

The New Zealand Genealogist

June 2021

Vol 52 No 389



New Zealand Society of Genealogists

Te Rangapū Kaihikohiko o Aotearoa

Family history - Preserving our past for the future



NEW ZEALAND SOCIETY OF GENEALOGISTS INC
TE RANGAPŪ KAIHIKOHIKO O AOTEAROA

2021 ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

The 2021 AGM will be held online

- Saturday, 12 June 2021 at 10am
- from the Family Research Centre,
Panmure, Auckland.

Details about access and participation
(including discussion and voting)
were sent by email in *eKIT*.



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JOURNAL OF THE NEW ZEALAND SOCIETY OF GENEALOGISTS INC
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COVER: Colourised image of 'View over Exeter Nurseries, Papanui Road, Christchurch, with (possibly) Annie Eliza, Thomas and Eliza, 1891'. The photo appeared in *Colonial Landscape Gardeners* (1989) by Rupert Tipples, credited to S C Challenger, and possibly sourced from the Canterbury Museum.



This month's theme
Family businesses

Upcoming themes

August 2021:
Family History Month

October 2021:
Island life

December 2021:
First or Christian names as
genealogical proof

February 2022:
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

June 2023:
Wairarapa

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 92 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

Grandpa's bridge

Antonia Jones

When our grandchildren asked about what my father (their grandfather), Lauren McDONALD, did for a living, we told them how he was involved in design work on the Story Bridge at Kangaroo Point in Brisbane. The family, of course, now refer to it as 'Grandpa's bridge'.

Lauren, born 1913, left school at the end of 1929, aged sixteen, and was very fortunate to find work at the beginning of the depression. His father managed to get him an interview with Evans Deakin (ED), an engineering and ship-building firm, in 1930, and he was taken on as a junior labourer assisting tradesmen in boiler-making and structural engineering, until an apprenticeship became available. One job he was given was to crouch inside a boiler holding red hot rivets with a rivet dolly while they were being hammered over on the outside, resulting in the beginning of his industrial deafness.

He was eventually indentured for five years as an apprentice in the boiler-making trade, and was actually a member of the boilermakers' union in those early years.

He was supposed to attend night classes. However, he got an exemption from the Trades Council because he enrolled instead at the University of Queensland for a Diploma in Mechanical and Electrical Engineering, a four-year course of night classes. Through those depression years, he worked at ED for sometimes only two days a week, as there was not enough work for everyone. It gave him extra time for his studies and he finished the course in 1933, completing it in a record three years.

This was fortunate timing, as in 1934, the Queensland Labor Government began various employment generating schemes to provide work for the thousands of Queensland unemployed. Two of the major schemes were the building of the Stanley River Dam, and the much-needed bridge over the Brisbane River linking Kangaroo Point, the south side, with Fortitude Valley on the north.

The Queensland Government appointed John BRADFIELD on 15 December 1933 as consulting engineer to the Bureau of Industry, the latter in charge of the construction of the bridge. In June 1934 Bradfield's



Figure 1. Brisbane River Bridge Board. 'Drawing Office'. Lauren McDonald on left hand side, fourth from the front. John Oxley Library. State Library of Queensland. <http://hdl.handle.net/10462/deriv/241906>



Figure 2. 'Assembly of Anchor Arm, Lower Chord AL2-AL5 13/7/37', showing steelwork with some of the 1.25 million rivets. Story Bridge Construction Photograph Album (0001-0185). John Oxley Library, State Library of Queensland. <http://hdl.handle.net/10462/deriv/241925>

recommendations of a steel cantilever bridge were approved. The design for the bridge was based strongly on that of the *Jacques Cartier Bridge* in Montreal, Canada, which was completed back in 1930.

Evans Deakin tendered for the work on the bridge and, together with Hornibrook Construction, bridge and road engineers, was awarded the tender with a bid of £1,150,000. ED already had a work site at Rocklea, and enlarged their engineering sheds to gear up for production. The steel components were fabricated almost entirely in Queensland, the steel having been supplied from BHP Newcastle or Port Kembla.

Lauren's Engineering Diploma did

not go un-noticed by management and his indentures were transferred from ED to the Brisbane River Bridge Board, where he worked in the Drawing Office at Kangaroo Point until 1937.

The Montreal bridge design had to be re-worked at either end for the Brisbane site. The northern end, with its one pier, was anchored firmly into a schist cliff face. The southern, weight-bearing, pier had to be sunk forty metres deep under the river before it hit rock, with attendant problems such as water seepage, and needing decompression chambers for the workers to prevent the 'bends'. It also needed a second pier at the south end for anchorage.

During these years in the Drawing Office at the Bridge Board, Lauren also

lectured at night in mathematics at the University, and after the drawing work started to tail off, he was taken on again at ED. By this time, it was evident to many that there was going to be another war, and Lauren was put in charge of the Naval ship-building programme at the ED drawing office, organising plans and materials and fielding orders.

Once I asked him what his work on the bridge entailed, and he laughed and said, "I had to count the nuts and bolts". It wasn't until long afterwards that I realised he was having me on. He was actually involved in calculating the secondary stresses in the bridge members, a very tedious task, which would have been given to the junior engineers. These days, the calculations are done by computer programmes that take a few seconds, whereas in his day these calculations probably took many months.

The bridge steel was riveted, and there were 1.25 million rivets. But someone had to work out how many were needed, though it was most likely one or more of the draftsmen, not Lauren!

Prominent public servant, John Douglas STORY, gave his name to the bridge. Born in Scotland, he was appointed Brisbane Public Service Commissioner from 1920 until 1939 when he retired. He established the Bureau of Industry, the agency which was responsible for the bridge and did everything he could to further its progress.

The Story Bridge is now an iconic and much loved-structure of Brisbane, linking the north and south sides of the inner city and a feature of many city photographs. The planners incorporated six lanes, three in either direction, into the plans. As a result, it is still able to cope with today's increased traffic flows. It's elegant design and construction is much admired and it is now heritage listed. It also has the distinction of being the longest cantilever bridge in Australia.

Antonia Jones.
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Notes

- 1 The Stanley River is a major tributary of the Brisbane River and rises west of Landsborough in the Sunshine Coast area. It was Brisbane's main water supply for fifty years until other dams were constructed.
- 2 John Bradfield (1867–1943) is mainly known for his lead roles in the construction and design of the Sydney Harbour Bridge.
- 3 Rocklea is an industrial suburb, about nine kilometres south of Brisbane's inner city.



Figure 3. Brisbane River and Story Bridge, 1939. Aerial view of Kangaroo Point and the Brisbane River, including the incomplete Story Bridge under construction.
John Oxley Library, State Library of Queensland.
<https://hdl.handle.net/10462/deriv/136470>



Figure 4. Brisbane's Story Bridge under construction, 1939, viewed from the north side.
John Oxley Library, State Library of Queensland.
<https://hdl.handle.net/10462/deriv/94436>



Figure 5. The Story Bridge was opened on 6 July 1940. New Farm cliffs can be seen in the background. John Oxley Library, State Library of Queensland.
Photographer: C Postle. <https://hdl.handle.net/10462/deriv/77417>

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.

ISSN 0110-4012

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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.

Board Report



COVID-19 effects March 2020-May 2021

COVID-19 began affecting the NZSG during February/March 2020 when members started cancelling meetings. The NZSG went into lockdown on 21 March as the FRC closed for several months, and continued to move in and out of lockdown during the rest of 2020 and early 2021. It became very clear an enhanced online presence and the use of technology to communicate and hold gatherings and events became essential for most organisations.

AGM online. Saturday, 12 June, 10am

Since we held our first online AGM last July, two successful Livestream events have extended our collective experience and sharpened our skills. We look forward to your participation at the AGM, and our successful navigation of the voting process online.

Kiwi Collection, as part of our greatly enhanced online presence, will have been launched and members have an opportunity to provide feedback at the AGM.

Membership

In the 31 March 2020 Annual Report I said it was too soon to know whether COVID-19 was impacting membership numbers. I've just looked at membership figures up to 30 April 2021 to see what happened during COVID-19. The figures show membership numbers staying steadily above 4,400 from August 2020 to 31 March 2021.

Membership always dips to its lowest level in April as it's the start of a new membership year for many, so resignations are higher. This year the fall is 179, less than half the 383 decline in 2020.

For the first time, 30 April figures for both years are practically the same at 4,244 and 4,242. This figure traditionally improves as the year goes on. This 30 April

comparison for 2020 and 2021 is our best result since membership started declining in 2010 from a peak of 8,000 for several years.

New members survey

We have a steady membership renewal of new and re-joining members each year, replacing those who 'retire' or resign. During 2020 the highest proportion of new members joined between April and October – the lockdown periods.

260 new members, of whom 66% were women, responded to surveys during 2020. 48% were aged 40–64; with another 42% over 65; and only 10% under 40.

As with previous surveys, the majority of new members consistently state their reasons for joining are to access resources and do family research, with family history being their special interest. Most said they learnt of the NZSG through an internet search or from a member; and most had visited or used the NZSG website. I thank Charmaine Hall, Membership Administrator and Carole Devereux, former Acting Manager for these statistics.

Marketing

To date, we have done little marketing for new members. A positive uptake by existing members of the online Kiwi Collection would generate funding to market the NZSG more widely. The more members support each other by buying and promoting our products and services, the more the NZSG is able to provide for existing and potential members.

Family History Month is our next big opportunity for a new member drive.

Mary Shadbolt, NZSG Board Chair

Theme for October 2021: Island life. Content due by 10 August.

Board of Directors

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Bruce Holm (Vice Chairperson and Executive)

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Layout

WordsAlive Ltd www.wordsalive.co.nz

Printed by

Blueprint Ltd,
Christchurch,
New Zealand

Published by

The New Zealand Society of
Genealogists Inc.

PO Box 14036, Panmure,
Auckland 1741

159 Queens Road, Panmure,
Auckland 1072

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My Nana – VAD and war bride

Kath Woodley

My Nana knew little of her father Thomas George SPEED. He died of liver cancer in 1905 when she was only nine. Marjory and her brother Jack (11) were brought up by their mother, Annie Frances (née DARLOW) who ran the Post Office in Buxton. In 1910, Annie met and married Edward MERCER, whom the children always called Daddy-O. In 1912 identical twins Barbara and Joan were born. The family adopted the surname of Speed-Mercer.

At the beginning of the war Marjory became engaged to a soldier who was shortly after killed in the trenches. The engagement ring, which I have in my possession, shows to me the dreams of two young people shattered. So Marjory left home at 18 to join the VAD (Voluntary Aid Detachment). She was supposed to be 23, but they can't have asked for her birth certificate. A VAD provided her own uniform, cape, blanket, pillow, eating utensils and often medicine. At first they were treated as ward maids, but in the end became highly skilled medical nurses.

Records for VAD nurses are available from the British Red Cross, but compared to those for soldiers show almost nothing. When asked about her time at the front, Nana's eyes would fill with tears and she would not want to talk about it so I have had to rely on the stories her daughter Betty O'BRIEN told me to fill the gaps.

It seems Marjory was sent straight to a Field Hospital at the Front. She was present when the Germans first used gas on Canadian troops in the 2nd battle of Ypres, April 1915. These soldiers were brought into the hospital gasping for breath and blue in the face. The wards and corridors were full of dying men and all the nurses could do was give them a drink of water. When one soldier died, his place was taken by another. Over 5,000 men were gassed in this battle with 1,000 dying. And Marjorie was only 18!

British hospitals were generally located near the coast, close to a railhead and near a port for evacuation. They were large facilities often centred on pre-war seaside hotels. Marjory was based at No 14 British Expeditionary Force Stationary Hospital in Le Grand Hotel at Wimereux from September 1915 until September 1916.

From a VAD diary, Wimereux¹ – “Every place was packed with sick & wounded lying on the floor. Operations went on unceasingly – as soon as one patient was taken off the operating table another was placed on – and so on all through the night. The surgeons had already worked the whole day.”

On 22 January 1916 the hotel was burnt down by an electrical fault (official report²) or a German spy (rumour). The nurses evacuated every patient and 300 beds, but lost all their possessions which were on the top floor. They had nothing but what they stood up in. The British Army spent some time debating whether to replace the uniforms since they were volunteers! They were then accommodated in bell tents, three nurses to a bed, as one got out the next one got in. Each nurse would take a hot water bottle to bed then use the water to wash in the morning.

In September 1917 Marjory contracted ptomaine poisoning and was returned to England by stretcher on a hospital ship. When she recovered she was offered work with New Zealanders at the No 2 General Hospital, Walton-on-Thames.

The pay was twenty pounds a year and a small uniform allowance. In her interview with Sister, Marjory asked “What are they (the New Zealanders) like?” and was told “They were very friendly and all seemed to know each other”. Marjory worked in an eye ward, where a blind soldier made her a hammock out of string.

Marjory and a friend gate-crashed a party at Mt Felix, the other New Zealand General Hospital. They climbed in through the kitchen window and knocked a pile of plates off the sink. The band was making such a noise that no one heard them break.

Marjory and Shad met that night. Although she had been offered registration as a trained nurse on completion of a year in an English Hospital, she declined the offer as she was to marry New Zealander Shad (Herbert Patrick) O'Brien.

Shad's brother Jack O'Brien was the fullback of the New Zealand Army Team which played at Twickenham 16 April 1919, winning the King's Cup. Shad took Marjory up to see the game and proposed to her there giving her a gorgeous diamante brooch as a keepsake.



My Nana, Marjory Speed-Mercer, in VAD uniform.

Far from home Shad wrote to his parents on the morning of his wedding:

“Hornchurch
England

16th May, 1919.

Can you picture this?

A glorious morning in May. The golden sunlight streaming through the coloured doors of the sweet little Catholic Church at Walton-on-Thames.

Outside a wealth of the green of foliage which a gentle, incessant wind moved. Even the little garden path from the lake to the Chapel door all overgrown with daises and dandelions so one felt almost a pang to walk over them when everything else was so full with peace and the joy of living.

Inside kneeling in front of the few before the altar here, features in khaki that you know well and love. One of them a bit white perhaps all thought of the gravity ...”

Their wedding took place at Walton-on-Thames Catholic Church of St Erkenwald, on 16 May 1919. The band marched and played alongside the car that took them to the railway station for their honeymoon.

Before the First World War, most girls meet their future husbands by the introduction from a relative or close family friend. How different life became with the advent of war. Many nurses met their future partners while tending them in hospital. The war also altered courtship and engagement. A whirlwind courtship came to be considered quite normal.

The actual procedure for a couple planning to get married where the



The wedding, 1919.



Shad and Marjory with (standing): Marjory's mother, Annie Speed Mercer, her brother Jack Speed Mercer, Shad's brother Jack O'Brien and one of Marjory's twin sisters – either Joan or Barbara.

husband to be was in service was slightly different. Permission was needed from the groom's commanding officer. When the New Zealand Army knew that a wedding was planned, they required a character reference from someone who knew the bride personally. Arranging a wedding and small reception with rationing meant most couples settled for morning or afternoon tea. They were special occasions. The neighbours helped with contributions of a few ounces of dried fruit and an egg until enough ingredients had been collected to make a wedding cake. Friends loaned items of wedding regalia and the groom always wore uniform. Many girls chose

to get married in a street length dress due to material shortages.

Marjory and Shad returned to New Zealand on the *Corinthic* in 1919. The fares for war brides were paid by the New Zealand Government. In most cases the war brides were able to travel on board the same ship as their husbands, although the couples were separated. Wives sharing cabins, men in hammocks on the lower deck. During the day the young couples were able to spend time together at the various entertainments arranged on their behalf. Educational classes were also held with the men given a choice of subjects three hours daily.

Betty had a teapot from this trip. Marjorie said "I bought this teapot soon after your father and I were married in 1919. We used it to make cups of tea on the *Corinthic* when I first came to New Zealand. Please never sell it"

Think of the difficulties that the war brides had. At a time when few people had travelled outside their own town, let alone overseas, these feisty young women left home and family behind, to start married life in a faraway land. Many had to face the opposition of parents, in-laws, and sometimes even the army, and they parted with parents whom many never saw again.

War brides began a bittersweet journey with tear-stained eyes, sadness, joy and apprehension. They overcame enormous challenges, paving the way for future generations of women. We can only applaud their courage, sacrifice and tenacity in the name of love. On arrival in New Zealand, some brides experienced prejudice, jealousy and resentment, even within the family. They revealed the triumph of courage and love over prejudice and war.

I salute my Nana!

Kath Woodley. E: jelly.k@xtra.co.nz

Notes

1. <https://blogs.redcross.org.uk/world-war-one/2016/03/heroic-women-ww1-nurses-diary/>
2. National Archives (WO95/3989) Official War Diary of Matron-in-Chief with British Expeditionary Forces

Sources

<http://www.scarletfinders.co.uk/154.html>
<https://historicalnovelsociety.org/reviews/dorotheas-war-the-diary-of-a-first-world-war-nurse/>
<https://www.longlongtrail.co.uk/army/regiments-and-corps/british-base-hospitals-in-france/>



Diamante brooch given by Shad to Marjory on their engagement.



The teapot.

Julian Pinfold

National Manager, NZSG

Julian originally trained as an archaeologist in the UK, but his early career took him into such diverse fields as psychology, the movie industry, research and computer programming. Regarding family history, he recalls in childhood pestering parents, aunts and others with endless questions about it but in more recent years has been able to conduct slightly more structured research. However, he describes himself as "only a very amateur genealogist".

His main career has seen him hold senior business management positions in the multinational corporate arena in NZ, Australia and the Asia-Pacific. Latterly he has held senior General Management positions in small NZ companies and in the NZ health and tertiary education sectors. He looks forward to placing his decades of business experience at the service of NZSG with the aim of helping the Society in its continued sustainability, growth, success and evolution.

LINZ Land Record Search

Sarah Hewitt

Land records can be one variation of 'follow the money' to get an insight into our families' lives. It is also one of the reasons many of our forebears came to New Zealand. Here they could own their own land.

New Zealand started using a land deed system from 1841. From 1871 the government implemented the Torrens System of title. Both systems ran side by side until 1924 when the Torrens System became compulsory. Land deed records are held regionally by Archives New Zealand and are being slowly digitised. Land Information New Zealand (LINZ) hold the more recent Torrens System records.

