



New Zealand Society of Genealogists NELSON BRANCH AUGUST 2019 NEWSLETTER



**Early Settlers - Port
Nelson**

Our monthly meetings are usually at Smith's Hall, corner Waimea & Quarantine Roads Annesbrook. Meetings are normally held on the 4th Monday of the month February to November at 7.30pm. except for June, July and August which will be on Sunday afternoons at 2pm.

NB The Attic will not be open on those Sunday afternoons.

Door charge GOLD COIN DONATION.

Our postal address is NZSG Nelson Branch, P O Box 1879, NELSON 7140

Our e-mail address is Nelson@genealogy.org.nz

Our Branch Library **Ancestors Attic** is at the Trafalgar Street Hall, 67 Trafalgar Street, Nelson.

The 2018/2019 NZSG Nelson Branch committee is:

Please contact any of the committee if you have any questions & suggestions

Convenor	Bob McFADDEN		03 9700029	bob.val@mcfadden.org.nz
Secretary	Beth Conrad		03 547 5910	nelson@genealogy.org.nz
Treasurer	Kevin RYAN		0277 106519	mulryan1508@gmail.com
Newsletter	Barbara WELLS		03 540 2741	pb-mthope@xtra.co.nz
Librarian	Cheryl CARNAHAN		03 544 7684	carnahan@kinect.co.nz
Projects/Research	Cynthia STRATFORD		03 544 6647	cynth.s@live.com
	Cathy BARRETT		03 546 8174	barkatnz@gmail.com
	Judith FITCHETT		03 548 8819	fitchett@ts.co.nz
	Robyn MARSHALL		-	robyn.marshall@yahoo.co.uk

Ancestors Attic, Duty Roster

Sunday 2 - 4 pm

18 Aug	Judith Fitchett	29 Sept	Barbara Wells
25 Aug	CLOSED Branch meeting	6 Oct	Bob McFadden
1 Sept	Barbara Wells	13 Oct	Pete Gillin
8 Sept	Pete Gillin	20 Oct	Sandra Marris
15 Sept	Kevin Ryan	27 Oct	Beth Conrad
22 Sept	Sandra Marris	3 Nov	Barbara Wells

Mondays 1pm - 4pm

Cheryl Carnahan
Thursday 10am - 4pm
Cynthia Stratford's Team

PROGAMME - 2019

25 August (Sunday)
23 September 2019
21 October 2019
24 November 2019

Topic and speakers details

Seaview Cemetery Tour -coffee after at The Honest Lawyer - Cheryl Carnahan
The Prow - Nicola Harwood
Family Tree Live London 2019 - Judith Fitchett & Robyn Marshall
Christmas Function (details nearer the time)

Seaviuew Cemetery Tour

Weather permitting our next meeting will be the Seaview Cemetery Tour on Sunday 25 August followed by afternoon tea at The Honest Lawyer. If the weather is bad and the tour is cancelled you will be advised by email on the Sunday morning. We have agreed to still meet for coffee either way. Sarah ryders cards from the last meeting will br brought along for discussion.

Legacy Group Meeting.

This is held on **the second Thursday of the month** at the Attic. All new members welcome. Gold coin donation. If you would like to go on reminder list please email Judith Fitchett at fitchett@ts.co.nz

Sales Table

Please remember the Sales Table at Branch meetings and bring some spare cash just in case there is something on it that you may wish to purchase.

Suggestions wanted for topics for meetings.

The Committee has requested that members contribute ideas for topics for future speakers at our monthly Branch meetings. If you have any suggestions please contact any member of the Committee.

Library - Ancestors Attic

The Library is open

Sundays 2 - 4

Mondays 1 - 4

Thursdays 10 - 4

Recent Acquisitions to the Library

Lineage of the Newport Family by B W Newport, loan bookcase 02
classification NZ.FH.NEWPORT

Family Tree Magazine Sept 2018, April and May 2019. Bookcase 01.
Loan.

