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COVER STORY

SAMUEL RICHARD STEDMAN was born in 1863 in the parish of Kilbride, Co Wicklow, Ireland, the only son of Samuel Fitzimmons Stedman and Caroline Louisa Tisdall. He grew up on the family farm, Balinaheese, in the Vale of Avoca, and as a boy became interested in the growing pastime of cycling, at first building himself a hobbyhorse and then acquiring a velocipede. In the 1880s he graduated to the ordinary bicycle, and trained himself to become one of Ireland’s foremost racers. Known as the Arklow Flyer, he competed successfully at an international tournament in 1886, prior to migrating to New Zealand with two of his sisters.

In Dunedin, he became the dominant rider for the next decade, opened a bicycle shop and factory, and was the first to generate electricity. He went on to pioneer the introduction of the motorcycle and the motorcar. He died in 1931 and his story will be told in a book to be published in his sesquicentenary year.

ISSN 0110-4012
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LONG-SERVING member of the New Zealand Society of Genealogists, Jan Gow was awarded the Queens Service Medal for her services to genealogy and family history research in the New Year Honours list.

Mrs Gow has worked in various voluntary roles within the NZSG for the past 29 years, including three years as treasurer and three years as the New Zealand president and is a life member of the society. She established the St Heliers and Panmure branches of the NZSG.

She is the liaison officer for FamilySearch within the NZSG and has been instrumental in organising the preservation and transcription of school admission registers and the indexing of probate records, which enable family researchers to trace family members throughout the country. As the Hobson Wharf Maritime Museum NZSG liaison officer, she was involved in establishing the Passenger Arrivals database. She initiated the organising of New Zealand’s first Family History Fair in 2010.

She is also a past board member of the Association of Professional Genealogists, a past council member of the Australasian Federation of Family History Organisations and a past council member and vice-president of Archives and Records Association of New Zealand.

Since 1987, she has been the owner of Beehive Books, selling books and computer programs for genealogists and family historians. She has organised “Hooked on Genealogy” tours since 1992, taking New Zealanders to the United States and the United Kingdom to help them on a one-to-one basis with their family history.

Jan Gow has been a community education tutor on family history research since 1983 and has many speaking engagements. She travels widely to assist people with discovering their family history.

In 2006 she received an award for meritorious service to family history from the Australasian Federation of Family History Organisations.
Cunliffe photograph
Dear editor,

I am trying to track down a family photograph taken in Greymouth (I think) before the 1896 Brunner Mine explosion.

The photograph is of William CUNLIFFE, his wife Eliza (nee SCOBLE) and their children. The last I heard of this photograph was in 1969 when my father, Fred Cunliffe, took two of my sisters on a “catch up with the relatives” trip. His aunt, Ethel TURNER (nee Cunliffe) had the photograph, but since her death in 1975, I have tried unsuccessfully to find who now has possession of it. If anyone knows anything at all of the whereabouts of this photograph, I would love to know as I would dearly like a copy. To my knowledge this is the only photograph of William and Eliza.

Vivienne Sugden (nee Cunliffe),
3 Banbury Street,
Christchurch 8053.
Email: vivalan@xtra.co.nz
Phone: 03 358 3917

Far North Branch Genealogical Census Project
Dear editor,

Anzac Day April 25 is the day the Far North Branch has chosen to conduct its genealogical census of NZSG members and their families. Following the postponement of the 2011 government census to 2013, the Far North Branch has decided to go ahead with their project that was put on hold in February last year out of respect for those bereaved or displaced by the Canterbury earthquakes.

Anzac Day has been chosen for the Far North “Genealogical Census”, but this will be a census with some differences: it has been designed to be a purely optional and voluntary exercise for NZSG members only. Members may participate or not, and if they choose to be part of the “census” they may fill in as much or as little of the form as they choose.

The form has been fully approved by the NZSG council, and contains many different fields. Privacy information and full instructions on how to fill out the fields will be provided.

The forms will be received and numbered by one person only, the Far North Branch 2012 “Genealogical Census” Project Officer. Once processed, they will be filed and stored securely in the NZSG Archives as totally restricted records, embargoed for 100 years. In the event of their being indexed and published by the NZSG after that time, they would provide a unique snapshot of the society’s members, their households and their families in 2012.

Full instructions and information, together with the forms for the census will be available for downloading from the NZSG website during APRIL 2012.

Lauren Barclay
2012 NZSG Far North Branch “Genealogical Census” Project Officer
Email: lauren.les@xtra.co.nz

A bouquet
Dear editor,

A few days ago, I had the privilege of being at the launch of the ST ViewScan Remote Film Reader in Christchurch. I was suitably impressed.

However, there was something else, or should I say someone else, that I was perhaps more impressed with and that was the society’s president Fiona Brooker. Up to now Fiona has only been a photograph on the front page of our magazine, but this was the first time I had the pleasure of meeting her in person.

The “face” of the NZSG, whether Fiona likes it or not, was on display as well that night. If I have ever felt part of a family, Fiona succeeded in doing so on that night. She may not be on my family tree (yet), but she certainly made me feel part of her “family”.

If Fiona does this to non-members as well, then our membership should grow considerably. Thank you, Fiona. I hope you can feel part of my “family” as you made me feel part of yours.

Sincerely,
Peter Olney
Email: peeebee@watchdog.net.nz

Ancestry.com.au
Dear editor

Further to Marie Ryan’s letter regarding the above, I have had a similar experience with that site.

In October I found it and decided to try the 14 day trial. I did not give them my bank account number but managed to enter my parents’ and grandparents’ names. I am very chary about giving bank details on the net and would have left the site immediately if I had noticed such a request.

I decided that it was no improvement on my own “Reunion” so closed it down. I made no agreement to join or subscribe and to emphasise the point, I did not give them my bank account number, but when my November Visa account came in, there was a debit to Ancestry Au800.250.838 Sydney.

We sent them emails, but all such messages were returned by the “mailing demon”. Then I immediately contacted the National Bank who changed our account number and issued us with two replacement cards.

On December 2, the bank wrote to say they had processed a credit but reserved the right to re-debit the transaction should the charge prove to be valid.

I check both my Visa and cheque accounts daily but after 20 days there has been no sign of a dispute on this matter. How did they get my account number? And how were they able to debit my account without my authority? Members should be very careful when using Ancestry.com.au

Ron Hood.
Unit 1, 78 Grey’s Avenue.
Auckland 1, New Zealand

Thanks
Dear editor,

As the organisers behind New Zealand’s 2011 Family History Fair, we wish to thank you for your editorial and logistic support over the last two years. The New Zealand Genealogist is the only means we have of communicating with the entire NZSG membership and your willingness to extend submission deadlines to meet our needs has been hugely appreciated. Most people will not be aware that you changed your annual leave to cope with the tighter than normal print deadlines for the September/October 2011 issue. This allowed us to submit photographs that were literally “hot off the press”, as waiting until the following magazine would have made any news about the fair well out of date.

Your 14 years of dedicated service to the NZSG as magazine editor deserves recognition. Many thanks for the skills you have brought in producing this world-class publication. Perception is everything and The New Zealand Genealogist has excelled in the way it has presented the NZSG to the rest of the genealogy world. We wish you all the best for the next chapter in your life and hope you enjoy tackling those personal projects that have been on the back burner for the last 14 years.

Kind regards and many thanks.
Sandra Metcalfe, Guy Williams and Michelle Patient

2 — NZSG January/February 2012
Conference will mine Central Otago’s golden legacy

THE University of Canterbury will play a leading role in the 150th celebrations of the Central Otago gold rush this year.

The University will host, in conjunction with local partner the Otago Goldfields Heritage Trust, a significant academic conference at the Golden Gate Lodge in Cromwell from August 29-31.

The “150 Years of Riches: The Central Otago Gold Rush, 1862-2012” conference will take a critical new look at this gold rush and the events surrounding it.

Lead organiser for the event is University of Canterbury doctoral candidate Lloyd Carpenter, whose PhD thesis is examining how the Central Otago Gold Rush 150 years ago shaped New Zealand culture, society and literature. Based around a case study of the Central Otago mining town of Bendigo, Mr Carpenter’s research is exploring the myths and stories that came out of the gold rush and assessing the impact they had on New Zealand society at the time and how we see ourselves today.

Mr Carpenter believes “people are hungry for New Zealand history” and have an appetite to have it served up to them in a fresh way.

“We want this conference to be about casting these events in a new light. We do not want celebrations to be just re-enactments and looking at nice old stone ruins, but assessing these events as a significant historical transformation that transformed our landscape, the population and created the legacy we have now.”

Mr Carpenter says organisers are keen to receive papers focused on the Central Otago gold rush from a wide range of disciplines and fields, including — but not limited to — history, archaeology, Maori studies, fashion, literature, heritage studies, tourism theory, sociology, anthropology, art history, cultural studies, gender studies, geography, museum theory, political sciences and urban development.

“If you have a new perspective on the Central Otago gold rush, let’s hear it.”

The conference website, and details about how you can submit an abstract, can be found at: www.hums.canterbury.ac.nz/centralgold150/

Lloyd Carpenter’s contact details are: Work phone 03 364 2987, ext. 7932; email Lloyd.carpenter@pg.canterbury.ac.nz

Bibliography of Published New Zealand Family Histories

The Bibliography of Published New Zealand Family Histories has now (hopefully) reached its final home. This online bibliography is now available on the National Library of New Zealand’s FindNZArticles service at http://find.natlib.govt.nz/primo_library/libweb/action/search.do?vid=FindNZ&fromLogin=true and (to subscribers) on The Knowledge Basket’s New Zealand Index database at http://www.knowledge-basket.co.nz/databases/

The bibliography lists 3465 separately-published histories of families with descendants in New Zealand. The earliest family history listed is dated 1860. All are indexed by author, title, keyword and family names; many are also indexed by family founder names; country, county and town of origin; ship on which the family arrived in New Zealand; year of arrival and region and place of main settlement in New Zealand. Some records also include the surnames of the families into which the first generation of descendants married.

Tony Millett
Email: tony.millett@xtra.co.nz
NZSG must adapt to survive

BY JOSEPH GILLARD

I HAVE significant concerns as to the very future of NZSG. With nominations for council having closed on February 1, and the possibility of an election ahead of us, I want to express my concerns in the hope that members will exercise their right to vote and give careful consideration to their preferred choice.

I am of the opinion that NZSG is at a turning point.

NZSG has a long and proud history of member involvement and achievement. Countless hours have been spent by a huge number of dedicated members throughout the country compiling many excellent data collections and resources. Other members provide expert research, look-up and education services. NZSG and the members who have contributed to its formation and growth, have much to be proud of.

However the 2010s are very different from the world of the 1960s when NZSG was formed. The most obvious changes are those of a technological nature, as these have impacted on all our lives in so many ways. Other massive changes have been with society itself — in how people live their lives, what we do with our discretionary time, how we interact with each other and how we interact with and use organisations such as libraries, government agencies and other information repositories. Perhaps the biggest changes of all have been in people’s expectations of service and the delivery of those services.

NZSG has long ago grown from being a small “club” or group of “clubs”, into a large organisation with about 7500 members (roughly two-thirds of whom do not belong to any branch or interest group) throughout the country and around the world, with a proportionately significant budget. These days our members and potential members are more technologically savvy. They are also more likely to be of the generation of the children and grandchildren of our original members and have quite different expectations to those of their forebears. To meet their expectations, NZSG must operate as a business.

Societies like NZSG are still very relevant, even with all the changes going on. How-to education courses, helping people put historical events into context, preserving local resources and community building, are no less valuable in the modern context. The fundamentals are there; however, NZSG urgently needs to get the method of delivery sorted if it is to survive and flourish into the future. NZSG also needs to communicate in more timely, proactive and effective ways with all members. While it has bucket loads of goodwill, this is fast evaporating. Like almost every organisation, both public and private, and in almost every sector, NZSG must adapt to changes in its external and internal environment. As it is, we are rapidly becoming an anachronism in the genealogical world and we must undertake some fundamental changes to reinvent ourselves. We simply cannot continue to be the King Canute of the genealogical world, endeavouring to hold back the inexorable tide of change, or we will be consigned to the scrapheap of history. This would mean all our resources, compiled by the countless volunteer hours of large numbers of past and present members, will be picked over by more fleet-footed organisations and sold back in the form of access fees and the like, to some of the very members who compiled them.

For too long, NZSG has not been sensitive to the changing scene and ignored the obvious signals, even when they were plain to see. Without putting too fine a point on it, we must prevent what I see as the possible demise of the society.

This situation goes back some time, but has not been helped by the hiatus of the last few years, with the resulting absence of effective, consultative communication with the members and sometimes abysmal management and lack of dynamic, forward thinking leadership. As a councillor during the last 12 years, I fully accept my part in all of this. Having made the decision not to seek re-election, and therefore having no conflict of interest, I feel unflettered enough to express my frank opinion.

The challenge for NZSG is to stand up and squarely face the issues which confront us, rather than apportion blame; that would be self-defeating and achieve no end. Rather, we must build on the many existing strengths of the organisation, while at the same time adapting to the changes in technology, in our membership base and in our members’ expectations of us. We must aim to build a strong, vibrant, viable, adaptive, financially robust organisation able to proactively serve existing and potential members. To achieve this, I believe it is important that

- There be a strong candidate for president; one with proven leadership and change management abilities, as well as effective governance, management, personnel and negotiating skills; one able to undertake a fundamental review of all aspects of NZSG and develop a forward-looking strategic plan for the society. Such a person need not be a sitting councillor, but should be someone who has the necessary mana and credibility to take on the position with vigour, drawing together an effective support team.

- Equally, a group of strong individuals with a good mix of skills and backgrounds push themselves forward for council. They need to be forward thinking, capable of seeing the big picture, with a desire to move NZSG to the next stage. They need to be sufficient in number to provide viable alternatives to the status quo and willing to work effectively as a team with the president.

The newly-elected president and council must usher in a new era.

- While being sensitive to the shortcomings and hurts of the recent past, they must be forward-thinking and determined enough to develop a vision, assess the options and plan to achieve the objectives.

- I do not have all the answers and will deliberately not be supporting any individual or group for election. However, I will be totally supportive of an elected council taking office with a mandate for reform.

Please do not get me wrong, I fully support the aims and objectives of NZSG. And I remain very keen to carry on developing the land records research service and allied services. But for some time I have felt NZSG has been simply marking time, while other genealogical businesses have taken leadership positions in our world and we have become largely sidelined. I sense that many of our members have become increasingly frustrated with this state of affairs.

I have been very blunt and forthright in this article, because I believe strongly that NZSG is now at a real turning point. If the right people do not get elected to office in the forthcoming elections, the chances of NZSG surviving much longer appear doubtful. It is as serious as that; please do your bit to ensure that NZSG moves forward into a positive future. I urge you to think carefully about who you vote for, as the future of NZSG could very well hinge on how you exercise your democratic rights in the forthcoming election.

Joseph Gillard, NZSG Councillor

For further discussion, join the Members Mailing List http://www.genealogy.org.nz/Members_Mailing_List_20.aspx

NZSG | January/February 2012 — 5
As we approach the first anniversary of the big February Christchurch earthquake, reviewing surviving records about the 1931 Hawkes Bay earthquake can show some striking similarities to the experiences in Canterbury.

BY HEIDI KUGLIN
AND GRAHAM LANGTON

At 10.47am, February 3, 1931, the earth moved up, with general swaying and rocking. This was accompanied by a huge noise. There was half a minute of calm before another violent downward shock with more swaying and rocking.

Two and a half minutes after the first shock, that earthquake, felt throughout much of New Zealand, was over. The epicentre was about 20km deep and about 7km east of Napier. There were many aftershocks, the largest of 7.3 hit 10 days later on February 13, which some areas felt more strongly than the first.

This quake has been commonly called the Napier earthquake, but should be more accurately called the Hawkes Bay earthquake — the damage and fatalities were widespread. However, most easily available records and reminiscences refer to Napier.

There were surface faults, landslides, 1m slumps, and up to 2.7m uplift in some places. The Ahuriri Lagoon, and much of what is now Marine Parade, was raised out of the water. The most severe destruction was in the towns, Napier and Hastings especially, where brick and concrete buildings were particularly vulnerable. However, damage was widespread. Huge clouds of dust resulted from collapsed buildings and hillside.

Many people ran to the beaches where the water receded with the raising of the land, but there was no tsunami.

Hundreds of people were killed or trapped. Although the official death toll was 256 (161 Napier, 93 Hastings, 2 Wairoa), there were probably more; 593 were severely wounded. Falling masonry killed many as they ran out of buildings. Attempts at rescue began almost immediately. Some rescuers were killed by further building collapses.

Fire was soon a problem, destroying property and valuable records. Gas was shut off 3 minutes after the first tremor and fuses on power poles prevented electrical fires, but two chemist shops had gas burners going, to melt sealing wax, and fires in Napier started from those. A wind sprang up soon after the earthquake and fanned the blaze. The fire engines were buried in a collapsed building, and there was no water pressure because of burst water pipes. The Napier fires lasted for 36 hours, though fire did much less damage in Hastings.

Transport and communications were difficult because of collapsed buildings, ruptured roads, fractured bridges, bent railway lines and broken telephone and telegraph wires. Main roads and railways in and out were blocked or destroyed. HMS Veronica had just berthed at the Napier wharf, and at first the ship’s captain thought he had an explosion on board before he saw the wharf twisting and buildings swaying and crumbling.

Wireless operators on the Veronica sent out the first messages of the disaster. The crew were among the first rescuers in Napier.

There were immediate issues of rescue, shelter, water, food, sewage and burial which began on February 5. Two other warships brought doctors, nurses, medical equipment and other equipment from Auckland and sailors served in a variety of roles. An army team arrived
shortly before the additional ships, with tents, blankets, and a field kitchen for a tent town at Nelson Park. Other food depots, water supplies and kitchens were set up, but there were limits to what could be done.

More than 5000 people were evacuated. A goods shed had just been built by New Zealand Railways in Thorndon, Wellington, and this became the clearing centre for those who arrived from Hawkes Bay. According to John S. BARTON in his presentation to the Select Committee on the Napier Earthquake 1931, the population of Napier prior to the quake was estimated at 18,680. The town was largely evacuated following the quake and then a gradual flow back of the residents brought the registered population count to 8062 by April 13, 1931. He estimated that the actual population could be more than 10,000 because some returns refused to register, not wanting to answer questions relating to their financial situation. [LE1, 1931/5]

Commissioners were appointed to oversee the whole process of restoration and re-creation — John Barton, a retired magistrate (administration and town planning), and Lachlan CAMPBELL, a retired engineer, formerly PWD (engineering). Napier was under their control until the election of a new Borough Council on May 15, 1933.

The commissioners worked with the Napier Reconstruction Committee, which was composed of representatives from local authorities, businesses, and professions.

The Hawkes Bay Earthquake Act 1931 was passed on April 28, providing statutory assistance to the region. Provisions were made for financial assistance to those who had suffered loss from the quake and resultant fires. Assistance could be in the form of loans or grants. The Hawkes Bay Rehabilitation Committee of five people appointed by the Minister of Finance was to receive the applications, investigate the claims, and make a decision. The Commission could also intervene with the Commissioner of Taxes to release applicants from land or income tax temporarily between March 31, 1931, to 1936. Securities for the loans were to be taken in the name of His Majesty the King.

The Commission made recommendations to the Minister of Finance. If the grant or loan was approved, the payments were made through the State Advances Corporation. Although the Act provided loans and grants for rebuilding, they were generally too small to meet rebuilding costs, let alone the expense of new fittings and stock. Many businessmen, especially those with pre-earthquake mortgages, were unable to rebuild. On February 17, a moratorium was placed on the rebuilding of any business premises, to allow for rational planning of a new CBD. Huge amounts of debris had to be cleared first, and shoddy buildings were not wanted.

A Government loan of £10,000 enabled Fletchers to erect “Tin Town” — 32 temporary business premises in Clive Square, which opened on March 16, 1931 and 22 professional offices were erected in Memorial Square, occupants selected by ballot. Another block was erected for banks on a garden next to St Patrick’s Church.

The opportunity was taken to make improvements through the rebuilding. Streets were widened, service lanes created, power and telephone lines put underground. In January 1933 “New Napier Week Carnival” celebrated the town’s revival, especially new shops and businesses.

Overview of records

All government departments with offices in Napier and Hastings were affected by the earthquake. However, Archway searches show the records we hold relating to the earthquake and government departments are rather patchy, and less than might be expected. Archway searches for key words such as “Hawkes Bay earthquake”, “Napier earthquake”, “Hastings earthquake”
etc, show only about 330 records listed. Nearly half come from the Treasury and more than two-thirds of those are files about Rehabilitation Loans to individuals, institutions and companies. Government departments that assisted in the rescue and reconstruction have some files, but again, these are patchy. We, perhaps surprisingly, hold no records relating to the work of the Commissioners who controlled Napier from March 1931 to May 1933, other than some reports to the Select Committee hearings during the period when the Act was going through Parliament (see below).

Rehabilitation loans

The surviving 119 files from this programme were transferred to Archives New Zealand from Treasury. They are listed on Archway by individual or company names. They all have the same file number and are arranged alphabetically [T1 W2591].

For those who would like to see the list of all the applications held, carry out an advanced search on Archway, click on records, type rehabilitation in the keyword field, and scroll down the page and type W2591 in the Accession field. The files run from a few pages in length to 300-500 depending upon the size of the loan, requests for extensions, and when they were paid off. For those who struggled to make payments, two files may exist. Many loans were not paid off until 1960. I will discuss a few of these files relating to individuals, businesses, and institutions.

Most files have an application form of four pages which required basic information regarding the loss, what type of assistance they required and who had made the assessment.

C. H. Slater.

C. H. Slater Ltd was a packing shed and cool store, a vital industry in the district as they distributed almost exclusively for small farmers who have areas of land from four to 12 acres of land. They applied for a loan of £15,000 to rebuild and repair their fruit packing shed and cool store and for reimbursement for expenses incurred in carrying on their business under emergency conditions. Before the quake, they had the capacity to store 32,000

cases, but had to pay other companies for storage of the 20,000 cases they no longer had capacity for. The packing shed was completely destroyed, the cool store badly damaged, and their workforce was reduced from 40 to 26.

A loan of $19,000 was granted, although considerably more was spent to get the business going. Another request for a further loan was made as the bills mounted. The rest of the approximately 250 to 300-page file contains the documents relating to the loan including fire insurance documents, letters from the tax department, the original Certificate of Incorporation, and the Articles of Association containing the signatures of the shareholders/subscribers: C. H. Slater, H. M. SLATER, Jas B. DONALD, Jno Donald, G. GILMOUR. The loan was paid off in December 1960. [T1 W2591/32, 40/562/3].

Thomas Haslett Ringland

Thomas RINGLAND applied for a grant of £253 7s 1d on July 14, 1931. His house was wrecked being shifted on its blocks and one chimney crashed through the roof, ceiling, and floor boards. At the time of the application, his only source of income was a half-share of a property in Westerly Road, Napier, of £40 annually and drawings from Ringland Bros business of £2 per week. He also reported a half-share in a Wellesley Road property and a Hastings Street section. He was granted a loan of £150 for 10 years at the interest rate of 5% which would be lowered to 4½% if paid in 14 days. The loan was fully paid in October 1944.

Hawkes Bay Farmers’ Co-operative

The Hawkes Bay Farmers’ Co-operative Association Ltd assisted affected farmers to apply for assistance for wool lost in the earthquake and fires. Some farmers made individual applications, but this file contains lists of farmers for which we hold no individual files.
The association made recommendations to the commission on compensation amounts per bale of £7 based on the amount for which wool was insured in those days. The first statement represented 187 claims for 3151 with a value of £22,057. They classified claims in three categories: (a) losses which could be borne by the applicants’ own resources without hardship, (b) losses where the applicants were almost entirely dependent on the income from the destroyed wool, (c) losses where the applicants are not entirely dependent upon the income, but would suffer some hardship. The first schedule created by the Rehabilitation Committee in January 1932 listed 173 claims. An example of the information contained in this schedule is the claim by the J. SPEEDY estate which carried 15,000 sheep and 1066 other livestock. The estimated clip in bales was 300, and 162 bales were claimed for.

The amount claimed was £1144 and £500 was recommended. Whetu POHIO had 1500 sheep and 60 other stock. The estimated total clip lost was £36.3.1. The claim was for 21 bales at £147. A £90 grant was recommended.

