

**The Family History of
Thomas BOYLE & Ellen FANNING & Frances FLANAGAN
Chart 54-55**

(Weblink TA Boyle Fanning about 1837 Ireland)
and

Boyle the Fencible Family of Howick – Chapter One

Thomas BOYLE

B about August or 25 December 1806 Cloneen Tipperary Ireland

D 24 March 1890 Auckland New Zealand

M 1st about 1837 Ireland (5 issue)

M 2nd 07 July 1853 Auckland New Zealand (no issue)

Ellen / Eleanor FANNING

B about 1818 (1821) Ireland

D 14 October 1847 Auckland New Zealand

M about 1837 Ireland (5 issue)

Frances FLANAGAN

B Ireland

D unknown

M 07 July 1853 Auckland New Zealand (no issue)

Children:

1. James BOYLE born about 1838 Ireland
2. Edward BOYLE born about 1840 England
3. Thomas BOYLE born about 1842 Ireland
4. Margaret BOYLE born about 1845 Ireland
5. Mary Anne BOYLE born 13 October 1947 Auckland New Zealand

Thomas BOYLE was born about August 1806 in Cloneen, Tipperary, Ireland. If Thomas followed the Irish naming pattern for his children then his parents could have been James and Mary Anne BOYLE. I have been unable to locate a birth or baptism for Thomas but I believe he attended the Cloneen Church, which was built after his birth.

The Cloneen Church was first built in 1815 by Father John McCormack. It replaced a Mass House, which was described (1996) as being in a "ruinous state" many years before. The Church of Our Lady of the Nativity is now over 180 years old and has been reported as recently taken on a new lease of life. Father Michael QUINLAN carried out some repairs in 1959 but the Church remains basically the same as when it was first built.

Around 1831 the "National School" system began in Ireland and Cloneen is mentioned very clearly as already having a school. Some believe that both the Church and School were built around 1815. The poet Tom Keating was principal teacher in Cloneen National School and a fitting monument to his memory stands in the Church grounds of Cloneen.

(Reference A Short History by Seamus Ahessy extracted from a booklet for the Church Re-dedication Mass held on 21st April 1996. Copy sent to me by Mrs ALDERSON Auckland)

Thomas BOYLE would have been about 9 years old when the Cloneen Church was built. He probably attended the Church of Our Lady of the Nativity but I do not think he attended school as he could not write and in later years he only left his X mark on various documents.

To research and find information on Thomas BOYLE in Ireland has been difficult. I have enclosed some information on Early Ireland covering the Barony, Poor Law, Union Civil Parish, Dioceses, Parishes and Probate. This information may help other family

members find additional information regarding Thomas BOYLE and his relatives and ancestors.

Barony of Ireland

The division of Ireland into baronies was widely used in the nineteenth century. There were 133 baronies, which reflected the holdings of the Irish clans. Baronies and counties became established in the seventh century.

The BOYLE family were under the Baronies of Middlethird, Cashel.

Poor Law Union

The 1838 Poor Relief Act of Ireland divided the country into districts or unions in which local inhabitants were financially responsible for the care of all paupers in their area.

The BOYLE family were under the poor law union of Cashel.

Civil Parish

By the mid-nineteenth century the civil parishes were well established.

The BOYLE family were in the Civil Counties district of Tipperary, Southern Ireland.

Parish

The BOYLE family were in the parish of (21) Cloneen, County Tipperary, South Ireland.

Dioceses

Until 1834 the diocese of the Church of Ireland were grouped into four provinces Armagh, Cashel, Dublin and Tuam. Then they were reduced to two, Armagh and Dublin. The BOYLE family lived in the Diocese of Cashell.

Probate

The family left Ireland before the probate districts were set up in 1858 but perhaps some siblings and their families remained in the district.

The BOYLE probate records would be held in Waterfield.

Thomas BOYLE the Soldier

The records of the British regiments are held at the Public Records Office now National Archives at Kew England. The records have been microfilmed and are available from the Family Research Centre of the Church of the Latter Day Saints. The records make interesting reading and tell us much about Thomas the Soldier.

Thomas was 17 years old when he enrolled in the 95th Foot Regiment in 1823. He served in the Mediterranean and retired in 1842 to Ireland at age 36 after nearly 18 years of service.

(Reference FHC Film 0861717 Soldier Documents Discharge 1760-1900 95th Foot Regiment Abbot-Byrne)

The 95th Regiment was recruited from or formed from Derby and was known as the Derbyshire Regiment and their nickname was "The Nails".

I have traced some of the movements of the 95th Foot Regiment while Thomas BOYLE was serving in this regiment.

1824 - 25	Winchester	England
1825 - 29	Malta	Mediterranean
1830 - 31	Corfu	Mediterranean
1832 - 34	Vido	Mediterranean
1835	Cork	Ireland
1836	Templemore	Ireland
1837	Dublin	Ireland
1838	Newry	Ireland
1851?	Winchester	England

(Reference "In Search of the Forlorn Hope" by John M Kitzmiller Volume I & II A comprehensive guide to locating British Regiments and their Records)

Private Thomas BOYLE, service number 283, was a soldier of Her Majesty's 95th Regiment of Foot Infantry. The document dated 21 November 1842 at Sheseness record Private Thomas BOYLE, a Labourer, born Parish of Cloneen, near Town of Cloneen in the County of Tipperary, Ireland. He was attested for the 95th Regiment of Foot at Clonmel in the County of Tipperary on 27 December 1823 at the age of Seventeen years.

The Attestation for Regiments records:

Thomas BOYLE, occupation Labourer, aged 17 years
 Born in the Parish of Cloneen in the county of Tipperary
 Sworn in at Clonmel Tipperary on 27 December 1823
 Thomas made his X mark
 Thomas's height was 5 Feet, 5 ¼ inches
 Dark complexion, Grey eyes, Dark brown hair.
 Thomas received the sum of Six Shillings and Six Pence British
 Thomas was found to be fit by the Surgeon

The information continues to detail his record of service noting that Thomas BOYLE enlisted on 25 December 1823 and on 27 December 1823 Thomas was aged Seventeen Years and 4 months. This would make his date of birth around August 1806.

The detailed Statement of Service for Private 283 reads:

Regiment	Promotions Reductions	Rank	Service From	Service To	Total Year	Total Days
95th	"	"	25 DEC 1823	22 DEC 1824	Under Age	
"	"	"	25 DEC 1824	31 DEC 1828	4	7
Total Service is Four Years and Seven Days (this was signed by different members of the Regiment)						
95 th	"	"	01 JAN 1829	24 DEC 1838	9	358
Completed Fourteen Years						
					14	
"	"	"	25 DEC 1838	21 Nov 1842	3	
Total of the foregoing Statement					17	332
Further Service			22 NOV	16 DEC		25
					17	357
Signed by the Commanding Officer of the 95th Regiment						

Please note that when Thomas enlisted and was under age when he served from 25 December 1823 to 22 December 1824 this service was not counted. For him to be classed as full age on the 25 December 1824 this would lead us to believe that perhaps his date of birth might have been the 25 December 1806.

(Reference FHC Film 0861717 Soldier Documents Discharge 1760-1900 95th Foot Regiment Abbot-Byrne)

Ellen FANNING was born about 1818 in Ireland. If Ellen followed the naming pattern for her children then her parents could have been Edward and Margaret FANNING.

SEARCH (Reference LDS FHC microfilm Parish records)

Thomas BOYLE and Ellen/Eleanor FANNING would have married around 1837 perhaps Dublin Ireland after Thomas had served about 14 years with the 95th Regiment. In 1837 the 95th Regiment of Foot was stationed in Dublin, Ireland.

SEARCH (Reference RGO Ireland Dublin 1837 marriage registration or LDS FHC microfilm Parish records)

Thomas is noted as serving for 17 years and 332 days, for which 10 years nine months were served abroad. It detailed that he served in the Mediterranean for 10 years and six months. Thomas was discharged due to rheumatic affliction and difficult respiration. Thomas's character and conduct records "that it is good" and that he had two good conduct briefs. Thomas BOYLE made his X mark to confirm that all was correct on his service records. Thomas commenced drawing pay at 2 pence per day from 01 October 1838.

Thomas and Ellen son James BOYLE was born about 1838 in Dublin or Newry Ireland.
SEARCH 1838 birth for James BOYLE Newry Ireland

Thomas and Ellen son Edward BOYLE was born 1840 in England.
ORDER (Reference RGO UK birth registration Edward BOYLE 1940 March quarter district Barnstaple County Devon Volume 10 Page 47)

1841 Census Brompton Barracks Gillingham Medway Kent England

- Thomas BOYLE age 35 Soldier whether born in Scotland Ireland or Foreign place "I" (Ireland) born about 1806
- Eleanor BOYLE age 20 Soldier's wife whether born in Scotland Ireland or Foreign place "I" (Ireland) born about 1821
- James BOYLE age 3 child Ireland whether born in Scotland Ireland or Foreign place "I" (Ireland) born about 1838
- Edward BOYLE age 1 child whether born in same country "Yes" [sic] born about 1840

(Reference Ancestry National Library of NZ Brompton Barracks Civil parish Gillingham, Hundred Lathe of Aylesford Chatham and Gillingham, County Kent England Source HO107/458/4, registration district Medway, Sub Registration district Gillingham, Institution Brompton Barracks Folio 12 Line number 14 GSU Number 306852)

The 95th Regiment of Foot was stationed in Newry, Ireland and later Winchester England about the time when some of Thomas and Ellen's children were born. I have not located any records regarding the marriage of Thomas and Ellen or any information regarding the births of their children James, Thomas or Margaret only Edward's birth in England.

On 2 January 1842 Thomas was finally approved at Winchester and the Medical report reads:

Private Thomas BOYLE has served seven years in the Mediterranean, when he became the subject of severe attacks of fever rheumatism cough aligned with dyspnoea & expectorations. He has complained also of undue action of the heart - since returning to England, rheumatic affliction has been his chief complaint together with difficult respiration on any exertion and he has consequently become debilitated & enfeebled and I consider him as incapable of the further performance of his duty as a soldier.

Opinion of the Medical Officer at Chatham 29 November 1842 reads:

After examination at General Hospital after 10 days interment I am of the opinion that Thomas BOYLE is unable per source and awhile to be permanently disqualified for Military duty and I approve the opinion of the Surgeon.

The DISCHARGE of the Man above mentioned is approved by the General Commander in Chief. Decision of the Chelsea Board. Horse Guards dated 16 December 1842

FINAL DESCRIPTION of Thomas BOYLE of the 95th Regt. of Foot
Discharged the Service at Fort Pott this 16 day of December 1842.
Age.36 years, Height 5 feet 6 inches, Hair brown
Eyes hazel, Complexion sallow, Trade labourer

Marks or scars, whether on the face or other parts of the body. (This was left blank)
(Reference FHC Film 0861717 Soldier Documents Discharge 1760-1900 95th Foot Regiment Abbot-Byrne)

It is interesting comparing the attestation description of Thomas BOYLE age 17 years to his final description age 36 Years.

