

The New Zealand Genealogist

August 2021

Vol 52 No 390



New Zealand Society of Genealogists

Te Rangapū Kaihikohiko o Aotearoa

Family history - Preserving our past for the future



FAMILY HISTORY MONTH EXPOS

Wellington

Saturday, 7 August, 10am–4pm

Johnsonville Community Centre, Wellington

FREE

Four speakers, exhibitors represent Alexander Turnbull Library, Interest Groups for English, Maori, Irish, Scottish, Military, local libraries etc.

Contact: kilbirnie@genealogy.org.nz

Hosted by NZSG Kilbirnie Branch.

Auckland Family History Expo

Friday, 13 August to Sunday, 15 August

Fickling Convention Centre, Three Kings, Auckland

FREE; Tickets for Friday night opening event \$22 per person

www.aucklandlibraries.govt.nz/AFHExpo

Three streams of seminars, from beginner to advanced, computer-based tutorials, ask-an-expert sessions and research assistance on Saturday 14 August and Sunday 15 August.

Over 20 industry-related exhibitors including documentary heritage institutions, the NZSG and its interest groups.

Hosted by Auckland Libraries and the NZSG Genealogical Computing Group.

Christchurch Family History Expo

Tickets for Friday night opening event \$16.50 per person

Free: Saturday, 21 and Sunday, 22 August

Turanga Library, Christchurch

www.memoriesintime.co.nz/pages/christchurch-family-history-expo-2021

Two streams of speakers and hands-on sessions on a range of topics from beginner to advanced. Exhibitors that will help you with your family history queries.

Hosted by Christchurch City Council Libraries and Memories in Time.



The New Zealand Genealogist

August 2021

Vol 52 No 390

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

Contents

Features

- 130 *Rodney King* Preserving your family history when you've gone
- 134 *Helen Belcher* Stars of Canada in New Zealand
- 136 *Ann Rexe* Finding Holstein cattle and their owners in Canada and New Zealand
- 140 *Lesley Read* On Frederica Henderson Horne, 'a dear, good, brave Girl'
- 146 *Pat Liddell* Life imitates art?
- 147 *Wendy Bovey* How did our name change?
- 148 Major project to allow digital access to 130 years of *The Press* archives
- 149 Joan Bray – legend
- 149 Winner announced for Ted Gilberd Family History Award 2021
- 150 *Nanette Ainge* Finding Annie. Return to Holland Park
- 155 Scottish Indexes. Helping you find your criminal ancestors
- 156 *Bobbie Amyes* Dear Elizabeth – putting your thoughts onto paper
- 160 *Harriet Taylor* A Papers Past collaboration project

Regulars

- | | |
|--|------------------------------------|
| 133 Board Report | 163 Library |
| 138 Services and benefits for NZSG members | 164 Letters |
| 144 Record collections | 165 Branches |
| 152 News from Archives New Zealand | 166 Interest Groups |
| 154 Projects | 168 Members' enquiries and notices |
| 158 News from Christchurch City Libraries | inside back cover |
| 162 News from Auckland Libraries | Branch and Interest Group services |

COVER: Miss T Woodhouse and Tiri Tiri lighthouse keeper's children looking over Correspondence School homework, 1972. G Riethmaier photograph. Archives ref: AAQT 6539/129 B2058.



This month's theme
Family History Month

Upcoming themes

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

August 2023:
Family History Month

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 132 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

Preserving your family history when you've gone

Rodney King

August signals our month to celebrate Family History. Focused events are held, and research opportunities are highlighted. We do that all year, of course, but August gives our passion a little more emphasis. This hobby is usually in two parts, covering both a family tree and a family history.

As a rule, genealogists spend time capturing information on ancestors. How well are you recording your own life story? It is not the purpose of this article to stress the importance of that, but hopefully you are spending time on your story. Why do we follow this hobby? For you it may be the thrill of the chase, or an urge to learn about your ancestors. How often do you hear the phrase: "I'm doing this for my grandchildren"?

There has been talk for months in my branch (Kilbirnie) about what will happen to documents, research background, the written book, and much more when you are no longer custodian. It arises when you are thinking to downsize, sell the family home, go into care. Whatever the reason, you have all these things that you were 'doing for the grandchildren'. It is not just family history, as I'll explain. I'm conscious many people have no children or grandchildren, so please bear with me as I try to write as generically as possible.

This article offers some guidelines on how to prepare for downsizing the volume of things you have collected or, at worst, give you peace of mind that upon your demise someone else will arrange for good care of your precious items that really matter.

I call this the 'wonder years'. You wonder where you left the car or put your glasses, or even wonder what day it is. You will also start to wonder what will happen to all your precious documents and artefacts. But, of course, the children or grandchildren will inherit all that, won't they? Or will they?

First, have you asked the grandchildren, or even your children? Are they interested in family history? The response could be either a flat no, or "not just now – my life is too busy".

Think back to when you were their age, how interested were you? We need to temper our thinking and place ourselves in their shoes. We also need to talk to them and help them understand why we think our collections are important.

Let us now widen the dimensions of the problem, and include discussion on artefacts such as ornaments, photographs, pictures, medals, a family bible, jewellery – the list goes on. If you have some, or all, of these artefacts and/or folders of genealogical documents remember your younger family may be in a smaller or rented home and have little storage space. Right now is not a good time for them to take all you have saved. I've heard someone with no children suggest that they will pass it on to a sibling. That implies the sibling is around their own age so there is no point passing the history to them, they will only be getting your problem of what to do with it in the near future.

The following suggestions have no citations, they are the result of experience with clearing my parents' estates or discussion with the various repositories used as examples. We do get very involved searching for more detail, but I implore you to also start forward planning so that when the time comes to hand on your life's precious items it will be easier if you take some preparatory steps along the way.

Let's start with the picture you have built up of the Family Tree, and perhaps the Family History if you have written that. The first consideration is how do you store your records? Some people still have most records in hardcopy files, which consume a lot of space. Records should be digitised. Remember the digital world has progressed through storage on 3½ inch floppy disks, compact discs, computer hard drives and then USBs or 'the cloud', so wherever you have been storing records make sure they are not only backed-up, but also transferred to the latest technology.

While some paper-based records are valuable, that is not the case for items such as the proof documents. Those old IGI records you have, and may consider 'valuable' if you paid for them, or paper records from other sources should be annotated in your final document then destroyed. Of course, if you scan the

proof documents, the digitised copy uses far less space.

Don't destroy everything you have scanned. Consider the NZSG as a repository for such paper copies as birth, marriage and death certificates and more. Their website sets out criteria for acceptance of other certificates and also digital copies of family histories. This provides a backup and material to help other researchers.

Moving on to other items, you may be contemplating what to do with sports records, school magazines, other club records that appear too good to throw out. Do you have old diaries, business records and the like from ancestors? What about artefacts such as medals, trophies, a grandmother's riding whip, a totara bowl, ornaments, jewellery, unique items of clothing, pictures? The list is endless. If they have a story behind them, that adds value. With ornaments, jewellery and similar items make a list of the most precious and who should acquire them when you've gone. Some items may be in your will, but a list of lesser items left in a top drawer will be infinitely useful to your heirs. Put labels on, or in, artefacts with your preferred beneficiary's name. Start giving away a few items and get the joy of seeing the recipients hold them.

Before reluctantly disposing of these artefacts, remember that many sports bodies have an archive, as do secondary schools, churches. What about the Alexander Turnbull Library, Archives New Zealand, Te Papa or the Auckland War Memorial Museum, Puke Ariki (New Plymouth), Waiouru War Museum and Hocken Library (Dunedin), local city archives/museums, small town archives/museums or individual organisations such as Freemasons, Country Women's Institute.

Do not turn up to any of these places with a box of items and ask whether the organisation wants them. You will need to either ring them to discuss your items, or preferably go to their website and use links such as 'Ask a Librarian' to describe in detail your items. Include photos if possible. When you do 'gift' items to repositories, you will be asked to sign a document handing over ownership. Check the small print as there may be conditions on future access to what was your property.

Family Bibles need a special mention. The National Library is overwhelmed with offers of Bibles, so there must now be special reasons for them to acquire more. Features such as the bible's age, or inclusion of famous people may be of interest, but they reluctantly have to turn most offers down. Don't forget to offer it to some other home – smaller local museums or history societies may be interested. If your children don't want it, don't forget nieces and nephews.

Photographs are another special category. Name them. Store old photos properly in a secure, dry place using acid free paper. You probably think the photos of your grandparents are precious. If you are doing genealogy for your grandchildren then save a few current photos of yourself, because you are that grandparent to those kids. Oh, and did I say put names on the back? The Alexander Turnbull Library, and many other libraries and museums, have a large photographic collection and is open to receiving more – just ask them first.

The latest major activity in genealogy is taking DNA tests, having results to store, and potentially finding in those results things to frighten or thrill you. These records are digital anyway, unless you have printed out details to study on paper. Those printouts will be hard copies you won't need to keep when you downsize your home.

Also becoming popular is the process of making oral history. By its nature, the



Old hardcopy records take up a lot of space. Are they unique or just copies of sources held elsewhere?

record made will be in digital form. Oral history records must be thought of in the manner of details above – tell your family where they are and how to access them.

Don't forget passwords! Everyone's situation will be different, but you must find ways of leaving access to any place that needs a password. For obvious reasons this article cannot make recommendations for these. Aside from the secrecy of passwords, it gets complicated. If you use a notebook, or put them in an envelope attached to your will, or tell a close relative, remember that whenever you change a password you have to update that secretly stored record.

Having discussed a wide variety of issues in preserving your history when you can no longer be custodian, there are some final pointers:



This pair of vases is 125 years old and has a 'family history'. What should become of them?

Dispose of as much as you can, sooner rather than later.

You do not have to strip your home bare, rather have a plan for dispersal one day.

Talk to people (family, repositories). Don't assume they will want your items.

Start now, work on this will take time, so do a little each day.

This article was first presented to the Kilbirnie Branch's April monthly meeting. The Branch has developed a check list of steps to take over a period of time, to simplify the process of Preserving Your Family History. Obtain the check List from kilbirnie@genealogy.org.nz. The concepts presented here are also a part of the NZSG website 'Getting it Right' program developed by Director Sarah Hewitt.

Rodney King.



Two other issues with stories about heirlooms. Members can see these online on the NZSG website under 'News & Events', selecting 'Digital magazines'.

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

© COPYRIGHT New Zealand Society of Genealogists Inc. and Authors. Researchers and teachers may reproduce articles for private use provided that the source is acknowledged.

DISCLAIMER: The views expressed in this publication do not necessarily reflect the views of NZSG Board or staff. NZSG Board reserves the right to remove or amend any advertisement or article but is under no obligation to exercise editorial control. No content may be reproduced, published or transmitted in any manner without prior written consent of NZSG Board or copyright holder. The availability of information through this magazine does not constitute a recommendation by NZSG to enter into any transaction or follow any course of action. Any decision that you make must be based solely on your own evaluation of your circumstances and objectives. NZSG recommends that you independently verify the accuracy, currency or reliability of any information made available in advertisements and articles and upon which you intend to rely.

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



Technology

The technology upgrade undertaken over the last three and a half years has been a major investment in NZSG's future. Comprehensive improvements have been made systematically and comprise:

- a new server
- upgrade of the Library AccessIT
- design of a new Membership Management System
- associated new accounting environment and webstore
- enhanced website.

All of this enabled us to put Kiwi Collection online. The cloud-based nature of the upgrade elements means automated transfer of data over all these components. The full upgrade was funded by a generous bequest, which had been in our reserves for several years.

We have future-proofed the Society and effectively created a new 'front door'.

As detailed in the 2021 Annual Report, over a six month period from 21 March until 7 October 2020 the Library was closed for 97 days, with another 34 days of limited hours. Lockdown demonstrated our lack of agility to easily 'pivot' when required. Our comprehensive technology upgrade will enable greater flexibility for member service delivery.

Kiwi Collection

Kiwi Collection is our flagship resource, built over many years 'by members/for members'. The June launch contained more than 11 million entries, an increase of almost 2 million new records.

Members have always had to buy updated versions when they were periodically released in a 'hard' format e.g. CD/flash-drive. By moving online, members will benefit during the full year of their subscription from updates at irregular intervals, with the next update under preparation.

Updates include periodic additions to existing collections, additions of new collections and continuous

release of school records and certificates no longer under privacy restrictions.

Moving to member-only annual subscriptions is a way of maximising revenue benefits for members, which in turn means the Society can provide more online products/services such as making it easier to access some certificate collections.

Thanks

On behalf of the membership I wish to thank the small group who have put in a huge effort in the last few years to achieve the technology upgrade and Kiwi Collection going online.

- Tony Mort has been the driving force across every aspect of the upgrade, both developing the strategy and as lead negotiator of several contracts with oversight of progress and completion;
- Bruce Holm has assisted Tony in all these areas;
- Carole Devereux with invaluable institutional knowledge of both Projects and NZSG administration has helped achieve functionality and accuracy in both Kiwi Collection and the full upgrade;
- Jan Watts, Webmaster, has used her superb technical skills to enable speedy, accurate input;
- Charmaine Hall and Teresa Llamas have respectively done the careful 'legwork' required in membership and accounts;
- Jacqui Bridges brings expertise and flair to communications and website design;
- Sarah Hewitt contributed website ideas / concepts;
- various Library Co-ordinators made input;
- As acknowledged at the 2020 AGM, Paul Alpe made a lengthy contribution to the Kiwi Collection.

Mary Shadbolt,
NZSG Board Chair

Joan Bray – legend. See page 148.

Board of Directors

Mary Shadbolt (Chairperson and Executive)

Trisha Dunn (Executive)

Jacqui Bridges

Sarah Hewitt

Tony Mort

Connal Townsend

Robyn Williams

Christine Young

Howard Rickman

NZSG Manager

Julian Pinfold

T: 09 394 9549

E: nzsgmanager@genealogy.org.nz

Library Co-ordinator

Joanne Newell (acting)

T: 09 394 9545

E: librarycoordinator@genealogy.org.nz

Membership Administrator

Charmaine Hall

T: 09 394 9546

E: membership@genealogy.org.nz

Accounts Administrator

Teresa Llamas

T: 09 394 9547

E: accounts@genealogy.org.nz

Projects Co-ordinator

Carole Devereux

T: 09 394 9548

E: nzsg.projects@genealogy.org.nz

Webmaster

Jan Watts

E: webmaster@genealogy.org.nz

Hon Solicitor

Harold Kidd

Auditor

William Buck Audit (NZ) Limited

Editor

Bruce Ralston

E: editor@genealogy.org.nz

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

General enquiries T: 09 570 4248 Ext 1

Stars of Canada in New Zealand

Helen Belcher

I set myself a challenge. Would records allow me to link the Star of Canada shipwrecked in New Zealand waters, with my great-grandfather's prize winning, imported Holstein-Friesian bull of the same name?

Initially I expected to learn that Star of Canada, the bull, was on board when the young steamer of that name floundered during a gale that raged off Gisborne's coast on the night of 23 June 1912. However, the 470 ft long, 7,280 tons gross freighter, built 1909 in Belfast for the Star Line,¹ carrying only a handful of passengers, had arrived in Auckland on 30 May and discharged most of her cargo. As on previous voyages, she then loaded up at various provincial ports, for the return trip to London. Gisborne was scheduled as her last port-of-call. When she dragged her anchors on that fateful night, she was carrying a consignment of lead, bales of wool, skins and leather, 42,000 frozen sheep and lamb carcasses, quarters of beef, packages of kidneys, cases of meat extract, tallow and soap extract, bags of grain – and a motorcar!² Surely great-grandfather's bull would have been unloaded previously and not had to swim to shore?

Further research calmed me down. I learned that despite her name, *Star of Canada* did not visit Canadian ports, and that Star of Canada, the bull, was not born until 12 March 1914. So, when did Star of Canada, the bull, come to New Zealand, and why was he so named? My interest was aroused.

Using the records of New Zealand's Holstein-Friesian Association, I found that it was the bull's well-bred 'parents' that were born in Canada. The dam (mother) Clothilde Mercena de Kol 2nd on 15 April 1912, and the sire (father) Baron Posch de Kol on 12 February 1912. My great-grandfather's Star of Canada was in fact New Zealand born. From late 1917, some New Zealand newspaper reports state he was born in Canada.

Early in the 1900s Holsteins, as they are known in Canada, were imported to establish a quality Holstein-Friesian breed, the animals mostly known in New Zealand as Friesians. One of those fine animals was the dam of Star of Canada, born of the de Kol strain sought by all breeders. She had spent her early life on M Hartley's Norwich farm in

Ontario. The sire probably remained in Canada.

For Star of Canada to be born in New Zealand in March 1914, Clothilde would need to have arrived in this country within the 9+ months' gestation period for cows, that is after late June 1913. New Zealand's historical newspapers on the user-friendly Papers Past website gave me two possible ships, both reported to be bringing Holstein cattle from Canada to their new home. One was the *Devon*, that arrived on 22 August 1913 with 20 bulls, one cow and six heifers (cows 12–14 months old, which have not yet borne calves).³ Just three days after landing her Holstein passengers in New Zealand, the *Devon* was wrecked off Wellington's coast, making this her last voyage.

The other was the *Cairnross* that arrived on 9 March 1914 carrying 24 cows and heifers as well as seven surviving calves born on the voyage, two calves having died.⁴ Clothilde Mercena de Kol 2nd was either the one cow on the *Devon*, or more likely, one of the 15 possible dams on the *Cairnross*.

While not proven, the odds are in favour of the *Cairnross* bringing Clothilde Mercena de Kol 2nd to New Zealand. I find it hard to believe the emigrating registered Holsteins had to spend 105 days at sea. In the first days of their voyage, they endured a hurricane with 180mph winds, the tremendous Atlantic seas sweeping over the vessel, flooding her decks continuously fore and aft. "The water which pounded on board played havoc with the cattle stalls, which were placed on the foredeck, and Captain Hyslop was then forced to run before the hurricane for 24 hours."⁵ Later heavy gales were encountered throughout the passage from Durban to Adelaide, before labour troubles in Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney added further delays. Not surprisingly, when the cattle reached Auckland on 9 March 1914, they were not in the best condition. We can only imagine their relief at being released to quarantine on a small, grassy island, Motuihi for the next 60 days. Just three days after the probable arrival, Star of Canada was born.

