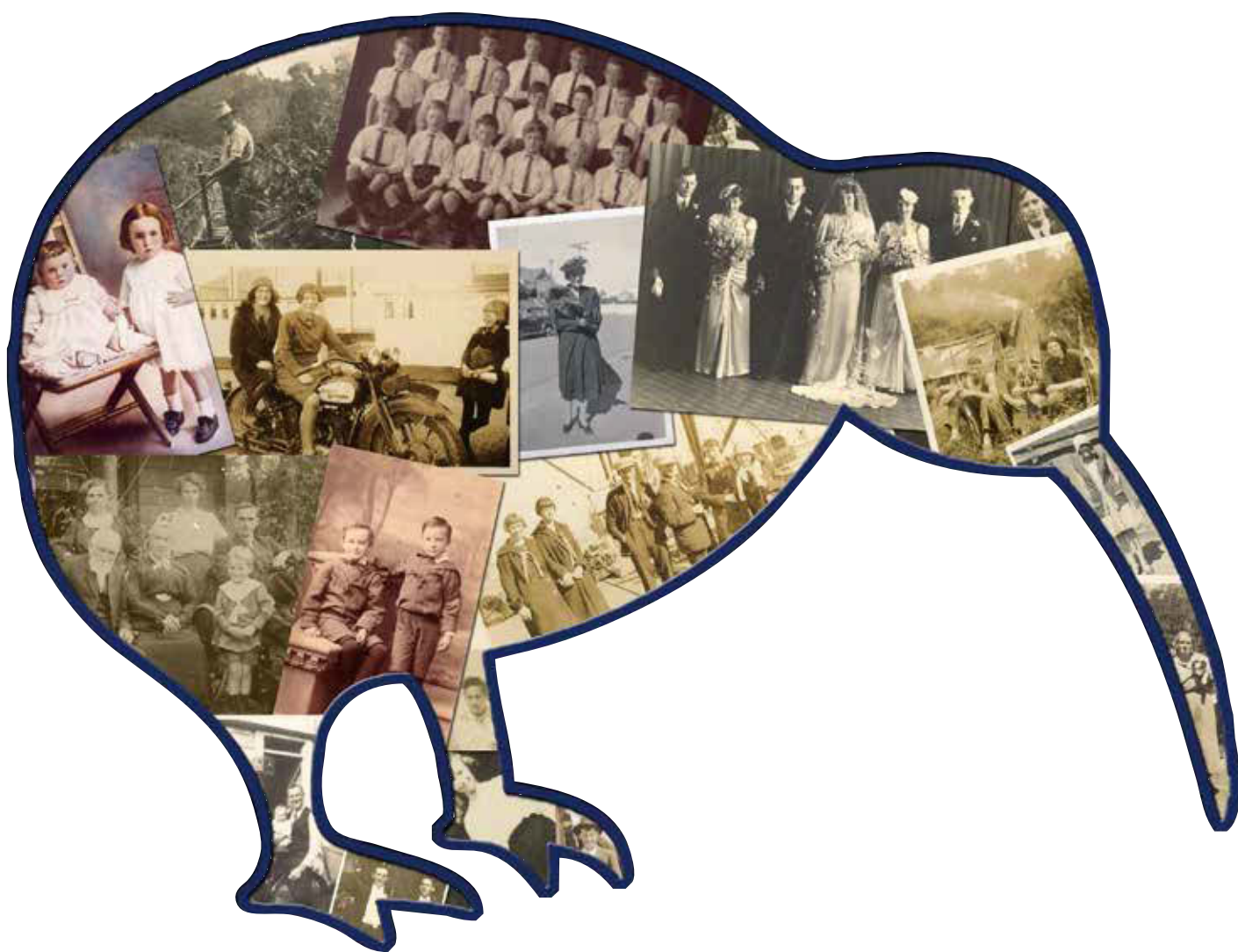


The New Zealand Genealogist

April 2021

Vol 52 No 388



New Zealand Society of Genealogists

Te Rangapū Kaihikohiko o Aotearoa

Family history - Preserving our past for the future



The New Zealand Society of Genealogists, Inc. presents

‘Queensland, the Sunshine State and their Family History Resources’

Register at membership@genealogy.org.nz by 5pm Tuesday 13th April 2021

for a Live Stream from Queensland, Australia

Saturday 17th April 2021 – 10am to 11.30am NZT



Dr Kerry Raymond

Although Australia has been a federation of states since 1901, most aspects of people's lives are documented at the state level, leading to different family history resources being available in each state. Kerry is a Queenslander from a multi-generational Queensland family, so she has extensive experience in Queensland family history research. She will present an array of Internet-accessible resources, covering the lives of Queenslanders from the cradle to the grave, that will shine the light onto your Queensland relatives, even in a COVID lock-down. A handout of all URLs will be provided.



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Vol 52 No 388

JOURNAL OF THE NEW ZEALAND SOCIETY OF GENEALOGISTS INC
TE RANGAPŪ KAIHIKOHĪKO O AOTEAROA

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Family History Month

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Island life

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Tragedies and disasters

April 2022:

Food and family recipes

June 2022:

Wellington province

August 2022:

Family History Month

October 2022:

Housing – 85th anniversary of State houses

December 2022:

Holidays

February 2023:

Accidents

April 2023:

Asia

General: Articles of any subject relevant to this magazine which meet the submission criteria will be considered. We especially seek how-to articles based around a source or subject which explains relevance, access and use.

See page 52 for submission information.

editor@genealogy.org.nz

Journal distribution

Change of address and general enquiries: Membership Administrator, PO Box 14036, Panmure, Auckland 1741.

E: membership@genealogy.org.nz

COVER: *Announcing the arrival of Kiwi Collection online.*



Kiwi Collection online: a new generation of 'Kiwi'

This edition of *The New Zealand Genealogist* is all about favourite resources, and so would be incomplete without a thorough mention of NZSG's own Kiwi Collection! Kiwi has been with us since the first NZSG Index was produced on CD-ROM back in 1999 and its roots go further back still, to the first cemetery transcriptions by members in 1968.¹ With the launch of Kiwi Collection online, Kiwi has evolved into a flagship product for NZSG and a powerful online research tool for members.

A quick recap: what is Kiwi Collection?

Kiwi is a database of indexed record sets and transcriptions representing the work of hundreds of NZSG members over the past two decades (thank you all!), either as individuals or through New Zealand projects. Available only to individual NZSG members, the purchase cost associated with Kiwi not only supports that ongoing effort, but also helps fund the Society's other work.

The new online version is the gateway to a vast, meticulously compiled index of over 11 million records across 312 record sets, allowing users to locate the records they need and find exactly where and how to access them.

Record sets indexed currently include everything from *Gazette* notices, cemetery records, shipping passengers and hotel licenses to rolls of honour, land applicants, probates ... and the intriguingly named Pandora's Box (an index of over 380,000 records from official Government publications and a miscellany of regional histories, schools lists and periodicals).

Kiwi also includes indices for the NZSG's exclusive record collections: Pedigree Registrations; Pre-1856 New Zealand Marriages; NZSG Certificates; NZSG First Families; and NZSG Obituaries, as well as indexes to *The New Zealand Genealogist* from 2016. Information from these NZSG Record Collections is available to NZSG members only, for their personal research, and is a major benefit of NZSG membership.

While most records indexed require you to contact an NZSG Officer, Branch

or other holder of the record set to get the full record details, you can deduce a lot from the indexed information – and in some cases you might not even need to look at the full record to satisfy your curiosity! Of course, viewing the original record can often provide broader context or add information that is otherwise unexpected. Most importantly, Kiwi helps you compile your research to-do list before you go any further – saving you a lot of time and helping you 'connect the dots' across resources.

Introducing Kiwi Collection online

So, what has changed since the previous edition of Kiwi was launched on USB in 2015? One of the main reasons for moving Kiwi online is the ability to take advantage of the NZSG's 'move to the cloud', making records easier to update on a continuous basis and far more accessible to subscribers regardless of their location. It has also enabled us to offer subscription options that cater for short-term as well as regular ongoing research needs.

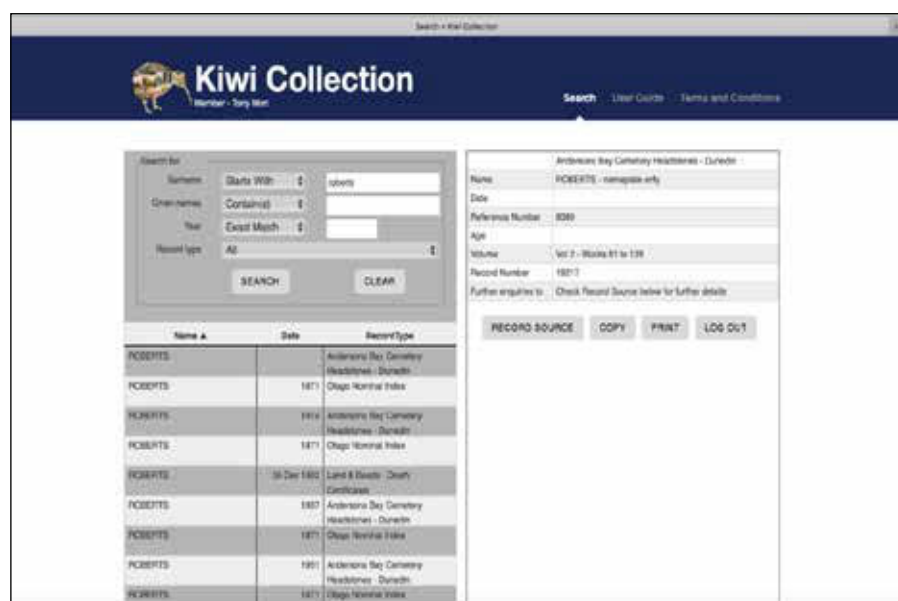
Here's a snapshot of the *new* features in Kiwi Collection online:

- Accessible on any device with an internet connection and web browser, with a fully-responsive

display to fit even mobile devices with small screens

- Almost two million new records added since Kiwi v2 was released on USB
- Comprehensive, printable online user guide to help you make the most of your subscription
- Regular updates to existing collections, periodic addition of new collections, and continuous release of school records and certificates no longer under privacy time restrictions
- Non-renewing online subscription – annual (\$50) or monthly (\$20) – available exclusively to NZSG members through the NZSG website
- One login – accessible to subscribers simply by logging into the NZSG website member portal
- Free, limited-feature Guest access available without a member login, to 'try before you buy'

(Continues on page 51) →



Search screen of the new-look Kiwi Collection online.

Introducing new content

A part from a significant increase in records sets for our NZSG record collections, this is a sample of some of the new indexes to be found in the online Kiwi Collection.

They cover a diverse range of record sets, some bridging country of origin with early New Zealand settlement, others that are brand new to Kiwi including the national index for Intentions to Marry, a new national collection of Funeral Service Sheets and an Index of *The New Zealand Genealogist*.

Something for everyone!

Immigration

Germans in Samoa; Polish settlers in New Zealand; Portuguese settlers in New Zealand; First Swiss in New Zealand; European Deportations 1919

Armed Services

Imperial Force Members; Australian Flying Corps; Australian Army

Nursing Service; New Zealanders serving in Australian Forces WWI; New Zealanders serving in Australian Forces killed at Gallipoli; New Zealand Contingents – South African War; Royal Navy Service Records; New Zealand Naval Ratings; USA and Canada Service Records; USS Co Engineers; New Zealand Nurses, VADs - WWI

Cemeteries

Broadbay; Waikumete; West Taieri; St Mary's Anglican, Levin – Burials;

BDM

Intentions to Marry – National Index; Foxton Salvation Army Promotions to Glory (Death); Foxton Salvation Army Marriages; St. Johns Baptist Baptisms – Levin; Maori Marriages; St. Andrews Presbyterian Marriages

Funeral Service Sheets

National Index; Regional Indexes

Early New Zealand Settlement

Burke's *Colonial Gentry*; Oamaru Citizens' Rolls 1866 and 1867; Kauri Gum License Register; Land Tenure Commission on Crown Lands Index

Disasters

Nurses who died in Flu Pandemic; Hawke's Bay Earthquake

Book indexes

History of Marshland Christchurch – Szymanska Bros; *In the Name of Nurse Maude*; *New Zealand Crippled Children Society*; *60 Years Diplomatic Relations*; *The New Zealand Genealogist* – from 2016



→ (Continued from page 50)

Other Kiwi features you know and love:

- Integrated search across all records and record sets
- New records highlighted in blue on Search screen
- Integrated 'Record Source' help files for every record set, often including fascinating details about how the record set has developed and who has been involved

- Records no longer complying with NZSG's strict privacy guidelines have been removed

Whether you're starting out on your family research journey or you've made some progress in piecing things together, Kiwi Collection online will introduce you to resources every New Zealand family historian should be using. As an NZSG member, Kiwi is your go-to for those missing links

that can move you through roadblocks and open new avenues of investigation. Why would you be without it?!

Notes

1 'Forty Years On ...' – The Development of The New Zealand Society of Genealogists 1967–2007' compiled by Vivienne M. Parker, p87.

Objects of the NZSG

- To promote the study of family histories, whakapapa, genealogies and kindred subjects to the members of the Society and the New Zealand public.
- To advance the education of the members of the Society and the New Zealand public in the study of family histories, whakapapa, genealogies and kindred subjects.
- To provide assistance for the members of the Society and people wishing to compile family histories from sources in New Zealand and overseas.
- To set up, operate and maintain a library of genealogies and related books, documents and digital records and to encourage the preservation of records having a genealogical or historical value.
- To encourage accurate and scholarly research into the histories of New Zealand families and from time to time publish the results.
- To accept copies of family histories and whakapapa for the purposes of research.
- To foster awareness of family links and knowledge of heritage.
- To do all such other lawful acts and things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of all or any of the above objects.

Membership entitles you to

- All issues of *The New Zealand Genealogist* per year.
- Have your research interests and queries published in the magazine at no cost.
- Borrow from the society's library (NZ residents only).
- Have queries answered from the reference material held by the Society.
- Access to the NZSG Record Collections and Research Services.
- Access to online services via the society website.

How to become a member

Applications to become a member can be made online at www.genealogy.org.nz or may be made in writing. Application forms can be downloaded from the website or are available from NZSG Membership Department, PO Box 14036, Panmure, Auckland 1741.

Membership Category		Subscription
Ordinary	Open to any one individual (one journal, one vote)	\$93.00
Joint	Open to any two persons living in the same household (one journal, two votes)	\$116.00
Student	Open to people 12–25 years (one journal, one vote)	\$30.00
Family History Organisation	Open to any family history organisation or group that is supportive of the objects of the Society and which is willing to assist the Society to promote these objects (one journal, no vote)	\$100.00
Institutional	Open to any library, institution, museum, facility, or corporate body that is supportive of the objects of the Society and which is willing to assist the Society to promote these objects (one journal, no vote)	\$175.00

Members living overseas also pay additional for airmail postage on six journals. Australia and Pacific \$24.00 or Rest of the World \$31.00.

Subscriptions are for 12 months from the first day of the month in which payment is received.

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Submission of copy

Articles of any subject relevant to this magazine and that meet the submission criteria will be considered for publication. We especially seek how-to articles based around a source or subject that explain relevance, access and use. We prefer submissions in electronic format by email in .doc., .txt or .rtf file format emailed to editor@genealogy.org.nz. Hard copy submissions should be typed, with adequate margins and double spacing, on one side of A4 paper and posted to the Editor, NZSG, P O Box 14036, Panmure, Auckland 1741. Include your name, contact details and membership number.

Images

Photographs or other supporting illustrations should be provided as .jpg or .tiff files at 300dpi. Do not reduce the size of the image captured by the camera, scanner or screenshot. Images embedded in Microsoft Word documents cannot be accepted. Provide descriptive captions for each image, including name of photographer if known, owner, institutional reference if applicable. The submitter is responsible for obtaining permission to use all images submitted and will be asked to confirm this in writing.

Editing

The Editorial Team reserves the right to edit articles to meet standards and for readability, but if substantial changes are required the Editor will consult with the author.

Criteria

1. Relevance: related to people and their society; genealogy, family history, whakapapa, research, documentary sources, application, biography, genealogical technology etc.
2. Length: Feature articles: 1,800 to 2,700 words (2–3 pages) plus images; Short articles: 5–900 words plus images.

Copy deadlines

Feature articles submitted for consideration must be received by the Editor by the following dates:

Issue	Last date for consideration
February	10 December
April	10 February
June	10 April
August	10 June
October	10 August
December	10 October

The deadline for regular contributions from NZSG, Branches and Interest Groups, Members' Area is the 17th of the same month.

Advertising

Apply to the NZSG Office for a rate card that includes rates, specifications and conditions. Copy must be received by the first day of even months.

Members' Area

Includes: Contact Sought, Information Wanted, Information Offered, Trader and Reunion notices. Members may submit queries of no more than 50 words (excluding submitter's name, address and membership number). These can be emailed, or if in hard copy, they must be neatly written or typed, with each entry on a separate sheet of paper. Please do not abbreviate your enquiry. 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 entry.



Kiwi Collection launches online this month!

During April we'll go live with the new website which includes Kiwi Collection, along with our new shop and member management system. You'll receive a special e-KIT on launch day. We're looking forward to hearing what you think about the new online experience! In the meantime see 'Kiwi Collection online: a new generation of Kiwi' on page 50.

2021 AGM

COVID continues to disrupt our lives, so the NZSG Board has decided to hold our 2021 AGM online on Saturday, 12 June at 10am. Following 2020's online AGM we received mostly positive feedback which included constructive comment on what could be improved. Holding the AGM online provides all members the opportunity to participate and is cost-effective and efficient. We are also working on improving online voting and debating procedures to enable better member participation than occurred last year, and will advise you of procedures to be used closer to the AGM date. The AGM 'venue' will be the FRC, which will be closed for the duration of the meeting.

You will have already received either an email or letter containing the AGM Notice asking for remits and items for discussion under general business. That Notice is also on page 63. Members will receive the AGM Agenda and Proxy form in early May either by email or letter. Reminders of these AGM processes will also be in *e-KIT*.

Wellington City Council Cemeteries issue

We had a great response to our request for comments on the Wellington City Council Cemeteries' review. Thank you to the 70 members who sent in written submissions on the issue of reusable cemetery plots. These were collated and

sent to the Review Committee who invited us to an oral hearing in February.

Thank you also to Jacqui Bridges, our Board Director Marketing /Communications, who presented an excellent summation of our submission on behalf of our members in February. Jacqui had this succinct summary of sentiment:

- For most genealogists, our ancestors are people, not numbers.
- We feel an affinity with all of our ancestors, no matter how long ago, or how recently, they have passed.
- To be able to visit their graves is important. These people are part of who we are.
- Digging them up so someone else can use their plot destroys history and breaks our genealogical link.

Jacqui also said the majority NZSG view against re-use of plots outside the family included these points:

- Maintaining family connection through generations
- Historical and social value
- A place to rest in peace
- Potential to set a precedent

That key factors important to genealogists included:

- Excellent record keeping
 - Accessible records
 - Comprehensive range of information retained
- Other recommendations were:
- Future-proofing for growth
 - Cemeteries as community assets
 - Helping families to plan ahead
 - Reusable plot considerations

You can find Jacqui's full report at

<https://www.genealogy.org.nz/news>

Mary Shadbolt, NZSG Board Chair

See 'Kiwi Collection online: a new generation of 'Kiwi'' on page 50.

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Mum's cryptic clue that we missed

Paul Hickford

In memory of Myrtle Lilian Barker/Hickford (1905–1971) and her children Kenneth Clive (Ken) Barker (1923–1967), Beverley Diana (Bev) Hickford/Griffin (1929–2016) and Donald Eugene (John) Hickford (1931–1953).

My half-brother, Kenneth Clive (Ken) BARKER, died 53 years ago¹. Without the benefit of DNA testing I would never have discovered his father and his family. It so happens that it was one of Ken's children, my niece, who paved the way to what has now been revealed.

A search for Ken's father began in earnest in December 1997. My sister, Beverley (Bev) GRIFFIN, had the pages from our mother's bible containing our maternal family tree,² which showed Ken as Mum's brother. Bev wasn't convinced that he was our uncle, so initiated an investigation. A visit to the Registrar's Office in Auckland quickly revealed that Ken was born to our mother in Palmerston North on 7 August 1923. His birth entry, however, failed to reveal the name of his father.³

Over the course of the next 23 years I sporadically tried to trace Ken's father, but it seemed that Mum had left no clues. Unsurprising, as she was determined to hide the fact from our father that Ken was her son. I don't know why she was so fearful of Dad's possible reaction, but I can understand her need for keeping Ken's existence a secret and the lengths she went to.

Within a few short months and following further research and discovery work I learned that Ken had joined the New Zealand Army,⁴ married Heather Ogilvie BAXTER/WIN (1916–1997) in 1945⁵ and had raised a family of five children – three daughters and two sons – our nieces and nephews.

In his infancy and youth, Ken was raised within the Barker family and following the death in 1935 of Isabella Kate BARKER (née MCGINNES),⁶ who he believed was his mother, Ken was nurtured and accommodated by several of Mum's sisters.

The Barkers

Our mother Myrtle Lilian HICKFORD (née Barker) was born in Christchurch, New Zealand on 13 February 1905⁷ and was baptised in the Church of St John the Baptist, Latimer Square on 19 March 1905.⁸ The church is no more, as it was destroyed in the Christchurch



Heather (nee Baxter) and Ken Barker on occasion of receiving Long Service and Good Conduct Medal, 1961. Courtesy of Lindsay Barker.



Alice and Myrtle in their dancing costumes. From the Hickford family collection.

earthquake of 22 February 2011.

Mum was one of eight girls in her family. Her first sister, Madeline Doreen, whom she never knew, had died in February 1904 at the age of two months while her parents were still living in Hobart, Tasmania. The family moved to Christchurch following the birth of their second daughter, Alice, in November 1904. A move to Whanganui followed about 1911. Then came a series of shifts – 1916, Onehunga (Auckland); 1918, Hamilton and 1919, Whanganui⁹ – before the Barkers finally settled in Palmerston North about 1920. While the family was shuffling about the New Zealand countryside along with their 'bread winner' father moving from job to job, Myrtle stayed with her maternal aunt,



Myrtle Lilian Barker/Hickford (1905–1971). From the Hickford family collection.

Agnes 'Jessie' McGinnes/MANNING (1875–1952), in Dannevirke and was educated at the local high school where she had enrolled in May 1918.¹⁰

Her father, John Alfred Barker (1875–1953),¹¹ a machinery engineer, had met and married Isabella 'Kate' McGinnes (1877–1935) in Hobart in 1901.¹²

Throughout their lives, especially in their teenage years, Mum and her sisters loved music, dancing, stage entertainment and movies. In the 1920s Eugene O'BRIEN was a silent film star who played several roles, one of which was in *Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm*¹³



Donald Kirkland (1906–1973),
courtesy of Fiona Halliwell.

and it's reasonable to believe that he was a likely heart throb of these young and impressionable girls.