Description	Enlistment	Discharge
Age	17	36
Height	5 feet 5¼ inches	5 feet 6 inches
Hair	Dark Brown	Brown
Eyes	Grey	Hazel
Complexion	Dark	Sallow
Trade	Labourer	Labourer

Thomas and Ellen son Thomas BOYLE was born about 1842 in Ireland or England
SEARCH birth 1842 for Thomas BOYLE at Fort Pott Chatham Winchester England or Ireland

Thomas was married with three sons when he was discharged on 16 December 1842 from the 95th Regiment at Fort Pott Chatham Winchester England.

Thomas and Ellen daughter Margaret BOYLE was born about 1845 Ireland or England.
SEARCH 1845 birth for Margaret BOYLE Tipperary Ireland or England

Ireland's Potato Famine

The Great Potato Famine in Ireland was from 1845 to 1849. There were many potato viruses or blights that resulted in the failure of potato crops. With no harvest to sell or feed their family the Irish people became destitute. After each crop failure this was accompanied by famine. The most severe was followed by three weeks of severe wet weather, which completely wiped out the potato harvest. This took its toll, as Ireland was totally reliant upon the potato. Around this time the average life expectancy for an Irish person was 19 years old. People could not pay their rent and debt-ridden landlords began to evict the people from their rented cottages. Often they burnt the cottages down so the tenants could not return and squat on the land.

Many a countryman left the shores of Ireland for England hoping for better conditions. Becoming paupers under the English Poor Law meant that food could be obtained without having to enter a workhouse. Government encouraged Parishes to give money so some of the Irish families could emigrate to America and Australia.

Thomas was receiving a soldier's pension so life in Ireland for him and his family would have been a little easier than other Irish families.

The Royal New Zealand Fencible Soldier Idea

The establishment of Auckland as the capital of New Zealand and new custom taxes led to discontent at the Bay of Islands in the 1840's. Hone Heke and his followers concerned about what was happening in New Zealand chopped down the flagstaff on the hillside above Russell three times. The settlers and establishment started to become increasingly worried about their safety.

Governor Grey concerned that there could be trouble brewing between the Maori and the early settlers requested more soldiers to protect Auckland. The idea began of recruiting retired Imperial Army Pensioner Soldiers to provide a defence perimeter around the seat of Government in Auckland. It was planned that retired soldiers from the British Regiments would be offered free passage to New Zealand. Upon arrival they would all receive a cottage and 1 acre of cleared land. These soldiers would provide a labour force for the developing Auckland area and could be called upon to take up arms if the

government required. At the end of seven years service the land and cottage would be granted to the soldier and their family.

These soldiers would become know as "The Royal New Zealand Fencibles." The total number of soldiers to settle in the Auckland district was recorded as 721.

Thomas BOYLE made the decision to leave the poverty of Ireland and travel to New Zealand with hopes of a better life for him and his family.

It is easy to understand why he made the decision to enlisted as a Royal New Zealand Fencible and immigrate to New Zealand. Life would have looked more promising in New Zealand than Ireland did during this period of time and he had the opportunity to own his own land and cottage something that he would never have been able to do in Ireland.

Thomas's son Edward recalls life for the BOYLE family at this time.

Auckland Star newspaper article reads:

When he was seven years of age Mr BOYLE's parents, who were living in Tipperary, decided to come out to New Zealand. BOYLE pere was a time expired man, and as a sergeant was drawing the big sum of 2/6 a day pension. He was attracted to distant New Zealand by accounts he heard when Sir George Grey's scheme of a cordon of pensioner settlements - Howick, Panmure, Otahuhu, and Onehunga - was evolved, the idea being of course to protect the young city from any possible Maori attack. Old soldiers were invited to come and form these settlements, and most of them came from Ireland.

(Reference Alexander Turnbull Library The Auckland Star Thursday March 16 1922 Obituaries volume 3 page 1)

The BOYLE family journeyed to New Zealand on the ship "Sir Robert Sale".

Journey of "The Sir Robert Sale"

Passengers of the "Sir Robert Sale" embarked at Cork Ireland on 30th June 1847 and the ship set sail on 04 July 1847. The ship arrived in Auckland on 11th October 1847 without having touched at any intermediate port on the journey to New Zealand.

In the Reading room at Archives New Zealand in Wellington there are some duplicate Public Records Office (now National Archives England) War Office files containing notes and nominal rolls of the Royal New Zealand Fencibles that detail. "Sir Robert Sale" sailed 4 July 1847 arrived 11 October 1847 Auckland Captain A. McDonald & Mrs & 6 children arrived on ship. McDonald in Command of detachment, death & births on voyage states, one women (wife of Fencible) drowned in Auckland harbour on 30 October 1847 no births noted.

(Reference Archives NZ App 9 to PRO list - Passenger list also see Compiled Book Eadie Troopship engaged in Maori Wars 1840-65)

Some researcher thought the women who drowned was Thomas's wife Ellen BOYLE but they were misinformed as you will soon learn.

"Sir Robert Sale" sailed 4 July 1847 arrived 11 October 1847

District	Clonmel
Regiment	95th
Rate of Pension	9d
Rank	Pte
Name	Thomas BOYLE
No of Women	1

No of Male Children under 10 years 3
 No of Female Children under 10 years 1
 (Reference Archives NZ War Office File 43-89)

Some of the BOYLE children became sick and spent some time in the ship's ("Sir Robert Sale") Hospital. The Medical and Surgical Journal records details of passengers who spent time in the ships Hospital. Pertussis was Whooping Cough

Name	Age	Ailment	Admitted	Cured
BOYLE James	4	Diarrhoea	20 July 1847	26 July 1847
BOYLE Thomas	5	Herpes	27 July 1847	10 Aug 1847
BOYLE Thomas	4	Pertussis	03 Sept 1847	11 Oct 1847
BOYLE Edward	6	Pertussis	03 Sept 1847	11 Oct 1847

(Reference Archives NZ 'Indexes to Fencibles' compiled by Shirley E. Kendall. The Medical Journal of the Voyage of the ship "Sir Robert Sale" from England to New Zealand 1847 - [Original document Public Records Office, Kew, London Ref: ADM 101 79/1] also held at Alexander Turnbull Library, Archives NZ Auckland Office & NZ Fencible Society)

Family arrive in Auckland New Zealand

When the "Sir Robert Sale" arrived in Auckland on the 11 October 1847, the fencible settlements of Howick, Onehunga, Otahuhu and Panmure were not ready. The soldiers and their families had to stay aboard the ship while anchored in Auckland harbour for about 6 weeks.

Wednesday 13 October 1847
 The "Sir Robert Sale" on Monday morning this fine ship anchored in our harbour with further draft of the New Zealand Fencibles with their wives and children, Major Gray the Commandant of the force has arrived by this vessel. We understand that all the pensioners who have arrived will be located in this neighbourhood.

(Reference Alexander Turnbull Library microfilm "The New Zealander" January 1846 - December 1847)

While the ship was anchored in the Auckland Harbour the Pensioners and their families were forced to remain on board for six weeks after the ship's arrival at Auckland. Ellen BOYLE gave birth to a little daughter on 13 October 1847. The daughter died not long after the birth and Ellen died the next day on 14 October 1847. A public hospital had been established in Auckland in 1846 and if Ellen had been transferred from the ship to land it may have been a different story. The Ship's Doctor on a later document made the comment, "If the Fencibles had not been left on the ship for 6 weeks after the ships arrival, several deaths would have been avoided".

Case No. 25

MRS BOYLE - 29 years - Pensioner's wife - Parturition/Fever Puerperalis
 (While ship at anchor in Auckland Harbour)

13-10-1847 This woman had enjoyed excellent health during the voyage, but had twice received a severe fall on the deck, which had caused much anxiety in consequence of her being in an advanced state of pregnancy. No ill effects however resulted from the accidents as she went to her full period without any other inconveniences than that arising from Hemorrhoids during the last month & which was always relieved by a dose of Castor oil or of Sulphur. Labour pains came on last evening about six o'clock & at 1.30a.m. She was delivered of a very small, delicate child, which died in about two hours. The labour was perfectly natural & proceeded favourably.

Vespers Complains much of severity of after pains with diarrhoea & tremors, pulse frequent but very small - great anxiety & alarm - no tenderness

of stomach nor heat of the fundanda? (fundus?) [sic] [Medication details]

14-10-1847 Soon after taking the draught she went to sleep, & slept comfortably until 6 a.m. when she awoke suddenly & was seized with violent hiccoughs - passed a copious liquid stool involuntarily - still no tenderness nor fullness of the abdomen, but great nervous anxiety & depression of spirits - with an impression that she is dying - lochia not suppressed - tongue moist, pulse exceedingly small & frequent.
[Medication details]

Vespers Has continued nearly in the same state during the day, except for short intervals in absence of hiccough, when she slept. The purging has ceased, pulse very frequent & small, skin covered with moisture, no tenderness of abdomen, intellect perfect, but extremities cold. Brandy & water to be given repeatedly - Hot water to feed Camphor of Ammonia Sesquicent q.v. every alternate hour.

11 a.m. After sinking rapidly she expired.
(Reference Archives NZ 'Indexes to Fencibles' compiled by Shirley E. Kendall. The Medical Journal of the Voyage of the ship "Sir Robert Sale" from England to New Zealand 1847 - [Original document Public Records Office Kew London Ref: ADM 101 79/1] also held at Alexander Turnbull Library, Archives NZ Auckland Office & NZ Fencible Society)

The church records of "St Patrick's Cathedral" in Auckland records the deaths of Ellen and her baby daughter Mary Ann BOYLE but there are no details on where they were both buried.

(Reference Auckland Public Library RA 1-2 (Ellen) RA 1-1 (Mary Anne) photocopies of registers held in NZ Room Cat No. NZ MS 708 includes Ref. extracted from Catholic Archives New Street Ponsonby)

I have located various other documents containing information about the Royal New Zealand Fencibles and the family of Thomas BOYLE.

