

Newsletter



**Te Awamutu
Branch**

No. 294

June 2018



Te Awamutu Website: www.teawamutu.net/genealogy
New Zealand Society of Genealogists Inc:
www.genealogy.org.nz

Meetings are held at the **St John Ambulance Hall** on Palmer Street, Te Awamutu, at 7.30 p.m. on the first Tuesday of each month – February to December.

Visitors most welcome. There is a \$2 door charge for casual visitors.

Next Meeting: Tuesday 5th June. Exploring those FREE to view genealogy websites.

July Meeting: Tuesday 3rd July. Mid-Winter Xmas and supper along with a club member presentation.

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Club News!

Welcome to the June, 2018 newsletter.

June meeting:

Our June meeting will commence with an EGM to receive and adopt the 2018 financial report. This will be followed by opportunities to explore free-to-view websites, such as the UK BMD series (FreeBMD, FreeCen & FreeReg), GRO, OPC and some Scottish sites. This is a timely reminder that you do not need to subscribe to pay-to-view websites to find information. So if you have a 19th Century ancestor you haven't yet been able to find then bring what facts you know to the meeting and we will see what we can find.

July meeting:

July will be our mid-winter Xmas meeting. Food +++



Land Research in NZ:

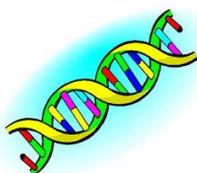
At our August meeting Lyn Williams will be talking to us about land records. So for an early 'heads up' and to ensure that the talk is relevant to your needs, please let us know by our June meeting what specific things you would like her to cover.

DNA Help for Beginners:



Are you feeling confused? You've got your DNA results but don't know what to do next? Sandra can generally be found at the library on Wednesday and Friday evenings and on a Saturday morning. If you want help with your DNA queries please contact her on 021 206 9119 to make an appointment. It would be really helpful if you could bring along your laptop computer as well.

DNA Support Group Meeting



Sunday afternoon, 10th June

We are very fortunate to have Maurice Gleeson, an Irish international Genetic Genealogist joining us for our next DNA support group meeting. He is in New Zealand for the NZSG conference. There will be opportunities for one-on-one assistance if requested.

The maximum number of attendees for this event is 50 and as of the 20th May, 34 registrations have been received. The event is aimed at those who have already been DNA tested and who have done or are about to start their analysis. A door charge of \$20 per person is needed to cover expenses.

There will be two presentations in the afternoon plus a short Q&A session at the end.

- *Marrying DNA and Irish genealogy*

Researching in Irish records can be challenging and brick walls tend to impede our progress beyond the 1800-1830 time point. However, DNA testing can be a useful tool to complement Irish research. This talk will explore how to use your DNA results to augment your use of Irish records.

- *Using DNA to solve unknown parentage cases*

Everybody comes to a Dead End at some point along each of their ancestral lines. And some of these Roadblocks can become a particular research interest (e.g. an adopted mother, an illegitimate grandfather). DNA testing can help break through even the most resilient Brick Wall and help you push back one or more generations. This workshop / lecture teaches you how.

Post event dinner: There will be an early pot luck tea after the event at 255 Long Road (Sandra's place). Space is limited so this will be open to committee members in the first instance.



If any attendees have a question, they are to send it, in advance please, as it may be something we can easily answer.

Genealogy is a haystack full of needles. It's the threads we need!

Family History Q&A

(adapted from January 2018 Family History magazine)

Part 4: Online Trees

1. I'm worried about putting my family tree online. Should I be?
 - A. The main points to consider when publishing family history on the web are:

Is the information yours to publish? Have you got permission from relations who have been kind enough to share photos, documents with you?

If something is likely to be protected by copyright, do you have permission to use it online?

Are you being careful to withhold details of living people and only publishing material relating to them with their permission?

You can't libel the dead, but you can offend the living, so if a detail about a deceased ancestor might offend a living relative then proceed with caution

2. Which family history website is best for me?
 - A. The main subscription websites with record collections each provide access to core records such as birth, marriage and death registers, and – increasingly – parish registers. They also have extensive data content.

Before subscribing or renewing, explore the content available on each to see which is more relevant to your research interests

3. I've realised I have made a mistake and a large chunk of one branch on my tree is completely wrong. What should I do?
 - A. Hard as it is, your only option is to prune your family tree and remove the erroneous information.

Do not delete it completely as parts of it may hold information that does have some bearing on your ancestors

It is also useful to keep it, explaining in the notes that it is an error. If you have made that mistake then there is every possibility that someone in the future could tread the same path – and your notes may warn them.

4. I've been contacted by someone who claims to be a relation and wants me to share my research. Should I do this?
 - A. Sharing research with others can be one of the most rewarding aspects of family history, and one of the most frustrating. Perhaps share just a portion of your research, and if, over time, you develop a collaborative relationship you could share more material.

