

The New Zealand Genealogist

Poutūterangi March 2022

Vol 53 No 392

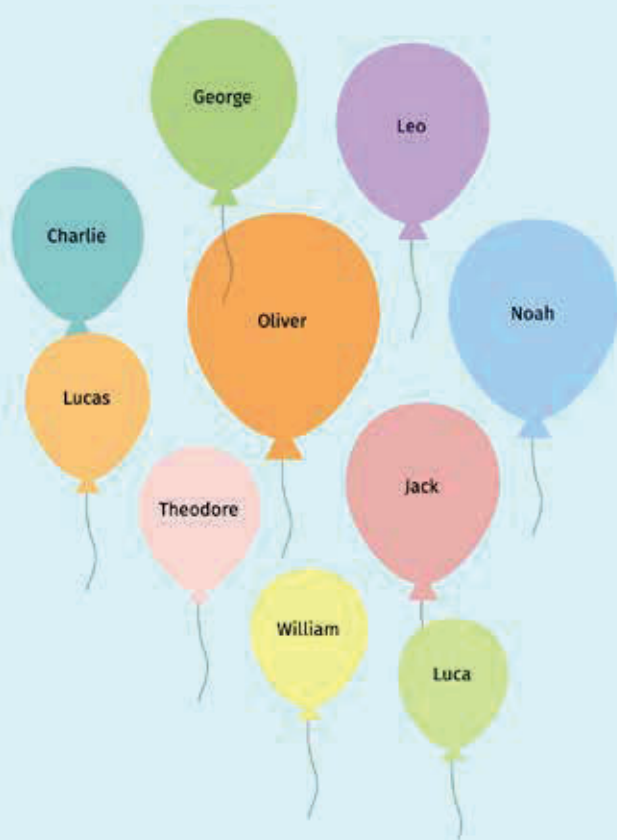
Top Māori Names

Top Names

Girls

Boys

2021



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Top Names

Girls

Boys

2021



New Zealand Society of Genealogists

Te Rangapū Kaihikohiko o Aotearoa

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

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COVER: Illustrations from the SmartStart website:
<https://smartstart.services.govt.nz/news/baby-names>.
SmartStart is a joint initiative between partner agencies responsible for services associated with the birth of a child: Department of Internal Affairs; Ministry of Social Development; Inland Revenue; Ministry of Health.



This month's theme
First names

Upcoming themes

June 2022:

Tragedies and disasters

September 2022:

Food and family recipes, baking, cooking

December 2022:

Wellington province

March 2023:

Housing

June 2023:

Otago and Southland

September 2023:

Family 'archives'

December 2023:

Accidents

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 4 for submission information.
editor@genealogy.org.nz

Journal distribution

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Tracing a Christian name from Ireland to Australia – the story of Lettitia, 1839 to present day

Patricia Liddell

Over the years I've spent time researching my own family and when I ran headlong into brick walls for them, transferred my attention to my husband's family who it turns out are much more exotic than mine. He has Scottish, Irish, German, as well as plain old English, with illustrious names LIDDELL, CAMPBELL and GHERKEN.

I noticed a Christian name coming down through the generations of Campbells. That name is Lettitia in its various spellings: Lititia, Latitia, Letticia and Letitia.

The first I have found is Letitia Campbell, born in Carrigallen, Leitrim, Ireland, in 1839, with a twin sister Anabella. They were the daughters of Richardson Campbell and his wife Frances Isabella BRIGGS. When Letitia was five years old, the family of nine, including seven children, sailed to Australia on the ship *United Kingdom*, landing in Sydney, New South Wales on 29 April 1844. An infant girl born on board died before the ship landed.

On arrival in Australia the family encountered prejudice due to their being Irish, albeit Protestant. Their Irish accents marked them as unreliable and only suitable for low-paid menial work. They were helped to find their feet by Caroline CHISHOLM,¹ who made it her mission to help such people and the family settled in Clarence Town, a farming district just north of Newcastle. What the family did to eventually own farms in the area is unknown, but successful they were.

In 1864 Letitia married Robert Campbell (1842–1919); son of John Campbell and Martha KIRKLAND. Although born in Australia his family was also from Protestant Ireland and had arrived in Australia on board the *Susan* in 1839. While researching the family it took me many months to twig that Letitia's maiden name was Campbell. It took a while for the penny to drop, but when it did a lot of the family story fell into place for me.

Robert and Letitia ran successful farms in the Clarence Town and Raymond Terrace rural areas inland from Newcastle. 'Summerhill', 'Glen

Martin' and 'Glen William' were the main ones documented.

During Letitia's life as a farmer's wife it was reported in her obituary that she was a member of her church community and was often called upon to help those in need. It goes without saying that she never turned anyone away.²

Robert and Letitia had 12 children, including an infant daughter they named Letitia who died within the year of her birth – 1881. Ten children of that union survived to adulthood including William Campbell (1867–1948), great-grandfather of my husband John.

In 1914 Robert and Letitia celebrated their 40th wedding anniversary. A large photograph shows them surrounded by many members of their extended family.

Letitia died in 1933 at the home of her son-in-law Ben ROBARDS, at the grand age of 93 years and nine months. She was survived by five sons and three daughters spread far and wide around Australia, from Western Australia and up to Queensland.

Robert's father was John Campbell and I have written about his early death in 1856. (Previously published in the December 2020 issue of *The New Zealand Genealogist*.) Robert's mother was Martha née Kirkland and she subsequently married, in 1871, William SINGLETON (1815–1888) once she was assured that her sons could run the family farm 'Summerhill'.

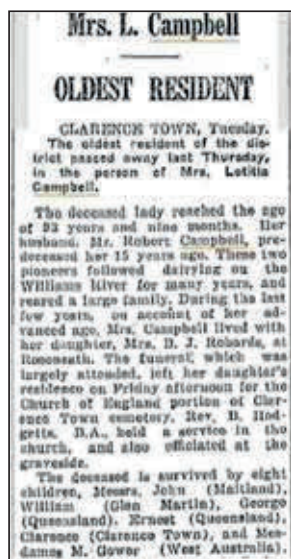
William Campbell (John's great-grandfather) was also born on the family farm 'Summerhill', but because of a family scandal moved his young family to Narrabri, New South Wales, the home town of his wife Emma AVERY, also known at Emily Jane SAWYER – another



The original Letitia (here spelled Lititia) and her husband Robert Campbell. This picture is copied from Fabric of a Family.

family mystery yet to be solved. William ran a successful building company in Moree, and with wife Emma had six children, carrying on the custom of naming his daughter Letitia Emma (1898–1970). This Letitia went on to marry Stephen DARK and both were known to the family as Aunt Letty and Uncle Tib.

This Letitia's sister, Lila Doris May Campbell (1895–1974), is John's maternal grandmother. On giving birth to her first child she was mulling over names – she favoured a nice short name, no doubt feeling that her three first names were a bit of a mouthful. She decided on Peg and when this was announced to the wider family was told, "No – she must be named after members of the family" as had happened in previous generations. So the new arrival was christened Letitia Olga MAUDE (1918–2008), but for evermore was known as Peg and only used her christened name on official documents where and when necessary. Quite late in life, when she went to renew her Australian passport in readiness for a trip back to Australia, she was informed by the renewing office that she had spelt her name differently to that which was on her birth certificate – Letticia Olga. Letitia was the spelling she used to apply for her passport.



Letitia's 1933 obituary.

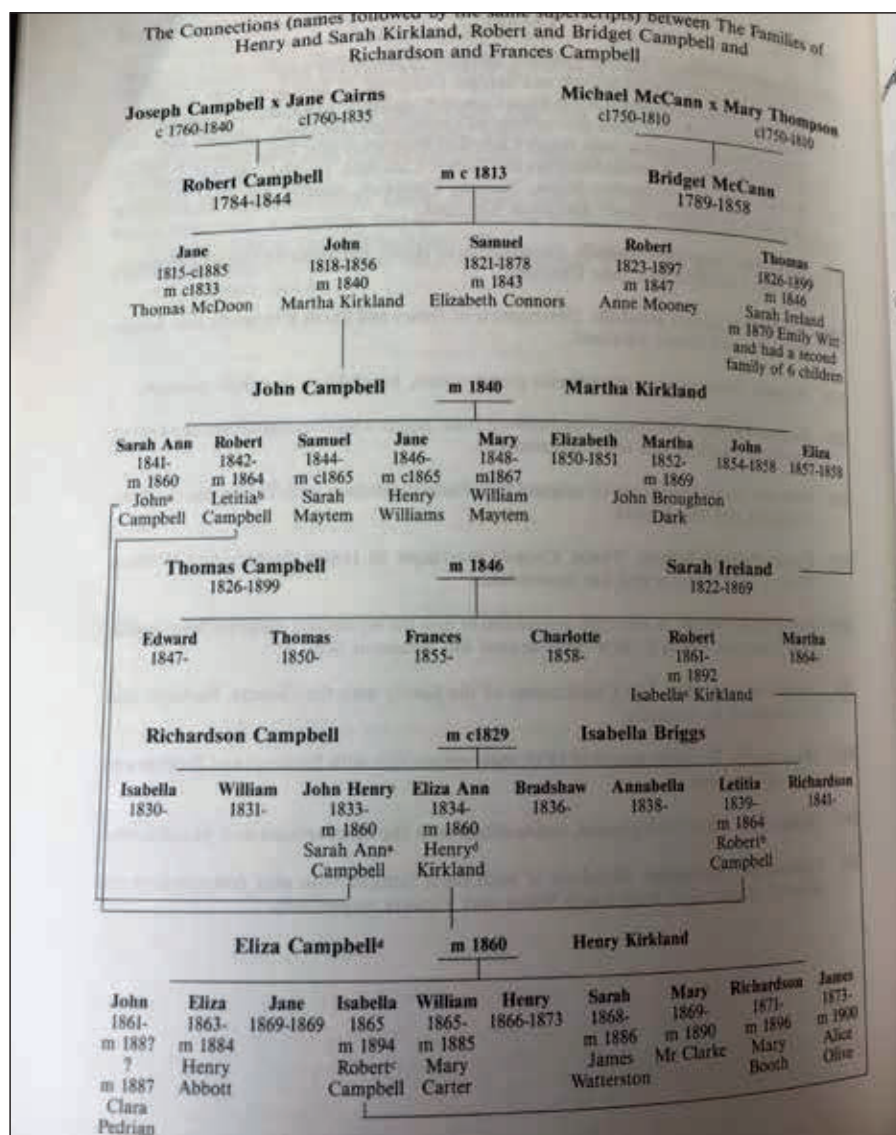
Peg was a resourceful woman raising four sons of whom John is the eldest. She married post World War Two and her husband Edward (Ted) Liddell fought for the Australian forces in the Pacific and came home with a bad heart. Peg had trained as a shorthand typist and at one time was secretary to Sir Wilmot HUDSON FYSH, Managing Director of Qantas Airlines. The family settled in Wellington, New Zealand in 1962. Because Ted was unable to take on full time work, Peg secured a teaching post at Wellington East Girls' College teaching Commercial Studies as it was known in those days. She was well-liked and a popular teacher, especially as she had four good looking sons living on site in the caretaker's house after Ted had secured a position as caretaker at the college. Ted died relatively young aged 64 in 1977. Peg carried on alone being a good Nana and Grandma to her growing family of descendants and did not quite reach her 90th birthday, passing away in 2008. She left a legacy of family memorabilia, including a will written in 1856 by her grandfather John Campbell.

Other family members include Letitia PETRIE (1863–1940), daughter of Isabella Campbell and John Petrie. Isabella was sister to Letitia Campbell and was also born in Carrigallen, Ireland.

Letitia GOWER, born around 1891, was daughter of Martha Frances Campbell and granddaughter of Letitia and Robert Campbell.

Two most recent children to have the name are our great niece Patience Letticia HANCOCK who turned 12 in April 2021, and our great-granddaughter Indee-Lee Letticia Liddell who was six in December 2021.

FAMILY TREES	
Page	Content
6	Campbell-Kirkland: Martha Kirkland, daughter of Henry and Sarah Kirkland, married John Campbell, son of Robert and Bridget Campbell, in Sydney in 1840. Martha's brother, Henry Kirkland married Eliza Campbell, daughter of Richardson and Isabella Campbell in 1860, the same year as Martha's eldest daughter Sarah Campbell married Eliza Kirkland's brother John Henry Campbell. Four years later, Eliza's youngest sister, Letitia Campbell, married Martha's son Robert Campbell. In 1894, Martha's nephew Robert, son of her brother-in-law, Thomas Campbell, married her niece Isabella, daughter of brother Henry and Eliza Kirkland.



Five connections of the John Campbell, Richardson Campbell and Henry Kirkland families.

Further research has shown that the John Campbell, Richardson Campbell and Henry Kirkland families have intermarried in five different instances.³

Patricia Rand Liddell.
E: triciaandjohn@xtra.co.nz

Notes

- ¹ *Fabric of a Family* by D G Parbery, published 1992, p53.
- ² Obituary published 1933.
- ³ *Fabric of a Family*.



Letticia Olga (Peg) Liddell, née Maude, in 2005, then aged 87.

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.

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- 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
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Submission of copy

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

Images

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

Editing

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

Criteria

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

Copy deadlines

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

Issue	Last date for consideration
March	10 January
June	10 April
September	10 July
December	10 October

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

Advertising

Apply to the NZSG Office for a rate card that includes rates, specifications and conditions, or find details on the NZSG website with other details about *The New Zealand Genealogist*. Copy must be received by the 17th of January, April, July and October.

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



Welcome to the first issue of *The New Zealand Genealogist* for 2022. I hope you've been able to make the most of the lovely summer we've had.

Strategic Plan

Now that our finances are stable, the Board have been able to spend time on setting good foundations for the future. I'm pleased to report we've made good progress on reviewing our shorter-term objectives to update the NZSG's five year Strategic Plan. These have been updated to four key areas:

- Information – making resources available to members
- Community – enabling members to connect
- Education – building capability in genealogical research
- Advocacy – speaking up in matters that affect genealogical research in New Zealand.

As the majority of the current Board are relatively new, this has been a great opportunity for us to understand all aspects of the NZSG's operations. We can then plan accordingly to improve services for you based on the expertise that you can provide or those we have to buy in.

Annual General Meeting

The 2021/22 Annual General Meeting will take place online on Saturday, 11 June 2022 at 10am. Further details and calls for remits will be communicated via *eKIT*.

Board Nominations

We have five Board vacancies at this year's AGM. I am pleased to announce we have had five nominations.

Barry Pycroft (#8530), Bryce Johnson (#16393) and

Megan Orme-Whitlock (#27899) who have been co-opted/appointed to the Board this year have put in their nomination to continue doing the work they are currently undertaking with the Board.

We would also like to welcome Amanda Maxwell (#13861) from Wellington and Melanie Middleton (#12370) from Auckland.

eKIT revamp

Liz Chandler has been appointed as the *eKIT* Co-ordinator to help put together a more informative *eKIT*. She is looking for local genealogical news, tips and tricks, and short articles to help others with their research. This is a great stepping stone to writing longer articles for *The New Zealand Genealogist*. So if you have written an item on your family which is too short for this magazine, send it to Liz at ekit_coordinator@genealogy.org.nz.

Kiwi Collection Update

Our first big update to the online Kiwi Collection is coming soon! We have worked out the processes to ensure the content is the quality you expect. You'll find further information from our Projects Co-ordinator Carole Devereux in this issue.

I hope you are finding success in your research!

Sarah Hewitt,
NZSG Board Chairperson

Do you know your Board of Directors?

See page 15 for further details.

Board of Directors

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Naming baby or fashions in personal names

Christine Clement

Fashion in naming babies runs in cycles and can often be traced to royalty, a notable person, an author's work, an historical event or a movie or television show. If you meet a Jason of the right age today, he was possibly named after actor Peter Wyngarde's dashing character in the British TV show *Jason King* which ran from 1971–1972. Maybe future children will be known after characters in computer games.

Some Medieval Christian names that survived for later use included Agnes, Beverly, Edith, Emma, Matilda and Alistair, Jeffery, Percival and Robin.¹ The four most common men's names in 14th century England were Robert, John, William and Thomas.²

A Puritan family, the BAREBONES of Northamptonshire, called three of their sons Praise-God, Fear-God and Jesus-Christ-Came-into-the-World-to-save Barebone. Other Puritan names included Amity, Charity, Faith, Felicity, Honour, Hope, Mercy, Patience, Prudence and Verity, as well as gender-neutral names like Perseverance, Abstinence, Temperance, Repentance and Humility.

Jewish, and often non-conformist, families³ used Old Testament names for their children.⁴

When the House of Hanover ruled Great Britain and Ireland from 1714 until the death of Queen Victoria in 1901, Adelaide, Augusta, Beatrice, Caroline, Charlotte, Helena, Maud, Sophia and Adolphus, Albert, Augustus, Ernest, Frederick and Leopold became favourites, first with the aristocracy and later 'the people'.

In 1776 one of the most popular and widely read novels was *The Vicar of Wakefield* by Oliver Goldsmith. One character was Wilhelmina Carolina Amelia Skeggs, "A pretender to gentility who boasts of her aristocratic connections but is atrociously vulgar..."⁵ Her three names, as well as Arabella, Georgina, Deborah and Olivia, other characters, became the latest naming craze.

Popular names from the Victorian period included Arthur after the Duke of Wellington, and jewel and flower names such as Flora, Lily, Pansy, Rose, Violet and Beryl, Ruby and Pearl.⁶

With the marriage of the Prince

of Wales (later King Edward VII) in 1863, Alexandra became a popular name. Jemima died off when elastic sided boots were nick-named Jemimas. 'Downstairs' girls were named Mary, Jane, Ann, Emily, and Susan even if it wasn't their real name.

Middle names for 'the lower classes' became popular in the late Victorian period, a boon for later genealogists. However, Roman Catholic children were baptised or confirmed with a saint name as a second name, often not part of their legal name. Xavier, Ignatius, Francis and Patrick being popular amongst boys and Mary amongst girls.

The Crimean War led to Alma and Florence becoming popular for girls and one boy in Warwickshire was named Siege Sebastopol BIDDISON.⁷

Queen Victoria's Golden Jubilee in 1887 resulted in the naming of Albert Jubilee Victoria DEPHOFF in Waimate, South Canterbury.⁸

The Second South African War of 1899–1902 led to the naming of Pretoria Johannesburg SOURDON in Dunedin, Kimberley Kitchener LOW in Gore, Grave site information of Roberts Baden Kitchener CAMPBELL (1900–1980) in Palmerston North and at least three Baden Powell Mafekings. However, South African president Kruger's name was Paul, which became unpopular. Peace became a popular name at the end of the war and again in late 1918 and 1919.

With the crowning of King Edward VII in 1902 Albert Edward became a popular moniker. Numerous boys in New Zealand were named variants of Richard John SEDDON, a popular New Zealand Prime Minister from 1893 until 1906. There do not appear to be any girls called Women's Suffrage though.