Embarkation of Pensioners for New Zealand
Cork 6th July 1847
(Date stamped War Office Received 9 July 1847)

Sir
Having heard this morning that the ship "Sir Robert Sale" left Cork Harbour on the 4th Instant.
I have the honor to enclose a Nominal List of the Pensioners Embarked on the 30th June.
The accommodation on board being sufficient to take all who had arrived from the different Districts for Embarkation seven married men with out families are left behind in Cork besides the eight Cork Pensioners and families all of whom are continued on Company Rations until the arrival of another vessel I have the honor to be Sir
Your most obedient servant Perc. Brown Major & Staff Officer
To The Right Honourable Secretary at War Office London

Cork 30th June 1847

List of Pensioners with their wives and families embarked on board the ship "Sir Robert Sale" for New Zealand and sailed 4th July 1847

District Clonmel, Regt. 95th, Rate. /9 (9 pence)

Rank & name Thomas BOYLE

No. of Women 1

No of male children above 10 years Nil Under 10 years = 3

No of Female children above 10 year Nil Under 10 years = 1

Remarks NIL

Also from the same Clonmell district are:

Patrick O'BEIRNE wife and 2 children Thomas RYAN and wife

Thomas CASEY wife and 4 children

Patrick EVERS wife and 4 children

Nominal List of Pensioners and their wives and families embarked on board the ship Sir Robert Sale for New Zealand Cork 30th June 1847 Sailed 4th July

Distribution Pensioners = 66 (60) Women 60 (60) Boys above 10 years 17 (42) Under 53 Girls above 10 years 15 (30) under 51 Total Souls 262 Children both counted under 10 = 76 Perc. Brown Major & Staff Officer

(Reference Archives NZ Agency WO File 43/89 Reference page number 115.090 1407 & 1414 Letter Colonial Office 13/7/47= Microfilm Z 707 Royal New Zealand Fencible Soldiers)

The New Zealander newspaper

October 16th 1847

Arrivals Foreign

October 11th "Sir Robert Sale" ship 741 Tons Loader Master from London with government stores Passengers Captain McDonald Lady and six children, Dr Lancaster, R.N. 60 rank and file New Zealand fencibles, 60 Women, & 130 children. Brown & Campbell agent.

(Reference Auckland Public Library microfilm "The New Zealander" January 1846 - December 1847)

The Auckland Bishop made a special welcome to the pensioner's wives and children. The guests stayed overnight in a barn in Auckland and returned to the ship the next day. I do not know if Thomas and the late Ellen's children attended the party or stayed overnight in the Barn.

The New Zealander newspaper

Saturday October 30 1847

The Pensioner - On Wednesday the Bishop gave a welcome to the pensioner's wives and to their children, which they will be long to forget. An ox was roasted for the occasion puddings worthy to figure by the side of a bullock served up to boot, all was done in the old English style of hospitality for which the college is famous, as if it had been three hundred years ago, Governor was there and Mrs Grey the Chief Justice and Mrs Martin, everybody bore a hand, the gentlemen carving for the urchins and the ladies waiting upon them. After dinner, cricket, football and every amusement that could be devised went on, glee singing and choruses in which the Maori boys finally settled the disputed question as to the development of the bump of music in the Native skull. We conceive that a pleasant day was spent than was likely to have been passed at Mahurangi or at Kerii-Keri.

(Reference Auckland Public Library microfilm "The New Zealander" January 1846 - December 1847)

Correspondence to Andrew Sinclair, Esq., Colonial Secretary from Capt McDonald reports:

Arrived in Port 11 October 1847 disembarked Fencibles 22 November 1847 also John L Lancaster M.D. on Sir Robert Sale, Surgeon.

(Reference Archives NZ Agency IA 1/62 Internal Affairs Series 1 item 62 1847/2183)

A letter dated 11 November 1847 from Captain Kenny, Commander New Zealand Fencibles, requesting the Medicine and Medicine Chest to Army Medical store from Sir Robert Sale and Minerea, to be transferred to New Zealand Fencibles stationed at Tamaki.

(Reference Archives NZ Agency IA 1/63 Internal affairs series 1 item 63 1847/2389)

The New Zealander newspaper

Saturday 4th December 1847

Shipping

The Government Brig "Victoria" arrived from Russell on Thursday.

Sir Robert Sale departed 03 December 1847, 741 Tons Loader Master for Hong Kong in ballast Passenger Dr Lancaster & Captain Clayton. Brown & Campbell agent.

(Reference Auckland Public Library microfilm Newspaper "The New Zealander" January 1846 - December 1847 same article appeared in the "Southern Cross" newspaper 04 December 1847)

The Fencible village of Howick had not been surveyed when the "Sir Robert Sale" arrived in Auckland Harbour so the families had to stay aboard the ship for 6 weeks. The Fencibles and their families were later transferred to Her Majesty's Brig "Victoria" and transported to the beach at Howick where the families disembarked.

The Fencible families lived on the beach and hill above for some time as their cottages were not built and the land was still to be surveyed. A large hut was erected on the hilltop above the beach where the women and children lived while the men slept on the beach or in tents.

Local Maoris helped to build raupo huts for some of the Fencible families. As the cottages were built and became available often 2 families shared the two room cottages until their cottage was ready.

There were no roads in Howick and the Fencible soldiers helped with building of the roads. The only transport was by boat to Auckland. Howick was the most isolated Fencible settlement.

One can only imagine what life would have been like during this period of time for the BOYLE family.

Thomas's son, Edward, in an interview, recalls life in the early Howick Settlement.

The Auckland Star article reads:

When the BOYLE's arrived here in 1847 there was no road to Howick: in fact there wasn't any Howick at all. Everything went by boat, and the new arrivals had to live in big sheds until their cottages were run up. Howick being the most isolated of the cordon it was not quite a bed of roses some of the light-hearted Irish had imagined it, and old colonists will remember the ructions that were threatened from that flank. Life there was so unlovely that thirty years ago, "oh, go to Howick," was the Auckland equivalent for a much stronger phrase.

(Reference Alexander Turnbull Library NZ Obituaries Vol. 3 Page 1, The Auckland Star Tuesday March 16, 1922)

The Auckland Saving Bank opened on 5 June 1847 in a brick store in Queens Street Auckland. Due to the lack of official currency, barter was the most common form of trading in New Zealand. In the early years of settlement many foreign coins circulated along with the English coins and some of the Irish bought along their own coins.

In 1847 the first Education Ordinance provided grants to churches and schools for Settlers children. As the soldiers and their families settled in the village the Howick the All Saints Church was built in 1847. Many buildings in Auckland were designed by Frederick Thatcher under the sponsorship of Bishop Selwyn.

The first New Zealand Constitution and Act was passed in 1846. The Act divided the country into two main provinces, New Ulster for the North Island and New Muster for the South Island. The New Ulster registers record many details about the early New Zealand settlers.

Thomas's name appeared on the list of Men within the town and district of Auckland in the Province of New Ulster liable to serve Juries for the year 1848.

BOYLE Thomas Residence Howick Title or calling Butcher
(Reference Archives NZ NUGG New Ulster Government Gazette 1848 page 15 Register room)

The first dairy co-operative in New Zealand was the Howick Pensioner Co-operative Cow Company, which was established in 1848.

To the Editor of the New Zealander

Howick 1st February 1848

Sir – I think it just to the royal New Zealand Fencibles to request the insertion in your pages of the names of those who came forward with their liberal subscriptions on its being intimated that a school room was required for the use of the Roman Catholic children and which is to serve as a temporary Chapel until such time as the proper editice shall have been erected

The following is the list and which will remain open for the reception of the names of those who may feel inclined to forward their names of those who may feel inclined to forward their mite in furtherance of so laudable as institution.

I am Sit Your obedient Servant

A M GARIN Roman Catholic Priest

To the Editor of the New Zealander

Chapel House Auckland February 1st 1848

Sir – The generous manner in which the catholic portion of the Royal New Zealand Fencibles stationed in Onehunga and the Catholics residing in that neighbourhood have responded to the appeal, which I made on Sunday last merits and honourable notice in your journal. I propose to erect a House which would serve both for a School-room and a temporary Chappel and the zeal which they have shewn in subscribing has induced me to hand you their names for publication in the hope that many others equally zealous may second their efforts by adding their names to the list.

I am Your obedient Servant H T SEON

There is a large list of name including many Maori as well as:

- Private Thomas Boyle the sum of £1

(Reference National Library paperspast New Zealander volume 3 Issue 175 2 February 1848 page 3)

Thomas's court records

Life would not have been easy for Thomas in those early years of the Howick settlement. He had no wife by his side and it was some time before he had a cottage for his children. Many of the early Irish pension settlers took to drinking to lessen the pain of life. Thomas was one of these and details found in the Justice Department of the Howick Court records confirm this. The pensioner Soldiers were paid once every few months and often on payday they would celebrate by having a drink. Sometimes this would be their only drink until next payday. Looking at the records below I believe this is the case with our Thomas BOYLE.

In the Howick Court on 17 April 1848 Thomas BOYLE appeared charged upon the information of Joseph Cullan of the Armed Police for being drunk in the streets of Howick about 7 o'clock on the 15th Inst.

Thomas was committed and fined 5/8d or imprisoned for 48 hours.

Thomas paid his fine.

(Reference Archives NZ Auckland Office Agency BADW A207/856 page 14 Justice Department Howick Court)

In the Howick Court on Monday 24th July 1848 Thomas BOYLE pensioner charged on the information of Corporal Penny Armed Police for being drunk in the street of Howick about 8 o'clock on Saturday evening the 22nd instant. This being his second offence a fine of 10/- and cost is imposed and in default hence of 48 hours in prisonment.

Thomas paid 10/8d

(Reference Archives NZ Auckland Office Agency. BADW A207/856 page 52 Justice Department Howick Court)

In the Howick Court on Saturday 16th July 1849 Thomas BOYLE charged by Private Edward Cullan Armed Police Force with being drunk and incapable of taking care of himself in the streets of Howick about 9, o'clock on the evening of the 15th Inst. Admitted Fined 5/- & costs 8d or 24 hours imprisonment.

The letters **Imp** are recorded. (Looks like this time Thomas did not pay his fine and was imprisoned)

(Reference Archives NZ Auckland Office Agency BADW A207/857 page 10 Justice Department Howick Court)

The Queens Theatre opened in Auckland in 24 April 1848. Two months later on 23 June 1848 the Government House in Auckland was destroyed by fire.

On 20 June 1848 Pope Pius IX formed two dioceses in New Zealand. Auckland was under Bishop Pompallier and Port Nicholson under Bishop Phillippe Viarde. The BOYLE family were Roman Catholics.

Howick Parish Census of 1849

A Census of the Parish of Pensioners Villages was taken in 1849. Captain McDonald's Company stationed at Howick June 18th 1849 record the BOYLE family.

Number Rank & Name	Thos. BOYLE
Rate of Pension	9d.
Age	40
Wife's Name	Dead
Age	
Children Male	James Edward Thomas
Age	10 8 6
Children Female	Margaret
Age	4
Religion	Roman Catholic

(Reference NZ Fencible Society transcription from originals at Auckland War Memorial Library ex Institute Library)

On 7 April 1850 Bishop Pompallier brought 10 Priests and 8 Irish Nuns of the Sisters of Mercy to Auckland. These Sisters of Mercy Nuns opened St Joseph's School and later founded St Patrick's Orphanage at Freemans Bay. Eight orphan girls were cared for and it has been told that these girls were children of the Fencible soldiers.