It was Gunn and Sinclair of Raetihi who had imported the Friesian shipment.⁶ They restored Clothilde to good health and bred her young bull. But why was he named Star of Canada,

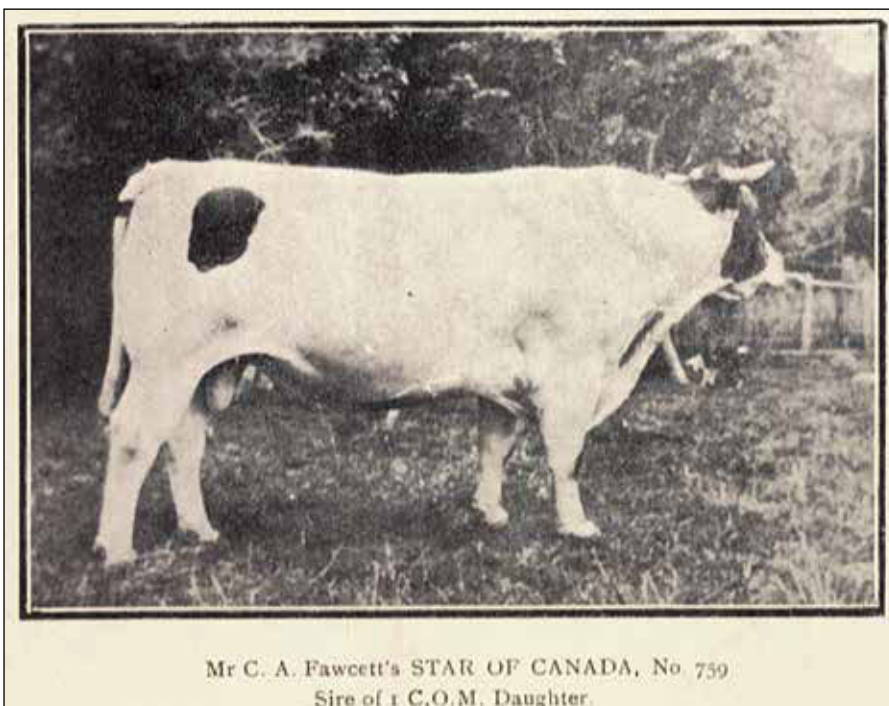
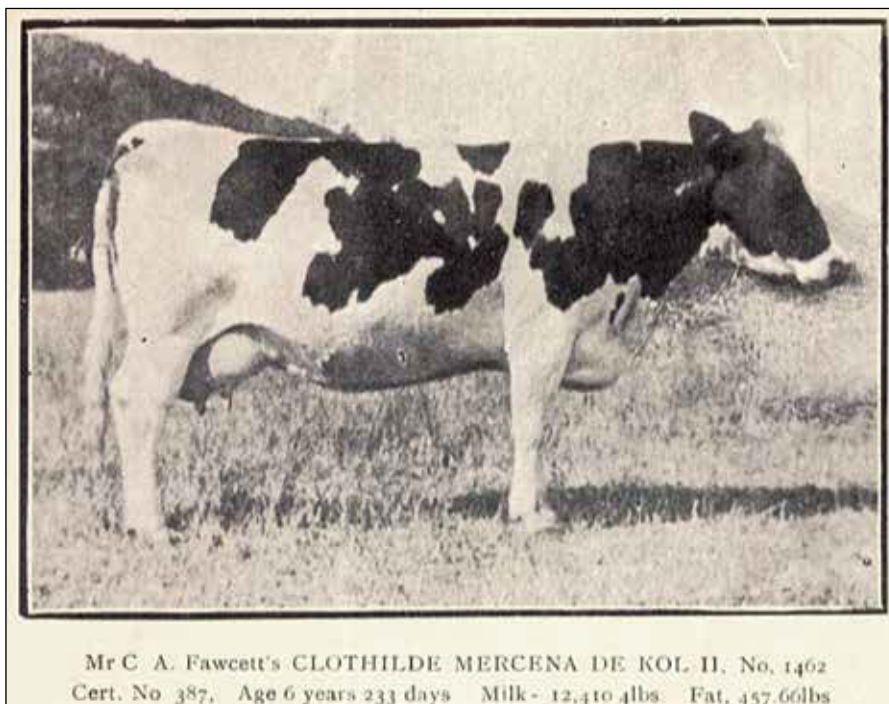


Christopher Airey FAWCETT, 1860–1939.
Collection of Helen Belcher.

the name of the ship wrecked on 23 June 1912, almost two years prior to his birth? Maybe Gunn and Sinclair still bemoaned the loss of valuable export freight on board the ill-fated ship, or perhaps a relative was involved in the height of the tumultuous storm, or gave evidence at the Court of Inquiry? I doubt I'll ever know.

In the second half of 1914, Clothilde and Star of Canada were bought by my great grandfather Christopher Airey FAWCETT, an English-born tailor who farmed in Clevedon, just over an hour south of Auckland. From 1892 to 1899 tailor Christopher and family had lived in Gisborne, resting place of the steamer in question.

Christopher had a good eye for stock and poultry, and judged at shows for some years. In the Clevedon Agricultural & Pastoral Show in November 1914 his purchases impressed. Star of Canada was the best one-year-old bull, and Clothilde Mercena de Kol 2nd was the best cow three years old and upwards.⁷ By 1919 she had been awarded the distinction of the Cow Championship on two occasions. These awards were the first of a number achieved by both animals, with others from Christopher Fawcett's herd also prize winners. In both 1917 and 1919, Star of Canada was champion pedigree Friesian bull at the Auckland A&P Show.⁸ Some 1918 shows were delayed until early 1919 due to the flu pandemic. By this time Star of Canada had competed on 16 occasions, securing 14 first prizes, two seconds and nine championships.⁹ Clothilde's milk production was significant. As a mature cow in 1919 she produced 12,410lb milk



'Clothilde Mercena de Kol 2nd' and 'Star of Canada'. New Zealand Friesian Association Year Book 1919. Christopher Airey Fawcett. Collection of Helen Belcher.

and 458lb butterfat in 323 days.¹⁰ Her progeny included females Clevedon Pearl born in March 1915, Clevedon Vera in February 1916 and Clevedon Dolly Mercena in December 1918, as well as males Mercena George in January 1917, Mercena Galatea Pietertje in December 1917 and Clevedon White King in December 1919.¹¹ Star of Canada sired many worthwhile Friesian calves.

Aged 60, in 1920 Christopher Fawcett sold his 127 acre farm and pedigree animals, resettling in nearby Manurewa.¹²

My Fawcett family history research has taken me in an unusual direction.

Star of Canada was the memorable highlight in Christopher Fawcett's pedigree stud, and has warranted my investigation into this animal's history and the elusive reason for his name. I continue to hope that I can confirm that his dam was in fact on board the *Cairnross*, and that there is a link to the shipwrecked *Star of Canada*, its two-storied wheelhouse and captain's cabin now being on display at the Te Moana Maritime Gallery in Gisborne.

Helen Belcher, Auckland.

E: helmarc55@gmail.com

See page 157 for a pedigree chart.



Awards to Christopher Fawcett at Clevedon A&P Association Show, 1918. Collection of Gwen McKinley.

This article is modified from one originally published in *Families* (Vol.60, No. 1, February 2021), the quarterly membership magazine of the Ontario Ancestors /Ontario Genealogical Society (<https://ogs.on.ca/>). This is submitted with the permission of Ontario Ancestors.

Notes

- 1 *New Zealand Shipwrecks*, Beckett Books Ltd, 1990.
- 2 *The Times* (UK), Monday 8 July 1912, page 18.
- 3 *New Zealand Herald*, 23 August 1913, page 8.
- 4 *Auckland Star*, 9 March 1914, page 6.
- 5 *New Zealand Herald*, 10 March 1914, page 8.
- 6 *New Zealand Herald*, 10 March 1914, page 6.
- 7 *New Zealand Herald*, 16 November 1914, page 5.
- 8 *Auckland Star*, 1 December 1917, page 6, and *New Zealand Herald*, 29 November 1919, page 13.
- 9 *Pukekohe & Waiuku Times*, 18 February 1919, page 1.
- 10 New Zealand Friesian Association Year Book, 1919, Volume 6, page 8
- 11 New Zealand Holstein-Friesian Association Herd Book, Volumes IV–VIII, 1915–1919.
- 12 New Zealand Holstein-Friesian Association Herd Book, Volume X, 1921, pages 67, 70, 71.

Finding Holstein cattle and their owners in Canada and New Zealand

Ann Rexe

I was captivated when Helen Belcher wrote to research volunteers at Toronto Branch, Ontario Ancestors/Ontario Genealogical Society to find the Canadian roots of her great-grandfather's pedigree Holstein bull Star of Canada, born in New Zealand in 1914. I grew up on a Holstein dairy farm and experienced the excitement of visits from international buyers looking for pedigree cattle. Tracing people and their Holsteins is made possible by official records including a Holstein's pedigree chart.

Holstein-Friesians in Canada

Holsteins, the distinctive black-and-white dairy cattle breed that originated in The Netherlands, were first imported into Canada in 1881.¹ In the early years, the Canadian Holstein-Friesians, now known familiarly in Canada as Holsteins, were recorded in the US Herd Book.² Since 1892, Canadian Holsteins have been registered with Holstein Canada, the national herd organisation, located in Brantford, Ontario, which maintains a permanent national Herd Book. Holstein Canada staff researched their herd books for Star of Canada. His sire (father), Baron Posch De Kol, born 12 February 1912, was owned by Thomas HARTLEY, Downsview, Ontario and his dam (mother), Clothilde Mercena De Kol 2nd, born 15 April 1912 was owned by M [Miles] Hartley from Norwich, Ontario.³

Book sources

With no access to libraries during the pandemic, my first source was *Canada's Holsteins*, my father's centennial history of the breed published in 1983. I also relied on George Elmore Reaman's 1946 reference book *History of the Holstein-Friesian Breed in Canada*, found in a rare bookseller's shop and the first Canadian *Holstein-Friesian Herd Book* 1892 and the 1900 *Herd Book*, available on Google Books.

Newspaper sources

Newspapers were invaluable sources about Star of Canada's family history. Newspapers reported on the importation of new Holstein bloodlines to New Zealand, which was a way to quickly improve milk production and herd ratings. The 13 March 1914



Neil Sangster and family. With kind permission of descendant Amy Tolhurst.

edition of the *Christchurch Sun* stated "Holstein Cattle – Valuable Importations from Canada. One of the largest consignments of Holstein dairy cattle which has come to New Zealand reached Auckland this morning by steamer Cairncross [sic] ... the cows have been 105 days at sea."⁴ The steamer's name was misspelled. The *Cairnross* [no extra c] was built by William Doxford & Sons in Sunderland, England, and was launched in 1913.⁵

The *Montreal Gazette* of 31 October 1913 reported the SS *Cairnross* was set to embark on 20 November⁶ and also made reference to "Eastern Canadian Service from Montreal to Australia and New Zealand operated by the New Zealand Shipping Co. Limited". A related article explained that the *Cairnross* was chartered due to accidents to vessels owned by the New Zealand line (see Helen Belcher's reference to the sinking of the *Devon*).⁷ The 29 November 1913 *Montreal Gazette* explains the *Cairnross* did not leave Montreal until 28 November, the second-last ocean-going vessel to leave before the port closed for the winter freeze up. The *Montreal Gazette* reported the *Cairnross* was sailing for Australia and New Zealand ports "with a full general cargo including 400

tons of wire and nails already loaded in Sydney (Nova Scotia); Canadian-made cars, paper and other general merchandise"⁸.

Selecting the cattle for export to New Zealand

On an earlier 1913 shipment,⁹ a New Zealand paper noted that pedigree Holsteins from Canada were "selected by Mr Neil Sangster, premier judge and President of the Holstein Cattle Breeders Association of Canada". Digitised papers on Canadiana Online (Canadiana.ca) include a weekly, *Farm and dairy & rural home*, which included a section entitled 'Holstein-Friesian News', purported to be the official organ of The Canadian Holstein-Friesian Association. In the 31 October 1913 edition of *Farm and dairy & rural home*, Neil SANGSTER of Ormstown, Quebec, wrote a letter to the editor describing how, six months earlier in May 1913 he had selected 27 registered Holsteins for export to New Zealand. The letter stated there was a boat leaving in November 1913, and he was sending a further 30 female Holsteins from in the vicinity of St George and Norwich, in southern Ontario.¹⁰ This was only three weeks before the dam of Star of Canada may have left Montreal for Auckland! Considering several factors – the date

of birth of Clothilde Mercena De Kol 2nd and her calf Star of Canada, the gestation period for Holsteins, and the length of the *Cairnross* sea-crossing – it seems most likely that dam was aboard the *Cairnross*. When the pandemic regulations are lifted, we can try to find export details from Canada's national archives.

Neil Sangster, who selected Star of Canada's mother for export, was an executive member of the Canadian Holstein-Friesian Association for many years, who appeared frequently in the *Farm and dairy & rural home* weekly. I discovered Neil Sangster imported the first Holstein into Quebec in 1886. I also discovered that, in 2019, a commemorative stone for Mr Sangster was unveiled in Ormstown, Quebec, to celebrate his Holstein accomplishments. Holstein Quebec helped to connect me to his great-granddaughter, Amy TOLHURST, who with her husband and family run a Holstein dairy farm in Howick, near Ormstown, Quebec. Neil and other family members were early Holstein breeders.

The story of the export of pedigree Holsteins to New Zealand is one chapter in the illustrious history of the breed in Canada. According to *Canada's Holsteins* "Canada has a longstanding connection with New Zealand ... (the) Friesian Association in Auckland ... researched their herd book for animals born in the period 1910 to 1912", which showed 46 breeders from Ontario and Quebec, who exported Holsteins to New Zealand." Were all of these Holsteins selected by Neil Sangster?

The Canadian owners of Star of Canada's parents

Using Ancestry.ca, I combed Hartley family trees until I connected with Miles Hartley's granddaughter, Marilyn CROSS, a fellow family history researcher. The Holstein breeders Thomas and Miles were brothers who were progressive farmers raising good purebred cattle. This family memory is confirmed by articles in the *Farm and dairy & rural home* weekly papers. As well, New Zealand Friesian records show a "W Hartley, Norwich, Ontario" sold pedigree Holsteins to New Zealand in the 1910–1912 period.¹¹ This may be William Hartley, who was the oldest brother of Thomas and Miles Hartley. It appears Hartley descendants no longer have Miles' farm, but his granddaughter provided a photograph of Miles Hartley's home. According to Marilyn, Thomas Hartley suffered



*The Hartley family at their Norwich Ontario farm home.
With kind permission of descendant Marilyn Cross.*

injuries in a farm accident and, later, an industrial accident, so he and his family moved to California in 1915,¹² where he became a successful real estate man.¹³

Holstein family trees

A variety of naming conventions have been used to register pedigree Holsteins which I suspect is true world-wide. In the case of Baron Posch De Kol and Clothilde Mercena De Kol 2nd their names denote their bloodlines. The names Posch, DeKol and Clothilde were all famous Holstein families in the heritage of Star of Canada. As sometimes occurs when tracing family histories, serendipity played a helpful role. The bloodlines of Clothilde Mercena De Kol 2nd trace back to Clothilde, a very famous Holstein cow born 1 March 1879 in Friesian, The Netherlands.¹⁴ The Smiths and Powell (a company formed by a father, sons and son-in-law) of Syracuse, New York, imported Clothilde from The Netherlands to become their foundation cow. Clothilde and her daughters had outstanding records. The Smiths and Powell were early exporters of Holsteins to Canada.¹⁵

Thanks to Hartley and Sangster descendants, staff of Holstein organisations, archives and historical organisation staff and volunteers, published books and online resources, I was thrilled to be able to trace the descendants of the Holstein owners involved in this story. Unexpectedly, famous bloodlines indicate a genetic connection between Clothilde, a cow

born in The Netherlands in 1879, Clothilde Mercena De Kol 2nd, born in 1912, exported to New Zealand, and her calf Star of Canada, born in New Zealand in 1914.

Ann Rexe, Toronto, Canada.
E: torontoresearch@ogs.on.ca

Ann Rexe, a long-time member of Ontario Ancestors/Ontario Genealogical Society, is a member of Toronto Branch and is the Researcher Coordinator for that Branch. She is researching her Scottish and English forebears and cousins throughout the Commonwealth, including New Zealand and Australia.

This article is modified from one originally published in *Families* (Vol.60, No. 1, February 2021), the quarterly membership magazine of the Ontario Ancestors/Ontario Genealogical Society (<https://ogs.on.ca/>). This is submitted with the permission of Ontario Ancestors.

Notes

- 1 Peter Lewington, *Canada's Holsteins* (Markham Canada: Fitzhenry & Whiteside Limited, 1983), page 25.
- 2 George Elmore Reaman, *Holstein-Friesian Breed in Canada* (Toronto, Collins, 1946), page 51, quoting *Farmers Advocate* October 1886 (Vol XXI) 'The Holstein-Friesian Herd Book Controversy'.
- 3 Cathy Lemire, Print and Client Services, Holstein Canada, email to author August 7, 2020.
- 4 'Holsteins from Canada'. *Dominion*, 10 March 1914. <https://paperspast.natlib.govt.nz/newspapers/WC19140324.2.10.8?>

(Continues on page 143) →

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 'Manage interests' under Members Interests in the Research menu. 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,

Services and benefits for NZSG members

and books that are 'Reference only' and marked 'not available' in the Library Catalogue.

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

The Kiwi Collection is a major database of over 11 million New Zealand sources. The Kiwi Collection is an online, subscription-based service available exclusively to NZSG members. 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

On Frederica Henderson Horne, 'a dear, good, brave Girl'

Lesley Read

When my grandmother arrived in Port Nicholson in 1855 aged eight, with her parents and siblings, she already had four cousins living in New Zealand. The oldest of those cousins was Frederica Henderson HORNE. Frederica was born in London in 1832, and two years later she was christened in St Anne's, Soho. In 1849, with parents and sisters, she sailed to New Plymouth, arriving in January 1850. They came on the Berkshire, on which her father, James Horne, was surgeon-superintendent. I am unsure of the reasons Frederica's father and mother, Frederica née SPRATT, decided to move their lives to New Zealand, but the family was closely associated with members of the Wakefield family. The association might have played some part in the decision.

The family established a home at Te Henui, then on the outskirts of the settlement of New Plymouth. Following arrival, major changes to the family happened quite quickly as it 'lost' and gained daughters. Second daughter, 17-year-old Margaret, married Charles (Carlino) BROWN in May 1851. Mother Frederica gave birth in August 1851 to her fourth daughter, christened Constance Wakefield Horne, and on 22 January 1852 daughter Frederica was married. Frederica married at the Wellington home of Daniel WAKEFIELD, then Attorney General for New Munster,¹ to C H Louis PELICHET,² Surveyor.³

I have traced Frederica's story from several sources, largely from letters, often tangential to Frederica herself.⁴ Together the letters and other items give glimpses of the persons concerned, touch on their feelings, and on marriage and decorum in the colonial society of the day.

From a letter in the memoirs of Edward JOLLIE, New Zealand Company surveyor, we learn that Louis's own family were close friends with the wider Wakefield family. His father, settled in London, was an émigré from the French Revolution⁵ and had been a teacher of French in the Royal Army College, Marlow. Louis came to New Zealand in 1841 sailing on the *Will Watch*, one of the two first ships of the New Zealand

Company, under Arthur Wakefield, to arrive in Nelson to survey and settle the town. Louis's surveying work later took him south with the New Zealand Company's Chief Surveyor, Charles KETTLE. There is a Dunedin Bay named after him.

But by 1851 Louis was living in Napier (Ahuriri) in a 'cottage', together with Donald McLEAN, then Land Purchase Commissioner, and another surveyor, Donald GOLLAN.

The first record I found for Frederica was in a letter from 1851, from Henry HALSE, Sub-Inspector of Police, to Donald McLean,⁶ reporting on business in the port of New Plymouth. There he notes: "The Cresswell 19th April for Wellington, passenger Miss Horne." So for an unknown reason Frederica visited Wellington shortly before her younger sister married. Then ten months later, on 4 January 1852, Halse notes again to McLean, first, "Mapper Pelichet and Harris and Stanes arrived overland from Wellington". Following up on 7 January with, "Dear Sir, I have just seen your friend Mr Pelichet who leaves this morning for the south with a joyful heart and my secret congratulations ..." So, for a to-be-guessed-at-reason, Louis sailed to Wellington.