The Kirklands

Enter stage left Donald 'Don' KIRKLAND (1906–1973), who was born in Worksop, Nottinghamshire. His father Samuel was a successful electrician and a projectionist engineer in a Palmerston North movie theatre which sourced films from Pathe¹⁴ and featured none other than Eugene O'Brien. Samuel accompanied by Nellie,¹⁵ who appears to have been his de facto wife, arrived in New Zealand about 1909. They were followed in mid-May 1910 by four-year-old Donald and paternal aunt Ann(i)e Kirkland who sailed from London for Wellington aboard the *Corinthic*.¹⁶

Donald's two sisters, Vera (1907–1968) and Iris (1908–1992), remained behind in England. Samuel had apparently deserted Beatrice, the children's biological mother, leaving her without any financial support, so her daughters were placed in the workhouse and she went to London to secure employment as a domestic servant.¹⁷

Samuel's paternal family were from Matlock, Derbyshire where it is understood his father, Charles KIRKLAND (1849–1904), was a plumber in the village of Bonsall.¹⁸

As the Kirklands were going about establishing a new home and business in New Zealand, Myrtle's future father-in-law, George Hickford, an engineer with the then Manawatu County Council, was engaged in laying a tramline from Foxton to Sanson,¹⁹ 23km to the west of Palmerston North. Remnants of the former tram track are able to be seen by motorists as they drive along State Highway One between the two towns.



Samuel – left aged 21 and right in later life. Courtesy of Stephen Kirkland, Samuel's grandson.

By 1921 Palmerston North had a population of 15,649 (10,991 in 1911) and was the thriving town centre of the Manawatu where the main trunk railway line (Auckland to Wellington) ran through the town square. Within the borough there were 3,232 houses. Local business was centred around farming, manufacturing, construction and retailing. There was also an abundance of hotels and entertainment venues.²⁰

Apart from being engaged in installing commercial and theatre lighting systems to replace former gas fuelled lights, Samuel owned and operated a retail electrical business from premises adjoining the Grand Hotel in The Square, Palmerston North.²¹ Among the local buildings he worked on were the Opera House (demolished in 1996) with a seating capacity of 1,030 and the Zealandia Hall, where in October 1924 Myrtle performed a dance routine with her sister Alice in the locally acclaimed 'Adair Dandies'.²²

Initially Samuel, Nellie and Donald were living at 27 Waldegrave Street and then at 23 Cook Street.²³ About 1920 they moved into a more substantial four-bedroom home at 53 Fitzherbert Avenue, Palmerston North, where they resided until 1925 when Samuel and Nellie appear to have parted company.²⁴ Nellie had earlier worked alongside Samuel to entertain the local community in various Palmerston North theatres.

In the early 1920s, son Don, then in his late teenage years, had apparently become acquainted with the Barker girls and as we now know showed special affection towards my mother. It is reasonable to assume that they



27 Waldegrave Street, Palmerston North.
Later renumbered 54.
Courtesy of Manawatu Heritage,
Palmerston North City Council.

Mr Samuel Kirkland, who has been appointed head electrician and operator by Mr Hayward for the Pathe pictures, is a recent arrival from England, where he conducted an extensive motor garage and electrical engineering establishment. It was Mr Kirkland's intention to establish a similar business in New Zealand, but the popular and permanent nature of moving picture entertainments soon attracted him to the fields of cinematography display. Mr Kirkland is accompanied by his wife, who possesses considerable talent as a musician, and will be in charge of the musical arrangements of the Pathe pictures.

Manawatu Standard, 15 November 1909,
p.5. Courtesy of Papers Past.

frequently attended the movies and live shows together and possibly had the benefit of free seats courtesy of his father.

DNA revelation

Advance forward to June 2020 when one of Ken's daughters, my niece, revealed her DNA matches to me. Two in particular caught my attention, one in California, USA and the other in England, the daughter of Don's sister Iris. The latter was a relatively strong match, a second cousin with 397 centiMorgans. Furthermore, my

(Continues on page 56) →

→ (Continued from page 55)

niece's ethnicity estimate reveals a 77% connection with the Midlands, which include the counties of Staffordshire (her maternal family) and Derbyshire. This gave me an even greater incentive to research further and within a month it was obvious that Donald Kirkland was the father of Kenneth Clive Barker.

During her lifetime Mum never divulged to my father, Gordon Edward Hickford (1905–1998), whom she married in 1928,²⁵ that Ken was her son, although we understand he had his suspicions. My older sister Beverley, born 1929, was two when Mum had another son whom we knew as John. John was registered at birth in May 1931 as Donald Eugene Hickford,²⁶ names that were quite unusual in the family and became my 'cryptic clue'. I was the third child born in the marriage.

Ken

In his youth Ken was raised by several of Mum's siblings, including Thelma Maud (1910–1985),²⁷ who together with her first husband Joseph (Joe) MURCHISON (1907–1980) accommodated Ken in their Palmerston North flat.

At the age of 18 Ken joined the New Zealand Army and commenced his formal training on 15 December 1941. Over the ensuing years he served in camps in Blenheim and Burnham. For most of his career he was either a storeman or mechanical engineer with New Zealand Engineers, attaining the rank of Warrant Officer II in 1959. While in the army Ken proved a marksman and is known to have competed for the Ballinger Belt at Trentham (Wellington).²⁸

In August 1965 Ken was discharged from the army on medical grounds.²⁹ Within two years Ken had died of a heart attack while out water skiing with his family in Nelson. He was buried on 22 April 1967, the same day I was married to Helen in Nadi, Fiji. Mum, who was at our wedding, would have been unaware of Ken's passing until she returned to New Zealand several weeks later. She must have been devastated to learn this news as she had now lost two of her sons, the other being John/Donald Eugene, who had died from cancer in May 1953. Thereafter Mum's health went steadily downhill and she died in Hastings Hospital on 3 September 1971, aged 66.

Don

Throughout his life Ken's biological father Donald Kirkland had diverse but interesting occupations. As a young man living in Napier he initially found



Samuel Kirkland's retail electrical store (right rear) was located on the ground floor of the Grand Hotel on the corner of Princess Street and Church Street, Palmerston North. Courtesy of Manawatu Heritage, Palmerston North City Council.



Carondale Flats, 262 Rangitikei Street, Palmerston North (opposite Palmerston North High School) where Ken in his late teens lived with Thelma and Joe Murchison. Courtesy of Manawatu Heritage, Palmerston North City Council.

work as a labourer.³⁰ His next step was becoming a crew member on ships plying the ocean routes across the world with many destined for the United States of America and United Kingdom. One of these vessels was the *Maunganui*, owned and operated by the Union Steamship Company of New Zealand Ltd.

On the occasions of his ship berthing at an English port, Don would seize the opportunity to catch a train to visit his family,³¹ including his aunt Iris whose daughter proved the Kirkland DNA match with Ken Barker's daughter.

Pre-Second World War electoral rolls show that between 1935 and 1938 Don was serving as a marine steward on the *Rangatira*, an inter-island steamer which sailed between Wellington and Lyttelton.³² During the war years he sailed on the same route aboard *Maori*.

No trace of Don was found in the 1946 electoral rolls. His father Samuel was then living in the Hutt Valley with his third wife Edith Augusta nee FITCHETT (1879–1958), whom he had married in 1938. Their notice of marriage, which appeared in the *Evening Post*, 12 July 1938, revealed that Samuel was from Matlock, Derbyshire, the first indication of the whereabouts of his Kirkland family roots.

Samuel's second wife, Lilian Pauline ANDERSON (1888–1934), had died unexpectedly within six years of their marriage in 1928.³³ She is buried in Taradale Cemetery, Hawkes Bay.³⁴ For a brief period afterwards widower Samuel and son Donald lived together in Charles Street, Westshore, Napier.

In 1948 Don, at the age of 41, married Mabel 'Catherine' STOCKHAUSEN

(1912–1996) and together they raised two sons. Catherine's father, Arthur William Stockhausen (1887–1959) was a builder by trade and lived with his wife and family on a small farm in Lincoln Road, Henderson, in the vicinity of what is today Te Pai Park, Henderson.³⁵ Some members of the Stockhausen family would later abbreviate their name to STOCK.

Don had now settled in Auckland where he worked as a taxi driver and together with Catherine purchased a family home at 61 Pleasant Street, Onehunga.³⁶ Don died at Auckland Hospital on 8 July 1973 and his body was cremated at Purewa Cemetery, Auckland.

Father Samuel had died at Onehunga in 1959, possibly at his son's home. He was buried at Waikaraka Cemetery, Auckland, and the inscription on his headstone reads:

"In loving memory of Samuel husband of Beatrice Kirkland and loved father of Vera, Don & Iris. Born 12 August 1870. Died 20 January 1959, aged 88 years. Rest in Peace."³⁷

Iris' daughter has now revealed that her mother was adopted as a young child and it wasn't until Iris was 40 years old that she learned of the existence of her two siblings, Vera and Don,³⁸ although Don's earlier movements while a member of a ship's crew may suggest otherwise.

The 1911 Census of England and Wales shows there was an Iris Kirkland, aged three, living in the Louth Union Workhouse in the same town where her parents were married in 1905. Her sister Vera in a 1939 roll was described as blind. She, however, inherited her late mother's estate in 1953. At the time of her own death in 1968 her estate was worth £2,445. No names of any beneficiaries are recorded in the abstract for her will appearing in the England and Wales, National Probate Calendar.

Without the benefit of DNA testing the identity of Ken Barker's father would still be unsolved. Now his children know who their grandfather was, have two further uncles and countless English and American cousins whom they previously never knew existed and have the answer to Mum's cryptic clue.

Paul Hickford, West Auckland.
E: hickytoago@gmail.com

Addendum

It appears that Samuel Kirkland was first and unofficially married to Annie Jane HEPWORTH (1871–1903), albeit the headstone on her grave suggests otherwise.³⁹ Furthermore, the 1901 Census of England and Wales shows the pair living together with her mother

and Annie's son Leslie from her earlier marriage to James Bindon DRURY. Leslie was killed in action on 16 August 1917 in the Battle of Langemarck during the First World War and along with numerous New Zealanders is memorialised on Tyne Cot Memorial, near Passchendaele, Belgium.⁴⁰

One of Donald's children is suggesting that he also had an illegitimate daughter who is yet to be identified.⁴¹

Pursuing my niece's DNA matches was challenging. It also highlighted that there are a number of researchers with common usernames that I was unable to trace. Some examples of these are Betty Jones and Sue King. Out of seven second cousins with DNA counts of 206cMs or higher I was only able to make contact with three of her relatives and these were sufficient to confirm Ken BARKER's biological father.

Sources

Family researchers including those

with DNA matches: Lindsay Barker, Pam Finnerty, Fiona Halliwell (all New Zealand); John Hepworth, Nottinghamshire, Sue Lawrence, Derbyshire, Angela Saul, England; Julie Matthews, Linda Dungy/Ray, California, USA

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- Birth registration of Myrtle Lilian Barker, 1905, Christchurch.
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- Registration of marriage of Gordon Edward Hickford to Myrtle Lilian Barker, 1928, New Zealand. www.bdmhistoricalrecords.dia.govt.nz
- Birth Certificate of Donald Eugene Hickford, 16 April 1931, Palmerston North.
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- Samuel Kirkland, New Zealand Electoral Rolls, www.ancestry.com.au
- Burial of Samuel Kirkland, Waikaraka Cemetery, Area 5, Block 5, Lot No. 404, Auckland Cemeteries, www.aucklandcouncil.govt.nz
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- Fiona Halliwell to Paul Hickford, e-mail, 2020.

Services and benefits for NZSG members

These pages explain services and other benefits available through individual or joint membership of the New Zealand Society of Genealogists.

Supporting genealogy and family history in New Zealand

All NZSG members support the Society to make resources more accessible through projects and liaison with national organisations. Major achievements include access to birth, death and marriage registrations, improved content access to government records, creation of nation-wide transcriptions, such as cemetery and school records.

The New Zealand Genealogist

You receive six issues per year of our award-winning journal, published since 1970. You can also access it online, including some back issues to 2009.

Members can publish research queries and notices for free.

The Editor welcomes articles for publication. See the Contents page for a list of themes. However, general and how-to articles are always welcome and encouraged.

Newsletter

The e-newsletter, *eKIT* (electronic Keep In Touch), is dispatched regularly by email for up-to-date Society and genealogical news. Along with *The BIG picture* (news for branches and interest groups), *eKIT* is also available on the website.

Social media

Members can join the NZSG Facebook and Google memlist to keep in touch with current events, information and assistance.

The NZSG Facebook feed is also accessible freely on the NZSG website home page.

Website

The NZSG website is the hub for information about the NZSG, both for the public and for members. Here you will find background, events and contact details.

Members can login for a range of online resources and services:

- Access to the NZSG Library Catalogue
- Access to information on NZSG Record Collections – Pedigree Registration, Certificates, First Families, Pre 1856 New Zealand Marriages
- Access to historical newspaper databases for Great Britain and other countries
- Free access to digital records on 'Discovery' at The National Archives (London)
- Submit entries to the online Register of Members' Interests
- Receive free assistance through the NZSG Research Service to search Library collections and to access more than 1,600 CDROMs
- Receive assistance to search New Zealand land records (charges apply)
- Access the remote microfilm reader to read films held at FRC
- Purchase products and services from the NZSG Shop

NZSG Library

The Library is open Monday, Wednesday to Saturday, 10am to 4pm, with late nights on Wednesday and the first Friday of the month. Check the website for opening hours around holidays.

The Library is based at the Family Research Centre (FRC) in Panmure, Auckland. The FRC is open to the public, but members receive a substantial discount on entry fees.

This is New Zealand's premier collection of worldwide genealogical and family history resources with over 50,000 volumes. Here you will find transcriptions and indexes of birth, death and marriage records and census returns, family histories, guidebooks, directories, name lists, databases and magazines.

Most of the Library holdings are also available to borrow by mail (New Zealand residents only), up to four books and booklets at any one time, for up to three weeks. In addition members can request lookup assistance from the FRC volunteers.

There are 12 computers connected to the Internet for you to use for research. Some of the websites and databases available are: Ancestry, British Library Newspapers, Cornwall FHS Research Database, Family Relatives, FamilySearch, Findmypast, New Zealand illegitimacies database (see Projects page), Quick Map – New Zealand Land Information, ScotlandsPeople, The Genealogist.

There is a team of volunteers rostered for each morning, afternoon and evening the Library is open. These volunteers have an accumulated wealth of knowledge and experience that they use to guide every visitor with their research. See also FRC/Library lookup service below.

Remote film reader

The remote film reader at the FRC enables you to read microfilm kept permanently at the FRC from your own computer.

The titles available can be found in the Online Library catalogue.

Staff or volunteers load your film at the time you have reserved and provide you with instructions on how to access from your computer.

Booking times are in two-hourly slots.

Book the remote film reader and film by sending an email to the FRC. E: reception@genealogy.org.nz T: 09 570 4248 x 9.

Register of Members Interests

An online database, accessed on the NZSG website. You can enter your research interests, including surnames, individuals, places, etc., along with date, country, county and city/town/village subdivisions. Members contribute through 'My details' button on the home page. The Register is accessible to the public, but contact is managed through an online form.

Research services and advice

Members receive free assistance through the NZSG Research Service to search Library collections and research advice.

FRC Research Service

We provide research guidance to members if you are unsure where to search next for that elusive fact about your ancestor or family member.

PO Box 14036, Panmure, Auckland 1741.

E: researchservice@genealogy.org.nz

FRC/Library lookup service

To assist members who cannot visit the Library a team of volunteers will look up Library resources that are not available for borrowing, e.g. CDs, New Zealand Government Gazettes, and books that are 'Reference only' and marked 'not available' in the Library Catalogue.

Services and benefits for NZSG members

Consult the online Library Catalogue to find out what is available for your area of interest. If you find a reference of interest in one of the NZSG CD indexes, e.g. Kiwi Collection, New Zealand Burial Locator, we can scan and email or post a copy of the original record, or direct you to where it might be found. There is also a large collection of over 1,600 worldwide CDROMs the volunteers can investigate.

NZSG CD School lookup

Assistance for members tracking pupils in school registers submitted for inclusion in the Kiwi Collection.
Joan Bray, 201 Holborn Drive, Stokes Valley, Lower Hutt 5019.
E: SchoolLookups@genealogy.org.nz

Scottish BDM indexes

A five-year search for a registration. Supply as much information as possible, e.g. place, name of parents, spouse, occupation, age etc. Contact the Scottish Certificate Officer.
Pam Hamlyn, 3a Brett Avenue, Takapuna, Auckland 0622.
E: ScotCert@genealogy.org.nz
See the Records Collection page for details of other lookup services available to members.

Land research

NZSG Land Research Service assists members who have research that requires assistance about land ownership. There is a charge for this service and for the provision of documents. The cost is \$15.00 per document and can be paid through the NZSG Shop web page. See details about this service in the April 2017 issue, page 57.
Pam White. E: landresearch@genealogy.org.nz

North American Research Officer

Mrs Harriet Taylor, 7 Smith Street, Waihi 3610

Huguenot Research Officer

Mrs Marion Heap. E: Huguenot@genealogy.org.nz

Overseas certificates

Members can purchase overseas certificates and other documents in New Zealand currency.

Order forms are available on the Society's website under Members' Area, or on application with a stamped addressed envelope (SAE) to the appropriate officer (see below). The payment for the certificate and an SAE must be included with your order.

1. GRO (England and Wales) certificates

Mr and Mrs R Siebert, PO Box 66, Helensville, Auckland 0840.
E: GROCert@genealogy.org.nz

Births, Marriages and Deaths	\$25.50
PDF copy	\$18.00
Not found fee	\$8.00

2. Scottish records

Pam Hamlyn, 3a Brett Avenue, Takapuna, Auckland 0622.
E: ScotCert@genealogy.org.nz

Scottish certificates	
Births 1855–1920, Marriages 1855–1945,	
Deaths 1855–1970	
digital copies	\$4.00

Births 1921–2020, Marriages 1946–2020,	
Deaths 1971–2020	
transcripts	\$6.00
Parish Register entries to 1855	\$4.00
Testaments (wills) 1500–1925	\$6.00
Index searches	no charge

Membership discounts

Members receive a discount on access to the Family Research Centre (FRC) and for some NZSG sales products. Member discounts on other products and commercial genealogy sites will be listed in the member only section of the NZSG website and promoted in *eKIT*.

NZSG Kiwi Collection v2

This major database of 9.7 million New Zealand sources is available on a USB stick and can be purchased and used by NZSG members only. See the online Shop for details.

Digital Archive for Family History

The purpose of the Digital Archive is to create a repository that allows NZSG members to preserve the results of their unpublished family history research in a digital format. The Archive specifically aims to encourage members to create a literary piece of work, including documents and images, in a digital format that reflects their family history research.

This is a digital archive and as such is paperless—paper copies of documents, photographs and stories will not be accepted. Each narrative family history must be accompanied by an Index of Names from which a searchable index is generated. This is available to members to search.

The Digital Archive offers:

- Preservation
- Back-up and Retrieval
- Access and Sharing
- Compatibility
- Peace of Mind

There is no cost for NZSG members to submit files to the Digital Archive.

Members can access the Archive submissions of other members by contact with the Submitter or via the Archivist. See the NZSG website's Resources page for further details about the Archive and access.

All queries should be directed to the Digital Archivist, DAFH at the NZSG or E: digital.archivist@genealogy.org.nz

Reciprocal access

Members can request a letter of introduction for reciprocal access to Australian genealogical libraries, including the Society of Australian Genealogists in Sydney and the Genealogical Society of Victoria. Contact the NZSG Manager with details of your visit and your membership number.

E: membership@genealogy.org.nz

He reta o Jean

Jeni Palmer

This is a piece that I wrote for an assignment at Te Wananga o Aotearoa for a te reo course to consider for publication. I thought it would be great to see some te reo in *The New Zealand Genealogist*. This may encourage people to write about tangata whenua in their family tree.

Hei kōrero whakaupoko, ka kōrero ahau mō tōku tipuna a Jean Calder me toku reta i tuhia e ia i te tau kotahi mano waru rau wha tekau ma whitu, me te aha ka korerohia e au te pānga ki ahau.

Firstly I am going to talk about my ancestor Jean Calder and a letter that she wrote in 1847. I will discuss what it means to me.

I whānau mai a Jean Calder i te tau kotahi mano waru rau ma rima ki Kōtira. I moe ia i a John Barr. Mai i a rāua ka puta mai kia tokoono ngā tamariki. I haere rātou ki Tāmaki Makau Rau, Aotearoa ki runga i te waka a Duchess of Argyle. Kei te pupuri ahau i tetahi kape o te reta i tuhia e Jean. He reta ki tana tungāne rāua ko tana teina ki Amerika. He nui aku akoranga mai i te reta. I ako ahau ka taea e ia te pānui me te tuhi. Ko te mātauranga kaore i horapa i tērā wa.

Jean Calder was born in Scotland in 1805. She married John Barr. They had six children. They migrated to Auckland, New Zealand, with their six children in 1842 on board the ship *Duchess of Argyle*. I have a copy of a letter written by Jean. She wrote to her brother and sister in America. I learnt a lot from the letter. I learnt that Jean could read and write. Education was not widespread at that time.¹

I tuhi a Jean mo te matenga o tāna hoa tane raua ko tāna tama. I pouri a Jean. I tuhi hoki ia mo tāna whakapono ki te Atua, me te mea i whakakaha i a ia.

In the letter Jean wrote about how her husband and her youngest son had recently died. Jean was grieving. She wrote about her faith in God and how it made her stronger.

I te mahi a Jean hei kaitiaki, kaiwhakapai whare mo tetahi tangata a Frederick Thatcher. He mātanga kaihoā. I hangaia e ia te whare tawhito karakia a Hato Pāora ki Te Whanganui a Tara.

Jean was working as a housekeeper for a man called Frederick Thatcher. Frederick was a master architect. He designed Old St Paul's Church in Wellington.²

I whiwhihia e ia kia rua tekau pāuna me nga kai, me nga kakahu hoki mo te tau. He utu mahi toharite pea i tērā wa. Tokorima āna tamāhine, ā, kotahi te tama a Jean. I whakaae kia noho kia rua āna tamahine ki te whare. I tipu ake te toenga o nga tamariki a Jean i te taha o tana whānau.

Jean earned 20 pounds per year, plus her board. That was about the average wage at that time. Jean was able to keep two of her five daughters living with her. Others were cared for by family.

I muri iho ka haere a Jean ki Ahitereiria, nā wai ra, nā wai rā ka mate ia ki reira. I haere ahau ki tana urupa ki te kite atu kei hea e ia te takoto ana ki tona urupa.

After that Jean moved to Australia where she died. I visited her grave.^{3 4}

Kei ahau tetahi wahanga o tōna kōhatu whakamaumahara. I have a piece of her headstone.

Hei whakakopani ake i nga kōrero, he aha nga take i whiriwhiri ai ahau i tenei kaupapa, nā te mea he taonga ki



Jean Barr's headstone, Mount Crawford.

ahau tera. Ko taku mohio he mea nui te whanau. Ko tōku tuakiri tēnei.