In 1906 the local Registrar noted that popular names for Wellington girls were Catherine, Eileen, Eveline, Evelyn, Florence, Frances, Gladys, Irene, Isabel, Ivy, Margaret, Marjory, Mary, May, Myrtle, Winifred and Violet; for boys Alexander, Arthur, Edward, Francis, Frederick, George, Gerald, Henry, Leslie, James, John Robert, Joseph, Richard, Roy, Terence, Thomas and William.⁹

In 1909 he noted¹⁰ that "... Biblical names, with the exceptions of, perhaps, John, Joseph, and Mary, are entirely out of date. Matilda, Charlotte, and Caroline are rarely selected nowadays.

... Ward¹¹ is but rarely selected, and then not necessarily as a means of expressing political admiration ..." However, Beryl, Irene, Iris, Ivie, Isabel (Isabella, Isobel, Isabelle), Joyce, Marjorie, Mavis, Muriel and Myrtle were popular. Hinemoa was a popular Māori name. For boys, Rex was being used, but names like Frederick Samuel, Herbert William, John Edward, or Victor Charles were more common. There was a strong tendency to include a surname or to substitute a common Christian name by a surname.

The outbreak of the Great War lead to many unusual names for New Zealand babies. They included Louvain (burnt by the Germans in August 1914), Marne (First Battle 6–12 September 1914), Verdun (Battle of 21 February–18 December 1916), Belgium, Dardanelles, Edith Cavell, Douglas Haig, Anzac, Samoa and Ypres. One boy born in Wairoa was named John Jellicoe Jutland NEALE.¹² Gallipoli Dardenelles REED was born in Christchurch, Alsace Lorraine ARTHUR in Te Aroha and Mons Verdun LAURANSON in Napier.

In 1927 the visit of the Duke and Duchess of York (later King George VI and Queen Elizabeth) and the birth of their first daughter¹³ resulted in Albert, Frederick, Arthur and George and Elizabeth, Alexandra and Mary becoming popular. This was followed by Margaret and Rose in 1931 after their second daughter. The Christchurch Registrar noted that Shirley and Stanley were popular in his books.¹⁴ Just after 1920 he had a run of Iris, Violet, Daphne, and "... boys were inflicted with names of classical heroes, which their godfathers and godmothers could not pronounce properly." Charlotte, Harriet, Priscilla, Martha, Ella, or Mary were desperately old fashioned with Rosamond, Joan, Fay, Sylvia, Margaret, and Pamela being modern.

Registrations of Auckland births in 1933¹⁵ showed fashionable Christian names for girls were Barbara, Beverley, Dawn, Maureen, Merle, Noleen, Pamela, Patricia and Valerie, while for boys Brian, Bruce, Colin, Max and Ronald. Ann/Anne was a common second name for girls. Fifteen girls born in June were called June, and several in May were called May. Aroha, Waiona, Tui and Ngaire were also used. The registrar also noted that a card was kept

at the registrar's office giving long lists, in alphabetical order, of boys' and girls' names, but it was only rarely consulted.

Screen names were becoming popular with Greta (GARBO), Marlene (DIETRICH) and Gary (COOPER). Possibly there was an increase in Mickeys (Michael) and Minnies (Wilhelmina) at the time.

The Second World War resulted in New Zealand children being called Crete, Alamein, Montgomery, Churchill and Winston amongst others. Winston Churchill OTTAWAY died as an infant in Lawrence, Otago in December 1915, though later the name Churchill fell from favour as the primary architect of the disastrous Gallipoli campaign.

At the time of writing this we are in Covid-19 lockdown. Around Christmas will there be an influx of babies called Jacinda, Covid, Corona or Netflix?

Further Reading

'New Zealand's most popular male and female first names from 1954' www.dia.govt.nz/diawebsite.nsf/wpg_URL/Services-Births-Deaths-and-Marriages-Most-Popular-Male-and-Female-First-Names?OpenDocument
British Baby Names – Trends, Styles and Quirks www.britishbabynames.com

Notes

- 1 'Names from the middle Ages.' www.thefinertimes.com/names-from-the-middle-ages
- 2 'Medieval baby names: what were people called in the Middle Ages?' in History Extra. <https://www.historyextra.com/period/medieval/medieval-baby-name-charts-popular-old-fashioned-names-trends-history/>
- 3 England. Non-conformist churches. www.familysearch.org/wiki/en/England_Non-Conformist_Churches
- 4 'Old Testament names.' www.infoplease.com/world/religion/old-testament-names
- 5 www.infoplease.com/dictionary/brewers/skeggs
- 6 'Top 200 Most Popular Names in England And Wales in 1890' www.britishbabynames.com/blog/2012/09/top-200-most-popular-names-in-england-and-wales-in-1890.html
- 7 England and Wales, Civil Registration Death Index, 1837–1915 www.ancestry.com.au
- 8 New Zealand, Birth Index, 1840–1950 www.ancestry.com.au
- 9 *Timaru Herald*, 1 October 1906 p3.
- 10 *Evening Post*, 4 August 1909 p3.
- 11 Joseph George Ward was 17th New Zealand Prime Minister from 1906 to 1912.
- 12 Admiral Sir John Jellicoe, a later Governor General of New Zealand, commanded the Grand Fleet and the Battle of Jutland in May 1916.
- 13 Queen Elizabeth II.
- 14 *Press*, 24 June 1927 p11.
- 15 *New Zealand Herald*, 4 January 1934 p9.

The Ivie league

Christine Clement

My mother often told us stories about her Scottish relations – Auntie Johnnie and then Uncle Ivie who had died from drinking the water on his farm!

When I started my mother's family research way back in 1984 I found that Uncle Ivie turned out to be Ivie McCaig MILLAR (born 1893, Terregles, Kirkcudbrightshire; died 1931, Troqueer, Kirkcudbrightshire). The water was being poisoned by the ICI factory further up the burn.

In good Scottish naming pattern tradition I soon found that Ivie was named for his mother's father Ivie McCaig (born 1829, New Cumnock, Ayrshire; died 1890 New Cumnock). He was named for his mother's father Ivie CAMPBELL (born 1754, New Cumnock; died 1831, New Cumnock).

This Ivie was said to be named after Doctor Ivie Campbell of Lagwine, Carsphairn, Ayrshire. There was a John Campbell at Lagwine in the 1790s. An Ivie Campbell, Druggist and Apothecary, who was advertising in Edinburgh in 1789, died in 1818 aged 73 years (born about 1745), so family researchers are unsure of this claim.

Ivie Campbell (1754–1831) married twice. He had three children with Jean GEMMEL and seven children with Margaret DUNBAR. This is where the research gets very exciting.

Each of his ten children had a son called Ivie, the daughters calling them Ivie Campbell SMITH (for example) but the sons just Ivie Campbell. One of Ivie's brothers even named his son Ivie and that started off another whole branch. Then of course the next generation had a son called Ivie, then the next generation etc etc. It got to the stage that when in Edinburgh I got the birth registration of an Ivie and followed him back he connected to the original Ivie.

ScotlandsPeople has over 430 male Ivies registered from 1855 to 2018 though the later births tend to have Ivie as a second name. The last Ivie Campbell was born in 1947. There are nine Ivie McCaigs.

There were Ivies in New Zealand, Australia, Canada, USA and even England. There are nine Ivies on the Commonwealth War Graves site – most of whom I can match. One descendant of Ivie Campbell (1754–1831) who wasn't called Ivie was Lt Col John McCrae who wrote 'In Flanders Fields'.

With the introduction of the Internet as a genealogical tool, I came into contact with many descendants of the Ivies and in October 2002, my husband and I visited New Cumnock. I had written to a few of the local newspapers in the area to say that I was researching Ivie Campbell and his descendants and would love to meet any of them. From this, we made even more contacts with other Ivie researchers. Luckily, many of

the branches of this family had various family papers which have enabled us to corroborate what we have been able to find using more modern research tools.

Christine Clement, Te Puke.
E: cmclementnz@gmail.com



The grave of Ivie Campbell (1754–1831) at the Auld Kirk, New Cumnock. His farm, Dalgig, was in the area of the hills to the immediate left of the grave stone.

Notes

- 1 The Scots often named children by following a simple set of rules: 1st son named after father's father; 2nd son named after mother's father; 3rd son named after father; 1st daughter named after mother's mother; 2nd daughter named after father's mother; 3rd daughter named after mother.

The Fisher saga

Heather Norgrove

The first clue to my FISHER family was from my Nana, Arlette Jane SCOTT, who said very little was known about where the Fishers came from, but the ship was called the *Shalimar*.

So this is where I started nearly 40 years ago. I sent away for a death and marriage certificate and ascertained that my ancestor was Annie Fisher. She had a father called David Fisher, but once again nothing was known about him. Annie Fisher came to Wellington with her father David in 1859. She was 12 years old. We assumed her mother had died in England prior to them coming.

With her father's permission, Annie Fisher married James BRUNGER in 1865 in Karori, Wellington. They had five daughters.

A few years later, I received a family photo of Annie and her daughters and her brother Frederick Fisher and wife Alice. This, of course, opened up more research options. There was a brother. Surely I would find the family now.

Frederick James Fisher married Alice BARRINGTON in Victoria, Australia. Their marriage certificate told me his father was David Fisher and his mother was Mary VICKERS. Census records told me Frederick was still in the United Kingdom in 1871. They took a ship to Melbourne not long after the census night.

I did find that David Fisher had married again, to an Elizabeth LOCKETT in Karori, Wellington in 1873. She had arrived in 1872 with four children, her husband William Wyatt Lockett having died in 1870 in London. David Fisher died in 1877 in Karori and left all his worldly goods to her and the children.

I was in touch with a Lockett connection back in 2013, trying to find out more about Elizabeth to make sure I had the right David Fisher. She said there was a family story which said David Fisher was the stepbrother of William Wyatt Lockett, Elizabeth's first husband.

For years I could make no headway at all. It was a total brick wall.

Then DNA testing arrived and suddenly I found I was a DNA match with the Lockett connection, who had told me the stepbrother theory. Surely I would be able to make progress now. The only David Fisher who was on the

Lockett tree, was born in Warwick, like my David Fisher, but he died in London in 1888. He was married to an Elizabeth Vickers, but they didn't have a Frederick or Annie. A lot of coincidences. I felt there was more to this. I then started researching the Lockett family.

William Wyatt Lockett had a brother, James Charles Lockett, who was married to Sarah Vickers, the sister of Elizabeth. They had five children, the last two children were Frederick James Lockett, born 1844 in Westminster, London, and Annie Lockett, born 1847 Newington, Surrey.

I have found a February 1851 death of Sarah Vickers aged 36 years in St George, Hanover Square, Middlesex. So I think Sarah has died and James has asked his sister Mary Ann EXTON to come with the family to Manchester. Sarah Vickers is not in the household group in the 1851 census, so that fits with my hypothesis. James' sister Mary Ann is there looking after the children.

So I kept looking at the comparison from my Fishers to Locketts. James Charles Lockett, born 1813 in Warwick and my David Fisher, born 1813 in Warwick. Both were married to Vickers. Both have a Frederick James and a Annie. Both James and David were surveyors. Both Frederick James' were iron workers.

After the 1851 census James Charles Lockett disappears and David Fisher had never appeared anyway.

So in the last few weeks I have been discussing the story with one of the NZSG volunteer staff. She has been very helpful in giving me perspective. She also thought something funny was going on, but didn't know what. So I told myself to believe in the process and keep on trying.

I remembered the NZSG website has the British online newspapers and I knew I had never looked up any of the Locketts.

So I searched under James Charles Lockett and my brick wall came tumbling down!

I was so thrilled to finally solve the puzzle. It turns out my gut feelings were correct. James Charles Lockett lived in Manchester. I know one of his sons Alfred Edward Lockett died young in 1855, also his wife Sarah Vickers died before 1851.

It seems that Lockett, who is described in *Slater's Directory* as a

surveyor, carrying on business in Charles Street and Byrom Street, for several years the secretary to the Bricklayers' Sick & Burial Society, which had its head office in Manchester, with branches in several other towns.

Shortly before 10 September 1859, he applied to the managing committee for ten days leave of absence. This being granted, it was supposed to be a pleasure trip. But he did not return at the time fixed and for some few days no importance was attached to his absence. When he had been overdue for nearly a fortnight, some of the officers of the society were deputed to go to the bank in Manchester where their funds were deposited and where the bank book had been left.

It was then ascertained that a deposit note for a considerable sum which should have been lodged at the bank shortly before 10 September 1859, by James, was not in the parcel with the book, as it was expected to have been. Enquiries proved that rather more than 400 pounds was missing.

A still heavier loss was subsequently discovered. A few months before Lockett, who was very much trusted, had had 1,000 pounds of the funds of the society handed to him for investment.

A reward of 50 pounds for the apprehension and conviction of Lockett was offered. Together with five per cent upon all money recovered within six months.

Lockett was described as about 45 years old, 5ft 5in or 6in high, stout make, round full face, swarthy complexion, prominent nose, dark brown hair and whiskers, generally wears a moustache and of respectable appearance. He had a massive Australian gold ring on the little finger of left hand, and was a native of London.

James Charles Lockett took Annie with him as she was only 12, so he couldn't leave her. He stole 1,400 pounds and went quickly to Liverpool and caught the ship *Shalimar* on 12 September 1859 heading for New Zealand. He registered their names as David Fisher and Annie Fisher. So by the time the Society and police realised something was wrong, he was long gone.

They arrived in Wellington in December 1859 and settled in Karori. He obviously had money and property. I guess the saying 'hide in plain sight'

(Continues on page 9) →

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1921 censuses

- FindMyPast has released the 1921 census for England and Wales. There is an extra charge for access.
- ScotlandsPeople has announced there will be a delay until later in 2022 for the release of the 1921 census for Scotland.
- There was no 1921 census taken in Ireland because of the civil war. The Irish Free State census for 1926 is due for release in 2027. The 1926 census for Northern Ireland was destroyed.

→ (Continued from page 8)

has quite a meaning. Although a long way away, the odds of someone who knew him emigrating to New Zealand was quite likely. Certainly Elizabeth Lockett (his sister-in-law) must have known all about it. It doesn't look like he was discovered though – hence his leaving her all his worldly goods. He was described as a gentleman in NZ.

So my search for my Fisher ancestors comes to an end. But what a thrill it has been to discover the Locketts, even though my ancestor was a criminal. My Nana and my mother would have loved to have known all this information.

The only item I cannot find yet is Annie Fisher's birth certificate. One day!

Heather Norgrove.

E: heather.norgrove@tegprojects.co.nz

Top New Zealand baby names of all time 1848–2020

- <https://catalogue.data.govt.nz/dataset/top-baby-names-of-all-time>

This data set lists the top 350 male and female first names on birth registrations since New Zealand Registrar General records began in 1848.

For further information on names try:

- <https://catalogue.data.govt.nz/dataset/top-baby-names-of-all-time/resource/7fe4ff3d-dab9-403c-a19f-606c95ce7277>
- <https://smartstart.services.govt.nz/news/baby-names/>

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 four 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.

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)
- 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.

Covid-19

The NZSG will be complying with all Covid-19 restrictions in place at the time of your visit. This will include, but is not limited to, proof of vaccination or exemption signing in with the Covid Tracer app or on paper, mask wearing, hand sanitising and social distancing. Please see our website for further details to plan your visit.

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 NZSG Collections menu.

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 1855–1921, Marriages 1855–1946,

Deaths 1855–1971

digital copies \$4.00

Births 1922–2021, Marriages 1947–2021,

Deaths 1972–2021

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

Fictional inspiration

Bruce Ralston

When I started out as a young genealogist I was fascinated by charts – aristocratic and biblical, for example. Very early on I created my own on a sheet of wallpaper. I discovered some fiction included genealogical charts like the books in the 'Forsythe Saga' series (1906–1921), then popular on television. And there was the Canadian Whiteoak family in the 16 book 'Jalna' series (1927–1954) by Mazo de la Roche that covers the period 1854 to 1954 and required charts to keep track of generations and relationships.

Many years later I have enjoyed reading historical fiction (medieval is high on the list), with personal favourites Dorothy Dunnett and Sharon Kay Penman. Genealogical charts are generally essential for helping keep track of generations and relationships.

I have found a new fiction phenomenon of the 2010s, seemingly going from strength to strength – the genealogical sleuth. And in writing this article I have been surprised in the upswing of the genre in the last couple of years, where the authors are now called on to attend genealogical conferences, take part in online debates and lectures, sometimes organised by genealogical societies. They create social media profiles, and fans build their own website compilations that record what they have found of this genre.

And after all what is a genealogist but a detective, a sleuth, a puzzle-tackler? So, it seems most natural that it is an area ripe for treating in fiction as well.

Through such mechanisms as the Ted Gilberd Literary Trust, the Family History Writers' Network, and as editor of this journal, I have encouraged

NZSG members to write up their stories. Years of research and gathered family knowledge can easily disappear. Writing or recording in some other way (think video or PowerPoint perhaps) is very important so future generations have evidence of ways of life different from their own experiences. That is why it is valuable we read about or study the stories about our society and communities, so we can present a family in proper context.

Think about how Jane Austen and Charles Dickens give a sense of how society operated and might give context for the lives of our own families. I recall learning about books like *Larkrise to Candleford* at English genealogical congresses in the late 1970s, because there was the clear recognition we needed to know the context of a census return or parish records if we were going to understand our ancestors better.

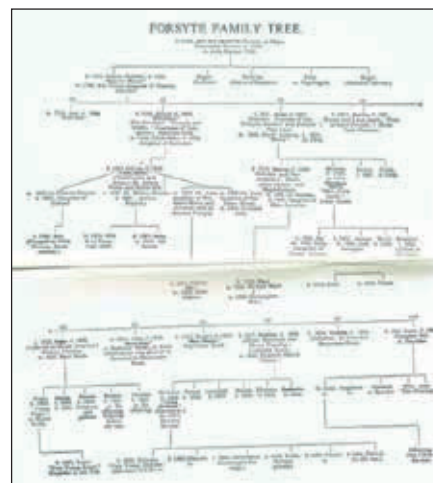
The concept of family is different today than what it was when our parents and grandparents grew up and developed the nuclear family (Mum, Dad and kids), and that was quite different to who qualified as part of a family (a support system) in the early 19th century.

And while family historians usually write in a very structured and 'proper' way to ensure the research is captured accurately, how wrong would it be to add a 'fictionalised' aspect to those lives, as long as it is based on general historical experience?

So here are some links and reviews for those of you who enjoy reading and those of you who feel they might learn a bit more about genealogical techniques through this alternative learning style.

Goodreads, a major site for book reviewing, has a whole category for 'Genealogy Mystery' <https://www.goodreads.com/shelf/show/genealogy-mystery> with more than 55 titles. Janet Few has written about her selection in 'The best genealogical mystery novels.' <https://shepherd.com/best-books/genealogical-mystery-novels>

Australian Carole



The Forsythe family.