The next relevant item of correspondence comes in a letter to Donald McLean from his wife, Susan. Susan and Donald had been married in August 1851 after an 'understanding' in 1849 and betrothal in 1850. On 19 January 1852 Susan briefly mentions "Mr Pellichet [sic] is to marry Miss Horne", and goes on to comment on the brevity of the couple's courtship. A much longer letter went to McLean next day and includes the following passage: "I was not going to forget however the two visitors I had this morning. I am sure you will be interested when you hear who they were, Mr Pellichet and Miss Horne. I was greatly astonished when I saw them coming up. Mr Pellichet seemed much disappointed when I told him that I did not expect you before Friday or Saturday as he wished you to be present at the marriage. I don't think now if you had been here that you should have gone there now. I do not say that I like Miss Horne much.⁷ She does not appear to have that delicacy which a



Donald and Frederica Gollan.
Private collection.

young lady ought to have if I had been the closest friend she had. She should not have spoken me of her marriage. She did not appear to have the least bashfulness about it, it seemed to me so strange that she should talk of it as she did to a perfect stranger, do you remember the Tuesday before we were married we called at Captain Th ..., and although we were to be married on Thursday no allusion was made to it, and do you remember I had not courage to ask Miss D ... to be Bride's maid and Miss K ... had to ask her for me. Their wedding is to be quite private. They are to be married by Mr Kirton and they are going to stay at the [this name is illegible] where we spent such a happy fortnight".

There is one further January letter from the Donald McLean letter collection regarding Frederica's marriage. It is to McLean from Frederica's father:

"My dear Sir,

You rather surprised us, but at the same time very agreeably for we think Pelichet everything we could possibly desire and from what little was heard [and] seen of him during his short stay here we think him one of a very few in New Zealand. No doubt you will see D. Wakefield Esq. and please thank him for his favourable account and on other favours." The letter goes on to speak of



Donald Gollan, right, with Frederica's daughter Georgina de Pelichet, and son Spencer Gollan. Private collection.

unrelated matters and ends "Yours truly, J. H. Horne".

Unfortunately for the sequencing of Frederica's marriage story this enigmatic letter has no date beyond the month of January. How does it fit with Halse's letters above? However, given James's favourable comment on Louis, and given Louis's apparent joy when he left New Plymouth for Wellington, I am left to assume Louis had the father's blessing for his marriage to Frederica.

Disappointingly, I don't know where Louis and Frederica went for their honeymoon. I do know that Louis took his new wife to Waipukurau. A talk to the Hatuma Federated Farmers' Women's Division in May 1960 by historian Mr J G Wilson⁸ mentioned a little on Frederica's new home.

"The first woman of whom I have records is Mrs. Charles de Pelichet. Her husband was a Government Surveyor who came to Hawke's Bay (then called Ahuriri) to help with the survey of land bought from the Maoris by Sir Donald Mc Lean in 1851. Early in 1852 de Pelichet built a cottage at Waipukurau and in March of that year he and his wife were living there. ... Eventually I learnt that the cottage stood on the opposite side of the Porangahau Road from the Post Office backyard ... I suppose the cottage was thatched with raupo and had walls of totara bark."

Some impressions of the life

Frederica shared with her surveyor husband in Waipukurau appear from Louis's work correspondence with Donald McLean. Soon after his marriage at the beginning of March, Louis wrote: "proceeding to the Wairarapa. I cannot procure a native and I am terribly loaded." Then in a letter dated 6 March, Louis wrote from Wairarapa: "Being detained here a day or two by the rivers being flooded." By 30 March he wrote from Castle Point. So for some of Louis's surveying trips the newly wed Frederica was a 'home alone' wife. But on at least one expedition she did accompany Louis. One Sunday in August, Louis wrote from Waipukurau with concern at the rain, then went on: "Myself and wife arrived here a week since safe and sound after a severe journey, the country being much flooded."

Later the same month Louis wrote to McLean with the promise of an improving style of living, "We are living in the Cottage in Waipukurau my house will soon be up ... Te Hapuku is making arrangements to build my house directly so that when you come here you must come to our place and stop with us. I hope that the surveyings will not be far off [distant] as I have no one with my wife at present and hope that Mrs McLean and Yourself are quite well and happy ..."

The portent of Louis's last sentence lies with a retrospective knowledge that Frederica was now in early pregnancy. McLean's wife, Susan, was about six months pregnant and gave birth to a boy on 7 November. She died the same day.

By 16 January 1853 Louis wrote again to McLean, "on private business ... We propose to get starting tomorrow." He said that his mare had foaled and hoped that the arrangement he had made for McLean's Noddy was satisfactory. He ended "My wife sends her thanks for the bottle of wine you kindly sent her, and yourself well and in as good spirits as circumstances will allow, We remain, Your sincere friends ..."

The next letter I found, dated 23 February, was from New Plymouth to McLean with an explanation of the foretold 'private business': "We arrived here on the 9th of this month safe and sound and on the 21st my wife was safely delivered of a fine little boy and is doing capitally thanks to the Almighty for his care over us for our journey was almost a miracle." Since our arrival I have received a letter from Government dismissing me from my Post; but I cannot see that I am to blame

as the circumstances were peculiar. I have nothing to reproach myself with. I answer the letter with this post ... You are expected here shortly. It is uncertain how we return to Waipukurau but I think by sea if I sell the horses. I hope you will write to me quite soon and believe me to remain, Yours very truly ..."

Apparently it was by sea the small Pelichet family returned to Waipukurau. Shipping lists¹⁰ for 8 June 1853 of 'Imports' to Wellington by *Shepherdess*, included Mr and Mrs Pelichet and Miss Horn [sic]. Frederica's fourteen-year-old sister, Julia, travelled to Wellington under her sister's care, or possibly was needed to help with the new baby. Julia remained in Wellington, as two weeks later, on 22 June, the same newspaper reported, "Mr. and Mrs. Pelichet and servant depart Wellington by the *Salopian*." Presumably the horses were sold and a servant afforded to ensure a more comfortable travel home by sea.

Further to Louis's dismissal there was a letter dated 31 January from Henry Halse to McLean with some background. It reported: "... an official letter is lying here for Mr Pelichet who is said to have written an extraordinary letter to the Govr. in Chief [George Grey] that he proposed visiting Taranaki during his wife's confinement. If so the official letter will determine the matter."

Whatever evolved in New Plymouth, later in the year Louis carried out surveying in the Wairarapa following instructions, written on 5 September, from McLean to the Senior Ahuriri Surveyor, and by direction of His Excellency the Governor.¹¹

From across hemispheres a letter arrived from Charing Cross, London,¹² to Louis, dated 29 October 1853. It began:

"Dear Sir

I was highly delighted on receiving your letter of the 20 March last informing me of my dear Granddaughter giving birth to a son (who I have since heard from her Mother Mrs. Horne is a most beautiful Boy) & congratulate you heartily on her surmounting what we all consider here an extraordinary exploit that of riding on horseback¹³ Three Hundred Miles in her then situation, she is certainly a dear, brave, good Girl & we are all most thankful for her recovery & hope it will please God that you both should live & do well for many, many years." The letter continues with London

(Continues on page 142) →

→ (Continued from page 141)

family affairs and ends: “And with best regards to yourself & dear wife in which our whole family join [I] remain Dear Sir, Yours ever truly, Chas Spratt”.

In spite of both father and grandfather expressing proud satisfaction in this new child I did not find out his name until I read Louis’s will, signed later the same year on 27 June, “[and] to my son Louis Gibbon de Pelichet [sic]”. Frederica was the sole beneficiary of Louis’s estate “for the term of her natural life”.

Following chronological order, the next item was an entry over a year later on 4 August 1855 from *The New Zealander*:

“Pelichet. By an accidental shot from a gun, at Ahuriri on 18 June last Charles Harris Louis Pelichet [sic] Esq. late surveyor in the service of the New Zealand Company and the Government. His death is much regretted by all who were acquainted with him”.

Aged not quite 23, Frederica became a widow, relict of Charles Harris Louis Pelichet, and mother of a two-year-old son. Less than two months later in Wellington, Frederica gave birth to a baby girl christened Georgina Marie.¹⁴ She was still in Wellington in January 1856 when she swore to an affidavit for the purpose of proving Louis’s will.

Later in November 1856, there was a letter to Donald McLean, from his attentive friend, Mrs Wilson,¹⁵ who wrote personally on Taranaki matters, where she added “Mrs Pelichet and her two fine children have been here for some months poor thing. I sincerely pity her – she is going to return to the Ahuriri about next March. I suspect she does not find herself comfortable with her own family here – no doubt she will soon marry again – it will be well for her if she does – so young a woman must stand in need of a protector”.

But in Taranaki still in June 1857, Frederica wrote to Donald McLean from Omata. She began: “My dear Mr. McLean, I do not think I have ever written to you after Ahuriri. I have now determined to do so. I do so pray to not be offended but make excuses for me if you object ... governess and ...” Here my reading became broken until I read: “I have this wish, owing to Mrs. A ... who without knowing I wished such a thing asked me to teach her children but I am sure I should not be happy, feeling for various reasons, one of which is that

I receive so little pay for being miserable and being deprived of my children who have been the cause of this present scheme (I am reluctant to tell even after this circuitous prelude) if you are as dissatisfied with the management of your little Douglas” (here again a word or two was missing) “as I have been lately with mine that you should try my management. I could then afford to live in a little house of my own. I should take such pains with the children while they are together ... again I could not decipher until ... The two boys in two or three years’ time could go to school together. My darling little Louis is so much a favourite with his play fellows for he is so generous and kind. He and his sister have been away from me three ...” Again I was unable to read more. She added that she has heard Mr Gollan will leave New Zealand in about ten months and shared her regret.

Conscious of the pain and difficulty with which Frederica wrote this letter I made a special effort to decipher its faint, scrawled and cross hatched writing. The original was not available for public viewing.

A little less than two years after this Omata letter the *Taranaki Herald* announced, “At Napier, Ahuriri, on 30th April, Donald Gollan Esq JP to Frederica Henderson, widow of the late C. H. L. de Pelichet, Esq and eldest daughter of J. H. Horne Esq Surgeon, Springfield, Taranaki.” However, three days earlier on 27 April Thomas Fitzgerald wrote from Napier to Donald McLean: “Our friend Gollan was married today to Mrs Pelichet and left with his bride after a breakfast at home for Chambers¹⁶ en route for home – you will I am sure be pleased to hear this our latest piece of news and therefore given first.” And I wonder what, if any, role Donald McLean played in this marriage union?

I can add nothing from Donald and Frederica’s first year together, but in early 1860 on 16 January they both wrote to Donald McLean expressing sympathy for him after a serious attack of rheumatic fever. Frederica included: “My two children have returned and since we have inhabited the new house which we find a decided improvement especially now we have passed through the agonies of shearing but I ought not to have said we for it is Mr Gollan who has over that hurdle worked hard from daylight till dark”.

So at Mangatarata, the Gollan Station, there was a new house. And just

six days after Frederica’s letter there was a new baby at the new house. Frederica gave birth to a son, named Spencer Herbert.

The Napier Courthouse registered a death a fortnight later, on 6 February 1860, for Frederica Gollan, aged 28 years. From a Gollan family story it was said Frederica died of ‘milk-fever’; that Donald rode horseback, with their baby in his arms, to find a wet nurse at Waipawa.

Postscript

Frederica’s three children lived to maturity. Louis Gibbon de Pelichet managed his half-brother’s Mangatarata Station until it was sold in 1907, prior to the Liberal Government’s land dissolution policy, after which he joined the stock agent company Pelichet and McLeod. He died in 1913, well known nationally as a sportsman and a highly respected and liked businessman and stock manager. He had not married.

Georgina Marie de Pelichet was described by Walter Lorne Campbell in his 1871 ‘Journals’ as “quiet, ladylike, rather pretty ... she manages the household charmingly”. In 1875 she travelled with Donald Gollan and Spencer to England. In 1893 she signed the Petition on Women’s Suffrage.¹⁷ She did not marry and died at Ashburn Hall in 1913.

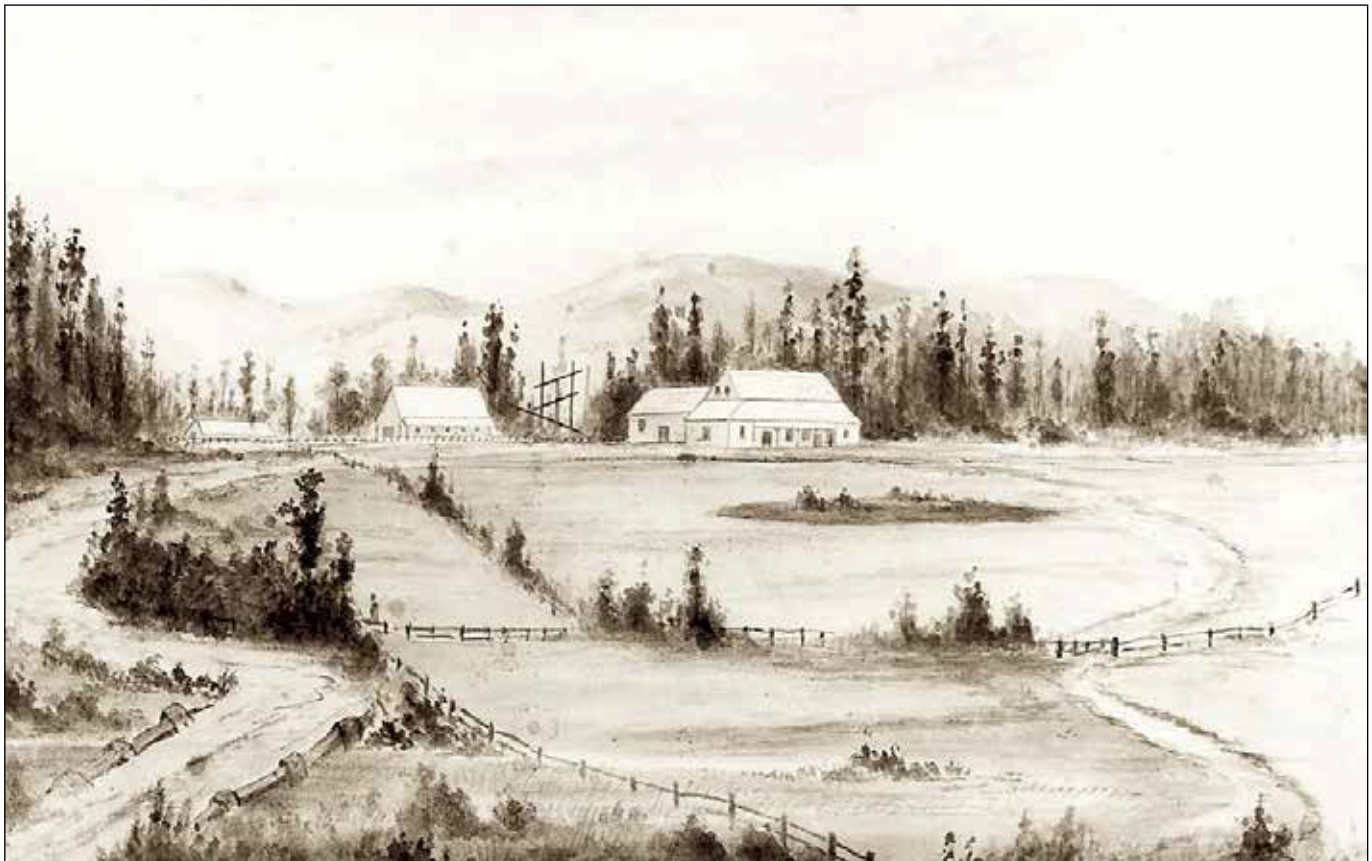
Spencer Herbert Gollan travelled with his father to England in 1875. He was enrolled in University College School, London. In the 1881 London Paddington census he was staying with his maternal aunt’s FARMER family, given as ‘Undergraduate Cambridge’. Spencer married his cousin Frederica Farmer in 1893. There were four children, and one grandchild ‘outside’ the family.

Spencer was known internationally as an all-round sportsman and as a successful race horse owner. He died after being run over by a London bus in 1934.

Frederica had one great-grandchild, Charles BRUCE, Spencer Gollan’s grandson. He grew up in France. I feel myself fortunate to learn of him, and to be in touch in 2016, not long before he died in his early 90s. He had achieved a successful career and a long, contented marriage, with a son and a daughter born to it.

Lesley Read.
E: lesley@read.org.nz

(Continues on page 143) →



Sketch of Mangatarata. Held in a family collection.

→ (Continued from page 142)

Notes

- 1 The Southern part of early colonial New Zealand, from 1846 to 1853 being all south of Patea. To the North was known as New Ulster.
- 2 This appears Louis's preferred form of his name, in some places given in full as Charles Harris Louis de Pelichet.
- 3 NZETC, Early Wellington. Register of Births, Marriages and Deaths. From 1839–1866 (transcript).
See 1852 Marriages in the District of Wellington, p 451.
- 4 Many are held in the Donald McLean Collection, Diaries and Letters, held at the National Library.
- 5 The Hastings Standard, 13 May 1913, page

5 column 1, Obituary. <http://paperspast.natlib.govt.nz/>

- 6 The Alexander Turnbull Library holds 14,000 letters written to Donald McLean in his various roles. There are 3,000 written to him in Māori from Māori.
- 7 Susan's lack of empathy for Frederica might be explained by the differing life-experiences of the two, similarly aged young women. Susan had come from a middleclass Glasgow family to New Zealand, aged nine years. Frederica had come from a middleclass London family aged 17 years.
- 8 From Archives New Zealand.
- 9 Dr Thomas Hitchens, the first medical practitioner in Napier, did not arrive until 1856.
- 10 New Zealand Spectator and Cook's Strait Guardian – 8 June, issue 819 page

3 column 1; and 22 June, issue 823 page 2 column 5. <http://paperspast.natlib.govt.nz/>

- 11 Letter from Donald McLean to Th. Fitzgerald, Senior Surveyor, of Ahuriri, relating to official concern at the 'land grab' of settler Barton
- 12 Family correspondence.
- 13 Did Frederica ride side saddle or astride?
- 14 BDM Registration 1855/3612 for De Pelichet, Georgina Marie.
- 15 It may help readers not familiar with the social/political 'cliques' in early Pākehā New Plymouth to learn that Dr Horne and Charles Brown and associates were not viewed favourably by Dr Wilson, his wife Helen and their associates.
- 16 John Chambers, an early Hawke's Bay pastoralist.
- 17 Women's Suffrage Petition 1893 sheet 426, Record (R249464490). Archives.govt.nz/

→ (Continued from page 137)

- 5 The Ships List, Cairn Line/Cairns, Noble & Co. Accessed 12 January 2021. <http://www.theshipslist.com/ships/lines/cairn.shtml>.
- 6 'Australia and New Zealand Eastern Canadian Service'. *The Gazette* (Montreal, Quebec, Canada), 31 October 1913, p.16. Downloaded on Jul 28 2020.
- 7 'Cairnross Chartered'. *The Gazette* (Montreal, Quebec, Canada), 31 Oct 1913, p.16. Downloaded on 28 July 2020.
- 8 'Last Sailing but One'. *The Gazette* (Montreal, Quebec, Canada), 29 Nov 1913.

Downloaded on 4 December 4, 2020.

- 9 'In Quarantine Stock for Raetihi'. *Wanganui Chronicle*, 8 September 1913. <https://paperspast.natlib.govt.nz/newspapers/WC19140324.2.10.8?>
- 10 'Holsteins To New Zealand'. *Farm and dairy & rural home*, Vol. XXXII, No 44, 30 October 1913, (19) p.1167. Downloaded 11 January 2021. https://www.canadiana.ca/view/oocihm.8_05026_252/19?r=0&s=3.
- 11 *Canada's Holsteins*, 311.
- 12 1920 US census, Los Angeles County, California, population schedule, San Antonio. Enumeration District 599, p.13B;

dwelling 132, family 140, Thomas Hartley; digital image Ancestry.ca (<https://www.ancestry.ca/>: accessed 21 January 2021), citing National Archives microfilm publication T625 roll 119.