I have not located any reference to Margaret BOYLE being one of the orphan girls. Margaret did not learn to write so I believe she did not go to the St Patrick's Orphanage or attend any schools. This leaves me to believe she stayed at home to take over the duties of her late mother. This would have been at such an early age.

Around 1851 Thomas's son Edward was aged about eleven years when he was playing with some young Maori boys in Mechanics Bay. The boy's family placed Edward in their canoe and took him to live with them in Hauraki between Thames and Tapu. Edward recalls his memories in a later newspaper article.

The Auckland Star newspaper article

The BOYLE household made a search for their offspring, but after finding that he was in good hands they didn't bother any more about him, and he spent several months in the kainga, living the Maori life and sharing the pastimes of the Maori boys.

(Reference Alexander Turnbull Library NZ Obituaries Vol3 Page 1 The Auckland Star Thursday March 16, 1922)

Thomas's son Edward relates his memories in a newspaper article about the old Fencible soldiers.

Fortunately the old soldiers were never called upon to take up their long-abandoned arms, and the most martial exploit ever performed by them was a turn-out at the time the Ngatipaos paddled up from Hauraki to avenge the arrest of a chief who had been pinched by the Auckland police for stealing a shirt, or some other un-chiefly offence.

(Reference Alexander Turnbull Library NZ Obituaries Vol3 Page 1 The Auckland Star Thursday March 16, 1922)

Between 17-21 April 1851 Chief Te Hoera's slave was arrested for stealing. When the chief objected he was also arrested. The angered Ngati Paoa and Ngati Tamatera paddled their canoes up the Hauraki Gulf and after performing a haka on the beach they then left. Governor Grey had ordered the Fencible Soldiers to assemble above the beach, where they were joined, by another regiment in a show of arms.

Gold was discovered in Australia in 1851 and this increased the demand for food, which New Zealand was able to provide. This also caused a shortage of agricultural labour due to many people crossing the Tasman to try their luck at the gold. The Fencible soldiers had to stay in New Zealand or risk the loss of their promised land and cottage. The shortage of labour was an advantage as work was easier to find for the soldiers. Two years later, with the end of the gold rush and fall of wool prices, there was a brief recession when exports fell.

The first steamer in New Zealand was the Governor Wynyard, which was launched in Auckland in 1851 the same year that hares were first released in New Zealand.

An influenza epidemic broke out in New Zealand between 1852 and 1853.

Thomas and his Finances

Thomas either did not have enough money or he was just not good at handling his finances as the Justice Department of the Auckland District Courts record.

September 10th 1850

Charles Watson Shop Goods £0-9s-1/2d

Thomas BOYLE Judge for Complainant Fee 4/-

(Reference Archives NZ Auckland Office Agency BADW A207/859 page 20 Howick Court)

Thursday 10th September 1850

Thomas BOYLE appears to answer the demand of Charles Watson for the debt of £9-1s-2d

Admitted

Judgement for the Complainant for the amount and costs 4/- expenses 1/-

To be paid by monthly Installments of 5/- Commencing on the 10th October
(Reference Archives NZ Auckland Office Agency BADW A207/857)

September 10th 1850 Reg of fees

Charles Watson Shop Goods £9-1s-2d

Thomas BOYLE Judge for Complainant

1/- Fines & Subpoena 2/- Hearing 1/- Judgement 4/- Total of Fees.

(Reference Archives NZ Auckland Office Agency BADW A207/859 1848-68 District Court)

April 22nd 1851

John Roche Work Done £0-6s-0d

Thomas BOYLE No Appearance Fee 1/-

(Reference Archives NZ Auckland Office Agency BADW A207/859 page 26 Howick Court)

Tuesday 22nd April 1851

In the case of Roche V BOYLE there is no appearance

(Reference Archives NZ Auckland Office Agency A207/857 District Court)

April 22nd 1851 Reg of fees

John Roche work done 6/-

Thomas BOYLE no appearance

Charged 1/- for fines & Subpoena 1/- total amount of Fees.

(Reference Archives NZ Auckland Office Agency BADW A207/859 1848-68 District Courts)

July 27th 1852

Thom Cutles [sic] Shop Goods £2-17s-8 1/2d

Thomas BOYLE Confessed Judgement Fee 2/-

(Reference Archives NZ Auckland Office Agency BADW A207/859 page 38 Howick Court)

Tuesday 27th July 1852

In the case of Geutles [sic] V BOYLE the defendant confesses

Judgement for the amount claimed and 4/- costs and the expenses

To be paid monthly Installments of 10/- each

Commencing on the first Tuesday in July 1852

(Reference Archives NZ Auckland Office Agency BADW A207/857 District Court)

July 27th 1852 Reg of Fees

Thom Geutler [sic] Shop goods £2-17s-8 1/2d

Thomas BOYLE Confessed Judgement

1/- Fines & Subpoena 1/- Judgement 2/- Total Amount of Fees

(Reference Archives NZ Auckland Office Agency BADW A207/859 1848-68 District Court)

March 22nd 1853

Owen Lynch Promising Note £9-1s-3d

Thomas BOYLE Judge for Plaintiff 8/-

(Reference Archives NZ Auckland Office Agency BADW A207/859 page 42 Howick Court)

Tuesday 22 March 1853

Thomas BOYLE appears to answer the demand of Owen Lynch for the promissory note of £9-1s-3d

Judgement for Complainant for the Amount claimed and costs 8/- expenses 1/-

To be paid by monthly Installments of £1-0s-0d

(Reference Archives NZ Auckland Office Agency BADW A207/857 District Court)

March 1853 22nd Reg of fees

Owen Lynch Promissory Note £9-1s-3d

Thomas BOYLE Judgement for plaintiff

2/- Fines & Subpoena 4/- Hearing 2/- Judgement 8/- Total Amount of fees

(Reference Archives NZ Auckland Office Agency BADW A207/859 1848-68 District Court)

The Auckland Institute and Museum was founded in 1852. Early prints of Auckland, were produced in 1852 by Patrick Joseph Hogan. Later in 1855 Rev John Kinder painted many early landscapes of Auckland. The first gold field was discovered in 1852 in the Coromandel but this was sort lived.

Thomas marries

Thomas BOYLE married Frances FLANAGAN on 07 July 1853 at Howick in the presence of Patrick KEOGHAN and Mary HECKETT. There were no other details recorded such as age or place of birth.

(Reference RGO NZ marriage registration 1853 folio 91 Auckland district)

The church records of "Our Lady Star of the Sea" in Howick record Thomas BOYLE a widower of Ireland and Fencible Pensioner married Frances FLANAGAN also of Ireland.

(Reference Auckland Public Library .RA 7-1 photocopies of registers held in NZ Room Cat No NZ MS 708 from Catholic Archives New Street Ponsonby.)

I have been unable to locate anything about Thomas' second wife Frances FLANAGAN but found some information about a Michael FLANAGAN. I do not know if Michael and Frances are related. I believe they were both from Ireland and they travelled from Ireland to Australia then to New Zealand but I have been unable to prove this. For information about some of the FLANAGAN families in New Zealand please refer to FLANAGAN miscellaneous information at the end of this document.

Thomas the landowner

After serving seven years as a Fencible soldier Thomas BOYLE was granted his land and cottage along with many other Fencible soldiers. Some documents regarding the land ownership are records as follows.

Return of Sale of Crown Lands sold at the Survey Office from 1st to 31st December 1854 Selections by Enrolled Pensioners.

Howick, Section 8, Lot 13, 4A 2R 24P, Purchase Money \$9.15s.3d, proportion Two-thirds, Thomas BOYLE, Amount \$6.10s.2d.

(Reference Archives NZ Government Gazette March 15 1855 Page 34 Province of Auckland)

128210 Received for Registration at 3pm on 31st July 1894.

Edwin Bamford Registrar (Seal) Index.A.185 Dated 20th September 1854 Ac.1.R0.DEED OF GRANT to THOMAS BOYLE Entered in R No 21 fol 107 24th August 1854 Ch W Segar Surveyor General Entered on Record this 28th day of September 1854 R No 10B fol 61. Andrew Sinclair Colonial Secretary and Registrar ex & marked off R.W.

GRANTEE Thomas BOYLE Dated 20th September 1854 Village of Howick -Ac 1 - R 0 - P 0

VICTORIA by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland Queen, Defender of the Faith and so forth.

TO ALL TO WHOM these presents shall come greeting - Whereas Thomas BOYLE a Pensioner enrolled for service in Seventh Division of New Zealand Fencibles is entitled on the termination of the period for which he was enrolled to a cottage and an allotment of land in New Zealand. NOW KNOW ye the We for Us Our Heirs and Successors do hereby grant unto the said Thomas BOYLE his heirs and assigns. All that allotment or parcel of land containing by admeasurement One Acre more or less situated in the Parish of Pakuranga in the County of Eden and being allotment number One hundred and eighty five of the Village of Howick BOUNDED on the North by Lot number One hundred and ninety three A Two hundred and sixty links on the East by Lot number One hundred and ninety nine C Four hundred links on the

South by Gibraltar Street Two hundred and fifty nine links and on the West by Lot number one hundred and eighty six Four hundred and thirty seven links With the messuage and dwelling house thereupon erected together with all the appurtenances to the said premises belonging - TO HOLD unto the said Thomas BOYLE his heirs and assigns for ever. IN TESTIMONY where of we have caused this our Grant to be sealed with the seal of Our Colony of New Zealand. WITNESS our Trusty and Well beloved Robert Henry Wynyard C.B. Officer Administering the Government and Commander in Chief in and over the Islands of New Zealand at Auckland this Twentieth day of September in the eighteenth year of Our Reign, and in the years of Our Lord One thousand eight hundred and fifty four - R H Wynyard - No 354 - R.10.B. (Seal)

BOYLE Thomas Lots 185 Howick
 Lots 199 Howick
 Lots 199c 2 roods Village of Howick

(Reference Archives NZ Auckland Office A646/11 c1850s index to Crown Grants three entries)

Thomas BOYLE had an interest in another piece of land in Howick.

September 8th 1854

Thomas BOYLE

Parish Pakuranga Howick

Lot 191 0-2-00 No. 54/96

Purchase money £1-1s-00d in Full (Amt. £1-1-00)

(Reference Archives NZ Auckland Office Agency BAAZ 4708/1a page 8-Pensions Pre-emptive Schedules)

Index to Crown lands Auckland register ABWN 8092 W5274/525

Name	BOYLE Thomas	Locality	Howick
Allotment	Section	Book	Folio
185	0	10b	61
13	8	10c	101
199	0	10c	124
199c LPT	0	10d	15

The Provincial Government was established in 1853. Many early settlers names and details can be found on these early electoral rolls from the different provincial districts. Thomas appeared in the Auckland Provincial Gazette.