McCulloch has compiled a site that showcases her favourite genealogical mystery authors: <https://trello.com/b/B34Y1Elx/genealogical-mystery-books>

Even Pinterest has a page dedicated to 'Genealogy Mystery Novels/Stories' with 62 book covers displayed: https://www.pinterest.nz/lhhl_dar/genealogy-mystery-novelsstories/

One of the most prominent of the authors, Nathan Dylan Goodwin, has established a Genealogical Crime Mystery Book Club Facebook page, along with other writers in this genre – MJ Lee, Stephen Molyneux and Wendy Percival: <https://www.facebook.com/groups/902684053599239>.

Sharon DeBartolo Carmack has written an article for *Family Tree Magazine* that considers some fictional titles as well as a number of real historical cases that cover generations: <https://www.familytreemagazine.com/entertainment/genealogy-mystery-fiction-books/>

And you will find much more inspiration through websites, blogs, family history magazines, Facebook, and so on.

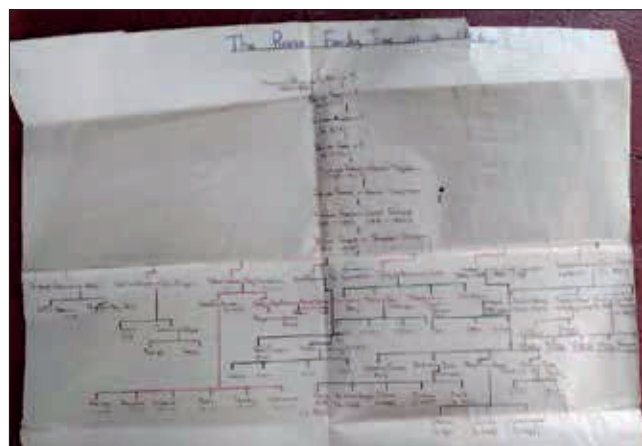
I encourage you to explore this aspect of genealogy, that it might give you inspiration about how you could write family stories, either as fiction or as enlivened reality.

I would be very interested to hear about other facets of fiction with a strong genealogical element – romance or adventure, maybe.

Or old titles that are now historical records of lifestyle in the past. And of course your own reviews of genealogical mysteries. In the meantime here is a commentary and review from Pauline Weeks with her experience.

Bruce Ralston.

E: editor@genealogy.org.nz



The Reese family as in 1966.

Book review

Reviewed by Pauline Weeks

A genealogy mystery – *The Foundlings*

I have always been an avid reader of historical fiction and murder mysteries. Throw genealogical research into that mix and you've got me hooked. That's what happened when I read my first book written by Nathan Dylan Goodwin, *The Chester Creek Murders*, in 2021 the first in the Venator Cold Case series. It had been recommended to me during a DNA course I was taking at the time.

Having thoroughly enjoyed that, which went hand in hand with my own DNA research, I quickly turned to Nathan's other books starting with *Hiding the Past*, the first in the Morton Farrier Forensic Genealogist series, published in 2013. I had a lot of catching up to do and went through each one of the next seven in the series in turn. By the end of the year I was hanging out for his latest book, *The Foundlings*, released just before Christmas. And I certainly wasn't disappointed.

Along the way I talked my husband Alan into reading Nathan's books and soon the central character, Morton Farrier and his trials and tribulations, became the topic of everyday conversation. However, before putting him on to *The Foundlings* I felt he needed a 101 lesson in DNA research and a basic tree to see how everyone fitted in. Understanding triangulation, cousin matches and uploading to other sites helps see how Morton solves his case of the parentage of three foundlings.

The story starts with a baby found in the red telephone box featured on the cover of the book and quickly moves to two other babies found in similar circumstances, one with a disturbing connection to Morton's own grandfather. Morton must solve the parentage of the three babies within a week of Christmas. The revelations are so confronting that it is the first time Morton advises his clients not to read his report.

Following the genealogical proof research process and the sources that Morton uses brings credence to the story that we as genealogists can understand. And oh the joy of breaking down those brick walls with all the pieces falling

into place. His use of a wall with Post-it notes to show what he has found is a good tip we could all use.

Morton uses various online databases to solve his mystery from the past working in the present day, but I am quite envious of his ability to visit archives in England even if it means dealing with the formidable archivist, Miss Latimer, who features in all the Morton books. However, without spoiling the plot, I think that Miss Latimer, and Morton for that matter, should have known that a deleted photograph can be retrieved from a mobile phone. Miss Latimer is the only character who is loosely based on a real person.

Having lived for some time in West Sussex, I can relate to the location where the book is primarily set. The description of the countryside and localities is very accurate including the house with two doors in Rye where Morton lives with his wife Juliette and daughter Grace. The weaving of Morton's personal life into the plot adds another dimension to the story. The twists and turns along the way will keep you hooked to the end and wishing for more.

Nathan's next book will be the next in the Venator Cold Case series due out later in the year. I can't wait. I highly recommend all of his books. Happy reading.

Nathan has an excellent website listing all his books and a regular newsletter. You also might like to listen to a recent podcast interview with Nathan on Genealogy Gems.

- Nathan Dylan Goodwin, Genealogical Crime Mystery Writer <https://www.nathandylangoodwin.com/>
- <https://podcasts.apple.com/gb/podcast/episode-37-nathan-dylan-goodwin/id1059808037?i=1000427689030>
- Genealogy Gems Podcast Episode 256 – Author Nathan Dylan Goodwin
- <https://lusalouisecooke.com/2021/09/09/genealogy-gems-episode-256/>



RESEARCH TIP

I wonder if you might feel it useful to put in this little tale as an example of the importance of CHECKING ORIGINAL DOCUMENTS.

My cousin Linda Cocks, who specialises in tracking down details of the GUNDRY family, had read several references to the Rev Vicesimus Lush "coming to town" and "staying with the Gundry family". Like others she assumed this meant on the land her 3x great grandfather owned in Onehunga.

However on reading the original Lush diary – held in the Auckland Museum – she found that a few brief words had been left out of the published transcription. It actually said that after visiting Penrose and Onehunga it was getting dark "... so then I went on to town".

Onehunga of course was not 'town' at that time, but a small village.

This was in 1855 when William Richardson Gundry and his family were actually living in Albert St, Auckland.

This may seem a minor matter of interest to few people, but it is an example of how easily a missing detail can affect the final pattern.

Always check the original when possible as it is very easy for an error to be repeated so often that it becomes received fact.

Regards,

Jeanette Grant and Linda Cocks

Inherited names make maternal ancestry easier

Glenys Single

My great-grandmother Elizabeth was 20 when she married James DEANS on 10 November 1871 at Cambusnethan, Lanarkshire.¹ Her occupation is recorded as sewer. Elizabeth dressed very elegantly. One of her daughters was a milliner and Elizabeth would buy seven hats at a time! Her son Joseph was a tailor, so her suits were impeccable. She was beautiful, deeply religious and deeply loved.

One summer another son, Robert, worked as the purser on an excursion boat. When he came home in his uniform Elizabeth was most dreadfully upset. She thought he had signed up for the army! Robert claimed that being purser was a great job for meeting the girls!

After university Robert signed up to go to Lahore, India, to build a bridge. Again Elizabeth was upset and Robert finally enlisted the help of the local minister to explain the situation to his mother and get her approval.² Robert always claimed his mother must have come from well-educated, Highland roots as she brought the 'Scottishness' to the family.

Elizabeth had a brother, also Robert, who was President of the Steel Company of Scotland, the largest in the world at that time.

My great-grandmother had a most remarkable name that tells a whole family history focussed on her maternal ancestry. Elizabeth Oliver Wallace Brown Findlay DEANS³ was born on 1 September 1851 at Riccarton, Ayrshire in Scotland. Elizabeth's names can be traced back through several maternal generations. Her mother was Elizabeth Wallace Brown FINDLAY, born in 1828⁴ and her father William Robertson, later a colliery manager.

Her maternal grandmother, Elizabeth Wallace Oliver BROWN, born 1805, married Hugh Findlay and her great-grandmother Elizabeth OLIVER, born 1771, married William Brown.

Elizabeth's great-great-grandmother was Agnes WALLACE, born 1740, who married William Oliver. With so many surnames one must have had a strong sense of family and belonging.

For six generations the family stayed within the Kilmarnock area in Ayrshire. The Deans family lived at Overtown, Cambusnethan, in northern



Elizabeth Oliver Wallace Brown Findlay Deans.

Lanarkshire. Elizabeth's family moved to Overtown, from Hurlford in Ayrshire when her father resigned from his job.

James and Elizabeth Deans had nine children: Joseph William Robertson, James Robertson, William Robertson, Elizabeth Findlay (my grandmother), Alexander Hamilton, Martha Reid, Robert Robertson and Andrew.

Elizabeth Oliver Wallace Brown Findlay Deans died in Blantyre, Lanarkshire of cerebral haemorrhage on 2 August 1928, aged 76 years.⁵

Elizabeth remained a family name. One of her granddaughters was named Elizabeth Oliver Robertson McFADZEAN, born 1905, and another granddaughter was Elizabeth Robertson BROWNRIGG, born 1916.

My grandmother, Elizabeth Finlay (sic) Deans, born 1879,⁶ married John McFadzean.⁷ They had five children: John, born 1904, but died in his first year, Elizabeth Oliver Robertson, James Deans Thomson, Liliias Thomson, born 1915 and John, born 1917.

When my mother Liliias was born my grandmother wrote to an aunt asking her advice on names for the new baby – Agnes or Liliias? The aunt replied "name her Liliias after me, I don't believe in naming children after the dead!" So my mother was named Liliias and my daughter is also.

Elizabeth Findlay and John McFadzean emigrated to New Zealand with the four children. Liliias was 10 years. She resented having Thomson as a first name, as the children in New Zealand did not follow this custom.

My daughter Ruth and I also searched records in Inverness for the FRASER family on my father's side. I had the



*Elizabeth McFadzean (1905–1993),
Elizabeth Deans (1851–1928),
Elizabeth McFadzean (1879–1958).*

names of the girls – Jeanie, Catherine, Mary, Anne and Margaret. I thought it would be easy, but Inverness was full of Fraser families and a great number of them had daughters called Jeanie, Catherine, Mary, Anne and Margaret all in the same family! Sometimes when researching family names, they work and sometimes they don't.

Glenys Single. E: gsingle@xtra.co.nz

Notes

- 1 Scotland. Statutory registers. Marriages 1871 628/130 Cambusnethan. Elizabeth Wallas (sic) Brown Robertson.
- 2 Correspondence with Marjorie Misener, née Deans, Canada.
- 3 Scotland. Old parish registers. Baptisms 1851 611/20 Riccarton page 174.
- 4 Elizabeth Wallace Brown Robertson, wife of William Robertson, steelwork engine keeper, daughter of Hugh Findlay and Elizabeth Oliver Findlay MS Brown, died 21 December 1895 at Cambuslang. Scotland. Statutory registers. Deaths 1895 627/298 Cambuslang. There is no record of her baptism about 1829.
- 5 Scotland. Statutory registers. Deaths 1928 624/118.
- 6 Scotland. Statutory registers. Births 1879 624/283 Blantyre.
- 7 Elizabeth F Deans, housekeeper, Cambuslang, daughter of James Deans and Elizabeth MS Robertson, married John McFadzean, journeyman baker, on 7 August 1903, at the Caldwell Institute, Blantyre. Scotland. Statutory registers. Marriages 1903 624/76 Blantyre.

Book review

One family, six names: The story of the name and medieval origins of the Scottish family of Hercus, Herkes, Marcus, Harkes, Harkess and Arcus.

Reviewed by Margaret McGavin

This book, researched and written by John and Ann Hercus, has been extensively researched and the findings intensively analysed. Considerable on-line research has occurred. The authors have also toured Scotland, visiting research centres and archives on both the mainland and outlying islands.

The six names are the main family names. When spelling and other variables were considered a total of 101 names were found.

There are numerous graphs and charts produced when analysing the findings. Different names have been matched with different locations within Scotland.

I found the Scottish history as related to the people the most interesting part of the book. Research was undertaken

from modern times back into the medieval period. Consideration is given to wars, the Black Death and other variables as a cause of family movement.

Y-DNA analysis was undertaken to prove a link between the name variants. This analysis was used in conjunction with individuals who had family research back at least six generations. The conclusion was reached that the six modern variations of spelling were of 'single origin' status and that the family name originated in Berwickshire.

If you are thinking of producing a one name study this book would give ideas on the type of research and analysis you might wish to undertake. It is an extremely interesting book even if you have no connection to the name Hercus.

ONS.HERCUS



Do you know your Board of Directors?

Whose early interest in family personality traits led to later study in psychology and education?



One director trained staff in rural finance in Papua New Guinea. Who?

Who is an administrator of several FTDNA yDNA projects? Possibly two answers here.



Who worked with ground-based aeronautical equipment that controlled aircraft in flight?

Which director is following in the footsteps of their father as an NZSG member?

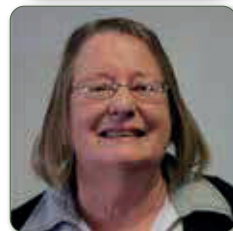


Several directors are linked to Kilbirnie Branch. Which ones?



Find out who these are and something about their backgrounds.

<https://genealogy.org.nz/Our-Board/10937/>



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

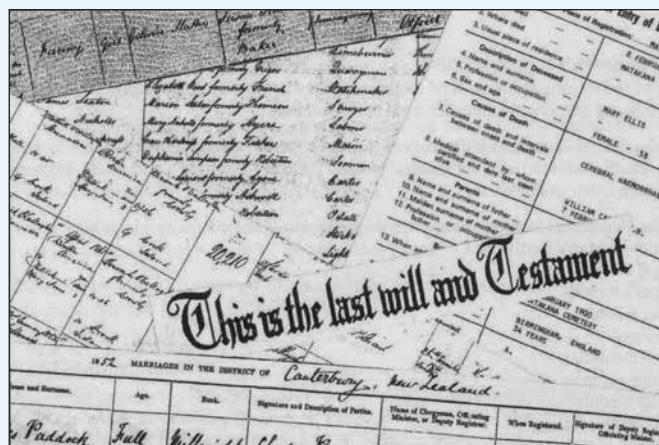
This collection was set up as a repository for certificates that members had obtained, but found to be unrelated to their research. In recent years, members have been encouraged to submit certificates and miscellaneous documents of any kind whether they are related or unrelated to their research.

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 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

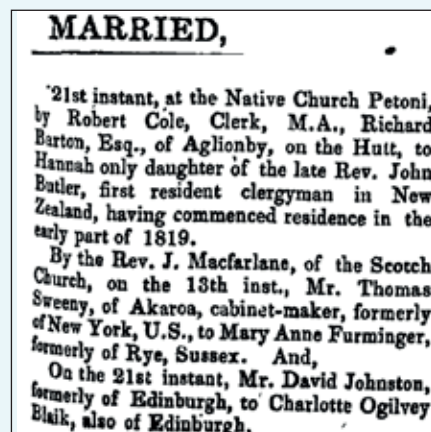
Surnames in this collection can be searched by members in the database accessible on the First Families page on the website. Over 13,500 entries can also be searched in Kiwi Collection.

Contribute

See '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

Name	Date	RecordType
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 full 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. Local NZSG Branch members are not full NZSG members.

Puritan impact on naming

Dennis Bush-King

Would you call any of your children Thankful, Fearnot, Hopesstill or Constant? Goddard HEPDEN and his wife Anne FRYE, my tenth great-grandparents, did.

The explanation is that Goddard came under the very strong influence of early Puritan theology evident in the parishes of Warbleton, Heathfield and Burwash in Sussex between 1580 and 1600. Puritanism refused to conform to the religious rights and ceremonies of the Church of England. While later expressions saw the *Mayflower* deliver settlers to America, in the 1580s there was still much debate around the influence of Catholicism or 'popery' following Queen Mary's ascension to the throne in the 1550s and Queen Elizabeth's reassertion of the English Church. There was the growing influence of Calvinist theology from Europe.

There was also an upsurge of invasion panic from Spain. In 1586 the worst harvest since 1562 occurred, and rumour flourished even more than usual that the world was due to end in 1588. This mixture of trends and events may have caused thinking men to consider their mortality and their spiritual state.¹

Goddard made his wealth in the iron forge he and his brother operated first in Bivelham, then in Burwash. While he conceived of man's life as a spiritual pilgrimage, and that material goods were of secondary importance, he still gained recognition and standing within the community.

While not of aristocratic stock, Goddard, along with his brother

Thomas, was on the margins of the upper ranks of society and described as 'yeoman gentry'. Between 1580 and 1610 Thomas, the elder brother, gave his 15 offspring names such as John, Thomas, Martha, Constance, John, Elisabeth, William, and Herbert.

In contrast, between 1585 and 1596 Goddard and Anne chose names like Return, Goodgift, Hopesstill, Fearnot, Thankful, and Constant. His first children born in 1581 and 1583 had non-puritan names of Elizabeth and John and two others born in 1598 and 1601 were baptised with the names Goddard and Harbet (or Herbert).

Like many others affiliated to the Puritan movement at this time, Goddard chose to give his children names with religious overtones reflecting the emergent Puritan culture and beliefs. Such practice was not consistent or universal, but was common in and around the area of Sussex where Goddard and Anne lived.

During this period Goddard took to signing his name 'Godward', presumably in line with his children's baptismal names. In 1591 he was reported by the vicar at Burwash for failing to receive communion there for over a year, probably because he was taking religious instruction from the Vicar of Warbleton who was a leading Puritan thinker.

Despite any doctrinal differences, Goddard was active in the Burwash community. By 1602 he was described as a 'gentleman' when a member of the Grand Jury.² He built a house, Holmshurst, with twenty rooms and seven bedrooms on 35 acres of land near Burwash, which still stands today. It is constructed of brick with stone dressings and has the initials G H and the date 1610 carved on the lintel.³ He

describes it in his 1632 will as "my house called Holmehurst", part of "the small estate and substance which God hath lent me".⁴ He had by this stage reverted to signing his name Goddard Hepden.

His children went on to marry and have children of their own, but the naming convention established by Goddard was not repeated in succeeding generations. My ninth great-grandmother, baptised with the name Constant, was married in Mayfield to Alexander Elliot using the name Canstance. Their children were given names of John, Alexander, and Constance.

Dennis Bush-King.
E: denbk@xtra.co.nz

Notes

- 1 See William Muss-Arnolt, 'Puritan Efforts and Struggles, 1550-1603' *The American Journal of Theology*, Vol 23 (4), Oct 1919, pp471-499; Nicholas Tyacke, 2001, *Aspects of English Protestantism c 1530-1700*, Manchester University Press, pp 90-99.
- 2 At the East Grinstead Assizes.
- 3 In 1970 the house was purchased by Roger Daltry of the rock group 'The Who', see https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Holmshurst_Manor. It is Grade II listed building <https://britishlistedbuildings.co.uk/101233008-holmshurst-burwash>. Another well-known resident in the area was Rudyard Kipling and his poem 'The Land' is based on the Hepdens and includes the verse:
"His dead are in the churchyard - thirty generations laid.
Their names were old in history when the Domesday Book was made;
And the passion and the piety and prowess of his line,
Have seeded, rooted, fruited in some land the Law calls mine."
- 4 His will detailed freehold land in Heathfield and Mayfield, and copyhold lands in Brightling, as well as property in Burwash.