In conclusion this is why I chose to write about this topic, because the letter is a treasure to me. Also because I think family is important. It gives me my identity.

Ko ētahi mātāpono Māori i ārahi i taku rangahau, ko te hitori o ngā whānau, he mea nui ki ahau mo te wa roa. Kua ako ahau me pēhea te rangahau. Ka kite ahau i ahau ano he kaitiaki o toku whakapapa.

Some principles guide my research. Family history has been important to me for a long time. I have studied how to do research. I see myself as a guardian of my family history.

Whakatauki

Ehara taku toa I te toa takitahi Engari he toa takatini

My strength is not the strength of one but of many

Jeni Palmer.

E: Jeni.Palmer@actrix.co.nz

Note

1 Copy of Jean Barr's 1847 unpublished letter to her brother James Calder received from Ann Avery-Hunter in the USA.

2 Alington, M. A., (2007). An excellent recruit: Frederick Thatcher, architect, priest and private secretary in early New Zealand. Auckland: Polygraphia.

3 *The Advertiser*, 14 June 1907, p.6, col. 2. Obituary Jean Barr. Accessed via www.Trove.nla.gov.au

4 *Sydney Morning Herald*, 13 June 1849, p.2. Shipping Arrivals. Accessed via www.Trove.nla.gov.au

5 Reader Gilson Wood (1821–20 August 1895) was a 19th-century New Zealand politician. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Reader_Wood

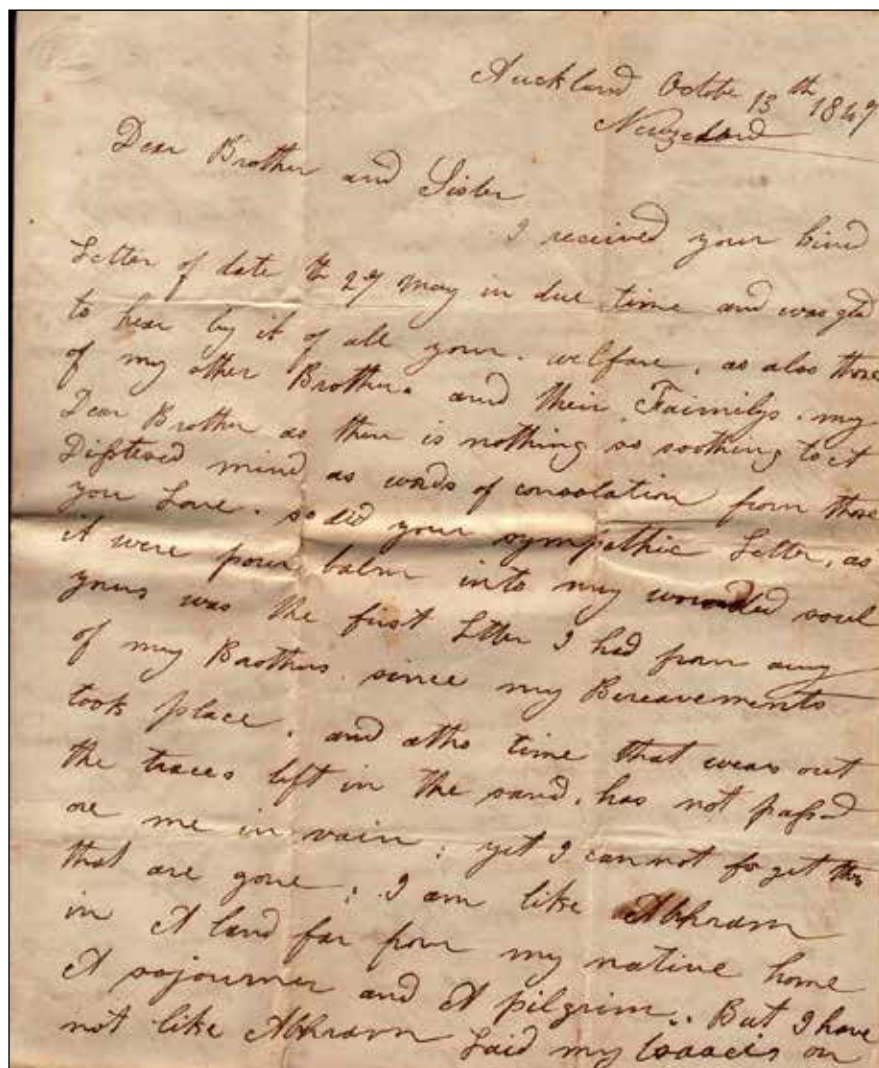
Corrected transcript of the letter written by Jean Barr, widow of John Barr, to her brother James Calder.

Auckland October 13th 1847
New Zealand

Dear Brother and Sister

I received your kind letter of date the 27 May in due time and was glad to hear by it of all your welfare as also those of my other brothers and their families. My Dear Brother, as there is nothing as soothing to a distressed mind as words of consolation from those you love, so did your sympathetic letter, as it were, pour balm into my wounded soul. Yours was the first letter I had from any of my brothers since my bereavements took place and although time that wears out the traces left in the sand has not passed over me in vain; yet I cannot forget those that are gone. I am like Abraham in a land far from my native home – a sojourner and a pilgrim. But I have not like Abraham laid my Isaac on the altar with that implicit faith and submission which Christian parents ought to do. Very often does this rebellious heart murmur against God and think if he had spared but my dear dear boy unto me how happy I would have been. But as often as I think this I am brought to my knees to ask forgiveness of my God for oh is not my darling far far better than he could have been with me. Happy the children who are gone to live with Jesus Christ in peace. They stand around his glorious throne redeemed by blood and saved by grace.

You wish me my dear brother to tell you all my affairs, well then it is now about 3 years since my husband bought about 6 hundred acres of land from the natives or I believe it is computed to be nigh a thousand he bought under the penny acre system formed by Governor Fitzroy, we have a good native title as anyone. But Governor Grey does not seem to tolerate anything that was done by his predecessor. But they have now passed an act in the Legislative Council that all such purchasers will get five hundred acres by paying five shillings an acre to Government and the over plus land goes to Government. Some has got crown titles and some has not as yet, ours is not settled as yet, if they take our land they must remunerate us for it and we can not count less than 50 or 60 pounds counting our first cost and what we laid out on it since. We sold our boat after my husband's death. We have still our cow. At the time of John's death he owed a good deal and there was a good deal owing him but there is about 28 pounds of bad debt which I think we will never get and as young John was partner with his father



Jean Barr's letter.

in a good many of the jobs he has to pay the debts and I understand by him now that if there is any over plus he considers it all his so that I am indifferent how things go.

I mentioned to you in my last that I went out as monthly nurse to the Ladys but I did not like it, so I have taken a more permanent situation. I am now engaged as house keeper to a Mr Thatcher, private secretary to the governor. There is another young gentleman a Mr Wood,⁵ an architect stops along with him. I have two of the girls along with me and there is always one of them with Arabella. We get our food well and I have neither to wash nor dress and I get 20 pounds a year so that I am very comfortable. I had a call about an hour ago from a niece's husband who has come direct from Adelaide. Eliza sent me three pounds by him and I expect a letter and a [?] tomorrow. He was up and spent a night with Bob and Bell a day or two before he left and Eliza came down in the spring cart and sent them rail. But they still expect me to go there and would not let Eliza come. This is now eight sovereigns that I have got from Eliza from the month of May last – so you see the Lord is very kind to me. My love to all my brother and sister, nephews and nieces, while I remain ...

Ehara taku toa I te toa takitahi Engari he toa takatini
My strength is not the strength of one but of many

Projects

Cemetery records

New Zealand Cemetery Records is a collection of transcripts of headstones and burial registers commenced by volunteers in the 1960s. Over 1,400 cemeteries, urupā and other burial grounds and public memorials transcripts have been compiled, with a date range of 1812–2017.

Contribute

The majority of the initial transcriptions were completed in the 1970s and 1980s, so there is always scope for adding more recent burials and headstones. Contact the Project Co-ordinator, Carole Devereux, for guidance and assistance.
E: nzsg.projects@genealogy.org.nz

Access

A full set of the collection is held at the NZSG Library in Panmure. For a full listing search the Library Catalogue on the NZSG website. NZSG branches, cemeteries, libraries, museums or historical societies may also hold copies of individual transcripts locally.

Cemetery records were first published on microfiche in 1985, with 11 supplements added up to 2009. These microfiche may still be available at NZSG branches and in local libraries and museums.

The major listing of transcribed headstone and burial records is available on the website under the Research tab. See *New Zealand Cemetery Records: an index of microfiche holdings held at 2009*.

Cemetery records received after 2007 have not been published.

Since 2014 the transcripts published on the microfiche have been searchable through the Ancestry.com website, accessible by private subscription and through many public libraries, plus the FRC in Panmure.

NZSG members can also ask for search assistance of the database of recent additions from the Research Service.
E: ResearchService@genealogy.org.nz

See also the 'Local Authorities Cemetery Information' compiled by Tracy Little on the NZSG website. Many local authorities now have online searchable burial databases, also with headstone transcriptions included.

School records

Since the early 1980s NZSG members and others have transcribed school records from New Zealand Primary and Secondary schools, notably the School Admission, Progress, Withdrawal Registers (APWs). This collection holds at least 1,800 schools nationwide. Generally there was only one copy of each school register made and not all registers have survived or yet been located. This is part of an on-going national project of the NZSG to preserve school registers due to their importance as a record of the family and social life in New Zealand.

Records with admission dates that are at least 95 years old are published on the Kiwi Collection and these are available for searching; the assumption being that a student will have at least attained the age of five years on admission. Records are being transcribed and submitted all the time, but anything earlier than 95 years is withheld due to the 1993 Privacy Act.

If we hold records within the restricted period, these may be accessed by members provided it can be proven that the person is deceased or that the record involved belongs to the person making the enquiry.

Records contain the following fields:

- School
- Name
- Register Number
- Former Number
- Admission Date
- Parent/Guardian

- Date of Birth
- Address
- Last School
- Last Day of Attendance
- Destination
- Comments
- Parent/Guardian field Indexes.

Contribute

Contact the Projects Co-ordinator, Carole Devereux, for guidance and assistance. E: nzsg.projects@genealogy.org.nz

Access

For the most part transcribed and indexed school records are held by the NZSG School Records Officer or locally by the NZSG contributing branches. An index to the searchable records is published on the Kiwi Collection v2. These entries indicate where to enquire for further details.

Schools included in NZSG Kiwi Collection v2 are listed in the 'Record source' details in the the database. The table shows school name, year range of registers indexed, number of records and the years that are missing from within the year range. Note that for years post 1919 listed, only the entries that have persons born pre 1915 are included.

Assistance can also be obtained from the NZSG School Look Up Service. E: SchoolLookups@genealogy.org.nz

Funeral director records

Funeral director records were added to the NZSG list of significant national projects in 2016. This particular type of record is in accord with the Society's objective "to encourage the preservation of records having a genealogical or historical value".

Funeral records are not only 'at risk' – there is no legislative requirement for their retention beyond seven years – but they contain details of the deceased's immediate family and burial. The NZSG currently holds records of about 20 different funeral directors for Auckland and Hamilton at the NZSG Library in Panmure.

We are keen to increase our holdings across New Zealand over the coming years.

The index template in each publication includes: surname; given name; age at death; place of death; cemetery; mother's name (maiden); father's name; name of spouse.

Contribute

Contact the Project Co-ordinator, Carole Devereux, for guidance and assistance. E: nzsg.projects@genealogy.org.nz

Access

A list of what is held in the Collection can be found on the Library Catalogue via the website.

A hard copy record is held at the NZSG Library in Panmure. Remote enquiries can be made to the Research Service.
E: ResearchService@genealogy.org.nz

Land information

Since the early 2000s several groups of volunteers have been working at LINZ in Hamilton on indexing a range of documents associated with land transfer. These include notices of death and marriage, applications, declarations, transmissions, birth, marriage and death certificates, deed polls, bankruptcy documents and wills.

This project does not transcribe or index land transfer records.

Access

A CDROM database *New Zealand Land Transactions Index: North Auckland, South Auckland and Taranaki Land Districts, 1871–1991* was produced in 2016 with 210,000 individual records extracted from 150,000 documents. Details usually include surname, given name, dates, place of death or



Projects

residence, occupations, event, repository and document number. The Land Title reference is recorded on the documents held at LINZ so obtaining a copy of the records can help identify the title identification.

See the New Zealand Land Research page on the website for fuller detail about researching land records, including the *Gen-Guide for Land Research* and Ronald Hermon's in depth explanation of land records in *Where did my ancestors live?*

The website includes details of the Research Service provided for NZSG members. See also details of the NZSG Land Research Service described in *The New Zealand Genealogist* April 2017, page 57.

Funeral service sheets

Since 2015 we have been receiving donations of funeral service sheets. These are indexed for inclusion in a future Kiwi Collection and the originals are held at the FRC. Most include the date of birth and date of death, and many have photographs of the deceased and their family. In time this resource has the capacity to grow into a significant and useful research resource.

Contribute

Send funeral service sheets to the Projects Co-ordinator, NZSG, PO Box 14036, Panmure, Auckland 1741.

Access

Contact the Research Service.

E: ResearchService@genealogy.org.nz

Advice

The NZSG employs a Projects Co-ordinator, whose role is to manage national projects, provide guidance, assistance and information on transcription, indexing standards and the law in relation to privacy and copyright.

The Project Co-ordinator can help you establish a project with the appropriate indexing work sheets and supply you with the documentation for seeking permission for access to locations.

Contact the Project Co-ordinator, Carole Devereux, for advice and standards. E: nzsg.projects@genealogy.org.nz

Carole A Devereux, NZSG Project Co-ordinator
nzsg.projects@genealogy.org.nz

CALL FOR REMITS

**FOR ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING
TO BE HELD ONLINE SATURDAY 12 JUNE 2021 10am**

Notice of Motion

Any member wishing to propose a motion to be considered at the AGM and have it pre-circulated to members with the AGM Agenda must give at least 60 days prior notice before the AGM (Rule 11.2.4). That is, **before 4pm on Wednesday 14 April 2021.**

The proposer and/or seconder of a Notice of Motion must be present at the AGM to speak to the motion.

General Business

Any member wishing to raise a matter for discussion under General Business must give written notice to the Secretary no later than 30 days before an AGM (Rule 11.2.5). That is **before 4pm on Friday 14 May 2021.**

Voting on any Notice of Motion will be by the members present at the AGM and by proxy vote if unable to be present at the online AGM.

Items discussed under General Business are not voted on.

All remits must be sent to

The Secretary,
New Zealand Society of Genealogists Inc.
P.O. Box 14036,
Panmure,
Auckland 1741.

Who is my grandmother?

Barbara Divehall

I am particularly interested in the family of Josias TOCKER (1822–1875), who married Elizabeth Ellen Dorothy WILLIAMS (1825–1907).

Their son was William Loftus Tocker (1852–1929) married Margaret Mary O'SULLIVAN (1861–1935). I cannot find any information about Margaret and would love to know more about her. I believe she came from Kerry County Ireland. New Zealand registrations give no more details about her.

Their children: Alice Osborne Mary Tocker (b1881); William (1883–1897); Juanita Elizabeth (1886–1963) who married Charles SHANAHAN; Julia Lenore Trevelyn (1888–1963) who married George CLARK; Aileen Catherine Celia (d1923); Julius Fitzgerald (1884–1929) who married Margret GASS.

Alice Tocker is the lady who started my addiction to genealogy many years ago. It is over fifty years since I started looking for Alice, my mother's birth mother. Now in my 70s I am still searching for her. She doesn't want me to find her! But I would love to solve the mystery.

The only definite information I have is on my mother's birth registration.

My mother, Mary Tocker was born 30 October 1920 to Alice Tocker, unmarried, at 215 Moorehouse Ave, Christchurch. Sylvanus COX lived there with his midwife daughter Ruby Cox. Ruby took Mary up to Feilding to be adopted at the age of six months by my grandparents.

The adoption papers were signed in Whanganui on Wednesday, 12 October 1921. The birth father, Joseph Arthur PERKINS, also signed the papers. He married Evelyn a month after my mother was born and had no children to that marriage. I have been to England and met with many of the Perkins family. I was a surprise to the family as they thought Joseph had no children. I had a wonderful four days meeting cousins.

So, who is Alice Tocker?

On Mary's birth registration it states that her mother Alice was aged 31 and was born in Wellington. No birth date for Alice is on the adoption papers.

There is an Alice Osborne Mary Tocker born 13 April 1881 in Featherson

to Margaret and William Loftus Tocker. Could that be her? That would make Alice 39 at Mary's birth, not 31. I believe it is not uncommon to have wrong ages on certificates.

Looking at Stratford Primary School roll, an Aileen Catherine Celia Tocker, same parents as Alice, started school with the birth date 15 April 1881, (Alice's birth date?), but there is no sign of Alice, although there are other siblings at the school. Aileen was enrolled at St Joseph's Catholic School in 1886; father's name William Loftus Tocker. Aileen is sometimes recorded as Eileen, as on her sister Juanita's marriage registration, when she was a bridesmaid and witness. Her signature is almost identical with that of Alice Tocker on Mary's birth registration.

When Aileen died the obituary said she was the eldest child of William and Margaret. Alice is supposed to be the eldest daughter.

I have never been able to find Alice's school, marriage or death records.

Did Alice have a full name change by the time she started school. If so, her age stated on Mary's birth registration is wrong.

Alice did have another child Cyril Francis Tocker, born 3 February 1906. Alice stated to be 23 years old at his birth. I worked out she is 25 years then, if she was born 13 April 1881. Cyril died on 11 January 1907. The certificates give me no further information.

I have not found a birth registration for Aileen Catherine Celia Tocker, but her death registration says she died 22 March 1923 in Stratford, born Featherson, aged 38 years. If she is Alice, I say she was 42 years old.

So, is Aileen really Alice? Was her named changed before she started school? If not, where did Alice disappear to after her birth? Why is there no record of Aileen's birth? And why is there no sign of Alice starting school, marrying or dying?

Is she my grandmother?

Reasons I think Aileen/Alice could be my grandmother:

- Aileen was a piano teacher; my mother played the piano beautifully.
- Aileen lived a couple of blocks away from Joseph Perkins, my birth grandfather in Whanganui.
- No Alice appears on the school role in Stratford with her other sibling,

On Tuesday last at the Roman Catholic Church Miss Unita Tocker, second daughter of Mr and Mrs W. L. Tocker, was united in the holy bonds of matrimony to Mr Charles Joseph Shanahan, of Hawera, second son of Mr and Mrs J. Shanahan, of Pahiatua, the Rev. Father Maples officiating at the ceremony. The bride, who was attended by her brother, Mr L. A. Tocker, wore a gown of lavender crepe de chine, trimmed with satin and rich oriental trimmings and black hat trimmed with ivory guipure lace, feathers and tiny clusters of pale pink roses. She was attended by Miss Aileen Tocker as bridesmaid, who wore a dress of rieux rose resida trimmed with taffeta silk and oriental braid to match. Mr J. Shanahan, of Pahiatua, acted as best man. The Rev. Father Maples was the celebrant at the nuptial mass. The parties were well known in the Stratford and Hawera districts, and a numerous, costly and unique collection of presents testified to their popularity. The bridegroom's gift to the bride was a beautiful gold chain and pendant and to the bridesmaid a handsome gold bangle. Mr and Mrs Shanahan left in the evening for Auckland and Rotorua, where the honeymoon is being spent. Mrs Shanahan's travelling dress was a mole-coloured costume and hat to match.

Juanita's wedding written up in a Stratford newspaper after the 19 November 1912 event.

yet Aileen does go to school using Alice's birth date. So, were her names changed after her birth registration and before she started school?

- Aileen died 18 months after Mary was adopted by my grandparents. She was ill for some time before she died.
- Aileen's parents were married in Whanganui.

A family story says, that my grandmother and Mary's birth mother were friends. It is thought that Alice and my grandmother could have been friends while working at Ridderfords Orongorongo station together. I have not been able to confirm that. The story goes on to say when Mary's mother found she was dying she asked my grandmother to adopt Mary as my grandmother couldn't have children. If this is true, is Aileen, really Alice? Did Aileen know she was dying, and did she ask my grandmother to adopt her child.

Aileen died 22 March 1923 in Stratford. Two and a half years after my mother was adopted. She was ill for many months before she died of breast cancer.

The signatures on Juanita's marriage registration and on Mary's adoption registration are very much alike.

(Continues on page 65) →

Ted Gilberd Family History Award for 2019

Announcement of Winner

The Ted Gilberd Literary Trust exists to encourage and foster the writing and publication of family history.

In addition to supporting educational presentations about the topic and partnering with the NZSG in the Digital Archive for Family History, the Trust also administers the Ted Gilberd Family History Award.

The Award, which is for the best family history article published in *The New Zealand Genealogist* in any one calendar year, seeks to promote the writing of family history to a good standard of work and presentation. The Trustees work to established criteria for both selection and judging.

It is expected that the articles will:

- be based on the writer's research into a particular family or person,
- provide a broader context for the story than just a description of the subject's life,

- have a clear style and structure,
- organise and evaluate the research material, and
- include evidence of sources and references.

The winner receives a \$100 prize and a certificate.

The winner of the 2019 Ted Gilberd Family History Award (made in 2020) is Barbara Marriott for her article 'Road trip to Cape Palliser – a family story', published on pages 163–165 of the August 2019 issue of *The New Zealand Genealogist*.

The judges commented: "‘Road trip to Cape Palliser – a family story’ tells of a Waikato farming family's holiday taken in the summer of 1934/35. This is an engaging personal story, simply told, which conveys a strong sense of place and time. One judge commented, ‘I was taken on holiday with them!’"

The background is clearly drawn, with personal knowledge supported by evidence from research about the



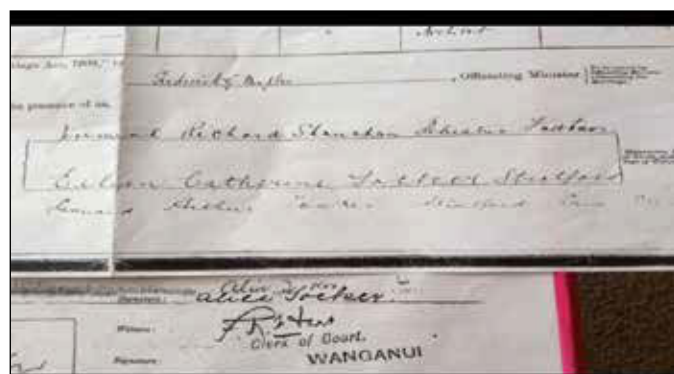
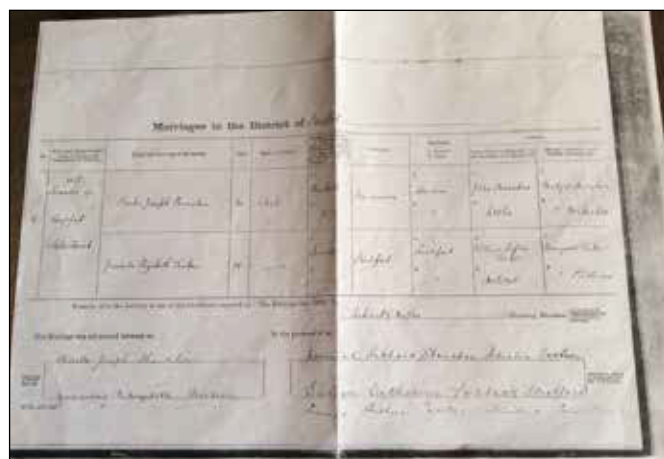
family structure and circumstances, the travel details, and the lighthouse and its keepers.