Harry Smith, baker and pastry chef

Harry SMITH was a baker and pastry cook with a business in Hastings Street in Napier. He lost everything in the earthquake and fire. He was unable to rebuild on the site because the new plans for the city were to extend Dickens Street through his property to the Marine Parade. He reserved the right to apply later for a rebuilding loan. In the meantime he found a property with a baker’s oven for £2 10s rental, but the property needed to be brought up to regulation requiring a £150 loan. He also found a retail shop in Clive Square which he rented for £1 10s per week. He also lost £600 of preserved egg, the replacement of which required payment in cash. He asked that he be granted as much money as possible with a waiver of interest for the first term.

The District Valuer, C. BUCKINGHAM made a report on the losses. He described Harry Smith as having suffered a bad loss and is very undecided what to do at the present time in regard to rebuilding on the old site. He has a mortgage of £3000 and he considers that suitable building and baker’s oven would cost £4000. . . This man has had such a bad time that he requires a little time to get his balance again and he is particularly anxious that his claim should not be prejudiced . . .

The file also includes a plan drawing of a proposed replacement building, the result of the decision not to extend Dickens Street. In February 1932, the Rehabilitation Committee recommended a loan of £1900 for a new building and £500 for stock and trade, plant, and fittings, free of interest for two years with repayments of £30 the first year and £70 the second year. Thereafter, interest would be 5% and repayments were to be paid twice a year.

The rest of the file relates to legal instruments, mortgages, payments and repayments. There are also letters of complaint relating to unexplained and unanswered delays in payments causing contractors to struggle and hostility from creditors. Harry Smith continued to struggle with the loans and variations were made. There are several trading profit and losses statements which were required when variations were applied for. Mr Smith finally paid the remaining £252.5s of the loan on 18 November 1957.

Legislative Department — Select Committee records

The Select Committee for the Napier Earthquake Bill received submissions from a variety of people relating to the contents of the Bill and suggestions for changes [LE1, 1931/51]. Within these submissions are debates about the roles of private insurance companies and the Government in funding the rebuild. The first evidence was from John S. Barton, the commissioner — 69 pages of report and cross-examination. He gave evidence relating to the financial
position of the Napier Borough and its financial prospects and problems for the ensuing year, the extent of the damage to public services in Napier, best estimates as to the cost of rehabilitation of those services, and estimates of the damage done to private houses and their rehabilitation.

Other submitters were lawyers or accountants representing various groups such as insurance companies, chambers of commerce, Bruce S. BARNETT, who was asked to represent householders — owners and tenants. These reports and recommendations, perhaps, give the clearest early surviving indication of the impact of the quake. Representatives of the other town councils affected also gave their reports.

**Photographs**

Archives New Zealand holds some photographs of the earthquake in Napier and Hastings. Most are of rubble and few unidentified people. We hold two albums of photographs in the Works Department records [ABUG 7881 W5083/12, P31/2-3]. The first album has photographs, but no contextual information. The second was a gift to the Invercargill-Bluff Civil Defence Committee on July 1, 1965. The photographs in this album were taken by W. M. FRASER of 12 Jenkin Street, Invercargill. As Archives New Zealand does not hold copyright to these images, we are unable to reproduce any here. They may be ordered and viewed in the reading room.

The Railway Department photographs [AAVK W3493, Old drawer 62] Hastings [AAVK W3493, Old drawer 62, E6449].

**Films**

There are also two films created by the National Film Unit. There are viewing copies in the Wellington office and the National Film Archive in Taranaki Street, Wellington. Digital copies can be ordered for private viewing. They are described as:

**THE HAWKES BAY DISASTER**

(15½ minutes)

On the morning of February 3, 1931, an earthquake measuring 7.9 on the Richter scale struck the Hawkes Bay area causing extensive damage in Napier, Hastings and surroundings.

The scenes of devastation in this film were probably filmed the day after the “quake” as the completed (silent) film was examined by the Film Censor on February 5, 1931. [ARNZ 18828, RV].

**NAPIER — NEWEST CITY**

(8 minutes)

Views of Napier taken about 1920 show how little space the town had for expansion, and views of 1931 show it ruined by earthquake and fire.

The quake raised the land and drained the swamps, and scenes taken in 1950 from the same viewpoints show the modern city which has risen from the ruins and spread out over the new land.

Now Napier is celebrating its 75th anniversary as a borough and its elevation to city status. [ANZ 18828, RV 803].

Napier and Hastings seemed to be quite speedily rebuilt, but judging from the limited records held at Archives New Zealand relating to the Hawkes Bay Earthquake of 1931, it took many years for some people, organisations and institutions to recover, and indeed, some never really did.

Heidi Kuglin,
Graham Langton,
Archivists/Access Services.
Email: heidi.kuglin@archives.govt.nz
DocumentsOnline is now available for all NZSG members. You will have unlimited access to millions of documents online that you can access via the NZSG Research Service.

Where does DocumentsOnline come from?
DocumentsOnline is provided through The National Archives (UK).

What is it?
An online digital database of digital images of wills (probate records), Cabinet Records, pictures, photographs and historical documents from the Public Record Office. It contains military records, wills, war diaries, seamen’s medals and much, much more.

What is available?

Family History
Alien’s Registration Cards (657).
Ancient Petitions, Henry III-James I (17932).
Combat Reports, Second World War (33719).
Death Duty Registers (71867).
Digital Microfilm (7290).
Doomsday Book (24211).
Early Irish Maps from State Papers c1558-c1610 (69).
Famous Wills (102).
French Muster Rolls (5902).
Naval Officers’ Service Record Cards and Files (5939).
Nursing Service Records, First World War (15787).
Poor Law Union Correspondence (41121).
RAF Officers’ Service Records 1918-1919 (101613).
Recommendations for Honours and Awards (Army) (79927).
Registers of Seamen’s Services (684671).
Registry of Shipping and Seamen, Movement Cards (12622).
RN Officers’ Service Records (66247).
Royal Hospital Chelsea (1260).
Royal Marines Register of Service (112016).
Royal Naval Division (50107).
Royal Naval Reserve Records of Service (8666).
Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve: Records of Service, WW1 (59682).
Seamen’s Wills (19927).
Victoria Cross Registers (1238).
Victorian Prisoners Photograph Albums (626).
War Diaries (178).
Wills (1016198).

Women’s Army Auxiliary Corps (WAAC) (7006).
WW1 Airwomen’s Records (31091).
WW1 Campaign Medals (5482260).
WW1 Merchant Seamen’s Medal Cards (156899).
WW1 Prisoners’ of War Interviews (3429).
WW1 Women’s Royal Naval Service (7444).
WW2 Seamen’s Medals (108387).

Other Records
12th-18th Century Seals (3225).
Cabinet Papers (41557).
Datasets (560).
Dixon Scott Photographic Collection (14289).
Eden Papers (13539).
Features Online (56).
Home and Foreign Affairs (621).
Looted Art (247).
Military and Defence (2049).
New Releases (94).
Records of the Prime Minister’s Office (147).
Records of the Security Service (221).
Society and Law (2034).
Supplementary Logs and Journals of Ships on Exploration (164).

How do members access it?
Step 1: go to DocumentsOnline to look up what you want. Once you have narrowed down your search and found a document, then go to step two. The website address is http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/documentsonline/

Step 2: Email researchservice@genealogy.org.nz (preferred and fastest method) or write to Research Service, NZSG, PO Box 14036, Panmure, Auckland 1741. Please state: Name of the person they’re looking for; description of what they are looking for (will, service record, etc); date; catalogue reference.

Does it cost me anything?
No, it is a free service for members.

Can I get a look-up on anything from DocumentsOnline?
Yes. If it is available on DocumentsOnline, you can get a free look-up. The research service team will conduct the look-up and email you a PDF of the document. Please note that all documents are for PERSONAL USE only. And please respect copyright law.

There were a lot of results when I searched for my ancestor; can I ask for multiple documents as I am not sure which one(s) apply to my person?
Yes, Research Service can do multiple documents, but in fairness to all members, they cannot spend hours on one person’s research. Please do a thorough search before requesting a look-up. The DocumentsOnline database is quite specific and the indexes give you lots of clues as to the relevant year, name and place, so try to narrow your search down to a couple of documents at a time.

It would be good to have remote access so members can use DocumentsOnline themselves, rather than ask for look-ups. Is this a possibility?
Yes, but not yet. The distributor has experienced some technical difficulties that will be rectified sometime in 2012. The NZSG will make an announcement as soon as remote access is available. Watch the website for updates.

Remote Film Reader Service
NZSG is proud to present a brand-new service to members — the NZSG Remote Film Reader. This is a free service to members whereby you can read a microfilm from the comfort of your own home! So how

News from the FAMILY RESEARCH CENTRE

Contacts:
159 Queens Road, Panmure, Auckland 1072.
PO Box 14036, Panmure, Auckland 1741.
Telephone 09 570 4248
Ext 1: Joining the NZSG (recorded).
Ext 2: Times and Open Hours FRC (recorded).
Ext 3: Genealogy Questions.
Ext 4: Film and PC Bookings at the Library.
Ext 5: Office Manager.
Ext 6: Membership/Subscriptions Inquiries.
Ext 7: Accounts.
Ext 8: Librarian.
Fax 09 570 4238.
Email office.manager@genealogy.org.nz
librarian@genealogy.org.nz
researchservice@genealogy.org.nz

POSTAL BORROWING
NZSG funds the outward cost of postal borrowing. This means that members can borrow from the library and only need to pay for the return postage — you DO NOT need to reimburse the outward postage with stamps.

Yes, Research Service can do multiple documents, but in fairness to all members, they cannot spend hours on one person’s research. Please do a thorough search before requesting a look-up. The DocumentsOnline database is quite specific and the indexes give you lots of clues as to the relevant year, name and place, so try to narrow your search down to a couple of documents at a time.

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does it work? We have a digital film reader located at the FRC in Auckland. You book a session on the film reader, we load a film on it and you log in remotely to view the film. Because the film reader uses video technology, the images are shown on software on a PC at the FRC. You log in to that PC and in effect you take over control of that PC.

The film reader is called STViewScan and it was purchased recently from NZ Micrographics, with funding made available from Pub Charity. In November it was launched in Christchurch, giving our Cantabrian members an opportunity to have first dibs on this great service. After having been without any film reading facilities since the February 2011 earthquake, they were very keen to make use of the service.

The process for connecting and using the Remote Film Reader service is a little complex, as there are several steps involved. Users will need to have a good broadband connection (dial up will not work, sorry), and will need to have a medium level of computer literacy. Several branches have offered to be “champions” for their regions to help their local members deal with this service. If you or someone at your branch would like to be a Remote Film Reader Champion, please contact the Library Supervisor on library@genealogy.org.nz to receive some training.

The website contains all the details about the Remote Film Reader service including a nine-page user guide. Here are some frequently asked questions:

Q. I thought everything I needed to research my family was available on the Internet. Why would I need to read a film?

A. While there is large selection of data available on the Internet, it is a drop in the ocean of what is available. Microfilms have been used to preserve records for a long time and there are millions of records available on microfilm. And it is always good practice to confirm original sources.

Q. How do I know which film I want?

A. There are three different types of films available — catalogued films, films you have ordered and films others have ordered.

Catalogued films are held permanently at the NZSG Library — check the library catalogue (use the visual search, NZSG, Microfilms icon). There are some newspapers, Irish records, passenger shipping records and more.

Films you order yourself have been ordered by you to be delivered to the FRC. Films others have ordered are films that other members have sitting at the FRC for a limited period. A list of these films is available on the NZSG website.

Q. I am not sure how to order a film from FamilySearch. What do I do?

A. You can browse the FamilySearch catalogue on http://www.familysearch.org/eng/Library/FHLCframeset_fhlc.asp and then place an order on www.familysearch.org/films. When you order the film, ensure that it is sent to NZSG Parnure. If you would like, we can order the film for you. Our charge is slightly higher than directly through FamilySearch as we need to charge for GST and a service fee. In person you can use eftpos and cash, if you email or post an order through you will need to use either your credit card or send a cheque. There is a Family Search Film Order Form available on the website under Research/ FamilySearch Films menu. Please be sure you order the correct film. Refunds will not be given.

Q. How do I book a film reader?

A. Use the online booking form available on the website or email film.reader@genealogy.org.nz or phone the FRC to book on (09) 570 4248 ext 4.

Q. I have previously booked a film reader session but no longer require it.

A. Phone the FRC on (09) 570 4248 ext 4, or email film.reader@genealogy.org.nz

Q. I have dial-up Internet. Can I use the remote STViewScan?

A. Sorry, no. You will need a suitably fast broadband Internet connection.

Q. Can I read a microfiche as well as a film?

A. No, this service is purely to read microfilms.

Q. I am not very computer literate. Will I be able to operate the STViewScan?

A. While the system is relatively simple, there are quite a few instructions to follow — you need to have a suitable level of computer literacy. You should be alright if you know where a URL goes, where to find the desktop and what an Internet Browser is (Firefox, Internet Explorer, Chrome, Safari, etc). There is a login process that needs to be followed and once you’re connected, you can operate the STViewScan from your PC. Your local branch may have a “champion” available to help you, or you could buddy up with someone who is more knowledgeable about using computers. However, you will receive a comprehensive user guide.

Q. But if the film is on the machine at the FRC, how can I move the film along?

A. The controls are part of the software, which you will be accessing via the remote connection. You control the machine located at the FRC by controlling the PC at the FRC. Refer to the user guide.

Q. Can I save and print images from the film?

A. As with the reading of any microfilm anywhere, there are certain copyright laws to take into account. Saving and/or printing some pages from a film is permitted as long as they are for your personal use. However, there are restrictions on the percentage of the film that you can make copies from and it is your responsibility to ensure you are complying with copyright law. You cannot print directly from the remote connection, but you can save images from the STViewScan, name the file and then email them to yourself at the end of your session. The email limit is 5MB. Alternatively, you can press your “print screen” button, open your image manipulation software, such as Irfanview (this is free to download), paste your screen print. From here you can crop and save the image to your own hard-drive.

Q. My 2 hours are up, but I have not finished reading my film. What can I do?

A. On the off-chance that no-one else has booked the film reader after you, you may phone the FRC on (09) 570 4248 ext 4 to book another 2-hour slot so you can continue to read your film. Alternatively, you can book for another time and day.

Q. I am having trouble logging on.

A. Make sure you read the user guide thoroughly, and as a last resort phone the FRC.

Q. While I am reading my film, something goes wrong and I cannot control or move the film?

A. If the programme is not responding a box may appear to close down the programme. Click on close, and then reopen the programme. If that does not fix the problem then please phone the FRC on (09) 570 4248 ext 4 and the machine will be reset so you can continue.

WEBSITES AT THE FRC

Please note that there is a fee to gain entry to the library to use these websites.

Some of the new databases on Ancestry.com, available free at the library: Gosford, New South Wales, Australia, Pioneer Register, 1788-1900.
Shoalhaven, Australia, Index to Births, Marriages, Deaths and Obituary Notices from the Shoalhaven News, 1867-1873.
US WWII Draft Cards Young Men, 1898-1929.
Scotland, Register and County Lists, 1814, 1903-1917.
Powell’s Historic Report of Census of Montreal, Taken In January 1891.
An Account of Vessels Arrived at Quebec in the year 1798.
Dorset, England, Baptisms, Marriages and Burials, 1538-1812.
Warwickshire, England, Baptisms, Marriages, and Burials, 1535-1812.
Family Relatives is available free at the library. FamilyRelatives.com has recently added 60 volumes of Scottish Trade Directories dating from 1825 to the early part of the 19th Century during the growing influence of the Industrial Revolution and the British Empire.

The FRC has FindMyPast UK and FindMyPast Australia available free. And now, thanks to the generosity of the Pumature branch, FindMyPast Ireland is also available free.

Irish Origins is available free at the library. And now, thanks to the generosity of the Pumature branch, British Origins is also available free.

TheGenealogist.co.uk is provided by the generous members of the Pumature branch.

Ask the librarian:

I have read a great book in the library and wanted to share how good it was with other members. How can I convince others that it was a good book?

The library system has a review feature, so that members can write reviews on any item — not just books but also websites, maps, journals — in fact anything held in the library catalogue.

To write a review, use the online catalogue to search for the item you wish to review (using any of the search features). Click on the item to open the screen behind that contains four tabs. The second tab along the top is “reviews”. (Tip: if there are reviews for an item, the number of reviews will show on the tab top). Click on this tab to open the review screen.

Type in your review, and move the slide bar along to give it a rating.

Your review will not show up until it has been verified by the Librarian. The opinions in reviews will not be censored, but they will be checked for spelling errors and appropriate use of language. And remember, it is not just good reviews that can be entered. A bad review helps the rest of us determine how useful a resource is likely to be.

Library treasures

This is a new section under the FRC pages where we share stories from members who have found some great ‘treasuries’ in the library collection.

We all know that we should take regular breaks after spending time looking at computer screens. So when you are next in the FRC take a ten minute break from looking at the screen and go and have a browse of the book shelves — you never know what you may find.

When having a break from one of my searches I sat myself down in front of the Otago section and had a click through some of the books. I then found wedged between two larger books a small A4 soft cover book The Edge of the Town — Historic Caversham as seen through its streets and buildings by Alma Rutherford.

Hmm I thought my husband’s relatives settled in that area. I looked at the contents page and found reference to BLACKWOODS store.

This book is mainly black and white photographs so I took it to the table to have a better look. You can imagine my absolute delight in finding a photograph of the grocery store that William Blackwood once owned on the southern corner of Sidey Street and Caversham Valley Road in the late 1890s.

Even if you are unable to browse the bookshelves yourself, you can still search the library catalogue online. Enter the district your families lived in — it is well worth having a look in the books; you never know what you may find. And do not forget you only pay postage one way now.

Kim Allan

What did you find? Share your story — email library@genealogy.org.nz.

Library wish list

Last issue’s Library Wish List was a great success, as one of the rare books was donated by a kind member! So how can you help? Do you have a copy of one of the items below that you would like to donate to the library? Or perhaps you would like to donate the full amount to buy the item? Or maybe you would like to donate something towards the cost of the item?

Contact the Library Supervisor, Christine Hurst, on library@genealogy.org.nz or post a donation to PO Box 14036, Pumature, Auckland 1741.

Wish list Item Approx Cost
St John’s Presbyterian Church, Hawera 1874-1892 unknown
London Synagogue Records, transcribed and compiled by Harold and Miriam Lewin: Marriage Records of the Great Synagogue London 1791-1885 $120
Birth Records of the New Synagogue and Marriage Records of the New and Hambro Synagogues London $97
Total: $344

Donations from members

We are grateful to the following members, branches and interest groups for their kind donation of resources and money for the library: Anne Brady, Sharon Bray, Maurice Caldwell, Bill and Kay Carter, Sally Chao, David Cooper, Mr and Mrs Dowsett, Karen Drinkrow, Margaret Ellis, Judith Foy, Tony and Joy Geary, Rosemary Haden, Pam Hamlyn, Carol Hanfling, Frances Lankow, Christine Little, Judith Lyon, Kathy McKegg, Elsie Monahan, Raewyn Nevin, Iris Tolley, Alan Tunicliffe, Margaret Turner, Keith Vautier, Colleen Watson Atkinson, Marjorie Wilkins, Kathleen Woodley, Barbara Wyley, New Zealand Micrographics Ltd, NZSG East India Group, NZSG Family History Fair, NZSG Genealogical Computing Group, NZSG Irish Interest Group, NZSG Maori Interest Group, NZSG Papakura Branch, NZSG Taupo Branch.
FAMILY RESEARCH CENTRE

Librarian’s choice from the new accessions with CHRISTINE HURST

United States Forces in New Zealand 1942-1945, by Denys Bevan
A unique history of United States naval ships and American units that visited New Zealand between January 1942 and December 1945. It contains great background as to why the US troops were here and goes into a lot of details about what they got up to while here. Fully indexed. Barcode A40025686.

The Genealogist’s Google Toolbox, by Lisa Louise Cooke
When it comes to your tracing your family tree online, you need the right tools to get the job done. In The Genealogist’s Google Toolbox, genealogy podcaster Lisa Louise Cooke helps you stuff your genealogy toolbox with free state-of-the-art Internet tools that are built to search, translate, message, and span the globe. You will travel outside the genealogy community and straight to the folks who dominate the online world — Google. Barcode A40025584.

Immigration and Integration: the Irish in Wales, 1798-1922, by Paul O’Leary
This book examines the causes of emigration and seeks to understand the experience of Irish immigrants in Wales. Initially, there was little evidence of Celtic solidarity and the Irish often met with violent hostility from the Welsh. Nevertheless, by the late 19th century the tortuous process of integration was well under way and appeared to be relatively trouble free in comparison with the Irish experience in many other parts of Britain. The author considers key aspects of immigrant life in depth — pre-famine immigration; the role of the Irish in the labour force; criminality and drink; the establishment of community institutions ranging from Catholic churches and schools to pubs and bookshops, from friendly societies to political organisations; the mobilisation of support for Irish nationalist organisations; and Irish participation in the labour movement. In each case the author links the distinctive experiences of the Irish to developments in Welsh society. Barcode A40025835.

More Irish settlers to Otago-Southland, compiled by Michael Rombouts
A supplement to the A register of Irish settlers to Otago-Southland, it contains another 1661 new Irish settlers to Otago Southland. The vast majority of these have been obtained from the Catholic marriages in Otago and Southland parishes of the Otago-Southland diocese 1855-1996. Fields contained are: Surname; first names; date/year and place of birth; death or burial date; names of spouse and span of life; parents’ names; siblings’ names (if of Irish birth); children’s names (for some entries only, and only if of Irish birth); other countries lived in before coming to New Zealand; date of arrival and name of ship; period of time in New Zealand; places settled; occupation (or in the case of females more commonly husband’s occupation); where buried. [Reference and contributors number] Barcode A40025766.

A biographical dictionary of Irish Quakers, by Richard S. Harrison
The information in these biographical pieces is a mixture of family history, information on commercial life and anecdotal material, giving a sense of each personality involved. In addition to the expected entries for different BEWLEYS, PIMS, JACOBS, NEWSOMS and RICHARDSONS, there are many other names listed, not now often remembered as Quaker. There are Quakers included from all four provinces and most major towns and cities as well as Quakers who emigrated to North America. Coffee merchants, grocers, soap-boilers, spade-makers and others emerge in a lively, familiar way.

A history of this small local Warkato school in Ngaruawahia area from 1892. Not indexed, but has full class lists from 1892-1992, as well as some named photographs. Barcode A40026920.

A series of short, information-packed chapters describing the principal records office, archives, libraries and other places researchers can go to. This book shows how Londoners can be traced through censuses, registers and directories over the last 500 years. If you have London ancestors, this is one of the best guide books around. Barcode A40025733.

More Dating Old Photographs 1840-1929, by Edward Zapletal.
120 pages of old photographs from the 1840s to the 1920s. There are
sections dedicated to unusual and hand-coloured photographs, as well as a 12-page illustrated introduction by renowned old-photograph expert Maureen Taylor. More Dating Old Photographs has been compiled from a number of sources but the majority of them are photographs submitted by readers of the magazine. Some of Family Chronicle’s most popular issues have been those that have included supplements featuring old photographs of known date. By comparing your undated photographs to those in this book, you can match clothing and hair styles, the poses and even the background settings — helping you to pinpoint the date within a couple of years. Published in Canada. Barcode A40025631.

R is for REFERENCE

The following are reference-only, however the Research Team will do look-ups for members. Contact: research service@genealogy.org.nz

For full details of the research service, go to “Where to Write” page at the back of this magazine

New Funeral Records

These fantastic resources contain surname, forename, date of death, place, age, cemetery, father’s name, mother’s name and spouse’s name(s). These Indexes were produced by Papakura Indexing Team (NZSG Papakura Branch) and the book binding was paid for by NZSG St Johns Branch.

Fountain’s Funeral Directors.


My most exciting find

BY GLORIA KELLY

MY FIRST memory of genealogy was when I was about 12 years old — my father took me into the old Auckland Library (today it is the Auckland City Art Gallery), and he handed me a copy of Burke’s Landed Gentry. After he had found the KELLY line, I was asked to use my best printing and to carefully copy out the whole of that page and over the next page; unless we had to go home first.

My love of old books and the knowledge of what they contained grew from there — my passion for genealogy grew at the same time, and the two have been a great influence in my life, from that time, to this.

Our dear mother, who was deaf, encouraged me in my interest, because we lived in small houses over the years and there was not much room for children to run around. Genealogy was what she called “a quiet hobby”. Her mother had died in the Spanish flu epidemic at the end of the World War One, so mum never knew her mother. However, she did know her German/Polish father and when we took up genealogy as a family hobby, she actively encouraged us and followed the document trail with great interest.