1854 Electoral Roll for the Pensioner Settlements

- Thomas BOYLE place Howick, occupation Labourer, Qualification Householder

(Reference Archives NZ APG 1853-55 Auckland Provincial Gazette 1854 Friday October page 161)

1854 Electoral Roll for the Southern Division

- Thomas BOYLE place Howick, occupation Labourer, Qualification Freehold Estate

(Reference Archives NZ APG 1853-55 Auckland Provincial Gazette 1854 Friday October page 170)

1854 Sale of Crown Land at Survey Office

BOYLE Thomas, Parish of Pakuranga

Howick Section 8 Lot13, contents 4.A. 2.R. 24.P.

Purchase money £9.15s.3d.

1st Instalment £2.13s.5d Instalment amount

(Reference Archives NZ APG 1853-55 Auckland Provincial Gazette 1854 1st to 30th June page 215)

The Government Gazette 15 March 1855 Province of Auckland records:

Return of Sale of Crown lands sold at the Survey Office from 1st to 31st December 1854

Selections by Enrolled Pensioners.

Howick, Sec 8, Lot 13, \$A 2R 24P, Purch. Money £9 15s 3d. Proportion Two-thirds,

Thomas BOYLE, Amount £6 10s 2d.

(Reference Archives NZ Government Gazette Province of Auckland 15 March 1855 Page 34)

Province of Auckland Government Gazette

March 15th 1855 page 34

Return of Sale of Crown Lands sold at the Survey Office from 1st to 31st December 1854.
Selections by Enrolled Pensioners.

Howick Section 8, Lot 13, \$a 2R 24P, Purchase Money £9.15s.3d, proportion Two-thirds,
Thomas BOYLE, Amount £6.10s.2d.

(Reference Archives NZ Government Gazettes Province of Auckland March 15, 1855 Page 34)

1855 Return of the Sale of Crown Land at Lands Survey Office

(Exclusive of sale by Public Auction from 1-30 September 1854)

BOYLE Thomas, Howick

Section 191, Contents A.O. R.2. P.O.

Purchase money £1.1s.0d.

Proportion of purchase money In Full

Amount Paid £1.1s.0d.

(Reference Archives NZ APG 1853-55 Auckland Provincial Gazette 1855 10 January Wednesday page 6)

1855 Electoral Roll for Pensioner Settlement

- Thomas BOYLE place Howick, occupation Labourer, Qualification Householder

(Reference Archives NZ APG 1853-55 Auckland Provincial Gazette 1855 Friday August 31 page 38)

1855 Electoral Roll for the Southern Division

- Thomas BOYLE place Howick, occupation Labourer, Qualification Freehold Estate
- Thomas BOYLE place Onehunga, occupation Settler, Qualification Freehold Estate
- Thomas BOYLE place East Tamaki, occupation Pensioner, Qualification Household

(Reference Archives NZ APG 1853-55-Auckland Provincial Gazette 1855 Friday August 31 page 70)

1856 Electoral Roll of Pensioner Settlement

- Thomas BOYLE Thomas, place Howick, occupation Labourer, Qualification Householder

(Reference Archives NZ APG 1856-58 Auckland Provincial Gazette 1856 October 3 Friday page 37)

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1856 Electoral Roll for Auckland the Southern District

BOYLE Thomas, place Howick, occupation Labourer, Qualification Freeholder

BOYLE Thomas, place Onehunga, occupation Settler, Qualification Freeholder

BOYLE Thomas, place East Tamaki, occupation Pensioner, Qualification Householder

(Reference Archives NZ APG 1856-58 Auckland Provincial Gazette 1856 October 3 Friday page 75)

At the Auckland Barracks in the Military Theatre a season began where the company performed "The Rough Diamond". The Auckland Choral Society was established in 1856 and the Theatre Royal opened in Auckland's Victoria Street another Theatre Royal was opened in 1876.

1857 Electoral Roll of Pensioner Settlement

BOYLE Thomas, pace Howick, occupation Labourer, Qualification Householder

(Reference Archives NZ APG 1856-58 Auckland Provincial Gazette 1857 August 19 page 41)

1857 Electoral Roll for Southern Division

BOYLE Thomas, place Howick, occupation Labourer, Qualification Freeholder

BOYLE Thomas, place Onehunga, occupation Settler, Qualification Freeholder

BOYLE Thomas, place East Tamaki, occupation Pensioner, Qualification Householder

(Reference Archives NZ APG 1856-58 Auckland Provincial Gazette 1857 August 19 page 81)

1858 Electoral Roll for Southern Division

BOYLE Thomas, place Howick, occupation Labourer, Qualification Freeholder

BOYLE Thomas, place Onehunga, occupation Settler, Qualification Freeholder

BOYLE Thomas, place East Tamaki, occupation Pensioner, Qualification Householder

(Reference Archives NZ APG [1856-58 Auckland Provincial Gazette] 1858 December 31 page 89)

1858 Electoral Roll for Pensioner Settlement

BOYLE Thomas, place Howick, occupation Labourer, Qualification Household

(Reference Archives NZ APG [1856-58 Auckland Provincial Gazette] 1858 December 31 page 46)

On 07 July 1858 a fire in Auckland destroyed 50 houses and shops in the High and Shortland streets area. These included some of the early buildings. Two years earlier an Act was passed prohibiting the use of wood in the construction of the central Auckland area.

A Death Notice appeared in "The Southern Cross" newspaper but I do not know if this newspaper article refers to our Thomas BOYLE.

On Wednesday the 27th instant at the residence of Mr Thomas BOYLE Hobson Street after a long illness, John HAYS of East Cape age 45 years. The Funeral will leave the above residence, this day (Friday) at 3 o'clock. Friends are requested to attend.

(Reference Auckland Public Library microfilm "The Southern Cross" 1859-1862 Deaths indexed also held by NZSG)

About 1860 the Auckland Provincial Council granted money for the maintenance of neglected and destitute children. Some of the grant was shared by the Sisters of Mercy for their orphanage and school in Auckland.

On May 1860 the paddle steamer "Emu" began service between Auckland and the North Shore.

In May of 1861 Gold was discovered in Gabriel Gully Otago. This led to the major gold rush in New Zealand and Gold worth £75,000 was produced from the Otago Gold Fields. In 1862 the Coromandel gold fields opened followed by the West Coast fields the same year. The South Island growth left the North Island behind. Some believe this was due to the New Zealand Land Wars in the North Island. The Otago gold rush continued until it was exhausted about 1869.

It was around 1860's that Thomas's son Edward went to the South Island to try his hand at gold mining.

In 1861 an Auckland businessman established the Bank of New Zealand. A year later the military set up the first telecommunication lines in Auckland.

The Auckland "New Zealander" newspapers first edition was issued on 13 November 1863. This newspaper was later amalgamated with the "Southern Cross" newspaper.

Thomas BOYLE was in his mid 50's when the New Zealand Wars began. Many volunteer units were raised, the Waikato Militia 1863 -1865, the Forest Rangers 1863 - 1867 and the Taranaki Military Settlers 1863 - 1867. Some of Thomas's sons enlisted and served in the New Zealand Wars.

Notice of Claimants under the Pensioner Claims Act 1861

The Claims of the under mentioned pensions will be investigated at the Sheriffs Office Auckland on the days stated below.

Each claimant will attend at that place on the day stated opposite his name at eleven o'clock in the afternoon

L O'BRIEN Commissioner Auckland 13 July 1863

Thomas BOYLE Auckland Tuesday 4th August 1863

(Reference National Library Papers past Daily Southern Cross Volume XIX Issue 1869 14, 15 & 16 July 1863 p 2)

The New Zealand Flax was the largest part of New Zealand manufacturing with the Maoris being in the forefront of the market. After the Land Wars and with the introduction of machinery and change of ship from sail to steam the demand for flax fell.

In 1863 the Vaccination Act called for all infants before the age of 6 months to be vaccinated. This Act was impossible to enforce.

On 26 July 1864 Thomas BOYLE nominated and proposed immigrant Bridget GORMAN (age 23) with Patrick GORMAN. Synone? (Sic) in the care of the Revd W Kerwin P.P. Boherlaken, Cashell, Co Tipperary. Thomas paid \$15.10s.0d and £3. To be settled to Bridget GORMAN.

(Reference Archives NZ AP 9/3 Auckland Province series 9 item 3 after no 113/64 Repr 1615 GORMAN Patrick sponsored 1864= UA 11/c Sponsor 1864)

About August 1865 Sergeant Thos BOYLE paid passage of Bridget GORMAN per "Pegasus" noted is "but no such order has arrived. Please forward it".

(Reference Archives NZ A/P 9/3 after No 95/65 Repr 1615 about August 65 GORMAN Bridget Sponsored 1865)

I was always unsure if the above Thomas was our man. Then a wonderful researcher gave me the information that proved he was not our man but a different Thomas BOYLE.

The researcher informed me that Bridget GORMAN did arrive on the Pegasus and she was the sister of Sergeant Thomas BOYLE wife Mary. Over the years I had located additional information about the other Thomas BOYLE who was living in Auckland and later settled in Wanganui. His rank was sergeant while our Thomas was a private.

In 1865 the construction of the Drury to Auckland railway began. Death duty tax was introduced in 1866 due to the cost of the New Zealand Wars. It was until 1955 that this tax was abolished.

The New Zealand Post Office saving bank began operations in 1867 and the Gold fields of Thames opened in the same year. Thomas BOYLE'S sons Edward and Thomas were known to have worked in the Thames Gold fields as well as one of his grandsons.

The Otago gold rush was exhausted about 1869. Unemployment was high in Dunedin. Some say the Long Depression began in 1865, others say 1869.

The Government increased its responsibility for education of children with the passing of the Native School Act and the establishment of Industrial Schools for children under the age of 15. Children could now, under the Neglect and Criminal Children's Act, be placed in Industrial Schools or Foster homes. Later amendments to this Act, in 1873, allowed schools to be occupied by both sexes providing they were kept apart in separate dormitories.

Some of Thomas's grandchildren and great grandchildren entered the Industrial Schools and some were fostered out as a result of the above Act.

Chelsea Pension.

The first war pensions in New Zealand were given to members of the Colonial Forces who served in the New Zealand Wars. The Royal New Zealand Fencibles also received a pension for their service. The money came from England and was distributed by the New Zealand but it was referred to as the Chelsea Pension.

The Chelsea Pension payments made to Thomas record the amount of pension he received and his movements around the Auckland districts from 1865 to 1890.