The appealing narrative is concise, well organised, written and referenced, with good use of contemporary family photographs."

The Trustees congratulate Barbara Marriott, who has received her \$100 prize and certificate.

We encourage family historians to continue contributing their family stories for publication in the Society's magazine.

This is an engaging personal story, simply told, which conveys a strong sense of place and time. One judge commented, 'I was taken on holiday with them!'



Juanita's marriage registration.

Could these signatures be signed by the same person?

→ (Continued from page 64)

My mother grew up in a very loving home. My grandmother and grandfather never told my mother she was adopted; it was discovered after their deaths.

If anybody has any information that would confirm Alice is Aileen and is my birth grandmother or that I am completely on the wrong track and this is not my birth grandmother, I would be very pleased to know.

I would love to have contact with a male Tocker who is a descendant from

this Tocker branch, or a female, that would be willing to have DNA done to see if we have a close match. I have had my DNA done by Ancestry and 23andme. I have also uploaded it to GEDMATCH.

My sister and I have had DNA matches to Tocker, Williams and Osborne that all match up to the William Loftus Tocker tree.

Will I one day be able to confirm who my grandmother is?

I would love any information that

would help me please confirm my grandmother was a Tocker. I would love photos of any of the family. It would be wonderful if somebody has the photo of the Juanita and Charles Shanahan wedding with the bridesmaid, I would be so happy if I could have a copy.

If you are from this family would you be willingly to do an Ancestry DNA test? That would be fantastic.

Thank you.

Barbara Divehall.

E: bdivehall@xtra.co.nz. T: 021 747918

Scarlet women and much more

Are you lucky enough to have an ancestor who was a gun-toting woman prison escapee? Or a 'scarlet' woman immigrant, a runaway bride, a fleeing knock-kneed currier, a brawling Justice of the Peace, or a missing musician?

If so we have good news for you. Their stories – and occasionally even their photographs – have been preserved for all time at Archives New Zealand for you and future generations to ponder.

It would be fair to say that government correspondence of today lacks the flair and drama of past times. You are unlikely to find public servants of today examining the fate of 'scarlet' women or trying to track down a runaway currier. But back in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century nothing was off the table.

And the letters on these people, penned to and from staff of government departments such as Police, Justice and Internal Affairs, have never been more accessible than they are today.

A few years ago, they were the reward of the eagle-eyed family researcher prepared to spend hours going through paper registers in the hope of uncovering the fate of a family member. Then came the various listing projects which saw these stories becoming instantly discoverable by a quick search of Archway. And now, with the move to digitisation, some are instantly downloadable in their entirety.

It is an exciting time to be a family researcher as past legend is interwoven with modern technology. And here are some examples of the things you can expect to find.

In 1869 three "dangerous" women went on the run in Napier. They had escaped from prison with a stash of ammunition and proceeded to lead the local police a merry dance as they scrambled (and failed) to catch them. The official record ends here and all that is known is that the government agent in Napier wrote to Premier William Fox to warn him of the runaways.¹

The women were not named and nothing was recorded of the crimes that sent them to prison. But they may be the stuff of someone's family legend. They must have created quite a sensation. Does anyone out there know who they were or what happened to them?

Then there is the case of the 'scarlet' woman immigrant of 1885, Mrs STEWART, alias DAVIES, who had the misfortune to share a sea voyage on the *Tongariro* with the pious Mrs FREEMAN. A little orphan girl from a child refuge in Manchester, had been delivered by Mrs Freeman for adoption to Mrs Gertie Stewart who was emigrating to New Zealand with her husband.

The eagle-eyed Mrs Freeman discovered that Mrs Stewart was now travelling as Mrs Davies and had a different 'husband' to the one she had the previous month. Mrs Freeman was not impressed.

She lost no time telling the 'fallen' woman just what she thought of her. Mrs Davies pleaded for understanding. Her husband had abandoned her and gone to Australia and she had found new love with a widower with a respectable job. They planned to give the child a secure life when they arrived in New Zealand.

This wasn't good enough for Mrs Freeman. "I told her that by her immoral conduct she had sacrificed all claim to the child," she wrote to the secretary of the children's home.

A bargain was struck at sea. Mrs Freeman would tell none of their fellow voyagers of the 'scarlet' women in their midst and in return Mrs Davies would surrender the child to her



*Fleeing currier, James Newton Ewing, 9 August 1890.
R24464981.*

once they arrived in New Zealand. Instead she absconded with her as soon as they landed, leaving Mrs Freeman furious and thwarted. Her subsequent correspondence with the police and Justice Minister in her futile attempts to reclaim the child provide the present-day researcher with a great story to explore.²

They were believed to have settled in Otago, but nothing more is known of their fate. The police didn't share Mrs Freeman's concerns and made no effort to find the child.

A runaway bride proved much easier to track down, especially once the Commissioner of Police got involved. Descendants of Betsy SHEPHERD of Cave Downs in Timaru may not have known that in 1877 she had absconded from her former fiancé, a doctor, and lost all contact with her family.

Twenty years later the Police tracked down the former Betsey MITCHELL after a plea from her step sister, Mrs BERGERON, who was living in Oregon in the United States. She got immediate results with some flattery, telling the Chief of Police in Timaru, she had been told he was "the surest person to find any person lost".

Mrs Bergeron promised to "say nothing" of Betsy's abandoned engagement and added that she had something of importance to tell her. Betsy was visited by the police and asked to contact her sister.³ Her reaction to this is not recorded.

The police were not so successful in the case of the fleeing currier, James Newton EWING, whose trade as a specialist in the leather processing industry, should have made him relatively easy to find. There was not a large number of tanneries in nineteenth century New Zealand, but he skipped town on such a regular basis the police couldn't keep up.

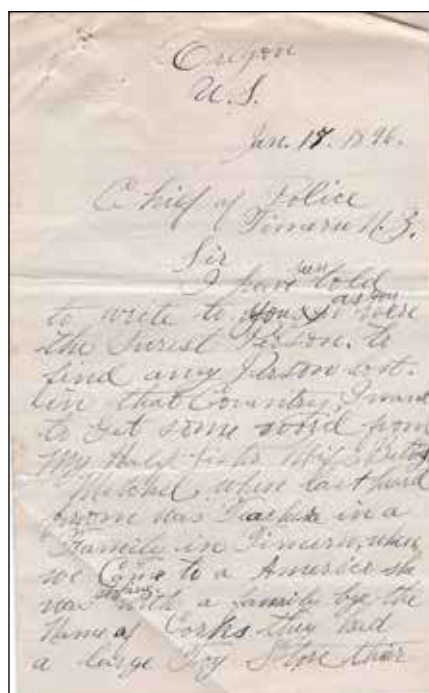
He had abandoned his wife Sarah and three young children in New South Wales, having said he was off to sell some land. But he never returned and was next heard of living a nomadic life across the Tasman Sea.

His file stands out from many as it includes a tiny but very clear photograph. Not to mention a detailed – if less than flattering – description of him.⁴ As far as we can tell he was never reunited with Sarah.

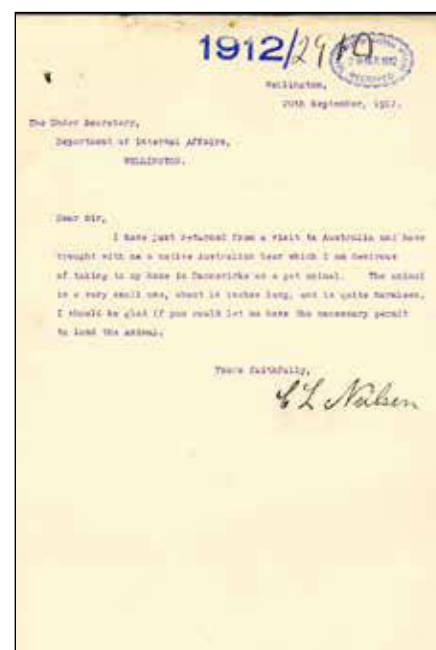
The 1892 police file on Henry Cust HANKINSON also includes a beautiful studio photograph of a young man who was described as "a gentlemanly youth, plays the piano well and is fond of music". He had left New Zealand and worked for a time for a solicitor in Hobart before moving to Sydney



Deserted children, 10 September 1865.
R24196366.



Runaway bride, 13 March 1890.
R24468516.



'Billy Bluegum', Hawke's Bay, 1912.
R24801312.

and thence to the Australian goldfields.

His worried uncle back home in Christchurch thought he might have "taken up with some theatrical company." The police in Sydney dutifully made enquiries of various theatrical troupes with no result.⁵

While it is not surprising that the police and justice department investigated these kind of cases, the Department of Internal Affairs also had a good track record in finding people. They received hundreds of letters from people with missing friends or family members.

But two orphaned Scottish children received little sympathy from the department when they wrote in 1865 seeking news of their father.

James COUPER, a wheelwright, had declared himself a widower when applying for a free passage to New Zealand. He sailed for Auckland on the *Viola* leaving in Glasgow a wife of 24 years and their two surviving children. He was also running from large debts. He had been a violent husband and had treated his children badly according to those who knew him, such as the parish minister.

The heartfelt letter from the children Marion and David, aged 10 and 12, is the last piece of correspondence on the file. It asks for help in their misfortune: "our dear mother having died leaving us orphaned and homeless".

The response from Internal Affairs was not helpful. No attempt seems to have been made to trace James and make him pay for his children's upkeep.

"The circumstances detailed are disturbing, but I cannot see how the government can interfere" read a note scrawled on the edge of the children's letter and the file was closed.⁶ The department certainly didn't acquit itself in glory with this case.

A few decades later Internal Affairs had become more proactive, pursuing missing persons with great energy. In 1913 the department investigated 18 cases including that of two errant brothers, Charles and William EWEN.

Their worried sister, Elizabeth LYALL of Glasgow, Scotland, had not heard from either of them since 1907, and had contacted the London High Commission with her concerns.

The department worked closely with the police cases such as this one and details were usually published in the *Police Gazette*. The missing were males and females of all ages and from all walks of life, and as a result of the investigations details on their lives have survived, providing gold for genealogists.

William Ewen was, according to Elizabeth, a man with "a strong religious disposition." He and Charles were found still in the same places they had been back in 1907 – Charles working on Greenfield Station near Waitahuna and William in Dunedin's North East Valley and employed in the local drainage works. They promised to write to their sister with the good news that they were both still alive and well.⁷

Most of the above stories concern the missing but occasionally another kind of anecdote makes its way into the official record. Justice of the Peace James DONOVAN never went missing – though some may well have wished that he had, given the story about him in a 1905 Justice file.

It was said that once they'd had a few drinks Donovan and his mates raised hell in South Westland's sleepy village of Okarito. Not everyone appreciated the irony of the partying Justice of the Peace roaming the streets with his mates, shedding clothes, blowing a whistle and rubbing tins full of stones up and down the walls of buildings to wake people up.

In another incident he challenged the owner of the nearby Glacier Hotel in Waiho to a duel. It was this man, William BATSON, who complained to the Minister of Justice about Donovan's behaviour. He enclosed Donovan's challenge to "name the day", advising Batson that "you will get all you were looking for". Donovan even used his position as Justice of the Peace to justify his actions, telling Batson that "when you allow people to lead you put up with the consequences."⁸ The cause of the quarrel and outcome of the duel is not recorded.

And on a completely different note there is the heart-warming story of a "very small" (14 inches long) koala.

While travelling in Australia 1912, C L NEILSON of

(Continues on page 68) →

→ (Continued from page 67)

Dannevirke adopted the koala and applied to Internal Affairs for permission to bring him home with him, stating that he was “quite harmless”. Permission was given, but nothing further was recorded on the file.⁹ After we published the story on social media, Neilson’s ancestors got in touch to tell us that the koala – named Billy Bluegum – had lived and thrived in Dannevirke. They even sent us a photo of him perched on a chair in their house looking very happy and no longer small.

A search tip to close with – as you will know, people’s names are sometimes not spelt correctly or are not included in the file title. A good way of finding these stories is to do an advanced record search on Archway, and then put P1 or J1 or IA1 into the former archives field. Put in some years – e.g. 1890 to 1920 – and scan the lists of options that come up. I’ve found some real pearls this way.

So there you have it – some great stories to add to the

family archive. And there are plenty more – I was spoiled for choice when researching this article. Who would have thought that the correspondence files of government departments could yield such riches.

Trish McCormack,
Research Services

Notes

- 1 ACFK 8163 AGG-HB1 1/270
- 2 J1 393 1886/211
- 3 ACIS 17627 P1 242 1896/299
- 4 ACIS 17627 P1 216 1890/1486
- 5 ACIS 17627 P1 225 1892/1624
- 6 ACGO 8333 IA1 275 1865/3403
- 7 ACGO 8333 1256 [36] 1913/1333
- 8 J1 725 1905/158
- 9 ACGO 8333 1222 [12] 1912/2910

Auckland Family History Expo

Auckland Family History Expo committee has set the date!

Friday 13 August to Sunday 15 August 2021

If the Covid situation continues, our international speakers will speak virtually as they did this year.

The Royal Victoria Military Hospital, Netley, Hampshire

The Hunt for thousands of names is on!

Julie and I (Brenda) are independent researchers gathering information about the past lives and times of the Royal Victoria Military Hospital (Netley War Hospital) and its cemetery.

Our ongoing project is to collate the names of the staff, patients, civilians, family members, medical students who walked the corridors of the Royal Victoria Military Hospital during its lifetime 1863–1978.

Whilst there are no official registers, there are pockets of information in all manner of places – newspaper articles, family notices, trade directories, obituaries, telephone books, private and public websites, past employees’ memories, oral interviews etc.

We have trawled through hundreds of these ‘pockets’, and at the end of January 2021, our Netley Hospital Roll of Remembrance database holds just under 11,000 entries.

Given that around 50,000 patients

went through Netley Hospital during the First World War alone, this is a mere drop in the ocean, but it’s a start.

My website has five pages dedicated to the Royal Victoria Military Hospital: four give a potted history mainly as reported through the newspapers of the time; the fifth page is called ‘Shared Hospital Stories’, where relatives have the opportunity to tell their ancestor’s story, photos and if available army documents.

If you have a personal story connected to Netley Military Hospital that you would be happy to share, or indeed know of anyone else who has any memories, then please complete the Contact Form on my website and I will be in touch with you soonest.

Most folk looking for information on their ancestor simply email me via the Contact Me page or via Messenger or Facebook. First, I check if we have the name on the full Netley Hospital Roll of Remembrance database. If not, I check

the military websites to find out what I can and let them know by email, adding their relative’s name to our database if it pans out they were at Netley Hospital. This research is done free of charge, but if copy documents are wanted, then I ask for a minimum £5.00 donation to The Alzheimer’s Society. On receipt of the society’s confirmation of the donation, I arrange the email transfer of the relative documents.

We have a new Facebook Group – Netley Abbey Matters www.facebook.com/groups/388149082249067/. As this has been set up as a private group, prospective members will need to agree to the Group Rules before their request to join can be approved.

Brenda
<https://www.netleyabbeymatters.co.uk>



Coming up

Wednesday, 21 April 12–1pm

‘Remembering the Military Nurses’ with Iris Taylor

Iris Taylor takes us through a brief history of New Zealand nursing up to the First World War, covering such incidents as the torpedoing of the Marquette which killed New Zealand Nurses.

Iris Taylor is a family historian with an interest in military history, as several family members have served in the military from at least the early 1800s. This interest has taken her to Greece, Crete, and Gallipoli several times.

Wednesday, 5 May 12pm–1pm

‘100 years of Curtain Calls’ with Julie Jackson-Tretchikoff

This highly-entertaining talk, complemented by a Power Point presentation featuring more than 100 photographs, reveals the remarkable story of Auckland Music Theatre from 1919 to 2019. The Society is the longest-established theatre group in the Auckland region and its history provides a thrilling insight into the evolution of musical theatre as well as the development of the most populated region in New Zealand.

Julie Jackson was born in Austria and has a mixed European heritage: English, Russian and Scottish. Music, theatre and literature are an integral part of Julie’s life as is reflected in her careers: performer, singing teacher and author. Performing in the Sydney Opera House is a major highlight. Julie’s first book, *Libretti, Love and Laughter: A Centenary Salute to Auckland Music Theatre*, was published in 2019.

Wednesday, 12 May 12pm–1pm

‘Jean Wishart: Publishing Icon’ with Jenny Lynch

Woman’s Weekly editor, the late Jean Wishart, was a New Zealand publishing icon.

During her 32 years at the helm she developed the *Weekly* from a small newsprint journal into the best-selling woman’s magazine in the world per head of population. At the time of her

retirement aged 64, in 1985 the *Weekly* enjoyed a readership of more than a million. Jenny Lynch, a former *Weekly* editor and author of *Under The Covers: the Secrets of a Magazine Editor*, will tell the personal story behind this shy and unassuming woman’s extraordinary success.

Wednesday, 19 May 12pm–1pm

‘What Lieutenant Cooper did in his summer holidays in 1850’ with David Verran

Isaac Rhodes Cooper’s journal covering 1850 to 1856 has recently been transcribed by Susan and David Verran and this includes Cooper’s visit to the Bay of Islands and the Pink and White Terraces at Rotomahana. They also describe who his party met along the way and various interesting incidents.

David Verran is a retired librarian, and former local historian of Research Central, Auckland Libraries. David has authored a number of books, most recently *Auckland City Libraries: another chapter* and *The North Shore: an illustrated history*. He has also written many articles, including a couple of articles about Isaac Rhodes Cooper for *The New Zealand Genealogist* and *Channel Magazine*.

David is the vice-president of both the Friends of Symonds St Cemetery and Devonport Museum; he is on the committee of the New Zealand History Federation and also serves as a volunteer for the Birkenhead Museum.

Susan Verran is a teacher and a linguistics graduate who was able to use those skills to uncover Cooper’s less than perfect handwriting and give an indication of him as a person.

Wednesday, 2 June 12pm–1pm

‘The stories we tell ...’ with Sue Berman, Oral History Principal, Auckland Libraries

Ngā Pātaka Kōrero o Tāmaki Makaurau Auckland Libraries holds oral histories and sound recordings that contribute to a diverse and ranging ‘Auckland Stories’ archive. In this presentation Sue Berman will share voices and narratives from the collections that

illustrate the richness of the social and cultural history of people and place, drawing on content from across the region and across the decades. Join her for an hour of entertainment and engagement through the world of sound and narrative.

Wednesday, 16 June 12pm–1pm

‘Discovering what’s new with FamilySearch’ with Michael Higgins, FamilySearch

FamilySearch help people discover their family’s history through their website, mobile apps, and in-person help at over 5,000 local family history centres for free. Join Michael Higgins, New Zealand and Pacific operations manager, to learn about FamilySearch’s records, some fabulous tips and tricks with the website and get a preview of what’s new and what is coming up!

Wednesday, 30 June 12pm–1pm

‘Modena and Ferrara: Art cities off the beaten track’ with Giuseppe Gallina

Join Giuseppe Gallina for an illustrated talk on part of the history of Modena and Ferrara, two lesser known but nevertheless stunning cities of Italy. Giuseppe will show some of the important, impressive and involving art of these two cities. He will briefly introduce the historical development of Italy from the fall of the Western Roman Empire and will describe how Western art started and its consequences.

Seonaid (Shona) Lewis,
Senior research librarian,
family history,

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Upcoming magazine theme: ‘Island life’

Submissions for ‘Island life’ for October 2021 is required by 10 August.

Got something to contribute? Relevant content welcome.

A breed apart

Wanda Hopkins

I've often found that newspapers can be a very revealing resource for my family research, allowing me to plump out the bare bones and add context, in terms of the times my ancestors were still treading this mortal coil. Advertisements, obituaries and, if you're lucky, newspaper articles all play their part. However, it was the 'Letters to the Editor' that highlighted the traits that characterised their very being. The issues that they felt passionate about, their loyalties, jealousies and rivalries laid bare.

One such rivalry ensued between my ancestral cousin, John Cowan COCHRANE, and a Robert McDougall, both Shorthorn cattle breeders in the greater Melbourne area during the mid-1800s. What was their bone of contention? It took time and patience to find the answer.

The breed that built Australia

Shorthorn cattle originated in the North East of England and were originally developed as a dual-purpose breed, suitable for both dairy and beef production. The breed was developed from Teeswater and Durham cattle in the late 18th century and such reverence was placed on these early animals that one Durham Ox was painted by several artists and the prints sold commercially. The same beast also featured on the famous blue and white porcelain from the Staffordshire kilns. A small rural community in the Mallee region of Victoria also bears his name.

Successfully imported into Australia in the 1800s and bred to suit Australian conditions, the shorthorn has since been regarded as 'the breed that built Australia' by a loyal following of beef producers.¹

The protagonists

Going back to the 1850s, both Robert McDougall and John Cochrane were involved in the Port Phillip Farmers' Society (now known as the Royal Agricultural Society of Victoria), the National Agricultural Society and the creation of the Board of Agriculture.

It was said that Robert McDougall was apt "to urge with more force of language than those opposed to him liked". It was also stated that, "His



Blue and white transferware Durham Ox from the early 19th century.
Antique Trades Gazette.

scruples made him trouble-some in those organizations which he joined and the inflexible position he adopted on his own matters of principle often appeared to opponents as personal malice".² In researching this piece, it was relatively easy to draw the same conclusion.

While not a landowner like his nemesis Robert McDougall, John Cochrane had run a series of leaseholds up until this point, and had found secondary employment as a land-valuer and arbitrator. He also set himself up as a rural commentator, so had a broad cross-section of skills. However, anecdotal sources reveal that he too, could be a little hard to get along with.

In 1859 Robert McDougall took a trip to England to buy stud bulls.³ This shipment was advertised for sale long before they reached Australia's shores.⁴ McDougall's trip coincided with John Cochrane's purchase of a shipment of cattle in Melbourne, which in following the press, achieved very demonstrable results for their purchaser; something that John Cochrane would allude to for the next three decades of his farming career.

It could well be said that Robert McDougall met his match in John Cochrane, each apparently as argumentative as the other. It would certainly appear that there was a history of brinkmanship between the two; some old score to be settled.