- 13 Marilyn Cross, telephone conversation with author, 11 January 2021.
- 14 Ronald Eustice, *Red and White Reflections a History of Red and White Cattle and the First Fifty Years of the Red and White Dairy Cattle Association*. https://issuu.com/illinoisholsteinherald/docs/reflections_julie_final_proof_new.
- 15 *History of the Holstein-Friesian Breed in Canada*, p.31.

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

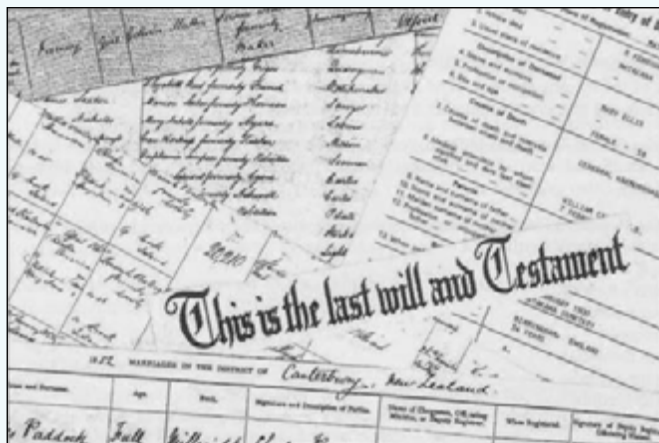
This collection was set up as a repository for certificates that members had obtained, but found to be unrelated to their research. In recent years, members have been encouraged to submit certificates and miscellaneous documents of any kind whether they are related or unrelated to their research.

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

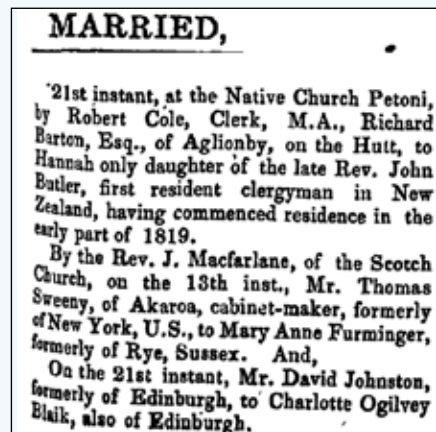
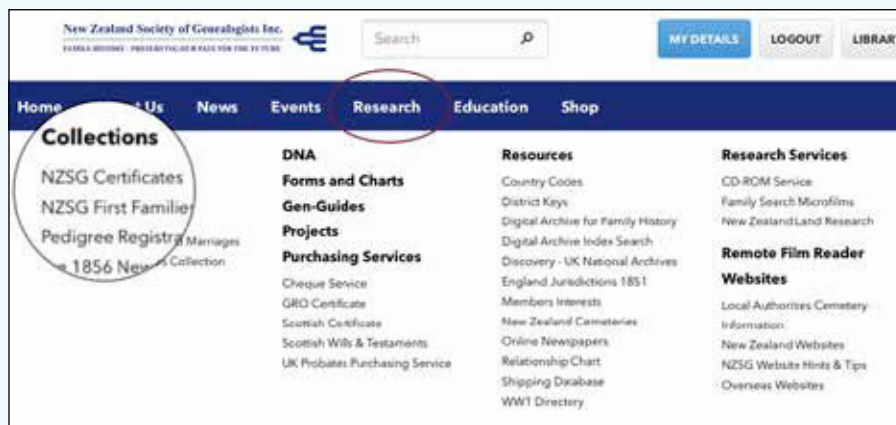
Surnames in this collection can be searched by members in the database accessible on the First Families page on the website. Over 13,500 entries can also be searched in Kiwi Collection v2.

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' yields results for various dates and record types.

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

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.

Life imitates art?

Pat Liddell

Only a few years ago we were all enthralled by the TV series *Downton Abbey*, especially the story line centred on the youngest daughter who fell in love with the chauffeur and ended up marrying him and having a child. Sadly she died too young and that story did not have a happy ending. But here's one that does.

It concerns my second cousin twice removed, William Alfred RAND. He was born in Rolvenden, Kent, in 1887 and died in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, in 1963. William was the eldest son of Harry Rand and Catherine, known as Kate, nee BRYANT, with four older sisters and a mixture of brothers and sisters following. His father was the local baker in Ashford and the father of 12, so sadly not the baker's dozen!

Not much is known about William's early life, but as an adult he was employed as a chauffeur to a local family of Henry and Sarah ABELL, who resided at Kennington Hall, near Ashford, Kent. Henry's occupation in the 1881 Census was as a bullion broker. Sarah was the eldest daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth HENDERSON who were residents of Sunderland, County Durham. Thomas rose from a joiner apprentice, aged 15, in 1841, to master joiner by 1871, employing around 10 men and boys. On his death in 1903 he was described as a gentleman and his probate was proved at £6,714. That is approximately £735,000 in today's money.

While in employment with the Abells, William met and fell in love with Sarah's sister Jessie, the youngest of twelve Henderson siblings, who just happened to be a tad older than her new suitor. When the family discovered the developing relationship, William was dismissed – services no longer required.

On 27 August 1910, at the age of 23, chauffeur William set sail from Liverpool on the *Lusitania* for New York.¹ In between times he had carried on corresponding with Jessie, who by this time had become ill, pining for her love. In order to boost her flagging spirits, her parents sent her to the USA to spend time with friends there.² Did they know that William was already there?

List or manifest of alien passengers, Adriatic, 1910.

William and Jessie met up and in 1911 married secretly in Pittsburgh and settled down to wedded bliss. Their relationship and the fact that the groom was younger than his wife only came to light when his obituary was published. Prior to this the main topic reported on in the *Pittsburgh Post* of Wednesday, 22 March 1911 was their romantic beginnings and as a footnote that the bride was two years older than her new husband.

On 5 April 1916 William declared he was not an anarchist, polygamist nor a believer in the practice of polygamy in order to become a US citizen.

In 1917, although employed as a chauffeur for William THAW II, a WWI flying ace and member of a prominent Pittsburgh family, he registered for the United States Army. His given address was the same as his employer. His family of five were also resident on the premises of his work place as he had to be available at any time to drive. William Thaw II was the grandson of a prominent businessman from Allegheny, Pennsylvania, William Thaw senior. Thaw made his money in banking and transportation – steam canal boats, the Pennsylvania and Ohio Line and the Pennsylvanian Railroad.

But by the time of the 1920 Census William Rand was no longer a chauffeur. He was a field man for an oil company and although still living in Allegheny County, resided at a different address.

By the 1930 Census, taken on 1 April, he was now employed as a school janitor and able to take the long school summer break to travel further afield. Which he did, sailing to the United Kingdom aboard the *Olympia*, arriving at Southampton on 27 June 1930.

He visited his family in Sandhurst and I imagine he would be telling them of his wife and family of which only four out of five children were still living. His youngest son, Richmond Thurston Peter Rand, had died in 1925 at the age of six. Three daughters, Marion, Jessie and Katharine, and son William Alfred Rand junior, awaited his return in Sewickley, Allegheny, when he sailed from Southampton on 29 July of the same year.

In 1942, at the age of 56, William completed a WWII draft registration card, but details of any further war service are not known. He died in 1963, one year after Jessie.

To return to the difference in their ages. In 1891 Jessie was living with

(Continues on page 147) →

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 146)

her parents, aged 18, therefore born about 1872/3. In the US censuses she is recorded as one to four years older than her husband. Jessie's death registration records she was born in 1872 and aged 89 when she died in 1962. William's death registration (see overleaf) records his birth in 1887 and his death aged 76

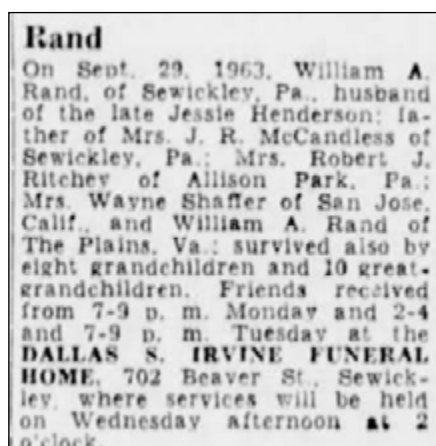
the following year. That is a difference of at least 13 years. Their headstone in Sewickley Cemetery confirms her birth year as 1872, his as 1887.³

Whatever was the truth of their story, they had a long and happy marriage and have many descendants in the USA, some of whom I hope to meet one day when Covid-19 is a dim and distant memory.

Patricia Rand Liddell.

E: triciaandjohn@xtra.co.nz

See more images on page 148.



Notes

- 1 The 'List or manifest of Alien Passengers ...' records his next of kin as his father, H Rand, Somerset Road, Ashford, Kent.
- 2 Jessie sailed for New York from Cherbourg in France on board the *Adriatic* in November 1910. The 'List or manifest of Alien Passengers ...' records her age as 30, although she would have been 38 by that time.
- 3 The headstone on the Find a Grave website includes text from an unsourced obituary. It includes: "Preceded in death by his wife, Mrs Jessie Henderson Rand, he is survived by three daughters, Mrs J R McCandless of Sewickley; Mrs. Robert J Ritchey of Allison Park, and Mrs Wayne Shaffer of San Jose California; a son, William A Rand, The Plains, Virginia; eight grandchildren; five brothers, Thomas, and Charles Rand in England; Robert Rand in Cambodia; Ernest Rand in India and Arthur Rand, in England, and a sister, Florence, in England."

FAR LEFT: Death notice for William A Rand, 1963.

LEFT: Headstone for William and Jessie Rand.

Major project to allow digital access to 130 years of *The Press* archives

The Press archives up to 1995 will be digitised and made freely available for searching online under a landmark agreement with the National Library.

The library's *Papers Past* website already publishes editions of *The Press* from 1861 to 1945 which can be searched by words, phrases and dates. They are part of a substantial catalogue of 167 historic newspapers dating from 1839 to 1950, plus magazines, letters and Parliamentary papers.

Emerson Vandy, the National Library's Papers Past service manager, said the lack of more recent content had become a growing frustration for users.

However, under a “highly significant” agreement reached this year, the service has agreed to digitise every edition of *The Press* up to 1995. Vandy believed researchers would “go absolutely nuts” for newer content.

As Papers Past approached its 20th birthday he said the trickle of emails asking for more recent archive material had become “a torrent”.

“It will scratch a long pent-up itch and I can’t wait to see it online.”

Digitisation of *The Press* up to 1995 would make newspaper coverage of national and international events post World War II readily accessible to

the public. Topics from the Cold War through the cultural changes of the 1950’s and 60’s, the revival of te reo and te ao Māori in through to the Springbok tours and more would be searchable online.

Vandy said there were “no other papers on Papers Past with anywhere near that level of coverage”.

The Papers Past site had about 30 million page views a year from about two million visitors.

<https://www.stuff.co.nz/the-press/news/125164700/major-project-to-allow-digital-access-to-130-years-of-the-press-archives>

New Kerry Records Added

We are delighted to announce the addition of 18,022 baptism and marriage Roman Catholic records from County Kerry to our Roots Ireland database at kerry.rootsireland.ie.

The records are as follows:

- Ballylongford marriages, 1824–1900 (1734 records)
- Castlemaine marriages, 1804–1900 (2262 records)
- Beaufort marriages, 1843–1896 (834 records)
- Beaufort baptisms 1844–1902 (4028 records)
- Duagh baptisms, 1800–1906 (9164 records)

For an up to date list of sources for Kerry and to search these records, go to kerry.rootsireland.ie and login or subscribe as required.

Yours Sincerely
rootsireland.ie

Brought to you by the Irish Family History Foundation

The image shows two death certificates from the Department of Health, Ireland. The left certificate is for Jessie Rand, 1962, and the right is for William A Rand, 1963. Both certificates include details of the deceased, the medical certificate, and the burial information.

Left Certificate (Jessie Rand, 1962):

- DECEASED: Jessie Rand
- DATE OF DEATH: 10/10/62
- PLACE OF DEATH: 679, Church St.
- RESIDENCE: 679, Church St.
- DATE OF BIRTH: 10/10/62
- AGE: 67
- SEX: Female
- RELIGION: Roman Catholic
- CAUSE OF DEATH: Coronary thrombosis
- DATE OF BURIAL: 10/10/62
- PLACE OF BURIAL: St. Mary's Cemetery, Ballylongford

Right Certificate (William A Rand, 1963):

- DECEASED: William A Rand
- DATE OF DEATH: 10/10/63
- PLACE OF DEATH: 679, Church St.
- RESIDENCE: 679, Church St.
- DATE OF BIRTH: 10/10/63
- AGE: 67
- SEX: Male
- RELIGION: Roman Catholic
- CAUSE OF DEATH: Coronary thrombosis
- DATE OF BURIAL: 10/10/63
- PLACE OF BURIAL: St. Mary's Cemetery, Ballylongford

ABOVE LEFT: Death certificate for Jessie Rand, 1962.
ABOVE RIGHT: Death certificate for William A Rand, 1963.
See article on page 146.

Joan Bray – legend

The recent Lower North Island Regional Meeting, held on 1 May 2021 in Levin, was the perfect forum for the presentation of a Merit Award to our long-serving School Records Look Up Officer Joan Bray # 9466.

The Board was represented on the day by Peter Gibson (Finance Director), who commenced his presentation by reading the short citation on the Award and asking Joan if that was brief enough? To the amusement of those present, he informed them that prior to the meeting, Joan realised something was up and asked him to be brief, she was a humble person. He then informed her that she was 'not off the hook' yet and proceeded to present her with a bouquet of flowers and read a letter from the Board Chair as follows:

"Dear Joan

I have great pleasure advising you that the Board of the New Zealand Society of Genealogists has awarded you an NZSG Merit Award for your service to the Society for over 30 years.

Joan, you are best known to us all

as the national School Records Officer, a position you have now held for 18 years since 2003. Of the 23 different Appointed Officer roles across the organisation, the School Records Officer handles among the higher number of queries every year. You have kept this service going with your characteristic mix of good humour and efficiency.

Joan you have also served at branch and regional level from 1989 as Hutt Valley Branch Secretary, Cemetery Projects and School Records officer for many years and received a Branch Service Award in 2002. You were also on the NZSG Conference Committee 1993–95, and were a branch delegate to Lower North Island regional meetings.

I'm sorry I'm unable to be present at the 1st May 2021 LNIR meeting to give you this award in person, but warmly congratulate you on behalf of the NZSG Board and membership and most of all THANK YOU.

Joan, you are a legend!"

The presentation was met with general applause and we feel sure that

Joan is 'quietly' very pleased. Thank you Vicki, (Joan's daughter) for making this presentation possible.



Peter Gibson and Joan Bray.

Winner announced for Ted Gilberd Family History Award 2021

The Ted Gilberd Literary Trust exists to encourage and foster the writing and publication of family history. In addition to supporting educational presentations about the topic (including the Family History Writers' Network activities) and partnering with the NZSG in the Digital Archive for Family History, the Trust also administers the Ted Gilberd Family History Award.

This annual Award is for the best family history article published in *The New Zealand Genealogist* in the previous calendar year. It aims to promote the writing of family history to a good standard of work and presentation. The Trustees apply established criteria for both selection and judging.

It is expected that the articles

- will be based on the writer's research into a particular family or person,
- will provide a broader context for the story than just a description of the subject's life,
- will have a clear style and structure,
- will organise and evaluate the research material, and

- will include evidence of sources and references.

The winner receives NZSG Gift Vouchers to the value of \$100, and a certificate.

This year's Ted Gilberd Family History Award winner is Catherine Clarke, for her article 'Felonious, wicked and diabolical?', published on pages 207–209 of the October 2020 issue of *The New Zealand Genealogist*.

The judges commented: "This article tells the story of a man accused of homosexual crimes at a time when their penalty was death. The difficult subject matter is handled sensitively in a well-researched, well-structured and well-referenced story. The author makes good use of a variety of resources to provide social context, and highlights attitudes through the media focus of the day, while appropriate illustrations support and add value to the narrative."

The Trustees congratulate Catherine Clarke, who has received her prize and certificate by post.

They encourage members to continue



contributing their family stories for publication in the Society's journal.

Finding Annie. Return to Holland Park

Nanette Ainge

As a child, I'd walked past her every day without noticing her. Her portrait hung in the hall alongside the other pioneers. In fact, it took many years to connect with my great-grandmother Annie.

My father, Joseph AINGE, was her first grandchild. He had many stories about her running the Grand Hotel in Dunedin after her husband had died. She'd given him an autograph book, signed by the rich and famous who had stayed there.

But her dark hair and distant gaze didn't speak to me then. That came much later when I started tracing my family tree.

- my father
Joseph John Ainge (1911–1996)
married Jeanie KINROSS
- grandfather
William Gilbert Horace Ainge
(1887–1930) married Zeala KERR
- great grandmother
Annie WILLIDEN (1865–1935)
married Joseph Ainge
- great-great-grandfather
George Sidney Williden (c 1846–1911)
married Annie PHILLIPS.

Annie's own childhood was to elude me for decades. Father said that Annie was a Sussex girl and came to New Zealand when she was ten. But where was she born? She was the oldest child, so I started looking for her parents' marriage. They were married in the Sussex town of Brighton. Her mother came from a small village nearby.

The marriage certificate¹ of her parents contained something odd. The groom was George Sidney WILLIDEN, slater, but the space for his father's name was blank. Did this mean that he was illegitimate?

The next step was to try to find my great-grandmother Annie's birth. But there were few Willidens in England about that time. All the Williden records were ruled out. I tried different spellings of this strange surname and searched pages and pages of records:

Williden/WILIDEN/WILLIDON/
WILIDON/WILLSDON/WELSDON/
WELSDEN/WILSDEN/ WELSDON/
WILSDON/WELLERTON/WILLERTON/
WILLITON/MILLERTON/
WILLINGHAM ... and so on. But none of the variants yielded results.



Other remnants of Annie's life were few – a gorgeous Wedgwood urn, a black silk cape and a silver evening purse engraved with her initials, and a date. Did 21 June mean anything?

The WILLIDEN family came to New Zealand on the *Wild Deer* in 1874.² Mrs Williden travelled with her children: Annie (listed as Hannah), Mary Jane, Emily and George.

Back to the search in England. Annie's younger sister, Emily, had a less common name. I decided to search the 1871 census for every Emily born in England in 1869. The Emily I was looking for should be with her parents and two older sisters, Annie and Mary Jane.

But this was going to take some time and I was busy at work. An opportunity came the year after the big 2011 earthquakes. After Christmas that year, Christchurch seemed deserted, and the weather was dreary. To pass the dull time between Boxing Day and New Year, I began to search the 1871 census for every Emily in England who was aged two. There were thousands of them on *Ancestry*, so I restricted my search for Emily to matches with a father called George. That reduced the list of Emily's to about 2,500 to check, and success came when I was about half-way through.

In Bermondsey in South London, there was an Emily with her parents George and Annie, and her sisters Annie and Mary Jane. The sisters' ages were correct, but their surname was KENT.

