas Wives. There are scrapbooks of newspaper cuttings and cartons of unsorted materials.

We did examine the records of one friendly society at the Institute - the Fountain of Friendship Lodge of the Manchester Unity International Order of Odd Fellows - which turns out to be

a gold mine for social historians interested in occupational mobility. (That subject is not easy to investigate in New Zealand because of the lack of the manuscript census which has information on age.) Since a primary purpose of membership was eligibility for benefits, paid for by dues, friendly society membership is perhaps the best indicator we can find for the prudent and "thrifty" among the middling element of society in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. So far as prudence and thrift contribute to better prospects for economic advancement, membership should also be a means of identifying those clerks, artisans, and tradesmen who may be more likely to achieve upward mobility. Their careers may reveal changes in the paths of mobility and even provide a means of testing, for example, hypotheses about the changing qualifications for various kinds of positions.

Friendly Society members have been distinctive in the ways just mentioned, but they also were numerically important in the population and so worthy of study on that ground, too. Judith Elphick noted that the New Zealand Herald claimed in 1872 that one in eight adult males belonged to friendly societies. But the listings of individual lodge membership totals in the annual reports made to the Registrar of Friendly Societies after 1877 suggests that the proportion soon became much higher - by our rough estimates, about a fourth of the adult males in Auckland City and a little higher percentage for Devonport. It will be important, correspondingly, to see how the occupational composition of Lodge members compares with that for Auckland's labour force as a whole.

We want also to learn whether members show any strong residential clustering or patterns of residential mobility to more affluent neighborhoods and whether they show more predisposition than others of similar occupation to belong to churches.

The Fountain of Friendship Lodge was the largest of any friendly society in Auckland, with 380 members by 1885 and over 500 by the 1920s. The records run from 1844 until well after World War II, but the most valuable sources are for the years before 1915 when the lodge seceded from its parent New Zealand body. Anyone using the collection will wish to begin with the summary histories of the lodge prepared for various celebrations, mostly in Box C, including the 70th Anniversary papers of 1913-14, a blue typescript history to 1921, a reprint of a historical sketch appearing in the Auckland Star in 1927, the Centennial Celebration papers of 1943-4, and a mainly-typed but undated "History and Ceremonial." In the 70th Anniversary folder are three undated typescripts with cullings from the Minute Books up to 1862. The Lodge's History folder has typescripts for various occasions and there are reports down to 1946, including mention of attrition of interest and of the impact of Social Security.

The earliest surviving record is a Minute Book for 1844-7 which tells (1) which lodges in Australia and Britain the founders of this lodge came from, (2) the rules adopted and the application of them to individual cases, and (3) the proposal of new members. For each new member, the minute states name, age, occupation, abode, and the name of the member proposing him, so that it will be possible to compare the traits of all new members, 1844-7 with those admitted at the turn of the century, 1894-1912. Policy decisions recorded largely affect

(1) eligibility for benefits - no person to be proposed for initiation who is an apprentice or less than 18 years of age or more than 40, for example, and (2) improper conduct. The rules on conduct clearly evidence a concern with respectability. Members were fined for disreputable attire, for profane, indecent, or political songs, toasts, or sentiments, for laying wagers or entering into political or religious disputation at meetings. The minutes give the names of those disciplined for improper conduct and those in arrears on dues.

Unfortunately, there are no further minute books (beyond the cullings up to 1862) to show how lodge business may have changed with time and with many more members, and especially to show whether the lodge subsequently evidenced less concern with respectability at its meetings. What does survive, besides some correspondence and clippings (mostly about properties), are (1) the Returns of the lodge to the Registrar for 1884-1887, as required by the Friendly Societies Act, and (2) three volumes of Declaration of Age and of Health books, covering 1894-1912.

A printed form, the Return of Sickness, Mortality, and Other Contingencies enumerates all those receiving sick pay (how much and for how long, at what rate, per week). In about half the cases, the cause - accident or type of illness - is specified. Each Return also lists about a dozen deaths with specific cause. On the back of each Return is a summary breakdown of the ages of members for that year, divided into under 20, then five-year groupings up to age 70, and 70 upwards. The great bulge of members each year is among those aged 25-45, comprising about two-thirds of the total.

The single most valuable source in the Lodge archives are the three volumes of Age and Health forms for they provide full name and signature, occupation, date of birth, age at last birthday and - where applicable (on the Declaration of Health form) the name and age of wife. This means that candidates can be divided into precise age cohorts so that any tracing of their occupational mobility will cover identical spans in their careers. Our rough estimate is that the three books enumerate 750 individuals over this eighteen-year span. Studies of the persistence of this "thrifty" group in the city should be as revealing as investigation of the occupational mobility of the persisters. In this period of purported stabilization in New Zealand society, we would expect this group to show a majority of members 25 years and over surviving for a decade. They also might be expected to participate in other voluntary associations, and it would be fascinating to learn how frequent and how wide-ranging their memberships in other organizations were. One last suggestion: any investigator should contact the current office of the Manchester Unity Odd Fellows at 63 Karangahape Road, Newton, to see whether there are surviving members of the Fountain of Friendship Lodge who might be interviewed.