LINZ have completed their digitisation of these records. This year they changed their record search to make things easier to order, with one caveat I'll get to in a minute.

But first, the good news. It's cheaper and quicker.

Once you're in the Search lrs.linz.govt.nz/search/, just put in the address. Once you've found it, you can order the type of record you would like. They now cost \$5 each and turn up very quickly by email.

The bad news – you can only order them during their "hours of operation":

Monday to Thursday: 6am–10pm

Friday: 6am–7pm

Saturday: 6am–5pm

They're not open on public holidays. So if you're a 2am genealogist, you'll have save your ordering until daylight hours.

Let's have a quick look at how it works, with an example that shows the caveat I mentioned above.

I was trying to find the ownership information for 15 Packe Street in Christchurch. My widowed great-great-grandmother Winifred lived there from around 1905 until 1932.

When I search for 15 Packe Street, I found two titles listed (Image 1) and a lovely map showing me how it is now part of a much larger block of land (Image 2). This property is now under the 'All Stars Inn on Bealey', and the surrounding titles have been amalgamated.

When I click on the Freehold title references (Image 3), it shows me the date the new title was issued was 1972. If I was interested in ownership from 1972, this would be fine and I could quickly order up the title. In your search, you should check this detail so you don't order a more recent title that you didn't want.

As I'm interested in much earlier titles, I looked at the 'Prior References'. This drills down to previous titles' references. However, there is no information provided on which piece of land these previous titles refer to or when the title was issued. If there are only two 'Prior References', it's not too expensive to order both. The new title which includes 15 Packe Street has six.

I used the Canterbury Maps website propertysearch.canterburymaps.govt.nz/#/ (it has interesting aerial photographs going back to the 1940s) to narrow down the plot numbers, but still ordered more than one to get the one I was looking for. The LINZ staff were helpful, but didn't have the information to relate an old address to an old title unless I knew the 'Legal Description' made up of a Lot and DP number.

In the end, I discovered 15 Packe Street had been Lot 8, DP 1212, which related to Title CB236/134. Ordering the 'Historical



Products related to 15 Packe Street, Edgware, Christchurch:			
Number of Titles returned 2 Show as cards			
Title Number	Type	Issue Date	Legal Description
B4063	Leasehold	8 April 2003	Lot 4-5, 9 Deposited Pla...
CB11K/206	Freehold	31 March 1972	Lot 4-5, Lot 9, Part Lot 8 ...

Image 1 – Detail of the LINZ website search results for 15 Packe Street, Christchurch, showing the two available titles.

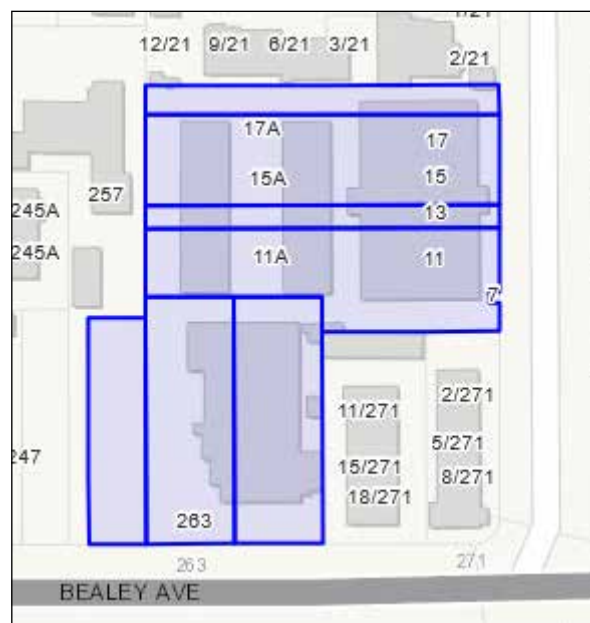


Image 2 – Detail of the LINZ website search results for 15 Packe Street, Christchurch, showing the current title and the previous blocks that make it up.



Type	Freehold
Land Registration District	Canterbury
Date Issued	31 March 1972
Prior References	CB11K/99 , CB204/250 , CB211/226 , CB236/134 , CB237/124 , CB245/147
Estate	Fee Simple
Indicative Area	5784 square metres
Legal Description	Lot 4-5, Lot 9, Part Lot 8 and Part Lot 10 Deposited Plan 1212 and Part Lot 3 Deposited Plan 22229

Image 3 – Detail of the Title Summary showing the date the Title was issued, the reference numbers of the previous titles and the 'Legal Description'.

Title', I found my great-great-grandmother Winifred had purchased it in 1907 – with a mortgage. The mortgage appears to have been discharged in 1934, two years after she died, by her two sons who had inherited the property.

There is further information on New Zealand Land Records on the NZSG website, including details of our New Zealand Land Research Service. See www.genealogy.org.nz.

So we are not Shirleys at all

Kath Woodley

The SHIRLEY/SHERLEY/SHURLEY DNA Project performs the Y-DNA test on males with the SHIRLEY surname or bloodline. This project was initiated by the Shirley Association for additional genealogical research purposes. They explore the research of Shirleys through DNA.

About 10 years ago a Y-DNA sample was taken from our Ringwood Shirley male line. It came back as totally different to the Y-DNA in any other Shirley line – 30 members in all!

This 203469 kit results are posted to the public DNA results site at FTDNA:

FamilyTreeDNA – Shirley Surname Y-DNA Project Results.

On this FTDNA page, scroll down to find Group #24. Here is the coloured version showing clearly the non match with another Ringwood Shirley.

There are no 12-marker matches with Shirley. That's why more than 12 DNA markers are always required. A minimum of 37 are recommended.

Triangulation of the results gives the following information:

Thomas Shirley of Ringwood, Hants > William > James > Thomas E.

Thomas Shirley of Ringwood, Hants > William > Thomas > Henry > Henry > Hector W.

These two results match.

Note: James was the brother of Thomas. Henry was a younger child of Thomas and Ann Shirley of Ringwood

The results for the 203469 kit do not match as we descend from Thomas Shirley.

Therefore the results suggest that the 'NPE' (non-paternal event) occurred either at the birth of Mathew Shirley (b 1825) or at any successive Shirley generation to the undisclosed Y-DNA donor:

Thomas Shirley of Ringwood, Hants > William > **Thomas**
> **Mathew** > Thomas > Mathew > undisclosed > undisclosed
donor

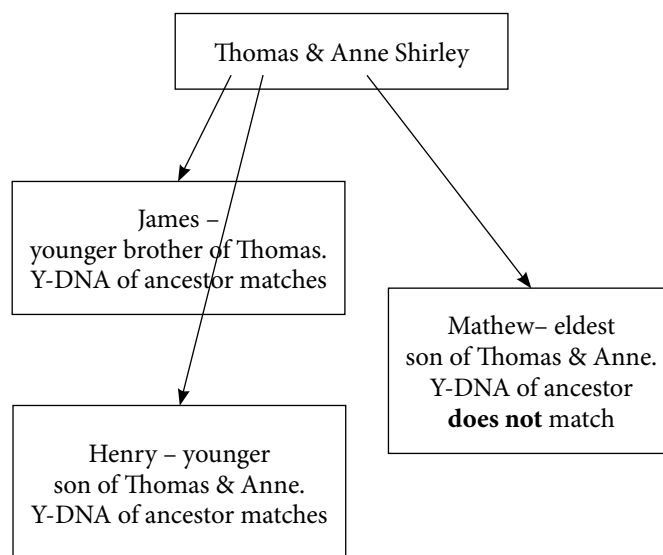
Was Ann Shirley pregnant to someone else when she married Thomas six months before Mathew's birth in 1825?

An autosomal DNA test may well clear up the situation showing family trees that we do link with and if we have a 'different' ancestor.

My father was born at Nightcaps near Invercargill about 1921. I met many Shirley relatives when I was there from Hamilton about 20 years ago. They were relatives of Mathew and his son James. Living in the North Island I never had Shirley cousins or knew another Shirley family, but down South they were everywhere. If some of them would take a Shirley Y-DNA test or full allele test, not only would it help pinpoint the NPE, but we could catch up again!

Meanwhile I will sort my cousin matches on Excel spreadsheet and look into Ann Shirley's background.

Kath Woodley
E: jelly.k@xtra.co.nz



Triangulation diagram.

[illegible]

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

A Buxton garden

Clare Gleeson

Historic houses are easily identified, whether in original condition or restored and frequently their architects are well known. Not so historic gardens. A more elusive reminder of the past, an untended garden, as all gardeners know, quickly falls into disrepair; weeds invade flower beds and eventually overwhelm them, ponds fill with silt, trees unmanaged grow until they dominate the garden and hard landscaping is often removed or damaged. The identity of the garden's designer is often as overlooked as the garden itself but the name of Alfred Buxton, New Zealand's most well-known and important landscape designer in the first half of the twentieth century, deserves to be remembered.

From the early years of the twentieth century until the Depression of the 1930s, New Zealand sheep farmers rode high on a wave of prosperity and increasing wealth. During this time many rebuilt or extended their homesteads, and to complement their frequently stately abodes, employed Alfred BUXTON to design a garden that reflected their wealth and status.

Alfred Buxton came to New Zealand from England as a young man and was apprenticed to a nurseryman in Christchurch before striking out on his own in 1893. (See the article on page 106, 'Of stalwart frame and white beard', about Thomas Abbott.) A nurseryman turned landscape designer his business designed over 300 rural, suburban and civic gardens in the South Island and lower half of the North in the first four decades of the twentieth century.¹

To have a 'Buxton garden' carried a certain panache and with good reason. The gardens Buxton's business designed turned an often very ordinary farmhouse into something special and provided an appropriate setting for more magnificent homesteads. From the road Buxton's plan frequently featured a curving drive which revealed the house gradually or even at the last moment, creating a frisson of anticipation for those visiting.

In the body of the garden many of the design features he used were those popular in northern hemisphere gardens. Pergolas, rose gardens, grottoes and rock gardens were all evident in gardens designed in the United Kingdom and the United States during this time and Buxton included all or some of these features in most of his



*Mungavin homestead and garden, c1916.
From the collection of Pātaka Museum,
Porirua City. A_1a_29.*

gardens. Japanese gardens, or features of them, were all the rage in Britain following the Japan-British Exhibition of 1910 and this trend flowed on to New Zealand.

Many of Buxton's designs included cherry trees (frequently weeping), rustic bridges over ponds and stone lanterns. Pteridomania or fern fever was not as strong as it had been in Victorian times, but ferneries were still popular and many Buxton designs included not one, but multiple ferneries.

The opportunities for entertainment beyond the farm gate were limited for many families and tennis courts were another frequent inclusion in a Buxton plan. Buxton operated a separate asphalted arm to his business which no doubt came in useful here.

Initially based in Christchurch, Buxton's early clientele were mainly wealthy Canterbury runholders, but his business soon extended throughout the South Island and in 1916 he opened an office in Masterton and began designing gardens for clients in the bottom half of the North Island.

As well as advertising, word of mouth earned him many customers and there are several instances of familial links among his clientele. When Edward ELWORTHY divided his land holdings and gave a portion to each of his three sons Arthur, Herbert and Percy they all employed Buxton to design and install a garden. The FORRESTER family who farmed around Hawarden had a Buxton garden at Heatherdale and another at Karaka.



*Golden Macrocarpa tree, the only survivor of Buxton's Mungavin garden.
Clare Gleeson.*

Buxton gardens are often found clustered in a very small area, presumably as one client liked what he saw at his neighbour's property he decided he'd like something similar. Sometimes the commissioning agent, or driving force, was the farmer's wife and it seems to have fallen to the lot of subsequent generations of farmers' wives to undertake the upkeep of the garden, which at times proved burdensome.

Buxton's rural gardens were substantial and although initially there may have been a team of gardeners or farm hands assigned to the garden, in later years this would have been significantly reduced, undoubtedly contributing to the decline of some of the larger gardens.

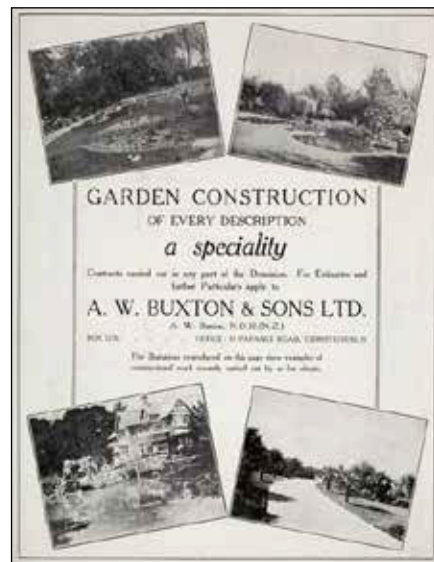
A Buxton garden did not come cheap. The MURPHY's Panikau Station garden (1919-1920) on the East Coast of the North Island cost £8,544.² Naturally the amount of work generating this cost



Rose covered pergola at Pen-y-Bryn, Oamaru. Collection of the Waitaki Archive. Id 109018.



Typical Japanese-style Buxton bridge, Gore. Clare Gleeson.



A W Buxton advertisement. New Zealand Gardening, 1 June 1931, page iii. Alexander Turnbull Library, National Library of New Zealand.

needed a significant workforce. When the garden at Lansdale, Longburn (1916) was created for the TANNERS, they had to house and feed Buxton's team of 12 men for a year.³

Buxton owned large nurseries in Christchurch and supplied all the plants to fulfill his plans, as well as supplying other gardeners. The nursery business was large; the 1905–1906 catalogue includes a photograph of the staff of 52.⁴ Seven catalogues (from 1899 to 1911) for Buxton's nurseries have been located, but there must have been many more. The nurseries were significant suppliers of plants throughout New Zealand, supplying the North as well as the South Island before the office in Masterton was opened.

The Depression reduced the demand for such extensive, and expensive, rural gardens and during the 1930s Buxton turned to designing urban gardens. Homewood in Karori, now the home of the British High Commissioner, was designed by Buxton in the early 1930s for Benjamin SUTHERLAND, the founder of the Self-Help chain of grocery shops and a keen gardener. Buxton travelled up from Christchurch every week or two to check on the progress of the 12 to 20 men who worked on the property for over two years.⁵ The reworked garden included three ferneries, grottoes, glow-worm caves, pools and waterfalls as well as a sunken rose garden, eighteen aviaries, a tennis court, swimming pool and extensive glasshouses.

However, most of the gardens designed after the Depression were more modest. Buxton designed many gardens for newly-built suburban bungalows on quarter acre sections, but even here he excelled at creating something special and the design always included some of his trademark features – ponds, Japanese style bridges, cherry trees or a pergola.

Locating the gardens Buxton designed is not always straight forward. A promotional list of clients published

by the business in 1926 gives many useful clues but the identity of some clients is impossible to determine. Who were Miss ALLEN of Seatoun and D SMITH of Masterton for example? Searching directories can help locate some owners, but not all. In addition, there were many gardens designed after 1926 and there are no company records available for these.

Rupert Tipple's excellent book on Buxton does give details of many, but already several others have been identified, and there are doubtless more. It is now over one hundred years since Buxton's first gardens were designed and that is a long time in the history of a property in New Zealand. Names change, big stations are split up, old houses are pulled down and the gardens destroyed. As properties change hands the fact that there is, or was, a Buxton designed garden and what this meant is frequently forgotten.

So, although many of these gardens still survive in some form or other, many more do not. Several large houses were converted for other uses. Raroa in Christchurch became the Glenelg Health Camp (now pulled down), Baron's Court, also in Christchurch, became Antonio Hall, a seminary for Catholic priests and is now in a derelict state. Many of the houses that boasted a Buxton garden are now used for accommodation, among them Greenhill in Napier and Pen-y-Bryn in Oamaru.

Some gardens still do have portions of their original design. Trees are the most likely plants to have survived and the garden at Hato Paora College, previously Parorangi (c1916) and owned by sheep farmer Ernest SHORT, still features the long drive of exotic trees designed by Buxton, although the original homestead has now been demolished and the rest of the garden has gone. In Porirua the only relic of the substantial Mungavin garden (1916) is a huge golden macrocarpa sited near the original homestead.

Hard landscaping, if maintained, can be long lasting. The Lesmahagow garden (1935), designed and built for Peter MCSKIMMING at Benhar, still has most of the hard landscaping, including the magnificent brick pergola. Unfortunately, the planting has gone and so too has the grotto, although some rocks from it are still extant and mark its location. At Garvan (1916) near Lovells Flat nothing is left of Buxton's design apart from plantation trees and possibly a weeping cherry.

Of the three suburban gardens Buxton designed in Gore one retains a pond with a Japanese style bridge and a rock garden, while the other two have had their sections subdivided, losing most of the Buxton garden, although one retains the original brick pergola and the current owners have the original plant and planting schedule.

Acts of God have played their part in the destruction of some gardens. The 1931 Napier earthquake destroyed the gardens of the Te Mata homestead of Bernard CHAMBERS and C E NELSON-SMITH's Porariti near Taradale. Following the Christchurch earthquake of 2011 Parkdale, built for manufacturer William CRAMPTON and R G SMITH's Riverlaw were both demolished and the land they were built on cleared for housing, destroying any remnants of the gardens.

My aim is to highlight the work of Buxton and his significance to the development of gardens in New Zealand, looking at his garden designs and implementations, the plants he used and how. My initial interest in

(Continues on page 103) →

An interrupted voyage to New Zealand

Elaine Downs

The ship Wild Deer under Captain Kerr left Greenock in Scotland on 12 January 1883. Janet Bennie, my great-great-grandmother, aged 51 years, had booked her extensive family on this sailing.¹ The ship set sail on Friday morning, and then foundered at 11pm that night with no loss of life off the coast of Northern Ireland. South and North Rocks off Cloughey have always been deemed two of the deadliest hazards off the coast of County Down's Ards Peninsula.

Janet BENNIE was not aboard the *Wild Deer* though. At the Greenock Railway Station, a child, David, was found to have contracted typhoid.² So Janet, her eldest son William aged 23, and the child David aged six, stayed behind and booked to sail a month later on the *Caroline*.