The 1871 census showing the KENTs at 55 Albert Street, Bermondsey, in the borough of Southwark in the parish of St Mary Magdalen.³

Name	Age	Where born
George Kent, Head, Slater	21	Middlesex, Paddington
Anne Kent, wife	21	Sussex, Worthing
Anne Kent	5	Surrey, Lambeth
Mary J Kent	3	Surrey, Bermondsey
Emily Kent	2	Surrey, Bermondsey



ABOVE: Great-grandmother Annie with my grandmother Zeala Ainge nursing my father. Dunedin 1911. Author's collection.

ABOVE LEFT: George Williden's business card. He was in business from about 1875 to 1911. Author's collection.

Emily Kent's English birth certificate confirmed this was indeed our family, as the address was the same as the 1871 census, and mother Annie's maiden name was Phillips.⁴

Ages ago, I'd come across something on Papers Past, but failed to observe the wording closely and think about what it might mean. On 22 November 1881, little Emily had died in Dunedin. Next day, the *Evening Star* had printed a sad little death notice: "At George Street, Emily, the beloved daughter of George Sidney Kent Williden, after a patient suffering of ten years; aged 13 years 6 months."⁵

Something else I had forgotten. When father George died in Dunedin in 1911, his name on the death certificate was recorded as George Sidney Kent Williden. Rather than being illegitimate, perhaps George had assumed the surname Williden.⁶

Annie's birth had been registered in Lambeth. Now I set about trying to find a christening for my great-grandmother, Annie KENT. There was no sign of a

christening south of the Thames, so I widened the search to London itself.

In Kensington, the parish register for St James Church in Norlands Square recorded Annie, daughter of Annie and George Kent (slater), born on 21 June 1865.⁷ Their address was 3 Phoenix Place,⁸ St James, Kensington (now Addison Place⁹). The date was the same as the date on the evening purse I'd inherited from Annie.

This brought back memories of when I'd lived in London in the 1970s. Out came my old A to Z London map. Once I'd taken a private nursing case in Holland Park and I used to walk to the job from my flat. Well it wasn't really a flat. Four of us shared a room in a run-down Victorian house in St Ann's Villas, making ends meet by rotating the beds. The day nurses slept while the night shift worked and vice versa. The bathroom was up the stairs and shared with other lodgers. It was a pretty grim abode and the area was rundown. The rag and bone man still roamed the streets with his horse and cart.

When I looked at the map, I saw that a hundred years later I had walked along Addison (Phoenix) Place for months. This was where my Kent family had been with Annie and I'd never known it.

The Norland Estate was developed in Victorian times. A map in Volume 37 of the *Survey of London*¹⁰ shows how close St Ann's Villas is to Addison Place. It is still a quiet, part cobbled mews in the heart of recently redeveloped Norland Conservation Area.

Conclusion

I could have saved myself a lot of trouble if I had reviewed my archival material more carefully. Emily's 1881 death notice held an overlooked clue. There is much to be discovered about the early life of George Kent (also known as George Williden) and his parents. I am formulating a new research strategy and have posted a Williden family tree on Ancestry.com. DNA matches and more detective work could solve the puzzle. But why George used the surname Williden may remain a mystery.

Nanette Ainge.

E: ainge.n@extra.co.nz



ABOVE: My friend Catherine (right) and I moving into our abode at St Ann's Villas, 1973. Author's collection.

BELOW: The red line shows my daily walk along Addison (Phoenix) Place from St Ann's Villas. Survey of London, The Bartlett School of Architecture. The Norland Estate; Figure 73.



Notes

- 1 GRO Marriage, 1864, Q4 Brighton Vol 2b, p.311.
- 2 Archives New Zealand, Passenger Lists, 1839–1973.
- 3 1871 England Census; Class: RG10; Piece: 632; Folio: 88; Page: 52.
- 4 Born on 29 August, 1869. GRO Birth 1869, Q3 Bermondsey, Surrey Vol 1d, p.109.

5 *Evening Star* 23 November 1881, p.2.

6 Reg Gen Death 1911/3258 www.bdmhistoricalrecords.dia.govt.nz

7 London Metropolitan Archives; London, England; Reference Number: p84/js/002

8 The 1861 census showed George Kent and his parents living at 3 Phoenix Place. 1861 England Census RG 9; Piece: 15; Folio: 140; Page: 13 www.Ancestry.com

9 https://www.maps.thehunthouse.com/Streets/Old_to_New_London_Street_Name_Changes.htm

10 Survey of London. The Bartlett School of Architecture. (Map based on the Ordnance Surveys of 1863–7 and 1894–6). <https://www.british-history.ac.uk/survey-london/vol37/pp276-297>.

Who knew life in a lighthouse could be so exciting? A search of files in the archives reveals stories of children being schooled during storms, a gunman trapped on an island by a hardy lighthouse keeper, families at war and much more.

There was much more to lighthouse life than making sure the light was shining to protect ships at sea. Maritime researchers often lament the huge loss of marine records to the disastrous Hope Gibbons fire, so it is good to know so many records actually remain of this now extinct New Zealand lifestyle.

A search on Archway under the word 'lighthouse' reveals 4,026 records and that's not all we hold. A quirk of the system hides some of the best records from view, so the lighthouse hunter needs this trick up their sleeve. Journals of lighthouse keepers – with a wealth of detail on daily life – will not be found unless you know how to search for them. And it's not exactly intuitive.

For example, if you search Brothers lighthouse by doing a keyword search on Archway you will find a lot of records. But you won't find the journals unless you leave the keyword field blank and put ML-Brothers in the 'former arch ref' field. Try out inserting the name of the lighthouse you are interested in after ML – . Not all have survived, but those that have provide detailed accounts of a lighthouse keepers' daily work. They also often list the names of the lightkeepers who were doing different watches in places where there are more than one of them employed at the same place.

We hold 581 of these records most of which are journals, but there are also correspondence files and visitors' books. And they cover over 100 years from 1874 to 1982.

There's something fascinating about lighthouses, maybe because of their remote and often forbidding locations. Or maybe it's down to the fact that the people who lived in them had lifestyles that can hardly be imagined today.

Many were supplied by government ships that sailed all around New Zealand visiting the isolated stations and providing them with well needed contact with the outside world. Lightkeepers and their families relied on these ships not only for food and other essentials but also for their transport to and from their stations. This was their only transport option.

The reports written by the ship captains give interesting insights of everything from the essential supplies needed at a lighthouse to the weather and dangers of landing at each station. Sometimes there are brief details on the lightkeepers and their families. A keyword search of ship lighthouses gives 130 results and the good news is that many of these files are digitised and can be downloaded and viewed on Archway.

As is so often the case with archives a general file can contain riches not reflected in its title. 'Instructions to Lightkeepers' is a case in point. Not only does it contain a detailed 1886 book of instructions to lightkeepers covering all aspects of the job, but it also includes dozens of handwritten letters from keepers all over the country. While the content of these is often trivial it does show where they were based at a given time and sometimes includes brief details on their circumstances and interests – such as how many sheep someone had or what library books they wanted.

This file ranging from 1886 to 1941 would be a good starting point for lighthouse research. It's a veritable 'who's who' of lighthouse keepers and contains a few accounts of disputes as well – notably that of keepers GREY and WHITE of Cape Brett in the Bay of Islands, who complained of bullying

and spite to the point the Marine Department had to become involved in sorting things out.¹

As all genealogists know some file titles can be downright misleading. 'Principal lightkeepers removal' suggest an employment dispute and dismissal, but it is nothing of the kind. Removal, in this file, refers to the common practice of moving lightkeepers to different locations in the course of their careers. Covering 1914, it is a brilliant snapshot not only of where each lightkeeper was based at the time, but also of the stations he had worked at previously and the number of children he had.²

Tiri Tiri Matangi in Auckland is today a bird sanctuary, but back in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries it was home to a succession of lighthouse keepers and their families. In 1894 Norman SIMPSON and his family lived a simple life with a small collection of livestock. They seem to have welcomed the news that some nearby land was to be leased for stock grazing and Joseph SCHOLLUM of Puhoi arrived on the island.

There were, Schollum reported soon after his arrival, "a lot of very questionable characters always cruising around the islands" putting his stock in jeopardy. But the stock was in turn jeopardising the environment as reported a few years later by principal light keeper Anders HANSEN who found himself in the position of de facto guardian of the forest, writing of the need to "plant rather than destroy" and to stop leaseholders setting fires.

By 1917 the relationship between the small island community had soured due to competing demands for land with the lighthouse family being edged out by the grazier and a harbour board signalman who had moved to the island a few years earlier. Letters of complaint to the marine department didn't seem to resolve the problem.³

Things were a lot more volatile further south at Cape Palliser Lighthouse where in the 1930s gun-toting keeper H YOUNG was in the habit of climbing the lighthouse tower and taking pot shots at wild cats. This was not appreciated by his assistant keeper T NELSON, who wrote to the marine department complaining that this was disrupting his sleep.

The men's wives became involved in the argument and accusations and counter-accusations abounded. Nelson, Young said, was "flying into a temper" and threatening physical violence. Nelson then accused Young of breaking his son's leg. Young came back with claims that the Nelsons were neglecting their children stating that he had saved one of them from drowning in the water trough after her neglectful parents let her wander unsupervised around the island.

The marine department had to get involved in trying to end the dispute as neither family would back down. The impasse presumably ended with the families being transferred to different stations as was common practice.⁴

An even more dramatic situation unfolded at another light house around this time at Puysegur Point near Preservation Inlet in Fiordland. The keeper saw flames leaping from the light hose tower and rushed to the scene only to be confronted with a gunman. He was forced into the radio shed (where he found all the transmitting equipment had been smashed) and told he would be killed if he moved.

The gunman then raided the keeper's home and set fire to some furniture before escaping by boat to Coal Island. By then the lighthouse was beyond saving and it burnt to the ground, its valuable lens and other equipment destroyed.

The keeper was obviously a brave man as he followed the gunman in his own boat and waited until he had gone ashore and seized his boat, trapping him on the island. Some hasty repair work was done to the radio equipment and the alarm was raised. A posse of police sailed to the island from Bluff where they crept ashore and ambushed the man who turned out to have been living on the island prospecting for gold. He had become delusional and afraid of radio waves and ended up in a psychiatric institution.⁵

The file on this has been fully digitised and can be accessed on Archway and read in full. It must be one of the most exciting lighthouse stories in existence.

Children at the other end of the country at Cape Reinga Lighthouse were exposed to a different kind of excitement in the 1950s. This also had potential to become lethal, but fortunately it never did. There were three lighthouse families living there in 1958 and the 13 children needed a school.

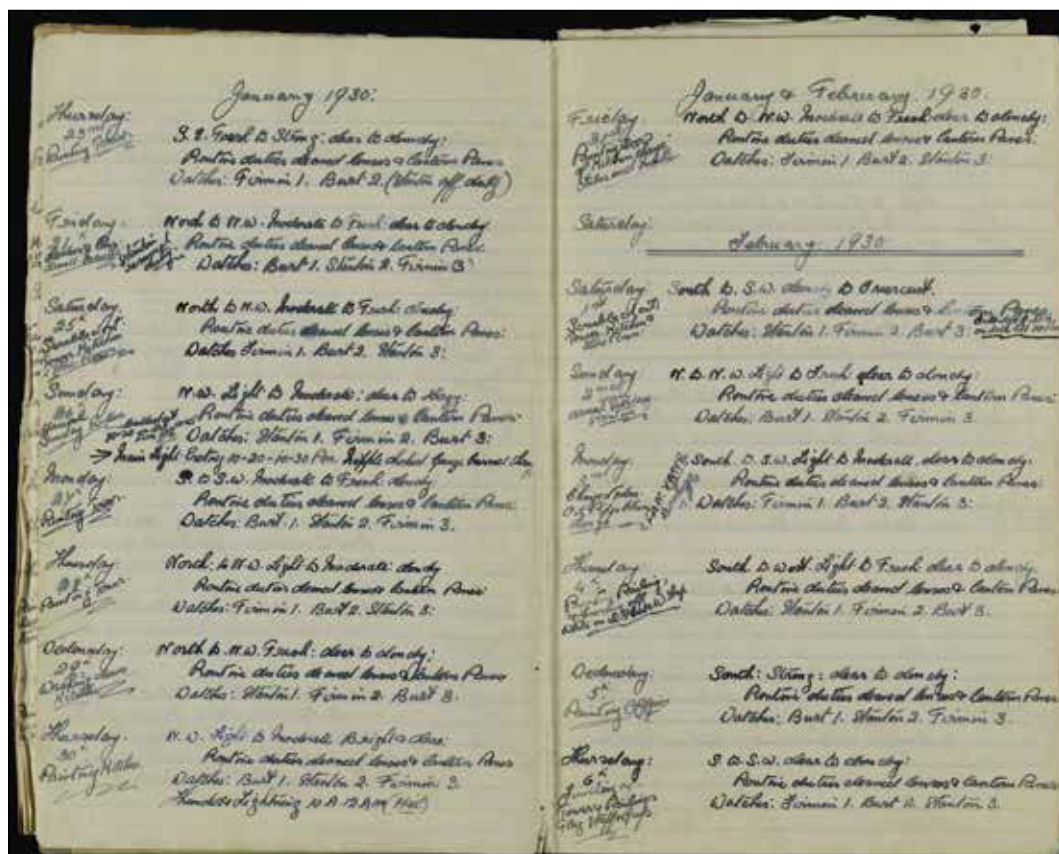
The Education Department wasn't enthusiastic. "Rarely has the Board been confronted with a greater problem in finding a site for a school than that which the officers encountered on the most northerly point of the land in New Zealand," wrote one official. "The rocky ocean-battered promontory lashed by winds from both the Tasman Sea and Pacific Ocean presented a dismal prospect."

The hardy HENARE, KEMP and WOOD children were unconcerned. They were well used to their wild environment knowing full well how a simple game could lead to a perilous scramble down a cliff to retrieve a ball. Their mothers meanwhile, tired of schooling the children by correspondence, kept up the pressure and a teacher was eventually hired and a small schoolroom built. The teacher was horrified by the environment he found himself in, frequently closing his classes and sending the children home as a gale-lashed schoolroom threatened to 'take off' into the air.

This file, as well as detailing education woes, provides a mini census as it lists the names of all family members and includes the age of each child.⁶ It is one of many files on schooling at various lighthouses around New Zealand. Try a keyword search on 'lighthouse schooling' to see the options.

Then there are family return files for 1932 and 1942. It's a shame there aren't more of these as they are a great record of lighthouse families, recording the name of adults and children, the children's ages and whether or not they are close to a school.⁷

Last but not least, don't forget to search for photographs



by doing a keyword search on the word 'lighthouse' (and the name of the place if you want to narrow it down) and choosing Photograph from the drop-down format menu. Many of these have been digitised and can be viewed on Archway while others will have to be viewed in the reading room. There are many that cannot be ordered on Archway due to preservation restrictions, but our archivists can order them for you on Archway Staff. There is the occasional photograph to be found in files as well.

When researching this story almost every file I looked at contained something of value to the lighthouse researcher. This means that instead of widely canvassing the collection I needed only to consult a few files. Which leads me to the conclusion that there is a wealth of great material waiting to be found in our Marine files. Lighthouse history is thus very well represented in our holdings. Not to mention lighthouse people – the rugged individuals who lived in harsh and inhospitable places to keep their lights shining out to sea.

Trish McCormack,
Research Services

Notes

- 1 Instructions to Lightkeepers – General file 1886 – 1941 [Archives reference: M1 696 8/9/186 1]
- 2 Principal lightkeepers removal 1914 [Archives reference: N 1 688 8/9/60]
- 3 Lighthouses – Tiri Tiri Island 1874 – 1923 [Archives reference: M1 684 8/8/16 1]
- 4 Cape Palliser – Friction between Keepers 1939 – 1952 [Archives reference: M1 728 8/19/12]
- 5 Puysegur Point Lighthouse – Destruction of tower and radio by lunatics 1940–1942 [Archives reference: M1 758 8/48/20]
- 6 Lighthouses – Schooling & School Transport [Archives reference: ABPL W4932 7457 146 45/9/8]
- 7 Family return 1932 [Archives reference M1 679 8/2/21]

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

Scottish Indexes. Helping you find your criminal ancestors

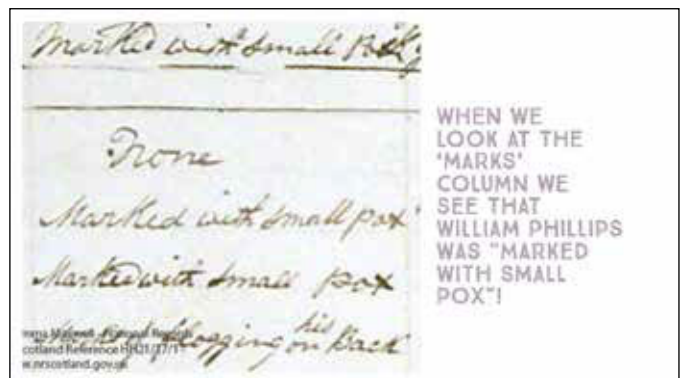
Graham and Emma Maxwell of [scottishindexes.com](http://www.scottishindexes.com) have announced the release of over 100,000 prison register entries to www.scottishindexes.com.

It's perhaps a sad reality that when our ancestors fell on hard times or got themselves into trouble we are much more likely to find out more about them. An ancestor who spent just one night in jail is likely to have had their age, birthplace, height, weight, scars, education level, hair colour and eye colour recorded. This makes prison registers vital, not only to tracing your ancestors, but also in discovering the people behind the names.

These entries have been added to 'Scotland's Criminal Database' which includes High Court, Sheriff Court and prison records. All indexes on www.scottishindexes.com are free to search and the added features such as the free tutorials in the Learning Zone make the website easy to use.

This update includes entries from the following prisons:

- Midlothian
- Barlinnie
- Glasgow
- Lanarkshire
- Duke Street
- Glasgow
- Lanarkshire
- Hamilton
- Lanarkshire
- Stirling
- Stirlingshire
- Maxwelltown
- Troqueer
- Stewartry of Kirkcudbright Perth
- Perthshire
- Paisley
- Renfrewshire
- Stranraer
- Wigtownshire
- Aberdeen
- Aberdeenshire
- Wigtown
- Wigtownshire
- Dumfries
- Dumfriesshire
- Dundee
- Angus
- Lanark
- Lanarkshire
- Kirkcudbright



- Stewartry of Kirkcudbright

Sadly not all prison registers have survived and this is an ongoing project. To see a precise breakdown of coverage of 'Scotland's Criminal Database' see: <https://www.scottishindexes.com/coveragescd.aspx>

About www.scottishindexes.com

www.scottishindexes.com is run by husband and wife team Graham and Emma Maxwell, both experienced Scottish genealogists. As well as helping clients with their family history, Graham and Emma also index historical Scottish records and make them available for free on their website.

Release of over 100,000 prison register entries to www.scottishindexes.com

Dear Elizabeth – putting your thoughts onto paper

Bobbie Amyes

*Dear Elizabeth,
It's not even a couple of years
since I last wrote, but how the world has
changed since November 2019?*

Have you ever felt guilty that you haven't committed pen to paper or jotted down notes on your laptop or tablet about your thoughts or excitement on finding something new. Have you just been diligent about putting the data into your programme, but made no comment about it, yet it was an exciting find, even the breaking down of a brick wall. You have told your friends about it. You have rushed off and done a pile of new research, but where is the excitement explained, the understanding gained?

There is a poem often read at funerals about the dash between the dates of birth and the dates of death found on gravestones.¹ We are interested in more than the date of their birth or the date of their death, but what do we write about our ancestors' lives? The dash is the important part. I know that some of you reading this will have completed family histories and had them published, but most of us are too shy or overwhelmed with the prospect, even more so today when beautiful publications have set such a high mark.