The biggest stumbling block to our research was how great-grandad, Gotlieb GRUMWALD, and his wife Elinore, along with their eldest son, Paul, came to New Zealand from Germany. There is no central gathering place for birth, marriage and death records in Germany — as there is in Wellington, New Zealand. Every town and city kept its own records, so finding the shipping records (we hoped they would reveal which city and province they came from) was a top priority. For 59 years our family diligently searched to find those records.

Sometimes in my frustration, I would say “They must have dropped in by parachute, or were landed by submarine”. Unfortunately there were no aircraft, nor submarines to undertake such a journey in 1876. So we were stuck with searching file after file — writing to museums, testing librarians’ patience with our queries — following up on information from Jim Sullivan’s “Sounds Historical” radio programme, and so on.

To divert my frustrations, in February 2011, I went to the European Interest Group’s Friday meeting held at the NZSG’s library, and was looking for a record of the ship Teripschore — again it sailed from Hamburg to New Zealand. So I stood and faced the reorganised Shipping Section and I had the feeling that there was a wonderful surprise waiting for me. Patently, I searched and came across a white-covered file labelled “Voyage of the SS Shakespeare that left Hamburg, Germany, October 7-8, 1875, arrived Port Nicholson, January 23, 1876, arrived at Wanganui on SS Manawatu January 10, 1876”. So I took it out of the box and examined it closely — the German handwriting was beautifully clear to read.

On October 7, 1875 the Shakespeare left Hamburg in Germany and disembarked all its passengers in Wellington, New Zealand on January 23, 1876. Painting shows the Shakespeare in heavy seas with many of her sails furled.

FROM THE WEBSITE
http://www.puhoi150years.org.nz/ arrivals%20by%20ship.htm

... and there on the last three lines of page three was written: Grünewald, Gotlib 35 years, Elinore 37 years, Paul 2 years.

I re-read it three times just to make sure I was reading it right. Yes, the 59-year search was over.

Most of the other immigrants had, next to their names, Italy, Denmark, Poland, but not our ancestors. With typical German thoroughness, they had written next to their names: “Guben, Brandenburg, Germany”.

That night I walked home three feet off the ground. At last, “they wanted to be found”, and we had the information to give us a “toe-hold” in Germany for further research. This has been my most exciting genealogical find.

PS: My thanks to those who reorganised the Shipping Section of the Library.

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The search for Joan Watson

BY IENNIFER CLARK

AFTER a fruitless search stretching over 25 years, I recently found the vital information needed to break another long-standing brick wall, using FamilySearch.org.

Family stories said that my grandmother, who was born 1877 Bombay, New Zealand, when her father was about 50, had a half-sister, thought to be at least 25 years older. She was believed to have come to New Zealand from Dundee, Scotland with her widowed father Thomas WATSON, in the 1860s. My aunt said the half-sister had “married a McLAREN — or something like that — lived in Auckland and had a lot of children.”

My grandmother had apparently said she could remember visiting them as a child.

Over the years I searched all possible New Zealand records — BMDs which were initially available only on microfiche, passenger lists, newspapers, electoral rolls, directories, school, hospital, funeral, cemetery and probate records, etc. The family had totally disappeared.

About 25 years ago, I employed a researcher in Scotland, who found what she believed was the birth of the half-sister, Joan WATSON, in Dundee in 1850, to Thomas Watson and Johanna QUARRIER.

Thomas’s wife died when Joan was 7, leaving him free to come to New Zealand, although no passenger records were ever found. I purchased at least 20 New Zealand marriage certificates, initially for WATSON/McLAREN or similar marriages, and once I had her name, marriages for Joan, Jean/Jane and Johanna Watsons. Fortunately, this was when certificates were just $4 each. Nothing was found. These certificates are now with the NZSG certificates collection.

A breakthrough came when I found Joan Watson on the 1861 and 1871 census of Dundee living with her maternal Quarrier grandparents and then in 1877 the marriage of Joan Watson, daughter of Thomas Watson, to Peter McLaren in Dundee, showing that she did not come to New Zealand as a child with her father after all, and she definitely married a McLaren.

I could find no children born to Peter and Joan McLaren in Scotland and they were not on the 1881 Scottish census. It was wondered if they had come to New Zealand, but I had searched and had found nothing.

In March 2009 when the New Zealand BMDs came online, I again looked for McLaren births and at long last found what I had searched for in vain, the birth of a son Peter in Grey Lynn in 1885 to Peter and Johanna (nee Joan) McLaren (nee Watson). If I had not confirmed Joan’s birth and marriage, I could easily have thought I had the wrong family because the certificate said that Peter and Joan had married in Dunedin and that Johanna was also born in Dunedin — when it should have said Dundee.

It would seem the registrar could not understand the Scottish accent and although it was signed by Johanna Watson, she obviously did not notice the error. Another trap for genealogists — certificates are not always correct.

With the proof of Peter’s birth in New Zealand, I thought it would all be plain sailing from there on, but the renewed hunt still found nothing. Where were they?

I had wondered if perhaps they had left New Zealand and gone to Australia but with all the Australian States having their own records and no easily accessible indexes, how many microfiche would I have to plough through, and where did I begin? They could have gone anywhere in the world. It was in the too hard basket. I gave up for a while and concentrated on other lines.

Then a year later I looked at the new familysearch pilot record site — now familysearch.org

I did an advanced parent search, using the birth date range 1877-1893 and left the location blank. I tried various name combinations and eventually by typing in “Peter McLaren” under “father name” and “Joan” under “mother name” and ticking “match all terms exactly”, I had two hits. One I thought was worth

Above: Birth certificate for Peter McLaren, August 11, 1885.

Right: Watson-McLaren marriage certificate, June 25, 1877, Dundee.
looking into further.

PARENTS: Peter McLaren, Joan McLaren (NOTE: no maiden name).

I had previously typed in “Watson” with no results. The above baptism did not give Joan’s maiden name and showed just the one child. I needed to find if Joan McLaren’s maiden name was Watson and if so, the names of the other possible children, so I went to the NZSG library in Panmure and looked at the microfiche of the South Australian births index 1842-1906. This showed four more children born to Peter and Joan McLaren and best of all, it gave her maiden name as Watson.

Trying various name combinations, I eventually found these five births on Ancestry.com.au. I did an advanced search, ticked “match all terms exactly”, birth “1887 +/- 10 years”, because Peter and Joan married in 1877 and location “South Australia”, since I had found the one birth there. Under “family members — father” I typed “Peter” and “m*” using a wild card and under “mother” I just typed “Watson”, because as I eventually found out, her name was indexed as John, Johanna, Joan and Joanna (without the “h”) Watson. The children were shown to be: James, Johanna Bella, Anna George, William Henry Watson and Thomas McLaren. The name GEORGE was the maiden name of Peter McLaren’s mother, Ann. His father was James McLaren, Peter and Joan McLaren’s son Thomas was indexed as McLaren but his father Peter as Maclaren, hence the success of the wild card.

My mission was to follow up on the possible marriages of the six children — five born in South Australia and one in New Zealand, as I hoped it would eventually lead to a living descendant. I therefore looked at the Australia marriage index on Ancestry. I ticked “match all terms exactly”, typed in “M*” using, “1905 +/- 10 years”, location “South Australia, Australia” and got a large number of hits. Then under “keyword” I typed in the name “Peter”, clicked “search”, and up came eight hits (four marriages as the bride and groom are indexed separately). After viewing these, I again went to the NZSG library in Panmure and looked at the wonderful microfiche of the South Australian marriage index. This gave further details of the marriages. One entry read:

16 November 1912 at Holy Trinity Church, Adelaide, James McLaren, age 33, widow, son of Peter McLaren and Mary Ann Holden, age 27, single, daughter of James Holden and Cynthia Warren. (The index showed both of the marriages of James McLaren).

The marriage of Thomas McLaren in 1918, had not come up on Ancestry. I discovered it was because from 1917-1927 the South Australian marriage index does not give the father’s name or spouse. From the births, I also knew I should have found two more possible marriages — for Johanna Bella McLaren and Anna McLaren. On Ancestry I refined the search, un-ticked “not exact” and had numerous results but, only one “Joanna B”, who married in Broken Hill, New South Wales. The marriage index of New South Wales gives the name of the bride and groom but no other identifying information. Likewise, I found numerous possible marriages for her sister Anna McLaren, but not enough detail to prove I had the right marriage.

I printed out the pages, in case additional information was found at a later stage.

I then searched the National Library of Australia website Trove to see if there were any newspaper reports which might give more clues to this family. There I found the death of Joan/Johanna McLaren in 1894 and of Peter McLaren in 1912. Peter’s funeral notice gave the name of his son-in-law Mr J. MULVIVILL. I checked the sheet I had printed off for the marriages of Joanna B and Anna McLaren and found that in 1909 Anna McLaren married John Patrick Mulvihill in Broken Hill. With a name like Mulvihill and the name FRISBY, which I subsequently picked up from the microfiche of marriages, I looked online at the Australian white pages and found these surnames still in Adelaide. I made a few phone calls, eventually finding a living descendant. One phone call led to another until I had contact with descendants of the six children.

A family in Broken Hill, NSW, had a letter dated October 1888, from our mutual great-grandfather Thomas Watson, who lived in Bombay, South Auckland, to his daughter Joan in Australia.

The “new” third half-cousin told me he knew there was a letter somewhere from Thomas Watson, who lived in Bombay, India, to his daughter Joan. This letter, of course, was from Bombay, New Zealand but the address just said “Bombay” and they had assumed it was India, as the Australian branch had only a vague knowledge of a New Zealand connection. If I had not looked at the lateral lines, I would never have received this precious letter, written when Thomas Watson was 60, as well as some wonderful photographs. It not only confirmed 100% that I had the right family, but was a chatty letter giving an insight into his concern and interest in his daughter Joan and her children, who had returned to Australia after just a few years in New Zealand, hence the reason they had left so little trace of their residence here.

In his letter Thomas said: … Every bodge has been going to the dogs since you left. The last account I saw was 7000 had cleared out for Australia. You would see a great difference in Auckland now. You would not need to go up streets and down streets seeking a house now for there is hundreds empty. You mind that fine brick building at the top of Gundy St (Garrets) there has just been one shop in that great block let, I hear for 15/- a week. There is no such thing as selling so they resort to the burning art for the sake of the insurance. I know a great many who has been in business since ever came here, there is not one escaped they are all bankrupt. Our Kauri forests and savmills throughout the province 28 in number they have sold them to a Melbourne Co. The shareholders wanted to get hold of their money once more.

In referring to farming it is very bad in our line. It is impossible to make a living and keep out of debt.
the prices are so low it would not be so bad if they had no mortgage nearly everyone is in that fix. We have no voice in making our prices but must just accept what they offer. The weather is windy and cold and there is little grass as yet and butter is 6 pence and will fall lower yet. The Grocers has no shame. In some districts the pressing Co is buying the milk and the price they are giving is 2½d a gallon and it must stand the test to get that. There is not much chance of them getting rich at that price. From the Government down everyone is in debt and money is very scarce.

There is 2,000,000 two millions of gold has to be sent to England to pay the interest on the money the Government borrowed every year and it has to be screwed out of ½ million people that’s here. So you will see what a rich claim we have to

Incidentally, after a long slow process of elimination and research, it was found that Thomas Watson, was born November 25, 1828, the son of Thomas Watson, wright and Janet GLENWAY. His mother Janet Glenday was the illegitimate daughter of Peter Glenday, a wealthy land-owner and his servant, Elizabeth ANDERSON, who had to admit their sin of fornication before the Kirk session. On a visit to the National Archives of Scotland in Edinburgh I found the following account:

KIRK SESSION RECORDS, ALYTH, PERTHSHIRE 1802:
17 March 1802.
Elizabeth Anderson, servant to Peter Glenday, brewer in Alyth, having been reported to be with child, was summoned this day before the Session. She appeared and being interrogated whether she was with child acknowledged that she was. Being next interrogated, whom she gave up as the father, declared that the child was begot by Peter Glenday, her master — Peter Glenday is ordered to be summoned this day seventeenth March and the woman ordered to attend that day.

21 March 1802.
Peter Glenday and Eliz. Anderson did not appear this day — they are ordered to be summoned again next Sabbath.

28 March 1802.
Peter Glenday appeared this day and being interrogated whether the accusation given in against him was just by Eliz. Anderson — acknowledged that he was the father of her child.

16 May 1802.
Peter Glenday rebuked primo for the sin of fornication with Elizabeth Anderson — paid penalty 6 shillings and 8 pence.

30 May 1802.
Peter Glenday rebuked 2nd and absolved.

5 December 1802.

Eliz. Anderson’s penalty 6 shillings and 8 pence. Elizabeth Anderson rebuked primo for the sin of fornication with Peter Glenday.

12 December 1802.
Elizabeth Anderson rebuked 2nd and absolved.

OLD PARISH RECORDS ALYTH, PERTHSHIRE, SCOTLAND 1802:
Janet Glenday, natural daughter of Peter Glenday, brewer in Alyth and Eliz. Anderson, born 30 April and baptised 30 May.

Peter or Patrick GLENWAY married Ann LINDSAY, March 14, 1802 Alyth and had six children. However he appears to have taken an interest in his natural daughter Janet. In his will, dated November 11, 1836, he mentions Janet Glenday, wife of Thomas Watson of Dundee. Family stories said that Thomas Watson jun had a good education because of a legacy left by a Mr GRAY. It is wondered if the legacy was from his natural grandfather Peter Glenday, as it does sound very much like Gray.

SOURCES:
Familysearch.org
Ancestry.com.au
Microfiche of South Australian births and marriages.
Australian White Pages.
NZSG Panmure.
National Library of Australia website Trove.
Department of Internal Affairs New Zealand.
National Archives of Scotland, Edinburgh.
Old Parish Records Dundee, Scotland.
Kirk Session Records, Alyth, Perthshire, Scotland.

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Farm Cove, Pakuranga
Auckland 2012.
Email: farmcove@xtra.co.nz

I found this family initially because of familysearch.org gaining further information through Ancestry.com.au, the Australian microfiche at the NZSG library in Panmure, National Library of Australia website Trove and finally the Australian White Pages. In hindsight, if I had gone through all the Australian microfiche, I may have found them. I was lucky they were in South Australia because the amount of information shown on the indexes varies from State to State. It certainly pays to revisit those brick walls.

So many records are currently being downloaded and who knows, next time you look you may be in luck, but like anything you find, the information does need to be verified.
JANUARY is a quiet month in terms of events in the Central Auckland Research Centre. Not so quiet in terms of researchers though, as we often find we get out-of-town visitors, as well as the regulars, and the not-so-regulars making the most of their holidays to do some family history research.

I took January off to spend with my children, knowing I am not missed too much (hopefully just a little though?), by my colleagues in the centre, who are all experienced researchers and dedicated librarians.

We have quite a good line-up for the first half of the year; and are planning to publish a leaflet that covers right to the end of July, so you can plan ahead. Be sure to either keep this article or collect a leaflet from your local library, and keep an eye out for our posters.

I am very excited that I will be attending AFFHO in Adelaide at the end of March, and I hope to meet up with some of you there. My colleagues Marie HICKEY and Karen SAMSOM will be attending the Thames Expo which is on at the same time. The three of us also plan to attend the NZSG conference and AGM in Taupo in June, as exhibitors as well as attendees; and I am looking forward to speaking.

I still have the second half of the year to plan, starting with Family History Month. We will have weekly lunchtime sessions during August, and I also hope that we will be able to co-ordinate with the other libraries and research centres in the Auckland region to get some more events planned there. At Central Library, I am also hoping to plan a weekend workshop during August, aimed at those starting out.

**Wednesday, February 8, 12 noon to 1pm:** Ano te rakau manga rau. A heavily branched tree provides shelter; with Margaret Nggoro. Whakapapa is a taonga tuku iho — the gift of the continuum of life. It is about people, a link to tupuna, Atua, heritage and identity. Traditionally whakapapa is based on a strong oral tradition, while modern whakapapa incorporates the documentary history of an individual. Join Margaret Nggoro to learn how the resources from the Central Auckland Research Centre can help you get started on your journey.

**Wednesday, February 22, 12 noon to 1.30pm:** The Year of the Dragon; with Helen Wong and Anthony Han. Join us to hear about the traditions around New Year past and present in Chinese and Korean families, and discover what the Year of the Dragon means to each of these communities.

**Wednesday, March 7, 12 noon to 1pm:** History of Symonds Street Cemetery; with David Verran. Join local historian and author David Verran, to learn about the history and the people within the many cemeteries in the area now known as Symonds Street Cemetery. NOTE: This lunchtime session is followed up with a walking tour of the cemetery on Wednesday, March 14, 12 noon to 1pm, meeting at Pigeon Park, corner Karangahape Road and Symonds Street.

**Wednesday, March 14, 12 noon to 1pm:** Walking Tour of Symonds Street Cemetery with David Verran. Join local historian and author David Verran from the Central City Library, as he leads an intriguing and popular tour through this prominent Auckland cemetery. MEET at Pigeon Park, corner Karangahape Road and Symonds Street, Central City. Auckland promptly at 12 noon.

**Wednesday, March 21, 12 noon to 1pm:** Researching the New Zealand Land Wars; with John Binsley. John Binsley is a long-time researcher in New Zealand military history, armed constabulary and militia.

**Wednesday, April 4, 12 noon to 1pm:** Using Anglican Archives for family history research: with Isabel Sutherland. Researching Auckland Anglican Diocesan Archives. Church archives are a wonderful family history resource. Join archivist Isabel Sutherland as she introduces us to the treasures that researchers can find in the Anglican Archives.

**Wednesday, April 18, 12 noon to 1pm:** Researching Your Anzacs with Michael Wynd. Researching family history for those who have served in the armed forces has its own unique challenges. Michael Wynd, military historian and researcher at the Navy Museum will present on searching for family members who have served with the Royal New Zealand Navy and what resources there are for the New Zealand Army and NZAFF.

**Wednesday, May 2, 12 noon to 1pm:** FindMyPast — find YOUR past with Seonaid Lewis. FindMyPast has added more than 56 million records. Come and hear Auckland Libraries’ Family History Librarian, Seonaid Lewis, give you an overview of what to find in FindMyPast UK — and learn what is new.

**Wednesday, May 16, 12 noon to 1pm:** Oral History for Family Historians with Sue Berman. Learn the basics of oral history practice with Auckland Libraries’ Oral Historian Sue Berman. We will explore the dynamics of interviews; look at best practice and technical issues of recording; gather great life story and family history questions and share ideas and current family history projects.

**Wednesday, May 30, 12 noon to 1pm:** FamilySearch — the wow factor with Lyn McOnie. Search for ancestors all around the world. Images from microfilms, Australian and New Zealand records, courses, videos, maps, books, Wiki, blog, oral histories.

**Wednesday, June 13, 12 noon to 1pm:** Photographers and Photographists: investigating early New Zealand photographers; with Keith Giles. Join heritage photographer librarian Keith Giles and take a look at the New Zealand Photographers database and some of the records that can help us track down information on photographer ancestors.

**Wednesday, June 27, 12 noon to 1pm:** Grey’s New Zealand Maori Manuscripts; with Robert Erurea. This presentation is a brief look at the wealth of cultural and historical information pre-European that can be found within Grey’s New Zealand Maori Manuscripts. These manuscripts document matauranga Maori (knowledge) in relation to song, incantations, customs, ritual, genealogy and traditions pertaining to various Maori communities.

**Wednesday, July 11, 12 noon to 1pm:** Toitu te whenua, whangarongaro to tangata; with Margaret Nggoro. Learn how to research whakapapa using the Maori Land Court Minute Book Indexes. Rich in regional history, ancestral history and whakapapa, the database provides access to more than 1100 minute books from 1865-1910.

**Wednesday, July 25, 12 noon to 1pm:** Grey’s Maori Autograph Series: Nga reta Maori — Maori Letters; with Robert Erurea. For those interested in the interaction between Maori and Sir George Grey, you are invited to attend a presentation delving into the Grey’s New Zealand Maori Series, a collection of Maori correspondence of national significance from the 1842-1897 period.

All above sessions are free and are held in Whare Wananga, Level 2 Central City Library, 44-46 Lorne Street, Auckland. Bookings essential, please phone Central Auckland Research Centre on 09 307 7771, or book online: http://bit.ly/jOYgEk

Seonaid (Shona) Lewis RLIANZA, Family History Librarian, Central Auckland Research Centre, Central City Library, Phone 09 307 7770 Ext (40) 7770; Fax 09 307 7741, Auckland Libraries, Level 2, Central City Library, 44-46 Lorne Street, Auckland. website: www.aucklandlibraries.govt.nz
A ‘how-to’ for collaborative research

BY JAN GOW AND SANDRA METCALFE

THE 2010 Family History Fair was just the incentive Jan Gow needed to extend her research skills. The ‘Topp of the Tree’ research project was an opportunity too tempting to resist. It has led Jan on an amazing personal journey with an unexpected outcome — she realised that co-ordinating a project over the Internet requires systems able to cope with masses of information, often coming at her in breathtaking speed and from all directions.

The systems she had long preached about to others flew out the window as she got more and more caught up in the excitement of the chase. This “how to” article outlines the lessons she learned and techniques that may assist others actively researching on the Internet.

As soon as the decision was made that the TOPP family would be the subject of a “How-to-Research” presentation at the 2010 Family History Fair, the pressure to perform was on. The challenge that faced Jan and her small research team was immense. Time was limited and no-one knew how much research had already been done, whether there was anything new to discover or what brick walls they would face along the way. A visit to the Topp twin’s webpage was the starting point. The names of the twin’s parents were found, www.whitepages.co.nz consulted and a phone call made. The journey was underway.

The NZSG School Records Officer was contacted for a one-person search for a specific name. The resources and members’ interests on the NZSG website were checked, and the NZSG Pedigree Collection searched, successfully, for existing information. It was discovered that much of the information had been submitted by a now deceased NZSG member. Her widower was contacted and, in one of those serendipitous moments, it was discovered he still had his wife’s Topp family research. A gedcom file of around 800 people was extracted — extensive and meticulously researched, but done well before the days of the Internet. Jan opened a new family file in a genealogy program and imported the gedcom file. Spot checks soon confirmed the validity of the deceased member’s research, thanks to her comprehensive listing of sources.

Jan and her team soon realised extensive research had already been done on the earliest known Topp couple so there was little point in doing more. Time was of the essence, so the research team decided to concentrate on locating descendants of John Betheridge Topp, the direct ancestor of the New Zealand Topp line by using data or images to confirm known facts. Of particular interest was the Topp surname and those with Betheridge/Bethridge/Bettridge forenames.

“Previous research” is the term often used for finding others researching the same family lines. Perhaps a better term today is “continuous previous research”, because at any moment new, relevant, just-what-you-are-looking-for information could appear on the Internet.

Finding others researching the family was essential to Jan’s quest. She found her first “previous researcher” on www.ancestry.com.au and quickly ascertained this English contact was descended from John Topp’s sister Catherine. Her team discovered some of Catherine’s descendants in South Africa were very interested in their family history and that they had a good collection of family memorabilia. An elderly cousin scanned the pages of a diary and sent Jan the images. One diary entry mentioned the New York address of John’s brother Robert. With an address, Jan was able to locate the New York family in the relevant US census and found children marrying and having children through the census years. They found another “previous researcher” on www.genesreunited.com so now had descendants from John’s brother Robert and sister Catherine. ASDs (ancestors, siblings, descendants) — just what they were looking for! Like throwing a pebble into a pond, the ripples were far-reaching and the two ASDs, one in England and one in the US, soon found other Topp researchers — including one in New Zealand. Descendants of the other siblings were found in Australia, so that too was added to England, South Africa, US and New Zealand as places where the siblings had settled.

With an expanded team of enthusiastic researchers around the world, the discoveries were amazing. Thanks to time differences, for days on end team members would wake to discoveries found overnight. But what of the goal to find living male descendants with the surname Topp? How did the team find him? Through an obituary in an obscure United States newspaper.

The married name of one of the Topp siblings was very unusual and by finding her elderly son in the phone book, the team was quickly led to their first “real live” male Topp. This man frequently visits New Zealand and has often been asked “Are you related to the Topp Twins?”

“I doubt it,” he would reply, but not anymore!

Then another male Topp was found in England, who said he had proof there were not five siblings, but six.

Finding and networking with family members has been immensely rewarding. The ride was incredible — exhilarating, exciting and often totally out of control. Turning on the computer each morning was an adventure. The “ping” as another Skype chat arrived was exciting. Being thanked by second-cousins for putting them in touch because they had just talked for an hour on Skype was a humbling experience.