The family members who did sail on the *Wild Deer* were: John Bennie, aged 22, coal miner of Ayrshire, his wife Janet, aged 19, and six-month-old daughter Janet Stewart; Elizabeth, aged 22, domestic servant; James, aged 19; Janet aged 17, domestic servant; Susan, aged 15, domestic servant (my great-grandmother); Jane, aged 13, domestic servant; Margaret, aged 12; Agnes, aged 10; and Daniel, aged eight.

The *Wild Deer* was a china tea clipper, built in 1863 at Glasgow for Albion Shipping Company, and was chartered by the New Zealand Government to bring immigrants to New Zealand. It began making trips to Port Chalmers, Otago, in 1871, having made 10 successful journeys.

The *Wild Deer* completed loading cargo and sailed from Glasgow down the Clyde on 10 January 1883, anchoring for the night off Greenock. Early the following morning, Friday, 11 January 1883, 300 emigrants were taken out to the ship by tender and put on board. In addition to her passengers were a crew of 40, a doctor and a female medical assistant.

An emigration officer then carried out an inspection and found everything in order. The weather was fine and clear when they left the Clyde and continued fair until they got out into the channel. The ship commenced her voyage at around 1 am.



The Wild Deer at Port Chalmers.

The ship was towed out to sea by a tug that took them as far as Pladda, and then they sailed off on their own, the tug accompanying them till they reached Ailsa Craig. That should have begun her long voyage, heading for the Antipodes in the Southern Hemisphere; her final destination Otago, New Zealand.

During the afternoon the wind backed south-easterly and freshened, visibility became poor – almost nil. The last light seen was Corsewall Point at the entrance to Stranraer Loch, Wigtownshire.

The captain never left the bridge. No other land was seen until 11pm when the light of the South Rock Light Vessel was picked up. *Wild Deer* was on the wrong side of the lightship and dangerously close to rocks.

Captain Kerr gave orders to tack the ship, to bring her round, head through the wind and get her into deeper water, but this failed. Her position was now critical. The only alternative left was to bring her round, stern to the wind, which in her position she could ill afford with rocks so near on the landside. While carrying out this manoeuvre, the ship struck and held fast on what is known locally as the North Rock.

The sails were backed, hoping the wind would free her, but this attempt failed.

The passengers had nearly all gone to bed, but were quickly brought on deck. Some of them panicked, but the officers

soon brought this situation under control.

Distress rockets were fired and the lightship acknowledged her plight immediately. The two ships kept their signals exhibited during the night.

The passengers spent an anxious night gazing in the direction of the land and praying for help. The *Wild Deer* ground all night on the rocks.

At daylight the main mast broke at deck level and went over the side, damaging the bulwarks and crushing one of the lifeboats to matchwood, before landing on the rocks close to the ship's side. This had a steadying effect on the ship. A coastguard cutter was seen being rowed towards them from the direction of Cloughey. Other coastguard cutters arrived.

The captain gave orders to abandon ship. A rope was secured round each female passenger's waist and they were lowered into the waiting boats. This operation was carried out smoothly, as the boats could lie on the lee side of the stranded ship where the water was smooth. As the morning wore on, fishing yawls arrived from Portavogie and the male passengers were lowered into these.

All the survivors were safely landed on Cloughey shore, where they had to wade through waist-deep water, helped by kind and willing hands.

The Presbyterian Minister, Rev A W Whitley, opened up Cloughey Meeting

House (the local church) and his manse to provide food and shelter. As night approached a barn was made habitable, where passengers could spend the night.

It was reported that “fishermen put out in their boats from Cloughey and bargained with the terrified passengers for large sums of money before they would take them off the boat. As much as £2 a head was demanded”.³

The captain and crew remained on board for a few days to salvage the passengers’ baggage. A quantity of luggage and stores were placed on board the tug *Conqueror* and was shipped back to Glasgow.

On the Monday of the following week at Cloughey as many jaunting cars as was possible were assembled. What a motley sight it must have been to see this mass of humanity negotiate the narrow torturous road of the Ards Peninsula. They were taken to the railway station in Newtownards, where they boarded the train for Belfast. Large crowds assembled on the quay to witness their departure and cheered as the steamer *Dromedary*, a mail-passenger ship took them back to Glasgow.

The *Wild Deer* became a complete wreck with loss of the main mast. The keel gave way and its back was broken. The Court of Enquiry found Captain Kerr was totally accountable for the accident and his master’s certificate was suspended for three months.



Cloughey Presbyterian Church.

After their returned to Scotland, the family went back to their old cottage, and furniture was supplied from the neighbours, until their ship left on 19 February, a month after they had previously set out.

On 19 February 1883 these emigrants were aboard another sailing ship, *Caroline*, under the command of Captain Hardy, and owned by the Shaw Savill Line. They arrived in Port Chalmers on 23 May 1883. There were 300 people on board, 240 of whom were on the *Wild Deer* when it wrecked off the coast of Ireland.

On arrival in Dunedin all the immi-

grants were conveyed to The Barracks, a substantial red three storied brick building in the centre of Dunedin, where all immigrants were lodged on arrival.

The family made their home and life in Kaitangata and later moved back to Dunedin.

Elaine Downs, Mount Maunganui.

E: elaine-lloyd@actrix.co.nz

Notes

- 1 Janet’s husband Boyd Bennie had died in Dreghorn, Ayrshire on 1 March 1879.
- 2 Another report said young David had the ‘flu’.
- 3 *Edinburgh Evening News*, 16 January 1883.

→ (Continued from page 101)

Buxton was in his use of roses, how, where and what roses he used in his garden designs. However, one cannot just look at one part of a garden, the whole scheme must be considered. A ‘Buxton garden’ was a thing to aspire to, a tag to promote a property (even today), but what was it and what happened to them? And, on a more personal level, what was their impact on the people who knew them, the owners who commissioned them, the children who grew up in them and those who lived with the garden after the original owner had moved on.

I am interested to hear from anyone who lives in, knows of or grew up in a Buxton garden to try and build a picture of the significance and ongoing contribution of Alfred Buxton to horticulture in New Zealand.

For any information you may have on Buxton, his gardens or anything else relating to his work please contact Clare Gleeson E: Claregleeson8@gmail.com. T: 021 646 515



Lesmahagow, now the Fern & Thistle, Benhar. www.fernandthistle.co.nz

Notes

- 1 Rupert Tipples. *Colonial landscape gardener: Alfred Buxton of Christchurch, New Zealand 1872-1950*.
- 2 Tipples, page 90.
- 3 Interview with Richard Mildon, Feilding, 7 March 2021.
- 4 A W Buxton Ltd.: *General catalogue for 1905-1906*. Printed by the Lyttelton

Times Company Limited, Christchurch, [1905?]. Eph-A-HORTICULTURE-Buxton-1905-01. Alexander Turnbull Library, National Library of New Zealand.

- 5 Beryl Smedley. *Homewood and its families: a story of Wellington*. (Wellington: Malinson Rendel, 1980), 104.



Record collections

Information from the NZSG Record Collections is available to NZSG members without charge, a major benefit of membership, and for personal research only.

Members are welcome to contribute new or updated material.

Certificates

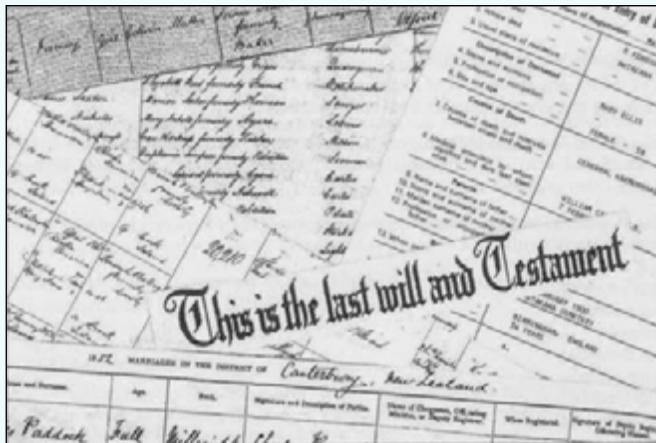
This collection was set up as a repository for certificates that members had obtained, but found to be unrelated to their research. In recent years, members have been encouraged to submit certificates and miscellaneous documents of any kind whether they are related or unrelated to their research.

The sole purpose of the collection is to share certificate information amongst Society members. It does not have the facility to put contributors in touch with one another.

The majority of records are from New Zealand sources, but there are also many from the United Kingdom, Australia and other countries. Besides birth, death and marriage certificates (which include sightings and RGO microfilm printouts) there are many other documents of value in research:

Baptism, marriage and churchyard burial records from Old Parish Registers (OPRs) and other sources.

- Citizen memorials (naturalisation records), citizenship certificates
- Convict and shipping records
- Intention to Marry registrations
- War records
- Wills, probates, letters of administration, coroner's reports and affidavits.
- Miscellaneous other certificates and documents (e.g. educational qualifications, apprenticeship, lodge, sporting achievement certificates etc.)



All names shown on the documents are cross-indexed into a database. These include parents, spouses, other relatives, informants and witnesses where they are likely to be of value. Women are indexed under both married and maiden names. This means there could be 6–10 entries for a particular birth, death or marriage all with the same reference number but only one will be the individual who is the subject of the event.

There are over one million entries in the index (as at 1 April 2018), cross-indexed from over 118,000 records and the collection continues to grow steadily by about 1,000 records a month.

See the August 2017 issue of *The New Zealand Genealogist*, page 160 for fuller details.

Access

Write to NZSG Certificates Research Enquiries Officer, Mrs Francie Smith, PO Box 311, Mangōnui 0442, setting out your request clearly and concisely making sure the correct reference numbers and names are quoted. If you find several entries with the same reference number and date, it is necessary to list only one.

A. Individual search: You may request a search for an individual (either a particular event or all references to the individual). Include concise details such as likely location, time frame, parents' names if known etc. If a search is successful you will be sent details of the document.

B. Surname printouts: You may request an up-to-date printout of entries in the index for up to eight surnames at a time. For more common surnames such as Anderson, Bell, Brown, Campbell, Clark, Hall, Harris, Hill, Jones, King, Martin, Robertson, Robinson, Ross, Scott, Smith, Stewart, Taylor, Thompson, Walker, Watson, White, Williams, Wilson Wright and Young to name just a few, also list the forenames and you will be provided with a printout of those names only. If you identify any certificates from the printouts that appear relevant to your research, you may then make a further request for copies of the documents. These requests must be limited to six certificates at a time.

Post your enquiry with a stamped, self-addressed envelope (SAE) (minimum size DLE – 22cm x 11cm). If surname printouts of the index are requested, include an A4 sized stamped, self-addressed envelope.

There is no charge for this service.

Note: Part of the index is also included in the NZSG Kiwi Collection v2 available for NZSG members.

Contribute

Send contributions of certificates and other documents to NZSG Certificates Collection Officer, Mrs June Stratford, 31 Mains Avenue, Whāngārei 0112. Digital copies of documents can also be sent as email attachments to the NZSG Manager.

First Families

First Families is a collection of information about families where the family emigrated to New Zealand before and including 1901 and where partners were married in New Zealand before and including 1901.

It is an index, that has been compiled from family record sheets, contributed by both members of the NZSG and non-members. Each family record sheet includes the names of three generations and their spouses where known.

The record is based on the first couple of any family unit living in New Zealand before and including 1901 and it can include their children. It can also include their parents who may not have come to New Zealand, thus bridging the gap between New Zealand and the country of origin.

Access

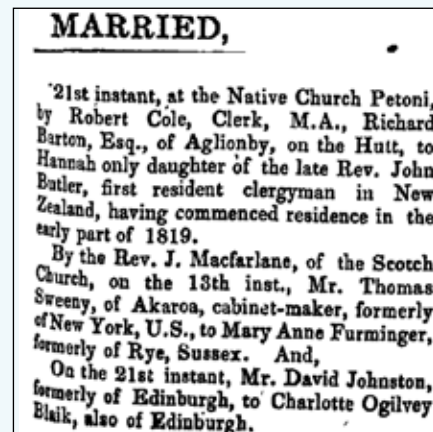
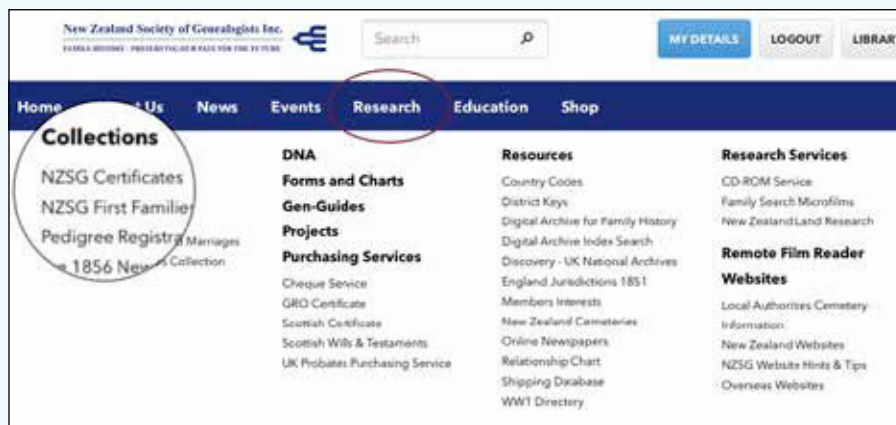
Surnames in this collection can be searched by members in the database accessible on the First Families page on the website. Over 13,500 entries can also be searched in Kiwi Collection v2.

Contribute

See the 'F6a NZSG First Families Collection' sheet on the website.

Send completed forms to First Families Collection Officer, Joyce Mattson, 301 Tamaki Road, Whangamatā 3620.
E: FirstFamiliesSubmissions@genealogy.org.nz

Record collections



Pre 1856 New Zealand Marriage Records

This is a collection of New Zealand marriages that took place before compulsory civil registration. The collection contains over 28,500 entries from sources including civil registration entries, church records, newspaper notices, family and social history publications, Māori Mission records, Bible entries, ministers' diary and journal entries and submissions from NZSG members to name a few.

Access

The collection is computerised and stored in a database enabling powerful search and matching options.

Use the search request on the NZSG website, or contact the Research Service. E: researchservice@genealogy.org.nz

Contribute

See the Pre 1856 New Zealand Marriage Records page on the website to download the Submission Form. Post the form along with a copy of the document or source to:

Pre 1856 Marriage Record Collection Officer, c/o Project Co-ordinator, PO Box 14-036, Panmure, Auckland 1741.
 E: nzsg.projects@genealogy.org

Pedigree Registration

This is a collection of Pedigree Registration forms submitted by members. Every surname on the forms is entered into a computer index, which now contains more than 106,000 names. These names appear in the NZSG Kiwi Collections v2.

Access

See the Pedigree Registration page on the website to use the Search Request form.

Contribute

A Pedigree Registration form can be downloaded from the website. Members can submit a Pedigree Registration form relating to their direct family line. It is very important that page 2, with the consent information, is printed on the back of the form, NOT on a separate page.

Send the completed form to Pedigree Registration Officer, Mrs Judy Kirby, 25a Elliot Street, Johnsonville, Wellington 6037.
 E: pedigree@genealogy.org.nz

The screenshot shows the search interface for the NZSG Pre-1856 Marriage Collection. It includes search filters for Surname (starts with), Given names (contain(a)), and Year (is after). A search for 'BARTON' has been performed, resulting in a list of records. The first record is highlighted:

NAME	DATE	RECORD TYPE
BARTON Mary	1853	NZSG Pre-1856 Marriage Collection
BARTON Mary	1853	NZSG Pre-1856 Marriage Collection
BARTON Mary	13 Jun 1853	NZSG Pre-1856 Marriage Collection
BARTON Mary	13 Jun 1853	NZSG Pre-1856 Marriage Collection
BARTON Mary	30 Jun 1853	NZSG Pre-1856 Marriage Collection
BARTON Richard	1843	NZSG Pre-1856 Marriage Collection
BARTON Richard	21 Sep 1843	NZSG Pre-1856 Marriage Collection
BARTON Richard	21 Sep 1843	NZSG Pre-1856 Marriage Collection
BARTON Richard	21 Sep 1843	NZSG Pre-1856 Marriage Collection
BARTON Richard	21 Sep 1843	NZSG Pre-1856 Marriage Collection
BARTON Richard	21 Sep 1843	NZSG Pre-1856 Marriage Collection

Details for the first record (BARTON Mary, 1853):

Name: BARTON Richard
 Date: 21 Sep 1843
 Place: Native Church
 Area: Petone, Wellington
 Further enquiries to: NZSG Pre 1856 Marriages Collection

Griffis Illegitimacies

This collection is a name-searchable database involving illegitimate births in New Zealand between 1877 and 1950 that were available in public records, either at local court houses or National Archives. Virtually all of these records have now been transferred to Archives New Zealand.

The database includes details of the child (if named) the mother and the father, the location of the event, the record type and repository. Successful results are printed into a formatted report that can be saved or printed. Query results provide basic information only. Researchers are encouraged to go back to the original source record for more fulsome detail.

Illegitimate birth as a subject involves degrees of sensitivity. Because of this the Society has decided that this resource will only be held at our Family Research Centre (FRC) and that records less than 100 years old will be withheld.

For a full explanation on the Griffis Illegitimacies Collection read our Gen-Guide available online.

Access

The database is offered as a research look-up service, administered from the Family Research Centre, through which members can make enquiries and be provided with a standard output report. NZSG members may obtain details through our Research Services or in person (under supervision).
 E: ResearchService@genealogy.org.nz

Information from the NZSG Record Collections is available to NZSG members only, without charge. Access to the collections is a major benefit of your NZSG membership.

Members receive this information on the understanding that it is to be used for their personal research only. You should not pass it on to non-members, or make access to the collections available to non-members.

Branch-only members are not NZSG members.

'Of stalwart frame and white beard'

Thomas Abbott, Exeter Nurseries, Christchurch

Harriet Taylor

The Strathallan was a wooden, three-masted sailing ship that set sail from Gravesend on 12 October 1858 for Timaru and Lyttelton, New Zealand. Amongst the steerage passengers planning to settle in nearby Christchurch, were Thomas ABBOTT (1830–1895), an agricultural labourer, his wife, Eliza, née BARRETT (1829–1919) and their two children, Thomas George (1855–1907) and Albert James (1856–1941). The family, as Canterbury Provincial Government assisted immigrants, was subsidised. The total fare was £51, of which the Abbotts' paid £25/10/-.