BOYLE Thomas, Private, 95th Foot Regiment, Pensioner

Date of admission, 13th December 1842, Height 5 foot 6 1/2 inches
 Hair Brown, Eyes Hazel, Complexion Fresh, Age 45
 Trade Government Labourer, Period of Service 17 1/2 years - 95th Foot
 Service in any other corps none
 Service Abroad Ionian Island (Mediterranean) 11 years
 Cause of discharge Debility
 Place of Birth Cloneen Co Tipperary
 Residence Howick
 Payment Pension in his district commenced 1 July 1847. Payment in this district
 Remarks married July 7 1853, 4 children, 2 Good Conduct Badges

Howick Chelsea Pension = forward from page 374 old book [This old book is lost]							
Year	From	To	£	s	d	Date paid	Place
1865	1 Jan	31 Mar	3	7	6	Jan 7	Howick
	1 April	30 June	3	8	3	April 4	"
	1 July	30 Sept	3	9	0	July 4	"
	1 Oct	31 Dec	3	9	0	Oct 9	
1866	1 Jan	31 Mar	3	7	6	Jan 3	
	1 April	30 June	3	8	3	April 13	Gone to Kaipara on 24 March 66
	1 July	30 Sept	3	9	0	July 13	
	1 Oct	31 Dec	3	9	0	Oct 3	
Year	From	To	£	s	d	Date paid	Place
1867	1 Jan	31 Mar	3	7	6	Jan 11	
	1 April	30 June	3	8	3	April 2	
	1 July	30 Sept	3	9	0	July 11	
	1 Oct	31 Dec	3	9	0	Oct 3	
1868	1 Jan	31 Mar	3	8	3	Jan 10	
	1 April	30 June	3	8	3	April 3	
	1 July	30 Sept	3	9	0	July 10	
	1 Oct	31 Dec	3	9	0	Oct 5	
1869	1 Jan	31 Mar	3	7	6	Jan 6	
	1 April	30 June	3	8	3	April 9	
	1 Jul	30 Sept	3	9	0	July 5	
	1 Oct	31 Sept	3	9	0	Oct 4	
1870	1 Jan	31 Mar	3	7	6	Jan 12	
	1 April	30 June	3	8	3	April 8	
	1 Jul	30 Sept	3	9	0	July 4	
	1 Oct	31 Dec	3	9	0	Oct 11	
1871	1 Jan	31 Mar	3	7	6	April 6	Frd to Onehunga
To Onehunga folio 879							

(Reference Archives NZ T9/1 Treasury Series 9 Item 1 page 1022 in register room Chelsea Pension)

The Government Vogel scheme began in 1870 with work starting on the New Zealand Railways, Telegraph lines, building of many roads and public buildings. A boom followed and renewed immigration began which peaked in 1874 with a large growth in New Zealand population.

Thomas moved from Howick to Onehunga around the beginning of 1871. His son Edward's wife Ellen was recorded on Hospital register as living in Onehunga on 8 January 1871. I believe Thomas was living with his son Edward.

In January 1872 Auckland was hit with a severe water shortage. Settlers had to buy water from Secombe Brewery where they pumped from their wells daily. That same year a telegraph line linking Auckland with Wellington was operating.

On 19 November 1872 a fire destroyed the Post Office, Customs House and other Government buildings in Shortland and Fort Street Auckland. This was the second major disaster in this area.

Hellaby Meat Company was formed in New Zealand. They were to become the largest meat company and the first to export meat in Auckland. On 24 December 1873 the first public railway opened between Auckland and Onehunga.

Thomas BOYLE Pte 95th Regiment or Rating at 9d per day

Onehunga Chelsea Pension = forward from page 1022 Howick							
Year	From	To	£	s	d	Date paid	Place
1871	1 Jan	31 Mar	3	7	6		Where residing Onehunga
	1 April	30 June	3	8	3	April	
	1 July	30 Sept	3	9	0		
	1 Oct	31 Dec	3	9	0	Oct	
1872	1 Jan	31 Mar	3	8	3	Jan 17	Signed by JL Tucett? (Sic)
	1 April	30 June	3	8	3	April 4	
	1 July	30 Sept	3	9	0	Aug 8	To care of E BOYLE
	1 Oct	31 Dec	3	9	0	Oct 9	
1873	1 Jan	31 Mar	3	7	6	Jan 21	
	1 April	30 June	3	8	3	April 16	
	1 July	30 Sept	3	9	0	July 21	c/- E BOYLE
	1 Oct	31 Dec	3	9	0	Oct 8	Onehunga
1874	1 Jan	31 Mar	3	7	6	Jan 19	
	1 April	30 June	3	8	3		
	1 July	30 Sept	3	9	0	July 4	
	1 Oct	31 Dec	3	9	0	Oct 9	Auckland
1875	1 Jan	31 Mar	3	7	6	Jan 11	
	1 April	30 June	3	8	3	Apr 7	
	1 July	30 Sept	3	9	0	July	Papakura
	1 Oct	31 Dec	3	9	0	Oct 4	"
1876	1 Jan	31 Mar	3	8	3	Jan 8	"
	1 Jan	30 June	3	8	3	April 5	"
	1 Jul	30 Sept	3	9	0	Jul 3	"
	1 Oct	31 Dec	3	9	0	Oct 5	"
1877	1 Jan	31 Mar	3	7	6	Jan	"
	1 Apr	30 June	3	8	3	April	"
	1 Jul	30 Sept	3	9	0	July 5	"
	1 Oct	31 Dec	3	9	0	Oct	"
1878	1 Jan	31 Mar	3	7	6	Jan 5	"
	1 April	30 June	3	8	3	Apr 5	"
	1 July	30 Sept	3	9	0	July 5	"
	1 Oct	31 Dec	3	9	0	Oct	"
1879	1 Jan	31 Mar	3	7	6	Jan 5	Papakura
	1 April	30 June	3	8	3	April 4	
	1 July	30 Sept	3	9	0	July	
To New Book 651							

(Reference Archives NZ T9/1 page 879 Chelsea Pension)

Edward BOYLE Thomas's son collected his father's pension for him in 1872 and again in 1873. Thomas moved from Onehunga to Papakura around 1874.

Thomas BOYLE was the informant on the 1874 death registration of his twin grand daughters Helen and Mary Anne BOYLE. Noted was Thomas (his X mark) BOYLE Grandfather Papakura. The parents of the twins were Edward and Ellen BOYLE.
(Reference RGO NZ death registration 1874 Folio 971 Drury district)

In 1876 the first Tasman telegraph cable was established linking Australia with New Zealand. The Long Depression of New Zealand lasted from 1877 to early 1890 drawing families together by living in the same house where they could share wages and expenses. The New Zealand Railways expanded and grew rapidly from 1880 to 1886, with many major lines being opened all over New Zealand.

On 3rd December 1879 Thomas's eldest son James died in an accident. James was working on the site of the Auckland railway station at Britomart point. Thomas may have been living with James and his family at this time. On Friday 5th December 1879 part of a newspaper report on James's accidental death records:

"The deceased was 41 years of age, in the vigor and prime of life, and has left an aged father and mother and a widow with three little children to mourn their sad loss.

(Reference Alexander Turnbull Library microfilm reel 16604 Oct-Dec 1879 The New Zealand Herald)

I believe the mother noted in the article was James' mother-in-law Mary FAHEY and not his stepmother Frances BOYLE. I have been unable to trace anything about Frances BOYLE nee FLANAGAN the second wife of Thomas BOYLE. Frances just disappeared. I think Frances may have left Thomas not long after their marriage in 1853.

The Employers Liability Act was passed in 1882, giving workers the right to claim against their employers in cases of injury. The accidental death of Thomas' son, James BOYLE, created much reading in the newspapers at the time. I often wonder if this resulted in the Act being passed two years after the accident.

1881 Franklin North Electoral Roll

Thomas BOYLE Qualification Residence Residential Papakura occupation Labourer
(Reference NZ Society of Genealogist microfiche Index to 1881 NZ Electoral Rolls)

Thomas moved from Papakura to Panmure around May 1884.

Thomas BOYLE - 95th Foot 9d per day - Admission 13 December 1842

Papakura Chelsea Pension = to Panmure 691 = from old book 879							
Year	From	To	£	s	d	Date paid	Place
1879	1 Oct	31 Dec	3	9	0	Oct 8	
1880	1 Jan	31 Mar	3	8	3	Jan	
	1 April	30 June	3	8	3	April	
	1 July	30 Sept	3	9	0	July 8	
	1 Oct	31 Dec	3	9	0	Oct 7	
1881	1 Jan	31 Mar	3	7	6	Jan 5	
	1 April	30 June	3	8	3	April 8	
	1 July	30 Sept	3	8	6	Jul 6	
	1 Oct	31 Dec	3	8	6	Oct 6	
1882	1 Jan	31 Mar	3	8	6	Jan 1	
	1 April	30 June	3	8	6	Apr 1	
	1 July	30 Sept	3	8	6	July 5	
	1 Oct	31 Dec	3	8	6	Oct 4	
1883	1 Jan	31 Mar	3	8	6	Jan 3	
	1 April	30 June	3	8	6	Apr 4	
	1 July	30 Sept	3	8	6	July 5	

	1 Oct	31 Dec	3	8	6	Oct 3	
1884	1 Jan	31 Mar	3	8	6	Jan 3	
	1 April	30 June	3	8	6	April	
	1 July	30 Sept	3	8	6		To Panmure 691

(Reference Archives NZ T9/3 page 651 Chelsea Pension)

Station Papakura

Thomas BOYLE rank Pte 95th Foot Reg: rate 9d
 Date of Admission to Pension 13 December 1842
 Date of first Payment 20 District 1 July 1847
 Page in ledger 651 page in old book 879
 To Panmure May 1884

(Reference Archives NZ T9/7 page 132)

Station Panmure

Thomas BOYLE private 95th Foot Reg: rate 9d per day
 Admission 13 December 1842 first payment 1 July 1847
 Page in ledger 691 page in old book 879
 From Papakura May 1884

(Reference Archives NZ T9/7 page 140)

The first house in Auckland was lit by electricity in 1882. It would be another five years before an Auckland Street was lit by electricity.