As Jan discovered, any pretense that she was actually co-ordinating this project vanished in the mad, exciting, dash to find more family, more images, more newspaper articles, more vital records, more photographs, more family history. The temptation to go on searching was strong and almost took over the project.

This project has taught Jan some important lessons about planning and systems that need to be in place before undertaking such a journey. As soon as you hit that email button to make contact with someone researching your family, you need to prepare an action plan. The following 10 key points will help you do that. (Note: ASD = ancestors, siblings, descendants).

1. Start with your existing database.
   → CHECK for potential problems (mothers giving birth over 50; before they married; after they died, etc).
   → Have you entered sources? Have you entered, and sourced, everything from the documents you hold? Have you added images of all the documents you hold or have downloaded?
   → CHECK your locations. Have you been consistent in your data entry? Can you quickly create a list of ALL events in a particular parish in case your ASD is planning a visit?
   → CHECK for inconsistencies — multiple parents, multiple spouses, unknown spouses, bad dates, those without death dates (important to ‘kill’ those for whom you do not have death dates), check for floaters (those not linked in to a family) etc.
   → PRINT a list of Direct Line Ancestors with no Parents — these are the people to concentrate on for your ADS research.
   → If you are the co-ordinator of the family database, then check that your program automatically marks all the records in the Master Family File (MFF) with a unique identifier for each individual. The MFF can then be sent to others to work on. They send it back to you and your program identifies new or changed records to update. This allows you to
research in the 21st century

have any number of people working on the database at the same time.

2. Leaving team members to search in ways that best suit them, is to everyone’s advantage. A search-engine picks up only a very small percentage of the worldwide web and the hits you get depend on when you search, how you search and what you search for. Having different people using different methods of searching means more chances of success. Use broad terms, such as searching for a couple and their descendants or parents. It helps if each team member searches for a particular person/couple/record/resource/footprint in rotation, so that the total search time is spread over a number of weeks.

3. Collaborate to create a List of Resources to search. This must also be flexible with additions and deletions as required. Use www.familysearch.org to see what has been filmed for your parishes. Also check www.ukbmd.org.uk. Look for libraries, museums and record offices in your towns of interest. Sometimes a team member may chance upon a new site and search it straight away, so make sure that site is added to the list — particularly if it gives negative results. Such sites need to be noted to avoid revisiting them and wasting time.

4. Maybe your team members can group together and pay the Ancestry subscription for one team member, the findmypast sub for another and The Genealogist for a third etc. Perhaps one member is handy to a local library with free access to some of these sites. Access to Origins Network, FamilyRelatives and GenesReunited are all-important, especially for UK research. Carefully research sites that have a free index, or free hits. A good use of time for other team members is to examine the free hits and prepare a research list for the member with the subscription.

5. Draw up a specification sheet to cover procedures for everyone to follow. One item could cover the subject in the emails. SURNAME first, then forename, then possibly the record type. It is important that everyone follows the same procedure so that emails can be filed methodically. Deciding how locations will be entered in your genealogy program also needs to be agreed on.

6. Develop self-discipline and a methodical system whereby you note when you searched, how you searched, where you searched, what you searched for and what you found. This can incorporate searching for places and data about the family — church records, cemetery records, school records, directories etc.

7. Keep track of everything and maintain your action lists on a regular basis. TreePad (www.treepad.com) is very useful for check lists, to-do lists, have-done lists and storing images. It even has a search facility. TreePad Lite is free, but you cannot save images, so TreePad Plus (US$30) gives you the greatest flexibility. Evernote (www.evernote.com) Office Word, perhaps Excel, Access — or any program that will cope with Lists — will also do.

Open a family surname Overview folder and use it to keep track of tasks. For this project Jan created a separate folder for each of the Topp siblings, keeping track particularly of images, entries in parish registers, census pages etc. Create a template to use for each family and use a program like www.dropbox.com to synchronise information among your team members.

8. You could also try a private website where you can display .ged or .pdf files, send emails, store photographs, create a newsletter etc. FamNet (www.fannet.net.nz) can do all of this, including blogs and newsletters, or you could use sites like www.myfamily.com, www.yourfamilysite.com, www.myheritage.com. Perhaps a private blog, or a Yahoo or Google group. Plan for a DVD of the interviews, family group sheets, pedigree charts, photographs, documents, newspaper cuttings, family narratives — remembering those who cannot access the Internet.

9. Keep track of emails and Skype Chats. Copy and paste them into a folder called Emails/Chats or their specific data or source folders.

10. And finally, make sure you back up everything. Consider off-site backups or cloud computing as well as your usual system. Dropbox (www.dropbox.com) and Mozy (www.mozy.com) are two websites offering free backups.

We live in exciting times for a researcher. Co-ordination, collaboration and corroboration over the Internet are so easy. Working with others on a planned project can be immensely satisfying. Jan’s experience of working on the “Topp of the Tree” research project has brought a new, far-reaching and exciting level of opportunities to her own family research. Try some of her suggestions and see what results you too can achieve.

Jan Gow
Sandra Metcalfe
A tale of two **SAMPLERS**

**BY ALISON CLARK AND JENNY GOOD**

*A sinner, Lord, behold I stand
In thought, and word, and deed,
But Jesus sits at thy right hand,
For such to intercede.*

Lucy Marriott, aged 12, April 30, 1869. Ticknall Derbyshire

*Wash, Lord, and purify my heart,
And make it clean in every part,
And when ’tis done, Lord, keep it so,
For that is more than I can do.*

Catherine Jacques aged 12, 1865

**Alison’s story**

MY great-grandmother Lucy MARRIOTT, the youngest of a family of 11 children, was born in Ticknall, Derbyshire in 1856. Lucy attended Lady Crewe’s Free School in the village and while there embroidered a sampler in 1869.

Lucy married George JOHNSON in Derby in 1878 and they had five children, three boys and two girls. Seeking a better life, the boys came to New Zealand in the early 1900s. After her husband died, Lucy joined them in 1908. She brought her sampler with her as part of her household items.

Lucy died in 1924 in Whangarei and the fate of the sampler is unknown from then, until it was given to Lucy’s granddaughter, my Aunt Pat, about 1946 to put in her glory box as part of her trousseau.

For the next 60 years and through many changes of address, Pat looked after the sampler always having it hanging on her wall. Unfortunately over the years, age and sunlight caused deterioration, and the sampler was also badly affected by insect infestation causing numerous holes around the edges of the fabric.

In 2006, I was delighted to be given the sampler and had it professionally restored by a conservator. The sampler now hangs in splendour on the wall of our hall. I hope it will last for another 150 years to be likewise enjoyed by Lucy’s great-great-great-grandchildren.

**Jenny’s story**

IN 1989, during a trip to England, I visited dad’s cousin, Vera, in Croydon, Surrey. She had information about the family of my great-grandmother, Elizabeth JACQUES, who lived in Ticknall, Derbyshire. Vera proved to be very helpful and we enjoyed seeing her on our subsequent UK. visits. She had two samplers hanging in her hall, one created by Elizabeth Jacques in 1868 and the other by her sister Catherine in 1865, when they attended Lady Crewe’s Free School, Ticknall. Vera kindly said she would leave these samplers to me in her will.

In 2001 Vera’s health had deteriorated, so she had moved from her flat to a care home. When we saw her she was in a very small room, with bare walls. When I inquired about the samplers, Vera’s reply was “What samplers?” My heart sank, thinking that they had been dumped when her flat was cleared.

In 2003 Vera died aged 95. Shortly afterwards I received a letter from the executor of her will saying that she had the samplers in her loft, wrapped in blankets. I was so delighted at this wonderful news I was almost on the next plane to England.

The samplers look great on our hall wall and give me so much pleasure.

**Alison and Jenny’s connection**

At the Christmas 2010 meeting of our local branch of the New Zealand Society of Genealogists in St Heliers, Auckland, we had a show-and-tell meeting about family heirlooms.

Alison Clark brought a sampler created in 1869 by her great-grandmother, Lucy Marriott at Lady Crewe’s Free School, Ticknall. Jenny Good could hardly believe her eyes when she saw Alison’s sampler. It was almost identical to the one on Jenny’s own wall made by Catherine Jacques in 1865.

Although Alison and Jenny had met each other regularly for the past 10 years at meetings of the St Heliers Genealogy Group in Auckland and although members had discussed their family trees, neither had ever mentioned Ticknall nor Lady Crewe’s Free School as places of interest. It was a simple case of synchronicity that Alison had decided on the spur of the moment to take her large, rather heavy, framed sampler off the wall and that she and Jenny had both decided to attend that Christmas meeting.

This is just another of those amazing coincidences that occur all the time in genealogical circles. We have since discovered that Alison’s great-great-uncle James Marriott (brother of Lucy) married Jenny’s great-great-aunt Catherine on 25 March 1871, at Ticknall. So Jenny and Alison are distantly related by a marriage that took place 140 years ago.

It would seem that all the girls who attended Lady Crewe’s Free School may have made samplers. As the population of Ticknall in 1869 was only about 1200, what are the chances that two samplers from such a small local girls school in England would survive and end up 18000km away in the same suburb in Auckland in 2010.

We wonder whether any other such samplers are waiting to be discovered in New Zealand.

Alison Clark
Email: clarkalison@hotmail.com
Phone: (09) 528-5192
HAPPY NEW YEAR everyone. As I finish this article it is nearly Christmas and Christchurch is shaking again.
Life seems to be all about change with a dash of the unexpected, or in some cases too much unexpected. So how can we be more efficient, organised and prepared for the unexpected?

Firstly, most of us would have paper and photographic records (also known as hard copy), as well as text and data (also known as digital/electronic records).

So to the hard copy first.

Recently Mary Hill gave a great webinar on her Family Roots Organizer System, a 4-colour system, which she has fine-tuned over the years and has online lessons at http://www.familyrootsorganizer.com/lessons/lessons.htm

FamilySearch also has a lot of guidelines to read up about as well http://bit.ly/ysSfofr

I like to scan the important certificates and photographs so I have a digital backup of the paper records. You can read more at the FamilySearch Tech Tips site.

Deciding what to do with your electronic tiles is another matter. Do you have backups in case your hard drive crashes? Do you have offsite backups in case of loss, fire or theft? Has your local branch had the Genealogical Computer Group (GCG) around to show these tips and hints? Or are you able to come to the Thames Expo at the end of March to see the GCG do many live demos. Like most things computing, it so much easier to see someone doing that new task, so it is worth travelling to Thames or having the GCG come to visit your area.

While you are sorting and scanning, do remember the NZSG Certificates Collection, so make that extra copy and submit them to the collection (information for contact can be found on the back pages of this magazine and on our website).

Next, an efficiency tip: have you heard of Google alerts?

They are search requests that you save, Google will then send you a message (aka alert) whenever Google finds new pages which match your search request. So if you have some family names and/or places you regularly check on, it is well worth using your Google account to set up an alert to tell you when anything new is on the web. Again FamilySearch Tech Tips have a lot of Google information worth checking out — not just alerts, but they have search tips too: https://www.familysearch.org/techtips/series/the-google-genealogist

Photographs are fascinating. This keen blogger has a series of Early New Zealand photographers:


http://earlyphotographers.blogspot.com/
http://canterburyphotography.blogspot.com/
http://early torpedo photographers.blogspot.com/
Genealogy on the Internet

I was pleasantly surprised to find some information about one of my early relatives, the POLACK family, thought to be the first Jewish visitors and settlers in New Zealand.


If you need help dating photographs it is well worth reading the Tech Tips on this topic at FamilySearch.


Maybe you need some idea of what the area your ancestors lived in looked like?

Old UK photos can be found at http://www.oldukphotos.com/

How many of you have used the Encyclopedia of New Zealand, Te Ara? They have lots of great visual historical resources to help give context to the time and places your ancestors were in. Such as this 1883 map of Christchurch.

http://www.teara.govt.nz/en/streets-and-lighting/1/1

To get a closer view of the details, press the green full screen icon in the top right corner of the image, then use the zoom tool to move about. Do not forget to wait for the extra information to download, the blurry image will become clear. You can even see the block numbers around Cathedral Square.

The next button will take you to the image of the Open Sewer, 1860s photograph of Queen Street.


To make the most of this site go to the browsing link and explore the subject area you are interested in.

http://www.teara.govt.nz/browse
press keywords to get subject areas.

Breaking news

As I write is our new NZSG service — access to the UK Documents Online files. Initially this service is a look-up service via our volunteer Research Service. More details are in the members’ area of our website. I have recorded a small video for those wanting some tips, so if you have six minutes to watch it, go to http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vb-s4djCkXc:

Happy researching

Michelle (aka patientgenie)
General Conference Notes – Please keep these notes for your reference.

The Taupo Branch of the NZSG look forward to hosting you at the 2012 conference.

The conference will be held over Queen’s Birthday Weekend, 1 – 3 June 2012 at the Bayview Wairakei Resort, State Highway One, Taupo.

General
Under the Privacy Act 1993 we are required to inform you that information supplied on the registration form will be entered on computer and used to organise and run the conference after which it will be removed.

The conference committee reserves the right to alter the programme in the event of unforeseen circumstances.

Cancellation Policy
Cancellations received before 1 May 2012 will be charged a $50 cancellation fee. After 1 May 2012 refunds for cancellations will be at the discretion of the conference committee. Cancellations must be in writing to: The 2012 NZSG AGM & Conference Committee, PO Box 1993, Taupo 3351.

Part Registration
Participants may register for the full conference or for single days. Friday evening and Saturday morning is classed as a single day.

Refreshments & Meals
Lunches and morning & afternoon teas will be provided. Please make your own arrangements for dinner on Friday night (and for Sunday night if you are staying on). Meals will be available at the Bayview Wairakei Restaurant (bookings recommended) or in Taupo Towncentre, a 10 minute drive, which has an excellent choice of eateries offering cuisine from around the world.

The Saturday night conference dinner will be held at the Bayview Wairakei Resort.

Entertainment
Saturday Night: The “Pumice Valley Whooppee! Band” will take us on a musical journey around our ancestral lands.

Accommodation
Attendees are responsible for arranging their own accommodation. We recommend staying on site at the “Bayview Wairakei Resort”. A special room rate has been negotiated. The Bayview has a total of 187 rooms varying in size and capacity. The Conference Accommodation Room Rates are as follows:
$149.00 per room per night, single or twin occupancy.
$199.00 per villa per night, sleeps four.
Breakfast is at a group rate of $20.00 per person for a full cooked buffet, including continental. These rates will be extended to delegates wishing to stay for up to 2 nights on either side of the Conference. An accommodation booking form is included in this magazine. Please book direct with the Bayview Wairakei Resort and quote “NZSG 2012 AGM & Conference” as your reference to take advantage of the above rates. For other accommodation options visit: http://www.greatfaketaupo.com/new-zealand/accommodation/

Transport
Taupo Airport Shuttles meet all flights into Taupo, are located at the Airport terminal entrance, and transport up to eight passengers and their luggage in air conditioned vans. Freephone 0800 654 875.
SPEAKERS & PRESENTATIONS

Keynote Speaker - Dr Nick BARRATT
Dr Nick Barratt is a renowned author, broadcaster, historian and genealogist. He obtained a PhD in history from King's College London in 1996. Nick worked at the Public Record Office (now The National Archives) from 1996 until 2000 before leaving to work as a specialist researcher at the BBC, and establishing Sticks Research Agency (SRA). The agency engages historians, archivists and genealogists on a wide range of commissions, covering media projects, legal searches, heritage assessment, and genealogy research. Although his background is state finance and fiscal history in the thirteenth century, Nick's publications include topics as diverse as Lost Voices from the Titanic and Tracing the History of Your House.

Nick is seen frequently on television, having worked as a consultant and expert on the BBC's hit show 'Who Do You Think You Are'. Current programmes include 'Missing Millions' and 'Find Your Past'. He is Editor-in-chief of the monthly history magazine Your Family History and Executive Director of FreeBMD. Nick currently works with a range of public bodies, including the Historical Association, the Society of Genealogists and the British Association for Local History.

Rosemary KOPITTKE: The NEW Findmypast
Findmypast Downunder – what is happening?
Australian Research from New Zealand

Rosemary has been tracing her family history since 1985 - her research interests lie primarily in Australia, England and Scotland. A statistician by training, she has worked in that field as an hydrologist, teacher and biometrician. Rosemary's tertiary qualifications include a BSc (Mathematics) and BA (Computer Science), both from the University of Queensland. She currently works as a consultant for Gould Genealogy & History and is a speaker with the Unlock the Past team.

Rosemary has published numerous indexes to cemeteries and government records through is probably best known for her work with her husband Eric on the Emigrants from Hamburg to Australasia 1850-1879 publication.

Eric KOPITTKE: German Research in the Information Age
A teacher of Physics and Mathematics, Eric has been researching his families since 1985. His family interests lie predominately in various regions of the Old German Empire, in Schleswig, Westfalen, Pommern and West Preussen. He has published many indexes but his primary work has been the Emigrants from Hamburg to Australasia 1850-1879 publication. In 2011 Eric authored a book, Locating your German Ancestor's Place of Origin, which was published by Unlock the Past.

Geraldene O'REILLY: WANTED! Irish Immigrants in New Zealand
What drew Irish Immigrants to New Zealand? What records are available for research to build a picture of their lives after arrival? Covering Provincial Immigration schemes and N.Z. Government sponsored Immigration schemes; Geraldene would like to share the resources she discovered while researching Irish immigrants, beginning with three young women who answered a call for “Domestic servants required in the Colony”.

Christine HURST: NZSG Resources - how to make the most of your membership
What services does the Society offer to members? From the vast library collection to the specialised services, this talk will cover all the great things about being a member of the NZSG. You will find out about the exclusive collections available, about accessing the library via the online catalogue and hear about new services on offer at the NZSG.

Dr Graham LANGTON: Tourists, Mountaineers & Skiers: The development of recreation in the Tongariro National Park
Pakeha exploration of the central North Island volcanoes began before 1840, but access was difficult. Only in the 1880s did surveyors, scientists, explorers and tourists begin to open up routes to and on the mountains. Māori gifting of the summits for a national park and the subsequent North Island Main Trunk Railway encouraged tourism and mountaineering which grew steadily after 1900. From the time of the First World War the mountains became a popular base for tramping, climbing and skiing.

Lynne BLAKE: Letters Frea Haem (letters from home): What can they tell us about the lives of our ancestors?
Letters can provide clues about our ancestors' lives, e.g. “Your mother ... cannot be long speared [sic]. But she is able to run about barefoot and herd the couds [sic].” In this presentation Lynne will look at how we can illustrate our family history by investigating the social context found within letters.
## Registration Form

Please read the General Conference Notes before completing the registration form and making programme selection. Keep a copy of this form for your reference. This form is for one person only. Please photocopy this form or download a registration form from the NZSG website if registering for more than one person.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Surname:</th>
<th>First Name:</th>
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<th>Phone:</th>
<th>Email:</th>
<th>NZSG No:</th>
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### Full Conference Registration

- (includes lunches and morning & afternoon teas)
- If paid before 11 March 2012 @ $190
- If paid after 11 March 2012 @ $220

### OR Daily Conference Registration — please circle days required

- Friday Night & Saturday (classed as a single day)
- Sunday @ $110 per day

### Meals — lunches are included in Registration

- Conference Dinner – Saturday @ $85

Please indicate if Partner or Guest is attending dinner: YES / NO

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Partner / Guest’s Name for Ticket</th>
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Special Dietary Requirements:

### Conference Proceedings

- (NOTE: These will be included in conference bags)
- Qty: @ $30

Postage on Proceedings (if not attending conference)

- Qty: @ $5

Other Special requirements e.g. Mobility. Please enclose details with form

Tax Invoice GST No 48-931-154

All amounts are quoted in New Zealand dollars and include GST

Payment has been made by Cheque / Bank Deposit / Online Banking / Credit Card via NZSG website (see details on last page)

Post completed registration / programme form with cheque or other payment details to:

2012 NZSG AGM & Conference Committee

PO Box 1993, Taupo 3351, New Zealand

TOTAL: $
# Programme

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Activity &amp; Speaker</th>
<th>Tick the box</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Friday 1 June 2012</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>3.00pm – 6.30pm</td>
<td>Registration</td>
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<tr>
<td>7.00pm 8.00pm</td>
<td>Conference Opening</td>
<td>OPN</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>Keynote Speaker - Dr Nick Barratt - author, broadcaster, historian and professional genealogist, well known for his work on the “Who Do You Think You Are?” BBC television series</em></td>
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<td></td>
<td><em>“Platter &amp; Chatter”</em></td>
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<td><strong>Saturday 2 June 2012</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>8.00am – 9.00am</td>
<td>Registration</td>
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<tr>
<td>8.00am – 8.45am</td>
<td><strong>Interest Group Meeting – Irish Lower North Island</strong></td>
<td>IG1</td>
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<td><strong>Interest Group Meeting – Genealogical Computer Group</strong></td>
<td>IG2</td>
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<tr>
<td>8.50am – 10.00am</td>
<td><strong>Plenary:</strong> <em>The NEW Findmypast</em> – Rosemary Kopittke</td>
<td>P1</td>
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<tr>
<td>10.00am – 10.30am</td>
<td><strong>Morning Tea</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>10.35am – 11.30am</td>
<td><strong>German Research in the information Age – Eric Kopittke</strong></td>
<td>L1</td>
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<td></td>
<td><strong>WANTED! Irish immigrants in New Zealand – Geraldene O’Reilly</strong></td>
<td>L2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.40am – 12.35pm</td>
<td><strong>Papers Past: An Insight into the collection of digitised pages from New Zealand newspapers and periodicals published between 1839 and 1945</strong></td>
<td>L3</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>NZSG Resources – How to make the most of your membership - Christine Hurst</strong></td>
<td>L4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.40pm – 1.15pm</td>
<td><strong>Interest Group Meeting – Midlands &amp; Northern England</strong></td>
<td>IG3</td>
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<td><strong>Interest Group Meeting - Scottish</strong></td>
<td>IG4</td>
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<tr>
<td>12.30pm – 2.00pm</td>
<td><strong>Lunch</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>1.00pm – 1.55pm</td>
<td><strong>AGM Registration</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>2.00pm – 5.00pm</td>
<td><strong>Annual General Meeting</strong></td>
<td>AGM</td>
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<tr>
<td>6.30pm – 7.00pm</td>
<td><strong>Pre-dinner Drinks</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>7.00pm</td>
<td><strong>Conference Dinner</strong> <em>The “Pumice Valley Whoopee! Band” take us on a musical journey around our ancestral lands</em></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Sunday 3 June 2012</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>8.00am – 8.30am</td>
<td>Registration</td>
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<tr>
<td>8.00am – 8.45am</td>
<td><strong>Interest Group Meeting – Greater London</strong></td>
<td>IG5</td>
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<td><strong>Interest Group Meeting - Māori</strong></td>
<td>IG6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.50am – 10.00am</td>
<td><strong>Plenary:</strong> <em>A Family History Presentation by Keynote Speaker – Dr Nick Barratt</em></td>
<td>P2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time</td>
<td>Activity</td>
<td>Speaker/Location</td>
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<tr>
<td>10.00am – 10.30am</td>
<td>Morning Tea</td>
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<tr>
<td>10.35am – 11.30am</td>
<td><strong>Tourists, Mountaineers &amp; Skiers: The development of recreation in the Tongariro National Park</strong> – Graham Langton</td>
<td>L5</td>
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<td><strong>Letters Frae Haem (letters from home): What can they tell us about the lives of our ancestors?</strong> - Lynne Blake</td>
<td>L6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.45am – 12.40pm</td>
<td><strong>Australian Research from New Zealand</strong> – Rosemary Kpittke</td>
<td>L7</td>
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<td><strong>I found my Family on the Internet (and am still finding them)!</strong> - Seonaid (Shona) Lewis</td>
<td>L8</td>
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<tr>
<td>12.45pm – 2.00pm</td>
<td>Lunch</td>
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<tr>
<td>1.15pm – 2.00pm</td>
<td><strong>Branch Delegates Meeting</strong></td>
<td>BD</td>
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<tr>
<td>2.15pm – 3.10pm</td>
<td><strong>Footsteps from an Ancient Past: The Fascinating World of Whakapapa and Genealogical Research</strong> – Owen Ormsby</td>
<td>L9</td>
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<td><strong>Unravelling the Secrets of a Military Uniform – as viewed in a Portrait Photograph</strong> – Colonel Raymond Seymour</td>
<td>L10</td>
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<tr>
<td>3.15pm – 3.45pm</td>
<td>Afternoon Tea</td>
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<tr>
<td>3.50pm – 4.45pm</td>
<td><strong>Film: A Social History of the Tongariro Power Development</strong> – John Ball</td>
<td>L11</td>
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<tr>
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<td><strong>Findmypast Downunder – What is happening?</strong> – Rosemary Kpittke</td>
<td>L12</td>
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<tr>
<td>5.00pm</td>
<td>Closing Session</td>
<td>CLS</td>
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<td></td>
<td><strong>Speaker – Dr Nick Barratt</strong></td>
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*Note: Programme subject to change*

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Please indicate the Activities and Speaker Sessions you wish to attend.