Born on the Isle of Purbeck, Dorset, England, Abbott was the son of coastguard officer, Thomas Henry (1799–1879) and Ann, née TRIM (1797–1875). The Trims were known coastguard people.¹ Thomas married Eliza, daughter of George BARRETT (1799–1879), occupation thatcher, and Kemmy, née BOW (1797–1875). They married on 10 October 1853 at the Newton Abbot Registry Office.

Two *Strathallan* passenger diaries survive. The first, the Reverend Charles ALABASTER, travelled cabin class with his wife. The second, travelling steerage, was John T MORRIS, single. Alabaster records the good and bad of the voyage. He writes of toilet problems as the 'cuddy' (cabin) WC refused to run and "in consequence is delicious to the nose!" With his wife, he ran a school on board. He mentioned Sunday services, dancing on the deck, concerts, airing bedding and routine, weather, travel distance and sails, food allowances, passenger misconduct, water down hatchways, ship leaks, friction between captain and doctor and excessive alcohol consumption among cabin passengers.

The Morris diary has less social observation and more of weather, distance travelled, state of sails and ship details. He mentions the sighting of *King Phillip*, a troopship destined for Bombay, India with between five and six hundred troops. They cheered the *Strathallan* and their bugler played 'Home Sweet Home' and 'Cheer Boys Cheer'. He recorded a "calm gentle wind" on the morning of 15 December, but later the ship was "close hauled" right over on her side

and at 10pm the wind was strong.

Both diaries indicate an Abbott child named Albert died of acute bronchitis at 9pm that night, and buried the next day at sea by Reverend Alabaster. This was a puzzle, as Albert James landed in Lyttelton with his parents. After some searching, a third son, Alfred William, born 29 August 1858, was located. The two similar Christian names explain the discrepancy. An explanation for Alfred's passenger list omission is that infants under 12 months travelled free.

The ship arrived at Timaru, South Canterbury on 14 February 1859, where 121 of the 259 immigrants landed. On the evening of 17 January the *Strathallan* continued to Lyttelton, the nearest port to Christchurch, where remaining passengers disembarked.²

By 1859 the Lyttelton Barracks, built 1850, were run down and unusable, but four hotels did exist, providing temporary accommodation for landed immigrants. The Abbotts may have stayed at the hotels or the immigration barracks in Christchurch, located by the police barracks and gaol, on the corner of Armagh Street and Oxford Terrace.

Several modes of transport existed between Lyttelton and Christchurch. The Bridle Path was a two-mile hike over 1,100 feet and down into the Heathcote valley. According to *Mosley's Guide to Christchurch*, after 1851 it was just passable for horses and cattle and easy for foot passengers and sheep. The first vehicle over this route was a spring cart pulled by bullocks in 1857.

The general route for heavy equipment was sailing from Lyttelton over the Sumner bar, up the Heathcote River and docking at Ferrymead. Often baggage was sent by boat and families walked over the hill.

The Abbotts settled quickly into their new life in Christchurch. By 1860, Thomas had begun to establish himself as a nurseryman on an acre of land he called Exeter Nurseries, on the west side of the corner of Bretts and Innes Roads. This suggests nursery experience and expertise. As recorded in the 1851 England census, Abbott was employed as a gardener, living in the house of Joseph and Mary GODFREY, Torquay, Devon.³

There is no record to suggest what the Abbott family thought of their new land and conditions. We can guess



Thomas Abbott.

from the book *St Albans: from swamp to suburbs. An informal history*, that life in general and establishing a nursery in St Albans would not be easy. The book mentions much of the land was a vast swamp, soggy, needed draining and unable to take the weight of horses or men. Settlers constructed drains on their property, resulting in sinking land and the remains of a buried forest becoming visible. Dry tracks were made by laying down flax and scrub, and covered with dray loads of sand. Along these tracks produce was taken to the market. The drainage system and cultivation meant peat soil was broken into a very fine texture, and the high percentage of humus made for productive soil.

Family consider Abbott was employed by James VEITCH Nurseries in Devon. This is difficult to verify, as apparently Veitch records were destroyed, and Abbott records have not survived. According to Charles Curtis' *The House of Veitch*, a large amount of work was done by men "in for a job", or young men wishing to train and therefore engaged for two years. Pay was 12 shillings per week during the first year and 15 shilling for the second year. The latter were known as 'two-year men', so perhaps Abbott was one.

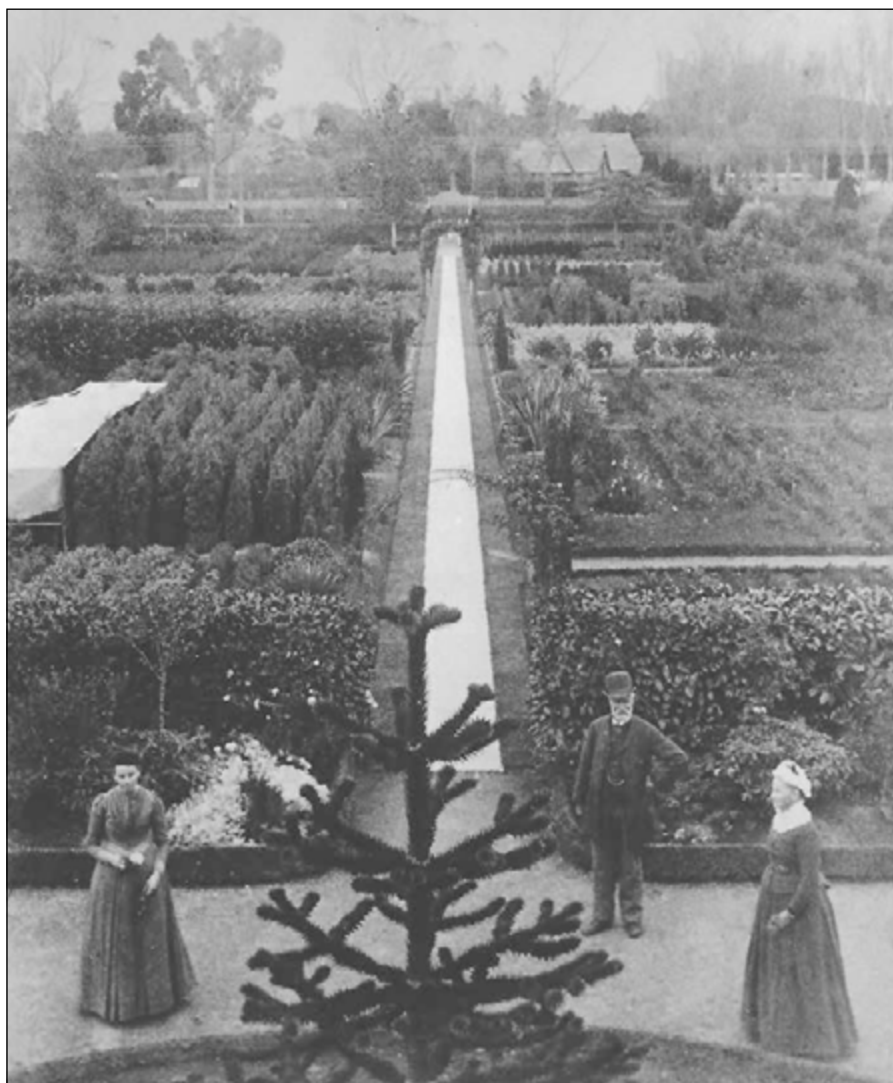
Charlie Challenger, in his 'Studies on Pioneer Canterbury Nurserymen', suggests Abbott believed in making

his money work, and even on limited acreage which he actually owned, preferred to pay interest on a mortgage rather than keep his money tied in land. The first block (1865–1886) to hold the Exeter Nurseries name was on the west side of Papanui Road. Abbott also purchased three acres and three perches that became the headquarters block, now under Beverley Street. Apparently, this block was mortgaged for almost the whole of Abbott's ownership and repaid after his death.

Challenger's research indicates that Abbott occupied a series of leased blocks used for nursery production and collectively known as Exeter Nurseries. One block is now covered by parts of Webb and Bristol Streets, Holly Road and Ranfurly Street; another by Gosset, Carrington and Malvern Streets. A further block in Shirley totalled nine acres, where Abbott is said to have raised young stock and thousands of fruit trees. Challenger discovered no evidence in the Land and Deeds records to verify Abbott had a financial interest in this block. By 1884 Exeter Nurseries totalled eighteen and a half acres, making Abbott the dominant Canterbury nurseryman. Family myth suggests Exeter Nurseries was the largest in the southern hemisphere. In 1877, Abbott advertised over one third of a million plants for sale. Challenger lists plant stock carried as: 20,000 forest trees, 25,000 fruit trees, 25,000 rose bushes, herbaceous, bedding plants and greenhouse plants to name some. The only known Exeter Nurseries catalogue (1892/93) was photocopied for me in Melbourne by Clayton STEVENS (1922–2015), great-grandson of Abbott.

Given the extent of Exeter Nurseries and its reputation, it is possible Abbott met Peter C M Veitch (1850–1929) early in 1877 when Veitch visited the South Island. Among other plants, the Veitchian Nurseries were instrumental in introducing exotic ferns into the United Kingdom, and native and exotic ferns were a speciality of Abbott. It was claimed Abbott's fernery was "the most complete of exotics and natives in the colony" and included the Antarctic Mountain Fern.

Abbott was known to train apprentices and employ skilled men who specialised in growing certain lines and plants. In 1878, 14 men were employed. One, Alfred William BUXTON, became an established Christchurch nurseryman, naming his nursery St Albans. Buxton, trained for five years from about 1886 at Exeter



View over Exeter Nurseries, Papanui Road, Christchurch, with (possibly) Annie Eliza, Thomas and Eliza, 1891.

Nurseries, where he acquired knowledge in all aspects of the nursery business. Abbott's son, Thomas (TG) was admired for his plant and propagation skills. After his father's death, he worked for Buxton at St Alban's Nurseries. Mr W JONES (–1933) was Abbott's principal assistant and another Canterbury nurseryman, John JOYCE (c1850–1928) also worked for Abbott in 1872.

When in Melbourne at the La Trobe Library, I discovered a booklet *Life and Labours of Pastor A J Abbott*. Pastor Abbott was Albert James, who emigrated to Melbourne about 1888. According to this booklet, his father Thomas, was "the manager of a large nursery & botanical establishment in Exeter, and by his undoubted skill in horticulture and floricultural subjects, he raised the business to a very high standard of success, and his reputation extended far and wide. So highly was Mr Thomas Abbott regarded, and so recognised were his abilities as a practical and experimental botanist, that

when the late Dr William SCORESBY Jnr (1789–1857), famous Arctic navigator, was in search of a first-class botanist to accompany him on his voyage to North Canada and Greenland he chose Thomas Abbott".

Albert mentions his father joined Mr Scoresby's expedition, performing his "task as a botanist with unusual skill". The story unravels when we learn that Scoresby's last Arctic voyage was 1822 and Thomas Abbott was born eight years later. My research of Albert shows that he was given to embellishing stories. However, it is possible that Scoresby and Thomas Abbott knew one another, as Scoresby retired to Grosmont, Torquay as vicar of St Mary Magdalene, about one mile from where Abbott lived in Union Street.

Thomas Abbott was among 19 men attending the foundation meeting of the Oxford Terrace Baptist Church, Christchurch, 18 August 1863. From the meeting minutes, it is clear Abbott

(Continues on page 108) ➔



Eliza and Tomas Abbott.

took his church membership seriously. Frequently, he recommended people for membership, including his daughter and a Miss BENNETT, who may be his wife's niece. On occasion he visited the nominated to see if they were suitable for church membership.

Abbott was secretary for a time and had input into how finances or the lack of them were managed. He was asked to collect outstanding debts and when finances became tight he suggested twenty-five members pay 2/6 [25c] weekly to cover requirements. Next he proposed each member contribute to "the interest fund what they can afford" and later proposed a quarterly collection to meet incidental expenses".

Abbott apparently resigned from the church of his own accord in 1865. Church minutes of 1 May 1865 note he was accused of slander, asked to apologise and admonished by the Pastor, Decimus DOLAMORE (1820–1912). There is no indication as to who said what. If Abbott resigned, perhaps he was reinstated, as in 1867 the Brethren congregation requested the use of the Baptist Church for worship. Abbott and two others negotiated terms. On 19 January 1869 he was asked to act as secretary and in February 1872, voted to the position of Deacon. In May the same year it was proposed "that this church approves of Mr Abbott acting in the interest of the Baptist Church on the [Barbados] cemetery board". Family information suggests Abbott planted the monkey puzzle trees at the Barbados

cemetery and perhaps supplied trees for Hagley Park.

The Oxford Terrace Baptist Church Minute Book records that on 7 July 1875 Thomas Abbott was again dismissed, although apparently tendered his resignation. His wife, Eliza, resigned at the same time. On 6 October 1875 Abbott's application for reinstatement was rejected and resignation accepted. No reason noted. Family lore suggests Eliza joined the Brethren faith as did her husband.

Thomas Abbott generally kept a low profile when it came to public life, unlike other Canterbury nurserymen of the time. In March 1867, he was one of ninety-one men of the Avon District to put their name to an advertised request that William REEVES Esq accept nomination as a candidate to the General Assembly. Reeves accepted. Abbott was a committee member and chairman of the Avon Road Board in the early 1870s and elected to the Horticulture Society committee in 1891 and possibly in previous years.

During the 1860s Abbott won prizes and was complimented by judges for his entries at horticultural events. Later his judging expertise became well-known and respected and it became his preference to exhibit rather than compete.

He was known as a successful florist and skilled landscaper and regularly imported new and rare plants. In *Early days of Canterbury* Selwyn Bruce described Thomas Abbott as a well-known character "of stalwart frame and white beard, a perfect encyclopaedia of the flora and fauna of our infant colony".

Thomas Abbott died on 1 October 1895 and is buried in Linwood cemetery.⁴ The two Christchurch earthquakes have compromised the gravestone and the inscription is now unreadable.

"Mr Thomas Abbott, proprietor of the Exeter Nursery, Papanui Road, died at his residence at midnight on Monday, at the age of sixty-six years. Mr Abbott commenced business as a nurseryman in Christchurch thirty-six years ago, after a long experience in England, where he was thoroughly trained to the vocation. His first nursery here was within a few chains of the present location, and was his headquarters for fifteen years. He then removed to the present Exeter Nurseries, which he carried on up to the time of his death. He displayed great enterprise in stocking his nursery with the best specimens from all parts of the world.

He took a prominent part in the Christchurch Horticultural Society's shows as a competitor until a few years ago, and his exhibits always contained well-grown and splendid flowers. Of late he has shown "for Exhibition only". His funeral will leave his late residence at 1.30 pm on Thursday."⁵

Eliza was sole executrix of her husband's will and was bequeathed his full estate.⁶ She managed Exeter Nurseries until it was sold as a going concern to William Jones, Abbott's principal assistant, about 18 months later. The Exeter name and good reputation continued until Jones' death in 1933. There is no mention in the will of any of the children.

Eliza and her unmarried daughter, Annie Elizabeth, moved to Sydney about 1902. Eliza died on 27 January 1919 and is buried at Rookwood Necropolis, New South Wales, as is Annie.

Children of Thomas and Eliza Abbott:

- Thomas George (1855–1907), married Maud Laura JENKYNs
- Albert James (1856–1941), married Elizabeth HESLOP
- Alfred William (1858–1858)
- George (1860–1933), married Alexandrina Francoise Josephine RAYNEL
- Annie Elizabeth (1861–1930), unmarried
- Clara (1863–1943), married Alexander George DALLAS
- Frederick John (1865–1926), married Ruby W WHITE
- Elizabeth Jane (1866–), married William John ROSEWARNE (later renamed ROSE)
- Caroline Maud (1867–1868)
- Catherine Matilda (1870–1924), married Albert Charles Bennett

Harriet Taylor.

E: taylormade4144@gmail.com

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(Continues on page 109) →

How did our name change?

Wendy Bovey

My grandmother was Edith Annie DORREEN and she was born in Havelock, Marlborough, in 1876, daughter of William Dorreen and Mary Jane PICKERING. William was the son of Thomas Dorreen and Jeanette LOVE, born in October 1840 at Petone, one of the first three white children born in Petone.

William's father Thomas, his wife, brother Peter and his wife and small son came on the ship *Bengal Merchant* in February 1840 along with their parents Peter senior and Laetitia.

But my story is about the surname Dorreen.

I did my DNA test in 2018 and the following year a fifth cousin Rachel got in touch with me. It turns out that Rachel is descended from the eldest son and child of Peter and Laetitia. Now John DORAN came to Auckland in 1842 and as far as we know never communicated with his parents and brothers, so neither family knew about the other as John kept the spelling of the surname Doran.

Rachel has definite proof that we are the same family as in 2020 she got copies from the parish registers of St Andrew's Catholic Church in

Scotland of the children of Peter senior, whose name was recorded, as normal in Catholic churches, in Latin as Patrickus, but known as Paddy or Peter, and Laetitia Doran.

When I started my research in the mid 1980s through the NZSG I managed to get in touch with a number of Dorreen family members and one sent me a hand-written copy of the ship's list that I did not follow up and check if it was right. My mistake. I have now found three ship lists all with different spelling – Doran, sometimes with a double 'r', DORAIN, Dorreen, sometimes with a single 'r'.

Thomas and Jeanette Doran were married in 1839 just before coming to New Zealand. I have a copy of the proclamation to marry, which I got in 1990 from the Register General's Office in Scotland, where he is recorded as Thomas Dorreen.

But I found a slip of paper in my screeds of papers, got from somewhere not noted. It was very early in my start of research 1986 and I had a lot to learn. This was an register of emigrant labourers who have free passage to New Zealand on the *Bengal Merchant*.