The anatomy of the argument

For several weeks a debate raged in the publication, the *Australasian* over the breeding, ideal characteristics and the pedigrees of shorthorn cattle imported to Victoria, following a visit from England by a certain 'Tyneside Man'. While John Cochrane agreed with much

The great need of a general herd book for the cattle of Victoria is again mooted in our columns, this time in the postscript of a letter from Mr. J. C. Cochrane, who has deduced an example of the value and necessity for such a work from the controversy that has arisen out of the publication of the letter of a "Tyneside Man," in which the merits of the climates of Australia and England as adapted for the breeding of Bares' shorthorns, were compared, and a decision given in favour of the latter. Climate, it should be observed, is not a fixed quantity either in Australia or in Great Britain. Even in Victoria we have as wide a range of climate as exists between John O'Groat's and Land's End, so that whatever climate may be deemed desirable for shorthorns, they can be introduced thereto. A cold climate and good feed are of course the most favourable conditions for the production of hair in abundance, and "Tyneside Man" was doubtless thinking of this during some of our very hot weather.

Australasian, 19 June 1880.

SHORTHORNS IN VICTORIA.
TO THE EDITOR OF THE AUSTRALASIAN.
Sir,—Mr. M'Dougall has not made any attempt to reply to the letter you were good enough to publish for me a few weeks ago, wherein I asked for his credentials in the shape of practical results, as a test of his claim to assume the dictatorship in the selection and breeding of shorthorn cattle. Instead thereof, he goes on, in your issue of 30th ult., to indulge in further calumnious allusions to me, and in statements about me which have no foundation but in the too fertile imagination of the writer. But, Sir, I am too enthusiastic an admirer of the above noble breed of cattle to permit myself to make them a pretext for a personal altercation with Mr. M'Dougall or any one else. I therefore decline to be led into such a correspondence as his letter would suggest.
JOHN C. COCHRANE.
Highton-house, Nov. 12.

Australasian, 20 November 1880.

PUBLIC NOTICES.
J. C. COCHRANE, ESQ.,
Barwon House, near Geelong.
Arundel, Kellor,
12th October, 1883.
Sir,—
With reference to the statements complained of in your action against me, and contained in a letter of mine in *The Leader* of the 11th August last, I desire to say that I wrote the statements referred to on the faith of certain representations which had been made to me, and which I then believed to be true, but which on inquiry I find to be wholly incapable of substantiation, and therefore I unreservedly withdraw the same, and express my sincere regret at having made them.
And as compensation for any injury you may have sustained I will pay you £500 and costs of the action brought by you against me.
Yours obdly.,
ROBERT M'DOUGALL.

Geelong Advertiser, 24 October, 1883.

of what his English counterpart had to say, he also sought to correct some inconsistencies.

While many were in disagreement with 'Tyneside Man', some correspondents favoured John Cochrane's remarks. To his credit Cochrane used language like



John Cowan Cochrane (1826 –1903), per Kevin Whitton, Melbourne Vic. “Mr. Cochrane commenced his career as a stockbreeder in 1859, with six imported shorthorn heifers that were sent by a Scotch firm to their squatting property in Riverina. These heifers were selected by one of the most skilful judges in Britain, and so well did he do his work that this was probably the finest shipment of shorthorns that ever reached Australia. Indeed, it may be doubted if as many animals of the highest quality ever before left England in one lot. This may seem a somewhat extravagant statement, but most breeders of shorthorns will admit its probability, when they learn that the shipment included old Matilda, Roan Summerton, April Flower, and Leopoldine.” Australasian, 8 June 1889.

“substantially correct” and was the only one involved in the debate, to offer a solution. This was mooted in the *Australasian*, 19 June 1880.

With the matter seemingly settled, Robert McDougall came forward with his opinion some eight weeks later, reopening the stakes and taking the debate to a new level by directing harsh criticism at Cochrane. This eventually led to personal attacks between the two. With the ferocity of a dual at dawn (but with none of the formalities) Robert McDougall fired the opening shot.

While not exactly conciliatory in his response, an apparently bemused John Cochrane stated, “Mr. Robt M’Dougall has accorded me a prominent place in his two-volume sermon which you published on the 21st and 28th of last month. This was an honour which I did not anticipate, as when I addressed you on the above subject a few weeks previously I did not refer to either him or his cattle”.⁵

In all fairness, Robert McDougall’s second letter did not mention John Cochrane. He merely sought to address some of the issues that ‘Tyneside Man’ had raised, however, their exchange continued until the end of October when Robert McDougall made the following statement about John Cochrane.

“With keen taste for his national sport, Mr. Cochrane leads off with a red herring, and would make your readers believe that I affirmed that to become a good judge of Shorthorns one would require to go for a little while to England, but I neither said nor implied anything at all of the sort I simply made a playful reflection upon the absurdity (it could bear a harsher name) of a man like Mr. Cochrane, who never saw English shorthorns on their native soil, gravely informing us what English breeders could or could not produce”.⁶ In the same letter Robert McDougall also asserted that the only advice John Cochrane gave him on Shorthorn cattle was when he allegedly duped him into buying a barren cow. He also claimed Cochrane’s letter was “a despicable attempt to influence judges in awarding the prizes at certain shows.” What was being said behind the scenes can only be speculated, but it still left the question as to what had prompted this new angle in the debate and the basis for John Cochrane’s response.

Backtracking through the newspapers, it wasn’t hard to find what Robert McDougall had said only two months earlier. In his opening paragraph he says, “Many of your readers are greatly displeased because ‘Tyneside Man’ announced his opinion of Victorian Shorthorns so dogmatically, before seeing more of them, and because his trusty henchman, Mr. J. C. Cochrane, should be still more precipitant in indicting his dictum regarding English shorthorns without having ever seen any of them on their native soil.”⁷

John Cochrane countered this assertion by reaffirming that while he had not gone to England that, “about the same time our would-be mentor was there, a shipment of shorthorn cattle arrived in Melbourne which did leave some tangible results; and I say without fear of contradiction that April Flower, Matilda, and Roan Summerton have left behind them a progeny which for numbers and excellence is unequalled by any three imported cows up to the present time”. He also maintained that their descendants had effected a marked

improvement to the herds to which they had been introduced.⁸ Robert McDougall responded in the following way: “What particular value he attached to them while under his own care may be inferred with tolerable accuracy from the fact that after a season or two’s coddling of them in calico he embraced the first favourable opportunity to get quit of them for good and all.”⁹

In response, John Cochrane cleverly shifted the focus by rounding off their discourse in a brief letter to the *Australasian* published on 20 November 1880. With the debate now having gone underground, it was back to business.

In for a penny, in for a pound

Three years later, John Cochrane and Robert McDougall again found themselves in a similarly heated exchange, when Cochrane took McDougall to task over the lack of provenance of an alleged pedigree Ayrshire bull, Kilmarnock, which had recently been advertised for sale. Rather than address the concerns John Cochrane had raised, Robert McDougall immediately went on the attack, claiming, among other things, that his antagonist was apt to do moonlight flits to avoid paying rent he owed.¹⁰ An allegation John Cochrane vehemently denied, and which ultimately resulted in McDougall publicly apologising and placing advertisements offering to pay damages and costs.¹¹

Robert McDougall had long since admitted to having made an error in regard to the said bull’s pedigree, claiming that he had been misled.¹² At one stage in suggesting that John Cochrane was in cahoots with the vendor in an attempt to ruin his reputation, Robert McDougall managed to open yet another Pandora’s box of claims and counter-claims involving several other parties. Cattle breeders across the nation were appalled. No-one, it seemed, wanted to take responsibility for the situation.

Ironically, it is Robert McDougall whom history records as being one of three shorthorn cattle breeders selected to compile a herd book in 1858, an attempt largely abandoned because of a dispute over the status of a locally bred stud.¹³ John Cochrane had taken preliminary steps towards a similar intention two years earlier.¹⁴ No more is known.

Wanda Hopkins.
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The 1939 Register

Brenda Joyce

If your family history research has led you to exploring the twentieth century records of England and Wales, the 1939 Register is an invaluable resource as it is the only census or equivalent available between 1911 and the present day. The 1921 census may become available later this year. The 1931 census was destroyed during WW2 and the 1941 census was never taken and even if it had been it would not be available for another twenty years due to the 100 year rule. Also, the Register was continually up-dated till 1991, so it effectively covers over fifty years.

If you study a record relevant to your family you will find many clues to indicate further research you could carry out and so further your knowledge of your family in the twentieth century. This article aims to help you interpret the records and use the clues you find.

The Register was taken on 29 September, shortly after the outbreak of WW2, and gives details of approximately 40 million civilians. The purpose was mainly to administer conscription and the issue of food ration books.

Access

The Register can be accessed on the website of The National Archives in London (TNA), Ancestry and Find My Past. Charges do apply, but some public libraries provide free access to these latter websites. Since Covid some libraries enable members to access them on their home computers. As a last resort take out a short term membership of a commercial website as long as you have the time to do all your search within the time period.

What you can find

For each person you can expect to find their first and given names, address,

gender, full date of birth (not just the year), marital status and occupation. You may find others living in the same household who could lead you to find other, previously unknown family members. There are often hand written additions to the record as the Register was up-dated.

What you won't find

Persons serving in the armed services (though if they were on home leave at the time they will be included) and persons who would now be aged under 100 years. Their details have been blacked out in the record. This should not present a great stumbling block to researchers as if you know the family well you will know of probable children. Furthermore, TNA will provide details of the blacked out persons, free of charge on application and photo ID. Go to the TNA website for the application form and conditions.

The Register does not give the relationship between household members, so this could present you with further avenues for research.

Updated Register

One huge advantage of The Register is that it was regularly updated until 1991 when paper records were discontinued. Since 1948 the Register has also been used by the National Health Service (NHS). A woman's surname could have a hand written name correction indicating that she had probably since married. This is a clue to looking for her marriage record and possible children. It also serves as confirmation that you have identified the correct person.

Example 1

Jean was recorded as under school age in 1939. A hand-written change has noted that her surname later changed to VINCENT, so this could give you a clue to find her later marriage record. In the original record Jean was noted as Jean

M, but later the latter was changed to Margaret. This is another clue to help you confirm you have found the right record. Her entry has not been blacked out although she would be less than 100 years old now. This may indicate that she is deceased, so you would need to find her death certificate to verify this. Her birth surname is difficult to read, but it isn't PENFOLD, the name of the other two occupants of the household. Who is she – a grandchild, a foster child, an evacuee or a friend's child whom the Penfolds were caring for temporarily?

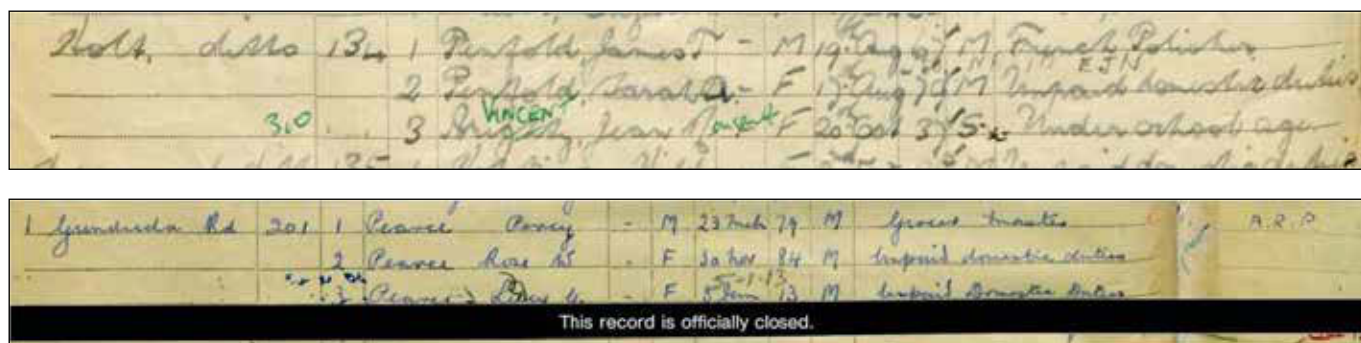
Example 2

ARP has been added to Percy's entry. This stands for Air Raid Precaution. ARP wardens ensured the blackout was observed, sounded air raid sirens, safely guided people into public air raid shelters, issued and checked gas masks, evacuated areas around unexploded bombs, rescued people where possible from bomb damaged properties, located temporary accommodation for those who had been bombed out, and reported to their control centre about incidents, fires, etc. ARP wardens were volunteers and expected to be on duty for two or three nights a week as well as work at their normal day time employment. This would be demanding work for Percy and worth further research if he is your relative.

All three members of the household have the same surname, so are more than likely to be related. Judging by their ages Lucy could be the daughter-in-law of Percy and Rose, married to their son who is serving in the armed services. This would need to be checked out.

One person has been blacked out in this record. It is possible the child is Lucy's, and grandchild of Percy and Rose? If it is your record you can apply to TNA to give you the hidden information. Go to TNA to find and complete the application form.

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Epsom Girls' Grammar School

Len Jury

Some years ago I acquired an autograph book within a stamp accumulation I bought.

The album once belonged to Gwen BARNES who was given it by her Aunt Mollie in 1930. On the first page Aunt Mollie has written – "Which ever way the wind doth blow someone is glad to have it so". The next a quote from Uncle Alf, Mangere 6/4/30.

Gwen evidently sailed from New Zealand to England soon after on the *Orama*. There are a number of signatures of crew members and fellow passengers. Alongside these are a number of autographed quotes and some paintings, drawings and sketches from pupils of Epsom Girls Grammar School in 1933–1935 period.

I intended to find one of the descendants and pass it on as a keepsake. However, on checking the autographs I found one for A E CLOUSTON, a fellow passenger. Arthur was born at Motueka in 1908. Inspired by Kingsford Smith's flights, he learned to fly. During the Second World War he had a stellar career in the RAF, including two occasions he was grounded by an irate Commanding Officer for disobeying orders for pursuing enemy aircraft. Clouston had lost his brother, Falcon, who was killed in the air battles over Dunkirk. However, his later achievements earned him the DFC and later the DSO, including mention in Despatches.

In 1947 he returned to New Zealand serving with the RNZAF and in 1949

returned to the United Kingdom. In 1950 Clouston was appointed Commandant of the Empire Test Pilots School. He retired in 1960 as an Air Commodore CB.

Among the autographed illustrations – H L PURDON, Gloria BELL, Constance E, MCMILLAN, Jessie PUGH, Marjory J C DANIEL, Dorothy MALCOLM, M TROWER.

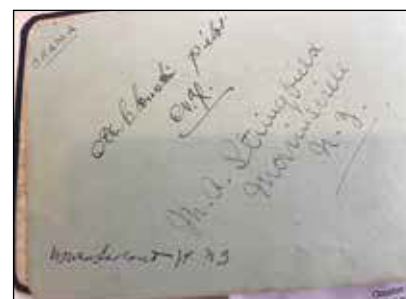
The 1933 class was: Ulele SCRIVEN, Audrey DOWNEY, Jean WILSON, Margaret CLARKE, Joan MUSCALL, Nancy OLIVER, Mary HERCUS, Marjorie Daniel, Clare DOWNEY, June WEATHERBURN, Kelsey MCDONALD, Edna GALLBALLY, Phyllis LANGTON, Isabel MOORE, Patricia MCNAB, Roma ASHER, Nora POOL, Evelyn ASMUS, VEO AITKEN, Joyce STREET, Myra BRADBURY, Betty HUGHES, Beryl DICKSON, Edna LAMB, Jessie MURRAY, Joyce CLARK, Margaret McCOMB, Peggy GALFIELD, Muriel KENDON, Joyce HAITE, Helen MACCORMICK, Molly SOMERFIELD, Sheila MACKINNON and Gwen Barnes.

There are similar lists for 1934 and 1935.

If your mother, grandmother or even great-grandmother attended Epsom Girls Grammar School from 1933 to 1935 write to:

Len Jury.

E: len.jury@xtra.co.nz.



→ (Continued from page 72)

Searching the Register

Find My Past is probably the easiest resource to use. You can search by almost any field as well as choose to search for a specific person or an address. The latter is useful if you are researching the history of your family home. Having found the record you want you can scroll to the bottom of the page to find a street map of where your people lived. Further down are demographic details, e.g. the size of the population. Not surprisingly in every age group except children there are more women than men. So many men would be away from home and serving in the armed services.

You cannot find the record you want

Consider the following:

- Names are not recorded as you expect, e.g. Helen could be Nellie or Ellen. They may be using a second given name. Wild cards can help here.
- Present day streets may not have existed in 1939. Street names may have changed over the years. See if you can find a history of your village, town or city on the internet.
- They were living apart from their families. Children were evacuated to safer areas during the war. Seasonal workers, such as fruit pickers, moved temporarily for employment. A child

may be living with grandparents if both parents were employed in war work. Try putting in less information in the search page.

The 1939 Register can provide you with a wealth of information about your family and lead you to further avenues of research, thus increasing your knowledge of your family and maybe finding previously unknown members of your family in the twentieth century.

The images are included by courtesy of the National Archives (TNA), which holds the copyright to the 1939 Register.

Brenda Joyce.

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Heraldry on memorials

Roger Barnes

Many memorials are enhanced in their impressiveness, and made more attractive and useful by the addition of heraldry. This might, at times, be “the boast of heraldry” (as Thomas Gray put it),¹ but mostly it is done to clearly identify those being commemorated.

The prime purpose of heraldry is identification – whether on a battle-field or on a monument. This article gives a brief introduction to some of the different types of heraldic memorials that might be found in the United Kingdom, and how to identify the heraldry on them. There are similar memorials in New Zealand.

If a memorial depicts an armorial shield with no inscription, the deceased can usually be identified by consulting John W Papworth’s *An alphabetical dictionary of coats of arms belonging to families in Great Britain and Ireland; forming an extensive ordinary of British armorials*, commonly known as *Papworth’s Ordinary*;² and Bernard Burke’s *The General Armory*³ is useful in checking the identification. Neither of these books can be regarded as complete or error-free, but they are still very useful.

Some basic knowledge of the terms of heraldic blazon is needed. By comparing the blazons given in this article with the illustrations, many terms and the way in which blazon is constructed become clearer. See also the illustrations immediately following this article.

This coat of arms (Fig. 1), in Holy Trinity Church at Stratford-upon-Avon, although slightly incorrect in its colouring, is easily identifiable as that of William Shakespeare, not only because it says so on the monument, but Papworth identifies the arms as those of “Shakespeare, granted 1546”. The arms are blazoned: *Or, on a bend Sable, a spear also Or, steeled Argent*. (‘steeled’ refers to the point of the spear). Above the shield is a helmet around the top of which is a crest-wreath of entwined black and gold cloth, and the crest of: *a falcon with wings displayed Argent, supporting a spear Or, steeled Argent*. The mantling (the cloth issuing from between the helmet and crest-wreath) is red and white – the usual colours for a gentleman at that time.

If the shield is impaled (divided

down the middle) then it is probably representing a marriage, with the husband’s arms to the dexter (the observer’s left) and the wife’s arms to the sinister (the observer’s right). If the wife’s maiden surname is not mentioned in any inscription, the identification of her from her arms could be of utmost importance for genealogical purposes.

These armorial bearings (Fig. 2) in the Bishop’s Palace, Exeter, comprise an impaled shield with, to the dexter: *Or, three torteaux (roundels Gules), a label of three points Azure each point charged with three plates (roundels Argent)*, and to the sinister: *Sable, two bars Argent and in chief three plates*. From Papworth, these are the arms of, respectively, Sir Philip Courtenay, of Powderham, Devon, and Hungerford, of (inter alia) Farley [sic] Castle, Somerset.⁴ In about 1426, Philip married Elizabeth Hungerford, daughter of Walter, 1st Baron Hungerford, of Farleigh Castle, Speaker of the House of Commons and Lord High Treasurer.⁵ The heraldic supporters are Sir Philip’s: *two boars Argent each collared with a label as in the arms*. The label is usually the sign of the eldest son during his father’s life-time, but in this case probably represents a younger branch. Strictly speaking, the impaled shield is that of Elizabeth as a married woman. Philip would have continued to use the Courtenay arms without the Hungerford impalement, but this clearly commemorates both.

This illustration (Fig. 3) shows the arms of one of the queens of England in the 15th and 16th centuries – a period when the royal arms of England were: *Quarterly Azure, three fleurs-de-lys Or* (France Modern), and *Gules, three lions passant guardant in pale* (i.e. arranged one above the other) *Or* (England), and a search for the arms of those queens will show that these are the arms of Anne of Cleves, the fourth wife of King Henry VIII. Anne’s arms were the royal arms of England impaling the arms of Cleves: *Gules, an inescutcheon Argent in centre point, and an escarbuncle over all Or*.

There are other impalements which represent a marriage of a different type. This is where a person held an office which had its own armorial bearings, such as a bishopric, an abbacy, or a mayoralty. The arms of office are on the dexter, and the personal arms on the sinister.



Fig. 1. Shakespeare arms in Holy Trinity Church at Stratford-upon-Avon.



Fig. 2. Courtenay and Hungerford arms in the Bishop’s Palace, Exeter.



Fig. 3. The arms of Anne of Cleves, in St Katharine’s Church, Regent’s Park, London.



Fig. 4. The arms of George Selwyn, Bishop of Lichfield, at Selwyn College, Cambridge.

This shield (Fig. 4) at Selwyn College, Cambridge, with a mitre above, appears likely to be that of a bishop. The dexter half is, more or less, that given by Papworth for the Bishopric of Lichfield and Coventry, and the sinister half is given for several families with the surname of Selwyn. As George Augustus Selwyn (1809–1878) was Bishop of

Lichfield from 1868 to 1878, these are his arms, and the college is named after him. To the dexter are the arms of the bishopric of Lichfield: *Per pale Gules and Argent, a cross potent and quadrate between four crosses all Counterchanged*, and to the sinister are Selwyn's personal arms: *Argent, on a bend cotised Sable, three annulets Or, and in chief a crescent Gules; a bordure engrailed of the Same*. The convention is that the bordure on half of an impaled shield is not depicted down the paler line. The shield is held by two angels, which are decorative rather than heraldic supporters. From 1841 to 1868, Selwyn was Bishop of New Zealand.

Ancient monumental brasses often depict impaled shields or the wife wearing a dress which, like those shields, is divided down the middle. An example of the former is that of Thomas de Camoys, 1st Baron Camoys, and his wife Elizabeth, at St George's Church, Trotton, West Sussex.⁶ The two shields (from which these, Fig. 5, are re-drawn) show Camoys (*Or, on a chief Gules three plates*), and Camoys impaling Mortimer (*Azure, three bars Or, a chief Azure charged with two pallets between a dexter and a sinister gyron Or; an inescutcheon Argent*), for his second wife Elizabeth Mortimer.⁷

An example of a brass depicting a dress with impaled arms is the 74cm-high brass (Fig. 6) of Matilda (or Maude) Foxley, the daughter of Sir John Brocas of Beaurepaire, Hampshire. On her right side are the arms of her husband Sir John Foxley of Foxley, Berkshire (*Gules, two bars Argent*), and on her left side are her maiden arms (*Sable, a lion rampant Or*). Her shield is as in Fig. 7. John Foxley died in 1378, and left instructions in his will for the making of this brass, which is in the church at Bray, Berkshire.