Snippets

Where the Flemish Weavers Worked

"NEW ZEALANDERS visiting England would be well repaid by a trip to the picturesque old village of Lavenham in Suffolk. For here are the houses of the Flemish weavers, built in the time of Queen Elizabeth. Here was founded an industry that was to become one of the greatest in England and one that played a vital part in the development and prosperity of New Zealand. It is not known when the first Flemish weavers came to England - possibly

it was during the reign of William the Conqueror. But these celebrated craftsmen, whose skill was regarded as a Heaven-endowed gift, made their appearance from time to time, through various causes but always attracted by the excellent quality of English-grown wool. King Edward the Third, called the founder of the English Woollen Industry, induced great numbers of them to come over and gave them many special privileges. In Queen

Elizabeth's reign fresh encouragement was given to Flemish Artisans to settle in England and they built their houses and installed their looms wherever there were sheep. The art of fine weaving has spread far since the Flemings brought it to England."

Otago Daily Times, 2 December 1950,
p.7 <https://paperspast.natlib.govt.nz/newspapers/ODT19501202.2.88.5>.
From: Christine Clement.

Cyprian

Julia Rhodes

My father's first name was Cyprian. As children we knew it was unusual, but not much more. As an adult when I got interested in the family history, he showed me the books he had had passed down to him from his father; the first called *Bridge of Harwich* researched by John Charles Edward Bridge, published in 1922, and which contained the family tree of the Bridge Family.

There was a second edition in 1959 by his son John Sergeant Cyprian Bridge called the *Family of Bridge of Harwich: historical notes*. This contained updates and corrections, was published in 1922 and was liberally sprinkled with an astonishing number of Cyprians. I used these books as a starting point for my family tree on Ancestry, beginning with Dad of course, and now it seems there are 53 instances of Cyprian as first names, many more as middle names.

The earliest Cyprian mentioned in this family tree was born about 1606 in Great Oakley, Essex, England. His siblings had conventional names for the time – Edward, John, Jonas, Michael, Frances and Joane. Cyprian, however, found amongst 16th century baptism records across many of the counties of southern England, had been in use through the medieval period and is popular during the succeeding centuries.

Why it was used as a Christian name is not clear. There was a third century Christian martyr of Berber descent, Saint Cyprian, known for his theological teaching in the early Christian church. He is celebrated with a feast day by most Christian faiths, on one day during September. So perhaps this brought the name into use, or indicates a September birth date.

When I asked about the photo of Brother Cyprian Huchet at the Mission Estate in Napier I was told that he was their Cellar Master for the French Missionary settlement in 1870, and that the name is not unusual in France, but he may have adopted it as a saint's name.

From then on, every generation from this family in Essex had a Cyprian, sometimes two if the first one died in infancy. The families remaining in Britain still use the name regularly.



1940 Nov 4th – Alexandria,
Cyprian Lance Bridge.

Some have been quite prominent like Sir Nigel Cyprian BRIDGE, Baron Bridge of Harwich, a British Privy Councillor and judge. His brother Antony Cyprian Bridge was a British artist who became an Anglican priest and was Dean of Guildford for 18 years. Then there was Admiral Cyprian Arthur George Bridge who was an older brother of the first author of the *Bridge of Harwich* books and did much of the research with him, despite spending much of his adult life at sea. The admiral was a British Royal Navy officer towards the end of the era of Pax Britannica, and was Commander-in-Chief of both the Australian Squadron and the China Squadron, during which time he visited his cousins in New Zealand on occasion.

The first Cyprian to come to New Zealand on 12 July 1847 was Major Cyprian Bridge of the 58th Regiment. He was the only son of another Cyprian Bridge who served in the Royal Artillery in Canada, so he was born there. In turn Cyprian of the 58th had two sons born in New Zealand; the first Cyprian Wynyard Bridge, in January 1846 at Government House Auckland, the second, Herbert Bowen Bridge, was born in Te Wahapu, Bay of Islands, where his father was serving as Resident Magistrate. These two sons returned to England with their parents as pre-schoolers, but about 1870 came back to New Zealand as young adults and settled in Akaroa. There Cyprian Wynyard and Herbert Bowen both married. Herbert had a family of 10 sons, one of whom



Major Cyprian Bridge.

was named Cyprian. Of these, two died young, four went to fight in the Great War. Two came back and the two youngest, Lance and Hugh Decimus did not. My brothers' names carry a memorial in their names. My eldest brother has Cyprian as a third middle name. The next has Hugh as his middle name for his great uncle Hugh who was lost in Belgium in 1917. My youngest brother has Lance as his middle name for the great uncle who died in 1915 at Gallipoli.

Christopher Hugh has one son now aged 18, who has Cyprian as a middle name. Andrew Lance has a grandson now one-year-old in England with Cyprian as his middle name. There are other cousins who have used the same naming pattern, but no first-named Cyprians that I know of. I am happy to be corrected.

There is another branch of this family who came to New Zealand between 1875 and 1890, the four daughters of the Reverend John Bridge of Dublin, who settled in the Motueka area. Through their descendants with surnames BRERETON, WHELAN and LLOYD, the name Cyprian was again used mostly as a second name. An exception being Cyprian Bridge Brereton who had a notable military career in both World Wars.

There could be others in New Zealand that I haven't found yet and there are many all over the world.

Julia Rhodes.

E: ajpotterz@yahoo.co.nz

'Researching Tāmaki Makaurau: Auckland History Initiative Summer Scholars' Session Two

Wednesday 9 March 12pm–1pm

The Auckland History Initiative (AHI) presents research projects from the 2022 Summer Scholars exploring aspects of Tāmaki Makaurau / Auckland's history. Students spend 12 weeks over summer researching in the varied and rich archives around Auckland under the supervision of Professor Linda Bryder and Dr Jessica Parr. This is the second talk in which the students will present their work. The AHI views Summer Research Scholarships as an integral way to engage students in Auckland history and strengthen relationships with the Auckland GLAMR (galleries, libraries, archives, museums and records) sector.

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

Wednesday 16 March 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 this life and times of this complex captain of Victorian Auckland industry.

'Papers Past' with Emerson Vandy

Wednesday 30 March 12pm–1pm

Papers Past has been around for twenty years now, and over the last year has been making strides in delivering more recent material. This talk will focus on different tools and features the website provides to support different research subjects and approaches; a historian might need to tackle things a bit differently to a genealogist, for example, and a linguist might need to take a different approach to the historian. What's the best way to find what you need in this collection, and what's Papers Past got coming up?

Weekend Heritage Walk 'Symonds Street Cemetery Walk' with David Verran

Saturday 5 March 10am–12pm *or*

Saturday 12 March 10am–12pm

Symonds Street Cemetery was in use as a cemetery since the very early days of Auckland and was the major Pākehā cemetery in Auckland until at least the end of the 19th century. Nevertheless, there are also at least seventy Māori buried in different parts of the cemetery. Closed to new plots from 1886, in favour of the new Waikumete Cemetery, the last burial in Symonds Street Cemetery was in the early 1950s. This two hour tour will take you through the Jewish, Presbyterian, Catholic, Anglican and General-Wesleyan sections of the cemetery, where between 10,000 and 15,000 remains are still buried.

David Verran has led tours of Symonds Street Cemetery since the early 2000s and compiled the cemetery's burial database on the Auckland Libraries' website. He also managed the Central Auckland Research Centre at Auckland Central Library from 1990 to 2017.

Limited numbers. Registration via Eventfinda essential <https://www.eventfinda.co.nz/2022/symonds-street-cemetery-walk-with-david-verran/auckland>

'Connecting to the Pacific through digitalpasifik.org' with Taputukura Raea

Wednesday 13 April 12pm–1pm

digitalpasifik.org is a website to explore, discover and view the diverse cultural heritage of the Pacific. Pacific collections are found in repositories around the world that are often inaccessible for many Pacific people. digitalpasifik.org is a website that allows Pacific people to access their digitised cultural heritage. Find out how the team is making these records visible, and how you can contribute!

'Online Cenotaph celebrating 25 years' with Victoria Passau, Auckland Museum

Wednesday 20 April 12pm–1pm

Online Cenotaph is a military database of Aotearoa New Zealand service personnel. Managed by Tāmaki Paenga Hira Auckland War Memorial Museum, the database includes more than 255,000 individual records spanning the South African Wars to today. It is utilised and enriched by veterans, whānau, genealogists and researchers alike. December 2021 marked 25 years of telling the stories of military veterans and their comrades. Join Victoria Passau Collection Manager, Online Cenotaph, in an exploration of the history and impact of this resource over the past quarter century.

'A history of the Anglican Trust for Women and Children' with Ruth Greenaway and Megan Hutching

Wednesday 27 April 12pm–1pm

Oral historians Ruth and Megan will talk about the history of this Auckland organisation which began with an orphan home in the central city in 1858 and now works with its community in South Auckland. While society has undeniably changed since the middle of the 19th century, the problems of today's clients bear a marked resemblance to the issues confronting those who came for help in the early days – lack of housing, an inability to keep a family together, the experience – by women in particular – of abuse or neglect as children or adults.

'The 1867 gold rush to Thames, Coromandel' with Kae Lewis

Wednesday 11 May 12pm–1pm

In 1867, men from all over the world rushed to The Thames to try their luck in the new goldfield. They spread out all over the steep bush-covered ranges and gullies and soon came to realise that the gold at Thames was tied up in the quartz rock they saw jutting out from the ground. This talk will be about where they found the gold, how they found it, along with outlining all the difficulties they encountered when trying to turn the quartz rock into a gold bar that they could cash in at the bank.

'Roy Lippincott in New Zealand' with Marguerite Hill

Wednesday 25 May 12pm–1pm

In 1920, Roy Alstan Lippincott and Edward F Billson won the competition to design Auckland University College's new Arts Building. Now known as the Old Arts Block, it has become a landmark building for central Auckland. Lippincott worked in New Zealand during the 1920s and 1930s and designed the Farmers Tea Rooms, a six-storey extension to Smith and Caughey department store, and private residences. He was inspired by the country he lived in, incorporating ponga fronds, flax seedpods, kaka and kea, and Māori motifs into the Old Arts Block, and delightful, sculpted kauri snails in the

(Continues on page 20) →

Guthrie of Drumsudden Farm, Ochiltree, Ayrshire

Christine Clement

When I started researching my 'wee Granny's' family it did not take me long to find that her father was illegitimate. Henry GUTHRIE was born at Tenshillgland, Coylton, Ayrshire, on 25 April 1865, the son of Janet Guthrie, farm servant. There were no details of the father on the birth certificate.

In the 1871 census, Henry, now surnamed MILLAR, was living at High Plyde Farm, Ochiltree, six miles away. He was listed as grandson to John and Catherine Millar, née MCQUARRIE/MCWHARRIE. John and Catherine had eleven children, of whom seven lived to adulthood and had issue. One was a son James who was born in 1844.

When he married in 1887, Henry Millar gave his mother as Jessie Guthrie and his father as James Millar. In Scotland Janet and Jessie are used synonymously. Jessie can also be a pet name for Jean, Jenny, Jessamine, Jessica and occasionally Jane.¹

By 1881 Henry Millar was working as a farm servant for George Douglas BROWN on the neighbouring farm

Drumsudden.² Before George Douglas Brown took over Drumsudden, it had been farmed by the Guthrie family from the early 1730s. The last Guthrie family to farm the property were Robert Guthrie, born 1803, and his wife, Isabella STEEL, who had married at Ochiltree in 1838. They had a daughter Jane born in 1844.

So, I have a Jane Guthrie, aged 16, living next door to 21-year-old James Millar. Being the romantic I am, I put two and two together. Unfortunately no!

Robert and Isabella's eldest son John Steel Guthrie was born in 1840. John came to New Zealand in 1862 with his brother Robert, born 1845, and both settled in Christchurch. In 1867 John was appointed manager of the Christchurch Press newspaper and in 1878 became editor. The second son, David was born in 1843. He came to New Zealand in 1864 on the *British Empire* and was killed at the Maori Chief (Gold) Claim at Charleston on the West Coast. The two sisters, Isabella, born 1847, and Jane, born 1849, also came to New Zealand in 1864 on board the *British Empire*.³

So while Henry Guthrie or Millar was being born in Scotland, Jane Guthrie was already in New Zealand.

DNA has since proved my relationship to James Millar, but who was Janet/Jessie Guthrie?

So I have a spare well researched Guthrie/Steel family available to anyone if needed.

Christine Clement.
E: cmclementnz@gmail.com

Notes

¹ <https://www.whatsinaname.net/female-names/Jessie.html>

² As an aside, around 1869 George Brown had a child with his dairymaid Sarah GEMMELL. He was also named George Douglas Brown, and was locally known as 'Smudden's Bastard'. He left school at an early age to work at Trabboch Pit, but his old schoolmaster had the foresight to send him to Ayr Academy, and from there he went to Glasgow University and then finally Balliol College, Oxford. In 1901 he wrote *The House with the Green Shutters*. It was standard reading in Scottish schools for many years and is still reprinted. The novel is noted as giving "a strongly outlined picture of the harder and less genial aspects of Scottish life and character".

³ Press, 8 September 1864, p.2.

*A great many family trees were started by grafting.
Submitted by Jeanette Grant, Mount Eden, Auckland.*

NEWS FROM AUCKLAND LIBRARIES



→ (Continued from page 20)

Old Biology Building. This illustrated talk will look at some of his work in Auckland and further afield.

'Steam engines' with Dr A. Evan Lewis

Wednesday 8 June 12pm-1pm

When Evan Lewis inherited and restored a steam engine his grandfather had built, based on a design by Heron of Alexandria 2000 years ago, it sparked an interest in steam engines. In this presentation, Evan discusses developments in steam engines by Savery, Newcomen, Trevithick, Watt and Stevenson and illustrates them using animations and videos. He will also show the results of a steam indicator, also inherited from his grandfather, that measured the horsepower of a steam engine and was used at Crum's Brickworks in New Lynn.

Bookings: <https://www.aucklandlibraries.govt.nz/Pages/family-and-local-history-events.aspx>

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Seonaid (Shona) Harvey
RLIANZA,

Senior Research Librarian, Family History,
Ngā Pātaka Kōrero o Tāmaki Makaurau – Auckland Libraries

First names as a genealogical tool – Flora Henrietta McMillan Lourie

Bobbie Amyes

When my grandmother was born, she was given an impressive handle – Flora Henrietta McMillan LOWRIE. I always thought she had been straight Flora and the impressive middle names came later, but no, it seems you always should check and recheck your sources, memory isn't good enough! The Lowrie/Lourie bit is more to do with writing. The older fashion way of writing an 'r' is mainly at fault here. Does the extra bend before starting a 'r' indicate a 'w' or is it just coming up from the base of the 'u'? Anyway LOURIE spelt with a 'u' became the standard way, but it would be silly to become pedantic about spelling in the 19th century as records range from LAURIE, LAWRIE, LOWRY and the usual Lowrie and Lourie. How we now say it may not be the same as parts of Scotland which say it like we would the vehicle 'lorry'.

But this article is more about using first names as tools and how they may help us decide if a person may be a relative long before we get the actual proof. An unusual name may be a clue. First names are also important in conveying family history. Flora's middle names were an easy identifier of a specific person. She lived in the same household as her grandparents, James Lourie and Henrietta MCMILLAN until she was about six. Then the family shifted across the Turakina River into new houses on their farm, Glen Nevis. We know her parents' house was built around 1882 as it is mentioned in the *Rangitikei Advocate*.¹ Whether the grandparents' house was built first or second is not recorded. From Flora's diaries that start in 1894, we know there was constant interaction between both houses, the younger Louries on the hill looked down on the grandparents' home on the flats.

Flora's grandmother Henrietta McMillan had married her husband James Lourie in Fort William, Scotland, and their only child, Donald, was born in 1848. Though the *Cyclopaedia of New Zealand* states they came in 1849, their death certificates indicate their arrival around 1855–6, more likely December 1855 as they came on the ship *William and Jane*. After living around

Whanganui in the early years, the family moved up the Turakina River onto the Maputahi land-block.

This is where Donald would have brought his young bride when he married Isabella ROBERTSON in 1867. She was 16 and he 19. Their first four children were boys –

John James, born 1868 (these were Lourie first names), James, born 1871 (Isabella's father James Robertson's first name, as well as her father-in-law's), Samuel Duncan, born 1873 (Henrietta's brothers), William Alexander, born 1875 (names of Isabella's HOWIE uncles).

And then came Flora in May 1876. Her middle names are obviously that of her paternal grandmother, Henrietta McMillan, but where did the Flora come from? It turns out the mothers of both Henrietta and James were named Flora. Flora CAMERON was the second wife of John Lourie. Flora and John also had a sister-in-law called Flora Cameron, wife of Alexander Lowrie.

Henrietta's mother was also Flora Cameron, wife of John McMillan. These families all lived around Kilmonivaig, Kilmallie, Strontian, so definitely part of Cameron country. Until I researched the Lourie and McMillan families, I hadn't realised Flora was such a strong Cameron first name prior to the 20th century. We rarely see Flora as a Christian or first name nowadays, even though some 'old-fashioned' names have re-emerged in recent years. None of Flora's great-grandchildren have it as a name and of her grandchildren there was only the three of us with Flora as a name. Two of us have it as a middle name and the one with it as a first name certainly has done the name proud.

It is the arrival of Isabella and Donald's second daughter Beatrice Jane Ann Lourie, born in 1878, whose name encapsulates Isabella's history. Isabella was born in November 1850 to James Robertson and Jane Howie in the village of Mintlaw, Aberdeenshire. We know James was alive in April 1851 as he is with the family in the 1851 census, but by November the following year he has died and Jane Howie Robertson has married her second husband John GORDON. Three years later in 1855 the family are forever separated. Jane Howie Robertson Gordon departs with her new husband John Gordon, his family



Earliest photo of Flora, the fidgety child amongst her brothers, so if she was born May 1876, this photo would have been taken end of 1876, but more likely early in 1877. William James Harding Collection. Alexander Turnbull Library.

from his first marriage, the couples' new daughter Ellen Gordon, born 1853, and Ann Robertson for Ontario Canada. Jane had four Robertson daughters, Jane, born 1844, Beatrice, born 1845, Ann, born 1849, and Isabella, born 1850, but she only takes one, Ann, with her to Canada. Her eldest daughter, Jane, had been staying with her Robertson grandmother and aunt at the time of the 1851 census, helping with the aunt's new baby. When the family sailed for Canada in 1855, Jane, just 11 years old, remained in Scotland with the Robertson side of the family. We think that when their father died, the girls probably came back to New Deer and stayed with their maternal grandparents, Alexander HOWIE and Jane BARRON. Perhaps they were still there after their mother remarried.