We tend not to write letters today, when we can see each other face to face through modern technology. We can exchange texts and get instant replies from our family, even when they live in various countries across the world. Cryptic comments and humour can be exchanged by one son-in-law to his sister-in-law living oceans apart ... "Have you whitened your teeth?" Emojis follow. "No," a cryptic reply. "The photo just came out that way!"

Generations later will not have the delight of reading our present day lives. Small snippets of text – 'teeth whitening', 'emojis' – will not explain the feeling of today. My most precious letters were from my mother when I lived in Samoa. She hated writing, but on Sunday night she sat down to write to me of her week's events and any family happenings. Those letters that started 'Dear Chick' or 'Dear Ratty' were a weekly reminder of home.

So what has that to do with 'Dear Elizabeth'? Letters are a way

of expressing ourselves. My mother died 15 years ago and so her terms of endearment 'Chick' and 'Ratty' have passed into history, and like her letters written nearly fifty years ago, they are now just a memory. But what if you could venture into the past and talk to an ancestor about the joys you have discovered when exploring the lives of their family. Sometimes it is not the joy you want to express, but deep sadness for what they went through.

In 2008 for our Christmas meeting, all members of the NZSG St Heliers Branch were asked to prepare a letter to an ancestor, which we duly brought along and read to the group. My chosen ancestor was Elizabeth ICK. She was an ancestor on Brian's AMYES side, and the matriarch of the New Zealand Amyes, arriving on the *Bombay* in 1862 with her husband and nine young children. The first paragraph ends:

"My knowledge of you is only from my research ... there is nothing there to tell me about your personality. Oh a few facts are there, but you lived in a time when men's deeds were thought more important to be recorded than women's and I have only been able to trace your life through your family".

The next paragraph starts "You came into the Amyes Family as the second wife of Edmund Amyes ... How did you meet him?"

In 2008 I had very little knowledge of the wider family, so the next paragraphs were asking questions about them. By 2011 I had found that Elizabeth's brother Charles Ick had been Mayor of Christchurch and that both her brother Charles and sister Eliza and families had come to New Zealand.

When I was writing up the Ick family research, while I, for myself, wrote short articles on her siblings and parents, for Elizabeth's section, I thought another letter would be fun. So in the letter I chatted on about what I had found out about her family and what else I had found on the Amyes side. It was a great way to sum up my research and my thoughts about what I had learnt about the family over the previous three years. When I gave a copy of my Ick research to my husband for Father's Day in 2011, it didn't occur to me that I might in future write another letter.

Putting my thoughts together when writing *Elizabeth Letters* gave me

courage to attempt writing an article for publication. In 2012 I submitted two articles for *A Scottish Mother* which was being published by the Dunedin Family History Group (DFHG).² Boosted by this confidence, I have since had other articles published by DFHG. When it came to writing articles for the 2014 *English parents*, Elizabeth came to mind.³ It was now six years since I wrote her my first letter and we had recently visited places in England where she had lived and it was six years since I wrote asking how she and Edmund met!

"My next news probably has you chuckling as you have been wondering when I would make the connection. I think I told you in my earlier letter that I had written up some research on your Ick family, but I had no clue that you and Edmund were first cousins. How could I have been so silly! All my daft queries about how did the two of you meet? Of course you would have known each other. Your father, Joseph Ick, was the brother of Edmund's mother, Fanny Ick! Okay! How could I have been so stupid! Yes you can chuckle. But finding this all out has been part of an exciting adventure."

I went on to explain about how we had connected up with an Ick descendant in England and through them explored her home area.

The joy of writing a letter is that it allows you to be open about your feelings. In formal articles, one doesn't describe one's self as silly or asking daft questions. In a letter you can express your sorrow, your joy, your lack of knowledge and even admit that you now have a better understanding of the life your ancestor lead.

For several years, schools encouraged children to write a journal. The concept of journal writing was to get children to express events and feelings without getting hung up about sentence structure or spelling, just to get their thoughts down on paper.

A 'Dear Elizabeth letter' can be a way for you to channel your thoughts, sum up your research so far and perhaps in a few years you might like to look back at what you wrote in 2021 and see how much more you know about your chosen ancestor and ancestor's family. My Elizabeth letters have allowed me to discuss the wonderful trips we have undertaken exploring territory where

we might not have ventured forth... narrow lanes one car width wide, chatting to strangers now living in houses that ancestors previously lived in, researching history of counties, churches, farms.

Following the sudden death of their secretary Kaye Saunders in 2019, DFHG decided to publish *Memories of my Grandmother* as a tribute to Kaye.⁴ Enjoying the chance to write about and have stories published about grandmothers on my side of the family, I eagerly submitted the more traditional articles. With the DFHG publishing the three 'Letters to Elizabeth' in 2014, I felt she needed to be honoured for her role as a grandparent. Counting her stepson, she had ten offspring who between them produced fifty grandchildren. Not all of the children survived childhood and some were born after her death, but for most of her life, she was surrounded by grandchildren. My letter reflected this time the events of the younger generations, so Dear Elizabeth letters allow for the reflection of our knowledge, not just of the ancestor we are writing to, but a bit about the generations that follow.

So who would you write to? Will it be Susannah who lost two children through scarlatina, or brother Joseph who came out on an immigration ship in 1861? Or great aunt Meg who never married, but nursed in war zones, or Tommy who made a fortune then lost it on the goldfields?

We have just lived through a very interesting year and a half. Wouldn't it be great if you captured your thoughts by comparing your life with adversity faced by an ancestor. Don't worry about your spelling, your sentence structure, just get your thoughts down. There will be time later to edit and reflect on what you wrote in Family History Month 2021

"My dear Elizabeth it is time I signed off. What a year and a half we have just had.

Love Bobbie"

Bobbie Amyes.

E: bamyas@xtra.co.nz



Elizabeth Amyes.

Notes

1 'The Dash' a poem by Linda Ellis, 1996.

2 Articles on Isabella Robertson/Lourie and Beatrice Robertson/Old in A Scottish mother, editor Heather Bray, published by Dunedin Family History Group, 2012

3 'Letters to Elizabeth Ick, Mrs Edmund

Amyes' in English parents, editor Heather Bray, published by Dunedin Family History Group, 2014.

4 'Another Letter to Elizabeth Ick' in *Memories of my Grandmother*, editor Heather Bray, published by Dunedin Family History Group, 2019.

345

OFFICIAL EXTENDED PEDIGREE

APPENDIX #9

19 NOVEMBER 1980
MALE
BRANDERLEA CITATION TOPPER-RED
311569
EXCELLENT
BORN: 07 OCTOBER 1967

80-2YR: 5582 - 216 - 3.87 KG.
95 DAUS. AVG: M132-F140% OF BCA
118 DSC DAUS: MILK + 5 (+ .06% FAT)
150 DAUS: 52% GP (RATING: 1120)
GA DC C R FL MS FU RU SI ST
-1 -3 +1 +5 -8 -3 0 +1 +1 +3
4 VG DAUGHTERS

SIRE OF:
CARPEDIEM CITATION PAM-RED
7Y 322 12094 441 3.65 KG.
KEMAR TOPPER MELONY-RED (GP)
JR. CH. FEM. ALGOMA 1977
DOWNIEDALE CIT GWENDOLYN-RED (GP)
4Y 336 9688 424 4.38 KG.

ROSASE CITATION R 267150
EXCELLENT & CLASS EXTRA
H.M. ALL-CAN. & AM. SR. YR. BULL 1960
GR. CH. BULL QUERETARO 1963-4-5-7
LEADING HONOUR LIST SIRE 1966-7-9
1569-2 YR: 5615 - 209 - 3.72 KG.
2037 DAUS. AVG: M131 - F133% OF BCA
1851 DSC DAUS: MILK + 4 (- .09% FAT)
3555 DAUS: 80% GP (RATING: 733/ + 21)
GA DC C R FL MS FU RU SI
+20 +18 +17 +22 +17 +18 +12 +21 +19
121EX 775VG DAUS. 77EX 244VG SONS
10 ALL-CAN. 13 RES. 10 HM PROG.
160 DAUS. STAR BROOD COWS
34 HONOUR LIST DAUS.
ALL-CAN. GET 1965-66-67-74

BRANDERLEA SKY CHIEF REFLECTION
VERY GOOD 1819665

2Y 298 11587 532 4.59
3Y 305 12896 635 4.92
4Y 305 14704 693 4.71
5Y 305 15640 768 4.62
365 18441 865 4.69

4 LACTS. AVG: M129-F165% OF BCA
BEST BCA 5Y: M140-F177%

DAM OF:
1 DAU: 139 BEST BCA MILK
1 EX PROVEN SON
BRANDERLEA STARLITE EVA (G)
2Y 315 6158 239 3.88 KG.

A B C REFLECTION SOVEREIGN 198998
EXCELLENT & CLASS EXTRA
ALL-CAN. BULL 1949-50-51
252 DAUS. AVG: M124-F127% OF BCA
79 DSC DAUS: MILK - 1 (- .07% FAT)
283 DAUS: 91% GP (PREV. RATING: 250/ + 36)
36EX 81VG 140GP 24G 2F DAUS.
ALL-CAN. GETS 1953-4-5-7-9-61-62

GLENVUE NETTIE JEMIMA 547099
EXCELLENT 13 STAR BROOD COW
ALL-CAN. AGED COW 1954
9Y 323 10892 396 3.64 3X KG.
12 LACTS: 98981-3716-3.75 KG.
12 LACTS. AVG: M142-F144% OF BCA
1 DAU: 135 BEST BCA MILK
5EX SONS

GLENVUE SKY CHIEF 256075
VERY GOOD & SP
2501 DAUS. AVG: M120-F122% OF BCA
1651 DSC DAUS: MILK + 3 (- .05% FAT)
3457 DAUS: 45% GP (RATING: 382/ - 8)
103VG 1444GP 1681G 226F 2P DAUS.
44 DAUS. STAR BROOD COWS
10 HONOUR LIST DAUS.

DUKROFT MODEL QUEEN 1169719
GOOD PLUS
8Y 305 14435 648 4.49
7 LACTS. AVG: M111-F129% OF BCA
DAM OF:
3 DAUS: 92 TO 140 BEST BCA MILK
1VG DAUGHTER

MONTVIC R.A. SOVEREIGN 155159 (EX&ST)
204 MATURE: 5742 - 235 - 4.10 KG.
357 DAUS. AVG: M103-F114% OF BCA
403 DAUS: 71% GP (PREV. RATING: 57/ + 18)

A B C INKA MAY 559938 (EX)
4Y 365 10863 508 4.67 3X KG.
1EX 3VG SONS
4 PROVEN SONS

STRATHAVEN TOP GRADE 136380 (VG)
12 MATURE: 6759 - 256 - 3.78 KG.
21 DAUS. AVG: M113-F113% OF BCA
2EX 5VG 21GP 2G DAUS.

GLENVUE NANCY PALMYRA 357236 (VG-2*)
6Y 285 5306 227 4.27 KG.
3 DAUS: 107 TO 175 BEST BCA MILK
1EX 1VG DAUS. 1VG PROVEN SON

WESTMOUNT VOYAGEUR R.A. 241816
(VG&ST)
31-2YR: 5875 - 211 - 3.60 KG.
35 DAUS. AVG: M125-F124% OF BCA
38 DAUS: 71% GP (PREV. RATING: 37/ + 17)

GLENVUE PAULINE JEMIMA 672198 (VG-6*)
8Y 365 9837 372 3.78 KG.
5 DAUS: 105 TO 167 BEST BCA MILK
1EX & 2 VG PROG.

ROELAND REFL. SOVEREIGN 229512
(EX&ST)
3269 DAUS. AVG: M119-F124% OF BCA
1754 DSC DAUS: MILK - 2 (+ .13% FAT)
4202 DAUS: 59% GP (RATING: 41/ + 8)

SYLVIA RETA MODEL 1070216 (G)
7Y 342 11037 461 4.18 KG.
2 LACTS. AVG: M86-F99% OF BCA
2 DAUS: 121 & 150 BEST BCA MILK

1 POUND EQUALS 0.45 KILOGRAMS

Example of a Holstein extended pedigree from Canada's Holsteins. With the permission of the author's estate.
See article on page 134.

<https://www.facebook.com/NZSGFRC/>

The New Zealand Genealogist August 2021 157

For Christchurch genealogy or local history enquiries, look no further than the Tuakiri | Identity team at Christchurch City Libraries. <https://my.christchurchcitylibraries.com>

Who are we?

A team of librarians including family history, local history and Pasifika specialists, as well as archivists available to help you access the range of our unique resources.

Where are we?

Level 2, Tūranga, Cathedral Square, Christchurch

What do we have?

Our unique records include our historical Church Register Index with records for baptisms, marriages and funerals in churches in the wider Christchurch area, as well as complete holdings on microfilm of the *Lyttelton Times*, *The Christchurch Star* and *The Press*, so you can look up all the big life events in one place – or ask us to do it for you!

Our digitised heritage resources include the 'Discovery Wall' <https://discoverywall.nz>, a touch-sensitive, digital representation of Christchurch and 'Canterbury Stories' <https://canterburystories.nz>, our digital heritage repository.

What do we offer?

Introductory courses

'Introduction to family history'

Start your New Zealand family history research with this course that will introduce you to some of the key resources available at Christchurch City Libraries and beyond. Bring along as much as you already know of your forebears – names, dates, places, etc., and we will help you to fill in some gaps. This is a six-week course. Next course starts Tuesday, 26 October 2–4pm, in the Tuakiri Teaching Room.

'Beginners guide to local history'

Come and join our Local History librarians as we explore topics like our Māori heritage, European immigration and settlement, the people, places and events that make our city unique. Discover some of the gems in our collection, including our archives, thousands of images, digitised diaries, book recommendations and more. We'll show you how to research the history of your own neighbourhood or whichever topic you are interested in! This can also be a great way to add context to your family history by finding out how your Cantabrian ancestors used to live. This is a six week course. Next course starts Wednesday, October 27 10am–12pm, in the Tuakiri Teaching Room.

The 'Taster' Series runs monthly presenting a 'taste' of a resource, giving participants a chance to use the resource

and to ask questions. This is a free drop-in session. Next session:

'Historical Maps', Wednesday, 18 August 2–3pm, in the Tuakiri Teaching Room.

Join our team to look at digitised historical maps of Ōtautahi Christchurch. Enjoy our physical maps, learn about historical images on 'Canterbury Maps', and where to find our digitised historical cemetery plans. A fun session looking at maps to find a particular area or just to learn about the pathways to our map collections.

'Digital Heritage'

Come along for a free taste of what the library's Digital Heritage Collection has available. We will introduce you to our digital heritage repository, Canterbury Stories, and its huge collection of online historical images and archives. You'll learn how to find shipboard diaries about life aboard an immigrant ship during the nineteenth century, personal accounts of soldiers during conflict, as well as a variety of posters, including the Springbok tour and other ephemera. This taster session will be ideal for those interested in social history or looking for primary sources for their research or other projects. Tuesday 21 September 2–3pm, Tuakiri Teaching Room.

The 'Heritage Highlights' Series is a bi-monthly speaker series running on Thursday or Sunday afternoon with a chance to chat and grab a cuppa before we start.

'History's Kitchen – Cooking and caring in Christchurch'

Food historian Dr Joanna Copley reveals some delicious culinary stories, and shines the spotlight on the creative minds behind New Zealand's cookbooks. Dr Copley, currently the Researcher Development Coordinator at the University of Canterbury, is an advocate for tangible and intangible heritage, and has research interests including environmental history and food folklore.

This talk features select cookery books housed in the Christchurch City Libraries research collection, followed by questions, some heritage baking and a nice cup of tea! Sunday, 17 October, 2–4pm, Spark Place, He Hononga, Ground floor Tūranga.

Don't forget to try our monthly online Ōtautahi Quiz!

Special Events

The Christchurch Family History Expo

Date: 20–22 August 2021

Venue: Spark Place, TSB Space and Tuakiri Teaching Space, Tūranga

A 'Welcome Event' will be held on Friday, 20 August from 6pm to 8pm, with guest speaker Myko Clelland, speaking from the United Kingdom.

This event will include light refreshments and space is limited, so bookings will be required.

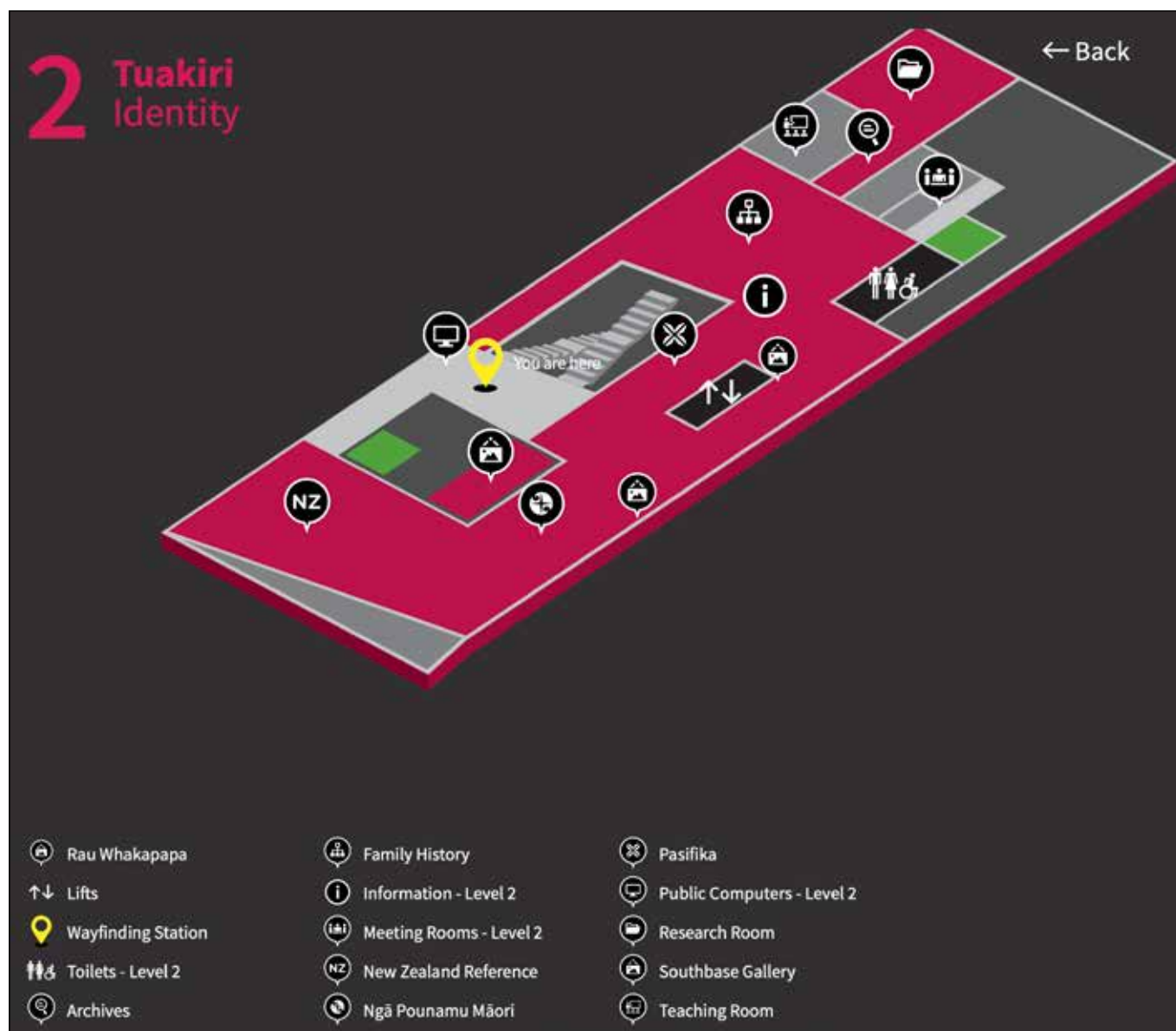
A series of workshops and speaker sessions, both local and international, will be held from 10.15am until 4.30 pm on Saturday, 21 and Sunday 22 August. These sessions are all FREE ENTRY.