- 1149 Dorran, Peter Snr, labourer, married, aged 49, wife aged 49
- 1150 Dorran, Thomas, labourer, married, 19 and 17

- 1151 Dorran, Peter Jnr, labourer, married, 24 and 19

By whom specially recommended: Mr Campbell, local contractor, Glasgow; M Nutledge, Episcopal Clergyman, Glasgow. By whom engaged before emigrating: Mr Campbell, Trade: labourers.

The Scottish baptisms record them as Doran. So how did our name change when they arrived in New Zealand? My theory is that the person in New Zealand writing their name interpreted the Irish Scottish accent, although it obviously was not fixed in Scotland either.

But why would they keep it that spelling? I guess they were not very literate and it did not worry them how it was spelt.

There are now, 180 years later, thousands of Dorreen descendants from Peter and Laetitia. I am sad to say all the older generation who helped me over the years have now passed away and not one of them ever said we should be Dorans as I am sure they did not know.

So I owe a great big thank you to my cousin Rachel. I have a whole new branch of this family on my tree now thanks to DNA and some proper analysis of old notes.

Wendy Bovey

E: p.bovey@xtra.co.nz

→ (Continued from page 108)

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Peter C M Veitch https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Peter_Veitch

Christchurch Cemeteries <https://heritage.christchurchcitylibraries.com/Cemeteries/>

Rookwood Necropolis, NSW, Australia. <http://www.rookwoodcemetery.com.au/search>

Notes

1 See 'British Coastguards and Their Families – An Index' <http://www.genuki.org.uk/big/Coastguards>

2 Shipping List: 'Strathallan'. *Lyttelton Times*, 22 and 26 Jan 1859. <https://paperspast.natlib.govt.nz/newspapers/LT18590126.2.16>

3 1851 census, 10 Union Place Tormoham, Newton Abbot, Devon, England.

4 *Press*, 2 October 1895.

5 *The Star* (Christchurch), 2 October 1895.

6 Thomas Abbott. Probate, 1895.

CH2976/1895. R22386657. New Zealand, Archives New Zealand, Probate Records, 1843–1998." Database with images. FamilySearch. <http://FamilySearch.org>: 10 March 2021. Archives New Zealand.

Resurrecting Henry's memorial stone

Mary Farrelly

Following his wife Margery's death in St Louis, Missouri, in April 1872,¹ our great-grandfather Henry GOODFELLOW (born about 1810 in Co Cavan, Ireland²) seemed to disappear. I had found no further record of him in St Louis or anything to suggest that he was buried in the same plot or even the same cemetery as Margery.

On 14 April 2013, when I was looking for information on another family member, I happened upon an indexed death record for a 63-year-old Henry Goodfellow in Kings (now called Brooklyn), New York.³ This Henry had died on 4 April 1874, so it seemed somewhat serendipitous. Given that Brooklyn was where some of his family had lived, I ordered the certificate and received it by post about five weeks later. Although the certificate did not include any family names or details, there was enough information for me to be sure this was him. It gave his birthplace as Ireland, his place of death (273 Twenty-second St, in the 8th Ward), that he had been resident in New York for four months and first seen by a New York doctor in January. The record also showed that he had been buried in Green-Wood Cemetery in Brooklyn on 16 April 1874.⁴ Aha. Now, I thought, we were getting somewhere.

However, he did not appear in the online database for Green-Wood.⁵

I had had previous contact with Green-Wood about other Goodfellow family members and, at some cost, had received limited information about them. I emailed the cemetery office on 22 May 2013 looking for any information on Henry Goodfellow, giving the Death Certificate Number, date of burial and other information. They offered to do some initial research at no cost and to give me a list of relevant documents, which I could then purchase if I chose to. Two months went by and having heard nothing, I emailed them again on 18 July 2013 asking for any update. It seems the original request had been forgotten, and this time I was requested to pay an initial research fee before they would do anything.

Before I sent them any more money, I decided to try another avenue. I had previously had email contact with a Bob Collins from Brooklyn through findagrave.com. He had generously found and photographed the memorial stone for David GIBSON, son of Henry and Margery's daughter, Susanna Goodfellow Gibson. After the response from Green-Wood, I emailed Bob again on 25 July 2013 to seek his advice and information on whether Henry may have been buried in the same Lot 8575 with David Gibson, and two other family members I had since found there, William Goodfellow in 1912 and Sara Goodfellow DETERS in 1927.

Over the course of the next two

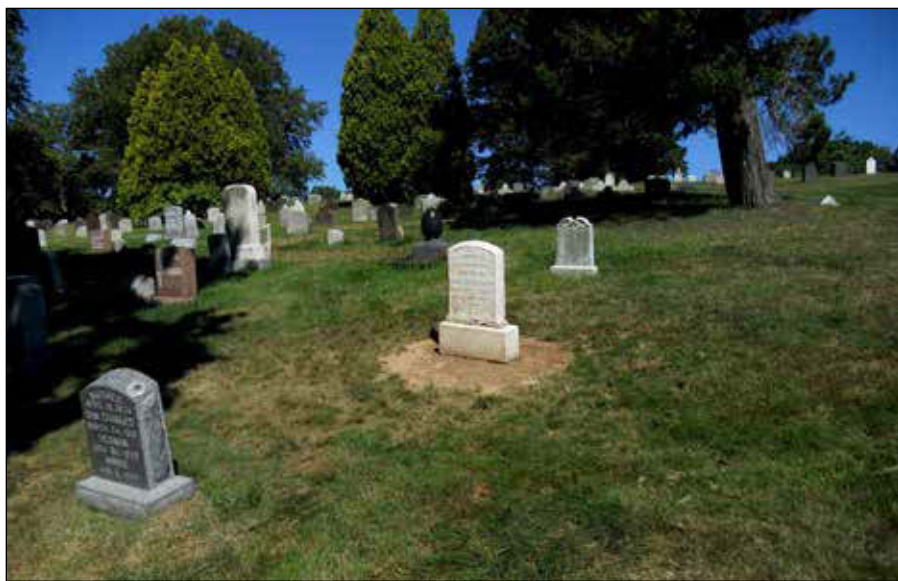
weeks Bob and I exchanged several emails. He confirmed the four family burials in Lot 8575, but said there was no sign of Henry amongst them. He suggested that Henry might have been returned to St Louis to be buried with Margery. Unfortunately, I knew from my research that this was probably not the case.

Later that same day another email from Bob suggested a solution.

"While looking for Goodfellows, I found a Sadie Goodfellow in Green-Wood's database. Her grave is in a public lot down the hillside a short hike from the Gibson stone. The location is public lot 13575, grave #37. I investigated it today – there is no stone – BUT – on the 1920s map of that lot that I used to find grave #37, the box representing the grave is annotated with what appear to be the initials 'H.G.' Henry Goodfellow? Sadie Goodfellow is definitely there (buried on New Year's Day 1901).

We know that the online database is incomplete. Dare we hope? ... I will try to find out who H.G. is next week. I can get a printout of a burial list for that grave (13575/37) without paying a fee for a Lot search. Those lists come from a different database than the one online. Henry may show up there.

In any case, the Sadie Goodfellow/H.G. grave is currently unmarked – but there must have been a stone there 90 years ago or the H.G. annotation would not have appeared on the old map. If



Resurrected memorial stone for Henry Goodfellow, and its position Section B, Public Lot 13575, Grave #37 at Green-Wood. Also buried in the same plot are his daughter Margaret Goodfellow Austin in 1923, her husband Thomas Austin in 1906, and Henry's great-granddaughter Sadie, aged 3, in 1901.



Inscription: In Memory of/Our Beloved/ Father/Henry Goodfellow/Died April 14th 1874/Aged 63 years.

the stone has sunk, it can be raised and reset.”⁶

I already knew that Henry’s daughter Margaret Goodfellow and her husband Thomas AUSTIN were buried in Public Lot 13575, Sec.B, in 1923 and 1906 respectively, but I had no grave number. Two days later another email from Bob confirmed that the Austins were interred in grave #37 in 13575 with Sadie and ‘H.G.’⁷

The following day brought another email instalment from Bob. Green-Wood Cemetery Office had informed him that only Sadie and the two Austins were in grave #37. Bob’s comment was “I think that’s misinfo. That ‘H.G.’ is on the old map.”⁷ He suggested I needed to bite the bullet and commission Green-Wood to check the original paperwork on file, bypassing the digitised records.

“Tell them you just want to be certain who is buried there and you have reason to fear errors in the digitized material (you have reason, believe me!). You need no documents scanned or emailed or snail mailed. Mention the ‘H.G.’ initials on the grave map of lot 13575 #37. Why would those initials be there if Henry isn’t buried there?”⁸

I emailed Green-Wood that same day, paid the research fee and had an answer the next day!

“Yes, I can confirm that Henry Goodfellow was buried in grave 37 in Public Lot 13575.

Interment 168823 on April 16, 1874 for the body of Henry Goodfellow, late resident of 273–22nd Street, Brooklyn, died of “Old Age” on April 14, 1874. He was widowed, born in Ireland, and 62 years 5 months 25 days old at the time of his death. His undertaker was “Fritschler & Selle” (info from Index Card, 1 page). He was the first person to be buried on April 16, 1874 in Green-

Wood, and the first person to be buried in grave 37 in Public Lot 13575. Margaret Austin’s burial order shows record of purchase of the grave on April 15, 1874.”⁹

This was such an exciting find, something I would never have found on my own and possibly not even had I paid additional sums of money to Green-Wood. Bob was proving to be more than worth his weight in gold.

But that was not the end of it. Bob emailed me with more news the following day:

“I went out to Green-Wood this morning to catalog some other lots. My route took me past 13575, so I did a poke test on the area of grave #37. There is a stone down there. I believe it fell forward eons ago and is now about 5 inches down.

Is it Henry’s? Can’t be sure. But there’s something down there. And I believe it’s Henry’s because whoever was out annotating the grave maps that fine day about 90 years ago saw a stone and wrote down the initials of the name he saw on that stone: H.G.”¹⁰

On 3 August I emailed Green-Wood with this information asking them to check the site to see if a memorial stone had been buried. I will not include all their emails here, suffice it to say they were initially rather negative and dismissive of my contact’s poke test and the possibility of there being a buried memorial stone. However, they did complete their own “needle poke test” and on 20 August I received an email to say that a memorial stone had been found in good condition, legible, that it had been excavated and re-erected on its plinth.¹¹ It is a solid marble stone and while it has a noticeable vertical crack, is still legible. It has been positioned a little off-centre, but a great result, nonetheless.

An interesting detail is that when I received the photos of the newly erected memorial stone from Bob Collins, I was in Co Cavan researching Henry and Margery’s lives there, and had spent the day wandering around Gortnaleck, the townland where they lived prior to emigrating to the United States in 1862. It seemed fitting somehow, perhaps Henry had something to do with our success in finding the lost stone.¹²

Persistence and perseverance paid off. None of this would have been possible without the generous assistance of Bob Collins in New York. Without his intervention I would probably still be searching for Henry’s final resting place.

Mary Farrelly.

E: maryelizaf@gmail.com

Notes

- 1 Goodfellow, Margery, 1872 Burial certificate, Bellefontaine Cemetery, St Louis, Missouri, USA.
- 2 Year of birth calculated from age on death certificate.
- 3 Italian Genealogical Group Research Database. Index to deaths in NYC Municipal Archives. Retrieved from italiangen.org April 2013
- 4 Goodfellow, Henry, 1874 Death Certificate. Health Department, City of Brooklyn
- 5 He is still not there as of 2 April 2021.
- 6 Collins, Bob. 27 July 2013. Email.
- 7 Collins, Bob. 29 July 2013. Email.
- 8 Collins, Bob. 30 July 2013. Email.
- 9 Usmanov, Jahongir, Genealogy Researcher, Green-Wood Cemetery, Brooklyn, NY. 31 July 2013. Email.
- 10 Collins, Bob. 1 August 2013. Email.
- 11 Usmanov, Jahongir, Genealogy Researcher, Green-Wood Cemetery, Brooklyn, NY. 20 August 2013. Email.
- 12 Photos were taken by Bob Collins, August 2013. Photos and emails used with his permission. 2 April 2021. Email.

Snippets ...

I recently received a bundle of family documents from England. There were letters and wills dating back to the mid 18th century and it will keep me busy for months reading and/or transcribing the most valuable. However, one of the first I looked at was in an envelope labelled “Extract from the Dixon Family Bible.” As well as the expected dates, times and place of birth, the three eldest had this additional comment “Vaccinated on Friday such and such – both arms – taken very well.”

What were the dates? 1844, 1846 and 1848. I was surprised so I looked it up and this is briefly what I found.

This would have been the vaccination against smallpox which had been developed by Edward Jenner in 1796. Up until then, smallpox typically caused 3,000 deaths per million population in England every year. From 1838–1853 when vaccine was readily available but optional, the death rate dropped to 417 and after it became compulsory between 1857–66 down to 214. After 1889 when vaccination was enforced, it dropped to single digits.

What kind of family was it? The father – WMH Dixon – was a senior officer in the Royal Artillery stationed at that time at Woolwich who later became the Superintendent of the Small Arms Factory at Enfield and did there for the English arms industry what Henry Ford did for cars by pioneering the assembly of totally uniform products to permit the interchangeability of spare parts – a vital improvement for an army in action.

Jeanette Grant.

E: jeanette.john.grant@gmail.com

#10106

Copyright files

*The deil cam' fiddling through the town,
And danced awa wi' the Exciseman,
And ilka wife cries—"Auld Mahoun,
I wish you luck o' the prize, man!"*

Excerpt, Robbie Burns 'The Deil's Awa Wi' Th' Exciseman'

Archives New Zealand holds public archives which are the records created by government agencies during their business. As such it is very rare that a public record captures poetry. This poetic verse has been caught in a copyright file, which shows the unusual insight that a copyright application can provide – an insight into the applicant of the file.

The patent office was a government agency which existed within other departments for a number of years and they created a series of records called "Copyright Application Files". The purpose of a copyright application file is to secure the commercial rights of an individual or business over a creative work, be it literary, dramatic, musical or artistic piece. These simple categories were stretched to also encompass games, poetry, and commercial publications.

Some eighty years of copyright application files have come to Archives New Zealand. There is currently a project (soon to be completed) individually listing these records so they can be discovered directly through Archway, Archives New Zealand's online search tool of its holdings. The listing will include the name of the copyright applicant in the title of the record, whether the applicant is a business, or an individual.

This means that shortly, a researcher who is looking into individuals or a particular surname may find copyright files. So, what does the researcher get from these files?

The files record the applicant's name, address, and their occupation at the time of application. This could be enough information for a researcher to positively identify an individual applicant as being connected to that researcher.

However, the real insight that these files have about the individual is into their creative life, which is not a factor I have seen frequently captured in a government file.

Using the example of the copyright file in which Robbie Burns' poetry above turned up in as an example – in 1888 William Campbell KERR of Dunedin filed a copyright application for an illustration he sketched in pencil of the old Burns poem.

In this application William Campbell Kerr provided his home address and occupation, but more importantly he gave us an insight into his interests. William Campbell Kerr had a hand for illustration, and he knew the work of Robbie Burns. A researcher may only assume that an individual with such a resoundingly Scottish name would know his Burns, but here is now evidence. It means that this government record provides a glimpse into William Campbell Kerr's creative life, this is a unique perspective for a government record to offer.

Kerr is only one subject in these files, a single individual applicant amongst hundreds of others. Looking at other examples, the copyright application files have captured a number of hopeful songwriters.

Miss Ethel WATSON, a spinster of Whanganui, filed a copyright application in 1915 for a musical work she wrote called 'My Baby'. In that file, in addition to the half-crown stamp required to file the copyright application, there is some personal information about Ethel, as well as the music and lyrics of the song are enclosed in the file.

Therefore, should a researcher be related to or interested in Ethel Watson find this file and knows his or her way around a



William Campbell Kerr, illustration, 'The Deil's away wi' th' Exciseman'. AEGA 18982 PC4 3 188/62.

piano or similar instrument, they could sit down and have a go at bringing the song to life.

Now, at this point I must warn you before you get your hopes up too high. Just because someone had a creative life, does not mean that they should give up their day job. And that seems to be particularly true of some individuals captured in these copyright files. There are numerous songs in these files which have been copyrighted, and while I cannot read music, I can read dreadful – and significant proportion of these songs although very, very well intentioned, seem rather dreadful. I cannot promise that Ethel Watson's 'My Baby' is particularly good, I can promise it is her work.

But these files are not all the work of amateurs. Some applications were filed by those in business to protect an image taken for commercial purposes. Mr James RING of Greymouth filed an application in 1893 to copyright an image of a woman called 'Biddy', a woman who had spent 30 years in the Buller District fossicking for gold.

This photograph captures two things. First, obviously, Biddy herself, with her pan, spade and well-clenched pipe, looking every inch a woman who lived her life with pride. Secondly, it captures the fact that this nature of photograph was considered suitable for a postcard in the 1890s. At that time, there was a feeling that the initial colonial generation of Pākehā in New Zealand was fading away, and they should be remembered. On the West Coast, the gold diggers were being remembered with fondness.

As that file captures the nostalgia of the 1890s, many more try to capture the immediate spirit of the time.

Poetry was also posted in to be copyrighted. New Zealand's



James Smith, 'Photograph of Biddy'. AEGA 18982 PC4 9 1893/35.

poets are also captured in these files. As an example the next poem was directly inspired by the times. In 1934, Jean BATTEN was cutting a dash as an aviatrix, boldly flying from the United Kingdom to Australia. Batten inspired Antetoni KOSOVICH of Auckland to compose a poem about her and her flight, which he typed up and sent in to be copyrighted.

Not all works listed are unpublished. Some appear to be publications that have been created off shore and are being copyrighted in New Zealand. This is particularly true of larger companies. Some are directly commercial products, such as advertising images. Others promise a better life to the reader through explaining the mystery of mastering a dance.