Anyway, a fateful decision was made. The two remaining daughters, Beatrice and Isabella, would accompany their Howie grandparents, uncles, aunts and cousins to New Zealand, following their uncle Alexander Howie and wife Ann Margaret AIKEN who had emigrated in 1854.

So when Isabella and Donald named their second daughter Beatrice Jane Ann (BJA) Lourie, she was being named after Isabella's sisters who had been separated in 1855, Jane in Scotland, Ann in Canada and Beatrice in New Zealand. Though she never really used the name, Beatrice



*Henrietta McMillan.
William James Harding Collection.
Alexander Turnbull Library.*

had pride of place, being the first name. Beatrice Robertson, Mrs John OLD, the only sister to come to New Zealand, the sister she had shared a double wedding with, had died in 1875, so for Isabella the names of her daughter were special, a homage to her family. BJA however never used the Beatrice, she was always Jane, except on birth and death records, and within the family she was 'Jin'.

So when Flora Lourie married John MCLEAY and they had their first daughter in 1903, John's Highland choice seemed very appropriate, Jinnie. For Flora's sister BJA, Jane, known as Jin, had died from cancer earlier in 1900 and her nine-month-old baby died the night Flora had accepted John's proposal of marriage. 1900 ended on a very sour note.

John and Flora's second daughter also had the Highland treatment – Annie. My mother's sisters were not enamoured with their father's choice of names and spent their lives as Jane and Ann. The older boys had no trouble with their Highland and Aberdeenshire names, Alexander, Donald, John and my mother loved her name Isabella, despite the jokes – "Is a bell necessary on a bicycle?"

Mum's later brothers got the double barrel Christian names – Evan Louis and William Maurice. Lou was named after their close neighbour, Evan McGregor; William is a family name, but Maurice and Louis?

When Flora's grandparents began to age, they encouraged a niece Henrietta Cameron to come to New Zealand and help look after them. When James Lourie died in 1899, he left £200 and bedroom furniture to his niece Henrietta Cameron. Henrietta, or Cousin Nettie as she was called, disappeared from New Zealand electoral rolls before WWI. While Flora Camerons are two a penny, Henrietta Cameron is a rarer name combination. I found no appropriate deaths in New Zealand. Perhaps she had returned to Scotland? Yes. There are only two within the age range, so Nettie was found to be the daughter of Henrietta McMillan's sister, Mary, who had also married a Cameron. For genealogists it might be the name combinations that help prove the link, two common names, but not as a combination.

Whilst it is scary nowadays how an

unusual distinctive set of names make you easily identifiable, and birth dates, parents' names, family trees can make it very easy for identity fraud, it certainly makes it easier for a genealogist to write about a family. When Jane Howie and John Gordon went to Canada, I endeavoured to write about the various families, but what happens when they are called John, Alexander, James, William, or Jane, Ann, Mary, Catherine? In real life they would have had tag-names or nicknames – Annie, Jinnie, Issy, Nettie, Henny, Polly, Flo, Kate, or Alex, Alec, Sandy, Jim, Willie, Bill etc.

Looks like we can't win! However, enjoy chasing those first names, as they will give you clues to decoding your family history.

Bobbie Amyes.
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Bobbie has published other articles about these families in *The New Zealand Genealogist*: 'Family Heirlooms' (Dec 2018); 'The Turakina' (Apr 2019); 'A Canadian Ancestral Tour' (Dec 2019); 'Kiwi Orphan, Aussie Entrepreneur' (Feb 2021). Also articles for the Dunedin Family History Group: 'A Scottish Mother – Isabella Robertson (Lourie), Beatrice Robertson (Old)' (2012); 'A Scottish Father – Alexander Howie' (2012); 'Memories of My Grandmother – Flora Henrietta McMillan Lourie (McLeay)' (2019); 'Memories of My Grandmother – Jane Howie (Robertson & Gordon)' (2019).

Notes

1 *Rangitikei Advocate*, 16 September 1882.

RESEARCH TIP

If you receive a message from a fellow researcher, please have the courtesy to always, politely reply to them (as even a negative reply is more acceptable than totally ignoring someone) – as this grumpy old man can assure you, it is probably more than likely you who is missing out on the exchange of information!

Bruce Mathers,
Queensland



Flora's 80th Birthday.

*Sons on left with Highland names – John, Donald, Alec (middle), with Jane (Jinnie) and Ann (Annie) either side of Alec. Sons on right with double first names, Lou and Maurice. Daughter Issy named after her grandma, Flora herself, and niece Joan.
Personal collection.*

Letters

Paper trail v DNA

As genealogists we are conditioned to prove our research from the very first steps we take towards compiling our hardcopy family tree. Certificates, census records, wills, headstones and newspaper notice are some of the very first supporting infrastructure of our paper pedigree to be amassed. Ideally, with each component leading to a documented next generation until we eventually run out of documents as hardcopy proof. For some of us, this can unfortunately be as early as the 1900s or for the lucky few 1066 and beyond!

Now we have the advent of genetic family trees through rapidly expanding DNA testing, and don't get me wrong, an absolutely fantastic innovation, beyond value for the genuine researcher (and here it comes) – But!

But what happens when our paper pedigree is NOT matching our genetic family tree?

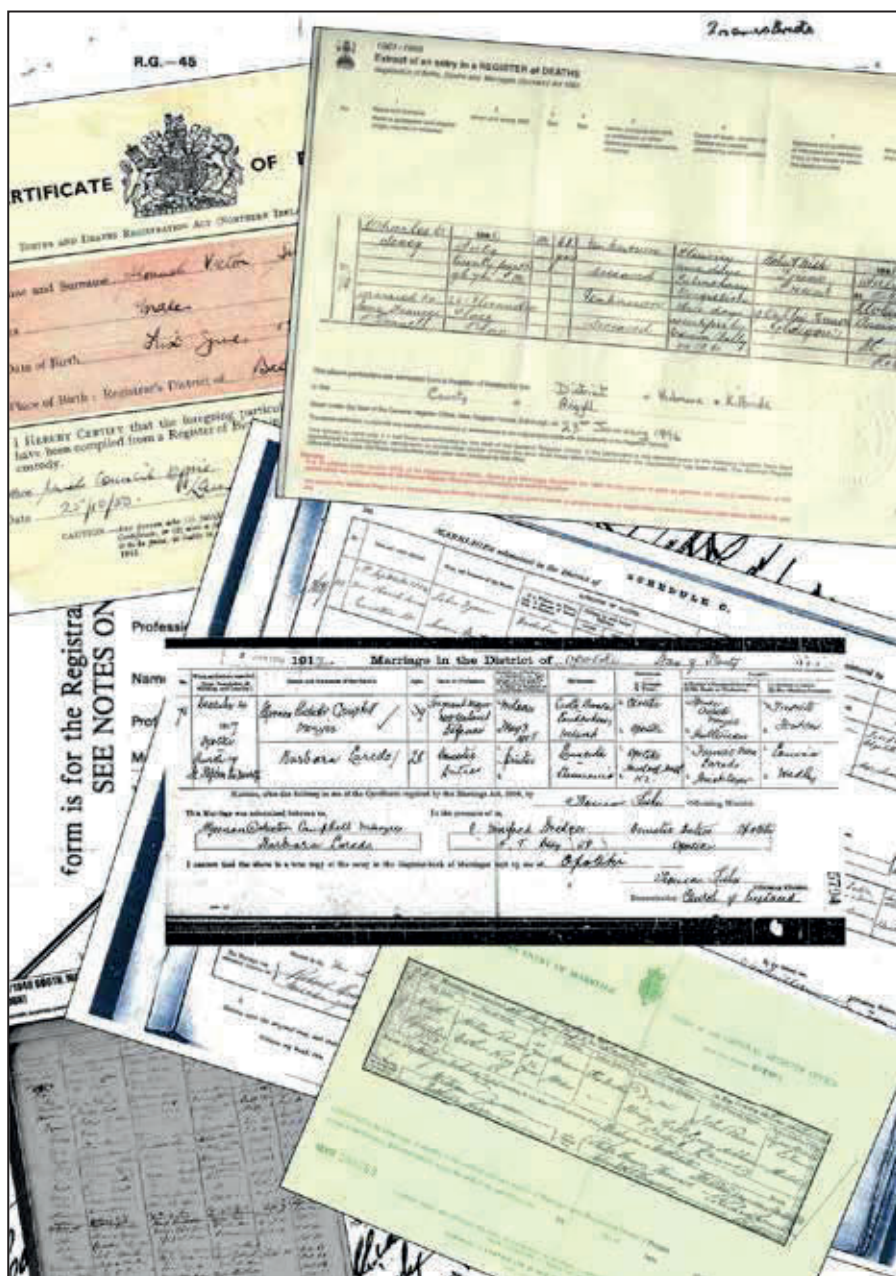
Obviously, and as we all know, every person has two parents, four grandparents, eight great-grandparents, sixteen great-great-grandparents and by the fifth generation there are thirty-two great-great-great-grandparents et cetera, the number doubling with each generation.

Now in an idyllic rose-coloured family tree world, our ancestors lived happily-ever-after, healthy, wealthy, wise and content. But you would be naive to believe this for everyone involved. I know for an absolute certainty that at the very least, one of my many times great-grandfathers is not my ancestor. It would be beyond impossible to have that absolutely perfect family tree and foolish to even be that gullible.

Considering the fact that in just ten generations we already have 1024 ancestors, 50 per cent (512) obviously being women and if just 0.5 per cent of them were 'unfaithful' (I hasten to add for the want of a better word here, as I use this term loosely as there are naturally a multitude of factors involving love and marriage and relationship situations we find ourselves in) to their husbands, that is still two children that had different paternity from whom we expect or are lead to believe by the paper trail.

So, here is my question. What on earth do we do when the DNA doesn't match what the paper trail has proven to us otherwise?

Do we literally throw out years or even decades of research? And let's not forget the costs involved.



Assorted certificates from my own collection.

Do we start all over again? Notwithstanding the fact that we may well be losing generations and many hundreds of individuals, let alone it being near impossible to identify any prospective fathers.

Or do we simply bury our heads in the sand and continue researching what is obviously the wrong bloodline? After all, the paper trail again proves our research.

I guess the obvious answer is to start again if we are to be taken as a serious genealogist, no matter how much this throws all reasoning out-the-window and literally flies smack-bang in the face of everything that has been instilled in us by way of proving what we can with hardcopies.

Blood is indeed thicker than water and DNA ultimately mightier than paper.

Seriously though, I would genuinely be interested in your opinions on this subject—where our physical research is not supported by our DNA.

Bruce Mathers.

E: ecowell@tpg.com.au

By TRE, POL, and PEN /
Shall ye know all Cornishmen" –
is used to describe people from
or places in Cornwall.

Waiuta Gold: how DNA testing uncovered a family secret

Greta Gordon

It had been twenty years since I visited my mother's cousin, Bill GIDLEY, in Christchurch. Bill's wife Reece had been keen to talk, knowing my interest in family history.

According to Reece, my great-grandfather Giovanni CASTALANELLI (aka John or Jack COLLINS) had a 'friendship' with Mrs TOMLINSON, whose husband worked the day shift in the Waiuta goldmine. Two of Mrs Tomlinson's sons were the spitting image of Jack.

Further, whenever Mrs Tomlinson was giving birth in the Waiuta hospital, all the other ladies loved it, because Jack would flood the place with flowers.

And finally, one day, Mrs Tomlinson dared to set foot inside the Collins' store. Jack's wife Jane NICOL threw the contents of a chamber pot over her, telling her never to cross the threshold again!

Apart from confirming there was a Tomlinson family in Waiuta at that time, I could not prove or disprove this fascinating story.

As the years rolled on, I carried out DNA testing through MyHeritage, uploading the results to GEDmatch www.gedmatch.com. On 5 March 2019, I received an email from Brent Tomlinson. He had uploaded his DNA results to GEDmatch, and I was a close relative. As my email address was on the GEDmatch site, Brent was able to contact me directly. I was rapt, my family story had been proven. Giovanni Castalanelli had had a son with Mrs Tomlinson!

Meanwhile, Brent's cousin Karen was undertaking research to find out why there seemed to be a DNA link to Giovanni Castalanelli and no link to any Tomlinson relatives. Testing successive relatives, Karen was able to confirm that Giovanni had not one, not two, but six children with Violet May Tomlinson (née WILSON).

So, who were Giovanni and Violet, what were they doing in Waiuta, and how did this all come about?

Giovanni's parents were Bartolomeo Castalanelli from Bianzone, Sondrio, Lombardy, Italy, and Martha Jane Warburton, formerly Kenworthy, from Cheshire in England.¹ Bartolomeo

was Martha's second husband and had arrived in Australia on board the *Lord Raglan* from Liverpool, England, on 22 February 1863.² According to a notation on a family photograph "Bart Castalanelli's wife Martha (née Warburton) was six years older than him, and a strong and capable woman who made up for his poor English".

Born on 19 November 1874 in Bendigo, Victoria, Australia,³ Giovanni was Martha's ninth child and Bartolomeo's third.⁴ One more son was to follow.

The family lived on the Australian goldfields for a time, then Martha and the children went back to England, where they can be found in the 1881 census. Returning shortly after to Australia, the family settled in Lisle, Tasmania.

In 1902, Giovanni emigrated to New Zealand. The impetus appears to have been a police report, where he was wanted for assault. Initially based in Taumarunui, where he kept a billiard room and may have illegally sold beer,⁵ he moved to the West Coast, met and married Jane NICOL, the daughter of Scots immigrants on 30 July 1908.⁶ Giovanni was 33 and Jane 30.

Violet Tomlinson was born in Beechworth, Victoria,⁷ on 14 March 1891, to Robert Wilson and Mary Ann Frances née POWELL. She was the second child of 16. Aged 19 in 1911, she married William Henry Tomlinson.

William and Violet moved from Australia to settle in Progress Junction, near Reefton in New Zealand. They had four children: William Henry (1911), Mary Alice (1913), Beatrice Irene (1915) and Robert Donald (1918).

In 1918, William went to live in Waiuta with Violet following in 1921. By 1928, William was mine foreman, and in 1930, shift boss at the Blackwater mine.

Giovanni and Jane had four daughters: Martha Isabel (1910), Jane, known as Jean (1912), Margaret born and died in 1915 and Catherine, born and died in 1922. In 1921, Violet had her first child to Giovanni, a son, named John.

Despite the 16-year age gap, Violet and Giovanni's affair continued for at least six years. Their children were Geoffrey Albert (1922), Kenelm David (1923), Keith de Lisle (1924), Patricia

Joan (1926) and Ruth Alma (1927). It may have been that Violet's husband William was already suffering from miners' phthisis, from which he died in 1933.

We do not know whether the affair between Giovanni and Violet lasted beyond the birth of their sixth child in 1927. Both remained in Waiuta for several more years.

After William Tomlinson died in March 1933 the three youngest children were sent to live with family in Australia. Three months later, Violet married Cyril Morrell DULEY, a 29-year-old sawmill hand from Dannevirke. By 1939, the pair had separated.⁸

Giovanni died in 1947, and his wife Jane in 1954.

Karen and Brent report that Violet was a very proper woman, with impeccable manners and dress sense. They were shocked to hear that she had such a long-standing affair with Giovanni.

On the other side of the family, we knew Giovanni as a private person, who hardly went out. However, the DNA evidence bears out the family story – and if Giovanni did fill the hospital with flowers when Violet gave birth, perhaps it really was a love story.

Greta Gordon.

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Notes

¹ Birth registration of Giovanni Castalanelli. Births in the District of Huntley, in the Colony of Victoria, 1874'

² Memorial for letters of naturalization, 24 April 1902. National Archives of Australia NAA: A712, 1902/P5307.

³ Birth registration of Giovanni Castalanelli. Births in the District of Huntley, in the Colony of Victoria, 1874'

⁴ Birth registration of Giovanni Castalanelli. Births in the District of Huntley, in the Colony of Victoria, 1874.

⁵ 'Magistrate's Court, Te Awamutu, Waikato Argus, 23 February 1905.

⁶ Marriage registration of John Castalanelli and Jane Nicol. New Zealand Registrar General. 1908/6905.

⁷ 250 kms from Giovanni's birthplace, although by the time she was born, he was living in Tasmania.

⁸ New Zealand Police Gazette, September 1939.

Andrew Robertson?

Bobbie Amyes

My father's name was a bit of a mystery. **Andrew Robertson GRIMWOOD**. It sounded distinguished, but he really didn't know why he was called that. He had some idea it was the name of an early Dunedin identity or maybe some distant family member, but basically he grew up unaware of how he came to be called this combination of names.

Born in Auckland, he was aware of his Crow relatives in Dunedin, for his mother Bessie was the youngest daughter of Alexander CROW and Ann COCHRANE. So there were lots of Crow cousins living in Dunedin. Though born in Auckland, Andrew moved to Dunedin with the family after 1910. School records show him staying with his Crow aunt, Jane SWANSTON, for three weeks in 1914. But there was no one on the Crow side of the family with Andrew or Robertson as a name. Had it come down through his father?

James Alexander Milne Grimwood had an even more distinguished handle, but Andrew or Robertson did not feature there. James' middle name was that of his grandfather, Alexander MILNE, who had died over a decade before James was born, but at least it was a link back to his past, a reminder of his birth place, Aberdeen in Scotland.

On becoming an orphan at seven, James moved with his stepmother, sister and half-brother from Newcastle in the north of England, where his father had been killed in a shunting accident, to Poplar, London.

Were names important as links to the past? The son born after my father was called James Milne Grimwood, a clear link back to the surname of James' mother, Margaret Milne.

The names of Andrew's sisters, while having a family connection, were of the Christian name variety Gwendoline, 'Gwen', Elizabeth took her middle name from her mother, and Joyce's middle name was from her aunt.

None of these give clues to 'Andrew Robertson'. Where did it come from?

It was that very lack of knowledge about our family's history on that side of the family that encouraged my half-sister and I to explore Grandad's side of the family. We knew it had been disrupted by deaths, remarriages, change of regions, changes of countries.

Family stories indicated that much. Were any members of Grandad's family here in New Zealand beside himself? My dad remembered visiting cousins who had a duck called Florrie. He also remembered his father saying that when he arrived in New Zealand, alone and in his early twenties, he was surprised to find 'faces' that belonged to his family. Many of us have had that experience of meeting an unknown relative who just looks like one of our family.

A quick summation of discoveries. Alexander Milne, the ancestor in Grandad's name married three times and had ten children. Grandad's mother Margaret Milne was the daughter of the second wife/partner, supposedly Sarah WATT. Askin Milne, a daughter from the first wife, Isabella TORRIE, ended up raising Margaret's daughter, Askin Hutcheon Milne (née Grimwood) when Margaret died, so when Grandad called his youngest daughter Joyce Askin Grimwood, born 1917, he was honouring both his sister and their aunt who brought her up.

The third wife, May DOW, also paid a significant role in their lives. Margaret Milne was nearly five when Alexander married in 1849 for a third time.