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Egmont Village & Mt Ngauruhoe erupting 1945
BT-32 (courtesy Taupo Museum)

Opepe Township c 1875
(courtesy Taupo Museum)
Registration Form – Additional Information

Payment

Payment may be made by Cheque, Bank Deposit, Online Banking, or Credit Card via the NZSG website shop.

Cheque: Please make cheque payable to: **NZ Society of Genealogists Inc**

Bank Deposit / Online Banking: Please enter your **NZSG Membership number** in the Code field and **Surname** in the Reference field and deposit into the account below:

**NZ Society of Genealogists Inc:** 01-0210-0110910-00 (ANZ Onehunga)

Credit Card: Available through the NZSG website shop

Date of Payment: __________ / __________ / __________

Method of Payment: ____________________________________________

Surname: ____________________________________________ NZSG No __________

Privacy

Please indicate if you **do not** want your name displayed on the Conference Attendees Notice Board at the 2012 NZSG AGM & Conference.

☐ I **do not** wish my name to be displayed on the Conference Attendees Notice Board.

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**POST YOUR REGISTRATION / PROGRAMME FORM**

(the 4 centre pages)

**with your cheque or other payment details**

To:

2012 NZSG AGM & Conference Committee

PO Box 1993

Taupo 3351

New Zealand
Seonaid (Shona) Lewis: I found my family on the internet (and am still finding them!)
Growing up 12,000 miles away from her extended family, you could expect Seonaid Lewis to not know very much about the roots she sprang from. A simple question and request from Seonaid’s father set her on the path she is now on, and led her to tracing her family from Kent, to London, to Newfoundland, and possibly back to Ireland - via the Public Record Office in London, the Grand Banks genealogy website, Roots Web, FamilySearch, FindMyPast and Ancestry. And Facebook!

Owen Ormsby: Footsteps from an Ancient Past: The Fascinating World of Whakapapa and Genealogical Research
The footsteps of this journey is to bring a balance and understanding of the parallels and differences between genealogical and whakapapa research, and to establish the boundaries where both Māori and Pakeha can have an integrated approach and partnership to investigative research into the genealogical pursuits of those elusive ancestors.

Colonel Raymond Seymour: Unraveling the Secrets of a Military Uniform – as viewed in a Portrait Photograph
This presentation examines the secrets that may be in a photograph of a New Zealand soldier. The presentation covers those key factors that researchers should examine so that more detail can be ascertained on their subject than what may first be apparent. Remember “a picture paints a thousand words”.

John Ball: Film - A Social History of the Tongariro Power Development
From skiing to fishing to power schemes - you could say John Ball’s film-making interests range far and wide. But what the Pukawa man is always passionate about is telling the stories of the Turangi-Tongariro area through film. He is continuing that passion with his current film on the Tongariro Power Development. It follows his previous two films, Ruapehu - A Tribute to Our Skiing Pioneers and The Angler’s Paradise - A History of the Taupo Trout Fishery, which he finished in 2009.

John says while many of the technical aspects, such as the dams and tunnels of the power scheme, are well known, there is no history of the people who worked on the scheme. “The monument that we have today is the result of the effort of thousands who were actually hands-on in the project”. It is, by extension, also a social history of the Turangi community because the town and the scheme were so closely intertwined, and many of the scheme workers joined service clubs, sports clubs and local organisations, while their spouses and families ran businesses and provided services such as nursing and teaching to the town. Those same people made Turangi what it is today.

(Map courtesy Jim’s Cartography Services)
# Accommodation Registration Form

**Bayview Wairakei Resort**

NZ Genealogy Society Conference 1st June – 3rd June 2012

## Personal Details
- **Surname**
- **Company**
- **First Name**
- **Accompanying Person**
- **First Name**
- **Postal Address**
- **City**
- **Phone**
- **Fax**
- **Email**
- **Dietary Requirements**

## Room Types and Rates

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Room Type</th>
<th>Rate</th>
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<tr>
<td>Single (King bed)</td>
<td>$149</td>
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<tr>
<td>Double (King bed)</td>
<td>$149</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Twin (Two double beds)</td>
<td>$149</td>
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<tr>
<td>Standard Twin (Two double beds)</td>
<td>$130</td>
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<tr>
<td>Triple – Villa (One King bed in bedroom &amp; 2 Single beds in lounge)</td>
<td>$199</td>
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**Room Reservations**

- Rates quoted are per room per night in NZD and include 15% GST
- Room rate covers up to two adults sharing existing bedding
- Children 12 years or under sharing existing bedding no extra charge
- A credit card number, purchase order or Credit Card Authorisation (per below) will be required within 30 days of receiving your confirmation. Reservations not secured by credit card details or purchase order will be released 30 days prior to arrival
- Cheque payment will only be accepted if received at least seven working days prior to arrival. Cheque payments will not be accepted on arrival or departure.
- Cancellation within 30 Days of arrival will incur a charge of the first night’s accommodation per room
- Guaranteed check in time is from 2:00pm. Check out time is 10:00am.
- Breakfast discounted to $20.00pp is additional and optional

**Please send completed registration forms to:**

Reservations Department, Wairakei Resort, Private Bag 2006, Taupo

Phone: 07 374 8021, Fax: 07 3748485, Email: stay@wairakei.co.nz

## Credit Card (tick one)

- American Express
- MasterCard
- Visa
- Diners Club

**Card Holder Name:**

**Card Holder Number:**

**Card Holder Expiry Date:**

I ___________ hereby authorise for my method of credit card payment outlined above to be charged for the below mentioned hotel services:

- All Charges
- Room Only
- Room, Dinner & Breakfast
- Room & Breakfast
- Room & Meals
- Other (please specify)

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32 — NZSG January/February 2012
It was August 20, 1991, and my husband and I were driving south through Lincolnshire towards the city of Boston. We were coming to the end of a five-month visit to Britain, three and a-half months of which had been spent living in an ancient, bright orange, Volkswagen campervan, travelling as the spirit moved us, through England, Wales, Scotland and Ireland.

STENNETTS GALORE
From Lincolnshire to New South Wales

By Margaret Willis

This had been the most wonderful adventure of our lives and this portion of it was to be an exploration of my great-grandfather’s home town which he had left in 1838.

My diary records: “The road travelled today passed through acres of golden wheat, with the occasional field of silver beet, potatoes or cabbages, all absolutely flat. The fields are immense, 50 acres or more, and the harvesters are out in force, working from daylight to dark. Fires to burn off the stubble are all around us, and camped where we are, have darkened the sky early”.

Frederic and the town of Boston

August 21: “Made all haste towards Boston from where great-grandfather Frederic STENNETT emigrated in 1838. Arrived just before noon and parked the van in a long-stay area near the railway station. Went to explore a town which drew us on to find more and more enticing sights of old buildings, activities and views, the farther into the centre we went; wide streets and tiny lanes, a river, a market, a half-timbered house, a working windmill, a lovely church, friendly, helpful people and hot, sunny weather, all combined to make a memorable day. The delicious food too must be mentioned; the best Cornish pasty and filled rolls we have eaten since landing in Britain.

“We went to the BIG I and there were plied with papers and leaflets, plus the phone directory which contained no less than 12 Stennetts. Made note of these and then proceeded to enjoy further delights. Bought veg. at the market (this is brassica and onion country) and then ate our lunch under a shady tree in the churchyard along with other Bostonians. After this, examined the church carefully. Known as ‘The Boston Stump’, a reference to the tower, it is called after St Botolph. It is really more like a small cathedral with several side chapels, a splendid reredos, pulpit and very large font set well above the floor level on a dais. I understand it is the largest parish church in England.”

St Botolph’s was the scene of Frederic’s baptism on March 27, 1818, (he was born on March 5) and was the first child of Thomas and Ely Stennett. He was followed later by a sister to be called Aly. Frederic came from a long line of farmers and his father appears to have been one of the first who developed a taste for town life. On the church baptism record Thomas was described as a common brewer’s clerk. He would have worked at one of the breweries which existed in most towns, or even at a pub, as many brewed their own ales. In later documents he was described as a “yeoman” and in his will as a “chemist”.

Boston had developed from a small Saxon village centred around a wooden church. The presence of this church was recorded in the Domesday Book in 1086. Situated as it was on the banks of the Witham River close to the coast and with a large area of flat, fertile land stretching for many miles to the north and west, the village grew through the Middle Ages to be second only to London for trade. Most of the town lay on the eastern side of the river with an open moat called the Barditch taking water from the marshy land. Added to this was the town sewerage, all of which then flowed farther east, emptying into the river downstream from the town.

The wealthy merchants lived in houses that had a narrow frontage to the street, were two-storeyed and had room for gardens and some livestock at the back. Windows covered by shutters or sacking were replaced by glass after 1600. The roofs were usually thatched. Today, many of the boundaries of these old properties are still respected and some landmarks remain.

The poorer people lived on the outskirts of the town in one or two roomed timber framed houses with mud infill and beaten earth floors.

Commercial life centred on the fairs, the most popular in Europe and first mentioned in 1125. Wool, iron and lead from England were exchanged for furs from Norway, wine from France and Italy, cloth from Europe, and spices, olives and other exotic items from the eastern Mediterranean.

After the discovery of the New World, trade moved to Bristol and Liverpool, so fishing and the European trade remained Boston’s main support. However, as a market town, it was still a busy place with market days twice a week. As well, there were cattle, sheep, pig and poultry sales weekly.

Many of the medieval buildings in Boston are still cared for and in use today, although some have different functions. The Guildhall for example, built in 1450, later became the town hall, containing the court and a prison. Today it is a museum. St Botolph’s Church was commenced in 1309. By 1520 when it was completed, it had the proportions of a cathedral with an 80ft nave, two aisles, chancel and tower. The baptismal font on its circular stepped dais is quite the grandest I have seen.

The tower was an important navigation aid for ships approaching Boston. The surrounding countryside and coastline is quite flat without any prominent features and the affectionately named “Stump”.

Frederic Stennett, 1893.
must have been a welcome sight for returning sailors. Having been erected alongside the Witham River on distinctly marshy land there would have been a limit to the height and therefore the weight that the foundations could support. It would be interesting to know how fiercely the arguments raged at the time of the construction over the pros and cons of the question of height. So, it was in this exciting and busy town that Frederic grew up.

The name STENNETT is an unusual one, as I found when looking for the home county. My father had mentioned Oxfordshire, so I started there. There was not one entry in the IGI, so went to those adjoining. It was not until the search reached Lincolnshire that I struck oil. They were everywhere.

Clues to the origin of the name have come from several sources. The Christian martyr St Stephen, who was stoned to death about a year after Jesus’ crucifixion left many memorials to his life and faith. His particular concern in his ministry was with the welfare of widows and children and consequently the peasants of Europe greatly admired him. As Christianity later developed and spread, many took his name as their own.

In Normandy STEPHEN became STEVENOT or STEVENET, and it was in this form that it crossed the Channel with William the Conqueror, who obviously had at least one of that name among his soldiers. Thus developed the Stev(ph)ens and Stev(ph)ensons as well as Stennett in its various spellings. Sten had become a favourite pet name as well. The earliest appearance of the name that I have come across is a birth, recorded in the IGI, of Margareta STENNIT, who was born in Ewerby, Lincolnshire in 1540.

Names of Norman French origin are scattered throughout Lincolnshire and it has been said that William the Conqueror on examining this rather sparsely settled agricultural area, awarded properties to many of his faithful soldiers.

The Boston, Lincolnshire, phone directory had supplied me with 12 entries of the name. I wrote to every one of them, and received three replies. One was from an elderly gentleman telling this story: “The original Stennett was a Spaniard who jumped overboard from his ship and swam ashore. His name — STENNETTO”. Well, who knows? It is an intriguing explanation.

The second response was from folk near the old restored windmill in Boston, on whom we called. They were unfortunately out, but a kindly neighbour came over and she passed our message on. They wrote, but knew nothing about their name.

The third reply was the most successful. John Stennett of the village of Bourne to the south of Boston, himself a keen genealogist, became my source of information on every aspect of interest. We corresponded from that time and when he died several years ago, I felt as though I had lost a brother, although try as he might, he could not find the connection that would definitely link us.

Frederic Stennett’s family roots were in the neighbouring parishes of South Kyme and Ewerby, about nine miles northwest of Boston. Brides were not all local girls, and marriages took place at New Sleaford, Heckington, Donington and Wyberton, all within half a day’s ride.

A researcher brought up in the area wrote, “Between South Kyme and Heckington there isn’t a rise above five feet. In winter the wind howls between them. South Kyme and Ewerby have wooded areas between and there is a waterway which would mean a shorter walk along the bank.”

The generations before Frederic’s arrival show the toll of childhood illnesses and inadequate medical care which we think of today as relating to countries remote from our more fortunate ones.

Thomas, Frederic’s father (born 1786), was the youngest of seven children, his older sisters, Ann (1783) and Mary (1784), were the only others to live past childhood. The first three died at 6 weeks, 10 weeks and 2½ years. Their mother was Millicent ALLUM. Millicent was the second wife. The first to marry Thomas sen (born 1749), was Elizabeth STANWELL, who had died after just a year of marriage in 1772. The possibility of death at childbirth quite likely.

Thomas jun married Ely GOODWIN, who was from a large family of five sons and four daughters. Their parents, Richard Goodwin and Susanna(h) DAVITT, lived at Partney, a tiny village about 15 miles north-east of Boston. The wedding took place on May 24, 1816.

In the previous generation Frederic’s great-grandfather, Michael (born 1717), and married to Phoebe [sic] VICKERS, was one of three to survive from a family of six. His father, also Michael (bap. 1688), made a will which has been traced. He died in 1726 at the age of 38 and appears to have been reasonably well off. To his son Thomas he left £5 when he became 20 years old. The same applied to his daughter Ann and both were to be brought up with appropriate clothing and schooling. Son Michael was left one guinea. His wife Bridget (FLETCHER) and son Michael were appointed executors. The witnesses were Matthew BURRELL and Thomas Stennitt [sic] and the will was dated, January 5, 1726.

Michael was a farmer and churchwarden. This latter position was an annual appointment and he would have been elected by the parishioners. His son Michael, whom he nominated as an executor was just 9 years old at the time. It is interesting to note that his wife was the other executor and that daughter Ann was 2 years old when she received the same schooling and sum of money as her brother Thomas, aged 5.

Michael’s parents were William Stennett [sic] and Elizabeth HOOLE. His grandparents have now been traced on an IGI film as William Stennitt and Mary HOLLAND. They were married at Goxhill on June 30, 1642.

Other Stennett wills available from 1662 to 1769 indicate farms that were well managed and profitable, stock and cash for distribution being divided up with caring forethought. R. Thomas Stennit [sic], of Ewerby, shrewdly left instructions for his two sons-in-law, that, if separating from their wives they would not inherit. In fact, where one was concerned, the large sum of £100 was to be managed by a friend for the maintenance of daughter Ann and children, “Her husband to have nothing”. The poor widows of Ewerby also were to receive 10s each from this will.

Farmers were not necessarily landowners, even though they might work large acreages and live in good houses. A local landowner (or squire?) might own most of the land in the parish.

Exploring the South Pacific

Lincolnshire has many links with Australia.

Starting with the first English explorations of the lands of the Pacific, Captain James COOK from Whitby,

Rose Ellen Stennett (nee Dunn), 1893.
not far from the northern boundaries of Lincolnshire, led the way with his
voyages.

On the 1768 voyage, Cook’s senior scientific officer was Joseph BANKS
(1734-1820), aged 25, the son of a wealthy and successful family at Revesby in
Lincolnshire. He was greatly interested in botany, collected many samples of
plants and arranged for paintings of the local landscapes. He was the true driving
force behind the earliest exploration of Australia, and later, as president of the
Royal Society supported numerous further voyages. He has been called, the “Father
of Australia”.

George BASS (1771-1803) son of a successful Lincolnshire farmer was born at
Osawby. The family moved to Boston after his father’s death and there 6-year-old
George developed a love of the sea. He trained as a naval surgeon, and in 1795
was appointed to HMS Reliance, taking the first governor to New South Wales.
Matthew FLINDERS was the master’s mate and the two became friends. In
Australia, they made many voyages in a small boat called Tom Thumb. They
discovered the passage between Tasmania and the mainland and in a larger boat
circumnavigated Tasmania. Then Bass set about exploring the vast interior which
was cut short by lack of water, a not unusual circumstance, as future explorers
found out to their cost.

Matthew Flinders (1774-1814), born at Donington, just southwest of Boston,
developed a love of exploration and the sea at an early age. As well as his
association with Bass, he later sailed in the Investigator, and was the first to
establish the fact that Australia was a continent. He charted 2700 miles of coast
with such accuracy that few alterations were needed to the maps he drew. He
gave Lincolnshire names to many of the landmarks and islands he saw.

John FRANKLIN (1786-1847) was another who had a major influence on
Australia. Born in the market town of Spilsby, he had his sights set on a life at
sea and was a very young midshipman on the Investigator in 1801. In later years
he was a wise and progressive governor of Tasmania, then van Diemen’s Land
(1837-1843). He also encouraged the major influx of settlers into the new state of
Victoria.

Mention must be made of John HARRISON (1697-1776) who invented the
IV chronometer for measuring longitude. It was used on Cook’s second
voyage of 1772-75, and was a major factor in the production of accurate charts.

Many of the crew who sailed on these voyages were sons of farmers from
Lincolnshire and were quick to realise the potential of the land. As the years went by,
schemes were initiated by “Colonisation Commissioners” who oversaw emigration.

Lincoln Red cattle were among the first breeds to be introduced to stock the
land, being hardy and good producers. Lincoln Longwool sheep were also judged to
be ideal for the exposed Australian landscape. They were later crossed with
Merinos to produce the Corriedale and Polwarth breeds.

Farm machinery from Lincolnshire companies such as Ruston Proctor, Ruston
Bucyrus and Aveling Barford, provided such items as threshing machines, tractors
and excavators later in the 19th century.
The first to be sent would probably have been the massive steam traction engines of
which the Hornsby Portable is an example.

The foundations for Australian pastoral development were well and truly laid.

Frederic joins the emigrants

Frederic Stemnett, meanwhile, was growing up in an exciting atmosphere of
travel and adventure, as he watched the bustle at the wharves when ships left for
the southern hemisphere.

When he was 20 in 1838, with experience as a carpenter to his name, it
was time to take the plunge. He embarked on the Planter on November 17 in
company with 104 other passengers and emigrants. It appears that he paid for his
passage probably in steerage, although there were Commissioners’ emigrants on
board who would presumably have a free passage.

The Planter was first registered in London as Number 379. She was 347
tons, built at Newcastle-on-Tyne in 1835 by William WRIGHT, and with a length
of 102ft, and beam of 27ft. She had a square stern and a male bust figurehead.
At some stage in her career she was used as a convict transport. The original master
was Thomas FIELD, replaced by Thomas BEAZLEY in 1838.

The customs manifest for the voyage gives prominence to the cargo with a
detailed list including identifying marks and with the companies as well as the
private individuals to whom items were to be despatched. Among the many
barrels, butts, rolls of lead, hoops, planks and spades were four sheep consigned to
S. SHAEN for B. Shaen. The human cargo, by contrast, was listed at the end,
squeezed together and almost falling off the page. For those of little account only
a surname was recorded and this included one, “STENNETZ”.

Later in life Frederic wrote of his experiences on the voyage and early days in
Australia. Unfortunately, several pages from the beginning and end are missing,
so the account begins at Rio de Janeiro. It appears that Frederic and a
companion had gone ashore and wandered about for so long that darkness fell and
knowing how dangerous the streets were, entered a seemingly abandoned building
to spend the night. In the morning they found themselves locked in. They escaped
by levering fastenings on a window. On returning to the ship, the agent told them
it was a nunnery with the nuns having left only a few days before. If they had been
there earlier, their case would have been serious.

Not a night passed without some outrage being reported. Frederic’s only
pleasant recollections were of Rio’s vegetables and prawns, the latter being the
largest and best flavoured he had ever tasted.

Quoting directly from the journal: “We reached the Cape of Good Hope without
any incident worth relating. On sighting Table Mountain we saw a white cloud on
the top, not a cloud anywhere else in the sky to be seen. The captain immediately
prepared for a gale of wind by taking in sails and — loyals, etc., and the following
day we fully realised the expected gale. Several days we were beating against a
head wind, then it got round to the South West and became a strong gale carrying
away our main yard and doing other damage which caused us to put into Algoa
Bay for repairs. My friend and I went on shore as soon as possible. We had to land
in a surf boat and were carried on shore from it by Cafiers who seemed at home in
the water as much as on land.

“Algoa Bay, known as Port Elizabeth, was in those days a very small settlement.
The surrounding country was occupied by a few sheep farms and every night
the sheep and stock had to be securely housed or yarded to protect them from
wild animals, lions etc. As a harbour, it was very unsafe. There were the remains of
two vessels that had been driven ashore in the southeast gales that are so frequent
in that locality. After repairing damage to our rigging we again set sail for Australia
where we arrived in May 1839”.

The voyage had taken six months and a rumour that went ahead of them was
published in the South Australian on May 8 that the ship had been wrecked at the
Cape, and on 22nd (after her arrival), that she had been delayed by a mutiny off Rio.

Australia at last

Frederic’s account continues:

“The first land we sighted was Kangaroo Island. We proceeded up the
Gulph by the Backstairs Passage and arrived in due course at Port Adelaide,
17th May 1839.

“After landing our belongings we had considerable trouble to reach the
settlement 4 or 5 miles distant. However we got all traps, tent and other things, I
scarcely remember, but the labour and

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OFLAND ORACRES INTHE VICINITY OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA
WE BOUGHT A SMALL BLOCK IN THOSE DAYS THEY WEREN'T INTERFERED WITH AS MANIA MANY OF THE RUNAWAYS WERE MOSTLY A CLASS OF MENTH THAT CAME TO DEPOSIT THEIR TIMBER FOR SALE THEY THAT THE SPLITTERS IN THE MOUNTAINS USED A ROUGHLY SPLIT FENCE. IT WAS ABOUT THERE MUD CALLED 'LESSIE'. SOME SMALL TENEMENTS PRINCIPALLY BUILT OF LOTTERY RIGHT SQUARE IN THOSE DAYS HAD SIDE GOING TO THE RANGES FROM 'LESSIE'. SOME SUPPLIES WERE KEPT BY A FEW STORES WHERE MY FRIEND AND I OBTAINED OUR SUPPLIES. ONE WAS KEPT BY A MR LARGUS; ON THE RIGHT HAND SIDE GOING TO THE RANGES FROM LIGHT SQUARE. THIS MAN I HEARD BECAME WEALTHY BY WINNING A LARGE SUM IN A CONTINENTAL LOTTERY. LIGHT SQUARE IN THOSE DAYS HAD SOME SMALL TENEMENTS PRINCIPALLY BUILT OF MUD CALLED 'PLESSIE'.

"Col Light's grave was fenced in by a roughly split fence. It was about there that the splitters in the mountains used to deposit their timber for sale. They were mostly a class of men that came from Tasmania, many of them runaway convicts, but as the population was needed in those days they were not interfered with. Soon after my friend and I settled in South Australia we bought a small block of land, 4 or 5 acres in the vicinity of North Adelaide where we built a small house. We also helped our friend Mr Carnac to build two cottages near Light Square, in one of which he and his family lived. My friend and I occupied the other. "We did a little cultivation on the land we purchased and employed our time as profitably as we could doing some little trade in goods my father consigned to me. About that time a shipment of Timor ponies arrived at Adelaide, one of which we bought and a grand little horse he was. In all my experience I have never handled a better.

"After a residence of two years" in South Australia circumstances transpired that caused me to take a passage to Port Philip [sic], now Melbourne. A vessel, brig called the 'Thirteen', was to take passengers to Port Philip and Sydney, amongst them was an acquaintance (Mr TAYLOR). He was a young Scotchman, well educated, and in after years I found him a sincere and esteemed friend. There was also another passenger, Mr SNODGRASS who had been overland with cattle, from Port Philip. [The Thirteen was a 297 ton brig built at Hylton Co, Durham in 1838 by John ROGERSON. Her dimensions were 86ft x 24ft x 17ft and she was described as having a square stern, no galleries and a female bust figurehead. She had arrived at the port at Adelaide in June 1840 and set sail again with part of her original cargo, this time for Port Phillip and Sydney on July 7.]

