

Gore Branch of New Zealand Society of Genealogists October 2018

CONVENOR Elaine Scott 208 5392
SECRETARY Vicki Newman 027 728 7505
TREASURER Jo Muir 248 6474
BULLETIN Avis McDonald 208 6812
WEBMASTER Liz O'Connell 208 3727
WEB SITE <http://goregenealogy.weebly.com/>
NZSG WEB SITE www.genealogy.org.nz



Next Meeting
2 October 2018
7pm ISite, Gore.
Demonstrations of Ancestry
DNA, Family Tree DNA,'
GEDmatch and others

Report September Meeting 2018 Glen Perkins from Southern IT was an excellent speaker who had the complete attention of members on his subject of 'Backing up Genealogy Programmes.

'The Cloud' system IS very SECURE,, as are Google Drive or Microsoft OneDrive. Back up Legacy or Family Tree etc to a separate USB flash drive and alternate. Store it away from your own house. These are available at the low cost of around \$10 from Noel Lemming or Harvey Norman, and on special – currently \$13 at Harvey Norman. Windows Explorer will tell you how much spare space you have on your USB Drive.

Scams are becoming far more devious and persistent. If they look too good to be true,, they are.

Imagine someone standing at the door asking you if it is a good move to give your bank card number out so you can accept this wonderful offer. Place your mouse over the link in your email – in bottom right corner it will show where it is going – i.e. Westpac Bank should show westpac.co.nz otherwise it is very likely a scam. Computers should last 5-7 years, Updating to Windows 10 is a wise move. Question time was amazing.

SouthernIT Technology Support
PO Box 133
29 Avon Street
Gore, Southland

Ph: (03) 208 0051
Mob: 027 IT Fix It – (027 48 349 48)
Web: www.southernit.co.nz

Bus Trip to Cemeteries Saturday 13 October 2018



Leaving ISite Center 8am

Visiting cemeteries at the following towns:

Waipahi, Clinton, Tuapeka, Lawrence, Gabriels Gully, Milton, and lastly Balclutha where we will have tea.

Numbers to Rhonda ph 208 4433
Leave a message if there is no answer
or rjwilson@kinect.co.nz



You will need wet weather footwear, a coat, and your lunch.

Interested in your Ancestry.com DNA?

A Workshop will be held to help with identifying results and what to do with them now. If you haven't had an Ancestry.com DNA test done yet, now is the time to do so, as you would have your results back in time for the workshop.

Date: Saturday 3rd November 2018 – 9.30am to 4.00pm

Venue: St Johns Rooms, High Street, Balclutha
Contact and Registration to
A MacPherson 027 4404 528.

Organised by Balclutha Genealogical Society
(Bring your own lunch and laptops, tea and coffee supplied. **Cost to be advised**

Please note

Judith is only talking about Ancestry DNA.)

Latest additions to Newspapers (August 2018:

- ☐ [Auckland Chronicle and New Zealand Colonist](#) (Dec 1842-Feb 1845)
- ☐ [Auckland Times](#) (Sep 1842-Jan 1846)
- ☐ [New Zealand Herald and Auckland Gazette](#) (Jul 1841-Apr 1842)
- ☐ [New Zealand Mail](#) (1871-1907)
- ☐ [Poverty Bay Herald](#) (1921-Jul 1939)
- ☐ [Waihi Daily Telegraph](#) (1936-1941, 1943-1944)



My Heritage announces they can now accept 23andme and LivingDNA files, AND all uploads, from any company, will continue to receive the DNA tools free forever.

Which will change 1 Dec 2018

Further explanation in the blogposts on this from The Legal Genealogist

<https://www.legalgenealogist.com/2018/09/16/myheritage-dna-changes-and-deadline>

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Thanks to Lorna Henderson



The 1893 Women's Suffrage Petition recording 25,519 signatures has been scanned and is available to research from the Archives New Zealand

website. An index of names and residents recorded on the petition can also be research on the New Zealand History website.

The petition was submitted to Parliament in 1893. Kate Sheppard led the suffrage campaign supported by the Women's Christian Temperance Union as well as many other New Zealand women and men. The first suffrage petition was in 1891 with around 9000 signatures, followed by 1892 with around 20,000 signatures and the final petition in 1893 contained over 25,000 signatures.

The New Zealand male politicians who supported the women's suffrage movement were John Hall, Robert Stout, Julius Vogel, William Fox and John Balance.

It is important to note that the suffrage campaign was a peaceful campaign for all those who were involved.



On 8 September 1893, the Electoral Bill was passed in the Upper House.

The result was 20 votes to 18. On 19 September 1893 Lord Glasgow the Governor General of New Zealand signed into law the Electoral Bill which read;

“The members of the House of Representatives shall be chosen by every person of the age of twenty one years and upwards”.

The change of one word from “Male” to “Person” made New Zealand the first self-governing country in the world to give women the right to vote in parliamentary elections. The petition organiser Kate Sheppard received a telegram from Lord Glasgow on 19 September 1893 *Thanks to Hutt Valley Branch*



A most unusual PoW camp

Ireland was neutral during WW2, and one consequence of this was the establishment of an internment camp, where combatants from both sides who strayed into Irish territory could be held for the duration of the war. You can read all about the K-lines internment camp if you follow

<http://www.curragh.info/klines.htm>

The account includes a list of all the air crew who landed in Ireland during the war and ended up in the camp. Most were German or British, but there were also Canadians and a New Zealander.



Donating Your Precious Research

For anyone planning to donate their genealogy research to an organization or even to a capable family member, you NEED to read this post with an open mind and a willingness to take precautions.

Usually one of four things happens in a case like this:

1. The family passes on the collection to another willing family member who will lovingly continue your work, and care for the collection as we all envision.