New Zealand Genealogist June 2019. Bookcase 01. Loan.



Website Updates

FindMyPast

- British Officers Serving In Early America, 1614-1787
- Derbyshire nonconformist records
- Essex Parish Registers
- Scotland, Orkney, 1821 South Ronaldsay Census
- United States, Passenger and Crew Lists
- Pennsylvania Immigrants, 1727-1776 and Oath of Allegiance

FamilySearch

- England and Wales, National Index of Wills and Administrations, 1858-1957
- Scotland Presbyterian & Protestant Church Records, 1736-1990
- Hawaii, Passport Records, 1874-1898 and Grantor and Grantee Index, 1845-1909
- Scandinavia, Mission Emigration Records, 1852-1920
- Swedish Mission Emigration Records, 1905-1932
- USA, Alaska, State Archives (Juneau), Military Service Discharge Records
- USA, Georgia, Church Vital Records, 1828-1991
- USA, Minnesota Naturalization Records and Indexes, 1872-1962
- Oregon, Multnomah County, Poor Farm Admissions Records, 1900-1962
- USA, South Carolina, Charleston County, Charleston, Birth Registers, 1901-1926
- USA, South Dakota, Grave Registration Records, 1940-1941
- USA, Wisconsin Index to Naturalization Petitions, 1848-1990

Ancestry

- Africa, Asia and Europe, Passenger Lists of Displaced Persons, 1946-1971,
- Registration of Foreigners and German Persecutees, 1939-1947
- Canada, Nova Scotia, Land Petitions, 1765-1800

- USA, Connecticut, Death Records, 1897-1968, Marriage Records, 1897-1968
- USA, Idaho, Reconstructed State Census, 1890
- USA, Wayne County Indiana Marriage Records, 1811-1903

TheGenealogist

- Norfolk parish registers and bastardy records
- War Memorials

DeceasedOnline

- Headington, Oxfordshire

Ireland Genealogy Projects Archives

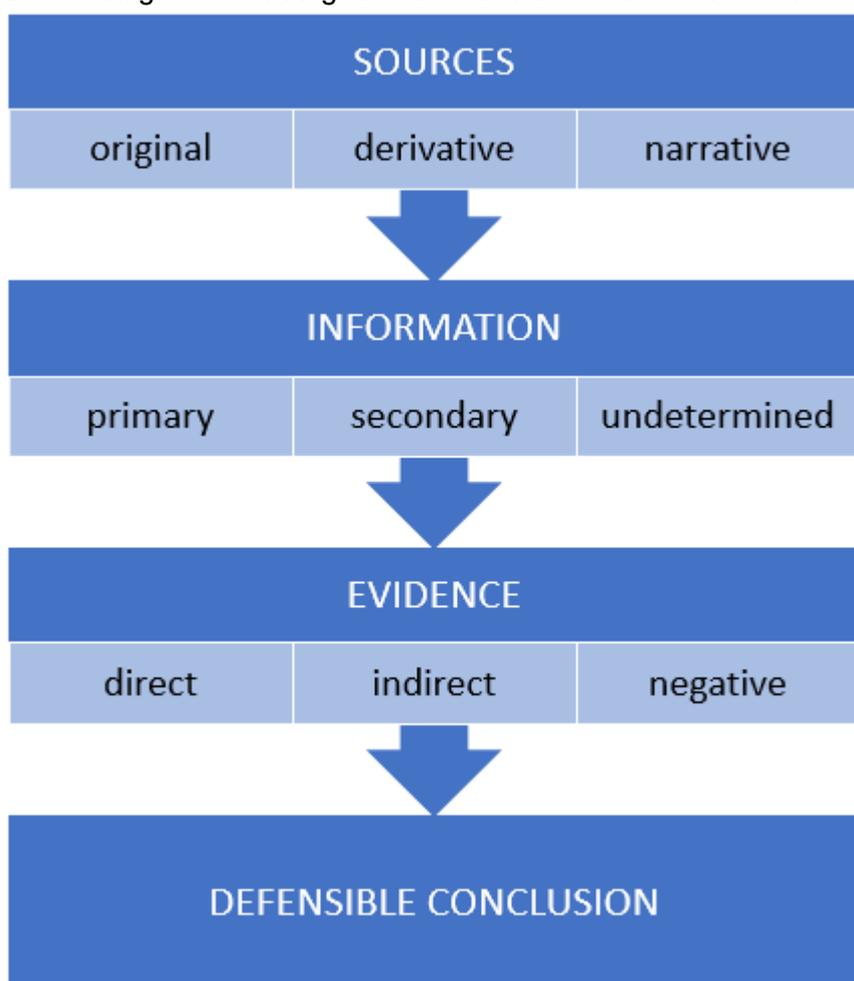
- Index of Grantees, 1708-1738 Registry of Deeds - Index of Grantors, 1708-1738 and Longford,
- Tipperary Thurles Parish Marriages, Dio. of Cashel & Emly (R.C.) 1838-1843