Panmure Chelsea Pension

Thomas BOYLE - Reg 95th Foot - rate at 9d per dieu (day)
 Admission date 13 December 1842 From Papakura 651
 Noted at side of page in pencil - Age in 87 age 83 (sic)

Panmure Chelsea Pension = Forward from page 879 old book							
Year	From	To	£	s	d	Date paid	Place
1884	1 July	30 Sept	3	8	6	July 5	
	1 Oct	31 Dec	3	8	6	Oct 5	
1885	1 Jan	31 Mar	3	8	6	Jan 7	
	1 Jan	31 Mar	3	8	6	Jan 7	
	1 April	30 Sept	3	8	6	April;	
	1 Oct	31 Dec	3	8	6	Oct	
1886	1 Jan	31 Mar	3	8	6	Jan	
	1 April	30 June	3	8	6	April	
	1 July	30 Sept	3	8	6	July	
	1 Oct	31 Dec	3	8	6	Oct	
1887	1 Jan	31 Mar	3	8	6	Jan	
	1 April	30 June	3	8	6	April	
	1 July	30 Sept	3	8	6	July	
	1 Oct	31 Dec	3	8	6	Oct	
1888	1 Jan	31 Mar	3	8	6	Jan	
	1 April	30 June	3	8	6	April	
	1 July	30 Sept	3	8	6	July	
	1 Oct	31 Dec	3	8	6	Oct	
1889	1 Jan	31 Mar	3	8	6	Jan	
	1 April	30 June	3	8	6	April	
	1 July	30 Sept	3	8	6	July	
	1 Oct	31 Dec	3	8	6	Oct	
1890	1 Jan	31 Mar	3	8	6	Jan	
	1 April	30 June	3	8	6		Died 24th March 1890

[The last entry has a line through it]

(Reference Archives NZ T9/3 page 691 Chelsea Pension)

Later in the 19th century Kauri Gum digging began in Northland New Zealand. Thomas's sons and grand children mined the gum for many years. Some descendants still live in this part of New Zealand.

Thomas passes away

Thomas's death was published in "The New Zealand Herald" on Tuesday March 25 1890 and also Wednesday March 26 1890.

DEATH BOYLE - On March 24, at District Hospital, Thomas BOYLE, aged 85 years. The funeral will take place at Panmure to-mor-row (Wednesday), 26th instant, at 3 p.m. Friends respectfully invited.
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(Reference Alexander Turnbull Library microfilm reel 16649 Mar-Apr 1890 The New Zealand Herald)

On 24 March 1890, at the Upper Refuge, Auckland, Thomas BOYLE, a Labour aged 85 years, passed away. Dr Daldy recorded cause of death, Atheroma Senile apoplexy. The registration stated Thomas was born in Ireland and had been living in New Zealand for 42 years. He was married in Ireland to Ellen Fannan (sic) and at the time of death he had 2 male living issue aged 48 and 46 years. The informant was E BOYLE son, of North Shore, and registration was dated 26 March 1890.

(Reference RGO NZ death registration 1890 folio 75 Auckland district)

I have been unable to locate any headstone bearing the name of Thomas BOYLE

Thomas and Ellen BOYLE Family Tree

- B- Thomas BOYLE** born about August or 25 December 1806 Cloneen Ireland died 24 March 1890 Auckland New Zealand 1st married about 1836 Ireland 2nd married 07 July 1853 Auckland New Zealand Ellen FANNING born about 1818 Ireland died 14 October 1847 Auckland New Zealand (1st marriage 5 Issue) Frances FLANAGAN born Ireland died Unknown (2nd marriage No Issue)
 - B-1- James BOYLE** born about 1838 Ireland died 03 December 1879 Auckland New Zealand married 04 July 1871 Auckland New Zealand Jane FAHEY born 08 November 1853 Auckland New Zealand died 05 December 1916 Auckland New Zealand (3 Issue)
 - B-2- Edward BOYLE** born about 1840 England died 05 January 1930 Auckland New Zealand married 14 October 1867 Auckland New Zealand Ellen COYLE born 17 July 1849 Papakura Auckland New Zealand died 15 November 1880 Auckland New Zealand (5 Issue) and Hannah (Annie) HILLS (nee ATKINSON) born 25 December 1849 Leeds England died 17 April 1924 Auckland New Zealand (3 Issue)
 - B-3- Thomas BOYLE** born about 1843 Ireland died 09 April 1912 Opotiki New Zealand married 31 May 1876 Te Aute New Zealand (1 Issue) Georgina MILES born about 1852 London England died 09 July 1878 Waipawa New Zealand
 - B-4- Margaret BOYLE** born about 1845 Ireland died 24 May 1889 Dunedin New Zealand married 15 September 1864 Auckland New Zealand (4 Issue) Stewart LECKIE born 05 October 1840 Renfrewshire Scotland died 11 October 1915 Victoria Australia
 - B-5- Mary Anne BOYLE** born 13 October 1847 Auckland New Zealand died 13 October 1847 Auckland New Zealand (No Issue)
- 1-2- Generations

BOYLE / FANNING / FLANAGAN researchers family trees

Name	Address	Relationship
BAIGENT Male living	Australia	No connection
1- William FANNING born about 1837 (perhaps Tipperary Ireland #1881 Census William FANNING age 54 born Ireland # Arrived England around 1860 #William FANNING married an English girl from London around 1864 # William FANNING if the great grandfather of Male living BAIGENTS living spouse		
JONES Male living	England	Not related
Two FLANAGAN brothers emigrated from County Clare Ireland to Victoria Australia then enlisted in NZ Wars settled in New Zealand and the rest of the family came across from Australia and also settled in NZ. One of them might have had a soldiers land grant at Opotiki		

FLANAGHAN Miscellaneous Information

The surname could be spelt - Flanagan – Flannagan – Flanagan - Flannigan

I have been unable to locate anything about Thomas' second wife Frances FLANAGAN (married 1853) but found some information about a Michael FLANAGAN. I do not know if Michael and Frances are related. Perhaps they were both from Ireland and they travelled from Ireland to Australia then to New Zealand but I have been unable to prove this.

FLANAGAN (also Flanagan) Michael; Private, No 10 Coy (joined Ballarat 19/1/1864-, 3 yrs); Also possibly 40th Foot, East Coast Field Force, 6th Div Armed Constabulary (14/1-31/7/1869); Auckland; Pipiriki 7/1865, Wairoa on East Coast, Nukumarū, carried away a wounded comrade under fire at Goodall's Farm, Wanganui; Born 1835, Wraith Ennis, Clare; Arrived aboard Rangoon 23/11/1863 and Gresham; Gazette 1873; 701; AD32/2799.

(Reference The New Zealand Medal to Colonials NZ Wars 1845-1872 by Richard Stowers page 72)

- John FLANAGAN married WHITE years 1850c place Auckland period 1850-59 British Army in New Zealand page 419
- John Wilson FLANAGAN married Anne HEENAN 02 February 1854 (folio 0455) Dwelling Denis Heenan North East Valley Dunedin NZ
- John FLANAGAN shoemaker Barrack Street Auckland 1855, 1856, 1858, 1859 West Queen Street Auckland 1860,
- John FLANAGAN servant Princess Street 1859, 1860
- Catherine FLANAGAN married Laurence GERAGHTY 1859 (folio 0145)
- John FLANAGAN married Catherine MCGAUGHY 1860 folio 0065
- Edward FLANAGAN
- Michael FLANAGAN

BOYLE & FLANNING miscellaneous information

FLANAGAN miscellaneous information

I have been unable to locate any information about Thomas' second wife **Frances FLANAGAN** but I have however located information about various other FLANAGAN families in New Zealand. I do not know if any of these families are related to Frances BOYLE formerly FLANAGAN but I believe there has to be some connection as they all come from Ireland. Some families travelled from Ireland to Australia then to New Zealand. Perhaps in time I will manage to prove a connection but until then I have recorded below some information about the FLANAGAN families who settled in New Zealand.

- 0- Charles Cardiff FLANAGAN** born about 1845 Ireland died 19 January 1909 Wanganui Hospital New Zealand married 1876 **Elizabeth GERATY** (widow formerly MACGOWAN) born about 1841 died 1902 New Zealand
#Charles Cardiff FLANAGAN married 1876 Elizabeth GERATY New Zealand reference RGO NZ marriage registration 1876 folio website 1876/2228
#[1] George, [2] Catherine and [3] George Henry Naden McGowan GERATY died in New Zealand reference RGO NZ death registration [1] George 1874 folio website 1874/1429 age not recorded [2] Catherine 1874 folio website 1874/1428 age not recorded [3] George Henry Naden McGowan GERATY 1875 folio website 1875/3372 age 7 months born about 1874-1875
#Elizabeth FLANAGAN died 1902 New Zealand reference RGO NZ death registration 1902 folio website 1902/4528 age 61 born about 1841
#Charles Cardiff FLANAGAN age 64 born Ireland died 19 January 1909 Wanganui Hospital occupation Contractor cause of death Carcinoma Cervical Gland and Parotid Asthenia as certified by Doctor Thomas FERGUS who saw him last 19 January 1909. He was buried 26 January 1909 Wanganui cemetery New Zealand. He married age 31 Opotiki to Elizabeth GARRETY and his living issue were 1 son age 32 and 2 daughter age 30 & 25 years reference RGO NZ death registration 1909 folio website 1909/1173 age 64 born about 1845
#DEATH – FLANAGAN – On the 19th inst. At the Wanganui hospital Charles Cardiff Flanagan age 64 years. Private internment – Purser and Sons reference National Library of NZ papers past website Wanganui Chronicle newspaper 20 January 1909 page 4
- 0-1- John Cardiff FLANAGAN born 1877 New Zealand died 1941 married 1904 New Zealand Elizabeth TABB born either 1880 or 1884 died either 1905 or 1944 New Zealand
#John Cardiff FLANAGAN born 1877 New Zealand reference RGO NZ birth registration 1877 folio website 1877/608 parents Elizabeth and Charles Cardiff Flanagan
#John Cardiff FLANAGAN married 1904 New Zealand Elizabeth TABB reference RGO NZ marriage registration 1904 folio website 1904/3618
#John Cardiff FLANAGAN died 1941 New Zealand reference RGO NZ death registration 1941 folio website 1941/19464 age 60 born about 1881
#Elizabeth FLANAGAN died 1905 New Zealand reference RGO NZ death registration 1905 folio website 1905/4459 age 25 born about 1880
#Elizabeth FLANAGAN died 1944 New Zealand reference RGO NZ death registration 1944 folio website 1944/16974 age 60 born about 1884
- 0-1-1- Elizabeth Florence FLANAGAN born 14 July 1905 New Zealand died 1988 New Zealand married 1924 New Zealand John William LAING born died
#Elizabeth Florence FLANAGAN born 1905 New Zealand reference RGO NZ birth registration 1905 folio website 1905/1750 parents Elizabeth and John Cardiff Flanagan
#Elizabeth Florence FLANAGAN married 1924 New Zealand John William LAING reference RGO NZ marriage registration 1924 folio website 1924/8721