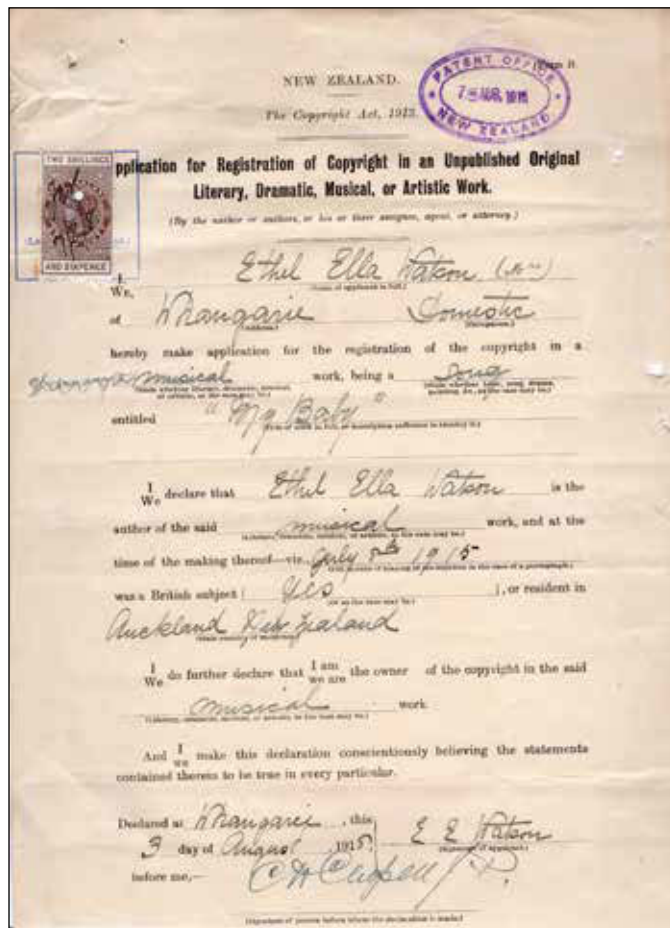
One lovely example of a business publication is *The Aspro Year Book* of 1935. Very clearly the copyrighter had created a book that was an entertaining read. It included the horoscopes of notable people for the year 1935.

Of particular interest is a horoscope for Adolf Hitler. There is a spoiler warning on this horoscope, as in hindsight it is surprisingly accurate, clearly predicting that Hitler was going to come to a sticky end.

Please do remember that these are five examples of the subjects captured in the Copyright Applications Files. For a genealogist there is now a chance to locate the creative work of a relative. For a historian, there are examples of social interest captured throughout the files.

Do keep an eye out on Archway as these records will soon become available for searching.

Shaun McGuire, Research Services



Ethel Ella Watson, 'My Baby'. AEGA 18982 PC4 48 996.

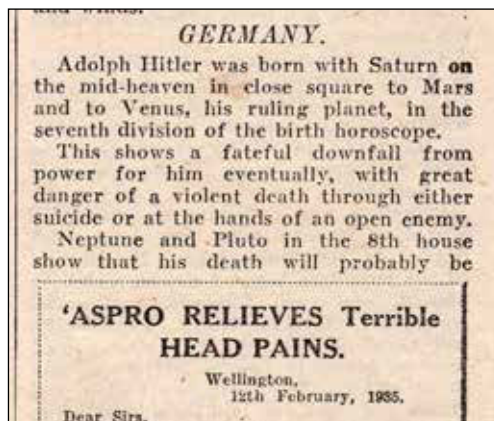
Antetoni
Kosovich,
'Poem of Miss
Jean Batten'.
AEGA 18982
PC4 130 3129.

Highly adore with determination,
Willing to try again,
Sunshine often appears,
After a downfall of rain.

Friends and many others,
Her Mother left in tears,
When Miss Batten took off,
The place rung with cheers,

Over high hills and mountains.
Over valleys and plains,
Through the dark clouds and storm,
Against many headwinds and rain.

Once when flying through darkness,
Beastly storm and heavy rain,
Little engine swamped completely,
While controlling the plane.



Planet
Publicity
Company
Limited, The
Aspro Year
Book. AEGA
18982 PC4 135
3245.

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

Livestreaming Kerry Raymond

Sarah Hewitt

An excellent presentation by Dr Kerry Raymond on Queensland's family history resources was held on Saturday, 17 April 2021. NZSG members viewed this very informative presentation from Kerry who spoke about Queensland's history, dates of important milestones, the various repositories available to access records, state and federal, newspapers, immigration, electoral rolls, school records, BDMS, etc.

Slides from Kerry's presentation 'Queensland, the Sunshine State and their family history resources' can be accessed as an e-file through the NZSG

Library Catalogue on our website under that title, or Barcode 1000000598 and 599.

The livestream ran for over an hour and a half. Queensland and its family history resources is a very vast topic, as we all found out.

This was a reciprocal arrangement with the Queensland Family History Society. On the previous day Sarah Hewitt had presented to their members on 'New Zealand sources'.

A big thank you to NZSG Board director Christine Young for co-ordinating the arrangements. Thanks also to NZSG staff Charmaine Hall, Membership Administrator, and Carole Devereux, Acting Manager, who dealt

with registrations, organized and ran the livestream on Teams and distributed information to participants; and to the host, Board Chair Mary Shadbolt.

The feedback from members has been that they enjoyed Kerry's presentation very much.

We look forward to more NZSG livestreams in the future.



Sarah Hewitt.

E: sh.director@genealogy.org.nz
and Christine Young.

E: cy.director@genealogy.org.nz

Who are we?

Whose wedding is this? My grandparents are the couple at back right, William and Mabel (née HORTON) MCKENZIE. They were married in Hamilton in July 1916.

Mabel's sister, Amy, was married a month later to Frank Barry VICKERS. I believe this could be the bride and groom. If so, the woman back second left would be another sister, Beatrice and her husband in front of her is Frederick Benjamin HALL. Their two sons sitting in front would be George and Horton HALL.

Can anyone verify?

Michael Pallin, Ngaio, Wellington.

E: cmpallin@xtra.co.nz



Kiwi Collection Online

Members might be interested to know that before we published this latest version of the Kiwi, a full audit was made of all the record sets carried over since the earliest publication to make sure that access to the original documents referenced were still available at the various repositories named. This became necessary because over the years there have been significant transfers between various government agencies including probates, land records and so on.

The product itself has new features including printable Record Notes or Help files and User Guide. The Record Notes provide background to the projects behind the production of an index, but also relevant information about the repositories, the context and details that serve to inform members about that record set. We intend to feature some of these over the coming months.

Kauri Gum Licence Register

This index covers kauri gum licences issue over the period 1932–1952 in the far north region of New Zealand. There were four classes of licences available: ordinary, special, residential and buyers. An individual could hold more than one type of licence in more than one place.

The name of a digger or a buyer can often appear several times on a page within the register. The spelling, especially of Māori and Dalmatian names, was inconsistent, so that each

variation has been indexed separately.

Additional information available from the register in many cases includes a more specific address, a year that the licence was issued and the type of licence issued.

Land Tenure Commission on Crown Lands

This index is taken from the 1904–1905 Minutes of Evidence, a report of the Royal Commission on Land Tenure, Land Settlement and other matters affecting Crown Lands of the Colony on current and prior experiences. Evidence includes experiences of New Zealand settlers in their dealings with the Crown and often include useful reports of their lives. Information on an ancestor's area can assist researchers in understanding the conditions under which they lived and worked.

Intentions to Marry

This index was taken from over 100,000 cards held at Archives New Zealand in Wellington covering the period 1856 to 1881. Couples intending to get married were required to register at regional offices, recording names, status, occupation, residence and more. After the marriage took place the marriage certificate number was added to the entry.

The pages from these local offices were forwarded to the central office where they were compiled and bound into an annual volume.

The marriage had to take place

within three months of registering.

Entries with no certificate number are regarded as unsolemnised (i.e. the marriage did not take place within the required time). However, it is not uncommon to find a later entry for the same couple that does have a certificate number.

It appears that the index cards were created for all entries in Volumes 1–24 and part of Volume 25 cross referenced Micro 5068 and 5069 (1880). After that only the unsolemnised entries from Volumes 26 to 127 (1881–1920) have cards. There are no cards for Volume 123. The microfilms referenced were missing during the creation of this index and the volume itself was too fragile to be viewed.

Another volume (qMS NZR-G) is held at the Alexander Turnbull Library. This is comprised of 23 pages that are not numbered, hence the square brackets. It covers a period in 1855 for Auckland and Otago.

There are spreadsheet indexes for 1882–1889 on the Archives New Zealand website.

War Brides – WWI

This index covers the marriage of New Zealand service personnel during the period 1914–1920. Sources include PapersPast and military files found on Archway (Archives New Zealand), as well as British marriage records.

Carole Devereux,
Projects Co-ordinator



NZSG Kiwi Collection

Record Type:	Kauri Gum Licence Register
Description:	Kauri Gum Licence Register working document and includes 5 sheets of loose papers.
Time Period:	1932–1952
Area:	North Auckland
Access to Source:	Archives NZ Auckland. Ref BAAZ 1140 2e
Submitted by:	NZSG Far North Branch

*An example of
a Help screen.*

The NZSG thanks members of the Far North Branch for indexing this register and for making this index available to other NZSG members via this NZSG Collection.

Remember: Always treat genealogical information with sensitivity and courtesy. Good genealogical practice means returning to the original source for verification whenever possible.

Other Comments:

This resource covers multiple licences issued over that period when there were four classes of licences available: ordinary, special, residential and buyers. An individual could hold more than one type of licence in more than one place.

Researchers following up references need to be aware that the name of a digger or buyer can often appear several times on a page. As the spelling,

especially of the Maori and Dalmatian names, is inconsistent, each variation has been indexed separately.

Additional information available from the register in many cases includes:

- a more specific address
- year licence issued
- type of licence issued

Several companies also appear in the index.

Obtaining copies of English wills 1858–1925 via FamilySearch

Dorothy Walker

First obtain a copy of probate details – Ancestry.com is a good source.

- Open Ancestry
- Click on 'Search' in tool bar
- Click on 'Birth, Marriage and Deaths'
- In the 'Narrow by Category' click on Death, Burial, Cemetery & Obituaries
- Click on 'England & Wales, National Probate Calendar (Index of Wills and Administration, 1858–1966, 1973–1995

- Enter name of person you are searching for and year of death or probate and location if known and click search.

- Find your person on the list of possible presented and click on image:

Results 1-5 of 5					
View Record	Name	Death Date	Death Place	Probate Year	View Images
View Record	Russell Tom Jolly	18 Feb 1921	Suffolk, England	1921	View Images
View Record	Thomas Jolly	2 Feb 1923	Lancashire, England	1923	View Images
View Record	Thomas Leman Jolly	27 Oct 1923	Surrey, England	1923	View Images
View Record	Thomas Jolly	28 Feb 1923	Radnorshire, Wales	1923	View Images
View Record	Thomas Kirkham Jolley	21 Apr 1919	Lancashire, England	1919	View Images

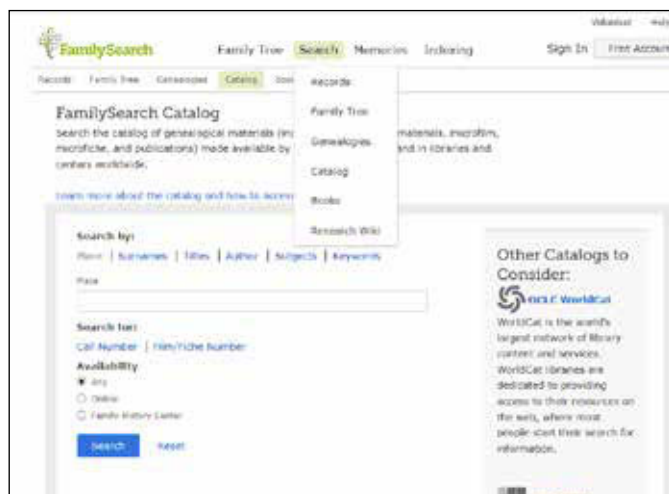
- Find your person on the page and save the information. I usually snip the paragraph and save the image in my files.



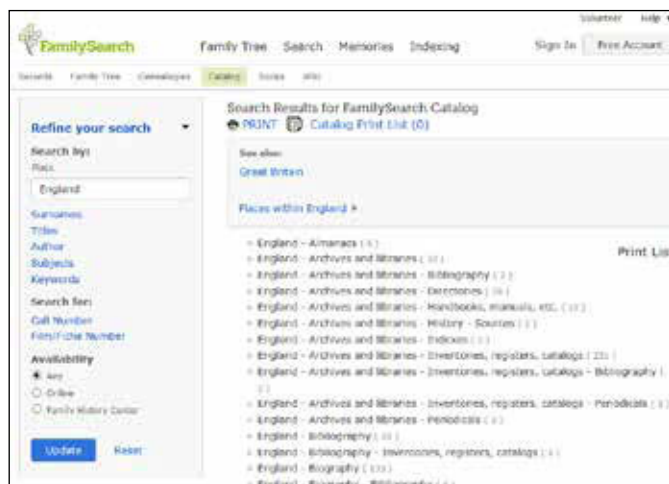
JOLLY Russell Tom of Hoxne Suffolk died 18 February 1921 Administration (with Will) Ipswich 9 May to Agnes Jolly (wife of Zephaniah Jolly). Effects £378 2s. 8d.

- Make a note of the name, date of probate (not death) and District Registrar – i.e. Russell Tom JOLLY – 9 May 1921 – Ipswich. We have already gained the knowledge that administration was granted to his mother Agnes and that his father was Zephaniah.
- Close Ancestry.com
 - Obtain copies of the wills

- j. Open FamilySearch. You must sign in and you must also be at an affiliated library otherwise you will not be able to see the images.
- k. Click on 'Search' in the tool bar and scroll down and click on 'Catalog'.



- l. Type 'England' in the 'Place' box, and click 'Search'.



- m. Scroll to the bottom of the page and click on 'Show more'.
- n. Scroll down until you see – Probate records (92). Click on that.



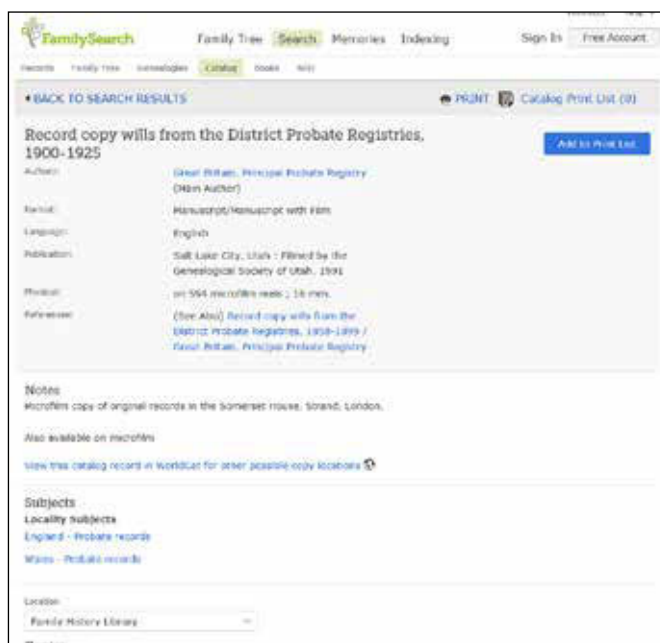
- o. Once more you will have to scroll down to the 'show more' section and click on that.



- p. You will then scroll down until you come to 'Record copy of wills and you can choose from Principal Registry 1858–1925 if the will is proved in London or District Probate Registries in either 1858–1899 or the same in 1900–1925. In this instance we will choose the last one as this will was proved in 1921 and click on that.



This leads to this page:



The wills are sorted in this digitised set in the following order:

- I. Year
- II. Surname beginning with the initial shown
- III. The date probated was granted
- IV. The district registrar
- V. Then once more in name order. This is not always strictly adhered to so you may have to search the whole range in that date.

Once more you will have to scroll down to the appropriate year, i.e. 1921.



In this example the last entry is the one we wish to search in. Click on the camera icon at the end of the line

It is at this stage that the digested images will appear and they look as they would on a film.



In the above example the May 1921 marker is showing, but the first image would appear something like this:



You can see at the top left that this image is on the third page of 3171 pages.

This is where the search becomes more time consuming as you have to find your image within all the images on this film.

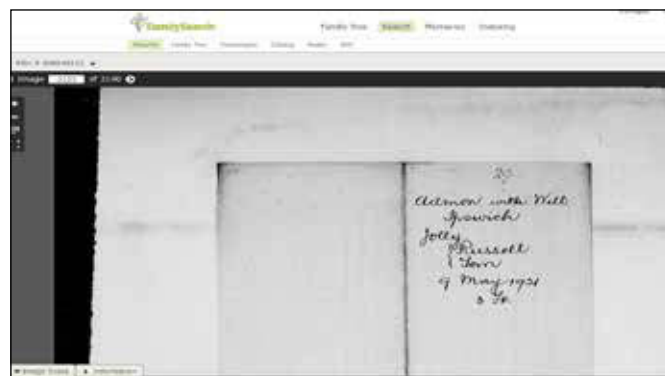
Logic and luck both play a part in this process. If we know that the set of images we are looking at covers from the letter H in November at Bangor to the letter J in Sept 1921 in York we can 'guess' that it will be about a half of the way through that set. So, starting at page 1500 would be a good start and we would enter 1500 in the image number box at the left top of the page.



We would then check through the images to see where they appear in relationship to the page we require and using the arrows or entering image numbers we would scan this set and, in this instance, we found the beginning of May 1921 on page 1606.

We then needed to progress through the month of May until we found the entries for 9 May 1921.

This is where we found the copy of the will of Russell Tom JOLLY, whose probate was granted on the 9 May 1921 in Ipswich.



This was only a short will and did not give us much more then we already knew, but it did confirm that Agnes was his mother and that he had a daughter Olga Gwendoline Jolly who had in fact inherited and her grandmother was to hold the money in trust for her. We know that that amount was £378 2s 8d from the probate grant found initially.

Remember the order is:

- Find the year
- Find the initial at the beginning of the surname
- Find the relevant date including the month
- Find the relevant district
- Within the district the names should be in alphabetical order, but that is not always the case – so make sure you search through the date in it's entirety.

Note: do not forget to record the reference numbers for future use and sourcing/citation purposes.

Dorothy Walker.

E: dorothymwalker@yahoo.com.au

See page 123 for information on Finding English wills before 1858.