MyHeritage

- Australia Electoral Rolls, 1893-1949
- Quebec Marriage Returns, 1926-1997
- Honolulu, Hawaii Passenger Lists, 1900-1953
- Baltimore, Maryland Passenger Lists, 1891-1943

What is Evidence Analysis? (from Legacy newsletter -thanks to Sandra Marris for contributing this)

Evidence analysis is the mechanism—comprised of critically evaluating sources, information, and the nature of the evidence—that leads a researcher to a defensible conclusion. Because the most basic purpose of genealogy is reaching defensible conclusions about our ancestors that means evidence analysis is pretty important. Each of those categories—sources, information, and evidence—have three subcategories. How these categories work together to reach defensible conclusions is illustrated by the following chart:



After we have thoroughly examined the sources, information, and evidence we can arrive at a defensible conclusion concerning the proposed answer to the research question. Note that a defensible conclusion is only reached if the [Genealogical Proof Standard \(GPS\)](#) has been applied to the research. It is worth mentioning now, however, that the first component of the GPS is “reasonably exhaustive research” which means that frequently a research problem will be examined over the course of several research sessions before a defensible conclusion can be reached.

Evaluating Genealogical Sources

This first category in the evidence analysis process deals with the document itself, not the data the document transmits. Examining the document is necessary because doing so will assist in determining the [credibility](#) of the information the document preserves. There are three categories of sources: 1) Original, 2) Derivative, and 3) Narrative. Definitions for these categories are given in the chart below:

SOURCES <i>The medium that conveys information.</i>		
<u>ORIGINAL</u>	<u>DERIVATIVE</u>	<u>NARRATIVE</u>
<i>The actual record created, or a near-perfect reproduction (e.g., copy, microfilm, or digital).</i>	<i>A record created at a later date which strives to report the same information as the original.</i>	<i>An original narrative with new conclusions that is a product of original and derivative source research.</i>

The following questions are of assistance when evaluating sources:

What is the format of the source?

Knowing whether the source is the original sexton's record book, or a later transcription derived from the original can be of immense value. An [original source](#), by its very nature, is more reliable than a derivative because the original was the first instance of a document about an event while a derivative was created from the original (or from another derivative). That extra step (or steps) in the creation process between an original and derivative source allows for human error. Derivative sources may come in several different formats, including transcriptions, extracts, abstracts, indexes, or databases.

Narrative sources are items such as a history book or a [written family history](#) (or reports like those created by Legacy Tree Genealogists). Narrative sources rely on research done in any or all of the source types.

Does the format impact the legibility of the source?

While original sources should always be sought out, sometimes they have deteriorated so much that they are no longer legible. In these instances, it may be necessary to rely on a derivative source that was created when the original was still legible. A prime example would be a grave marker that is currently illegible, but a [cemetery transcription](#) done previously may have preserved the information.

Does the derivative source appear reliable?