Sharing is one of the best ways of ensuring that the research will survive the passage of time – but as to whether it's identified as your research, or "purloined" is a different matter altogether!

What's on the Web?



Linkpendium

Linkpendium is a 10,000,000+ resource directory to everything on the Web about families worldwide and genealogically-relevant information about U.S. states and counties. We cover both free and subscription sites, with a strong emphasis upon free resources provided by libraries, other government agencies, genealogical and historical societies, and individuals.

We are particularly proud of our unique indexes to online biographies.

<http://www.linkpendium.com/>

FamilySearch

A couple of updated sections to this great website

New Zealand Civil Records Indexes 1800 – 1966 (updated 4/1/2018)

New Zealand Obituaries (updated 14/3/2018)

<https://www.familysearch.org/>

Legacy Users' Group

Venue: 5 Toi Place, Rototuna, Hamilton

Contact: Bruce/Trish Cron. Email: brucecron@gmail.com, ph. 021 407 478

Sunday, **June 10th** from 1.30pm to 3.30pm

This month's topic: Tidying up your Legacy family data.

\$2 door charge



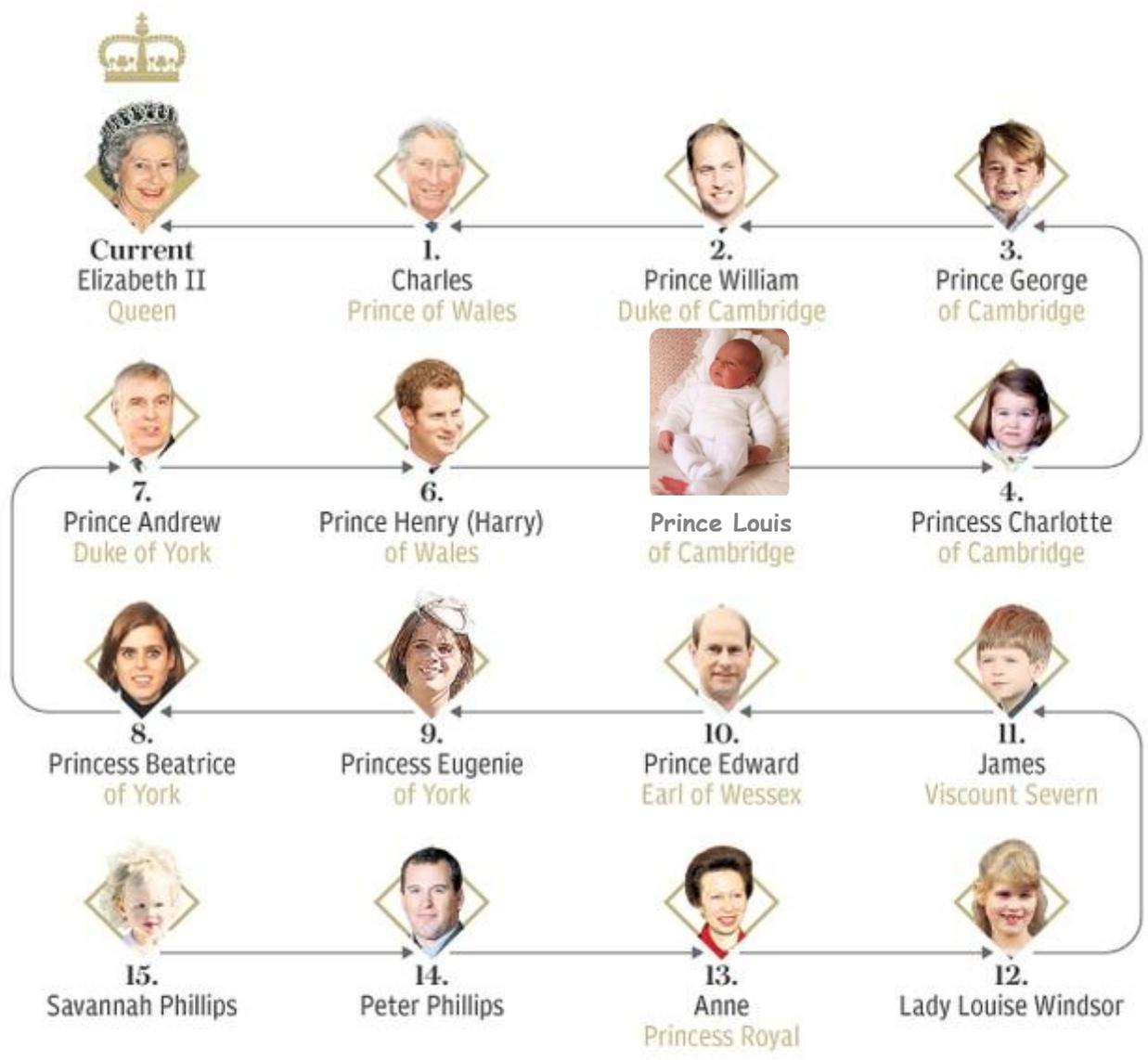
Royal Ramblings

Prince Louis Arthur Charles has created history and will slot in as fifth-in-line to the throne. Prince William and his wife Kate's third child means the new line of succession will see the new Prince of Cambridge follow the Prince of Wales, Duke of Cambridge, Prince George and Princess Charlotte.