It was May who raised Margaret. When Margaret died after the birth of her fourth child, it was May who again stepped in and supported Margaret's husband, Grandad's father, James Grimwood, who was left with four youngsters. The new baby, also carrying a family name – May Alexandrina Grimwood, lived only a few weeks. While all these discoveries and the particularly pertinent Christian names helped untangle the complicated family dynamics that saw Alexander's 10 children dispersed across the globe, it still gave no clue as to Andrew Roberston.

The duck called Florrie helped untangle one set of the family. Three years before James A M Grimwood was born, his aunt Mary Milne had left home, moved to Dumfries, married John PAISLEY, had three children, been widowed and then boarded a ship to come to New Zealand. The family arrived in 1870 on the *E P Bouverie* and settled in Hampden. It was this family that probably had the familiar family likeness. It would appear that the duck called Florrie was at the boarding house run by Mary Milne Paisley's elder



Andrew Robertson. E 78, Collection of Toitū Otago Settlers' Museum.

daughter Agnes Paisley DOUGLAS, who was now a widow. Agnes's grandson was at Otago Boys' College when my father started there. Was that when the family connection was made or before that? Unravelling the family history of the Milne Paisley connection revealed a sad story.

Mary Milne Paisley's son, Alexander Paisley, was drowned off the Waipapa Point in 1881 when the *Tararua* sank. His mother didn't even know he was on the *Tararua*, believing he was still working at Moeraki Station. Before boarding, Alexander had told a member of the public standing on the wharf that he was off to try his luck in the Australian goldfields. Within the now discovered Milne-Paisley family in New Zealand there was still no-one called Andrew Robertson.

Well, as this article is about Andrew Robertson being part of my family names, he must surely appear! Our original research had been around 2002. Another burst in 2010 had not uncovered Andrew Robertson. We had gradually chipped away at the family finding the half siblings who had migrated to Illinois and a little about Alexander, the 'patriarch' and his family.

Alexander Milne had been born in Rhynie and Essie in 1800 to Peter Milne and Mary GORDON. He was the eldest of four siblings, the others were James, born 1803 and Margaret, born 1806, both born in Rhynie and Essie. Years later in 1820 George was born in Aberdeen. James Milne and wife Mary JOLLY had been easy to track as Alexander's daughter from his third

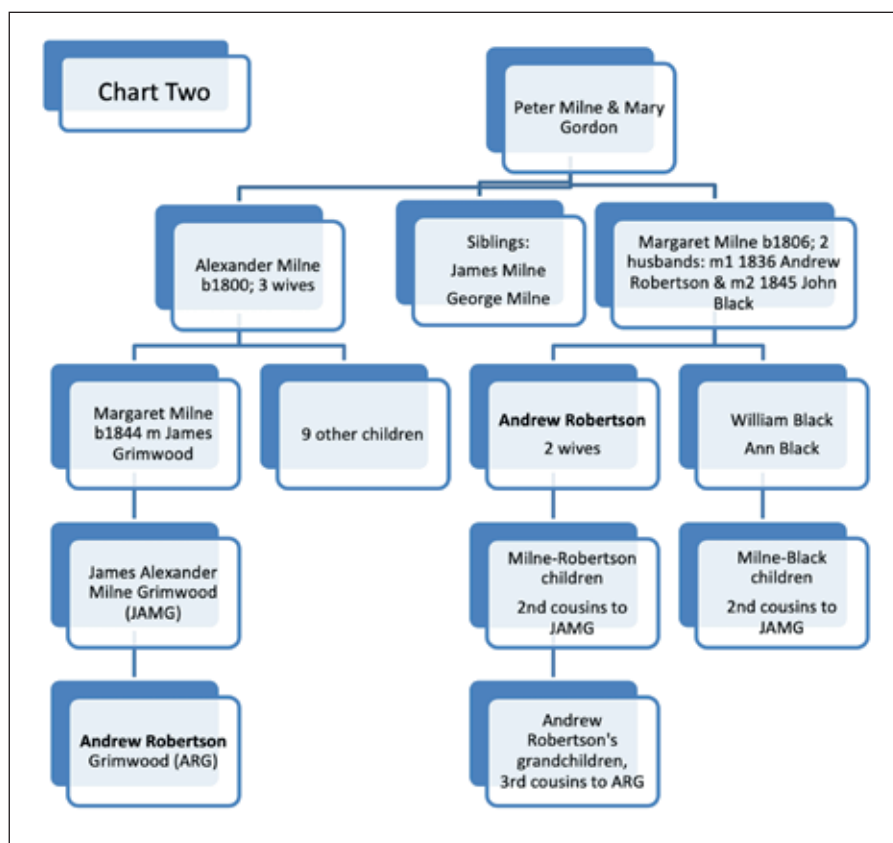
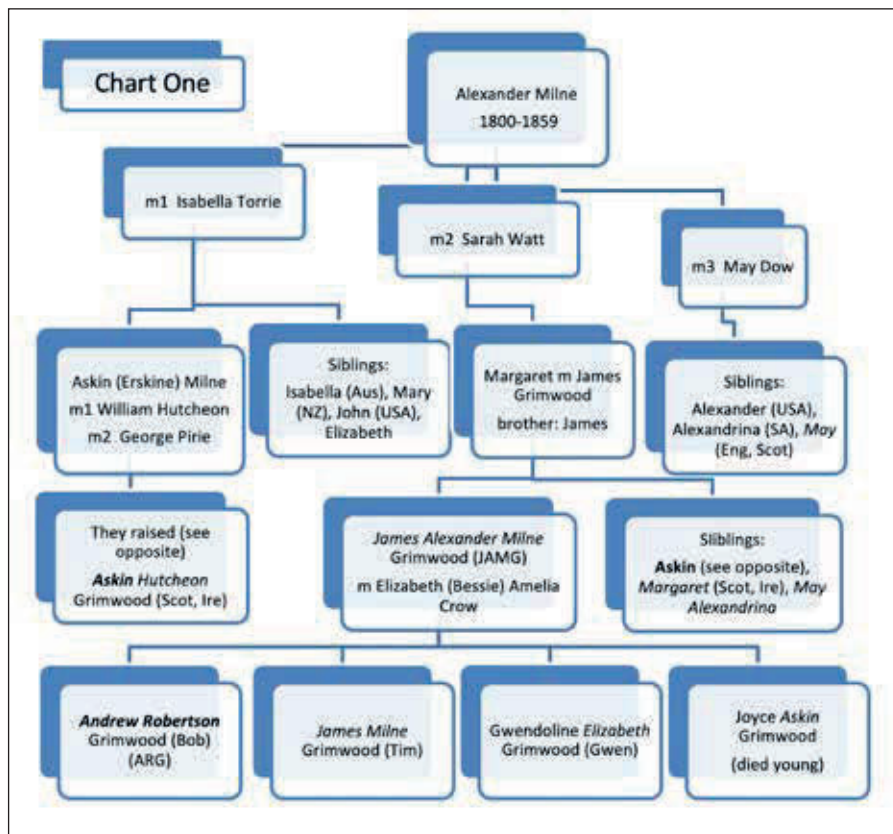
marriage, Alexandrina (Alexina), was staying with James in the 1861 census at Aberlemno, giving us a starting place.

We finally cracked it in 2015–2016. All the snippets of information gathered over the years were finally joined together in the passenger list for the 1848 voyage of the *Blundell*. There listed were John BLACK, his wife Margaret Black, children William Black, Ann Black and Andrew Robertson. A random list of passenger names, but beside Margaret's name was the word 'Milne'.

Our snippets about the possible marriage of Margaret Milne to Andrew Robertson seemed high on the probability list. The fact that the couple had a son called Andrew also seemed to be a good assumption. Had Andrew senior died and Margaret remarried? Why weren't they on the 1841 census? All the things that had previously been hurdles suddenly had a direction. ScotlandsPeople, now with free indexing, came up trumps. Good use of the credit card provided Margaret's marriage to Andrew Robertson in 1836, birth of Andrew in 1837, births of siblings Mary in 1838 and George in 1840.

Margaret, previously elusive in the 1841 census, was tracked down. No wonder she was elusive, she was recorded as aged 53, nearly twenty years older than her real age of 35. Unlike some census entries the numbers were quite clear. That this Margaret was linked to the Milne/Robertson family became obvious. The household consisted of Geo Milne 20, and Robertson 36, Margt Robertson 53, and Robertson 4, Mary Robertson 2 and Geo Robertson 8 months. All the family were there including Margaret's brother George Milne, who had not been sighted in any record since his baptism in 1820.

But something must have happened to three Robertson people in this census that resulted in none of them making the trip on the *Blundell*. With Margaret's second marriage to the younger John Black, it was obvious that Andrew Robertson, her first husband, must have died. Sadly we can also assume the baby George Robertson and his sister Mary Robertson also died prior to the *Blundell* voyage. Margaret Milne and John Black married in 1845 and son William was born in 1846. Their daughter Ann Black was born just prior the voyage to New Zealand. It is only son Andrew Robertson from the first family that made it to New Zealand.



Once the Dunedin connection was confirmed, New Zealand research went into overdrive. We visited Dunedin, navigated those steep North East Valley Hills to see where the Blacks lived and then where Andrew lived when he married. A visit to Toitū Otago Settlers' Museum was in order and the best of

our finds was the record with Andrew's details in the 'Otago Jubilee Industrial Exhibition – Early Settlers prior to 1861':
 "Andrew Robertson North East Valley Arrived Blundell 1848
 Born 25th March 1837 at Aberdeen and married to Mary McMaster of

(Continues on page 28) →

→ (Continued from page 27)



Andrew Robertson Grimwood.
Personal collection.

Waiholo January 1860 One son & one daughter Wife & daughter since dead Son Married & two grandchildren living Married again Mary Kettle Born in Perthshire on Sept 1866 No issue."

This small entry was a summation of key events that we had recently found through Scottish and New Zealand records and various family trees.

As to the familiar family faces Grandad had found on arrival in New Zealand, were they from an even earlier generation? While Mary Milne Paisley had arrived in 1870, her aunt Margaret Milne Robertson Black had arrived in 1848. Perhaps Grandad's random decision to come to New Zealand was not quite so random after all! His sisters Askin and Margaret were both in Ireland. His half-brother Thomas Grimwood was in Scotland and soon to join the army. His stepmother, Ann McRae Grimwood, had remarried, but tragically ended up living the last 16 years of her life in two English asylums.

This still doesn't quite explain how my father came to be Andrew Robertson

Grimwood. Yes, we now know he was named after a relative who happened to be an old Dunedin identity, but when did Grandad meet him? That has not been established. Grandad had come to New Zealand in 1897 and worked for the Union Steamship Company, which at that stage was based in Dunedin, so that is where they are likely to have met. James would have been about 23 and Andrew about 60. Did James visit or stay with the Robertsons when he was in port?

His first years working with the Union Steamship were as Acting Purser, then Purser, mainly with the Islands trade before becoming the shipping company's agent in Kelly Basin, Tasmania, so he was not living full-time in Dunedin. Later he became more 'office bound', moving with the Union Steamship to Auckland in 1905.

So why, on the birth of his first child in Auckland in 1907, did James name him after his Dunedin relative? James remained working for the Union Steamship Company for 42 years. Andrew Robertson sadly ended up spending his last years in Seacliff Asylum/Hospital, possibly suffering from dementia. The young child, who had seen Dunedin emerge from a small immigrant settlement in 1848 to a town vibrant, swelling and bulging with new immigrants, mainly gold prospectors heading inland, to a city built on the back of that gold, was now an old man. His youthful body that had climbed many a pole as electricity and phone lines spread from Dunedin's CBD to the ever-expanding suburbs and country towns, was no longer agile. Young Bob, his namesake, too went onto have an interesting life. His time in Japan with

the BCOF has been published.¹ Other snippets of his life in the Air Force feature in other publications, but in later years it was his role as Publicity Officer for the National Rifle Association that saw him in the public eye.²

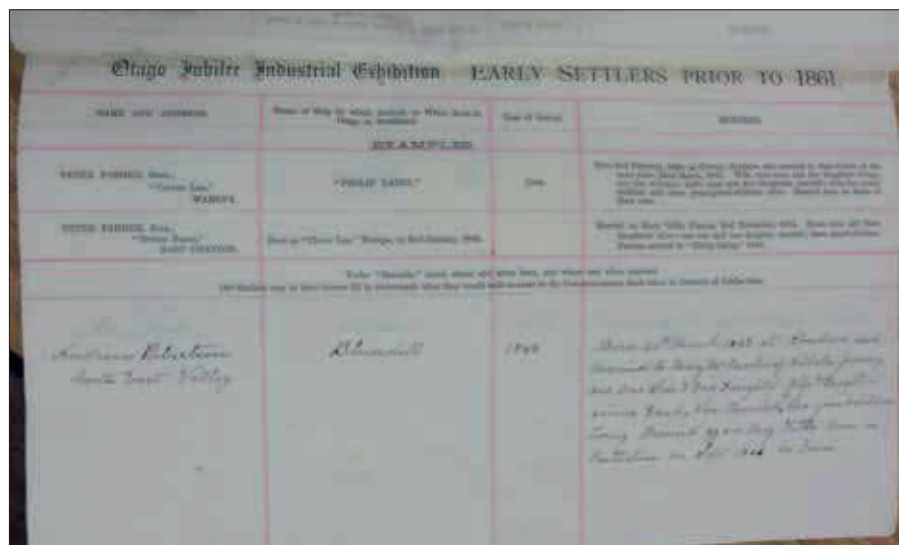
However, this article is not about the lives of Andrew Robertson, James A M Grimwood or Andrew Robertson Grimwood, but about the way Christian or first names play their part as genealogical proof. My Dad's name reflects back to his ancestral past – yes the Milnes, the Robertsons, the Grimwoods, but equally the Andrews, the James, the Margarets, the Askins, the Bessies and other forenames that we have had handed down to us.

Bobbie Amyes.

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Notes

- 1 Sayonara Mama-San. Diary of Flight Lieutenant AR Grimwood, RNZAF, transcribed & compiled by Brian Amyes, 2017
- 2 Contact : the official organ of the Air Force Association (Inc.); Flights & Fancies (1943). Dad featured in a sizeable article in the Evening Post sports section when he retired from shooting and as National Rifle Association Publicity Officer, probably after 1975. Not located.



'Otago Jubilee Industrial Exhibition. Early settlers prior to 1861'.
Collection of Toitū Otago Settlers' Museum.



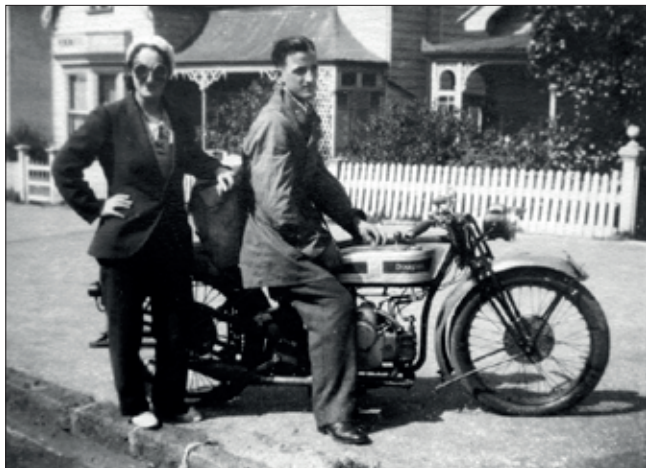
The bikie, the bishop and me

Miles Dillon

I have never really liked my first name – Miles. I used to get called ‘Kilometres’ amongst other things. “Why did you choose *that* name?” I asked my parents. “We liked it,” they replied. I became a little more accepting of my moniker after an old Irish chap from the Arran Isles said to me, “People call me Paddy, but I’ll let you into a secret, my name is Miles – and Miles DILLON – that’s a very Irish name.” Well, it’s not my first name that I am writing about, but my middle name, Selwyn.

My father was the elder of twins, born at Whangaroa in 1918, where their father was a teacher. I think the advent of twins was a surprise though the genes were there for such an outcome. The parents placed an advertisement seeking a pram suitable for twins under the nom-de-plume ‘Needy’. The needy parents also needed names for the newborns. They considered Peter and Paul, the two rocky domes, dominant features of the area. However, my father was registered Hobson and his brother Selwyn, both names associated with the North. Three months later the parents realised that Hobson was not a good choice, so Hobson was altered to Marsden, another name with a strong northern history.

As a young man Selwyn loved his motorbike, a Douglas, and was always tinkering with it. He left school as soon as he could and went to work at a motorbike shop, his dream job. Tragically he was killed in an accident on his old Douglas at the age of 16, so I guess my name is a memorial to an uncle I never knew.



Selwyn Dillon on his Douglas motorbike with sister Eulene.

Marsden and Selwyn were prominent early churchmen. Samuel MARSDEN, of the Church Missionary Society, conducted the first Christian service on Aotearoa New Zealand soil in 1814 at Oihi Bay. George SELWYN, Anglican Bishop of New Zealand, established St John’s College at Waimate North in 1843. For as long as I have known the story of my uncle, I have also known that he was named after the bishop, said to have been a personal friend of the family.

Researching the origin of my middle name and the nature of the friendship with Selwyn has been a long-standing quest. I have read a number of books about him, attended lectures and exhibitions and visited places associated with him. As a teenager I learned that my great-great-grandfather, William CHAMPION, had been Bishop Selwyn’s sailing master. With his wife and young family, they were members of the community at St John’s College, by then located at Purewa, Auckland. The bishop had baptised my great-grandfather and his baptismal sponsors included missionaries HUTTON and NIHILL.

Fortunately, the St John’s College people were diarists and prolific correspondents from whose writings I have discovered many gems of family history. In 1971, at the Alexander Turnbull Library, I read in the diaries of William BAMBRIDGE of a life-threatening accident Champion had suffered at the College. That same year the diaries of Reverend Vicesimus LUSH became available to a general readership. Lush wrote that the Champion’s cottage at Purewa was so far removed from the haunts of man that they could seldom taste milk or baker’s bread.

Aboard the Episcopal Schooner

Flying Fish, Champion, the bishop and crew of New Zealanders witnessed the sacking of Kororareka in 1845. Champion sailed with Selwyn on his 1849 foray into Melanesia and decades later his description of their departure from Judges Bay was the source of a painting to mark the occasion.



Bishop Selwyn.

Towards the end of 1851 Champion, his wife and three children accompanied Selwyn on a visit to the Chatham Islands in the missionary vessel *Border Maid*. The *Border Maid* was sold in 1852 at which time the Champion family left the College and moved to Onehunga.

My grandmother grew up on Norfolk Island, and her grandfather, the former sailing master, lived with them. I imagine it was from him that she heard stories of the revered bishop after whom she would name her son. So, it came as a surprise when I met my grandmother’s cousin Annie in Sydney in the 1990s, to hear her say that her father Walter Champion detested Bishop Selwyn! As I dug deeper and read more, I realised that it was not Bishop George Selwyn, but his son John, Bishop of Melanesia, whom Walter disliked so much. In 1880 Walter, who had acted as labour recruiter on the vessel *Venus* during a trip to the New Hebrides, found himself, at Bishop John’s instigation, on trial for blackbirding. The case was dismissed, but Walter’s disdain for Selwyn the younger echoed down to me over a century later.