Auckland Mechanics Institute (Auckland Public Library)

A very complete (49 "volume") collection which consists of minute books, 1842-1872, membership rolls and lists from different periods, and issue books from the 1850s through the 1870s. The Institute, founded to provide "useful and practical knowledge" and cultural opportunities to its members, circulated books, held lectures, and occasionally organized classes. In 1879, due to diminished public and private support, it transferred its building and library collection to the City Council, becoming the foundation of the new public library. Although the Institute seems originally to have included artisans and workingmen as well as merchants and gentlemen (Judith Elphick, "Auckland 1870-1874", pp. 196-199), the latter apparently increasingly came to dominate.

The best membership list for the organization is not found within the Institute collection but in the papers of the Provincial Council (Session 15, 1862-1863 also at A.P.L.). In the course of applying for funds, the Institute submitted a list of its 369 members and their occupations although the occupational designations are often general ("shopkeeper," "mechanic," "clerk"). Addresses of members were not given on the Provincial Council list, but can be found in other membership lists or in the members' signature book which is a continuous record of membership from the 1860s to 1879; the latter often but not always gives occupation and usually gives address. Reading preferences of the members can be systematically examined by using the issue books which give the book borrowed, listed by number, and the borrower, listed by name; the titles of the books borrowed can be ascertained by using the numerical catalogue of books.

New Zealand Society for Protection of Women and Children (Auckland Institute)

An extraordinary archive of an organization which was concerned with unmarried mothers, cases of child abuse and wife abuse, and, in general, with policies and programs affecting the welfare of women and children. For a substantial period in the early twentieth century, the organization also focused on abuse of animals. The complete set of minute books runs from 1893-1969. In addition to listing those attending meetings and the composition of various committees, the minutes often include monthly statistics of the cases dealt with by the society and annual reports and programs which list officers and committees. The minutes reflect the society's wide range of concerns, such as the causes of juvenile delinquency, the operation of children's courts, a more equitable divorce law, the treatment of venereal disease, the identification of fathers on birth certificates, dissemination of birth control information, to name only a few.

Included in the collection is a case book, 1894-1896, which gives extremely detailed case histories (136 cases, by name) of those who sought the society's help, especially unmarried mothers and victims of abuse. There also is an extensive set of books filled with press clippings about the society from 1893-1946. In general, this collection is an outstanding source, already used by Margaret Tennant, for studying the personnel and policies of an important charitable association, its increasing professionalization and its changing interests.

DEAD COMPANIES FILES: DEFUNCT SOCIETIES FILES (N.A.R.C.)

The National Archives holds the files of any company or voluntary association which was incorporated under New Zealand's laws and subsequently ceased to operate. During their existence all incorporated companies were required to file annual reports with the Registrar of Companies in order to demonstrate that they were exercising appropriate fiduciary responsibility. These reports are basically financial balance sheets and unfortunately do not give information about type of machinery or the size of the workforce. The reports are extremely valuable, however, for studying capital formation since they list the initial investors, the directors of the corporation, and the initial capitalization, paid-up and borrowed. Anyone studying businessmen or elites in Auckland could use these records to chart interlocking directorships, investment patterns of individuals, and the tendency of some individuals to invest together in more than one enterprise. Moreover, as Russell Stone has shown, these records can be used to chronicle business failures and to appraise the financial soundness of companies founded in various periods.

The finding aids at the National Archives have an alphabetical ** card file for each company but unfortunately these cards give neither the date of the company's founding nor of its demise nor the type of business. Founding date appears in the card index at the Companies Office on Lorne Street. The records are filed by years of liquidation. Professor Stone has made excellent use of these records and his advice should be sought by any student wishing to use them.

** (The alphabetization is by the first letter of the company's legal name which may be an initial, not a surname, in the case of a firm named after an individual, so you must know the precise name to use the index. The article "The" is not considered for purposes of alphabetization, however.)

AWARDS OF THE ARBITRATION COURT

Bound volumes listing all of the awards nationwide. The Arbitration Court in Auckland has a complete set in their library and are amenable to having them consulted at times when the library is not being used for regularly-scheduled meetings. The awards will be well-enough known to the History department through Jim Holt's work, about to be published, so we forego description of their uses for labor history. It's worth noting, though, that the awards can be used as an aid in determining employers in a particular field (e.g. Master carpenters, plumbers, etc.) since each award lists all of the employers to whom the award applies. A cursory check of some awards against the Trades section of the city directory for the same year reveals that a few more employers can be identified through use of the award, but the numbers were small so this augmentation may not be worth the effort. Some of the firms listed in the Directory, usually a reliable indicator of employers, were not listed in the awards.

The Awards are oriented to a particular district and provide data on the conditions of the trade there. Holt's book will provide a useful discussion of the problems which the historian must confront in evaluating how favorable to the workers particular awards were, especially the wage increases.