- #Elizabeth Florence LAING died 1988 New Zealand reference RGO NZ death registration 1988 folio website 1988/37031 born 14 July 1905
- 0-2- Isabella McGowan FLANAGAN born 1878 New Zealand died 1919 Wanganui New Zealand married 1905 New Zealand Albert Edward COUCHMAN born 1886 died 1969 New Zealand
- #Isabella McGowan FLANAGAN born 1878 New Zealand reference RGO NZ birth registration 1878 folio website 1878/15716 parents Elizabeth and Charles Cardif Flanagan
- #Isabella McGowan FLANAGAN married 1905 Albert Edward COUCHMAN reference RGO NZ marriage registration 1905 folio website 1905/3612
- #Isabella McGowan COUCHMAN died 1919 New Zealand reference RGO NZ death registration 1919 folio website 1919/376 age 40 born about 1879
- #Albert Edward COUCHMAN died 1969 New Zealand reference RGO NZ death registration 1969 folio website 1969/42791 age 83 born about 1886
- 0-2-1- Doreen Elizabeth COUCHMAN born 1906 New Zealand
- #Doreen Elizabeth COUCHMAN born 1906 New Zealand reference RGO NZ birth registration 1906 folio website 1906/23558 parents Isabella McGowan and Albert Edward Couchman
- 0-2-2- John Frederick COUCHMAN born 1907 New Zealand
- #John Frederick COUCHMAN born 1907 New Zealand reference RGO NZ birth registration 1907 folio website 1907/705 parents Isabella McGowan and Albert Edward Couchman
- 0-3- Olive Sarah FLANAGAN born 1882 New Zealand died 1882 New Zealand (died young never married)
- #Olive Sarah FLANAGAN born 1882 New Zealand reference RGO NZ birth registration 1882 folio website 1882/5888 parents Elizabeth and Charles Kardiff Flanagan
- #Olive Sarah FLANAGAN died 1882 reference RGO NZ death registration 1882 folio website 1882/20 age 4 months born about 1882
- 0-4- Florence Violet FLANAGAN born 1883 New Zealand died 1960 Auckland New Zealand married 1908 New Zealand Andrew Mitchell CAMPBELL born 1876 died 1962 New Zealand
- #Florence Violet FLANAGAN born 1883 New Zealand reference RGO NZ birth registration 1883 folio website 1883/10389 parents Elizabeth and Charles Cardiff Flanagan
- #Florence Violet FLANAGAN married 1908 Andrew Mitchell CAMPBELL reference RGO NZ marriage registration 1908 folio website 1908/2531
- #Florence Violet CAMPBELL died 1960 New Zealand reference RGO NZ death registration 1960 folio website 1960/26111 age 76 born about 1884
- #Andrew Mitchell CAMPBELL died 1962 New Zealand reference RGO NZ death registration 1962 folio website 1962/39419 age 86 born about 1876
- 0-5- Ernest Lees FLANAGAN born 1885 New Zealand died 1886 New Zealand (died young never married)
- #Ernest Lees FLANAGAN born 1885 New Zealand reference RGO NZ birth registration 1885 folio website 1885/17720 parents Elizabeth Cardiff Flanagan
- #Ernest Lees FLANAGAN died 1886 New Zealand reference RGO NZ death registration 1886 folio website 1886/2601 age 5 months born about 1885-1886
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0- Michael FLANAGAN / FLANIGAN born 1835 Wraith Ennis Clare Ireland died 1916 New Zealand married 1872 **Mary WILSON** born 1842 died 1904 New Zealand

#Michael FLANAGAN (also Flanigan) Private, No 10 Coy (joined Ballarat 19/1/1864-, 3 yrs); Also possibly 40th Foot, East Coast Field Force, 6th Div Armed Constabulary (14/1-31/7/1869); Auckland; Phipps 7/1865, Wairoa on East Coast, Nukumarū, carried away a wounded comrade under fire at Goodall's Farm, Wanganui; Born 1835, Wraith Ennis, Clare; Arrived aboard Rangoon 23/11/1863 and Gresham;

- Gazette 1873; 701; AD32/2799 = reference The New Zealand Medal to Colonials NZ Wars 1845-1872 by Richard Stowers page 72
- #Michael FLANAGAN married 1872 Mary WILSON reference RGO NZ marriage registration 1872 folio website 1872/6338
- #Michael FLANAGAN Brook Street Customs Employee Residential 1896 Wellington Supplementary Electoral Roll record number 16488
- #Mary FLANAGAN 8 Brook Street Domestic Duties Residential 1896 Wellington Electoral Supplementary Roll record number 16486
- #Mary FLANAGAN died 1901 New Zealand reference RGO NZ death registration 1904 folio website 1904
- #Michael FLANAGAN died 1916 New Zealand reference RGO NZ death registration 1916 folio website 1916
- 0-1- Charlotte FLANAGAN born 1875 New Zealand died married 1903 New Zealand John BRANDON born died
- #Charlotte FLANAGAN born 1875 New Zealand reference RGO NZ birth registration 18 folio website 1875/1825 parents Mary and Michael Flanagan
- #Charlotte FLANAGAN married 1903 New Zealand John BRANDON reference RGO NZ marriage registration 1903 folio website 1903/1213
- 0-2- Jane FLANAGAN born 1876 New Zealand died married 1904 New Zealand John CULLEN born died
- #Jane FLANAGAN born 1876 New Zealand reference RGO NZ birth registration 1876 folio website 1876/8628 parents Mary and Michael Flanagan
- #Jane FLANAGAN married 1904 New Zealand John CULLEN reference RGO NZ marriage registration 1904 folio website 1904/7172
- 0-3- John FLANAGAN born 1878 New Zealand
- #John FLANAGAN born 1878 New Zealand reference RGO NZ birth registration 1878 folio website 1878/5523 parents Mary and Michael Flanagan
- 0-4- Michael FLANAGAN born 1879 New Zealand died 1902
- #Michael FLANAGAN born 1879 New Zealand reference RGO NZ birth registration 1879 folio website 1879/17691 parents Mary and Michael Flanagan
- #Michael FLANAGAN died 09 January 1902 **SEARCH**
- #DEATHS – FLANAGAN On 9th January at Heilbron South Africa of enteric fever Michael second dearly loved son of Michael and Mary Flanagan of Wellington aged 22 years reference National Library of NZ papers past website Evening Post newspaper 14 February 1902 page 6
- #The officer commanding Kitchener's Fighting Scouts has notified Mr J. Flanagan, of the Customs Department, that his son, Trooper Michael Flanagan, died of enteric fever at Heilbron on January 9th. Young Flanagan left Wellington by the Cornwall with remounts close on twelve months ago, and on landing in South Africa joined the above corps. Flanagan was well known in Association football circles. Reference National Library of NZ papers past website Fielding Star 20 February 1902 page 2
- 0-5- Agatha FLANAGAN born 1881 New Zealand died married 1918 New Zealand Gordon FORBES born died
- #Agatha FLANAGAN born 1881 New Zealand reference RGO NZ birth registration 1881 folio website 1881/8617 parents Mary and Michael Flanagan
- #Agatha FLANAGAN married 1918 Gordon FORBES reference RGO NZ marriage registration 1918 folio website 1918/574
- 0-6- Monica FLANAGAN born 1883 New Zealand died 1883 New Zealand (died young never married)
- #Monica FLANAGAN born 1883 New Zealand reference RGO NZ birth registration 1883 folio website 1883/1457 parents Mary and Michael Flanagan
- #Monica FLANAGAN died 1883 reference RGO NZ death registration 1883/4289 age 6 weeks born about 1883
- 0-7- Charles John FLANAGAN born 1884 New Zealand died 1865 New Zealand married 27 November 1916 Nina Basden SMITH born died

- #Charles John FLANAGAN born 1884 New Zealand reference RGO NZ birth registration 1884 folio website 1884/12491 parents Mary and Michael Flanagan
#Charles John FLANAGAN married 1916 New Zealand Mina Basden Mary SMITH reference RGO NZ marriage registration 1916 folio website 1916/2624
#Marriages – FLANAGAN – SMITH On the 27th November at Wanganui Charles John Flanagan of Wanganui to Nina Basden only daughter of Sortain Smith Wellington reference National Library of NZ papers past website Evening Post newspaper 12 December 19196 page 1
#Charles John FLANAGAN died 1965 New Zealand reference RGO NZ death registration 1965 folio website 1965/38270 age 80 born about 1885
- 0-8- Joseph FLANAGAN born 1887 New Zealand died 30 September 1916 KIA
#Joseph FLANAGAN born 1887 New Zealand reference RGO NZ birth registration 1887 folio website 1887/7014 parents Mary and Michael Flanagan
- 0-9- Henry John FLANAGAN born 1890 New Zealand died 27 September 1968 New Zealand married 1912 New Zealand Ellenore FOUBES born died 31 October 1966 Wellington New Zealand
#Henry John FLANAGAN born 1890 New Zealand reference RGO NZ birth registration 1890 folio website 1890/3267 parents Mary and Michael Flanagan
#Henry John FLANAGAN married 1912 New Zealand Ellenore FOUBES reference RGO NZ marriage registration 1912 folio website 1912/8515
#Ellenore FLANAGAN died 1977 buried
#Henry John FLANAGAN died 1968 New Zealand reference RGO NZ death registration 1968 folio website 1968/42201 age 78 born about 1890

SEARCH Karori cemetery

-
- 0- Edward FLANAGAN born 1841 Donagher Kings Ireland died 1916 New Zealand
#Edward FLANAGAN; Private (joined Otago 16/11/1863-1866); Also 1st Waikato Militia, 3rd Div Armed Constabulary (30/10/1868-31/05/1874); Quartermaster's Office, Spit, Napier and Armed Constabulary, Tarawera Station, Taupo district; Gentle Annie (Kakarama) 13/05/1865 (alongside Forest Rangers, claiming service with unit), Weraroa 21/07/1865, Opotiki 9/1865, Kiorekino 04/10/1865, Waimana 11/1865, Turuturu Mokai 12/07/1868 (wounded), Ngatapa 1-6/01/18679; born 1841, Donagher, Kings, Ireland; labourer; arrived aboard Starting Fawn 1862; Gazette 1871; 654 and 676'AD 32/2797 = reference The New Zealand Medal to Colonials NZ Wars 1845-1872 by Richard Stowers page 154
#Edward FLANAGAN died 1916 New Zealand reference RGO NZ death registration 1916 folio website 1916/2046 age 72 born about 1844
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- 0- John FLANAGAN born 1837 Strathllan died
#John FLANAGAN PRIVATE; Invercargill; Omarunui 12/10/1866 born 1837 Strathllan; Gazette 1872; 696; AD 32/2798 = reference The New Zealand Medal to Colonials NZ Wars 1845-1872 by Richard Stowers page 98
#John FLANAGAN Invercargill Labourer Freehold section 15 block 64 Invercargill 1881 Invercargill Electoral Roll record number 450
-