Tūranga, Christchurch, April 2019.

Photographer: Michal Klajban.

CC BY-AS 4.0.





ABOVE: Floor plan of Tuakiri | Identity.
BELOW: Section of Discoverywall website graphic.



A Papers Past collaboration project

Waihi

Harriet Taylor

Gold was first discovered in 1878 in Waihi and by 1882 Martha Mine was operational. By 1906 the new Waihi Borough population had risen to almost 5,600 with about 1,250 houses or huts, making it one of the largest settlements in the North Island. And that was not counting the full population of Ohinemuri County and Waihi of about 11,500 people. By 1911 the borough's population had started to decline.

As with most settlements there was great scope for newspaper reporting and advertising. In the 1890s the bi-weekly *Waihi Miner and Hauraki Goldfields Gazette* was established. Another daily newspaper *The Waihi Chronicle* began in 1900 and lasted just one year. Following its demise, the rival *Miner* became the daily *Waihi Daily Telegraph*, also published as the *Daily Telegraph* and *Waihi Telegraph*, and survived under various owners until 1951, by which time it had become a weekly.

Bound volumes of the *Waihi Daily Telegraph* are held at Waihi Arts Centre and Museum as are most unbound copies of the *Waihi Gazette*, 1951–1999, and *Waihi Leader* 1988–2021.

Papers Past

Many researchers know of the free online Te Puna Mātauranga o Aotearoa National Library of New Zealand's online collection of historic newspapers called Papers Past – paperspast.

natlib.govt.nz. Free to access, but do researchers think about the cost to digitise them?

In 2010–2011 the National Library began a Collaborative Newspaper Digitisation programme. This is an annual programme that institutions and individuals can apply for. The successful applicants have their newspapers digitised and included on Papers Past by contributing 50 per cent of the cost.

The programme's aim is to allow smaller communities to put their local newspaper forward for selection and by contributing funds have it prioritised for digitisation.

Further information on this programme may be found at <https://natlib.govt.nz/librarians/national-library-services/collaborative-digitisation>

Our project

The Waihi Papers Past project commenced when the then Hauraki District Council chief librarian had the *Waihi Daily Telegraph* issues for 1904–June 1909 included under the collaborative programme in 2012–2013.

In 2015 the Waihi Arts Centre and Museum Association (WACMA) was successful in applying to the programme. Under this scheme the newspapers from July 1918 to 1923 went online in 2016.

WACMA was again successful in their application for the 2016 round, which made it possible for the newspapers from 1924 to 1935 to be digitised. After that the National Library



Harriet Taylor and Bronwyn Spurr in the police cell at Waihi Art Centre and Museum (WACMA). Both are committee members and research for the museum, based in this room. The microfilm sit on shelves against the back wall.

recommended managing the project as a three year partnership, making it easier to apply for funding.

Before newspapers can be added to Papers Past, they need to be digitised and that cost is normally borne by the National Library.

If the newspapers need to be microfilmed in preparation for digitisation the contributing organisation pays. Fortunately, WACMA already had most early *Waihi Daily Telegraph* newspapers microfilmed and National Library had copies. WACMA sent issues not already microfilmed to New Zealand Micrographic Services (NZMS). These films were then used by the National Library to create the digital files.

Funding

The concern was how to fund our programme. Over several years WACMA applied to a local Waihi trust. Trusts usually expect an applying organisation to contribute a percentage of the money required for a project. Apart from Trust funding, WACMA was given a one-off donation from the proceeds of the sale of a local hall.

When applying to the Trust, we explained the benefit to researchers in Waihi, New Zealand and worldwide. The advantage to Waihi Museum is that museum researchers often receive

The Papers Past webpage for The Waihi Daily Telegraph showing historical background details.

The screenshot shows the 'Papers Past' website interface. At the top, there are navigation links for 'Newspapers', 'Magazines and Journals', 'Letters and Diaries', and 'Parliamentary Papers'. A search bar is located on the left. The main content area is titled 'The Waihi Daily Telegraph'. It features a 'Available issues' section with a calendar grid showing dates from 1904 to 1905. To the right, there is a 'Background' section with text about the newspaper's history, including its founding in 1878 and its role in the local gold mining industry. The text mentions that the newspaper was founded by William Goldsmith and was a daily competitor to the 'Waihi Miner'.



ABOVE: The Waihi Telegraph,
2 February 1937.



RIGHT: The last issue of The Waihi Telegraph,
14 November 1951.

queries from places around the world and closer to home.

The Waihi Daily Telegraph ceased publication in November 1951. Normally newspapers on Papers Past only go to 1950, but because this title ended in 1951, the descendants of the original owners in Australia kindly gave permission to include 1951 issues. This is the first newspaper in New Zealand to push past 1950 on Papers Past and the full run of available issues was made available in May 2021.

Unfortunately, issues before 1904 and the period from July 1909 to June 1918 have never been found. During these years the 1912 miners' strike (May–November), which played a role in the development of the Labour Party in New Zealand, and WWI had a major impact on the life of Waihi.

I encourage local institutions and NZSG branches to consider ways to fund microfilming or digitisation of newspapers important to their locality. Along with The Waihi Daily Telegraph,

most of the new titles listed on Papers Past in May 2021 are there because of this community assistance.

My personal thanks to the Waihi Art Centre and Museum committee, the James Say Trust, New Zealand Micrographic Services, and Melanie Lovell-Smith and the Papers Past team at the National Library for their support and commitment.

Harriet Taylor.

E: taylormade4144@gmail.com

Snippets ...

A great deal of interest was taken in the departure of the *Moana* for San Francisco last evening (says our Wellington correspondent). Early in the day it was rumoured that the firemen, following the precedent of their British brethren, who refused to take a steamer across to America in which shirkers were carried as passengers, would not take the *Moana* out of port, because among her passengers were some 58 young men of military age, alleged to be fleeing for safety to the shelter of neutral America. At the ship's side an expectant crowd awaited possible developments; but

the firemen did not walk out of the stokehold. All eyes were on a knot of very undemonstrative, sullen, anxious-looking young men and middle-aged men hanging over the rail in the steerage section of the deck. A cornet player on board the ship, who apparently understood what was afoot, played the patriotic airs "Marseillaise" and "Rule Britannia," but this caused the voyagers no concern. When the tune was "Tipperary" they joined in with some heartiness, whereupon individuals among the spectators here and there scoffed just a little. Presently the boat began to move off, and the crowd on dock scorned to be reinforced suddenly by other young

men, who had preferred to remain out of sight. At the first motion of the ship all sign of anxiety vanished from the men's faces. They cheered and waved their hats for joy, and there was a distinct note of triumph and defiance in their shouts. Some half-hearted, mocking cheers were given by bystanders.

Otago Daily Times, 12 November 1915
https://paperspast.natlib.govt.nz/newspapers/ODT19151112.2.29?end_date=31-12-1950&items_per_page=10&query=%22Moana+for+San+Francisco%22&snippet=true&sort_by=byDA&start_date=10-11-1915&title=ODT

HeritageTalks programme

Wednesdays, February to November, 12pm–1pm, unless otherwise stated

Auckland Art Gallery Auditorium, cnr Kitchener and Wellesley Streets. Due to building work our normal venue, Whare Wānanga, Level 2, Central City Library, Lorne St, Auckland, is not being used.

Cost: Free

Booking: All welcome. Booking recommended. Contact Research Central on 09 890 2412, or book online

www.aucklandlibraries.govt.nz/heritagetalks.

Celebrate Family History Month with Auckland Libraries

'MyHeritage' with Elena Fowler

Wednesday 4 August 12pm–1pm

Join Elena Fowler to learn how MyHeritage can help you learn more about your family history and genealogy. Find out what MyHeritage contains and how to navigate the website.

A taster of what's to come at the Auckland Family History Expo 13–15 August.

'Understanding British parish records' with Myko Clelland, Findmypast

Wednesday 11 August 12pm–1pm

A comprehensive deep-dive guide into one of the most important sets of records in family history. Myko will look into the history behind it, how to get the best out of them, and what to look out for to reveal new information about your ancestors.

'A few words can make a sentence: Getting started in writing family history' with Bruce Ralston

Wednesday 18 August 12pm–1pm

The session encourages people to think about ways they can tackle their accumulated research and knowledge into useful narrative for family and friends.

'An early Auckland Jewish family' with Michelle Patient

Wednesday 25 August 12pm–1pm

Researching the Polack family led to some interesting insights into the early days of Aotearoa New Zealand and the impact of European colonisation. Michelle will explore a branch of her family, and the traces they left in the records, newspapers, art, photography and writings. Their occupations, movements and relationships focus on their time in Tamaki Makaurau in the 1840s.

'The Memory of the World in Auckland: Sampling our documentary heritage taonga' with Jane Wild, Documentary Heritage Specialist, Auckland Libraries

Wednesday 8 September 12pm–1pm

Join Jane Wild, Chair of the UNESCO Memory of the World Aotearoa NZ Trust, for an illustrated talk about the first ten years of the programme. Jane will feature local collections inscribed on the Memory of the World Register to give a sense of the rich and varied collections there, and outline the process for adding our unique documentary heritage taonga. Colleagues from the University of Auckland Library and the Auckland War Memorial Museum will discuss their nominations for Robin Hyde <https://unescomow.nz/inscription/robin-hyde-literary-and-personal-papers> and Olaf Petersen <https://unescomow.nz/inscription/olaf-petersen-collection>.

'The Memories

in Time Project:

'Saving Family Treasures' with Fiona Brooker

Wednesday 22 September 12pm–1pm

Have you ever wandered through a second-hand shop or fair and noticed books with old family documents or photos and wished you had some of these for your family? Or maybe inherited a collection of paperwork that you're not really sure what to do with?

'Auckland's Harley Street – the medical heritage of Symonds Street' with Marguerite Hill, Auckland Council Heritage Unit

Wednesday 6 October 12pm–1pm

Owned by obstetrician Dr Eily Elaine Gurr (1896–1996), 84 Symonds Street was designed as her home and consulting rooms. Next door Dr Alexander Henderson Kirker (1899–1970) had his home built by the same architect in a sympathetic style. Today's Rationalist House at 64 Symonds Street was built for Dr James Hardie Neil (1875–1955), a leading surgeon who designed medical instruments and had a distinguished army career. At 25–29 Symonds Street are terraced houses built for John and Ellen Endean. Ellen was the first woman to stand for Auckland City Council and this place was popular for specialists' consulting rooms throughout the twentieth century. It was also the home of the magnificently named Dr George Thomas Humphrey De Clive-Lowe, surgeon and founding member of the Auckland Automobile Association.

'From Flour to Towers: Josiah Clifton Firth of Auckland and Matamata' with Lisa Truttman

Wednesday 13 October 12pm–1pm

For over 40 years, Josiah Clifton Firth and his businesses were an integral part of Auckland's developing economy in the second half of the 19th century. He was an ultimate capitalist, riding the waves of opportunity to profit by both his businesses and the Waikato War. He was also an obstinate defender of his own self-interests, and a dreamer of dreams that saw the creation of at least two enduring features on the landscape, testaments to his fancies. Join Lisa Truttman as she discusses the life and times of a complex captain of Victorian Auckland industry.

'Narrative mapping on Kotuku Peninsula' with Chris McDowall

Sunday 17 October 12pm–1pm

During October and November of 2020, Chris McDowall was the Auckland Council's Artist in Residence at the Glenfern Sanctuary on Aotea/Great Barrier Island. This talk will outline what happens when a cartographer spends an extended period in a single place, making maps with the people who live and work there. Chris will outline the process of working with mana whenua, park managers, scientists, trappers, ornithologists and local school children to create a series of large format wall maps. Chris will share these maps, the stories behind them, the insights they yield and the things they leave out.

Keep in touch for additional events that may be listed by following our Facebook page

<https://www.facebook.com/AkldResearchCentre>

Missed a HeritageTalk or want to hear it again?

Enjoy our podcasts – recorded events and presentations

<https://soundcloud.com/auckland-libraries>

And see more on our YouTube channel

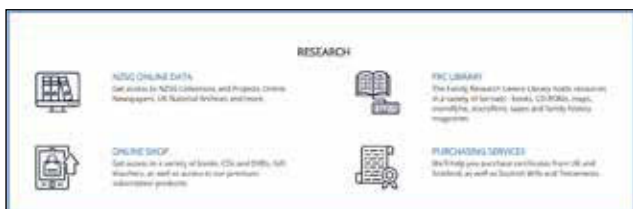
<https://www.youtube.com/user/aucklandlibraries>

Library

It has been some time since the library has been featured here and many changes have taken place, including staff changes as well as the new website. Matthew McGovern moved on at the end of March and I have taken on the role of Acting Library Co-ordinator for the time being.

As a member I have waited with interest to see what the new website would be like and so far, barring some initial teething issues that one might expect from the implementation of any website, I have been pleased with the new 'face' of the NZSG. It is clean looking, gives a number of choices to enable users to get to the area they wish to access and is overall a smarter looking site.

In terms of finding the catalogue of resources in the library itself, in the third panel down of the home page, under Research, you will find the option for FRC Library. Note that you do not have to be signed in as a member at this stage to search the Catalogue.



After selecting FRC Library you will be taken to a page that summarises the types of resources the Library holds. Scrolling to the bottom of that page, select 'Go to Library' and this will redirect you to the following page, familiar from the previous website:



Following the directions on this page allows you to perform searches of the catalogue and this can be carried out as a 'Guest.' However, if you wish to borrow or reserve a resource, this is where members will need to login.

We are beginning to see more visitors to the Library now we are through the worst of the Covid 19 lockdowns. We are still recording all visitors and asking them to sanitise upon entering the library. We are carrying out regular equipment sanitising. All visitors who wish to use the Library resources are welcome (charges apply) and we always have volunteers on duty, ready to help with any queries you have. If there are specific areas you might need help with, you can phone ahead to ensure that a specialist will be on hand to assist. Our volunteers all have great general knowledge, but some also have specialist areas such as Land Information, DNA and Family Tree Maker to name a few.

Do not forget that group visits from branches and interest groups can be accommodated and these need to be arranged through the Library Co-ordinator. Pre-booking these visits allows us to plan for the appropriate number of volunteers on duty to assist and also allows for you to book your times at the computers relevant to your research.

One initiative we are working on in the library is to get more volunteers trained in book mending and covering and we are shortly conducting two workshops to teach this valuable skill. Currently only one volunteer carries out this activity, but we want to develop our knowledge base and get the resources back out for members to borrow as fast as possible.



Our catalogue of resources is growing daily, with large donations currently being processed from our English and Scottish Interest Groups. Members' donations continue to be made and we are grateful for all of these. Please remember to check the catalogue regularly, keep on borrowing and reserving resources. We also welcome your visit in person where possible.



A recent addition in the library is a series of seven books which contains a pictorial news record of the First World War in *The War Illustrated*. These books are only available to view with the assistance of a volunteer, as they are a valuable record of a world changing event and are in a delicate condition, hence their being stored in archival boxes on the shelves.

Joanne Newell,
Acting Library Co-ordinator

Letters

DNA Analysis ... the gift that keeps on giving

In the October 2020 issue of *The New Zealand Genealogist* you published my story about my black sheep grandfather, Fred McSHERRY (aka Gerald GILLON), which told how DNA analysis had solved a more than 60-year-old mystery about what happened to him after he left my grandmother.

Now, via *Ancestry.com* contact with another distant family member, I have learned about another branch of my family, the MANNIX or MINOGUE family who emigrated from Scariff in County Clare, Ireland in the 1870s. Mannix and Minogue seem to be used interchangeably in Ireland, and primarily Mannix (or MANNEX) in New Zealand. My paternal great-grandmother Bidelia (Bridget) Minogue arrived in Auckland aboard the *Ballarat* in 1872 with her sister Mary Margaret, moved to the West Coast and, in 1877, married my great-grandfather Michael MAHER in Hokitika.

Over time, other brothers and sisters arrived in New Zealand and I was able to confirm a full list of the family when I received a copy of their brother John Mannix's will, after he died in a mining accident on the Coast in 1903.

Earlier this year, I made contact with Kim WALLACE, a descendant of Bidelia's brother Dennis, with whom I was able to share and confirm information, and learn more about the family life before coming to New Zealand.

Kim had a list of family members, but wasn't sure if it was correct until I was able to share John's will and confirm that Annie Geraldine McWILLIAMS (nee Minogue) was indeed a sibling of Dennis and Bidelia. She was also another black sheep in my family!

Kim advised me to look up Papers Past from 1898 and I would find a story about Annie's nefarious deeds in the Kirkcaldie and Stains tearooms in Wellington. There, in the *Thames Star* of 28 October 1898 (and a number of other papers of the day) was a report of how our Annie had "entered the refreshment room upstairs and immediately producing an old-fashioned six-chambered revolver, fired three shots at Mrs Dick, who was in charge of the room. Two of the shots missed, but the third hit her in the side. Fortunately, the corset she was wearing turned the direction of the bullet....the corset

probably saved her life." I wish I had known about this drama when I took my granddaughter there for lunch not long before Kirk's closed! I could have looked for bullet holes.

The story goes on to tell that Annie was arrested on a charge of attempted murder and that her motive was related to a long-held grievance against Mrs Dick concerning a failed hotel venture in Reefton. Subsequent reports in various papers, including the *Inangahua Times* and the *West Coast Times* in early November 1898, provide detail of the court case and her eventual sentencing to seven years in prison.

Of course, we thought this story was hilarious and wanted to know more. Who was Mrs Dick? What was the story of the hotel business failure? What happened to Annie after she left jail?

Now, I wonder if I can learn more about this incident by a more old-fashioned means – an appeal to your readers. I have found that Mrs Dick was wife of John DICK, butcher of Reefton, but I have found no mention of her Christian name in the newspapers. Does anyone know about this family? Does anyone know about a hotel deal going sour in those days?

Annie was married to Alexander McWilliams in 1878 and they had a daughter Beatrice May in 1881. I can find no record of Beatrice in the on-line BDMs, so wonder if she changed her name after her mother's misdeeds brought shame on the family.

Another story about an Annie McWilliams being severely burned by throwing some inflammable material on a fire at Karangahake, near Thames, in August 1906. Is this our Annie? Did she move further north after leaving jail?

Annie died in 1925, aged 76.

Any suggestions for further research would be welcome.

Kathie Furlong.

E: fivefurlongs@xtra.co.nz

Hannah Butler

The illustration on the 'Records collections' page in *The New Zealand Genealogist* (for example June 2021, page 105) includes the notice of Hannah BUTLER's marriage to Richard BARTON. Members may like to know more of her background.