On a brass, a lady might be depicted wearing a cloak which is divided, such as this one (Fig. 8) on the brass of John and Elizabeth Shelley, at Clapham, Sussex. On her right side are the arms of Shelley of Offerdon Shelley (*Sable, a fess engrailed between three whelk shells Or*), and on her left side are Elizabeth's maiden arms (*Quarterly Or and Azure, a falcon Argent*) for Michelgrove of Michelgrove, the falcon alluding to the hereditary office of Falconer of Michelgrove. Elizabeth's shield of arms, part of the brass, is shown here also (Fig. 9).

More modern brasses are less likely to depict a representation of the deceased, but heraldry might still be a

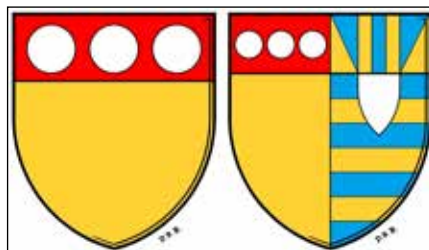


Fig. 5. The arms of Thomas de Camoys and his wife Elizabeth.



Fig. 6. The brass of Matilda (or Maude), the wife of Sir John Foxley.



Fig. 7. The marital arms of Matilda (or Maude) Foxley, the daughter of Sir John Brocas.

feature of the brass. In St Matthew's Anglican Church, Hope Street, Dunedin, there is a brass plaque (Fig. 10) commemorating Brigadier General Harry Townsend Fulton, CMG DSO. The arms are: *Argent, a lion rampant Azure debruised by a bend gobony Ermine and Gules*. The crest is: *A cubit arm erect grasping a broken javelin, point to the sinister, all Proper*.⁸

This is a 16th-century stained-glass window in the Church of St Mary, Cossington, Somerset (Fig. 11). A website about the church states that the arms are those of the family of Brent

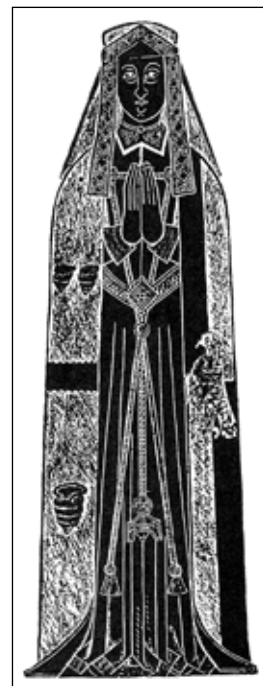


Fig. 8. The brass of Elizabeth Shelley, at Clapham, Sussex.



Fig. 9. The shield of Elizabeth Shelley, from her brass.

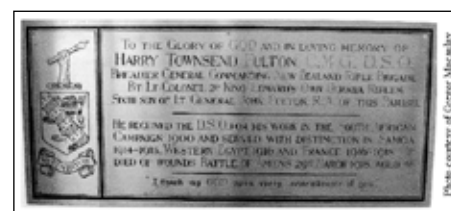


Fig. 10. The brass plaque of Harry Townsend Fulton, in St Matthew's Anglican Church, Hope Street, Dunedin.



Fig. 11. The shield of Maude Brent, in the Church of St Mary, Cossington.

(Continues on page 76) →

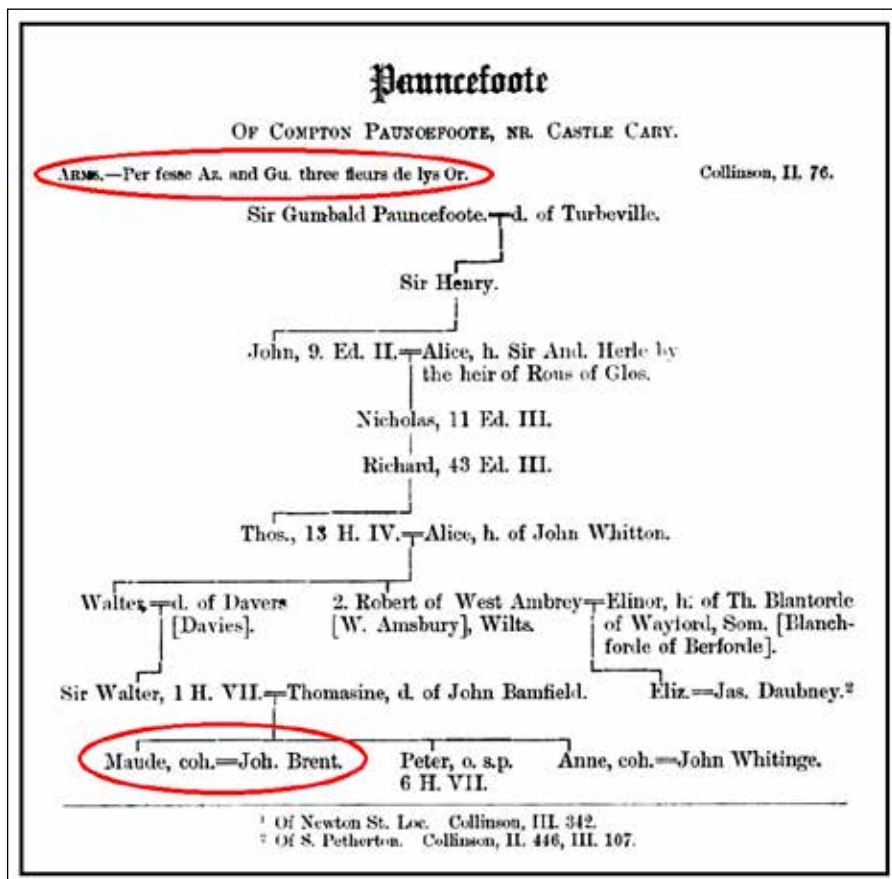


Fig. 12. The Pauncefoote pedigree from F. W. Weaver's publication of the 16th-century *Heralds' Visitation of Somerset*.

→ (Continued from page 75)

(Gules, a wyvern Argent) impaling those of the family of Pauncefoot (*Per fess Azure and Gules, three fleurs-de-lys Or*). Burke gives these same two coats of arms for these surnames, and the published version of the 16th-century *Heralds' Visitation of Somerset* (Fig. 12)⁹ shows that John Brent married Maude Pauncefoote of Compton Pauncefoote. The shield, therefore, shows the arms of Maude whose husband John, according to the website, died in 1524. The Brents were the lords of the manor of Cossington from the 13th century to the end of the 17th century.¹⁰

Hatchments are painted timber panels which were made for funerals, and not originally intended to be permanent memorials. Many have lasted for centuries, and can be seen displayed in churches in the United Kingdom. A hatchment usually depicts the arms of a deceased person and his or her spouse. Hatchments do not usually have names on them, therefore identifying the heraldry can be genealogically important. Many show a shield which is impaled (such as Fig. 13, from Ightham, Kent), and some depict an 'escutcheon of pretence', which is the small shield in the centre

of the main shield, and is of the wife's maiden arms (Fig. 14). This indicates that she was an heraldic heiress, i.e. she had no brothers to inherit her family's arms. The background behind an impaled shield is black on the deceased's side and white behind the arms of the spouse left behind. This can be helpful in establishing which spouse died first. The hatchment in Fig. 13 shows that the husband has died. The background of the hatchment in Fig. 14 indicates that the wife died before the husband.¹¹

Trying to identify the heraldry on the Ightham hatchment illustrates the problems which might be encountered. Papworth gives *Barry of ten Or and Sable* as the arms of Boteville, Shropshire, and *Barry of eight Or and Sable* as Selby of The Mote, Kent. The Mote is a great house at Ightham, and the latter coat of arms is, therefore, likely to be correct, and Burke gives for Selby of The Mote a crest (*A Saracen's head Proper, wreathed about the temples Or and Sable*) almost identical to that on the hatchment. The sinister side (*Argent, a fess and in chief a lion passant guardant Gules*) does not exactly match any entry in Papworth, but is close to the arms of Walford of Birdbrook, Essex, an heiress of which family married (according to Burke) Thomas Selby of Ightham. The



Fig. 13. The hatchment of Thomas Selby of The Mote, Ightham, Kent.



Fig. 14. The hatchment of Elizabeth Rabett, of Bramfield Hall, Suffolk.



Fig. 15. The headstone of Serjeant A. Gill, VC.

motto 'Fort et loyal' (Strong and loyal) is the Selbys' motto.

The hatchment in Fig. 14 displays the arms of Rabett of Bramfield Hall, Suffolk (*Argent, a chevron Sable goutty Or between three rabbits' heads coupé Sable*), with, in pretence, Lund of Yorkshire and Parson's Green, London, (*Per chevron Or and Gules, three lions passant Counterchanged*). It commemorates Elizabeth, wife of Reginald Rabett, and is dated 1760. Papworth and Burke both give five



Fig. 16. The bookplate of The Right Honourable Charles Bathurst of Lydney Park, Gloucestershire.

gouttes (droplets) rather than *goutty* (scattered with droplets), and charges each rabbit's breast [sic] with a *goutte d'Or*. The motto 'In coelo quies' means 'Rest in Heaven', and is not uncommon on hatchments. It is not a family motto.¹²

Headstones and rolls of honour might depict a military badge which, when identified, tells the researcher which regiment the ancestor fought with. However, the name of the regiment is often given on the memorial (Fig. 15), and therefore research into the badge is not usually necessary, but research in that regiment's archives might be useful. The motto, 'Celer et audax', on this headstone means 'Swift and bold'.

Bookplates are not designed or intended as memorials, but often have impalements enabling identification of the wife. As previously mentioned, the impaled shield is that of the wife only, but by adding the husband's helmet and crest (or just the latter), the design can be regarded as a marital coat of arms. Many bookplates have been printed in monochrome, and the colours of the arms can be determined because the artist used the Petra Sancta method of hatching – red is indicated by vertical lines, blue by horizontal lines, black by both horizontal and vertical lines together, green by diagonal (\\) lines, purple by lines on the other diagonal (///), gold by dots, and white/silver by leaving the area clear.

The bookplate (Fig. 16) of The

Right Honourable Charles Bathurst of Lydney Park, Gloucestershire, has the Bathurst arms (*Sable, two bars Ermine, and in chief three crosses formy Or*, here differenced by a *crescent on a star* (indicating a second son of a third son)), and crest *A dexter arm embowed habited in mail holding in the hand all Proper a spiked club Or, differenced as in the arms*. The sinister half can be identified, using Papworth, as the arms of Addington, Viscount Sidmouth *Per pale Ermine and Ermings, on a chevron Counterchanged between three fleurs-de-lys Or, five lozenges also Counterchanged*, although the depiction of the chevron and fleurs differs from Papworth. Charles Bathurst married Charlotte Addington (sister of the 1st Viscount Sidmouth) in 1788. Charles was a great-grandfather of Viscount Bledisloe, Governor-General of New Zealand from 1930 to 1935. The motto, 'Tien ta foy', means 'Keep your faith'.

Even though most of us do not have armigerous ancestors in the male line, many people have heraldry somewhere in their ancestries, and I hope that the information above, and the illustrations below, will be of some assistance and interest.

Roger Barnes. E: gds0@value.net.nz

Notes

- 1 "The boast of heraldry, the pomp of power,/And all that beauty, all that wealth e'er gave/Awaits alike th' inevitable hour:—/The paths of glory lead but to the grave." From 'Elegy written in a country churchyard' by Thomas Gray (1751).
- 2 Two volumes searchable online at <https://archive.org/details/alphabeticaldicto1papw> and <https://archive.org/details/alphabeticaldicto2papw>
- 3 One volume searchable online <https://archive.org/details/generalarmoryofeooburk>
- 4 [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Philip_Courtenay_\(died_1463\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Philip_Courtenay_(died_1463))
- 5 https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Walter_Hungerford,_1st_Baron_Hungerford
- 6 https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Thomas_de_Camoys,_1st_Baron_Camoys
- 7 H W Macklin, *The Brasses of England*, Methuen, 1907, & EP Publishing, Wakefield, 1975, pp.144, 145, 154 (Camoys), & 227–229 (Shelley).
- 8 Gregor Macaulay, 'An Heraldic Memorial: Harry Townsend Fulton (1869–1918)', *The New Zealand Armorial*, No.121, Summer 2011–2012, pp.14–16.
- 9 Searchable online at <https://archive.org/details/visitationsofcouooben/page/58/mode/2up?q=brent>
- 10 <http://www.wcbchurches.org.uk/cossington-church/a-history-of-st-marys-church/>
- 11 <https://www.britainexpress.com/church-history.htm?term=Hatchment> (Ightham).
- 12 <https://www.flickr.com/photos/lincolnian/8163768431> (Rabett hatchment, Bramfield).

Auckland Museum's Online Cenotaph

Popular searches

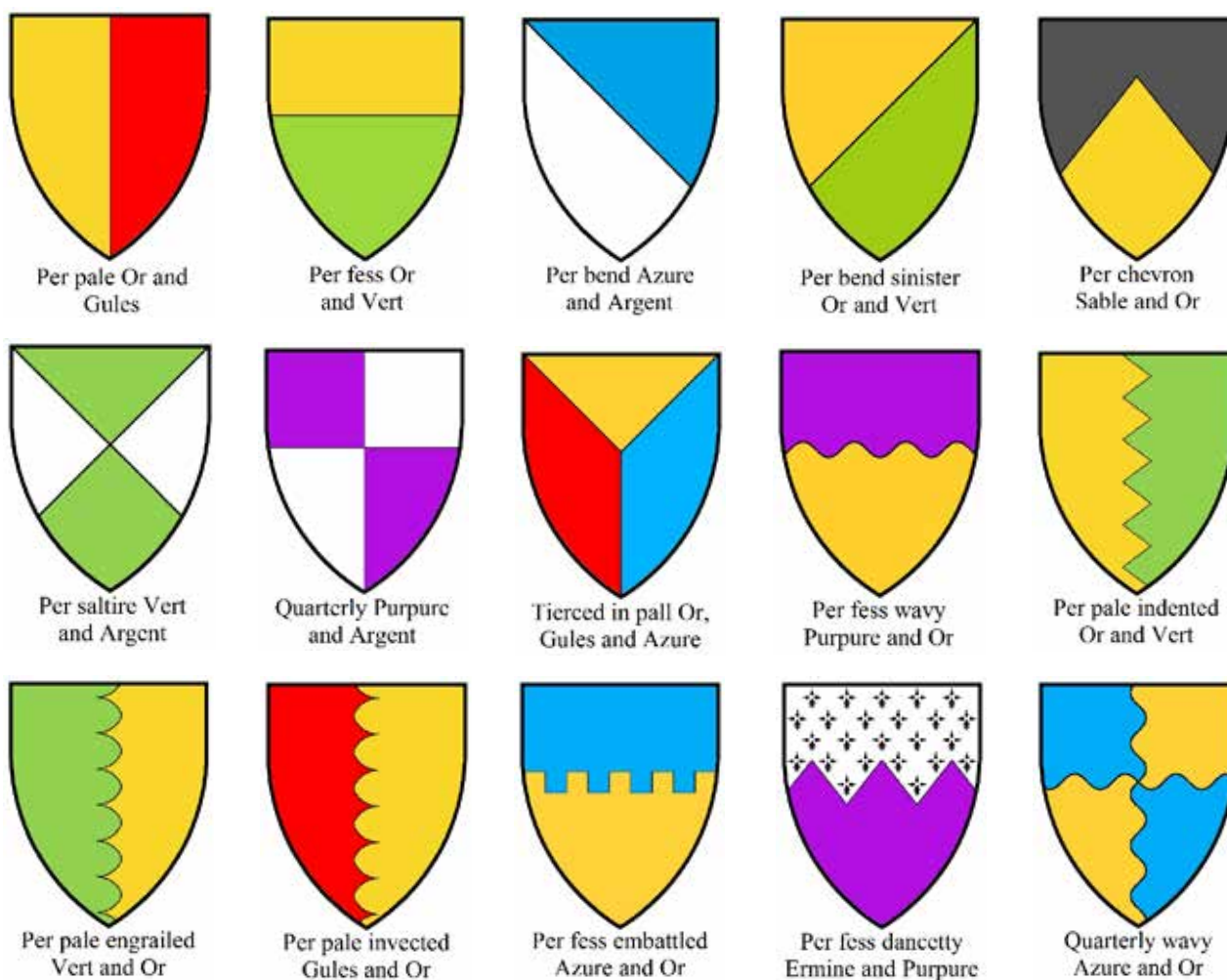
<https://www.aucklandmuseum.com/war-memorial/online-cenotaph/popular-searches>

Over the past five years, the Online Cenotaph has completed many research and data projects often using items from Auckland Museum's collections. The popular searches provide access to many of these research projects and datasets. We will continue to add new datasets over time. We are happy to help. If you have a research project or a suggestion for a popular search, please contact us.

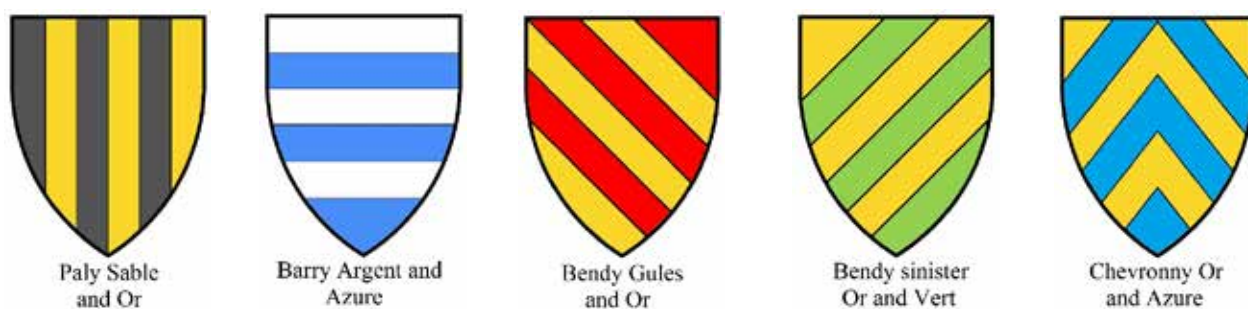
- National Broadcasting Service Mobile Unit – WW2 personnel who recorded messages
- Roll of Honour Auckland Province 1914–1918
- Netley (Military) Hospital Roll of Remembrance
- NZIPP Veteran Portrait Project
- Women's Royal New Zealand Naval Service
- Niuean Service Personnel
- Indian Service Personnel
- Tuvalu/Ellice Islands Service Personnel
- Women's Auxiliary Air Force
- Battle of Britain
- Roll of Honour Auckland Province 1939–1945
- Māori Pioneer Battalion Tunnellers
- Gilbert Island WWI Service
- Cook Islands Service Personnel
- Coastwatchers in World War II
- Prisoners of War
- Find New Zealand Artists
- Bank of New Zealand officers
- Medical Practitioners of the First World War
- 41 Squadron
- First World War pension rolls
- Goldfish Club
- King Edward's Horse
- Conscientious Objectors in World War One
- Long Range Desert Group
- 21st Battalion Association

Heraldic Blazon — Some of the basic terms illustrated

The divisions of the shield (and some of their variations)



Multiple divisions of the shield



ABOVE AND RIGHT:

Heraldic Blazon – Some of the basic terms illustrated
The divisions of the shield (and some of their variations)

Multiple divisions of the shield

The ordinaries

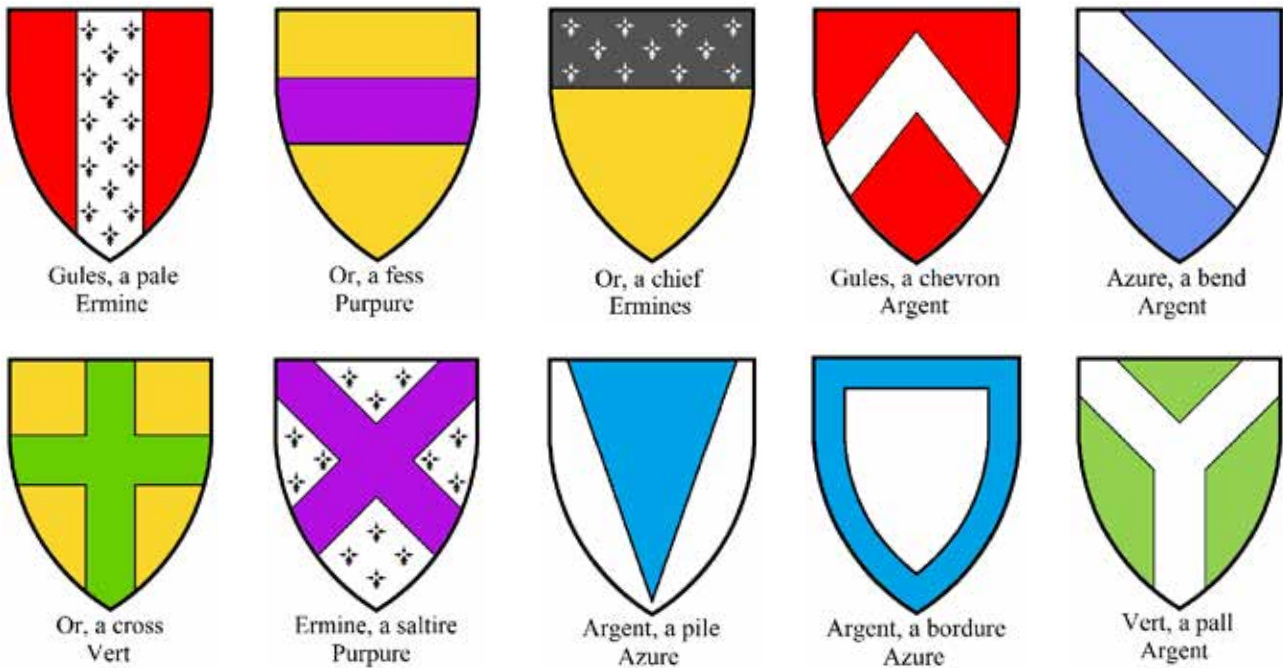
The edges of the ordinaries can be varied in a similar manner to the divisions.

The sub-ordinaries

The edges of the sub-ordinaries can be varied in a similar manner to the divisions.