A Bible and a lost girl: adventures in tracing family history

Dorothy Dowgray

The Bible

In 2012 I was contacted by Janet Woodward of Calverton in England about a Cullen family Bible from a deceased neighbour's estate. Michael John CULLEN had married late in life and had no children of his own. Janet looked at the family information in the Bible and her research through family history websites and on-line family trees led her to me.

I was planning to be in England later that year and staying with friends in Nottingham so agreed to visit Janet and have a look at the Bible and photos left by Michael. I had imagined a small, compact Victorian Bible, but this one was huge and weighed nearly 10 kilograms. The leather cover was suffering from something I now know is called 'leather rot' and the top cover was detached. But it had beautiful marbled endpapers and a tooled red leather nameplate in the front, inscribed "B. Cullen".

However the information contained within it, written in three or four different hands over a 50 year period, and the photos were enough for me to say, "Yes, I would give it a home" – in New Zealand. I then set about trying to find any possible descendants of the family who might like to be the custodians, so far without success.

B Cullen was Benjamin Cullen, son of a framework knitter and lace maker, Benjamin Cullen and his wife Esther ASH. This couple are my 3x great-grandparents. My great-great-grandfather was John Ash Cullen, born in 1813 in Fiskerton on the River Trent, and was Benjamin's older brother. He migrated to South Australia in 1840 and later farmed in Canada and New Zealand before his death in 1870.

Benjamin junior, born in 1816, remained in Nottinghamshire and in 1844 married his first cousin, Mary Ann Cullen of Manor Farm, Rolleston. The Bible's family records start at the time of their marriage, but begin with the details of Benjamin's and Mary Ann's parents, brothers John Cullen and Benjamin Cullen. John (1780–1865) and Benjamin (1788–1857) were two of

the sons of farmer John Cullen and his wife Mary TOW of Upton by Southwell. John Cullen married Isabella CLARKE of Averham in 1813. Benjamin Cullen married Esther Ash of Leicester at Lenton in 1811. John and Isabella Cullen were farmers and in time took over the lease of Manor Farm at Rolleston which was eventually freeholded. The following chart outlines their children.

Chart 1

- Parents: John Cullen (1780–1865) and Isabella Clark (1784–1842) of Manor Farm, Rolleston.
- Children:
 - George Cullen (1814–1882), married Mary Kirkham SEARCY. Farmer at Manor Farm, Rolleston.
 - John Cullen (1815–1877), married Susanna BECHER. Builder and inn keeper at Birkenhead.
 - Mary Ann Cullen (1818–1860), married cousin Benjamin Cullen. Grocer of Eastwood.
 - Isabella Cullen (1821–1876), married John DAY. Buried in Liverpool.
 - Thomas Cullen (1823–1865), never married. Farmer at Rolleston.

Chart 2

- Parents: Benjamin Cullen (1788–1857) and Esther Ash (1781–1852) New Yard, Radford, Nottingham
- Children:
 - John Ash Cullen (1813–1870), married Susannah Baldock in Adelaide, South Australia. Farmer. Died in New Zealand.
 - Henry Cullen (1815–1838), never married.
 - Benjamin Cullen (1816–1891), married his first cousin Mary Ann Cullen of Rolleston. Grocer of Eastwood.

Chart 3

- Benjamin Cullen and Mary Ann Cullen – grocers of Eastwood.
- Children:
 - George Henry Cullen (1845–1915), married Lucy Holmes Gamble. Draper and entrepreneur of London House, Eastwood. Father of Florence Cullen, friend of D H Lawrence, author.
 - Thomas Cullen (1847–1931), married first cousin Maria Cullen of Rolleston. Grocer of Eastwood and Long Eaton. Four children.

No descendants.

- Benjamin Cullen (1850–1867), never married
- Isabella Esther Cullen (1852–1870), never married
- Mary Anne Cullen (1855–1893), never married. Housekeeper for brother Thomas before he married.

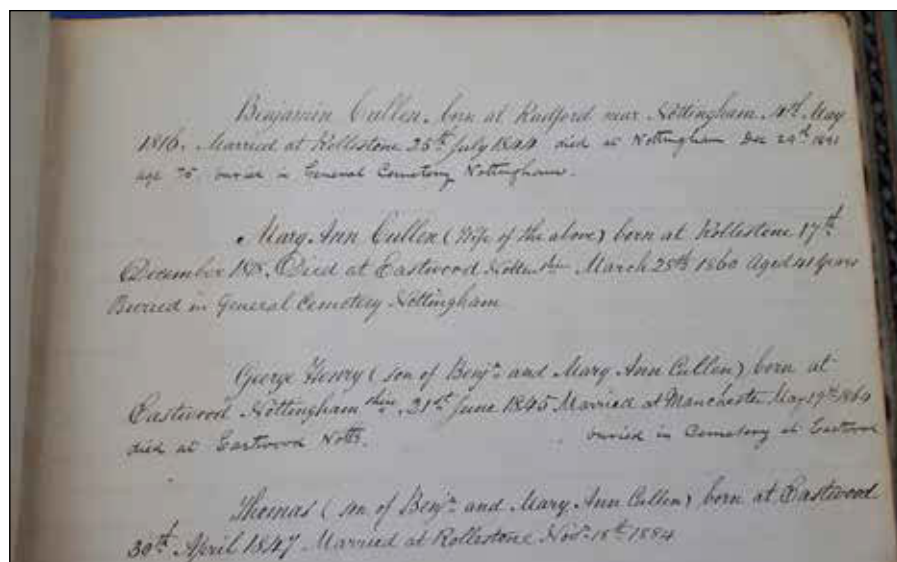
After their marriage, Benjamin and Mary Ann Cullen established businesses in Eastwood, Nottinghamshire and Mary Ann's brother Thomas may have been an early partner. The Cullen business flourished, first in Church Street and later on the corner of Nottingham Road and Mansfield Road. Today the latter building is a bank. Their children were all born at Eastwood.

In 1860 Mary Ann Cullen died and within months Benjamin Cullen remarried. His second wife, Sarah TESH was also his first cousin, being the daughter of Benjamin's aunt Frances Cullen who had married John Tesh of Bilsthorpe. Benjamin and Sarah had the following children:

Chart 4

- Benjamin Cullen and Sarah Tesh – grocers of Eastwood.
- Children:
 - John Cullen (1862–1940), married Emma Parker Guyler. No children. Musician and piano teacher.
 - William Benjamin Cullen (1863–1938), married Florence Sarah ABBS. One son, William Benjamin Cullen (1898–1973). Hatter and hosier of Carrington Road, Nottingham.
 - Fanny Elizabeth Cullen (1866–1903), never married.
 - Ethel Ada Cullen (1869–1948), never married. Custodian of the family Bible until her death.

As Benjamin Cullen's family was growing, his brother-in-law and cousin George Cullen (1814–1882) took on Manor Farm at Rolleston. George married Mary Kirkham SEARCY and their oldest son, Thomas Searcy Cullen (1843–1949) eventually inherited Manor Farm. George and Mary Cullen had two other sons, John Cullen (1855–1937) and George Cullen (1858–1913), who became owners of well-known drapers, Cullen Brothers, in Carrington Road,



Benjamin's marriage to Mary Ann and the birth of the first two children.



Tooled leather nameplate in the Benjamin Cullen Bible.

Nottingham. Both brothers married, but only George had children, Alice Cullen (1897-?) and George Cullen (1900-1961). This George inherited the Manor Farm at Rolleston from his uncle Thomas Searcy Cullen and was the last of the Cullen family to farm it. Although George married, he had no children. Alice Cullen married Charles H COOPER, but I have not traced any descendants for them.

In 1884 Maria Cullen, sister of the Cullen Brothers drapers, married her first cousin Thomas Cullen, second son of Benjamin and Mary Ann Cullen. Thomas and Maria lived in Eastwood for a time and later had a grocery business in Long Eaton. They had two sons and two daughters, but no grandchildren.

Thomas was left some money in his father's will as were his step-mother Sarah and his unmarried sisters and half-sisters. George Henry Cullen was not mentioned in Benjamin's will. Benjamin and Sarah's son, William Benjamin Cullen owned a hatter and hosier business in Carrington Road, along from his cousins, the Cullen Brothers. He had one son, also William Benjamin Cullen (1898-1973), who became a chartered accountant after the First World War in which he served as a second lieutenant in the King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry (KOYLI). The Cullen Bible was passed down to this William Benjamin Cullen and then to his only son, Michael John Cullen (1925-2010), late of Calverton, Nottinghamshire.

However, in trying to find descendants of Benjamin, Mary Ann and Sarah Cullen, to pass the Bible on

to, I had some other possibilities to explore.

A lost girl

The oldest son of Benjamin and Mary Ann Cullen was George Henry Cullen. In 1868 he married Lucy GAMBLE, who was eight years older than George Henry, but had an independent income. George Henry was in business with Lucy Gamble's brother in Wellington, Somerset, for a period during the 1870s, but after the brother's death the couple returned to Eastwood with their two children and set up business along the road from the B & T Cullen business. Called London House, George Henry Cullen was offering high end gowns and capes (mantles) to the women of Eastwood, a mining village.

He and his wife Lucy Gamble had three children: Lucy, born in 1870, who died in 1885 aged 15; George Henry (junior), born in 1872 in Wellington, Somerset, and died in Rotherham in 1920; and Florence Holmes Cullen, born in Eastwood in 1879. Both George Henry and Florence married and had children.

A lot is known about the family and household of George Henry Cullen and his wife Lucy, née Gamble, thanks to Eastwood's 'native son', David Herbert LAWRENCE. Lawrence and his sister Ada were friends of Florence Cullen, through the Eastwood Congregational Church. Lawrence had also received tutoring from Miss WRIGHT, the Cullen family's governess, whom he admired very much. Miss Wright lived with the Cullen family from the early 1880s, until her death in 1904, and tutored the young Bert Lawrence in French so that he was

able to enter Nottingham High School after winning a scholarship. Miss Wright also tutored in piano and taught one of Lawrence's sisters. In the 1901 census Miss Wright was no longer a governess to the family, but lived in London House and worked as a piano tutor, on her own account.

In 1920 Lawrence published his sixth novel, *The Lost Girl*, and in 1921 the novel was awarded the James Tait Black Memorial Prize for Fiction. But for the Cullen family of Eastwood the early chapters of *The Lost Girl* were too close to home to be regarded as

(Continues on page 122) →



Benjamin Cullen, grocer of Eastwood, brother of my great-great-grandfather, John Ash Cullen.



Florence Cullen, known as Flossie, in her nurses uniform, taken about the time she nursed D H Lawrence's mother.

fiction, with characters, settings and daily life resembling in detail the life of the Cullen family. *The Lost Girl* was the third attempt by Lawrence to use the background of the George Henry Cullen family in a novel. The first draft of the novel that became *Sons and Lovers*, called 'Paul Morel', featured the Staynes family, whose background is that of the Cullen family. The next attempt was a 19-page piece called 'Elsa Culverwell', which was abandoned and reworked under a title 'The Insurrection of Miss



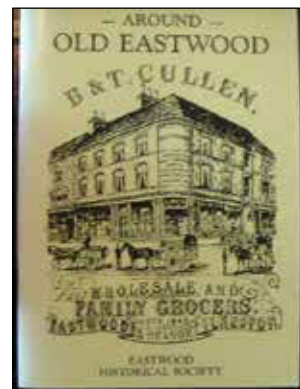
The premises in Eastwood taken in 2005, then a Barclays Bank.

Houghton.' This last attempt became the novel *The Lost Girl*.

In the introduction to the Cambridge Edition of *The Lost Girl*, John Worthen says ... "Mr Staynes, Frederick Culverwell and James Houghton are all would-be genteel, ineffectual, flighty men, in trade, who marry older women with money and acquire large houses over shops in Eberwich, Bestwood and Woodhouse. [All names Lawrence used for Eastwood]. They fail in business, devote themselves to fanciful and unsuccessful projects ... Their wives are of the superior invalid type: the governesses they employ for their daughters are bespectacled and white-haired and eventually work as itinerant piano teachers. All three families have soft-spoken supervisors of their work girls. ... all three households are based on the Cullen family of Eastwood which Lawrence knew as a boy and adolescent. George Henry Cullen whose failures (and projects) became legendary, his invalid wife, his governess Miss Wright, his work-girl supervisor Miss PIDSLEY, his substantial house in Nottingham Road, and his daughter Florence, who like Alvina, became a nurse."¹

George Henry Cullen was certainly entrepreneurial and it is difficult from this distance in time and place to know whether he was successful or not. His wife was believed to have had an independent income. It is possible that it was her money that allowed George Henry to set up independently from his father in Eastwood. After his father died in 1891 George Henry and his brother Thomas applied for a liquor licence to serve refreshments at London House after the drapery business had folded. London House became for a short time a lodging house, with workshops upstairs to make garments.

Later George Henry Cullen owned a coalmine 'Throttle Ha'penny', which



Cover of the Eastwood Historical Journal showing an old advertising pamphlet of the Cullen grocery store in Eastwood around 1863.

was not very productive and by 1901 he was the owner of a brick works, managed by his son, also George Henry Cullen. Before his death he had opened up a cinema in nearby Langley Mills. His daughter Florence played the piano at the cinema and met her husband George Henry HODGKINSON through this enterprise. Ada Lawrence, sister of the novelist, said of *The Lost Girl* "The cinema described ... actually existed and when Alvina (Florence) was ill I played the piano for her. Miss Wright, the Miss Frost of the book, was a splendid woman who stayed with the family until she died. She made a comfortable living by teaching music. She taught both my sister Emily (Lawrence) and me. Throttle Ha'penny was the name of the little coal-pit at Hill-top, Eastwood. Many people invested money in it and lost."²

Florence Cullen, known as Flossie, was a trained nurse, having gone to London to train. Nowhere on any of the censuses is her occupation given as such. When she returned to Eastwood to practise as a nurse, work was not easy to obtain but she was engaged to nurse Lydia Lawrence, the author's mother, during her final months in 1910.

No photo exists of George Henry Cullen, but William HOPKIN, friend and mentor of the young D H Lawrence described him ... "as a man who fancied himself" and as having Dundreary side-whiskers and dressing elegantly.³

A photo of his wife Lucy shows a sad face of an older woman who looks as though she has not enjoyed good health. A photo of Florence (Flossie) matches the description of the fictional Alvina Houghton in *The Lost Girl* – "She grew up a slim girl, rather distinguished in

(Continues on page 125) →

Finding English wills before 1858

Dorothy Walker

The following provides access to a major collection of wills available to NZSG members through our website.

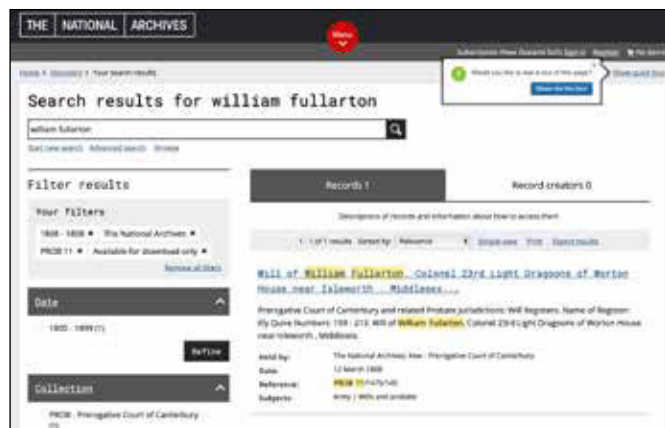
Keep in mind there are a number of other places wills are recorded.

This source of records is the wills proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, which even in the 1850s was proving only about 40% of the total through England and Wales. Refer to The National Archives page on wills and probates before 1858: <https://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/help-with-your-research/research-guides/wills-or-administrations-before-1858/>.

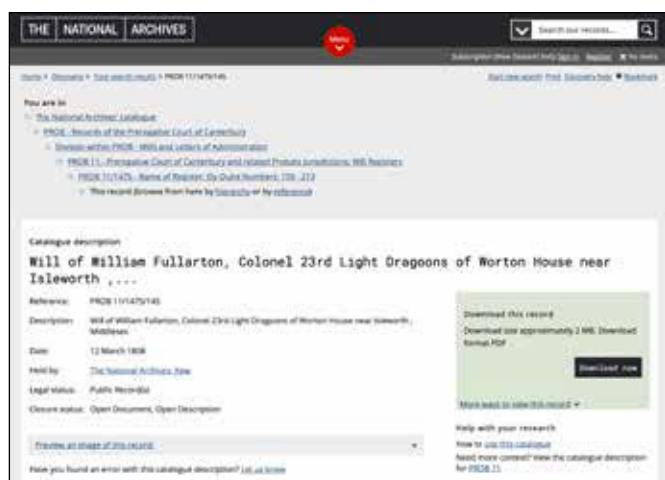
Before you start you will need the date and place of death and the name by which the person was recorded, i.e. Uncle Alf WALKER may in fact be John Henry Alfred and have been registered at death under that name.

1. Log into NZSG website under your own name.
2. Click on 'Discovery' button on the home page, or click 'Resources' on the top tool bar and 'Members Resources' in the dropdown menu.
3. Click on 'Discovery – UK Archives'.
4. After reading the introduction, click on 'CONNECT TO DISCOVERY'.
5. Under Barcode number enter your NZSG membership number and click 'Validate bar code'.
6. You will come to the National Archives front page – Click on the box marked Wills.
7. Scroll down to 'Wills 1384–1858' and click on that title.
8. Scroll down until you come to the Search form and enter the relevant details.
9. Click Search.
10. You will then be presented a list of possible persons and click on the one that is yours.
11. NZSG membership allows you to download a copy of the will free of charge but you must proceed as though you were purchasing the will.
12. Click on the 'Download now' button.
13. A file with the will image will appear, open the file and your will is there.
14. You can print it, save it to your computer or flash drive.

Dorothy Walker.
E: dorothymwalker@yahoo.com.au



Search result.



Showing the Download button.



The document downloaded.

When was the last time you asked for help from the Research Service?
Volunteers are on hand to help you. See Services and benefits on pages 98–99.

Interest Groups

Irish

Irish in Aotearoa

Mapping the Irish Community and People of Irish Heritage in New Zealand. With a Foreword by Michael D Higgins, President of Ireland.