Her father, John Gare Butler, was born on 29 March 1781 at Paddington, London and baptised on 14 April 1782 at Stowe Nine Churches, Northamptonshire. He was the son of

Samuel Butler, born 1750 and Hannah, nee GARE, (c1760–1838). John had two brothers, Thomas and Daniel. On 29 October 1797 John married Hannah HITCHMAN at Stapleford, Nottingham. Hannah was born on 26 February 1766. Their first child born in 1799 died soon after. The second child, Samuel, born December 1800, was baptised at Marylebone, London. Their daughter Hannah was born on 9 May 1817 at Paddington and baptised on 5 October 1817 at St James, Paddington.

John Gare Butler was ordained in November 1818 and left England in December. The Reverend Samuel Marsden appointed John as superintendent of the Church Mission Society in the Bay of Islands. Reverend Butler was appointed a Justice of the Peace on 2 July 1819 by Governor Macquarie of New South Wales. He arrived in New Zealand in August 1819 on board *General Gates* with his wife Hannah and son Samuel.

They lived with the HALL family until a substantial house was built for them at Kerikeri.

The Butlers, especially Mrs Butler who had lived in London, did not enjoy the hardships of life in New Zealand. Complaints about the Butlers were sent by Mr Hall to the Church Mission Society. Mr Hall, a carpenter, believed he was treated like a slave by Butler. In late 1821 Butler accused Marsden of exchanging muskets and gunpowder for a Maori head. Marsden denied the charges.

The Butlers finally moved into their two-storeyed house in March 1822. Butler was accused of being intoxicated and the local missionary committee found him guilty of inebriety. In 1823 Marsden obtained Butler's consent for Butler to withdraw from New Zealand. The Butler family returned to England, John's name was cleared and he served as a curate.

John returned to New Zealand on 21 April 1840 as a Justice of the Peace, clergyman and Native Guardian with the New Zealand Company at Petone. He performed marriages and burials and acted as an interpreter. As a JP he could appoint constables as his commission had not been withdrawn.

Petone Maori are said to have held him in high esteem.

He died on 18 June 1841 in his 60th year and was buried on Gear Island until

(Continues on page 165) →

Branches

Hamilton

In October 2022, Hamilton Branch of Genealogy will be celebrating their 50th Jubilee/Anniversary. If you have been a committee member, we would welcome a short article of your memories of your time as a member. We would also appreciate any photographs. Non-members also welcome.

Please forward your interest and stories to
hamilton@genealogy.org.nz

Marilyn Richer,
Treasurer

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

Waihi

For NZSG Waihi Branch July 2020 meeting, members were asked to think about which ancestor we would most like to meet and why. Five minutes were allowed.

Deciding who I most wanted to meet and talk with was a conundrum. My first thought was Phoebe MASON, nee JENKINS, whose mother was Anna Eliza, nee PIPER. Anna Eliza's father was Captain William Piper of the East India Company. Her mother was supposedly Indian and noted as 'Filia Popula'. This translates as lady of the population. Then there is Phoebe's supposed marriage to William Mason that seems not to have happened or is not registered. She had four illegitimate children and the fifth born 1859 with William Mason.

Next is my bunch of convict ancestry and which one I'd like to chat with. Bridget GALLAGHER, her brother James, or mother Rose FITZPATRICK and Aunt Ann, all from County Cavan, Ireland. They were transported to Van Diemen's Land (VDL), now Tasmania, in 1845 for stealing potatoes during the potato famine. I'd like to ask what their lives were like in potato famine Ireland and did it improve in VDL? I wonder about their accents, and if, in today's world, we would understand each other.

And William Peter BRIGGS, a skilled carver born 1823, Norfolk, England. He was transported in 1844 for stealing carpets, and found himself on board a ship and in VDL. He married Bridget Gallagher and was known for his carving skills. He carved the Tasmanian Parliament legislature chair and other items of which his descendants are justifiably proud.

Or David RINGROSE, a horse breaker, born 1816 in Suffolk. Along with his gang mates, he got into a heap of trouble for multiple house break-ins. He found himself on ship hulks before transportation to Norfolk Island in 1845 and later to VDL. I'd want to know about incarceration on hulks and Norfolk Island. I bet he has a story to tell.

At the top of the list would be Margaret Ringrose, nee O'DONNELL, born c1829 and transported from County Wexford, Ireland to VDL in 1853 for arson. She later married David Ringrose. Often I draw a timeline and Margaret has the best one of all my female ancestors. Due to her troublesome

nature it has been possible to track her life via convict records, court cases, newspapers items, children's births and more.

So what would I like to talk to Margaret about? It would be nice to take her to a cafe for a hot chocolate rather than her usual alcoholic tipple, but I doubt she'd appreciate that. Who were your parents and what were your childhood circumstances and memories? Did you have siblings? How did the potato famine impact your life? Were you hungry, cold? Was this the reason for the arson? Did you have shelter, work, if so, where and what? Were you born in the USA as you stated in a court document or Enniscorthy, Wexford, as most records note. Did you marry in Ireland and if so, to whom? One of your convict records suggested you were. Did you ever feel loved and wanted? At the Cascade Female Factory in VDL you gave birth to Emma prior to marrying David. What happened to her? You were incarcerated multiple times at Cascades for various misdemeanours including absconding, smacking a child and not following rules. You were in isolation where inner and outer doors were shut and locked, leaving you completely in darkness and silence. For me, that would be mentally challenging. How did you cope with it?

Was David the father of all your children? Was there sufficient money to feed, clothe and support your seven children? Possibly not, as several found themselves in care.

Then in 1884 in Melbourne, there was a court case as a result of an act of violence on you when you were about 55. During the court hearing it was disclosed that you were widowed, then in 1884 married William JOLLY in Carlton Melbourne, a fact you conveniently forgot. You said you were "stupefied" when you married him. The marriage seems to have lasted no longer than three days, if that.

You died 21 July 1894 at Newington Asylum, Sydney, NSW, and were buried in an unmarked grave at Rookwood Cemetery. You had a daughter in Sydney. Was she the reason for moving there?

Your life was tough. I wonder, if you had had an opportunity to change your life, what would you have changed?

Harriet Taylor, Waihi. E: taylormade4144@gmail.com

→ (Continued from page 164)

floods washed his grave into Wellington Harbour. His wife Hannah Butler died on 12 May 1852 at Upper Hutt.

Their son Samuel married Ann DUNN, the daughter of Thomas Dunn,

Chief Constable, Sydney. They had several children. Samuel died at sea on 5 December 1836 and is buried at Horeke, Mangungu.

Their daughter Hannah married Richard Barton of Aglionby on the Hutt

River, at the Native Church, Petone on 21 September 1843.

Hannah died on 26 August 1894 and was buried at Trentham.

Wallis Walker.

E: wallis.walker@xtra.co.nz

Interest Groups

Irish

Auckland Meeting

Our next meeting is to be held at the FRC, 159 Queens Road, Panmure on Sunday, 29 August 1–4pm. Our guest speaker will be David Verran, former librarian at Auckland Central Library and an historian of Auckland and particularly of the North Shore. He is a regular contributor to the History column for the North Shore Monthly Magazine, *Channel*. David's presentation will focus on Thomas and Mary POYNTON; Catholic, Irish and early North Shore residents.

New members and visitors welcome. Note our August meeting is being held later than the usual fourth Sunday.

County History & Society series

Geography Publications, Dublin state their "most ambitious venture is the publication of a County History & Society series which will endeavour to assemble a library of county histories for all Ireland. The individual volumes comprise a collection of specialist essays arranged chronologically and based wherever possible on the entity of the county. The volumes are profusely illustrated with maps and photographs."

The NZSG Irish collection holds the following volumes: Armagh, Cavan, Clare, Cork, Derry/Londonderry, Donegal, Down, Fermanagh, Galway, Kildare, Kilkenny, Laois, Leitrim, Limerick, Longford, Mayo, Meath, Monaghan, Offaly, Roscommon, Tipperary, Tyrone, Waterford, Wexford, and Wicklow. We are still trying to locate a copy on County Carlow.

The newest book in this series is *Kerry History & Society* which was recently accessioned into our collection. This volume contains 29 chapters on various topographical aspects of life in Co. Kerry.



Vessels from South Africa to New Zealand

Did any of your family connections migrate from Ireland to South Africa? I'm interested in the chain migration of the Irish who originally went to South Africa and then decided to come on to New Zealand. Did they go to South Africa intentionally in the first place using it as a stepping stone to go on somewhere else, as this may have been a cheaper option. Or did they go to South Africa and then for whatever reason decided to go to New Zealand? It would be interesting to know if there are any family stories around for migration Ireland–South Africa–New Zealand pre 1866.

A few of the ships to arrive identified the nationalities on the passenger list, but other vessels just named the passengers. The ships were: *Steinwaerder*, arrived 12 October 1864; *Eveline*, arrived 22 January 1865; *Maori*, arrived 23 December 1864; *Reihersteig*, arrived 24 December 1864.

Any feedback would be appreciated.

Pauline. E: pauline.weeks@gmail.com

Plan to establish a New Zealand Irish History Collective

Introduction

For some time there has been a desire for Irish stories in New Zealand to be recorded so that the history is not lost. This was recently highlighted at the unveiling of the 'Sons of Eire' Sculpture at the Irish Embassy in Wellington where people were sharing their stories. It is clear that there is an amazing tapestry of knowledge that we collectively hold and I have been wondering how best to capture this history.

Some have written their own family history books which

have been self-published, while others have developed family trees and a simple collection of material put into some written form.

Every day in the course of my own work I meet people of Irish heritage with a story to tell.

Since my own experience of publishing *True to Ireland*, I have been approached by many people who have told me their great Irish family stories but are struggling to write them.

In discussion with a number of others I would like to suggest a 'New Zealand Irish History Collective' as a way to facilitate this process. While there are a range of groups and organisations that support Irish in New Zealand I see that the collective would complement those organisations (not compete with) by having a clear focus on sharing and recording history, while drawing on the strengths that others can provide.

I am very interested in your thoughts and feedback on the proposal – nothing is set in concrete – I am keen to hear your thoughts.

The concept:

A collective which encourages people throughout New Zealand who have Irish connections:

- To record their family histories in whatever media – film, digital, audio, print, photographic, dance, song
- To share these records with other like-minded individuals at functions, virtual or on an individual basis
- To assist others to do the same and share information and skills by running specific workshops on a range of topics
- To gather and meet and enjoy the informal company of others and celebrate Irish/New Zealand connections, harness these stories and maybe publish a selection of them
- Look at how New Zealand may celebrate some significant New Zealand/Irish historic occasions.

It would:

- Be stand-alone – independent of any other Irish clubs, institutions and organisations
- Work with groups, such as genealogy societies, universities and other Irish history groups/media world-wide, to support the objective of recording and sharing history.

It would not:

- Have a heavy formal structure – just a coordinator(s)

How would it work?

The objective is not to over-complicate this issue and start small with a group in the Wellington area and see how it develops, and see if similar groups can be established in other regions.

There is a real risk that more New Zealand/Irish history will be lost – the purpose is to try and stem this loss by actively promoting this cause and building capacity and skills to capture these stories in some tangible way.

The suggestion is that the group would meet in a range of venues and locations enabling a wide range of people to participate.

Your thoughts:

I would be interested in your thoughts on:

- The concept
- Your willingness to participate
- Your willingness to take an active co-ordinating role
- What specific workshop topics would you like run?

If there is support for the concept the plan would be to



Interest Groups

hold a 'pilot' session, probably in Wellington with a view to developing this further, potentially within the next two months.

Peter Burke. E: IrishSIG@genealogy.org.nz

O'Kief, Coshe Mang, Slieve Lougher and the Upper Blackwater in Ireland North-West Cork and East Kerry

If your ancestors came from North-West Cork or East Kerry, the area known as Sliabh Luachra, you should certainly consult Albert Casey's huge compilation of genealogical material from the area. It is impossible to define the boundaries of Sliabh Luachra, but its heartland would lie in the country between Abbeyfeale, Castleisland and Millstreet. The barony of Duhallow is in this area.

There are transcriptions of parish registers, reprints of Smith's histories of Cork and Kerry, a reprint of the *Annals of the Four Masters*, transcriptions of gravestone inscriptions, copies of marriage and death notices from newspapers, and

Casey's own speculations on the origins of the Celts and on the relationship of people on the west coast of Ireland to other European peoples. It must be said that Casey's theories are very peculiar and at variance with current thinking in ancient history and anthropology.

Cork Local Studies at Cork City Libraries provides a comprehensive index to several volumes of O'Kief, Cashe-Mang Cork material at corkpastandpresent.ie

Ancestry has indexed the Casey Collection, 16 volume of Irish genealogical records, history and more which can be accessed at <https://www.irishgenealogynews.com/2021/06/ancestry-has-indexed-casey-collection.html>

Ray Marshall shares the article he wrote for *The Septs*, the Quarterly Journal of the Irish Genealogical Society, International, Minnesota. His article provides an extremely good background to the records with Ray sharing some of his genealogy thoughts. rootsweb.com

Geraldene O'Reilly, Convenor, Irish Interest Group.

E: IrishSIG@genealogy.org.nz

Scottish Interest Group Waikato

21st celebration

Twenty-one years in existence was an achievement to be celebrated by the Scottish Interest Group Waikato (SIGW). After months of planning by the committee, Thursday 13 May 2021 was a day to be remembered. Members past and present, gathered at the Fairfield Baptist Church in Hamilton to recall Hame day gatherings, research days, meetings and conferences attended over those last twenty-one years.

The Saltire and a lovely blue and white floral arrangement greeted guests. While morning tea was served with Scottish treats, Beth Hooper's rolling PowerPoint presentation of SIGW happenings and highlights of some members' visits to "their ancestral places of interest in Scotland" was played. A folder with a written record of the group was on display along with an album of photos from years gone by.

During the next hour members heard about the formation of the Scottish Interest Group Waikato. Antonia Jones met Moira Neal (the founder of the NZSG Scottish Interest Group) at an NZSG conference and heard of her vision for other groups to be set up around the country. Geraldene O'Reilly was living in the Waikato at the time and between Antonia and Geraldene they 'hatched the idea' of setting up a Scottish group in Hamilton. This would serve the wider area, as many people in the Waikato were reluctant to drive all the way to Auckland to the NZSG Scottish Interest Group for a few hours meeting or research. As a result, a Waikato subgroup was formed under a 'tartan umbrella'. Antonia, who faithfully served in many different roles over the years, was unable to be present but sent her best wishes and her reminiscences were read out.

Requests were made for members to write a few lines about their time in SIGW. Some of these memories were shared and told just how much the group meant to its members and the benefits they had gained from meetings. Others recalled more recent occasions when they received help with their research through SIGW. Unable to be present, the Thames group who frequently travel over to our meetings had their reminiscences read aloud.

We also heard of the successful writers' group SIGW has supported for ten years. Hundreds of family stories have been written and several members have had stories published in *The New Zealand Genealogist* and SIG's *Kiwi Kith and Kin*.

We were fortunate that Moira Neal was able to join us on the day. Moira had been interviewed prior to the gathering and this interview was played to the group. She and our longest serving committee member Beth Hooper cut the celebratory cake. This had been superbly baked and iced (complete with a Scottish thistle decoration) by Pam Mitchell, a member of SIGW since the beginning.

Following the reading of the Selkirk Grace, a scrumptious hot meal was served to the crowd of just under forty. This was followed by a piece of cake served with a cup of tea. There was ample time to mix and mingle. Old friendships were renewed, and new ones made.

In closing, our Convenor Andrea Oosterwijk talked about our future being bright and the committee being well-supported by members input into our regular meetings.

Colleen van der Laan,
Secretary SIGW.



RIGHT: Moira Neal and Beth Hooper.

LEFT: The committee: Yvonne Milbank, June Sunkel, Felicity Baillie, Catherine Gurnsey, Pamela Mitchell, Andrea Oosterwijk, Beth Hooper, Colleen van der Laan.



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.

OFFERING

HAYES

Alfred Allen Hayes, parents Edward and Elizabeth Rachel, born 4 March 1894. I have a copy of his baptism certificate, along with some other Hayes photographs.

Kath Woodley, Methven.

E: jelly.k@xtra.co.nz. T: 021 0818 7218

SEEKING

HARDING/HARDON

Margaret, b1787, Whickham, Durham, UK, d1849, Gateshead, Durham. Married to Edward BROOKS, b1778, Winlaton, Durham. Died 1855, Durham.

Vivienne Whiteman.

E: marcon@xtra.co.nz

MORGAN Family

Richard/Catherine Mary Morgan and two children named Ellen Gavin, age five years, and John Gavin, age three years, arrived at Port Chalmers, Dunedin between 1863 and 1865 from Victoria. Richard was a miner, probably for gold. A further child named Francis Gavin born in Dunedin c1867/68. Gone missing!

Geoffrey Cullen.

E: geocullen@gmail.com

NICHOLSON

Looking for descendants of Frederick Daniel Nicholson (1914?–1941) and Bridget KELM (1919–1971). Frederick was a gunner from Ngaruawahia and was killed in action. Bridget married again in 1945 to Jack STRAKER. Any information would be appreciated, as contact was lost many years ago.

Beverley Thomson, 15a Florio Tce, Tawa, Wellington 5018.

E: bevthoms@outlook.co.nz

Can any of our members identify the initials on these two caps?



They belonged to the STEPHENSON family, who lived in Ponsonby, Auckland.

Albert (or Bert) Edward Stephenson was a member of the West End Rowing Club. His name was mentioned in the newspapers under the heading 'Aquatics'. He also played rugby for Ponsonby in 1901.

I borrowed the West End Rowing Club centenary book, 1884–1984, from the NZSG Library, where Bert's name was listed once. He did not feature in any of the photographs. There were several Stephenson oarsmen at West End at this time, but I have not been able to link them.

Albert was the son of William Stephenson from Great Grimsby, Lincolnshire. Male siblings were Henry, Alfred, Howard, and William.

If anyone has knowledge about either of these caps, and their significance,

I would be very grateful if you could contact me.

Lynda Richards, 93 Kahira Crescent, Papamoa Beach Tauranga 3118.

E: [garylyn@xtra.co.nz](mailto:garyllyn@xtra.co.nz)

REUNION

DINAN (DINNAN)

An unveiling/rededication of the grave and memorial restoration of John and Anne Dinan will be held during Labour Weekend 2021 in Cobden, Greymouth. Interested family and friends are welcome to attend. Expressions of interest to

Rose MacGregor (Dinnan).

E: rose.macgregor@gmail.com.

T: 094732111, 021702968

WOOD

Calling for expressions of interest from descendants of William Wood and Tryphena nee PULSFORD for a reunion at Thames 16–17 April 2022. Arrived at Auckland in March 1866 from South Africa, with their children William, Cornelius, Thomas, Claremont and Tryphena, and settled in Thames.

Judy Vedder-Price, Thames.

E: judenian4@gmail.com

Members' enquiries and notices submission guidelines on page 132 of this magazine.



I used to have a lot of free time ... then I discovered genealogy.



Snippets ...

WELLINGTON TABLE TALK.
(BY "ERIE.")

There are men who are mean enough to assert that the quality of our Parliament has steadily deteriorated ever since women have had votes. If the men who are sent to make our

laws are more and more unfit for the task, it is grossly untrue that they are the specially chosen of the women. To help to put good men into Parliament is the great duty we have before us at the present time. The better classed and educated women must get over their resentment at being made electors, and be less scornful about

going to record their votes. There can be nothing really *in fra dig* in fulfilling a duty to the State. If we all vote for the best educated and best living candidate who comes out, we may, by our combined influence, bring about a much more creditable and useful Parliament.

New Zealand Mail, 29 March 1905

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 canterbury@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 PAKAKURA AND DISTRICTS BIOGRAPHICAL INDEX includes Alfriston, Ardmere, 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 