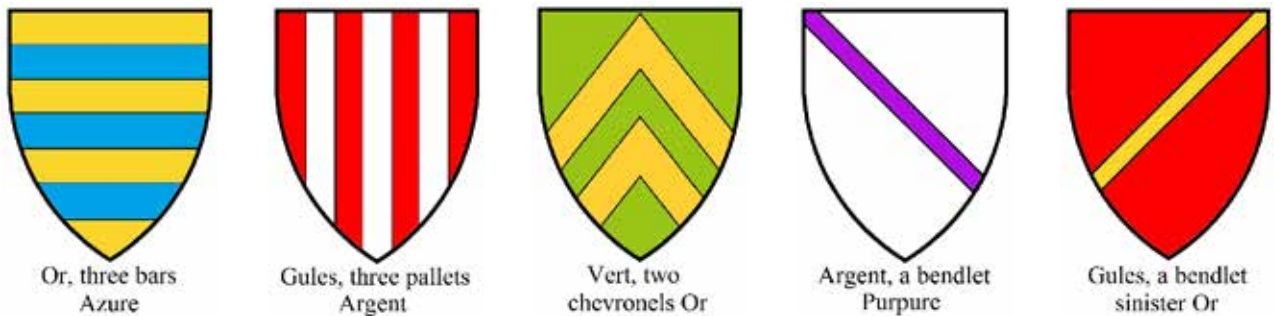
Counterchanging

The ordinaries



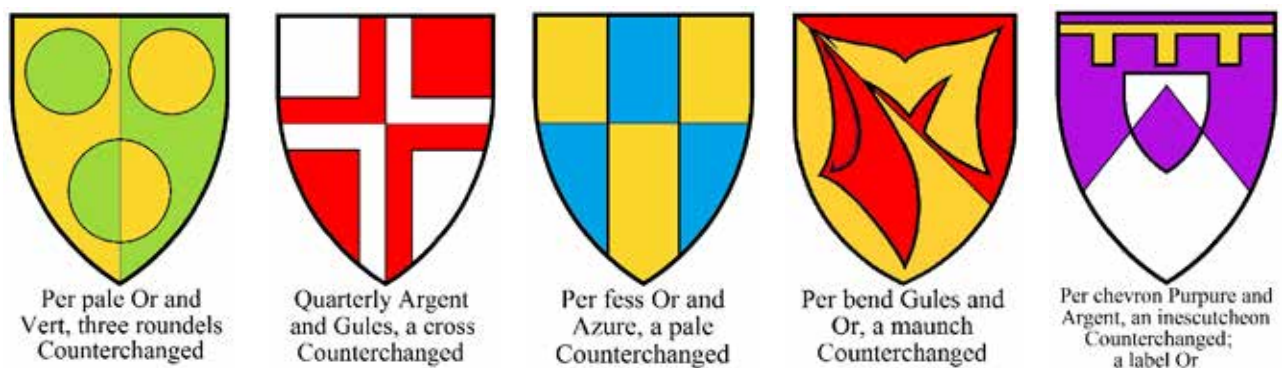
The edges of the ordinaries can be varied in a similar manner to the divisions.

The sub-ordinaries



The edges of the sub-ordinaries can be varied in a similar manner to the divisions.

Counterchanging



Upcoming magazine themes:

Submissions for 'First or Christian names as genealogical proof' for December 2021 is required by 10 October.

A grandmother remembers

Marjory Packwood

*I*an Packwood's mother wrote this piece in August 1962.

As a child I listened with intense interest to the stories told by my parents of their childhood and adolescent days in this young country and of the experiences of their parents, and in my mother's case, of the experiences of her grandparents.

This is still a young country slowly building up its own traditions. Now that I too am a grandmother I hope that my grandchildren will be just as much interested and thrilled as I was, to hear about the people who have combined to make them into the young New Zealanders they are today.

My grandfather, Dr James MOIR, born in the Scottish Highlands, and 'having the Gaelic', as the saying is, to his last days, brought his young wife, my father aged seven and my eldest aunt to New Zealand in as the ship's doctor on the SS *Tongariro* in 1884.¹ To the day of his death he did not lose contact with many of the families who came out in that ship, and his home was home to them when they wished to come.

James took his family to Tauranga. What a busy life he had, and yet what a contrast to the hurly-burly of Glasgow where he had been practising. Grandpa had a vast tract of country to cover. Away in the morning to Kati Kati or the other direction to Te Puke, on horseback over bridle tracks, through the bush or along the sea coast and home in the evening, many times asleep in the saddle. This was the time when many of the settlers who had come from homes of comfort in the old country, tried to make a living from the land about which they knew nothing. Gentlewomen who had never boiled a kettle or put a stitch into cloth unless it had been embroidery or petit point, had to bake bread, make their own butter and sew their own clothes and those of their growing families. Many of these settlers, disillusioned and disappointed, returned to the old country.

The family was still living in Tauranga at the time of Tarawera eruption in 1886 when day turned to night and still hot ashes fell on the roofs of the houses. Many thought that the end of the world had come. Grandpa mounted his horse and rode away. He was the first doctor to arrive in

Te Wairoa at Tarawera to help with the survivors.

The family moved to Auckland about 1890, Grandpa setting up practice on Ponsonby Road. The house they occupied at the corner of Collingwood Street still stands, old and weather-beaten. Now he was able to find time in the weekends to return to his great love – the sea. He had in his early boyhood twice run away to sea and his heart always stayed.

Grandpa became a well-known character on the Hauraki Gulf; sailing away to Waiheke, Kawau and further up the coast in all weathers fair and foul. My father told me of the weekend when all coastal shipping did not venture past the North Head; away he went with one of my aunts as his crew to Kawau, returning safely late on Sunday night. He purchased one of the first launches on the harbour and for thirty years or more he returned on a Sunday evening, his catch immaculately clean and filleted and was distributed to his friends and hospitals all over Auckland. I remember the delicious breakfasts we had on Mondays of fresh schnapper or hapuka. Incidentally, the first known swordfish was hooked from his boat.

During summer vacations he would invite scores of the young people of the city to be his guests at a camping holiday at either Waiheke or Kawau. Swimming, boating, picnics by day; games, concerts and singsongs in the evenings. I am sure there are some of these people alive in Auckland today who can recall those happy days. I believe that he went around with a hurricane lamp each night at nine thirty to see that every one was in his or her respective tents.

After attending school in Glasgow, my father Peter was sent to Glasgow University where Grandpa's brother Peter was Registrar. Following his father's footsteps he qualified as a medical practitioner and returned to Auckland.

It is here that my mother enters the picture. Late in 1830 two Irish men, Edmund and Edward MAHONY, who were not related, married two sisters, Katherine and Elizabeth BARRY, in Ballincolig, Cork. Edmund Mahony and his bride went to South Africa, Edward Mahony and his bride to Australia. Edmund, with a group of people as Cape Settlers, then came to New Zealand in 1848. Most of these Cape Settlers took

up land around Runciman and Drury. Edmund, however, was seconded to the Royal Engineers in Auckland with the rank of lieutenant. He was my great-grandfather.

His headquarters were the Albert Barracks, now Albert Park. His family, who were living in Wellington Street, could watch the soldiers returning home down the track that is now Wellesley Street across the Ligar Creek and so home. He was in charge of the construction of the road so far out of town, the Khyber Pass Road. It was on the spot where the Lion Brewery now stands that unfriendly Maori twice ambushed him and his men.

A great treat for the family in those days was a picnic in Grafton Gully and the gathering of mushrooms there.

Sometime in the early 1890s a young American accountant, Edward HAVEN left his home and family in Rochester, Massachusetts to try his luck in New Zealand. Whatever possessed a young American from a conservative New England family (his father was a Congregationalist minister), friends of the Alcott family and their contemporaries, to come to this country? Not only did he come, but he kept writing to his brother, a young doctor in Massachusetts to come also. He didn't; he stayed in America and eventually became a Republican senator.

What fates decided that this same young American should meet and fall in love with Elizabeth Mahony, a girl of Irish parentage? Fall in love he did, and marry her too. They were my mother's parents.

They went to live near the Ponsonby waterfront, in Curran Street, "away out in the country it was," said Grandmother. Grandfather was business manager for the *Southern Cross* newspaper, which later merged with the *New Zealand Herald*. There he remained until his death in 1909.

What a happy childhood Mother, her brother and sisters had. Boating and swimming were the order of the day. They were five minutes from Shelly Beach where so many of the local youngsters gathered for their swimming. A beautiful home, owned by a family called Campbell sloped to the waters edge. This property later became Point Erin Park. During my childhood we often went there for picnics, having our meal on the green slopes of the

Park. Later the Shelly Beach baths were built there; they in their turn to be demolished in the march of time. Now the beautiful bridge spans the harbour at that point. How my grandparents would have stared and marvelled to see the motor traffic passing their quiet home to drive across to the North Shore.

Every Saturday morning Mother walked along Jervois Road, down College Hill into the city for her music lessons from Mr Arthur TOWSEY, and home again. The boys walked to Potters Paddock, now Alexandra Park, to see the football matches on Saturday afternoons in the winter. They could walk in those days!

The horse trams ran from the Three Lamps to the city, but what youngsters had money for bus fares then? In the summer Grandfather took his family for a holiday to quiet little Howick, hiring a carriage for the occasion. Another great treat was a drive to Riverhead on Sundays in the summer, also by carriage.

All the family were musical and as they grew up the highlights of the winter months were the concerts given by a group of lady singers known as the Auckland Liederkrantz. Mother was their accompanist. She also made her debut as a solo pianist at one of those concerts. Some of the soloists were May DUDGING, May WHITE, Stella ALEXANDER (violinist) who later became Mrs Elliot DAVIS. A novelty to the audience was the cor anglais solo played by Mr T RADCLIFF, who had been a member of the Halle orchestra. It was the first time this instrument had been played in New Zealand.

Mother was also a member of the Mighty Atom Club, which I should imagine was the forerunner of the New Zealand Pen Women's Club. This is from a newspaper cutting of the day. The *Mighty Atom* quarterly is a newspaper run and illustrated by girls of the Mighty Atom club for private circulation, edited by Dora MOOR.

Laura Haven (Mother) had a word to say on occupations for girls. Other contributors are May HENDERSON, Lily AUBIN, Jessie BROWN, Reine Aubin and Kate REID. I know that Mrs CLUETT is still alive, I wonder if any others are?

Imagine the delight of my mother when in 1896, a young girl of eighteen, she was taken for a trip to England, Ireland and the Continent.

Before describing this I must go back a number of years. When Edmund Mahony came to New Zealand, Edward and his brother-in-law came from



The home in Curran Street, Ponsonby.

Melbourne to Auckland and established his business as an architect. To avoid confusion, this branch of the family added an 'e' to the spelling of the name.

Edward had three sons, Thomas, also an architect, Robert who was drowned in Auckland Harbour, and William who was the first New Zealand-born priest. He was parish priest at Onehunga for many years, eventually becoming Monsignor MAHONEY. The one girl in the family, Lizzie, was deaf.

Father Mahoney, Cousin Willie as we knew him, was taking his sister to an ear specialist in London and wished to have a companion for her on the trip. Mother was chosen.

No stepping on a plane in those days and arriving in London in sixty hours or so. Indeed no, they sailed by coastal ship from Onehunga to Lyttelton to embark on the SS *Kaikoura*, around Cape Horn to Rio, across the Atlantic to Teneriffe and on to Tilbury.

While in London Mother did the sightseeing that everybody does today, and made the most of it. She went to hear the famous artists of the day, Madam Patti, Madam Alice Gomez, Ben Davis, Charles Santley and Pablo Sarasate, the famous violinist. While in London she made the acquaintance of an American aunt, who had married Professor David HUGHES, a famous scientist of the times. He was presented with the Albert Medal awarded to him in recognition of the services he had rendered to the Arts, Manufactures and Commerce by the inventions in electricity, magnetism and especially the printing telegraph and the carbon

microphone which was the greatest invention of the modern times.

As well as being a scientist Professor Hughes was a doctor of music, and it was his musicianship that endeared him to mother. He was a first class exponent of the harp, and during Mother's visit he gave a recital in the Albert Hall, Mother having the honour of accompanying him on the piano.

Strangely enough the Hughes family lived in Langham Place, their residence occupying the site where the BBC now stands, a fitting memorial to the man who invented the carbon microphone.

From London the travellers went to Ireland, staying in Dublin, then on to Ballencolig in Cork where the Barry cousins still lived. There they stayed for about six weeks, visiting relations, doing the usual sightseeing trips to the lakes of Killarney, Muckross Abbey etc., many of these being done in the jaunting cars or else on foot.

Back to London for a while, they then left for the Continent. Mother kept a diary from the day she left New Zealand to the day she returned – over 70 handwritten pages!

It still fascinates me and I do not think that anyone going on a trip to Europe today has seen more than she did or enjoyed it more than she did, going through France and into Spain, from Spain to Italy, by ship up through the north of Italy to Switzerland, Austria, Germany and Belgium.

Her descriptions of her stay in Naples, Rome, Florence, and Venice are delightful and full of humour.

(Continues on page 82) →

→ (Continued from page 81)

The party returned to New Zealand via the Cape of Good Hope and Tasmania, arriving in Wellington by the SS *Kaikoura* on the first day of February 1897. The last part of the trip was the most exciting. The captain, hoping to make up time, took the ship further south than usual. About the middle of January the ship entered an ice field and on 16 January, between 4am and 8am, 72 icebergs were sighted, some of them fully 300 feet high. The ship sailed for eight days in this ice field sighting during that time more than 200 icebergs, and after being free of these ran into a terrific storm with mountainous seas. After they had entered Cook Strait it was two days before they were able to sail into Wellington Harbour.

When my father came back from Glasgow he was a house physician at the Auckland Hospital and it was during that period that the young couple became engaged.

After a term at the Coromandel Hospital in 1902 my father came back to Auckland, and he and my mother were married and set off for Wairoa, Hawke's Bay, travelling by ship to Gisborne and coach inland where father had an appointment at the Wairoa Hospital.

At the end of 1904 when I was ten months old, back to Auckland they came. Father entered into private practice in Parnell. Believe it or not, we lived for a period in the old stone house at the top of Ayr Street, the historic house where the Rev Dr KINDER and other notable characters in Auckland's early period lived. We then went to Dominion Road where the rest of the family were born and grew to adulthood.

My sisters, my brother and I spent many happy times with our Moir grandparents. They were then living in a large old house on Symonds Street at the corner of what is now Glenside Crescent. It was never empty. That house was demolished many years ago to make room for business premises.

My grandparents never lost contact with the friends they made on the voyage from the old country or with their earlier friends from Tauranga. All were welcome, whether it was just for a

social visit or some advice, or concrete help when needed.

My grandmother, in her lace cap, always a piece of knitting in her hand, a cheerful smile on her face and a word of welcome for everyone, was a favourite with us all. Grandpa was a well-known figure all over Auckland. Doctors in those days did not practice in one suburb only. He became the official doctor to the Auckland City Council employees. He was happy to be met at any hour of the day or night on our dear old tramcars travelling to all the suburbs, well-loved by the motormen and tram conductors.

The majority of the children of my generation seemed to have been brought into the world by 'the old doctor' as he was affectionately known. He was physician, adviser and friend to all his patients. He and my father worked together for many years, both the salt of the earth. I think for a period of seventy-five years there was a Doctor Moir practising in Auckland.

During the 1914-18 War father served on medical boards in various parts of the Auckland province and later in Canterbury. Grandpa took over both practices, a very busy time for both of them. The roads in the back country were still very primitive, and father related to us on his infrequent trips home of the experiences the board had when marooned on the roads at the back of Whakatane and Opotiki or up in the North around Dargaville and Whangarei.

At the end of 1918 came the terrible influenza epidemic and father was an early casualty. However, he recovered very quickly and both he and Grandpa worked day and night. When Grandpa died in 1927 he was cremated and his ashes scattered over the waters of the Waitemata, the harbour he had loved so well.

Father was associated with the St John Ambulance Association for many years. Hundreds of young Aucklanders were examined by him for their first aid certificates. At the outbreak of the Second World War he once again joined the Army Medical Board, working all day examining candidates for the Army and at night travelling all over the city and suburbs examining for St John. For his services to them he was made a Serving Brother. At one time he

even acted as Port Health Officer in an emergency and he still managed to see some of his old patients. His hobbies had been bowls, stamp collecting and contract bridge. A memento of this activity in the family's possession today being the 1933 World Bridge Olympic Championship, National Championship, New Zealand Zone Trophy awarded to P Moir and R CLEGHORN.²

With his death in 1951 the members of his family, and I am sure many other people of Auckland, felt that an era of the old family doctor, friend and councillor, had come to an end. An unbroken line of doctors in the Moir family from 1704 also finished.

When the time came for my marriage, it was a linking of the North Island with the South, and another set of my grandchildren's ancestors come into the picture. This is my husband's story not to be told by me, so I will briefly summarise it.

My husband's grandfather, Benjamin PACKWOOD, 'Old Ben' as he was affectionately known by his family, came to Canterbury from Warwickshire in the 1840s, bringing with him a French bride Jennie TOURELLE. He was an engineer and played his part in the building of roads and bridges in early Canterbury. His son Harry, born at Kaiapoi, married Georgina WEBSTER, who was of Cornish extraction. Their eldest son Roland has made his name in the engineering world.

I married the second son, Frank. We now have our three Packwood grandchildren, who have in their veins the blood of England, Ireland, America, Scotland and France on their father's side. I hope they will also hear stories of their maternal ancestors. Genuine New Zealanders they are.

So, grandmothers of today, if you have not already done so, tell your grandchildren something of the lives of their great-grandparents and grandparents in the early days of this fair land. Let them be proud of the roots of the tree from which they have sprung.

Marjory Packwood, nee Moir, 1962. Submitted by her son, Ian C Packwood, 2015.

Notes

¹ Research letter from Alexander Turnbull Library, 5 March 1984.

² Presently held by Ian Packwood.

Upcoming magazine theme: Tragedies and disasters

Submissions for 'Tragedies and disasters' for February 2022 is required by 10 December.

What's in a name?

Ann Evans

Lydia – LAWRENCE, SMITH, BROPHY, FRANK

Previous information

I have been accumulating information about our families for many years. What I did know was that Charles Newman Smith (CNS) married Lydia Frances Lawrence in Wellington Registry Office on 3 Jan 1890. She had arrived as a 12-year-old with her parents, brother and sister on *Waipa* from London in 1876. Charles came from Droitwich, Worcestershire, second son of a prosperous farmer. I can find no positive arrival of CNS, but on his marriage information he states his usual address to be Sydney. He is described variously as painter, commercial traveller, storekeeper and on his probate record in 1919 as hawker.

Charles and Lydia welcomed their first child Richard in Picton in 1891. The rest of the children were born in New Plymouth. The children were registered at various schools in and around New Plymouth and Waitara.¹

Lydia was on the electoral roll in Wellington in 1893. By 1896 they were in New Plymouth where Charles worked or ran the Empire refreshment rooms on Devon Street East.²

Between 1909 and 1914 Lydia was at the Bridge Hotel, Waitara.³

I knew Lydia married William Brophy in 1914 and found her divorce registered in Wellington for New Plymouth proceedings. In due course I enquired of the NZSG mailing list for anyone willing to visit Archives New Zealand to get this record, which I understood was freely available if one visited.

New information

Well, thanks to some very helpful people from Kilbirnie Branch and Archives New Zealand I received the file recently. There were 84 pages of legalese

to wade through with most interesting information. Proceedings were begun by CNS in May 1908, concluded with decree absolute in October that year. I have not had other divorce records to research, so a great surprise was the information about the co-respondent.

I knew that Lydia married William Brophy from Scarborough, England, in Waitara on 28 December 1914⁴ and now we see the “co-respondent was named as James Franks known as William Brophy”.

What was the real name of her husband?

A daughter, Ivy Smith, born in 1907 at Waitara. The children called their step-father ‘Jimmy’, yet the marriage was to William Brophy.

Lydia and William Durham Frank⁵ lived in Whangarei, where the family of Ivy continued to live after her marriage. Lydia would have been 14 years older than him and 8 years older than William Brophy.

Their family will recognise this tale, but for privacy I won't give names of the next generations.

The papers for the divorce proceedings were hand delivered to Lydia, but William would not accept them saying it was not him named therein. There was no getting away with it though as Lydia's son Richard, now 16, a baker's assistant and still living with her, was called as a witness. He was given ten shillings for his expenses. To attend the court proceedings he had to travel from Waitara to New Plymouth, a distance of 10 miles or so, probably taking time off work. Lydia was proved to have been living with William Brophy for some months as husband and wife, that is committing adultery, which in those days was a cause to divorce. CNS was granted custody of the three younger children and William Brophy was charged fifteen pounds. On their army attestations two of her sons named Mrs Brophy of Patea as their next-of-kin, so they seem to have kept in touch, and I have a photo taken in 1965 with

four siblings at the wedding of one of Lydia's grandchildren.

There is a record for William Durham Frank born in Thames. Records from various electoral rolls show him with Lydia in several places in Northland including Ohaeawai and Whangarei.⁶

Lydia died in Whangarei in 1942 and is buried in Maunu Park Cemetery. William must have later gone to Auckland where he died and was cremated, but his ashes were brought to Maunu. His name does not show on Lydia's grave marker.

Such is our hobby that more questions arise. Who was this man? Was James Franks aka Jimmy the false name? Also who was William Brophy? Did he live as William Durham Frank in later years? Brophy had come from England, while Frank was born in Thames. Were there two or even three different men? Even after making a time line for everyone, things still look confused.

Other family names are PRICE, ANKER and MITCHELL, related to Lydia's aunt Mary FENTON, who all lived in New Zealand. Her sister Fanny also has several family members around New Zealand.

Any information that can shed more light on this family will be gratefully received.

Anne Evans. E: anevans212@gmail.com

Notes

- 1 Schools: Urenui, Omata, Waitara & West End, New Plymouth. NZSG Kiwi Index.
- 2 *Wise's Post Office Directory* 1898–9, 1890, 1905.
- 3 *Wise's Post Office Directory* 1909 & 1914.
- 4 Son Richard and an Ena (probably Ivy) Smith, witnesses.
- 5 School record Kauaeranga, Thames 1881. NZSG Kiwi Index.
- 6 New Zealand electoral rolls 1928 & 1935 in Ohaeawai; 1946, 1949 & 1954 in Whangarei. Various descriptions as seaman, bridge contractor, labourer.

Were there two or even three different men?
Even after making a time line for everyone, things still look confused.

Branches

Hawke's Bay

The Branch wishes all members and readers a very happy and prosperous 2021 and hope that it is going to be a better year for all for us. Of the twenty meetings we had scheduled for 2020 we only managed to hold ten of them. The health and wellbeing of all our members during the pandemic, especially those in the older age bracket, was paramount and we did not want to put anyone at risk during those uncertain few months of the lockdown. The speakers we had lined up for the meetings we had to cancel are being re-scheduled in 2021.

We ended the year on a sad note with the passing of two supportive and long-time branch members within a month of each other. Firstly we want to acknowledge the passing of Kay WHELAN (NZSG 25637) on 3 November at age 74. Kay's passion for family history came from her mother, Peggy GREEN, who was a branch member in the early days. Kay, who had a Quaker background, was a great advocate for women's rights. She was driven by her strong beliefs in justice, fairness, knowledge and kindness and she used these qualities to bring about change within our community.



Secondly we want to acknowledge the passing of our centenarian, George FOULDS (NZSG 9918) on 27 November, three weeks after he celebrated his 101st birthday.

George was a quiet modest man, a true gentleman, who had an amazing knowledge and recall. He was very passionate and proud of his family history and right to the end he was striving to find the next piece in his family history puzzle.