To obtain a better understanding of the breadth and depth of Irish connections in Aotearoa/New Zealand, the Embassy of Ireland teamed up with Otago University Centre for Irish and Scottish Studies on a national project to map Irish citizens across New Zealand. This project is the first contemporary research of the Irish population and people of Irish heritage in New Zealand.

The Report's findings are available to access at <https://www.friendsofireland.co.nz/Irish-in-Aotearoa-Report>. Free to browse or download a pdf copy.

This research was commissioned by the Embassy of Ireland, New Zealand and funded by the Department of Foreign Affairs of Ireland.

National Archives Ireland

www.genealogy.nationalarchives.ie features dedicated sections offering free access to 1901 and 1911 census returns. You can view PDF copies of the original documents which include surviving census fragments pre-1901 are also available. Other important collections free to search include Census search forms 1841–1851, Tithe Applotment Survey Books 1823–1838, Valuation Office House, Field, Tenure & Quarto Books 1824–1856, Prerogative and Diocesan copies of some Wills and Indexes to others 1596–1858; Calendar of Wills and Administration 1858–1922, Will Registers 1858–1900, Soldiers' Wills 1914–1918, Diocesan and Prerogative Marriage Licence Bonds Indexes 1623–1866; Catholic Qualification & Convert Rolls 1700–1845, and Shipping Agreements and Crew Lists 1863–1921.

Ireland's Virtual Record Treasury

On 30 June 1922 at the outset of the Irish Civil War a cataclysmic explosion and fire destroyed the Public Record Office of Ireland at the Four Courts, Dublin. Flames and heat consumed seven centuries of Ireland's recorded history, stored in a magnificent six storey Victorian repository known as the Record Treasury. On the centenary of the 1922 blaze, *Beyond 2022* will unveil Ireland's Virtual Record Treasury a digital reconstruction of the Public Record Office of Ireland building and its collection.

Ireland's Virtual Record Treasury will serve both as an essential platform for academic research and a public resource with global reach and impact. Find out more at www.beyond2022.ie

Church of Ireland Parish Registers

The list of Church of Ireland parish registers offers comprehensive details of Irish Anglican baptism, marriage and burial records noting what survives, the precise dates covered and where they are located. These lists provide information about abstracts and transcripts that can be used as substitutes for the original material. The launch of these resources is the result of a collaborative project between the Representative Church Body (RCB) and the Irish Genealogical Research Society (IGRS). View at <http://Ireland.anglican.org>

'Parish registers are a vital tool to genealogists and the loss of so many in 1922 has been an ever present handicap.

This online resource, highlighting the existence of so many surviving registers, along with abstracts and copies of those that do not, will prove invaluable, states IGRS Chairman Steven Smyrl. Future digitising of records can be viewed at www.ireland.anglican.org/about/rcb-library/anglican-record-project



Irish Family History Foundation

The website www.RootsIreland.ie offers access to a database of over 22 million Irish records. Their transcripts of church registers come from the original records held locally. Many of the website's transcripts are also much later than those available elsewhere, in some cases well into the 1920s.

A full list of parish records available within each individual County, Roman Catholic, Church of Ireland, Methodist, Presbyterian and Society of Friends (Quakers) can be viewed free from Home page. Search by County> Genealogy Centre>.

County Cork

The Mallow Heritage Centre recently added over 3,300 Roman Catholic parish records to its database at www.corknortheast.rootsireland.ie.

Find My Past

Welsh and English Catholic records with around 500,000 names are available to research under the Catholic Heritage Archive at www.findmypast.co.uk Among the collection are transcripts and images of baptism, marriage, burial, confirmation and other congregational records from more than 70 Catholic parishes in the Archdiocese of Southwark covering Kent and Surrey, dating from 1781–1918.

From the early 1840s to the post famine period, continuous migration from Ireland to Kent and Surrey for agricultural work, and mining in Wales, these Catholic records provide various descriptions of numerous records.

View the guide for beginners www.findmypast.uk/content/getting-started

County Cavan

Michael McShane of Cavan advises he has recently overhauled the Cavan townlands website <http://cavantownlands.com> and states it is *your gateway to the history of each of Cavan's 2,000 townlands. The main data sources are briefly listed below and most come with supporting articles which provide further background and tips on searching.*

1609: Bodley plantation map analysis for the townlands of the parishes of Kildallan, Killashandra and Scrabby/Gowna where 137 townlands have been identified and classified.

1652: Commonwealth survey data and maps for all parishes. After the quashing of the 1641 rebellion, the lands were granted by Cromwell and the new Proprietor name for each townland is provided here along with estate maps.

1830: Tithe Applotment records for 35 of the 36 civil parishes. Tenant names are provided in this record of the church tax applied to the tenant farmers.

1836: Name Book records for the townlands of nine parishes – Bailieborough, Castlerahan, Crosserlough, Denn, Killinkere, Knockbride, Lavey, Munterconnaught and Shercock.

1841: Census of Killashandra. This a unique record of all inhabitants, their name, age, occupation, educational and marriage status and more.

Interest Groups

1857: Griffith's valuation records covering the entire areas of County Cavan. Tenant names are provided.

Michael McShane is constantly seeking further historical information to add to this website. Any contributions including articles, books, photographs, maps etc are greatly appreciated and all contributors will be fully credited.

Province of Ulster

There are nine counties in the Province of Ulster: the counties of Antrim, Armagh, Down, Fermanagh, Londonderry and Tyrone are within the United Kingdom (since 1922), counties Cavan, Donegal and Monaghan remain in the Republic of Ireland. If you are researching records for Cavan, Donegal and Monaghan prior to 1922 you will find certain records held in the Public Record Office of Northern Ireland (PRONI) collection www.nidirect.gov.uk. This website is the official repository of PRONI and has all sorts of valuable free search tools including directories, cemetery records and tithes.

EPIC Ireland

EPIC Ireland has gathered together some of their favourite stories from their exhibition and included them in a virtual

tour of their museum for you to explore from home. The tour provides coverage to 20 locations with guides on how to open them and reveal the story inside, with videos, audio descriptions about each gallery, with images and links to articles.

<https://dublic-epicchq.com/virtual-tour-epic-the-irish-emigration-museum>



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

→ (Continued from page 122)

appearance, with a slender face, a fine slightly arched nose and beautiful grey-blue eyes over which the lids tilted with a very fine, sardonic tilt.”⁴

Although the first part of *The Lost Girl* is set in the household of George Henry Cullen and the characters are based on the physical descriptions of people in the house, the novel is about leaving the stultifying life of the East Midlands, the class system, and the constraints of conformist religion behind. Alvina runs away to Italy with a circus performer. *The Lost Girl* was reworked while Lawrence was living in Italy. Lawrence himself had ‘escaped’ to Italy from just the conditions he laid out in the beginning of the novel, having run away to Italy with his wife, Frieda WEEKLY.

Lawrence's sister Ada acknowledged that *The Lost Girl* was based upon the George Henry Cullen family in the early part of the novel but said the latter chapters set in Italy were pure invention on her brother's part.⁵

However some modern scholars now believe the heroine, Alvina, in the second part of the novel was possibly based upon Katherine MANSFIELD. Mansfield and her husband, John Middleton MURRAY, had become friends with Lawrence around 1912 and in 1916 joined the Lawrences at Zennor in Cornwall, where the two couples lived somewhat uneasily next door to each other in old stone cottages. *The Lost Girl* was not published until

1920 so Mansfield's personality and life experiences could well have informed the narrative of Alvina's life in Italy.

George Henry Cullen died in Eastwood in 1915. Later that year Florence married George Henry HODGKINSON who had been a doorman at her father's cinema in Langley Mill. Florence was 36 when she married and had two children, William Holmes Hodgkinson, born in 1916 and a daughter Mary born in 1920. Florence died in 1924 at the age of 45 years. Her husband lived until 1965, and named his two children as executors of his will.

I have not been able to trace any children for William Holmes Hodgkinson, possible heirs to the Cullen Bible. Mary never married but she did provide the photos of her mother and grandmother to various scholars. Florence's brother, also George Henry Cullen, married and had two children, but again I have not been able to trace any descendants.

In the meantime I am now the caretaker of this family Bible and if one day I can find living descendants of Benjamin Cullen, Grocer of Eastwood, and his wives Mary Ann Cullen and Sarah Tesh I will be willing to return it to them.

Postscript

In 1969 the descendants of John and Susannah Cullen held a family reunion in Maungaturoto, North Auckland, New Zealand, with several hundred people attending. In 1995 my late

father, Clifford John Cullen, of Howick, Auckland, brought about the publication of a family tree which includes over 2,000 names and if it were updated would include many more.⁶ John and Susannah Cullen's family Bible is being well looked after by a great-great grandson and there is no shortage of other possible custodians.

Dorothy Dowgray née Cullen, Birkenhead, Auckland. *Great-great-granddaughter of John Ash Cullen and Susannah Baldock and great-great-niece of Benjamin Cullen, grocer of Eastwood.*

E: jddowgray@yahoo.co.nz

Notes

- 1 Cambridge Edition of *The Lost Girl*, edited by John Worthen; Cambridge, 1981.
- 2 Ada Lawrence on the description of the cinema and coal mine in *D H Lawrence: a composite biography* by Edward Nehls; University of Wisconsin Press, 1957; page 54.
- 3 Description of George Henry Cullen from *William Hopkin: The Priest of Love* by Henry T Moore; Penguin Books, 1980; page 49.
- 4 Photo of Flossie Cullen and description: *The Life of D H Lawrence: an illustrated biography* by Keith Sagar; Chaucer Press, 2003; page 73.
- 5 Ada Lawrence on the character of Alvina: *The Priest of Love* by Henry T Moore Penguin Books, 1980; page 50. Florence and George Henry Cullen in fiction: *D H Lawrence: the early years 1885–1912* by John Worthen; Cambridge University Press, 1991; page 280.
- 6 *The Cullen Family of Maungaturoto*, Evagean Publishing, New Zealand, 1995.

Branches

Te Puke

Cemetery Month

Te Puke Branch held a cemetery walk concentrating on the older part of the cemetery where the first recorded burial was in 1890. About 35 people attended to listen to stories by local identities. By popular request we will repeat the exercise next year.



Hāwera

From the Hāwera Branch newsletter No 16 (March/April 2021)

Papers Past

Another 10 years of the *Hawera & Normanby Star*. Last year we funded the digitizing of 10 more years of the *Hawera & Normanby Star*. The majority of funding came through our Book Fair and help from the Patea Historical Society. The National Library digitized the years from 1925 to 1934 and they are available to research through PapersPast on their website. Some of our members have searched the pages and found some interesting family items.

We plan to have a PapersPast research night sometime during the year and help people use the site.

March cemetery month visit

Earlier in the month some members and visitors (about 18 people) had our March meeting at the Hawera Cemetery. We had decided to research some of those buried without headstones, just inside the Gladstone Street entrance gate. Members selected people from a list made up by Jill Williams, to research. Names included, Elizabeth Ann Dowdle née Chipman, William Ramsey, Cornelius Boyle, Roy Keith Young, Charles Johnston Arthur, and Charles John Jeffries. There were some interesting stories presented and these are now in our Room's envelope collection. We are planning for this to be an on-going project. Jill is currently also doing some cleaning up of parts of the cemetery with help from Friends of the Parks by planting and weeding in spaces.

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

Letters

Photo identified

I have been contacted with information about the family in the photo you submitted to the journal. So surprised and delighted, and I thank you so much. Only one person in the photo is still living. The contact is a friend of the family who recognised the children.

My grandmother's sister married James PERFECT and one of the twin boys also is a James. The daughter, Maureen, is still living in Australia.

Evidently, Isabell and James were married in 1913, but the twins were not born until 1921. Isabell died in 1954.

I wish I had started this journey earlier, but if Isabell was like my grandmother she kept family information to herself. We (my husband and I) have taken several trips to Australia and one to beautiful New Zealand. Sadly I think our days of traveling so far have ended.

And I do thank you for your continued interest.

Maureen English, California.

Editor's note: Isabella Kinnian [Kinnear] MILLER married John James PERFECT in 1913 (1913/4551).

MILLER

Hello New Zealand genealogists.

This message is to inform you about an exciting new Y-DNA group project called 'Millers of the British Isles'. This Y-DNA project is for Millers around the world who track their paternal line to the British Isles.

The goals of the project include identifying all the Miller paternal lines that originated in the British Isles. We hope to provide a platform for:

- Miller genetic genealogists to validate and connect back to their British Isles roots

- British Isles Millers to connect outwardly with their Miller cousins
- British Isles Miller cousins everywhere to connect.

If you are a Miller who might benefit from this project, please join. If you know Millers who might benefit, please spread the word.

We believe 'many hands lighten the load'. If you have interest in being part of our team, we are extremely interested in understanding what you enjoy doing. One of our many interests is adding admins and co-admins who hail from countries such as New Zealand, Australia, the various parts of the British Isles, and other countries of significant British influence.

Please check us out at: <https://www.familytreedna.com/groups/millersofthe-british-isles>

If you have questions feel free to post them on the site, or email one of the Administrators.

Thank you very much. See you at Millers of the British Isles.

Administrators

Mark Miller.

E: FT267000@gmail.com

Kevin Miller.

E: moyannahouse@gmail.com

James Miller.

E: millerdriller@hotmail.com

The 1939 Register

Further to Brenda Joyce's very helpful article on The 1939 Register (*The New Zealand Genealogist*, April 2021), my mother Jean McCaig SHAND lived at 36 Kingsfield Road, Watford, Watford M.B., Hertfordshire, England, with her parents and three of her four sisters.

Mum is blanked out as in England they have no record of her death. She died in Whanganui in 2018.

However, you can advise them of the death so that she will now show.

On the FindMyPast entry highlight the record for this person is officially closed. Then click on 'Open This Record'. This takes you to 'Evidence of Death Form' under 'Choose File'.

Here I attached the copy of the New Zealand death certificate, which shows her date of birth.

The funeral director had given us a PDF of her certificate, but they only accept .jpg, .png or .gif

So, either convert the PDF or scan the certificate, add the details and then 'Submit'.

Interestingly, the 1939 Register shows mum's sister, who is still very much alive and living in England. Her younger sister, who died in 2017, is now also showing. Their older sister was off having a great time in the WAACs.

PS: As of 19 April Mum is showing in the Register. The Review Team referred to an informative blog with 'How to' videos, interviews and expert insights into the 1939 Register. You can find it here: <https://blog.findmypast.co.uk/watch-1436591498.html>.

Christine Clement, Te Puke.

E: cmclementnz@gmail.com

Brigadier Alan Bernard WILLIAMS

Brigadier Al(l)an Williams in the New Zealand army won the DSO in France during WW1.

If any of his relatives are interested, I might be able to help them, as my grandfather, Joseph Harry Williams, born 21 November 1869, died 21 April 1951, was Alan's cousin.

David Powell-Evans,

16 Craigerne House, Peebles, Scotland
EH45 9HG. E: dpe66@yahoo.com

Who are we?

Can anyone name these people, somehow connected with the REILLY family of Timaru. These are held in the Timaru Museum, and reproduced with their permission.

Valerie Eddy.
E: eddy@xtra.co.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

REES

John Ralph REES came to New Zealand with his parents Joseph and Margaret (née TAYLOR) REES and siblings in 1850/51 on the *Sir Edward Paget*. John was an engineer and married Ellen WILLS of Rangitikei on 30 August 1864. They had the following children: Margaret Ellen, b 1865; Amy Caroline, b 1866; Nina, b 1867; Ada Marion, b 1869; Edith Margaret, b 1871; Blanche, b 1875; Herbert Traharen, b 1876; Douglas Trahame, b 1879; Cyril Traherne, b 1878; Lucy, b 1882; Evelyne Mary, b 1882.

I am writing up a history of Joseph Rees and his family and would like to make contact with any descendants of the above.

Terry Logan, Manurewa 2102.

E: terry.logan@xtra.co.nz

BRIERLY

Looking for descendants of Henry Brierly and Catherine CONNELL, who came to New Zealand with the Fencibles. Have any of you taken a DNA test? I am a descendant of John Brierly and Margaret GALBRAITH, and would like to connect with you to exclude/confirm any link between these families.

Sherryn Cepulis.

E: sherrynandal@ynet.co.nz

T: 0274455617.

OFFERED

Looking for a home



An un-named person sent this wee plate into us to see if we could repatriate it with a family member of Miss A Norcross.

It is in very good condition and a lovely memento of business trading.

Contact

NZSGManager@genealogy.org.nz

REUNION

O'MAHONY Clan

66th Annual Gathering, 20 June 2021

Membership of the O'Mahony Society is open to all associated with the clan by blood, kin or affection, and anyone interested in being a member.

Since 1955 the O'Mahony Clan has

gathered in Ireland each year in June on the weekend closest to the Northern hemisphere summer solstice. The Society's main purposes are to foster studies on the history of the clan, to promote interest in Irish culture and heritage, and to promote fellowship among members.

The COVID-19 virus has changed the Annual Gathering and AGM to a virtual one by Zoom. A video and audio communications set up for face to face meetings.

Speaker Finola Finlay will present her lecture 'The O'Mahonys and the Tower Houses of West Cork' at 3.00pm GMT.

The zoom link is posted on the O'Mahony website at <https://www.omahonysociety.com>, and on Facebook.

Greg Mahony,

OMahony Society Australian and New Zealand Representative

Members' enquiries and notices submission guidelines on page 92 of this magazine.



Also see Who are we on pages 115 & 127.



Who are we?

Probably taken in Hawke's Bay, 1920s-1930s.

Geoff Cullen. E: geocullen1@gmail.com



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 PAPAKURA 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

TE PUKE

Te Puke New and Old Cemetery, Family Notices 1994–2019 and general Te Puke archival information. E: tepukegenealogy@gmail.com. A small donation to our bank account 060-453-0055901-00 appreciated if required information is available

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.



Don't know where to start your family history research?

The NZSG Kiwi Collection will introduce you to resources every New Zealand family historian should be using. It's your online gateway to over 11m records, helping you to connect the dots and compile your research to-do list before you dive in! Join the NZSG to subscribe.

www.genealogy.org.nz/kiwi

Kiwi Collection 