Historically, Princess Charlotte would have lost her spot to her younger brother, but legislation introduced in 2013 overhauled the order of succession. The newborn has also pushed Prince Andrew down to seventh-in-line, meaning he will not have to ask his mother's permission if he wanted to re-marry.

According to the new legislation, the first six people in the line of succession must obtain the Queen's permission to marry. Previously, under a law dating back to 1772, all descendants of George II had to seek the monarch's permission.

Current line of succession to the British throne



A guide to British royal titles

Adapted from an article published on Popsugar. Celebrity, 10 November, 2016

by ANNIE GABILLET

British royal titles can be confusing so here goes!

King and Queen: If the monarch is a man, he goes by the title king, but the husband of a female monarch does not get the title of king — instead he's a prince. The title of queen is given in two cases: a queen who rules by her birthright is called a "queen regnant" (think Elizabeth II), while a "queen consort" is the wife of a reigning king (so Camilla and Kate will be a queen consorts).

Duke and Duchess: A duke or duchess is the member of nobility that ranks right below the monarch. Often

princes and princesses will hold dukedoms, just like Kate and Will and now Harry and Meghan. Prince Charles is also the Duke of Cornwall. And while his wife Camilla technically has the title Princess of Wales, she goes by her other title, Duchess of Cornwall.

Prince and Princess: In the UK, the husband of the reigning queen is called a prince. So Queen Elizabeth II's husband is Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh (and he was also *born* the Prince of Greece and Denmark!). The titles prince and princess also go to the children of the monarch, and in 1987 Queen Elizabeth increased her daughter Princess Anne's title to Princess Royal. The grandchildren born to sons of the monarch (for example, Prince William or Princess Beatrice) also get the title prince or princess, but grandchildren born to a daughter (for example, Zara Phillips) do not automatically. So just because you have a king or queen as a grandparent doesn't mean you're a prince or princess! Queen Elizabeth II also recently decreed that all children born to the eldest son of the Prince of Wales (aka Prince William) will have the title prince or princess, thus we have Prince George, Princess Charlotte and now Prince Louis! As with Kate, the wife of a prince will get the title princess up on marriage, however, the husband of a princess will not be called a prince. Members of the royal family are called "Her/His Royal Highness," but in the case of divorce, the nonbirthright royal loses the HRH style, just like Diana Spencer and Sarah Ferguson did.

Last Names: In 1917, King George V decided to officially change everyone's last name to Windsor, after the castle, to get rid of the German-sounding house name of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha. But Queen Elizabeth II and her husband wanted their direct decedents to have a different last name than the extended family.

Since the queen didn't want to share her surname, according to the royal family's website, "It was therefore declared in the Privy Council that The Queen's descendants, other than those with the style of Royal Highness and the title of Prince/Princess, or female descendants who marry, would carry the name of Mountbatten-Windsor." Basically, if you're a queen, king, prince, or princess, you don't have a last name, but if you happen to need one, then it's Mountbatten-Windsor.

Meghan Markle's Coat of Arms

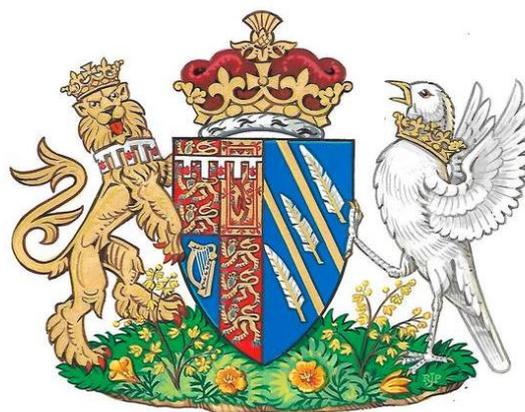
A coat of arms has been created for Meghan Markle featuring California's state flower, a songbird and a blue background to represent the Pacific Ocean.

California-born and raised Meghan, now the Duchess of Sussex, joined Britain's royal family when she married Prince Harry on the 19th June, 2018.

The design was approved by the Queen and Thomas Woodcock, the senior herald in England based at London's College of Arms.

Two golden rays symbolise California's sunshine and three quills represent communication and the power of words.

Beneath the shield are Californian golden poppies and wintersweet, which grows at Kensington Palace where she now lives. Meghan is said to have worked closely with the college during the design process.



Hunting season is all year long in genealogy!