All my days I have lived with the name Selwyn and for half a century I have picked away at the reasons I bear the name Selwyn, a name reflecting a relationship, a friendship forged five generations ago.

Postscript: Selwyn and Marsden’s sister was named Eulene, her father’s invention. She believed that her middle name was Eliza (her paternal grandmother’s first name), but when she obtained a copy of her birth certificate for her pension application, she discovered that her middle name was recorded as Logan (the grandmother’s maiden name)!

Miles Selwyn Dillon.
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Following the Fredericks? From gray to clarity

Rachael McDouall

My great-great-grandmother Catherine Sarah LOUTH, née RIDER, formerly WILTSHIRE, was laid to rest at Terrace End Cemetery, Palmerston North in 1925 in a plot shared with her first husband Joseph Wiltshire. Her second and third marriage certificates and death certificate recorded her parents as William Gray Rider and Catherine Sarah HUSSEY.

William, a butcher from Holbeck, near Leeds, aged 20 years, attested in London to join the 11th Hussars in December 1843, but he transferred to the 2nd Regiment of Life Guards on 1 November 1844.¹ William married Catherine, spinster, both of Edward Street, by banns at St Pancras Church, London, on 18 August 1846.²

William was the fourth son of John Rider, a clothier from Wortley,³ and Ann GRAY, from Holbeck. John and Ann married by banns at St Peters, Leeds, on 20 June 1814. Their children were all born in Holbeck: James (1817); Fredrick (1819), who died in February 1821; William (December 1821) and who died in 1823; William Gray (December 1823); George (1826); Martha Ann (1828); Mary Susannah (1831); Sarah Lydia (1833); and John Fredrick (1835).

William was living in Holbeck Lane with his parents and five of his siblings at the time of the 1841 census. He worked as a woollen cloth dresser along with his brother George and his father, a weaver. Older brother James worked as a butcher. Martha, Sarah and John were also at home. His younger sister Mary lived further along Holbeck Lane with their maternal grandparents, James Gray, aged 70 (or a little older), a shoemaker, and Ann, along with William's aunt Mary.

Two of William Gray Rider's brothers also served with the 2nd Regiment of Life Guards. James, the butcher, attested in London on 9 January 1844, followed by George, a shoemaker, on 14 March 1845. James was now married to Maria DEAN and the father of twin daughters Mary and Martha. The three brothers were tall for this era and met the height requirement for the Regiment. At discharge William Gray RIDER was 5'11 1/4", James was 6'1 1/4" and George was 5'11 3/4".⁴

Following their marriage William

and London-born Catherine moved with the 2nd Regiment of Life Guards between Regents Park, Hyde Park and Windsor as can be seen from the birth records of their eldest five children: Martha Ann, born at Knightsbridge, London in 1848; Mary, born at Regents Park, London in 1849; Edward Thomas, born at Knightsbridge in 1851; Catherine Sarah, born April 1853 at Regents Park; and William Hussey, born 1855 at Windsor. Only Edward's baptism at St Mary's, Chelsea on 18 May 1851 has been found.⁵

The 1851 census shows William Rider, his wife Sarah (not recorded as Catherine) and daughters Martha and Mary in Arthur Street, Knightsbridge, near Hyde Park Barracks. William is an officer's servant from Leeds. His brother James, wife Maria and children Martha, James, Samuel and Frederick are living a few pages over in the same enumeration district in Cottage Place. Daughter Mary, aged 10, was in Holbeck with her paternal grandparents and six other members of the extended family.

The other brother in the Regiment, George Rider, is recorded at Hyde Park Cavalry Barracks with his occupation recorded as mess waiter. Three days after the census he married Sarah OLIVER, a housemaid originally from North Shields, at All Saints Church in Knightsbridge.

Martha Gray, née LAMBERT, now a widow, was still living in Holbeck Lane in 1851. Also in the household was her daughter Mary, aged 39, with the note that she is deaf and dumb, and son William Gray, shoemaker aged 49, and his 24-year-old daughter Hannah.

By early 1857 William Gray Rider and his family were living back in north London. William's military discharge record states his health had been deteriorating for at least four years and when his daughter, my ancestor Catherine Sarah, was born, he would have had a chronic cough. In January 1857 his children Martha Ann Rider, aged eight years and William Hussey Rider, aged 18 months died within days of each other and were buried separately at St Pancras Cemetery in North London.⁶

On 19 March 1857 William was discharged from the regiment due to ill health. "William Gray Rider No 873 Private 2nd Life Guards has had chronic cough accompanied by much mucous



William Gray Rider's daughter Catherine, with her husband Joseph Wiltshire.

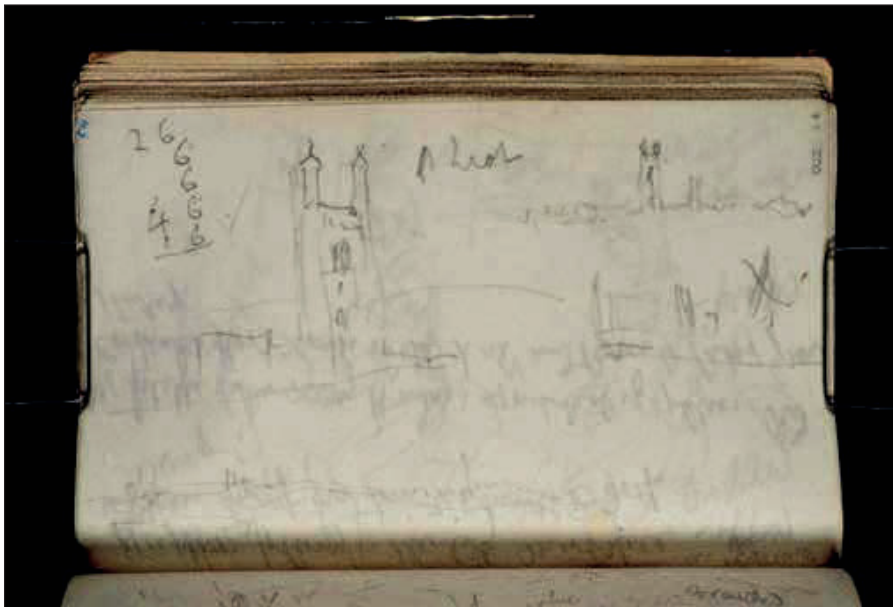
expectoration during the past four years. The left lung is considerably diseased. Has lately become very thin and quite unequal to the duties of this Regiment. His complaint is not the result of vice, design, neglect or intemperance?"⁷

William was granted an out-pension from Chelsea Hospital for three years. The pension was transferred to the Leeds office in June 1857 as William and the family had moved north to Holbeck in Yorkshire. Another son, Henry Charles Rider was born in Leeds in the summer of 1858. William's pension expired five months before his death from phthisis on 29 September 1860. His sister Mary DAWSON, née Rider, was the informant.

It seemed there was not much more to explore about the family other than the fortunes of William's widow Catherine and his children.

William's widow Catherine remarried at Leeds to John FOX, a widower and carpenter from Spofforth on 14 February 1861. They are recorded on the 1861 census as a blended family in Leeds. By 1863 they had moved to St Pancras in North London when their daughter Emily Helena Fox was born, followed by John Hussey and James Arthur in 1864 and 1866 respectively. Catherine and John Fox and their sons are recorded together at Tolmer Square, North London in 1881.

By this time the Rider children had left home including the youngest daughter Catherine, who had by this time emigrated to New Zealand, married Joseph Wiltshire, started a



Joseph Mallord William Turner. 'Armley Church near Leeds'. c.1824.
Photo © Tate. Image released under Creative Commons CC-BY-NC-ND. <https://www.tate.org.uk/art/artworks/turner-armley-church-near-leeds-calculations-d18401>

family and retired from a short career as a pedestrienne.⁸

Catherine Sarah Fox was admitted to Pancras Workhouse in March 1883 from University College Hospital and John Fox was being sought for abandonment of his family.⁹ Catherine was then transferred from Pancras Workhouse to Colney Hatch Asylum where she died from pneumonia and paralysis on 10 January 1892 aged 66 years. There are two pages of medical records for the nine years she was at Colney Hatch. On admission she is described as tall and thin, weighing six stone. She seems to have been confused, but content and well cared for, and enjoyed helping in the kitchen.

It was interesting that William Rider had two siblings and also a nephew with Frederick in their name, which suggested the name could have had special meaning to the family. A search for Frederick Rider who could be related to William's father John, who was born about 1793, did not find any possible leads.

A search for Frederick Gray was more fruitful, with the marriage by licence at St Peter's in Leeds of Frederick Gray, a private in the 2nd Life Guards, to Susanna TEALE on 18 February 1815. Could this merely be coincidence?

On 1 September 1795 a Frederick Gray, born 23 July 1795, son of James Gray of Holbeck, had been baptised at St Peter's.

On 17 February 1815 Frederick GRAY of the parish of Leeds had "sworn on the Holy Evangelists, alleged and made

Oath as follows, That he is of the age of twenty one years and upwards, and a Batchelor ...". A bond of £200 was paid by Frederick Gray and Daniel PLOWMAN, a paper stainer from Leeds. However, according to the baptism record, Frederick Gray, son of James from Holbeck, was in fact 19 years old in early 1815.¹⁰

Frederick's marriage took place four months before the Battle of Waterloo at which the 2nd Regiment of Life Guards suffered substantial losses. Few records were kept of the non-commissioned soldiers.

In 2015 to mark the 200th anniversary of the Battle of Waterloo students from a Leeds secondary school researched Fredrick Gray, who is commemorated on a headstone at St Bartholomew's graveyard in Armley, and their project was briefly on the school website.

The only surviving record of Fredrick's death may be the inscription on a headstone at St Bart's graveyard in Armley. The graveyard was mapped and transcribed in the 1970s before some headstones were moved.¹¹ A map of the graveyard shows the grave is in the oldest section near the chapel. The stone is described as laid flat.

"Sacred to the memory of Fredrick, son of James and Martha Gray of Holbeck, who belonged to the 2nd Rgmt of L.G. and was slain at the Battle of Waterloo in the defence of his country June 18th 1815 aged 20 years. Also James son of the above Student at the Free Grammar School Leeds who died

Decr 6th 1816 aged 17 years. Also James father of the above who passed this life Sepr 12th 1848 aged 76 years. Seventy six years I have lived here before my glass was ran. I left this life to live with Christ by whom true life is won. Also the above Martha Gray who died Febry 24th 1853 aged 74 years. Also Mary daughter of the above who departed this life on the 20th day of August 1868 aged 54 years."

The adjacent headstone, a small standing stone, has 'Juste Judicato' on the rim. The inscription is "Here was interred the Body of James Gray, shoemaker of Wortley born at Clifton near Otley departed this life the 23rd day of February 1784, aged 59? years".

This grave belongs to the father of the James Gray who died in 1848, who was in fact 77 years old when he died not 76, as he was baptised at Armley in April 1771.

The burial of James Gray in December 1816 is recorded in Armley parish records, and notes that his abode was Beeston Royds, a less built up area to the southwest of Leeds. In 1826 James Gray, clog maker in Holbeck is listed in the *General and commercial directory of the borough of Leeds*, and in 1837 as a clogger in Holbeck Lane in the *History, gazetteer, and directory, of the West-Riding of Yorkshire*.

The current stone was not erected (and then cut down) until 1849 or 1850, more than thirty years after the deaths of brothers Frederick and James Gray.

The headstone was not intended to be laid flat. This was confirmed by a letter to the editor in the *Leeds Intelligencer* on 23 August 1851, from Porrit and Swithinbank, Attornies and Solicitors of Leeds. The following is the second paragraph of the five paragraph letter:¹²

"A little more than twelve months ago, a head-stone erected in Armley chapel yard, by the widow and children of James Gray, deceased, whose remains lie there, was cut down in the night. Some few days after this was discovered, we received instructions from the eldest son of the deceased, on behalf of his mother, to institute proceedings against Mr Armfield, who, as he explained, was the party at whose insistence the stone had been mutilated. We called on the widow, Mrs Martha Gray, and learnt from her that the instructions were properly given, and that it was her wish that Mr Armfield should be compelled to repair the mischief which he had

(Continues on page 32) →

→ (Continued from page 31)

done. At her instance we also saw the stonemason who had erected the headstone, and from him ascertained that, by Mr Armfield's directed, he had cut it down".

The action taken against Rev George Armfield was not successful in having the headstone restored to the original orientation. The article explained why the headstone was lying flat, but also suggested that William Gray, shoemaker, was not the only surviving son.

Further searching of Leeds and Holbeck records found John Gray, a machine maker on the census in Bramley who was born about 1798 in Holbeck. The St Peter's Church, Leeds records show the baptism on 5 November 1797 of John Gray, son of James Gray of Holbeck, born 28 September 1797. The names of John Gray's children certainly fit with a son named Frederick who was baptised in 1826 at St Peter's, with abode recorded as Armley. Frederick Gray's siblings were Susannah, born 1822, Martha, born 1824, James, born 1829 and Maryann, born 1832.

Another potential branch of the family had been found with help from the first name Frederick. The connection has since been confirmed by DNA as some of John Gray's descendants are DNA matches with some of the descendants of his sister Ann Rider, née Gray.

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CERTIFIED COPY OF AN ENTRY OF DEATH

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE

Application Number: 6089772-4

REGISTRATION DISTRICT: HUNSLY
1860 DEATH in the Parish of Holbeck at the County of York

No.	Where and when died	Name and surname	Sex	Age	Occupation	Cause of death	Signature, Description and residence of informant	Where registered	Signature of registrar
213	Twenty-ninth day of October 1860 Holbeck	William Gray Rider	Male	36 years	Clothier	Heart disease	Frederick Gray Rider Holbeck Verified	St. Peter's Church Holbeck	J. S. Hope Registrar

CERTIFIED to be a true copy of an entry in the certified copy of a Register of Deaths in the District aforesaid.

Given at the GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE, under the Seal of the said Office, the 10th day of December 2015

DYD 955248

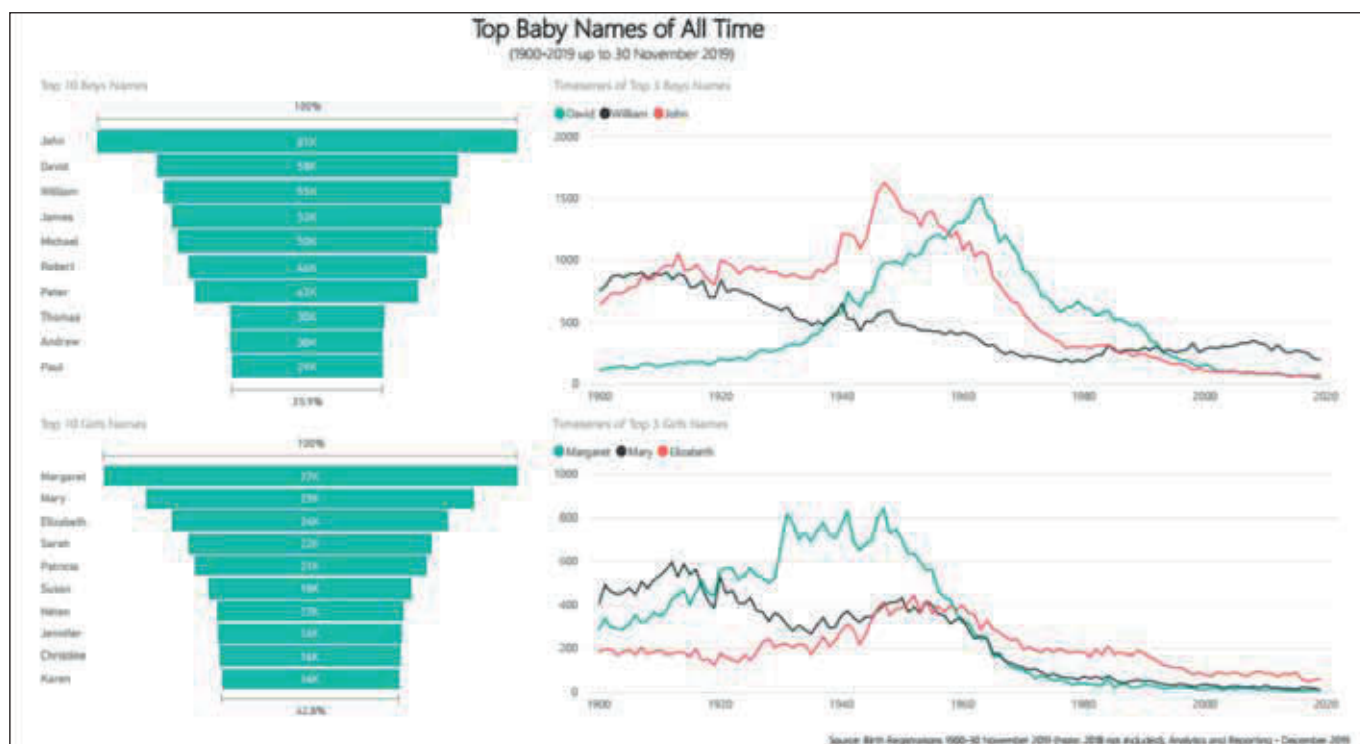
CAUTION: THERE ARE OFFENCES RELATING TO FALSIFYING OR ALTERING A CERTIFICATE AND USING OR PURSUING A FALSE CERTIFICATE WHICH MAY BE COMMITTED.

WARNING: A CERTIFICATE IS NOT EVIDENCE OF IDENTITY

William Gray Rider's death certificate, 1860.

Notes

- 1 WO 97 – Chelsea Pensioners British Army Service Records 1760–1913. Accessed at www.findmypast.co.uk. This regiment was involved in the Charge of the Light Brigade in 1854 during the Crimean War.
- 2 London Metropolitan Archives, Saint Pancras Parish Church, Register of marriages, P90/PAN1, Item 089. Accessed at www.ancestry.com.au
- 3 Although William Gray Rider's father was a clothier from Wortley when he married, in census records he's recorded as a weaver from Meanwood.
- 4 WO 97 – Chelsea Pensioners British Army Service Records 1760–1913. Accessed at www.findmypast.co.uk
- 5 England Roman Catholic Baptisms. Accessed at www.findmypast.co.uk
- 6 www.deceasedonline.com
- 7 WO 23 – Royal Hospital Chelsea: Admission Books, Registers, And Papers 1702–1876. Accessed at www.findmypast.co.uk
- 8 David Colquhoun, "The Remarkable Mrs Wiltshire: 'Greatest Pedestrienne in the World!'" Turnbull Library Record, Volume 45, 1. Jan 2013.
- 9 London, England, Poor Law and Board of Guardians Records 1738–1936. Accessed via www.ancestry.com.au
- 10 England, Yorkshire Marriage Bonds and Allegations, 1613–1887. Accessed via FamilySearch.
- 11 K.O.M. Golisti; Church of England St. Bartholomew's Church (Armley, York). Record of tombstone inscriptions from the church yard of St. Bartholomew's, Armley, Leeds. Accessed via FamilySearch.
- 12 British Newspaper Archive.