"From either bad navigation or too much wind (or sail?) we overshot our port in a south west gale, which caused us to beat about in the Bass Strait to recover our leeeway. After rocking about for three days in a leaky ship the Port Philip passengers asked the Captain to run up to Sydney and they would hold no . . . for their passage. This he did and we came into Sydney at the tail end of a south west gale. "A pilot in a whale boat met us off Sydney Heads with a crew of New Zealanders [sic]. This was the first time I had ever seen a Maory [sic] and I was surprised at their size and physique. In consequence of the condition of our vessel we were unable to beat up the harbour against a westerly wind so the pilot anchored us in Middle Harbour about mid-day. There was a young man, a native of Manus on board, a passenger who knew Sydney and said he could take us through the bush to Sydney, as Taylor was anxious to leave the ship. So the captain put us on shore and we started to reach (?) Blue's ferry, which we did after one of the toughest walks I ever had, nothing but rocks, deep gullies and very steep hills as we endeavoured to make as straight a line as possible.

"Our guide took us into Pitt Street to a small public house on the west side near the present site of the Post Office. The landlord looked upon us with suspicion as in those convict days so many persons were suspected as runaways."

1. Probably Robert Fiveash
2. No evidence has come to light that Frederic actually purchased land in Adelaide in his own name.
3. According to shipping records, the Thirteen was at the port of Adelaide only once and sailed on July 7th 1840.

Helping to build the country

There is no record of how Frederic fared over the next few years in Sydney as the last page is missing from his journal. Eighteen years earlier a comprehensive survey of the town and projected suburbs had been made, probably by the order of Governor Lachlan Macquarie. When he had arrived in 1809 the settlement was so shoddy and unhealthy that he was determined to give Sydney straight streets, good buildings and above all, some civic pride. In this he was largely successful and encouraged the foundations of planning that are very much in evidence today. The wide streets, permanent well-planned civic buildings and even a government domain, replaced the small sections of land which had been granted to worthy citizens on 20-year leases. Needless to say, with such a short lease period the houses built on them were at best, temporary.

With his skills as a carpenter and builder, Frederic would have found plenty of work in the rapidly expanding town. However, his social life was not neglected, for on April 27, 1843, he married Rose Ellen Maria DUNN at the Church of St Lawrence in Sydney. Rose was the youngest child of Thomas and Rosetta Dunn (nee BEAN). She was born on May 27, 1821 and her mother died when she was 10 years old and her father just five months later in 1832. She and her brother, Richard, who was 12, would probably have lived with one of their six brothers and sisters. All of the sisters were married by this time.

Their father’s example as a reformed convict, whose only crime was taking several packets of half-pence and pence from his employer, for which he received seven years, had been appointed a police constable and later chief of police for Sydney was probably an inspiration to them all. How much they knew about their father’s past though, does remain guesswork.

Frederic by this time had probably set himself up as an independent builder on his own account, but a few months after their marriage he was in financial trouble and was declared insolvent on December 1, 1843. He owed other tradesmen for goods and work, plus rent to Edward Dunn to the total value of £169 1s. He and Rose had to endure the embarrassment of all their household goods being valued including tool chest, tools, cart and even their own clothes, a total of £32 10s. On the other hand, Frederic was owed £136 11s — probably for work carried out.

On December 16, 1843, a meeting was held at the Supreme Court regarding the situation, and on May 10, 1844, Frederic placed an advertisement in the Government Gazette applying for a
Certificate of Insolvency, “giving relief to Insolvent Persons and providing for the administration of Insolvent Estates, and to abolish imprisonment for debt”. This was granted on June 13.

The traps in running your own business can provide tough lessons. Frederic’s carpentry skills were never in doubt, but managing finance would have been something completely new to him, especially with a young wife and expected baby to think of.

On February 13, 1844 Frederic and Rose’s first child, Frederick Thomas, arrived. They stayed in the Sydney area for some years as the birth records show:

- Alfred Goodwin, Surry Hills, 23.2.1846.
- Emily Ely, Mudgee, 6.2.1848.
- Louisa Agnes, The Glebe, 25.2.1850.
- Clara Lydia, The Glebe, 25.5.1854.
- Arthur Charles, Sydney, 10.2.1856.
- Edwin Felix, Sydney, 7.5.1858.
- Sidney Thornton and Herbert Roland, Fairy Meadow near Wollongong, 16.1.1861.

Shortly after their ninth child, Edwin Felix, was born, an announcement appeared in the Illawarra Mercury, that the father of Mr Frederic Stennett had died aged 70, on August 14, 1858, in Boston, England. In his will he left all that he was possessed of to his wife Ely, who was also executrix. Thomas and Ely’s daughter had married railway surveyor George Francis BAYLEY. They had two children, Walter and Ely. Thomas evidently decided that his children and grandchildren were adequately provided for. Frederic’s mother died in 1873.

Frederic, meanwhile, had applied for farmland in the Bega valley some distance south of Sydney, near the border with Victoria. The district was known as Dry River. The initial acquisition of what was called Conditional Purchase Land appears to have been 530 acres in lots of 40 and 60 acres. Frederic built the home and he and Rose moved the family there about 1868. They called the property “Woodlands”. The two eldest sons probably helped with the construction of the various buildings needed, and Frederic later helped them to build their own homes.

The area that Frederic had chosen for the farming enterprise was fairly open country with good grass growth at most seasons, which later developed into a prime dairying district. The Bega Gazette of April 18, 1868, noted that the latest consignment from Sydney by the schooner Gipps included six vats and a parcel of rennet for Stennett. Cheese became one of the main exports, and Bega Valley cheese can be found on supermarket shelves in New Zealand today.

Frederic quickly became involved with other settlers in building a community. In 1874, the Cobargo Union Church was dedicated. “Frederic Stennett”, to quote the Bega Gazette, “has taken a prominent part in building the church and being ably supported by the members of the building committee the above mentioned, gratifying results have been gained”. This also included making and presenting the pulpit.

Crime was not unknown even in this new community. In the Bega Standard of November 18, 1876, an advertisement appeared offering a reward of £20 for information leading to the conviction of the person who shot a grey horse on my property, a brand like a heart on the near shoulder. The above described horse was shot on Friday 10th instant, near Cooper’s Corner, Dry River. F. T. Stennett”.

Sadly, on December 24, 1876, daughter Emily Ely died of typhoid, at the age of 28. She was buried in a plot on the farm. Isabel Stennett remembered a white picket fence enclosing the plot. When she was 6 she was scolded for trying to pick a red rose waving over the fence. It is possible that Frederick Thornton, the only son of Frederick and Millicent is also buried there with his sister Mabel. He had been ill with diphtheria and almost recovered when he was afflicted by a stroke and died suddenly on May 26, 1886, when he was just 15. Some days earlier their eldest daughter, aged 18, had also died from the disease.

The state of the roads was of concern to everyone. With all the families struggling to develop their properties and with the burgeoning number of children needing to attend schools often some miles away, access was of vital importance and money to spend was short. An item in the Bega Standard of March 31, 1888, gives us a picture: “One day last week Mr and Mrs F. Stennett gave a picnic to the members of their family and friends on the new road from Dry River to Bermagui, to commemorate their first visit thereto. The work was subsequently visited by Mr Stennett and about 10 of the leading members of the Dry River District, who went through to Bermagui. There are now about six miles completed and nine more to be finished yet. This will prove a very useful road, and one long needed by residents north of Brogo, and is some six or seven miles shorter than the old route”.

Bega Standard, August 6, 1889: “Opening of the Dry River Bridge” was the headline of a very lengthy article, which, in part, reads — “With 200 people present a table had been placed in the middle of the bridge, on it a decorated bottle of champagne. That old and very much respected resident, Mr F. Stennett, occupied the chair. He said, ‘The opening of the bridge is a most important item in the history of the district. I well remember the times of 20 years ago when the roads were in fact not roads at all but large bog holes. In bad weather I would have been left in sad need of a bag of flour or sugar were it not for the generosity of my old friend, Mr BROWN of Brogo. When we came here, a prophet, a surveyor, remarked that in 20 years time there would not be one farmer left here. He was indeed a false prophet. I have much pleasure in christening this work the ‘Quamara Bridge’. He accordingly smashed the bottle of champagne over...
the side of it. Cheers were given and the assembly retired to the Quaama Hotel where a banquet took place."

In 1893, Frederic and Rose celebrated their golden wedding anniversary. Photographs were taken to mark the occasion. That of Rose is the only known photograph of a member of the Dunn family.

All the children stayed in the valley or up the coast nearby. By 1894 the family holdings totalled at least 1094 acres. Frederick, Arthur and Edwin all had allotments in their own names. A surveyor’s plan of the area shows that the properties adjoined one another. The town of Quaama was close by. The name of Dry River was eventually dropped but a creek flowing into it appears on a present day map as Ketchencarry. A road nearby carried the name Cadjancarry! To know the story behind these names would be interesting.

Towards the end of her life Rose suffered several strokes. Frederic made a wheelchair to enable her to move about the house more easily. She died on February 1, 1899, aged 77 and was buried at the Wesleyan cemetery at Cobargo. Being the youngest child in a large family, Rose would have been well used to lots of activity and people about. Her marriage to Frederic and the many babies that ensued meant that she then spent her own life in caring and nurturing as well. The interests and other talents she may have had were of so little account in those times that we shall never know what else she could have achieved.

Only a few weeks after Rose’s death, Frederic was asked to open the new public school building in Cobargo. The advancement of education was another of his interests, and he was involved for more than 50 years. For many of these years he was chairman of the Public Schools Board. The opening of the new building in April 1899 was a grand affair according to reports in the Cobargo Chronicle: “Mr F. Stennett JP, chairman, performed the formalities. The vice-chairman referred to how much he had done towards getting the new building. The board was in charge of organising all the small schools in the area and actively pressing the government to provide finance and expertise, always an uphill battle against bureaucracy from the earliest days fifty years before”.

The ceremony concluded with a public picnic in the school grounds and competitive sports for the children. In 1902 Frederic organised a clearance sale at “Woodlands” after planning to move further north. With his impending departure from an area to which he had contributed so much of his time, energy and expertise, farewells and presentations were in order. At one ceremony he was given a silver engraved hot water kettle, as reported in the Cobargo Chronicle.

It was probably the following year that Frederic moved to Minto, now a southern suburb of Sydney, but then a farming area. Several other members of the family were already established there. He died on May 12, 1912 aged 94, and was buried at the Church of England cemetery at Campbells town.

Four unmarried or widowed daughters bought a property, “Glen Mavis” at 24 Eddy Street, Thornleigh, in Sydney. It became a home also for some younger members of the family for each in their turn, to enable them to obtain secondary and tertiary education.

Wherever the family lived there was always a garden. At “Glen Mavis”, Aunt Louie, one of Frederic and Rose’s daughters was usually the prime mover in this. Joan Taylor, a great-granddaughter remembered flowers blooming from every nook and cranny. Aunt Louie also continued to milk the house cow into her 80s, a task she loved. She lived to be 87 and died in 1937.

Seven of the children married and provided Frederic and Rose with 37 grandchildren. There are now several hundred descendants. Most have stayed in Australia, but some are scattered all over the world including New Zealand, each one living their own story.

Margaret Willis, 11 Brooklee Avenue, Botany Downs, Manukau 2010.

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**Chart 8: Descendants of Rosetta Ellen Maria Dunn and Frederic Stennett [from Chart 1]**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Frederick Stennett</th>
<th>Rosetta Ellen Maria Dunn</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>b.5 Mar 1830 Boston, Lincolnshire, England</td>
<td>b.7 May 1821 Sydney, NSW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d.14 May 1912 Minto, NSW</td>
<td>bap.26 Jul 1822 St Philips, Sydney</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bap.27 Mar 1818 England</td>
<td>d.1 Feb 1899 Quaama, near Bega, NSW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>m.27 Apr 1843 St Lawrence, Sydney</td>
<td>bur.2 Feb 1899 Wesleyan Cemetery, Cobargo, NSW</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Alfred Goodwin</th>
<th>Emily Elly</th>
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<tr>
<td>b.13 Feb 1844 Pitt St., Sydney</td>
<td>b.23 Feb 1846 Surry Hills</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d.1927 Bellbird, NSW</td>
<td>d.16 Jul 1920 Woodlands, NSW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>m.9 Jan 1878 Bodalla, NSW</td>
<td>m.21 Aug 1852 Woodlands, NSW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emily Zoeb</td>
<td>HAVINDEN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>THORSTON</td>
<td>see chart 8.1</td>
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<td>see chart 8.2</td>
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<td>THORSTON</td>
<td>see chart 8.2</td>
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My great grandmother remembers when there was no specified age for leaving school. So she left when she was just 13 years old.

During the school holidays my great-grandmother showed me her photograph album that had lots of old small mostly black and white photographs in it. Some were school photographs. There were also old newspaper clippings that had been carefully cut out of the newspaper. These had all turned a yellow colour.

There was also one little coupon, it was a tea coupon she explained, these were issued during the Depression to exchange for a packet of tea. I was interested in the old school photographs, so I asked her what school was like when dinosaurs ruled the Earth. My great-grandmother is 82 years old next month and her name is Betty MURRAY. (I call her Narnie). I do not know why I decided to call her that, and no, she is not from Narnia.

When she went to school, her name was Betty KEARNS and she was born in Palmerston North. Narnie did not start school until she was six years old. Although it was usual to begin school on your fifth birthday, there was an epidemic of infantile paralysis and the schools were closed. People who contracted the disease sometimes died. Some people she knew were badly paralysed and had to wear callipers to enable them to walk. If their legs were badly affected, the callipers were worn on their entire leg.

During this time, Narnie said, they had correspondence school. Narnie said she quite enjoyed this and was always excited to get the schoolwork in the post. She said her parents helped her with the lessons and she really looked forward to the return of the marked lesson and the new set of work. Narnie said she would listen out for the postman — he would blow a whistle to let us know that he had delivered mail to our house, the postman used to deliver twice a day. So no whistle no mail.

In 1941, Narnie’s first year at intermediate school was at Palmerston North Intermediate, in College Street. During the next year, in her second year at intermediate, the school was taken over and used as an army hospital. Linton Army camp was nearby.

This meant that there was no school to go to (yay!) so she spent the next year biking from Main Street Gospel Hall to the Palmerston North Girls High School, and to the Library. I am glad I do not have to bike that far every day! They were all set up with temporary class rooms. There was not much school work done by the time they had biked from one place to another and fitted in sport. So very little education was achieved.

In August that year, Narnie had her 13th birthday and in October her father, Arthur Kearns, phoned the principal to see if it would be alright for his daughter to leave school. Permission was granted and she finished school at 13 years and two months. So Narnie started full-time work in her parent’s foodmarket and really loved her job which she stuck at for 13 years.

The drawcard she said for wanting to leave school was that her parents had just opened the first Four Square self-service foodmarket in the Manawatu, and she really wanted to be part of this new and exciting enterprise. In those days, this sort of grocery was something quite special and caused a lot of interest in the area. Earlier, before the grocery shop, her parents owned a little dairy, and her mother, Julia, worked in this until they built the grocery shop next door. Her dad would get up early and cycle out to Whakarongo, about six miles away to a farm owned by the KOEHLERS, a German family, and collect fresh milk to sell. The family did not own a car at that stage, so all the outings were on push bikes. Luckily Palmerston North was a fairly flat town, and of course Narnie pointed out that bikes were cheap to run.

Narnie told me that during the war food was rationed and people were given ration books which contained coupons for buying flour, sugar and butter, as these were all in short supply. Depending on the size of the family, coupons were given accordingly. Also petrol was in short supply, so a coupon was needed to purchase this as well.
Narne told me that during wartime, at night all houses had to make sure no light showed their windows. All places had to be in complete darkness, in case an enemy plane flew over. Most households had an air-raid shelter in the backyard. Narne helped her dad dig theirs. It was like a grave she said, about three feet wide and about seven feet long, and three feet deep. I think in today’s measurements that would be one metre wide, two metres long and one metre deep. Narne said it looked like a grave. One day a cow got loose and came walking along the road and down their driveway. The poor cow ended up in the air raid shelter and apparently it took ages to get her out. Narne said they laughed afterwards, but it was not funny at the time.

Kearns Foodmarket was sold to the Co-op eventually, so Narne and her parents moved to Browns Bay, Auckland where her dad and his brother-in-law bought land and built two commercial blocks of shops.

The shops were called Mercury Buildings and were built on the corner of Anzac Road and Clyde Road. The building was named after a house in Tayport, Scotland where Narne’s grandmother, Jessie Scott had lived along with her grandparents. The old stone cottage still has a family living in it, the house is now well over 200 years old. (That is even older than Narne — just).

Narne started her own business from one of the shops at Mercury Corner. Firstly selling baby and children’s wear, but changed to women’s wear several years later. During the early years, her dad and his brother-in-law James Turvey ran their Land Agency office, Kearns and Turvey Ltd, from the back of her shop, until they had their own office. After 31 successful years, Narne sold her business, but found it difficult to retire. She then worked for Stern Furs in Queen Street, Auckland for several years.

Narne now works as a volunteer at the North Shore Hospital and says she loves her job and finds it very satisfying. When Narne told me about leaving school at 13, I found it hard to imagine, as I am 12½, I do not think I would like to leave school and start work when only 13. (Yes you did not see that coming). Although, I would not mind weekly pay days, I would definitely miss my friends and teachers. I want to enjoy my childhood as long as I can before I have to grow up and work full time.

But I am really proud of Narne and am so glad she got her old photograph album out and showed me through her childhood. I forgot to mention she nearly boarded the ill-fated overnight express train heading from Wellington to Auckland on Christmas Eve 1953, but she changed her mind due to having a bad stomach ache. The accident lead to many people losing their lives when the train fell off a collapsed bridge at Tangiwai. But that is another story.

Oh, and there was also an old paper clipping in the album about Narne’s other grandmother Emma Kearns, who at 86 years old was on the South Island Mail Trunk express on February 25, 1948 when it was derailed halfway between Seddon and Blind River, about 19 miles from Blenheim. The spiritedly Emma was on her way to buy another business, having previously owned a babywear shop and making most of the garments herself. Emma received injuries in the train crash, having to be pulled out by her arms, although she was fortunate as others lost their lives. Although not seriously hurt the shop purchase was now not possible, and she had to realise that it was time to think about retiring. The newspaper article listed that six people had been killed and 37 were injured and had been taken to hospital.

Reading through the account of the accident was very interesting, as it talked about luggage, clothing, personal belongings and wool with which women had been knitting when the train left the rails and which were strewn in all directions. Another story about Emma I thought was really funny. Before being in business, Emma had been a midwife, and Narne does not think she had any formal training. The family believe her experience was probably gained from giving birth to her own seven children. Narne’s dad had told her that when his mum got a call out in the middle of the night, she would throw a stone up onto the tin roof and this would alert her sleeping children that she had been called away.

This story was also interesting to me, as my mother Julia is a midwife, but fully trained and qualified. I must tell her if she goes out in the middle of the night to continue on the tradition of throwing a stone up on the roof when she gets called out. However, knowing my mother’s skills at throwing stones it might go through a window.

Oscar Z. Haythornthwaite,
24 Brian Crescent,
Stanmore Bay,
Whangaparaoa.
An Internet genealogist

By Roger Shearer

I AM, unashamedly, an Internet genealogist. My journey into genealogy began in the National Archives at Kew. As bag man and fixer-upper of occasional computer problems for Mrs Webmaster, the serious genealogist, time could drag, so, rather than just be the “gooseberry”; I got started on my own family. And the rest is, as most genealogists would know, paper, paper everywhere.

The results I have achieved through Internet access have been quite amazing, at least to me, that is. I have made discoveries, proved some long-held family myths and de-bunked others.

However, and there always is a however, it has reinforced my belief in the old IT maxim — “garbage in -- garbage out”. The Internet and websites I have used have been marvellous starting points, but there is no getting away from the fact that they are only as good as the data that is entered into them. In the early days I know I put too much emphasis on what I was seeing, perhaps some laziness on my part, but also a belief that the data transcribed from original material had been accurately entered. The sad truth is it is not always the case.

How is this possible? It happens when the clerk misspelt a name on the original document; when the IT worker loading data under pressure and often working in a foreign language and no local knowledge just makes a guess at what they see; when families just do not remember the correct details and provide faulty information for official documents. I have experienced all of these situations, the latter most recently when providing information for a death certificate and I got a family name wrong. (Thank goodness for Mrs Webmaster, the serious genealogist).

My great-great-great-grandmother’s name was Janet MILNE but was written in records of her time variously as Janet Milne; Janet Miln; Jannet Miln; Janet Miller and her death certificate shows her as Janet Mill, and this name appears on her headstone. This last name was given to the doctor who completed her death certificate by a distant nephew-by-marriage. So of course the transcriptions into website databases reflects this.

Here is the clerk’s original writing of her name (Fig 1) in the OPR at the time of my great-great-grandfather Sinclair’s baptism. This has been transcribed into IGI, where I originally located it, as Janet MILLER. What would your judgement be?

When my great-great-uncle Solomon was born, the clerk wrote her name (Fig 2) and it is transcribed into Scotland’s People as Janet MILN.

What would be your call this time? My family name, SHEARER, has been transcribed into Ancestry and Findmypast variously, as SHEARER, SHEARS and SHEARN. My great-great-grandfather, Sinclair has been given the name SERGLAN in Ancestry.

My point is that, Internet or not, there is no substitution for hard data. Sometimes gained via the Internet, but more often through painstaking sifting of paper and files. In my previous life I would have called it “triangulation”, data that corroborates an original finding or assumption. Genealogy is not, as is being portrayed in a current advertisement for a commercial website, simply a matter of trawling a particular website and having all revealed, right down to the last family detective. It is, in fact, painstaking investigation. It is also, I think for serious genealogists, not simply a race to collect as big a list of names as one can. It is about knowing who one’s forebears were and also understanding their lives and experiences that, in turn, make our own more complete. Quality not quantity.

Given these reservations I have raised about websites and web-based data sites, where to from here for our own website? The Internet is a means of overcoming the tyranny of distance and location. We have resources housed in many places around New Zealand and it is through the Internet we can bring this information, or at least knowledge of the information, to members who are spread around the country. It is important that we make our website as good as we can, but also provide education about how to treat information that is downloaded from the web itself.

Reflecting on my first year as webmaster, I can see developments that have added benefit for our members, most recently Documents Online. Joseph Gillard’s Land Research Services is another. Those links and services that have gone up are the result of hard work on the part of staff and members. There are also things that have not progressed as quickly as I would have liked. Not getting more databases online is always a frustration, but I know the work that has gone into our Web and IT services so I know it is not for lack of effort on anyone’s part.

The WebIT committee wants to get more databases on the website. Legacy issues of how data was gathered and held in the past complicate this task, as is bringing together a raft of different search processes for interrogating those databases. There would be very large costs if every time we wanted to load data we had to engage developers to build a new process. So a big task is in front of us sorting this out.

Over the years our website has grown a bit like Topsy. Future website development will be done in a more strategic manner. My current task is to make the website function better, be more intuitive in the way it is set up and have more useful data and links in it. Within the limits of our capabilities and resources we are determined to produce the best website we can.

It is important to recognise that our website has to achieve a broader range of outcomes than those of any commercial website. It is perhaps the most immediate interface between you and your society. It seeks to provide information; it is a means by which we communicate; it is a means of accessing resources; it is a means of doing research or having research done; it projects our society to the wider community, both here in New Zealand and abroad. And it is here 24/7.

Finally I would make the point that all of us working on the website and IT services are volunteers. Members of the society working to make it as good as we can. The website is ours. I mean yours and mine. Feedback from members is important, so when I ask for it, I actually want it. Do not complain to others about things that you do not like or do not work well for you, they cannot fix anything.

Roger

NZSG January/February 2012 — 41
I FIRST HEARD about the planned second Unlock the Past (UTP) Genealogical Conference and Cruise in March 2011. I was tempted to book a ticket but for a variety of reasons did not at that stage.

However, in my NZSG Education role I thought it would be great to take the opportunity, when they were in port, of having the international speakers talk to the local genealogical community. I initiated talks with UTP and after much organising in late November 2011, we had six New Zealand ports to host the speakers.

Auckland City Library started before the cruise and then Papamoa, Hawkes Bay (at Hastings), Kilbirnie-Wellington (at Archives New Zealand), Canterbury (at Little River) and Dunedin branches were the hosts.