2. A willing family member volunteers to take the collection, in the hopes of continuing your work, and it goes in a basement or attic until they retire and can devote sufficient time to its care. However, if this next family member dies before taking on the work, the collection will need to find another home.
3. No one in the family wants this, but realizes its value and donates it to a non-profit organization of their choice: Library, historical society, local museum, genealogical society, etc.
4. The family members in charge of your estate have no clue about the value of her genealogical research and toss the many files of census forms, birth, marriage and death certificates, wills, family memories and research into a rubbish bin.
HORROR!!!!

Donating the collection to a non-profit organization is a smart move for long term preservation and future accessibility by descendants from multiple branches but it frequently doesn't have the space. They may only be interested if it is local family.

Is there original family material inside i.e original family photos, correspondence, sourced research reports, bible records, diaries, etc.....they are unique, tell a story, and in many cases.

Start to reduce the file boxes which hold all your hard won information by scanning and saving on a NAMED flash drive. /No one can envisage what direction IT will go in the future, but your grandchildren will be very capable on updating it. It is hard to believe but much of the information in the file boxes is now available on line.

Start with your own memories

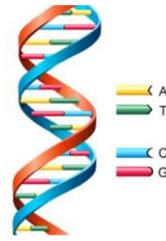
Write a book of your family,...

It doesn't need to be perfect,.. it will never be finished because the family is a moving story with births, marriages and deaths, but it will be treasured by the family and be welcome at a local repository.

Remember a printed copy of a family history with photos, memories, and the very important index has a much better chance of survival than 10 file boxes of hoarded papers.

The family histories shelved in the Hokonui Heritage Center are invaluable to locals and visitors from throughout New Zealand and the world.

Still More on DNA



Which test is most suitable for what you want to discover. You would NOT buy a motor car without investigating what it is capable of.

Are you that person who liked the adverts either on TV, YouTube or a social media site and decided to send away for a testing kit having little idea as to what they were doing; just that it had something to do with DNA for a family tree.

The result is that you do not actually know what you ordered and therefore can neither be pleased nor disappointed with what you get back. Nor do you realise the risks they have taken.

Things are no different for testing your cheek cells or your saliva.

Do the research. Read the various rules and about privacy that each testing firm has.

Yes, read them.

Small print and everything.

If you do not understand them, ask someone to help you.

For example, do you really want to be automatically connected to half siblings of your children when you did not know that such half siblings even existed? I am not referring to your being able to learn of a match, I am referring to an automatic connection into your tree.

It is the lack of control which is the risk here.

Another risk is your wanting to connect up a particular lineage, but you are not a direct male (or female) descendent. In order to reduce the risk of wasting your money, please learn what test divulges what outcome. A really simplistic set of videos exist here

<https://learn.genetics.utah.edu/content/basics/molgen/>

Many thanks to Gail Riddell



FindMyPast

<https://search.findmypast.co.uk/search-world-Records/british-army-service-records>

8 million documents about the British Army between 1760 and 1939

Probate Records



Scotland

Probate records for Scotland from 1513-1901 have been compiled. There are more than 611,000 entries and they can be viewed free on are

available at

www.scotlandsppeople.gov.uk/Content/Help/index.aspx?r=554&-407

You must register for a free account to use the index which will provide you with the name of testator, the date of the document and many cases their place of residence, occupation and even their death date. Copies of original records cost 5 pounds



Wales

On line probate material can be found at the National Library of Wales website.

www.11ge.org.uk/indnex.php?id=487 for probate records from 1543-1858. The index covers all six of different Welsh probate courts and work is ongoing to provide digital copies of wills from all the Welsh dioceses apart from Hawaden, Becon and St Asaphah.

If you have ancestors in Wals there vast free on line collectons to help you on the NLW website – not just wills but newspapers and journals too.

<https://tinyurl.com/earlyretours1>

<https://tinyurl.com/earlyretours2>

<https://tinyurl.com/earlyretours3>



Ireland

Wills are divided into two sections before and after 1858. When wills were proved in the Principal Probate Court (after 1877 in the High Court). Records for the 6

countries of Northern Ireland from 1858 are held at Public Record Office of Northern Ireland (PRONI). The website hosts a free website index to wills proved in Armagh, Belfast, and Londonderry from 1858 -1919 and 1922-1943 at

www.proni.gov.uk/index/search_the_archives/will_calenders.htm.

Many Irish probate records from pre 1858 were lost in the fire at the Public Record Office in Dublin in 1922.

FamilySearch is a database of the huge collection of family history information compiled by The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (LDS Church) It is committed to providing free access to its collections and has some useful probate records at www.familysearch.org. The collection is arranged by area, so you need to follow the links in 'British Isles' and then scroll down to the list of material Cheshire probate records from 1492 – 1940 which is searchable by name and date. Kent probate records 1440 – 1881. Remember these can only be viewed at a FamilySearch Centre. *I am not sure whether they are available in Gore or Invercargill LDS centres.*



Set Yourself a Weekly Goal

As more and records become available online, time, rather than availability becomes the main challenge you'll face as a researcher. Set yourself a goal to explore a new collection every week, from within the websites you already use. It could already be a goldmine at your feet, and you just haven't had time to explore it yet.

BMD Registers <http://bmdregisters.co.uk>

hosts several searchable digitized records sourced from the National Archives –

discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk

Among materials are records for Methodist, Wesleyans, Baptists, Independents, Protestant Dissenters, Congregationalists, Unitarians, Quakers, Dissenters and the Russian Orthodox church, as well as maternity records, overseas records of Registrar General of Shipping and Seaman.

Census records can also tell us that an ancestor was a soldier in the British Army, which could lead to Chelsea or Kilmainham Pension records as hosted on both Ancestry.co.uk and www.findmypast.co.uk.