George was a returned serviceman and was overseas for over three years during WW2, mainly in the Western Desert, North Africa, Egypt and Italy. He was also an avid rose enthusiast (as are his son and grandson) and in honour of his 100th birthday the family arranged for a special rose to be bred – it was named Centurion and is an orange-red colour.

The Branch will miss both Kay and George for their strengths and contributions immensely.

We also wish to record the passing of former branch and committee member, Ian WEBSTER, who died on 13 October, aged 90. Ian and his wife Betty did many hours of valuable volunteer work during the years that they were involved with the branch.

In October we had two very good meetings. At the day meeting two staff members from the Collections Section of Napier's MTG (Museum, Theatre and Art Gallery) gave a presentation and spoke about old photos held in the Hawke's Bay Photographic Collection. This was followed in the evening when local book editor and designer, Stephanie Drew, came and spoke about what is required to get your research into book form, what to be aware of, pitfalls and the potential costs.

Our end of year meetings in November saw us share lunch and fellowship (with some brain-testing table games and a free raffle) at Napier's RSA, followed a week later at our usual venue, Stonecroft House, where we had a Christmassy morning tea following a casual meeting where we asked members to share their memories and family traditions of bygone Christmases.

Margaret Elms, Secretary

One of our members has suggested we advertise what records are available in Hawke's Bay, so I hope this list is acceptable. I also hope I have covered everybody but I could have missed something. Please don't hesitate to email me back if you have any questions.

The Hawke's Bay region basically covers Wairoa District (Nuhaka and Mahia Peninsula in the north, Napier City, Hastings District (west of the Ruahine Ranges to the east coast) and Central Hawke's Bay District (south to about Woodville and Cape Turnagain).

The Hawke's Bay Branch holds and/or has access to the following:

- Hawke's Bay Biographical Records, containing some 160,000 slip-cards
- Scrapbooks – 75 containing mostly BDMs
- School records – only a very few of the early ones
- Cemetery records – some not yet available online
- Church records (limited)
- Shipping Index into Ahuriri / Napier
- Local history books & collections
- *Hawke's Bay Photo News* publication (1959–1967) Index. These are also digitally available through the Hawke's Bay Digital Archives.

Other repositories and resources for local history:

- Archives, MTG Hawke's Bay, Napier (Museum, Theatre & Gallery)
- Napier and Taradale Libraries
- Hastings War Memorial Library
- Hawke's Bay Regional Council Archives
- Central Hawke's Bay Museum, Waipawa
- Central Hawke's Bay District Archives, Waipukurau
- Norsewood Pioneer Museum (Scandinavian heritage)
- Onga Onga Pioneer Museum
- Wairoa Centennial Library
- Wairoa Museum
- Dannevirke Library
- Dannevirke Gallery of History Museum
- Woodville Pioneer Museum
- Hawke's Bay Digital Archives Trust – Knowledge Bank, Stonecroft House, Hastings
- <https://knowledgebank.org.nz/>
The website states "The Knowledge Bank is an ever-growing digital record of Hawke's Bay and its people. Stories of the events, celebrations, tragedies and day-to-day life that helped form the culture and landscape of the Bay we know today are gathered here in an easy-to-access format".

Knowledge Bank holds a wealth of a variety of information and photographs, much of it online, all digital. It is definitely a 'must look at' site if you have connections to Hawke's Bay. They are always looking for local Hawke's Bay related material to add to the archives, as well as sponsors and donations, plus volunteers to help with interviewing, transcribing and proofreading.

Knowledge Bank does not undertake family history research. They also do not hold or store any hard copy records. All material loaned to them to be scanned and/or copied is returned to the lender.

- Finally, while not in the Hawke's Bay region, members might be unaware that the *Gisborne Photos News* publications are viewable online.

Letters

Canterbury Branch

Thank you so much for a great job getting my article (and photos) into the February 2021 issue of *The New Zealand Genealogist*.

I have had several favourable comments, and with today being the anniversary day of our big quake (22 February), I am really glad that I made the effort to write this, so it is documentation for the Society and Branch.

I have found a very small error, that I wondered if you can fix for any future copies. In the portion on the Muslim Attack, the first paragraph has lost two characters at the end of the line. "... injured 4 , should read injured 40." Most locals will know this.

Many thanks for your help and patience.

Fiona Lees.

E: dafi-lees-nz-genealogy@hotmail.com

Black sheep and facial recognition

I would like to complement you on the 'black sheep' issue of *The New Zealand Genealogist*.

It made for enjoyable reading and I am so pleased that other people's 'black sheep' are far worse than mine.

Also your article about using the facial recognition software was brilliant. I will need to do that to some of my photographs

Christine Clement, Te Puke.

E: cmcclementnz@gmail.com

HAMILTON / GILMER

I thought I would let you know about our connections with New Zealand and where there is a lot of material some of which might be suitable for your magazine. I have published this on my website www.harfordenterprises.com.au. On this site there are two entry points to the stories: Harford History & Hamilton History. The relevant New Zealand story is 'Hamilton'. My wife's great-grandfather went to New Zealand from Ireland about 1860. His name was John HAMILTON and he had a business with

a number of his nephews, the GILMERs, who came with him from Ireland. There were five of them; the sixth one stayed in Ireland on the family farm. They had a business called Gilmer Bros., and had a number of hotels usually putting one of the boys as manager. They started in Greymouth and from there they opened hotels at Cobden, John Hamilton's Hotel and others.

Peter Harford.

E: peter@harfordenterprises.com.au

An English Gretna Green

The phrase "cut off with a shilling" is not often heard these days, but in earlier years in England it was believed that if you wished to disinherit a close relative, you needed to leave them one shilling as a token to prove that they had not been left out by mistake.

In our family wills, I have two examples of this custom. Both relate to the same person. My seventh great-grandfather William FROGLEY (1656–1737) of Denchworth, Berkshire, made his will on 12 November 1737, leaving the bulk of his property to his eldest son John Frogley. However, he also said "I give and bequeath unto my youngest son William Frogley one shilling of Lawful Money of great Britain Also I give and bequeath unto my grandson William Frogley the summe of Ten Shillings of like lawful money of great Britain as a Token of my love Also I give and bequeath unto my Grand Daughter Sarah Frogley the summe of Ten Shillings of like Lawful Money of great Britain as a Token of my Love."

William senior was buried on 11 May 1737 at St James the Great, Denchworth and his son John Frogley was buried there on 7 November 1744. In his will dated 5 April 1744, John also wrote "I give and bequeath unto my brother William Frogley one shilling ITEM I give and bequeath unto my kinsman William Frogley, son of my brother William Frogley all that my half yard Lands and Appurtenances..." etc.

William junior and his sister Sarah

were to share his property. Their younger half siblings were totally ignored and I had often wondered if the reason behind the wording in these two wills was family disapproval of his second marriage to Sarah BRUNSDEN. This had taken place on 29 November 1733 at St Lawrence, Besselsleigh, Berkshire, but I was ignorant of the significance of the location until talking to a cousin who has done far deeper research into the Frogley family than I have been able to do.

He had discovered that the small village of Besselsleigh, on the road from Oxford to Wantage and Faringdon, was for about 20 years notorious as a parish where the rector was happy – for a fee – to marry couples not resident in his parish. Instead of calling banns, he would offer a licence and would not check on the age or marital status of the couples he married. The number of licences issued between 1658 and 1753 was astounding. Can you imagine 24 genuine marriages in 1728 in a village with a population of under 100? However, this rector was not unique. Better known examples are the notorious practice of clandestine *Fleet Marriages* associated with London's *Fleet Prison*, the *Savoy Chapel* in the Strand and the parish of *Temple* in Cornwall.

These practices were effectively brought to an end by The Marriage Act of 1753. Its full title was 'An Act for the Better Preventing of Clandestine Marriage', but was popularly known as *Lord Hardwicke's Marriage Act* (citation 26 Geo. II. c. 33). This was the first *statutory legislation* in *England and Wales* to require a formal ceremony of *marriage* and came into force on 25 March 1754. From then on, only a bishop or his duly appointed representative could issue a marriage licence and parental consent was required for those under 21 years of age.

It certainly had an effect in Besselsleigh.

Jeanette Grant.

E: jeanette.john.grant@gmail.com

Contributions from branches and interest groups are always welcome in the magazine – especially if you can pass on useful information from your area that may assist other members. Events, projects, new repositories and services, ways you have engaged in the community and given something back.
Contact the Editor. editor@genealogy.org.nz

Interest Groups

Māori

Our redeveloped website



Useful resources:

https://www.familysearch.org/wikilen/New_Zealand_Research_Tips_and_Strategies

<https://natlib.govt.nz/researchers/guides/whakapapa>

Scottish – Waikato 21st Birthday Celebrations

To be held on Thursday, 13 May 2021, 10.00am–2pm
Fairfield Baptist Church Hall, Heaphy Terrace, Hamilton
Cost \$20 per person

RSVP to Catherine by 30 April with your name, email address, and phone number. E: catherineg@hnpl.net. T: 07 855 8328

To pay the \$20

- **Internet banking:** the SIGW bank account 03 1556 0433981 00 When paying this way please include your surname as a reference and 21st SIGW as the reason for payment.
- **Cheque or cash:** please put in an envelope with your name, email address, and phone number on the outside and hand in at the door on the day.

If you have paid and are unable to attend, full refunds will be available for cancellations made before the end of Tuesday 11 May. Please phone Catherine 07 855 8328 or Colleen 07 849 3680.

If you would like to share any photos or write a small piece about memories you have of the earlier times please let us know asap and send to sigwaikatosec@gmail.com or contact Colleen or Beth bethnbarrie@gmail.com by 13 April.



Irish

Anne O'Hanlon,
aged 86, of Lislea,
Omeath, County
Louth, April 1957.
She is the last
surviving native
speaker in the area.
Photographer:
Michael J Murphy.
The Photographic
Collection,
M002.15.00011.
Image and data
© National Folklore
Collection, UCD is
licensed under
CC BY-NC 4.0.

Interest Groups

Irish

The Down Survey of Ireland

Taken during the years 1656–1658 the Down Survey of Ireland is a detailed land survey; search at <http://downsurvey.tcd.ie/user-guide.html#parishowners> This site is accessible through the Trinity College Dublin website. The User Guide is easy to follow as are the five main features on their Home Page, with quality maps available for research. <http://downsurvey.tcd.ie/down-survey-maps.php#c=Tyrone>

Ulster Historical Foundation

The Ulster Historical Foundation has almost two million pay-per-view baptism, marriage and burial records for Counties Antrim and Down; dating from c1600 up to 1930 for births and marriages and 1998 for burials. Access at www.ancestryireland.com

Irish Family History Foundation (IFHF)

Last December Roots Ireland www.rootsireland.ie published their latest issue of *Irish Genealogy Matters*, Volume 3, No. 4 in which they keep their readers abreast of the latest developments in the IFHF records online. This newsletter lists over 584,000 records added to the Roots Ireland database in 2020. Other features focus on Derry/Londonderry, East Galway and Swords, Co. Dublin.

Co. Sligo

Householders in Sligo Town, 1663. From *Sligo and the Enniskillerners* by W G Wood-Martin (1882). We have obtained a copy of a list of the householders in Sligo Town in 1663, where after the name of each householder, listed by Christian and Surname, is the approximate annual rental value of the property in pounds, shillings and pence. There are 127 names noted. If you require a copy contact IrishSIG@genealogy.org.

Co. Waterford

Founded in 1984 the Waterford County Museum is based in Dungarvan and run by a voluntary group. Among the various projects they manage is their online image archive at www.waterfordmuseum.ie with almost 8,000 photographs relating to Co. Waterford. The archive also contains a small selection of images from Waterford city and border towns in neighbouring counties. An article on 'County Waterford's Image Archives' by Willie Whelan appears in *Irish Roots* issue 116, Fourth Quarter 2020.

Ireland Reaching Out – Ireland XO

To help members find out more about their Irish County roots, Ireland XO have put together a selection of local chronicles and other resources that give a glimpse of a County's rich heritage that will help guide 'Ireland's Diaspora in making their way back home'. Limerick is the sixth county to be featured in their 'County in Focus' series following counties Cavan, Galway, Leitrim, Mayo and Sligo. Sign up to their mailing list, free to subscribe to www.IrelandXO.com

The Dúchas Project

The objective of the Dúchas project is to initiate the digitisation of the National Folklore Collection so that the public has online access to material from the collection; 19,760 items from the main Manuscript Collection, 22,171 stories from the School's Collection (1937–38) and 11,915 images

from the Photographic Collection are available to view at <https://www.duchas.ie/en/>.

The Schools' Collection is a collection of folklore compiled by schoolchildren in Ireland in the 1930s; listings can be selected by school or location, also under individual Counties.

Irish Lives Remembered

Ireland's premier digital magazine *Irish Lives Remembered* is FREE to read online or download at <http://irishlivesremembered.ie> Editor Patrick Roycroft welcomes you to their current issue No. 52 containing over 70 pages of Irish genealogy resources with something for everyone.

Whether you are a keen genealogist enthusiast, a beginner or simply interested in family history you are sure to find something of interest inside.

Irish Family History Centre

The Irish Family History Centre is the official genealogy partner of EPIC, and it focuses on bringing Irish genealogy and family history to life with a team of dedicated genealogists, and decades of experience in helping people unearth their Irish roots.

Their website www.irishfamilyhistorycentre.com provides access to various webinars, and numerous podcasts. A recent podcast is 'Women in Rural Dublin' presented by Carmel Gilbride. 'Child Incarceration in 19th century Dublin' presented by Aoife O'Connor is among over 50 podcasts which feature a wide range of Irish genealogical subjects.

Loyal Orange Order Institution New Zealand

Irish historian Dr Rory Sweetman is working on a commissioned history of The Loyal Orange Institution New Zealand, also called the Orange Order, which had a presence here from 1843 until the present day. The order was a Masonic body, which met monthly, generated lots of documents (certificates, charters, etc.) and kept close track of its members.

Rory is keen to hear of anyone with Orange family connections, stories and/or documents. If you hold any papers or memorabilia for a family member who was a member of The Loyal Orange Order Rory can be contacted at rory@sweetman.com

Next Auckland meeting

Our next meeting is to be held at the NZSG FRC, 159 Queens Rd, Panmure, on Sunday, 23 May, 1pm to 4pm. Our AGM will be conducted at this meeting, followed by a Guest speaker yet to be confirmed. Doors open midday, you are invited to bring your lunch, refreshments will be available. Updates on our Irish activities can be viewed on our website www.genealogy.org.nz About Us >Interest Groups>Irish Interest Group. New members and visitors welcome.

Geraldene O'Reilly. Convenor,
Irish Interest Group.
E: IrishSIG@genealogy.org.nz



Members' enquiries and notices

This section is free to members for inquiries of a genealogical nature but is not available to non-members. Please be precise and state clearly what you want to know. For submission guidelines see the front of this magazine. 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.

SEEKING INFORMATION

KITCHIN

Family of John Richard Kitchin, a cutlery maker, and wife Martha (nee MARSHALL), arrived NZ from Sheffield, Yorkshire, England, on *Tainui* in 1889, with three children, Mary Edith, Winifred Mary and Samuel John. Lived Onehunga, Auckland. Family of Winifred was Irma Mary b1912 and Victor Robert b1914.

Carol Prockter. E: carronz25@gmail.com

MALCOLM

Descendants of Neill and Emilie Malcolm who raised 13 children on Great Barrier Island 1852 to 1900. In Neill's will, he left the Family Bible to George Malcolm. I am writing a book about Neill's family, the Malcolms of Poltalloch of Scotland, Jamaica and London. It would be wonderful to see the bible if still in a descendant's ownership.

Pamela Putland. T: 0211317904.
E: vandenplas@xtra.co.nz

INFORMATION OFFERED

MOORE – MESSENGER

MARRIED – On Saturday, the 15th Inst., at Christchurch, Taita, River Hutt, By the Rev. R.B. HUTTON, John MOORE, Esq, of Woodlands, Waikanaka, to Mary METSENGER [MESSENGER], of Duppa's Hill, Croydon, Surr[e]y. *The Wellington Independent* 22 August 1857 p3.

I stumbled across the above item when I accidentally found a death notice I was pursuing that did not come up under the dead named person As there

is very valuable genealogy information in this notice I thought someone will want it

Geraldene O'Reilly.

JOSHUA MACVOY

I have some letters (with transcriptions), a photo and a few other bits of information on Joshua MacEvoy who was in New Zealand in the 1860s. He owned land in Otago, left to him by his uncle Frank MacEvoy.

Rex Sinnott, Wainuiomata.
E: rexmsinnott@gmail.com

MARRIOTT

I have an item found in a charity shop in Petone in Wellington. It contains letters, photographs and other memorabilia that, I'm sure, would be of interest to a family member. I was wondering if it could be mentioned in a future edition of *The New Zealand Genealogist*.

You will notice that the surname is the same as mine. We have not established any connection to my husband's family, none of whom live in New Zealand.

The details are: A brown folder with the initials E.V.M., being Lieutenant Ernest Victor Marriott of Bannister Avenue, Johnsonville, Wellington in the 1940s, contains information about Guadalcanal in WWII, letters, photos and other memorabilia

I've attached a photo of the folder and a couple of the photos contained within. I will arrange for the item to be sent to any family member who is interested in it.

Barbara Marriott.
E: barbmarriott53@gmail.com



Members' enquiries and notices submission guidelines on page 52 of this magazine.

→ (Continued from page 73)

Notes

- 1 Shorthorn Beef Society of Australia, <https://shorthornbeef.com.au>.
- 2 G. R. Quaife, 'McDougall, Robert (1813–1887)', *Australian Dictionary of Biography*, National Centre of Biography, Australian National University, <http://adb.anu.edu.au/biography/mcdougall-robert-4086/text6527>, published first in hardcopy 1974, accessed online 30 December 2020.
- 3 During the mid-nineteenth century there were two main strains being bred in Australia, the Bates and the Booth.

- John Cochrane's purchase included stock from both strains.
- 4 *Portland Guardian*, 20 January 1860.
 - 5 *Australasian*, 25 September 25 1880.
 - 6 *Australasian*, 30 October 1880.
 - 7 *Australasian*, 21 August 1880.
 - 8 *Australasian*, 25 September 1880.
 - 9 John Cochrane sold this stock on quitting Dunhelen (*Farmers' Journal and Gardener's Chronicle*, 29 March, 1862). Robert McDougall's main rival, Niel Black, purchased John Cochrane's shorthorns in a subsequent sale. Disappointingly for Robert McDougall,

- many of his imported cattle died en route to Australia (*Argus*, 29 June 1887), including the whole of his 1859 shipment.
- 10 *The Leader*, 26 May, 1883; *The Leader*, 11 August, 1883.
 - 11 *Geelong Advertiser*, 24 October, 1883.
 - 12 "Notwithstanding Mr McDougall's shuffling he has had to swallow the leek and acknowledge publicly that Kilmarnock's pedigree was manufactured." Editorial in the *Sydney Mail*, 23 June 1883.
 - 13 *Australian Dictionary of Biography*.
 - 14 *The Argus*, 25 July 1856, and others.

Branch and Interest Group services

CANTERBURY

School admission registers pre 1940s, church histories, transcriptions of pre 1940s BDMs and pre 1980s headstones. FamilySearch Affiliate Library. See our website for more holdings – <http://canterburygenealogy.wordpress.com/>. Enquiries to Research Officer, NZSG Canterbury Branch, PO Box 38064, Parklands, Christchurch 8842, email canterburynz@genealogy.org.nz or phone 021 040 8606. A donation is appreciated.

HÄWERA

The SOUTH TARANAKI BIOGRAPHICAL INDEX consists of school admission records; newspaper birth, death and marriages; Anderson's memorialist records; funeral sheets. Request by surname. Send SAE and donation to: Jill Williams, Fairfield Road, Hāwera 4610 or email peter.williams@xtra.co.nz or julesmar@xtra.co.nz

HAWKE'S BAY

HAWKE'S BAY BIOGRAPHICAL INDEX. Request by surname. Mail service only. Include contact telephone and/or email address. Send SAE and donation to Branch Secretary, c/o 200 Pakowhai Road, Frimley, Hastings 4120.

NELSON

A database of half a million entries covering the wider Nelson area, from indexes and books in our library, Ancestors Attic. Includes pre 1856 marriage index, including Māori, passenger shipping lists 1840–1914 to and from Nelson and from the UK and Australia. E: nelson@genealogy.org.nz or PO Box 1879, Nelson 7040.

NEW PLYMOUTH

Our BIOGRAPHICAL INDEX has over 1/2 million records and covers mainly the wider New Plymouth area, but some references for other parts of Taranaki. Written requests by surname and forename are preferred. Please send a SAE & donation to: Bruce Bellini, Taranaki Biographical Index Librarian, NZSG New Plymouth Branch, 98A Queens Road, Glen Avon, New Plymouth 4312.

NORTH SHORE

Births and deaths c1940 to date from *The New Zealand Herald*. Mail service only. Send SAE and donation to: Dennise Cook, Research Officer NZSG North Shore Branch, PO Box 89045, Torbay, Auckland 0742.

OAMARU

Oamaru Cemeteries CD Headstone Transcriptions. For both the Old and New Cemeteries. The Old Cemetery records have been updated. Cost \$25 including p&p. Enquiries to Oamaru@genealogy.org.nz

PALMERSTON NORTH

Our SETTLERS DATABASE 1870–1900 contains 3,000 names or family groups. Headstone transcriptions – ask for lookups or buy the CD. BDM newspaper clippings; school admissions transcriptions – 20,000 and growing; funeral cards. Enquiries to: palmerstonnorth@genealogy.org.nz. Include what you already know. A small donation will be welcome, depending on results.

PAPAKURA

The PAPA KURA

AND DISTRICTS BIOGRAPHICAL INDEX includes Alfriston, Ardmore, Ararimu, Clevedon, Drury, Karaka, Kawakawa Bay, Maketu, Ramarama, Slippery Creek, Springfield and Wairoa South. Enquiries welcome, mail service only with SAE and donation to NZSG Papakura Branch, PO Box 72–993, Papakura 2244. E: papakura@genealogy.org.nz

TE AWAMUTU

Booklets of MEMORIAL INSCRIPTIONS FOR ST JOHN'S and ST PAUL'S ANGLICAN CHURCHES including full transcriptions from cemetery and church interiors, plans, histories and index. Also digital images of inscriptions from both cemeteries, lookups for local school admission registers (varying dates) and local newspaper family notices (1911–1974). Enquiries to teawamutu@genealogy.org.nz

WAIRARAPA

The WAIRARAPA BIOGRAPHICAL INDEX of local records includes newspaper family notices, 1997–current, a large BDM certificate collection, funeral service cards. Request by surname with telephone number and/or email address. SAE and donation to Research Officer, NZSG Wairarapa Branch, PO Box 726, Masterton 5840.

Looking for an easier answer to your family history questions?

- Access the NZSG Kiwi Collection from your online PC, tablet or smartphone
- ~2 million new records indexed, with more being added regularly
- Annual (\$50) and monthly (\$20) subscriptions available exclusively to NZSG members

Kiwi Collection 



www.genealogy.org.nz/kiwi