As the speakers were funded by the UTP it was necessary to have a door charge and branches covered the local advertising, venue and transport of the speakers from/to the ship. Findmypast and UTP both contributed prizes that the branches used as raffle prizes and that helped cover the costs of the day. A great big thanks to the organisers in each branch for a great job. We had a total of nearly 300 people attend, with the Wellington event being so full we had people sitting on the floor.

After doing all this organising I continued to be tempted by the cruise and finally decided to go. Part of my plan was to be the liaison for the in-port talks and then I could have a holiday. Well, the cruise was two weeks but by the time I got back to work I felt like I had been away for six weeks — such was the total immersion in activities. There were about 90 attending as part of the UTP Conference (of the 1300 passengers) with 12 New Zealanders aboard the Volendam.

We sailed at night and had most days in a port.

We had a full programme of approximately 60 talks when we were sailing. There were also times when the speakers were available for research help, answering research queries. Themed tables at dinner had the speakers available for informal discussion each night. As with most conferences, the focus was on the talks and there was little actual researching as access to any resources via the internet was through the ship’s satellite which was very expensive, although we could use our mobile modems while in port. Although there was only one stream of conference talks there was often a choice required, as the cruise also had a full programme and many learned to make movies on their computer, had cooking lessons, dance lessons, or watched the latest movies (with bags of fresh popcorn).

The speakers included Chris Paton, an expert in Scottish research and a very humorous speaker, including linking the “hokey tokey” to the Scottish church history. Several of the books available for sale were written by him. He also presented on Irish online resources. He had his family with him and both his boys had birthdays while we were sailing. They received balloons on their door, a card from the captain and the dining room staff sang Happy Birthday to them.

There were three speakers with Irish expertise — Dr Richard Reid, Dr Perry McIntyre and Keith Johnson, all from Australia — and a mine of information on many other areas. Shauna Hicks, Rosemary Kopittke and Helen Smith, well known Australian speakers presented on many themes including Australian resources and a variety of Internet sites. New Zealand research was covered by Jan Gow and myself (yes, I got roped in even though I booked late). Jan presented several other talks on computer programs and techniques. I also gave one on Young Genies.

Many of the speakers have websites or have put their talks on the Unlock The Past website. A couple to try: UTP http://www.unlockthepast.com.au Chris Paton (www.scotlandsgreateststory.co.uk) Shauna Hicks (www.shaunahicks.com.au)
An album full of family puzzles

I RECENTLY received an old album containing a large number of family photographs, possibly dating back to around the 1870s. The photographs were primarily taken by a diverse number of photographers who were in business in Christchurch around the later decades of the 19th century. Sadly very few are named, and the index to the album is not filled out at all. I have been working with some interested cousins to try and identify more of the subjects of the portrait shots, but so far we have not managed to identify more than a few of them with any certainty. The album itself was given to my great-great-uncle Frederick William YOUNG (1865-1962), as a school prize in 1881, and he was the son of Charles and Jane Young (nee PATERSON), who emigrated to Lyttelton from the Ballater-Glenmuick district of Aberdeenshire in 1851.

Charles and Jane settled around Kaiapoi and had 10 children in total, of whom nine survived to marry and have families of their own. Jane’s sister Elizabeth (1829-1906) emigrated with the Young family and subsequently married James Williamson JEFFREY (1828-1889), and Jane’s brother Thomas Paterson (1825-1897) emigrated in 1860 with his wife Mary ANDERSON (1821-1899), who had previously been married to a Charles FORBES. Both these couples also produced large families. Two sons of Mary Anderson from her first marriage also emigrated. Son William Forbes (1839-1877) married Ann Anderson (1845-1936), and not related to her mother-in-law Mary Anderson as far as I know) and son Charles Forbes (1847-1929) married my great-grandmother Jane Isabella Young (1860-1925), a daughter of Charles and Jane. Family names of the other Young, Jeffrey, Paterson and Forbes children’s spouses include NORRIE, ANDREWS, MOODY, BRUNDELL, STEWART, DAVIES, STEVENSON, JOLL, McINNES, WARD, BAKER, FORREST, BROSNAN, MARTIN, HAIGH, BURNS, SHAW, NANCARROW, MYLES, JUDD, MILNE and NOBLE.

If any readers believe they are connected to these families and might perhaps be able to identify their relatives among the photographs, I would be very interested to hear from them and to forward digital copies. My email address is jofeath@bigpond.net.au

With best wishes,

Jo Featherston, Melbourne, Australia

Charles Young (1818-1898), top, and his wife Jane (1823-1903), above, were my 2x great-grandparents.

Left: contemplating the dining room table, which is covered with printed copies of almost 200 photographs, and just wondering who they all are.
From the INTEREST GROUPS

Irish Interest Group preparing to celebrate

We are celebrating 25 years as an interest group of the NZSG, so join us during the weekend of February 25 and 26 from 10am-4pm for two full days of Irish research at NZSG Family Research Centre, 159 Queens Road, Parnure, Auckland.

Anyone who is interested in researching their Irish ancestry is welcome to attend along with friends and visitors.

Workshops will be conducted on both days to demonstrate the use of particular resources that should benefit your research. These workshops, free access, are aimed at being beneficial to beginners and for those further advanced in their research. Bring along your family files and assistance will be given in the library to help you make progress.

Free use of Irish related websites will be available over this weekend; Find my Past Ireland; Irish Origins, Ancestry Ireland, Roots Ireland to name a few of the major subscription websites.

The NZSG library will be open all weekend with access available to the Ireland/Irish collection. Our full range of material covers books on general Ireland, individual counties, county and townland index maps, county folders and a wide range of CDs covering parish records, land records, county maps, military records and more.

A library door fee is payable. You are invited to bring your lunch and refreshments will be provided throughout the day.

Our quarterly members meeting will be held 1pm-2pm on the Sunday.

New resources

Recent purchases include Finding Your Irish Ancestors — Unique Aspects of Irish Genealogy by Brian Mitchell; Pocket Guide to Irish Genealogy, 3rd edition by Brian Mitchell; Flight from Famine — the Coming of the Irish to Canada by Donald MacKay; Tracing Your Irish Ancestors by Ian Maxwell and the CD Memorial Atlas 1910 which contains a well-detailed map of Ireland and individual county maps.

Donations

Member Mike Davis, of Northcote, donated 4 x Carloviana, the Co. Carlow Historical & Archaeological Society Journal covering years 2007, 2008, 2009 and 2010. Each Journal contains approximately 28 articles and if you are interested, email us for a list of contents of all volumes. These Journals will be accessioned into NZSG Irish library shortly. We thank Mike for this generous donation.

Webpage

Bookmark our page at http://www.genealogy.org.nz; the NZSG website, About Us> Interest Groups> Irish Interest Group, and keep in mind that if you are unable to visit the NZSG FRC, a look-up service is available at researchservice@genealogy.org.nz for members. Always keep an open mind in the spelling of your Irish surname/s.

All inquiries can be directed to us at IrishSG@genealogy.org.nz; Geraldene O’Reilly, convenor

New uniform tops for MIG

Kia ora.

The group has again been invited by the Thames branch of the NZSG to attend the Thames Biennial Family History Research Expo on March 31, and Owen, Celia, Brenda and Lorraine all hope to be able to attend this event. It is understood that the expo will run on a similar format as in previous years and there will also be vintage cars running to take visitors to The Treasury which is a purpose-built research facility in Thames.

With this in mind, the group has now invested in a smart uniform — the committee members will be dressed in black polo shirts with the MIG logo embroidered on the top left chest. This will give our committee a striking appearance and continuity.

The Group’s funds are not paying for these shirts; committee members liked the idea so much that they wanted them for themselves and some have ordered several shirts. These shirts may also be available for purchase by our members (further details will be announced once we have worked out the logistics).

Also a reminder that the 2011 AGM ratified a slight change to our membership structure in that a small annual membership fee of $5 has been reinstated for non-institutional members. This can be paid by cash, cheque or 8 Kiwi postage stamps. This will take effect immediately for new members joining the interest group, while existing members will have their first membership fee fall due on the April 1. All MIG members must be financial members of the NZSG. We hope the reintroduction of a small membership fee will not cause too much inconvenience and will enable us to purchase more resources for our members.

Our AGM will be held during the June NZSG conference at Taupo. Please have your nomination and proxy forms including any items for the agenda with the secretary by May 20. These forms are in the February issue of Te Reo and also on the MIG website www.nzsgmig.com

I will also need photographs from our meeting and the weekend in general, so please don’t forget to take your camera. It is important that all our members attend these meetings. The committee hopes to be able to secure a longer time allocation for our AGM this year and we ask members to register their intention to attend with Brenda (secretary) as soon as possible. Please contact the secretary, NZSG Maori Interest Group, 17 Peterhouse Street, Tawa, Wellington 5028. Email: MaoriSG@genealogy.org.nz

Hei Konei ra
Bruce Mathers/Putahi Mataera, Editor/webmaster.

Scottish research

The Scottish Interest Group is holding a research afternoon on Sunday, March 18, at the FRC at 1-4pm. Cathie McLeod who comes from the Isle of Lewis and is a fluent Gaelic speaker will be speaking. Cathie is involved with Clan McLeod and other Scottish interests, so this will be an interesting afternoon. Entry fee $3, afternoon tea provided.

We will have a stand at the Thames research day on March 31, with some of our resources and we look forward to meeting members from that area. The Waikato Scottish Group will also be there with their resources, so this is a great chance to view research material and get help.

Our AGM and research afternoon will be held at the FRC on Sunday, May 13, 1-4pm. A guest speaker has been invited.

The Scottish Interest Group meeting is scheduled for 12:40pm on Saturday, June 2, at the NZSG conference in Taupo, and we look forward to seeing you there.

L. Fawcett, secretary
European Interest Group marks first 20 years

Members, past and present, recently celebrated the interest group’s 20th birthday with a special Continental-themed dinner, at the FRC, on the group’s final meeting night of the year, Friday, December 2. More than 30 people attended.

The proceedings began with drinks and nibbles, including rollmops and a selection of German breads and then a short history of the group was given. In this, Kathy Bismarck and David Ward gave some background to the motivation for the group’s formation. There was then a short and surprise awards ceremony in which councillors Robyn Williams and Roger Washbourne presented a bundle of service awards and certificates of appreciation to former and long-serving committee members. Included were three members who have been on the committee for the full 20 years.

Dinner was entirely home cooked. Some main dishes included boeuf bourguignon, bratwurst, moussaka, lasagne, chicken in lavender, warm potato salad, ratatouille, sauerkraut and beetroot (Polish style).

Dessert included the all-important birthday cake. This was a Norwegian-style Kransekake (crown cake) that was made by Anne Jacobsen and is a bit of an institution within the European Interest Group. Other desserts were Danish Christmas rice pudding, Dutch apple cake, strudel and a German red berry pudding. The evening was one of plenty of reminiscing and a good time was had by all.

Graham Clark, convenor of the European Interest Group contemplates a specially prepared meal as he talks to members during the group’s 20th birthday celebrations.

WHO am I?

JOHN CARROLL worked on farms in the Canterbury area before World War One. He enrolled and was in Egypt during World War One. Fred CLARK received two postcards undated, but with messages on the back. These postcards are photographs with John Carroll in uniform — one of a group of soldiers in the foreground with numerous tents in the background. The other is of John presenting a walking stick to a “mate” who is in civilian clothes.

Research suggests James Thomson Ramage (Tom) SAWYERS was born in Westport in March 1911 and enlisted in the navy about 1936. He served on HMS Diomede in the Pacific and on the HMS Grenville probably as far away as the Mediterranean. While overseas he sent mail to New Zealand, examples of which I hold — naval Christmas cards and a postcard. Further details are available from Beth Gordon, email beth.gordon@xtra.co.nz
FRC education workshops 2012

Family Research Centre Workshops and Research Days at the FRC for 2012

Listed below is this year’s programme of workshops to be held at the Family Research Centre in Panmure, Auckland.

The presenters are all experienced both in lecturing and in genealogical research. The programme includes topics that complement and enhance the information that members receive when visiting the FRC for research.

New members are encouraged to take part and also well established members who want to learn more about a topic. Non-members are invited to attend the workshops and all first time visitors will be given an introductory tour of the NZSG library.

The presentations are held, either as a classroom or, as a computer workshop where participants are invited to bring their own laptop computer (if they have one), otherwise we will provide access to a computer to use and follow online while the presenter is demonstrating the various topics. The duration of the workshops is either two hours or three hours with a half-hour break in the middle (equating to a 3½-hour session). Participants will receive notes at each workshop that have been prepared by the presenter. Please arrive in good time for each session as the workshop will start promptly. For several of the workshops, we invite participants to bring their lunch and after the conclusion of the workshop the presenter will assist them with research in the library, putting into practice what they have learned. The dates for the Interest Group Research Days are included as assistance with research is offered to participants by members of the interest group committees who have specialist knowledge in those areas.

Registration is essential. You may register by post or online via the NZSG website http://www.genealogy.org.nz or in person at the FRC. The Registration Form may be photocopied. It is also available from the NZSG website. A separate registration is required for each workshop you wish to attend. If it is necessary to cancel the workshop you will be informed and a new date will be arranged. Please make sure you include your telephone number and email address on the registration form as you will be contacted with a reminder of your booking during the week prior to the workshop.

Workshops

Starting Out: Where do I go from here? 12FRC001, Saturday, April 21, 10am-1.30pm; classroom workshop; $15; presenter Carolyn Williams. Learn the basics of research, how to gather information, how to store it and some good habits for recording what you find, then how to take it further. Bring with you the information you have already gathered together — certificates, documents etc. Please bring your lunch, you may also stay on in the library afterwards.

Introduction to UK Research; 12FRC002, Saturday, April 28, 10am-1.30pm; classroom workshop; $15; presenter Vivienne Parker. An introduction to research in the United Kingdom concentrating on England and Wales, but including Scotland, Ireland and the Channel Islands. Records covered will be Civil Registration, Census, Parish Registers and Wills. You are asked to bring with you a Pedigree Chart (available from NZSG website <www.genealogy.org.nz> look for Resources then Forms and Charts) with the information you can prove entered in ink and in pencil for that which you have no documentary evidence. Please bring your lunch, you may also stay on in the library afterwards where Vivienne will assist you to look for the records for your family.

Introduction to Scottish Research; 12FRC003, Saturday, May 5, 10am-1.30pm; classroom workshop; $15; presenter Bobbie Amyes. An introduction to the records available for research in Scotland. Records such as Civil Registration, Census, Parish Registers, Wills and Settlements. There will be maps available for you to locate where your family lived. Please bring your lunch. You may also stay on in the library afterwards where Bobbie will assist you to search the records for your family.

TAP Your Ancestors Lives; 12FRC004, Saturday, May 12, 10am-1.30pm; computer workshop; $15; presenter Keith Vautier. Improve the quality of your research. Learn techniques that will focus research efforts on missing information. This workshop looks at and discusses several case studies and engages in evaluating genealogical evidence and logically analysing material to solve genealogical riddles. We will use local and international Web tools on the computer to seek, harvest and establish family connections and look for multiple evidence of any event.

Lost in Ireland? 12FRC005, Saturday, May 26, 10am-1.30pm; classroom workshop; $15; presenter Geraldene O’Reilly. With methodical research you should be able to glean information recorded in standard resources about your ancestors. Discover how a combination of maps, books, CDs and online websites can put names and places together to form a complete research picture. Bring along the information you have already gathered so we can assist you to research these resources and the time frame in which they were created. You are welcome to bring your lunch and stay on in the library researching a wide range of Irish resources.

Using Free and Subscription Websites for New Zealand Research; 12FRC006, Saturday, June 16, 10am-1.30pm; computer workshop; $15; presenter Carolyn Williams. This hands-on workshop shows you how to access ‘free’ New Zealand websites including how to access the Registrar General’s website. We will also look at NZ Electoral Rolls on a pay-to-view website. Bring the names you are searching. You may bring your lunch and stay on in the library afterwards to look for the records for your family.

Getting the Best Out of ScotlandPeople a Pay-to-View Website; 12FRC007, Saturday, June 23, 10am-1.30pm; classroom workshop; $15; presenter Bobbie Amyes. This workshop will show you how to prepare to search for the information on the website so you don’t waste money; then look at the records of Birth, Deaths, Marriages, Obituaries, Catholic Registers, Census Records, and Wills and Testaments. Bring your lunch and research names with you. As it is a pay-to-view website, you will need to pay for your particular searches and any printouts, however, if you have an NZSG flash drive you can save the images to copy onto your own computer.

German and Prussian Research; 12FRC008, Saturday, July 7, 10am-12noon; classroom workshop; $10; presenter Graham Clark. This workshop will look at the formation of the German Empire in the 19th century. It will then survey some of the important records used in German research, showing examples and indicating where to find these records. The workshop will then become a practical hands-on session using German and Prussian records on Ancestry and other Internet sites to further your research.

Australian Research: An Introduction; 12FRC009, Saturday, July 14, 10am-1.30pm; computer workshop; $15; presenter Bruce Tudor. In this first Australian workshop we will look at records for births, deaths and marriages from all Australian States; look at what information they contain and where to find copies. We will also look at wills and probate records and cemetery records. Most of these records are online but many are still not. We will also look at more current records about people available online. Bring your lunch. After the workshop Bruce will be available for one-to-one help in the library.

Researching Your Manx Families; 12FRC010, Saturday, July 21, 10am-1.30pm; computer workshop; $15; presenter Alison Glenie. This workshop is an introduction to family history records available for the Isle of Man, a proudly independent island that has always kept its own records. Because of its location in the Irish Sea, there has always been migration to and from England, and Manx families have settled in Cheshire, Lancashire and other parts of the UK. In addition, many left the Island for good and made a new life in countries such as USA, Australia and New Zealand. If your surname begins with C, K or Q, there is a good chance you may have a Manx ancestor. Resources explored in the workshop include Civil Registration Records, Parish Registers, Census, Wills, Deeds and Marriage Contracts using online records and FamilySearch films. Bring your lunch. After the workshop Alison will be...
available for one-to-one help in the library.

Introduction to Using Irish Estate Records; 12FRC015, Saturday, July 28, 10am-12noon; classroom workshop; $10; presenters Christine Mills and Malcolm McDonald. Estate records encompass any and all records pertaining to the administration of the landholdings of large landowners. From a genealogical perspective they are of enormous interest because of the hundreds, and in some cases thousands, of people who are mentioned in connection with the estates — tenants, overseers, tradespeople, a class of people for whom there is often a dearth of information to be found in other records. This is particularly true prior to, or in the absence of, extant parish registers.

The focus of the workshop will be to inform you as to: the types of records that may be found; where to locate the records; how to access the records. The session will be both informative and fun and is suitable for anyone – from the complete novice to the more experienced researcher.

UK Research, Where There’s a Will, 12FRC016, Saturday, September 8, 10am-12 noon; classroom workshop; $10; presenter Diane Hansford. The lecture is on Swedish research using Ancestry.com. It is best to know where in Sweden your ancestors came from (but we may be able to work around it if you do not yet know). Before you come to the workshop, try to find where they came from. Did they marry in New Zealand after 1880? If yes, get a photocopy of the marriage certificate. This should tell you who their parents were and also what village/town they were from. If they married overseas, have you used the IGP? This is on the Internet at www.familysearch.org, you can put in the names you are looking for and also the country, it will bring up a list of names and also who they married. Pay a visit to the FRC in Panmure or your nearest Family History Centre of the LDS and the volunteers will help you. Did they have children born in New Zealand after 1875? If yes, then get a birth certificate. This should give you the parents’ marriage date and where it took place and where the parents were born. If you have looked at all the above but still only know the country, then get the New Zealand Death Certificate and see what information it gives. One other place that may have the information you need is Naturalisation Papers. Look on NZSG Kiwi Index CD-ROM or go to your library; most libraries have a copy of the government’s index for naturalisation. If further help is needed, contact the European Interest Group at europeanz@yahoo.co.nz. Bring your lunch and stay on in the library afterwards. Diane will assist you online for your family.

Were My Ancestors Huguenot? 12FRC017, Saturday, September 15, 10am-12 noon; classroom workshop; $10; presenter Marion Heap. This question is frequently asked by genealogists when they come upon an unusual surname, or oral history suggests that there were Huguenots in the family. The aims of this workshop are to provide a brief historical outline of the history of the Huguenots and an overview of the Huguenot resources held at the Family Research Centre and elsewhere. A hands-on session will enable you to become familiar with the methods and materials used in Huguenot research.

Introduction to South African Research; 12FRC018, Saturday, September 22, 10am-1.30pm; classroom workshop; $15; presenter Mark Lyckett. This workshop will cover the areas of settlement by Europeans in South Africa, where the records are held and how to access these records. Please bring your lunch; you may also stay on in the library afterwards.

Scrapbooking for Family History, 12FRC019, Saturday, October 27, 10am-12noon; classroom workshop; $10; presenter Roselyn Harlick. Register for a demonstration of how to create albums to preserve your family’s photographs. Using archival material should ‘last the test of time’ and be a heritage item for your descendants.

Have You Got an Unusual Surname in Your Family History; 12FRC020, Saturday October 7, 10am-11am; classroom workshop; $10; presenter Anne Brady. Learn how to create a Surname Study to help break down your brickwall. The workshop will also look at the Guild of One Name Studies’ website and their specialised indexes.

Interest Group Research at the FRC

The FRC (159 Queens Road, Panmure) hosts the following Interest Group Research Days. There is no need to book; there will be a door charge. Members of the interest group committees will be on hand to help with your research inquiries.

Australian Interest Group: Saturday, March 31, June 30, September 29, 10am-4pm. Door charge: FRC session charge $5 NZSG members, $20 non-members.

Combined English Interest Groups’ Research Day: Sunday, June 24, 10am-4pm. Bring your lunch; the committee members will assist you if you need help. The interest group AGMs will also be held during this day (except Greater London Group, see below).

European Interest Group: Friday, February 3, March 2, April 5, May 4, June 1, July 6, August 3, September 7, October 5, November 2, December 7. The door charge is the FRC session charge $5 for NZSG members, $20 non-members (4pm-10). Takeaways are bought for an enjoyable communal dinner.

Greater London Interest Group: Sunday, February 12, June 10 (includes the AGM), October 14, 12noon-4pm. Bring a plate for a shared social lunch. There is a speaker and plenty of time for research. Door charge applies.

Irish Interest Group: 25th Anniversary Weekend of Irish Research, Saturday and Sunday February 25 and 26. 10am-4pm daily, research and seminars. Daily door charge: FRC session charge $5 NZSG members, $20 non-members.

Irish Interest Group Meetings: Sunday, May 27, August 19, November 14, 1-4pm. Door charge applies.

Scottish Interest Group: Sunday, May 13, 1-4pm. Door charge applies.

Registration form overleaf

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REGISTRATION FORM FOR THE FRC WORKSHOPS

Please complete a separate form for each workshop you wish to attend. You may photocopy this form. As there is a minimum and maximum number of registrants required for each workshop, registration is essential.
If the workshop is cancelled due to lack of support your money will be refunded.
You will be reminded by phone or email before the date of the workshop.

Please register me for the following workshop:

YOUR NAME:__________________________________________

NZSG No.: ___________________ CONTACT PHONE NO:__________

ADDRESS: ____________________________________________

_____________________________________________________

EMAIL: _______________________________________________

NAME FOR LABEL______________________________________

TITLE OF WORKSHOP: __________________________________

WORKSHOP NUMBER: ___________________ PRESENTER:_________

DATE OF WORKSHOP: ___________________ COST OF WORKSHOP: _____________

To Pay:
Either send a Cheque enclosed made out to: "New Zealand Society of Genealogists"
or
Credit Card  Visa □  Mastercard □  Security No________
(Please tick one)

Card Number  □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □

Expiry Date: ___/___ Name on Card: _______________________________________

Your Signature: ____________________________________________

Return your completed form to: NZSG FRC Workshops, PO Box 14036, Panmure, Auckland 1741
INFORMATION WANTED

This section is free to members for inquiries of a general genealogical nature but is not available to non-members, except for overseas residents who are charged $5. Please be precise and state clearly what you want to know. Entries may be submitted by post, typed or clearly handwritten; or by email (editor@genealogy.org.nz), as an ordinary file without formatting or embellishments. DO NOT use attachments. Where no details of a query are given, it is presumed that the inquirer would be grateful for any information. When someone has taken the trouble to write to you with reference to your request for information, please acknowledge their letter whether the information they have shared is of use or not. It is customary to repay their postage.