Sometimes an original source is not available for consultation and a derivative must be used. In such cases, the reliability of the derivative should be considered. Some derivative sources were created with great care and attention to detail others were done hastily which allows for more errors. Do different sources list conflicting information? Check out our article on [how to resolve conflicting information in sources](#). Note also that although the derivative may be reliable, the original source frequently reports more information.

Does the narrative's author provide references?

When evaluating a narrative source, the researcher should determine whether the author provided [citations](#) to support his or her claims. The citations convey the reliability of the author's conclusions. If the conclusions appear sound and the citations reveal that appropriate sources were consulted, then the researcher may be comfortable citing the narrative author. If no citations were provided or if the citations were inadequate, then the researcher will likely choose to rely on other sources.

What was the narrative author's scope?

If consulting a narrative source—a published family history, a history book, a research report, etc.—it is necessary to consider whether the author's scope was appropriate for the research question. This can be done by considering the format of the narrative; are there items such as in-text citations, footnotes, endnotes, or a bibliography? If the author did not consult the best record types for a research problem, missed important collections, or did not utilize enough sources then the researcher will likely choose to supplement the author's work with additional research.

Examples of Types of Genealogical Sources

Original Source

This birth certificate is a high-quality digital reproduction of the original certificate kept by the county recorder and is, therefore, considered an original source.[\[2\]](#)

Derivative Source

A clipping from an online grave memorial is a derivative source because it is not the original sexton's record book nor does the memorial have a high-quality reproduction of the grave marker.[\[3\]](#)

Narrative Source

A genealogical research report demonstrates a narrative source because the author presents new conclusions based on his research. The citations placed in footnotes allow the reader to easily evaluate the author's work.

<https://www.toptenreviews.com/best-genealogy-software>

- Family Historian 6
 - Legacy Family Tree 9
 - Heredis 2017
 - RootsMagic 7
 - Branches
 - Family Tree Maker
 - Ancestral Quest 14
 - Reunion 12
 - Brother's Keeper 7.1
 - Family Tree Heritage Platinum 9
- and
- The Best (Inexpensive) 35MM Film Scanners
 - The Best DNA Testing Kits
 - The Best Genealogy Search Websites
 - The Best People Search Engines
 - The Best Photo and Movie-Film Scanning Services
 - The Best VHS to Digital Converters

<http://www.nzpictures.co.nz/new.htm>

New: New Zealand Company Vouchers 1 to 560 - Nelson 1841-1843

Several Nelson branch members have found information they hadn't come across before including Winter, Jennings, Jackson and Maling. Check it out your ancestor may have been providing the NZ Company with labour or goods.

Writing your own story (thanks to Kaye Switzer and Gill Ruthven)

Following Sarah Ryder's talk to the branch on 28 July about the need to write your own stories now, some members came up with some ideas over afternoon tea which we would like to share. You may have others. Some people are working away on complete life stories - perhaps a never ending process. We thought that it might work best for people to write individual pieces that could be compiled later (or distributed as they were finished).

Here are ideas for that might prompt you to set down your own story (or parts of it)

- 1 Memories of family food. What did you normally eat in your family? What did you hate/look forward to/ what food memories do you have of family occasions such as picnics or celebrations. (You could add recipes or pictures here). Compare notes with your brothers and sisters maybe.
- 2 Where were you (for example) when:
J F Kennedy was assassinated?/ men first landed on the moon?
- 3 Songs: Based on the BBC Desert Island discs format: Pick 8 songs that represent significant stages or memories in your life. Explain why they mattered to you and what they remind you of.
- 4 Mothers (or fathers) write your memories of the day your child was born (what happened, where, and what you felt at the time) and give it to that child as a birthday gift .
- 5 Write about particular decades of your life. What did you wear in the 60s, what music did you listen to? What hobbies did you have? What special events were there?
- 6 Places you've lived (with photos)
- 7 Jobs you've had starting with the paper delivery maybe.