ANDERSON, Brian Desmond, bn Nov 1927 Dunedin area, OTG, NZ. s/o John Richard (Jack) (an ex-jockey) & Susan Eleanor Bertha (nee DIXON) ANDERSON. Margaret Elms, 200 Pakowhai Road, Frimley, Hastings 4120. Email: maelms@free.net.nz

ARDERN, Harold & Myrtle (formerly of Whangarei, NLD, NZ) had 6 daus: Myrtle Thelma (m 1940 to G. KENNEDY), Olive Eleanor (m 1942 to C.C. ELLIOTT), Audrey (m 1943 to R. TRAIL), Velma Rose (m 1943 to M. FLOOD), Doreen Joyce (m J.D. TURNER, ESS, ENG), Alma Victoria (m G. DONALD). Info, esp medical history, poss photos of Harold? Trevor Cole, 331 New North Road, Kingsland 1021. Email: nette@paradise.net.nz

BRENN, Timothy, bn Kerry IRL c1854. Aft NZ c1876. Police Constable, Christchurch, CBY & MWT (mostly) area. Retired c1919. d Jul 1928. Bur Heads Road Cemetery, Wanganui, WAN, NZ. Seeking obituary & desc. Margaret Elms, 200 Pakowhai Road, Frimley, Hastings 4120. Email: maelms@free.net.nz

Calling all McGREGORs. The Clan Gregor Society is keen to see a branch established in NZ. Could interested NZ Society of Genealogy members of McGREGOR descent, please contact Ian McGregor Stockwell, the Clan Gregor Society representative in NZ at email stockwellian@hotmail.com

EARLE, John Kilgour bn 2 Mar 1886 AKD, NZ, m 1912. AKD, NZ to Mary Ann HASLETT, d 1960 AKD. Chn: Ruth, Mary, Marjorie. Also,

EARLE, Mary bn 17 May 1917 AKD, NZ m 1940/50s, poss ENG to McCORMICK. 7 Dec 1995 AKD. John Hilliard, 14 Cathedral Place, Parnell, Auckland 1052. Email:- finbar@xtra.co.nz

FISKEN (perhaps FISKIN), Albert McKenzie bn 1895 Gore, SLD, NZ. Bn MCKENZIE, brought up by grandparents FISKEN. Elgar Dickson, 18 Nepal Place, Christchurch 8053. Email: kiwaroo@xtra.co.nz

FYFE, Alexander, occ Blacksmith, d 1912. Waierera South, OTG, NZ. Refer ROTOAMAHA. Margaret Elms, 200 Pakowhai Road, Frimley, Hastings 4120. Email: maelms@free.net.nz

GREEN, James John was noted in will of George PUDNEY (occ farmer), probated 1931, as being a youth who lived with he and his wife for many yrs. In the bequests, James was to receive a proportion of the eventual residual estate equal to each of the PUDNEY gr/ch. It is poss that James was also family as PUDNEY’s underage dau was party to a shotgun wedding, from which there was no issue. There is no known record of the birth of any James John GREEN in the NZ records—or any other info on his life, save for the mention in the wills of George PUDNEY and also of his wife who d 1932. Who was James’ Robert Emirali. Box 1212 Rosny Park, 7018, Tasmania. Email: emcol2@iprimus.com.au

HARDING, Wilfred Henry, bn c1922 NZ, d 23/24 Nov 1959 (drowned on MV Holmglen), s/o William Henry & Gertrude Alice (nee LESTER) HARDING. Where H. Tikitiki, 7 Gilmore Street, Te Puke, 3119. Email: hel.tiki@xtra.co.nz

KOBERTSTEIN, Alvina, m 1879 Palmerston North, MWT, NZ to Charles. d pre 1886. Where & when did she d? Not listed in NZ Death Index. May have d USA. Did they have chn? Margaret Elms, 200 Pakowhai Road, Frimley, Hastings 4120. Email: maelms@free.net.nz

LANGTON, William, bn.1874 ENG, thought to have arr Onehunga, AKD, NZ; then to Sydney, NSW, AUS. m 1914 to Hannah Amelia EARLE (nee PINSON). John Hilliard, 14 Cathedral Place, Parnell, Auckland 1052. Email:- finbar@xtra.co.nz

LOCKE, Wilfred bn 1907 ENG. m 1950 ENG to Marjorie EARLE. d 1980 Waiehe, NZ. Chn: Ian, Allison & Gillian. John Hilliard, 14 Cathedral Place, Parnell, Auckland 1052. Email:- finbar@xtra.co.nz

MUIRHEAD, Helen bn 1882 Dunedin, OTG, NZ m 1910
INFORMATION WANTED

NZ to Robert HUGHES (bn 1862 Oamaru, OTG, NZ). What happened to Helen & Robert where are they bur? Any chn? Denise McKenzie. Email: aj.de@xtra.co.nz

RITCHIE, Isaac, bn c1835, m 1869 at Taita, WTN, NZ to Isabella GRAY — widow (nee BURNETT, bn 1839 SCT, d 1918 Carterton, WRP, NZ). Dau; Agnes (bn 1879 Greytown, WRP, NZ). Mark Broderick, 15 Hume Avenue, Wentworth Falls NSW 2782 Australia. Email: broderickmark@yahoo.com.au

ROSENTHALL(L), Charles (Carl Otto), bn Prussia c1854. Arr NZ c 1874. Settled in Palmerston North, MWT, NZ. marr twice (KOBERSTEIN & BUFE). Bankrupted Apr 1889 & d 1893. Ship he arr on & the details of bankruptcy? Margaret Elms, 200 Pakowhai Road, Frimley, Hastings 4120. Email: maelms@free.net.nz

Rotomahana. Looking for shipboard diary and/or detailed passenger list of voyage outwards Melbourne, VIC, AUS to Port Chalmers, OTG, NZ, early (Mar?) 1881 (per NZSG CD). Trying to confirm the arr in NZ of Alexander FYFE from ABD, SCT & also whether wife (name unknown) d in AUS or at sea 6 Jan 1881. He settled in Clinton, then Waiwera South, OTG, NZ & ran a blacksmiths business. He m(2) 1886 to Isabella MCPHERSON & died in 1912 a 67yrs. Margaret Elms, 200 Pakowhai Road, Frimley, Hastings 4120. Email: maelms@free.net.nz

STEPHEN, Raymond Robert bn c1920. m 1947 to Ruth EARLE. d 1981 AKD, NZ. One child – Kenneth Graham Stephen. John Hilliard, 14 Cathedral Place, Parnell, Auckland 1052. Email: finbar@xtra.co.nz

The Civil Service Supply Association of New Zealand Limited, incorp 9 Feb 1888 - in liquidation 29 Jun 1892. Seeking info / exchange notes on this org. John Hilliard, 14 Cathedral Place, Parnell, Auckland 1052. Email: finbar@xtra.co.nz

WOODMASS, William Weston bn c1870 d 1947 WTN, NZ bur Karori Cemetery, WTN, NZ. m 1910 WTN to Emily DORRELL (bn 1851 BKM, ENG, d 1931 WTN, bur Karori Cemetery. Chn? Denise McKenzie. Email: aj.de@xtra.co.nz

INFORMATION OFFERED

MURDOCH-HALL, There are 2 pieces of info supplied by Heather Ethel MURDOCH-HALL, giving her address as 4-147 Hill Road, Manurewa, in the previous issue of The New Zealand Genealogist. Unfortunately Heather d in Middlemore Hospital in Sep.

TRADER

BOOKS FOR SALE: “The Years Between: Christchurch Boys’ High School 1881-1981” (Details of all teachers & past pupils for 100 yrs), $6; “Auckland’s Historic Schools”, $5; “Sylvan Park School Celebrates Its First 125 Years 1872-1997”, $2; “100 Years of Cheviot District Schools, 1994”, $3; “Peerswick Gold: Riccarton High School 1958-2007”, $5; “Dunedin Teachers College: The First Hundred Years”, $2; “Recorder 1960” (magazine of the Christchurch Teachers’ College Students’ Association, listing all staff & students), $2; “Shirley Methodist Church, Christchurch 100 Yrs 1866-1966”, $2; “Walkaualt Presbyterian Parish 1863-1986”, $4; “Timaru Cemetery: Stories Beyond The Stones”, $5; “From Bush to Borough: History of the Mount Wellington Area”, $5. Postage extra. Alan Tunnicliffe, PO Box 28144, Fendalton, Christchurch 8540, Ph (03 ) 358 38 38. Email: alant@snap.net.nz
TERMS OF TRADE

Goods and Services: The New Zealand Society of Genealogists provides goods and services related to genealogy by post, through it’s shop on the society’s web site and at the Family Research Centre at Panmure, Auckland. It also provides education courses related to genealogy at the Family Research Centre at Panmure, Auckland as advertised in the society’s magazine and on it’s web site.

Price and Payment: All prices are as advertised in the society’s magazine or on the web site. All prices include GST and unless otherwise stated include postal charges. All goods and services must be paid for before dispatch. Goods will be dispatched promptly on receipt of payment.

Educational Courses: The presenters are experienced both in lecturing and in genealogical research. Registration is essential (form available in magazine and on web site) and can be by post or online through the web site’s shop. A separate registration is required for each course.

RETURNS AND REFUNDS

Goods and Services: The NZSG is bound by the Consumer Guarantees Act 1993. All goods and services are as advertised and supplied in new condition unless otherwise stated. If the goods do not ful fill the description or are faulty please contact the office. The Society does not otherwise provide a refund. Liability is limited to the value of the goods. Email: accounts@genealogy.org.nz or phone 09 570 4248 extension 7.

Educational Courses: The presenters are experienced both in lecturing and in genealogical research. Registration is essential (form available in magazine and on the web site) and can be by post or online through the web site’s shop. A separate registration is required for each course.

MEMBERS’ INTERESTS

Members Interests: All members may submit one entry of up to 16 interest names per annum. The names must be printed on the standard form, using the acceptable country codes. The form and list of codes are both available from the society’s office on receipt of a stamped, addressed envelope, or may be downloaded from the Society’s website. Alternatively entries may be sent directly to the editor by email at editor@genealogy.org.nz.

ERICKSON
Mr Barry William
5b Woodford Heights, Havelock North 4130
Email: barry.ericsson@xtra.co.nz

BRYNTesson 1770-1870 SWE Varmland Ostervallskog
ERICKS(SON) 1821-1884 SWE Varmland Ostervallskog
ERICKS(SON) 1821-1890 SWE Varmland Ostervallskog
ERICKS(SON) 1872-1884 NZ MWT Palm. Nth
ERICKSEN 1821-1890 SWE Varmland Ostervallskog
ERICKSEN 1872- NZ HBY Dannevirke
ERICKSEN 1872- NZ MWT Palm. Nth
FANGER 1872 NZ HBY Dannevirke
HANSEN 1700- NGR SA Christiansa (Oslo)
HANSEN 1873 NZ HBY Napiere
HANSEN 1873 NZ MWT Palm. Nth
HANSEN 1873 NZ HBY Dannevirke
PARKINS 1750-1860 ENG CON
PERS(SON) 1872+ NZ MWT Palm. Nth
PERS(SON) 1872+ NZ HBY Dannevirke
PERS(SON) 1770-1872 SWE Varmland Ostervallskog

TUNNICKLiffe
Mr Alan
PO Box 29144, Fendalton, Christchurch 8540
Email: alan@snap.net.nz

DUNSTAN 1850+ ENG DEV Ashburton
DUNSTAN 1893+ USA NY Ossining
McCARL 1930+ AUS SA Adelaide
McGUIRE 1831+ ENG KEN
MCKnight 1857+ USA VT
OWEN 1840+ ENG KEN Chatham
PETHYBRIDGE 1880+ ENG DEV
REDPATH 1770+ SCT FIF All
STEVENS 1860+ USA VT
STIDSTON 1860+ ENG DEV
STIDSTON 1920+ USA TX
SUTHERLAND 1900+ ENG SSKS Brighton
WILLEY 1862+ USA VT
WINSLEY 1840+ ENG WOR Kidderminster
WINSLOW 1870+ ENG YKS Sheffield

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PO Box 14036 Panmure, Auckland 1741. Email: Office.manager@genealogy.org.nz
For change of address and general inquiries, write to membership department, PO Box 14036 Panmure, Auckland 1741. Email: membership@genealogy.org.nz

FAMILY RESEARCH CENTRE
159 Queens Road, Panmure, Auckland 1072.
Email: library@genealogy.org.nz
Phone 09 570 4248
Parking: Parking spaces are available in the public car park behind the Stone Cottage in Queen’s Road, Panmure.

HOURS OF OPENING:
Monday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday: 10am-4pm. On the first Friday of every month open until 10pm.
On the fourth Sunday of every month open 10am to 4pm. We endeavour to remain open on public holidays. For public holiday hours please check the website http://www.genealogy.org.nz/
Please note: We are closed on Tuesdays

Admission charges to the Library:
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Non-members $20 per session (both daily & Wednesday evening sessions).
We welcome individual, Branch and Interest Group visits.
Branches and Interest groups please contact the Librarians in advance, so that extra assistance can be arranged.

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Please note: borrowing limit for ordinary members is 2 items, for joint members is 4 items.

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CERTIFICATES COLLECTION
There will be a period of adjustment in this Certificates Collection to take into account the Legal Compliance Committee’s recently adopted Guiding Principles. This will mean it will be effectively inactive for the month of August. If you have already sent in your requests, then please be patient whilst your request is dealt with. If you are considering sending in a request, then please can you delay this until 1 September.

UK PROBATES
PCC wills 1700–1800 & 1853–1858: Purchasing officer, Mr and Mrs R. Siebert, PO Box 80005 Green Bay, Waitakere 0643.
Email: PCCWills@genealogy.org.nz

UK Probate Purchasing Officer (1858-present): Mr G. Cullen, 20 Resolution Road, Welcome Bay, Tauranga 3112.
Email: UKProbate@genealogy.org.nz

Engeland — General Register Office Certificate Service: Mr and Mrs R. Siebert, PO Box 80005 Green Bay, Waitakere 0643.
Email: GROCert@genealogy.org.nz

Scottish Certificate Service: Pam Hamlyn, 3a Brett Avenue, Takapuna, Auckland 0622.
Email: ScotCert@genealogy.org.nz

Current prices for certificates (in NZ dollars)

ENGLISH CERTIFICATES AND PROBATES
If the reference is difficult to read, order a certificate with an index check. If the certificate is not found, a part refund will be given.

Probates (wills) pre-1858 $25.50
1858–1943 (index available) $15.50
1944–present (no index available) $15.50

SCOTTISH CERTIFICATE PRICES
Digital copies
Births 1855–1910, Marriages 1855–1935 $4.00
Deaths 1855–1860 $4.00
Parish Registrar entries to 1855 $7.00
Transcripts
Births 1911–2009, Marriages 1936–2009 $7.00
Deaths 1961–2009 $7.00
Index searches
5 year search plus digital or transcription $13.00
Register of corrected entries $2.00
Wills $17.00

NZSG RECORD COLLECTIONS
Information from the NZSG Record Collections is available to NZSG members without charge on the understanding that it is to be used for their personal research only. You should not pass it on to non-members, or make access to the collections available to non-members.

NZSG CERTIFICATES COLLECTION:
Research inquiries: Address to NZSG Certificates Collection Inquiries, Mrs Frances Smith, PO Box 311, Mangonui 0442 (postal service only).
Contributions: Mrs June Stratford, 31 Mains Avenue, Whangarei 0112 (postal service only)

NZSG FIRST FAMILIES COLLECTION
Research inquiries: John Bemstein, 21 Budleigh Street, New Plymouth 4310.
Email: see NZSG First Families webpage.

Submissions: Joyce Mattson, 301 Tamaki Road, Whangamata 3620. (Postal service only)
NZSG Pre-1856 NZ MARRIAGE RECORDS COLLECTION: Mrs H. Bray, 28 Milburn Street, Constablepine, Dunedin 9012.
Email: PRE1856@genealogy.org.nz

NZSG PEDIGREE COLLECTION: Mrs Judy Kirby, 25 Eat Street, Johnsonville, Wellington 0303.
Email: pedigree@genealogy.org.nz

OTHER RESEARCH SERVICES
NZSG CD Schools Look-up Service: Joan Bray 201 Holborn Drive, Stokes Valley, Lower Hutt 5019.
Email: SchoolLookups@genealogy.org.nz
North American Research Officer: Mrs Harriet Taylor, 7 Smith Street, Waihi 3610.
Email: NorthAmerica@genealogy.org.nz
Huguenot Research Officer: Mrs Marion Heap.
Email: Huguenot@genealogy.org.nz

PROJECT ADVISORS
Cemetery Records: Email: cemeteries@genealogy.org.nz
School Records (South Island): Mrs Barbara Pullar, 30 Awamoa Road, Oamaru 9401.
Email: SchoolRecords.SI@genealogy.org.nz

INQUIRIES
Address all inquiries to the relevant officer at the addresses shown. Quote your membership number and always enclose a stamped, addressed envelope (sae) for a reply.

For a full description of the society’s projects and the services available to members, refer to the Genealogists available from the office. If you are unsure where to send your inquiry, address your letter to the NZSG, PO Box 14036 Panmure, Auckland 1741.
Submission of copy

The editor invites submission of articles, news and other items of genealogical interest for possible publication, from all members of the society and from anyone having a serious interest in genealogical research. Submissions should be presented in Microsoft Word, and must be saved as rich text (rtf) and may be sent by email or on CD-Rom. Photographs or images should be scanned at 300dpi. Do not reduce the size of the image. In order to capture adequate resolution digital photographs, do not reduce the size of the image captured by the camera. Images may be sent as jpeg or tiff files. It capturing screenshots, DO NOT reduce the size of the file. Captions and images are identified with accompanying key numbers. Copy and images must be sent as separate files. Images embedded in Microsoft Word are not acceptable to maintain quality. Submissions in hardcopy should be typed, with appropriate margins and double spaced on one side of A4 paper. If manuscripts are prepared on computer, these must be saved as rich text in Microsoft Word and may be sent to editor@genealogy.org.nz.

Objectives of the NZSG

1. To promote the study of family histories, genealogies and kindred subjects to the New Zealand public.
2. To advance the education of the New Zealand public in the study of family histories, genealogies and kindred subjects.
3. To provide assistance for people wishing to compile family histories from sources in New Zealand and overseas.
4. To set up and operate a library of genealogies and related books and documents and to encourage the preservation of records having a genealogical or historical value.
5. To encourage accurate and scholarly research into the histories of New Zealand families and from time to time to publish the results.
6. To accept copies of family histories, for the purposes of research, provided such copies are donated with the written permission of a member of such family.
7. To foster awareness of family links and knowledge of heritage.
8. To do all such other lawful acts and things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects or any of them.

Membership entities you to

1. All issues of The New Zealand Genealogist per year, plus supplements.
2. Borrow from the society’s library (NZ residents only).
3. Have your research interests published in the magazine.
4. Have queries published in the magazine at no cost.
5. Have queries answered from the reference material held by the society.
6. Purchase society publications.
7. Submit Pedigree Registration and First Families sheets.
8. Use the research services.

Branches

Society members meet regularly in local branches throughout New Zealand. Activities include exchange of information, specialist speakers, visits to local repositories, research days and transcribing projects.

How to become a member

Applications to become a member of the NZSG may be made in writing to the Membership Department. For membership details and an application form please write to NZSG Membership Department, PO Box 14036, Panmure, Auckland 1741. Application forms may also be downloaded from the society’s website http://www.genealogy.org.nz

Cheque Service for overseas transactions

This service allows members to buy a Sterling or Australian dollar cheque from the society. A fee of $7.50 is being charged for this service to offset the cost of drawing the cheque including foreign bank fees, the cost of postage between signatories and exchange rate variation. Your requested cheque will be returned to you for posting overseas. This will enable you to know when you posted the cheque.

How the Service Operates

The service is available to members of the society only. Cheques will only be sent when received on the Cheque Request Form and accompanied by the correct payment and a stamped addressed envelope.

How to Prepare Your Request:

1. Please fill in your membership number, name and address and date requested.
2. Fill in the details of who the cheque is to be made out to.
3. Select the currency the cheque is to be made out in and for what amount.

4. For cheques up to a maximum value of £50 or AU$100. If you require a cheque for a larger value than this you must request the current rate from the office. Please note if the correct exchange rate is not used your request will be returned to you. For current exchange rates refer to website or contact office.
5. Calculate the NZ value of the foreign amount by dividing the foreign amount by the exchange rate.
6. Add to this the cheque fee $7.50. Example: UK Cheque for £10 requested at Current Exchange Rate in Magazine. Example: 0.30 NZ Value = 10.00 divided by 0.30 = $33.33, plus the Cheque Fee of $7.50. Total NZ$ to send = $40.83.
7. Include with your form a cheque for the correct amount and a stamped addressed envelope. Your cheque will be returned to you in this envelope.

Written by NZSG Cheque Service, PO Box 14036 Panmure, Auckland 1741

Members are reminded that this service is provided for Genealogical purposes only. Cheques requested from the overseas cheque service for more than $50, or AU$100, be accompanied by a copy of the invoice.

Deadline

Material submitted for possible inclusion in the magazine should be received by the editor no later than the following dates:

- January/February issue: December 20
- March/April issue: February 24
- May/June issue: April 24
- July/August issue: June 24
- September/October issue: August 24
- November/December issue: October 24

Advertising

Apply to the NZSG office for a rate card which includes rates, specifications and conditions. Copy must be received by the first day of odd months January-November. Please make cheques payable to New Zealand Society of Genealogists. Send the advertisement with the appropriate fee to NZSG, PO Box 14036 Panmure, Auckland 1741, Phone 09 570 4248; fax 09 570 4238. Email: accounts@genealogy.org.nz

Service Section

This section contains general services for members such as information wanted, information offered, family reunions, branch news, interest group diary, and other specialist advisory columns.

Members are invited to submit concisely worded entries to the editor, by email or typed or neatly written on one side of the paper, each submission on a separate sheet. Do not abbreviate. All surnames should be in capitals. There is no limit to the number of entries you may submit, but your full name, address and membership number must be included with each query.

Members Interests:

All members may submit one entry of up to 16 interest names per annum. The names must be printed on the standard form, using the acceptable country code.

The form and lists of codes are both available from the society’s office on receipt of a stamped, addressed envelope, or may be downloaded from the society’s website. Alternatively entries may be sent directly to the editor by email at editor@genealogy.org.nz.

Research

Office-bearers of the society are honorary and cannot generally undertake research work. However, on receipt of a concisely worded inquiry (plus $10 fee, members will be directed to possible sources for further research, or a brief look-up search will be undertaken, depending on which is appropriate. The FRC research team will endeavour to advise inquirers from overseas about possible sources but does not undertake extended research as an NZSG service.

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What you get:

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New record types included in NZSG Kiwi Index v1.0:
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Also more:

NZ Probate Records
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NZSG Collections Records (especially Certificates Collection)
Otago Nominal Index Records
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Windows systems: XP, Vista, Windows 7
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Please note this includes the recently released MAC OS 10.7 Lion.

Due to Privacy issues, not ALL records on NZSG Index V5 are included in the NZSG Kiwi Index v1.0.

Please note: No upgrade price from previous versions of NZSG Index

NZSG Kiwi Index v1.0 IS AVAILABLE TO NZSG MEMBERS ONLY

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New Zealand Marriages 1836-1956
Contains almost 1.7 million names of brides and grooms married between 1856 and 1956 with 22,500 names for earlier marriages. Its principal purpose is to help identify the matching entry to a marriage in the Registrar General Office’s index of marriages: it does not contain details from certificates. The CD is searchable on surname, given name or initial, and date. Some very unusual spellings are recorded which might be found using “partial” or Soundex searches. Minimum system requirements are Pentium 100 MHz processor, 8MB RAM, 30MB hard disk space, Windows 95 or later, CD-ROM drive. Order No CD103
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or online at www.genealogy.org.nz
New Zealand 1911 Electoral Roll
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A Return of the Freeholders of New Zealand, October 1882
This facsimile gives the names, addresses and occupations of owners of land throughout New Zealand. It includes the area and value in counties, and value in boroughs and town districts.
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This is an index to the obituaries clippings from The Evening Post held at the Central Library, Wellington City Libraries. These include reports of funerals or other events where a tribute has been made to the person who died. Indexed by the NZSG Kilbirnie Branch.
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New Zealand Society of Genealogists

Irish Interest Group
25th Anniversary Celebrations

Family History Research Weekend
25th & 26th February 2012

Visitors most welcome

Where: NZSG Research Centre Library
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Time: 10.00am to 4.00pm daily
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Contact: IrishSIG@genealogy.org.nz