'An interesting couple; the gumdigger and his wife'

Linda Evans

This is a study of lives through the newspapers. Knowing names and dates are the facts about one's ancestors, but how they lived their lives within history is what I find the most interesting part of genealogy. This is often the hardest information to locate, especially when letters and diaries have not survived. But if you are lucky, your ancestors' lives may be recorded in historical newspapers as were the lives of John GROGAN and his wife Jane née LYNCH, my husband's great-great-grandparents.

When I began my search I found that John and Jane Grogan seemed to be appearing quite frequently in articles and advertisements in PapersPast, in the *Auckland Star* and *New Zealand Herald*. There seemed to be at least two, perhaps three, John Grogans, so I had to be careful not to make assumptions.

In the shipping arrival list for the *Warwick*, published in the *Auckland Star* in February 1872, was a John Grogan, as well as a Jane and Mary Lynch who I thought was probably them.

Julius Vogel's government launched an assisted immigration scheme in 1870 with agents in various countries, including Ireland, where John Grogan and Jane Lynch undoubtedly were attracted by newspaper articles to the idea of a new life in New Zealand. John's sister Ann had already emigrated to Michigan, in America, in 1866 when she was 22.

Prior to their expected departure from London, John and Jane married in the Roman Catholic Church in the parish of Kilcormac, County Offaly [Kings] on 1 October 1872. Their civil marriage on 21 October 1871 at Frankford, the home of the Lynch family, records that John Grogan was from Broughal, in County Offaly. John's parents were John and Mary Grogan who remained in Offaly.

Aboard the *Warwick* were 163 Government immigrants, and John and Jane travelled as single people, as servant and housemaid, possibly to comply with eligibility for their assisted passage.

The *Warwick* rounded North Head as it approached Auckland on 10 February

and Mr and Mrs Grogan began their new life. They started a family, and their first born was John Joseph in 1875 while living in Edward St, [now Wakefield St], then Mary Jane in 1877, and Edward James Grogan in 1879.

Then a wonderful clue to the family's origin came from an announcement in the *Auckland Star* in October 1882, of the marriage at St Patrick's Cathedral, of Bridget Lynch "youngest daughter of Edward Lynch from Kings' County, Ireland" to Edward DUNNE.

The purchase of some certificates to positively identify the members of Jane's family included Edward Lynch senior's 1899 death certificate, listing his children as one male of 36 years, and three daughters, 48, 40 and 38 years. This matched his children as Jane and Mary Lynch who arrived in 1872, and Edward & Bridget Lynch who arrived in 1879.

When images of the New Zealand assisted passenger lists were published on *familysearch.com*, the connection with Kings' County for both the Grogans and the Lynchs was confirmed. The images also showed that John had paid £12 of the £13 passage, and Mary and Jane had paid £5 each.

Subsequently, I found that Edward Lynch senior, aged 45, and his wife Annie, née CLARKE, aged 44, had arrived in Auckland aboard the *Earl Granville* in 1880.

Then their lives began to unfold in the newspapers

1880

Advertisements started to appear in the *Auckland Star*, for the Prince Albert Hotel, in Onehunga, where John Grogan had become the licensee, offering "the best brands in wines and spirits, combined with civility and cleanliness ... good beds and meals always attainable."

1881

By March John Grogan was advertising his new position at the Queen's Head Hotel. He welcomed his old friends from Onehunga to visit when in town, announcing that he had taken over "that well known Hotel in Upper Queen St" with liquors of the best brands only, first class accommodation and good beds.



Jane Grogan, seated with her three sons, John jnr, Edward and Walter, with her two Lynch sisters standing. c 1885.



Edward and Annie Lynch photographed c 1880 after their arrival in Auckland from Ireland.

Things were looking up. This was the original Queen's Head Hotel, a wooden building, which was replaced by a brick one designed by architects Edward Mahoney & Sons in 1883.

On 28 March the Grogans' second daughter, Annie Elizabeth, was born, "To Mrs Grogan of the Queen's Head".

In April the *Auckland Star* reported that John Grogan had been charged

(Continues on page 34) ➔

→ (Continued from page 33)

with two alleged breaches of the Licencing Act. On two occasions it was alleged that he served beer to underaged persons who were not bona fide travellers, i.e. staying at his hotel. It appeared to be common practice for local residents to send children along to nearby establishments, to buy beer for them on Sundays. And that is what happened in this case, where an 11-year-old girl from Grey St, had been sent by a neighbour, to the Queen's Head, to do just that and perhaps try out the new licensee. However the judge commented on the unreliability of evidence from little children and John Grogan escaped conviction.

In June the Licensing Commission found the old wooden premises in an "untidy state".

Repairs and alterations were done and life continued on with a wife and four children living upstairs.

Two years passed by and the family was next reported in Mongonui (now Mangōnuī), in the far north, as proprietors of the Settlers' Hotel.

1883

The *Auckland Star* printed an article in February by the Mongonui correspondent for the *Northern Luminary* where John Grogan is credited with looking after an old identity by the name of Harry PEARSON at the Settlers' Hotel. Pearson, in the early days had been a tutor to the early missionaries in the district and he was staying at the Settlers' in January, when he became ill and died. On 30 January, the correspondent wrote, "The place where he was lying was decorated with flowers, and the necessary pipes and tobacco were provided, free of cost, to any who liked to indulge, by Mr Grogan of the Settlers' Hotel".

In February John put himself forward at the election of the new school committee. Two of his children were now of school age. Grogan was third out of the nine candidates, so he must have been reasonably popular in the small community.

In July the Grogans were witnesses at the Supreme Court in a case of indecent assault upon a domestic servant who worked for them and lived at their hotel. It allegedly happened after a night of dancing in the bar where the music was supplied by a tin whistle, and during the court case, accusations were tossed about by all. One witness's description of what took place was said to be "unfit

for publication"! The judge even implied that "the prosecutrix had by her acts encouraged the prisoner". The jury found the accused guilty, but believed the girl had been "disarmed" by the brandy given to her by Mrs Grogan! The judge said the jury had better stick to their verdict, guilty with extenuating circumstances.

A 9 November birth notice records a son for the wife of John Grogan of the Settlers', Mongonui. This was the birth of Walter Albert Grogan. Perhaps Jane had travelled down to Auckland with her other children, and stay with her parents, to give birth, because reported in the paper was young John Grogan, having smashed his nose after falling off the wall of the new library building "where he had gone for sport".

During the following year, things started to fall apart for the Grogans.

1884

Mongonui was a popular stop over for vessels travelling down to Auckland. On Sunday 23 March men from the schooner *Adelaide* and the whaling ship *Triton* had been spotted purchasing beer from Mr Grogan at Settlers' Hotel, and in the Mongonui Court they admitted having done so. Grogan, however, denied having any beer in stock on that day and he was supported by hotel guests who said they had not seen these men drinking any alcohol. But on the following day Grogan was charged with perjury and committed to trial at the Supreme Court.

Following Grogan being charged, the owner of the Settlers' must have decided that the situation was no longer acceptable, so he put changes into place. In April the *Auckland Star* reported "The residents of Mongonui have been temporarily relieved of that dull monotony which usually prevails in country districts by a rather exciting struggle for possession of the Settlers' Hotel by two rival publicans".¹

John Grogan denied that he had received an eviction notice from the landlord when Mr LUKS arrived to take over as the new licensee. Grogan stood his ground, but only after a lengthy struggle, and a glass door in the passage being broken to "atoms", was he thrown out on the road by the local constable and four bailiffs. They had been given permission to do so by the local magistrate. Mrs Grogan was next gently hustled out, the children being already outside. Then Mr Luks took over immediately, opening the bar, and



Jane Grogan, not long before she died in 1896.



Edward James Grogan, later Captain, c 1895. He also appeared in the news, "Launch Missing in Gale" and he survived a sinking!

commenced business without delay. Grogan was reported to have slept in the adjoining alley that night, but afterwards thought better of it and took his family down to Auckland.

We know that the family moved into Edinburgh St in Newton, because a notice had been placed in the *Auckland Star* in June saying that Walter, the two-year-old son of Mr J Grogan had strayed from that address. The description of what he was wearing was a red dress and white straw hat, and he must have been found as he was still around later on.



Mary Jane Grogan with her son Len, and sister-in-law Louisa Grogan with sons Leslie and Roy, c 1906.



Mary Jane Grogan and her second husband George Wilkinson c 1908.



John Joseph Grogan [jnr] c 1890s, miner and cab driver.

In front of the Resident Magistrate, John Grogan was indicted for wilful and corrupt perjury in July. The circumstances of the case were referred to as peculiar and the jury found Grogan guilty. He was sentenced to five years penal servitude and the *New Zealand Herald* reported that “the wife of the prisoner and another woman fainted upon hearing the sentence, and there was a painful scene for some minutes”.

John Grogan had made some unwise decisions, but he was obviously popular in the community. Again in the *New Zealand Herald* in August an article talked of a petition that was

going around the residents of Auckland “praying for a remission of sentence for John Grogan ... the petitioners think this sentence altogether too heavy, and the prayer of the petitioners is asking such remission as His Excellency may think fit”.

The *Auckland Star* also wrote about the petition informing the public that it could be signed at Mr Leydon’s, the auctioneer, and Clarkes, the photographer both in Queen St; also at Mr Dunne’s, the painter, in Grey St, and many other places.

1886

Finally the petition was looked at in Cabinet in February, and the Ministers recommended to the Governor to grant a short remission, making the sentence three years instead of five, and that with good conduct Grogan could be liberated by July next, which meant he would be confined until July 1887. And while he was not around, John Grogan’s children seemed to be getting into mischief. Jane Grogan must have been thankful that her parents, who arrived from Ireland in 1880, were now around to help her. They lived in Grey St, now Greys Ave.

In December John Grogan junior was in the papers again. With two other boys he pleaded guilty to stealing copper worth five shillings, off the docks and selling it to a Chinese man, Mr Ah Kew, for three shillings. John’s grandfather was there for him, and upon the court “promising the lads a good flogging, the case was dismissed”. Mr Ah Kew was given a warning that next time he could be dealt with as a receiver of stolen goods.

1887

July was the month John Grogan senior was released from prison. He would most probably have moved in with his in-laws in Grey St, which was a street where miners and gumdiggers stayed in the boarding houses while in town.

1888

In February the *Auckland Star* headed an article ‘An Interesting Couple ... The Gumdigger and his Wife.’² Outside on Grey St, while Jane Grogan was trying to get some money from her husband, according to her, he accidentally pushed her over, but he was being charged with striking her. Jane was very protective of her husband representing him as a hardworking gumdigger, who was doing his best to support his children. She knew he had some money and she was just trying to get some, that was all. He sent her an average of £2 a month and “she pulled along as well as she could”. The judge ripped into John Grogan as to where all his money had gone, and the local constable portrayed Jane as the proprietress of a brothel in Grey St, which was frequented by prostitutes and people of bad character. So the bench fined each of the “prisoners” 20 shillings and costs! Times were hard!

1890s

The following years seemed to have been a struggle. John spent a lot of time away mining and gumdigging. Jane ran a pawn brokers shop on the corner of Victoria St West and Albert St, and the family lived on the premises. She frequently advertised for ironing to earn a little extra money and took in lodgers also. She once accused a lodger of stealing from her, but with excuses he managed to escape conviction.

1896

In July the *Auckland Star* reported the death of Mrs Jane Grogan, secondhand dealer, Albert St. She put her hand on her heart and laid down on the couch and died, while talking to her 17-year-old son. The paper reported that she had six children aged two to twenty-one, but she actually only had five, as she was raising Ida Sylvia Wood Grogan, the two-year-old daughter of her daughter, Mary Jane. Jane Grogan was only 44 years old. Her husband was away at the time.

One of the family mysteries is the death notice for John Grogan in the *Auckland Star*.

On 9 September 1903 the notice

(Continues on page 37) ➔

Post Office workers

Thousands of people have been involved in the Post Office in one way or another – there were over 33,000 permanent staff of the New Zealand Post Office in 1985. Many others have worked as mail contractors, or storekeeper – agency postmasters. Some 2,500 post offices were open at the peak in 1915.

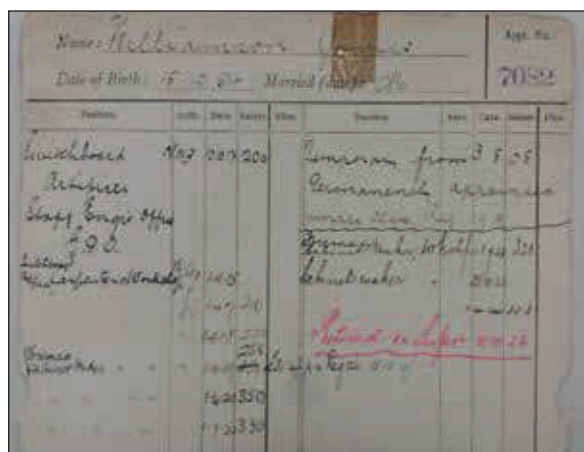
Their names, dates of appointment, and the places where they worked, become important in reconstructing either family or local history. The problem is that Post Office history from 1840 is complex. Many records have been destroyed either by a deliberate purging programme, by losses in major archive fires in 1887,¹ 1961,² or during the 1987 State Owned Enterprise restructuring.

Salaried permanent staff

From the 1910s each staff member had a confidential personnel file, which was normally destroyed 10 years after a staff member left the service and very few survive. Basic information may be found in Civil Service Rolls of the 1860's,³ an 1880 List of Government employees or in the Post & Telegraph Annual Classification lists.⁴

As part of the process in producing the Annual Classification List,⁵ each permanent employee's details were also kept on a Classification Card, which was kept updated with details relating to their salary and related promotion, demotion, resignation, maternity leave etc.

An example of a card relating to James WILLIAMSON, born 15 October 1854, employed temporarily from 3 August 1908, permanently from 10 October 1912 and retired on 10 October 1924 is shown below. Williamson was a skilled craftsman who produced some large wooden inlay picture frames, one of which is displayed next to the reception area at New Zealand Post, 7 Waterloo Quay, Wellington. He also produced the pen and seal which the Prime Minister William Massey signed the Treaty of Versailles on 28 June 1919.



Handwritten Classification Card for James Williamson. The card is filled with handwritten details including dates, positions, and salaries. The top section contains personal information like name and date of birth. The main body is a table with columns for dates, positions, and salaries, showing a progression from 1908 to 1924. The bottom section has additional notes and a signature.

At the time of the split of the Post Office in 1987 into three State Owned Enterprises – New Zealand Post Ltd, Telecom Corporation of NZ Ltd and PostBank Ltd, the classification card system had been replaced by computerisation of the records.

The classification cards were accessioned to Archive New Zealand by New Zealand Post.

The cards are stored in two series:

The Dead Classification Cards,⁶ which are sorted alphabetically and relate to staff who were no longer working for the Post Office at the time of the split.

The Live Classification Cards,⁷ which are sorted in

classification order based on the last issue of the List of Permanent Officers of the Post Office issued in 1985.

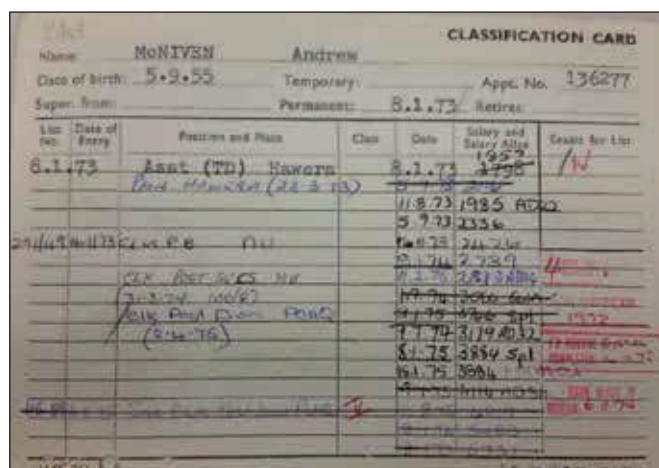
Access

Both of the above series of cards have restricted access placed on them by New Zealand Post through to 2088, or specifically 100 years from the date of birth of the individual concerned. However, exceptions do apply in that individuals can access their own classification cards upon providing proof of identification. And researchers can also access the classification cards of family members upon providing proof of identification and satisfying Archives New Zealand staff that they are related to the individual concerned.

I recently helped Archives New Zealand, spending time in the reading room checking the Live Classification Cards against the 1985 List of Permanent Officers of the Post Office. I was able to ensure that cards were correctly filed so that they could be located in future, as long as the employee is listed in the publication.⁸

Cards are also held for employees employed between 1985 and 1987 filed in classification order. However, there is no alphabetical cross reference for these cards.

Below is one of my cards which show the details that are recorded, covering my initial employment and various promotions and pay increases.



Printed Classification Card for Andrew McNiven. The card is filled with printed and handwritten details. The top section contains personal information like name and date of birth. The main body is a table with columns for dates, positions, and salaries, showing a progression from 1908 to 1924. The bottom section has additional notes and a signature.

In undertaking the above work, I also located a number of records for agency post offices and their postmasters. These being the likes of school teachers, storekeepers, railway stationmasters and the like whose duties also included operating a post office. Work is currently underway to compile a list of these cards so that they too can become more accessible to researchers.

Andrew McNiven
New Zealand Post volunteer researcher

Notes

- 1 A History of the Post Office in New Zealand by Howard Robinson, page 159.
- 2 The Dominion Post Flashback Pages 92–93, 'Infernos purge a country's history'
- 3 Archive New Zealand, Wellington. Register Nominal Roll of Civil Service A-L NZ Telegraph Department (R20942534) & M-Z (R20942535).
- 4 Archive NZ Wellington. An almost complete set housed in the Archive Research Room, from 1891 to 1960 for New Zealand Post & Telegraph (NZP&T) and 1961–1985 for New Zealand Post Office (NZPO).

(Continues on page 37) →

For Christchurch Genealogy or Local History enquiries come and see us on Tuakiri | Identity | Level 2 Tūranga – Christchurch City Libraries. We are open (masks mandatory) for events and classes under the Covid Orange light, but check access under Red if that applies at the time) as well as providing online classes and resources.

Where are we?

Level 2, Tūranga, Cathedral Square, Christchurch

Not able to visit?

Email us with your enquiries – whether you are looking for a death notice from *The Press*, a baptism, using one of our photos or some local history, we can help remotely. Email us at: library@ccc.govt.nz

What are we offering?

Introductory courses

Our six week family history and local history courses started in February so look out for next terms classes.

Talks

Attendees are welcome to arrive for a cuppa and chat before the talk begins at 2.30pm.

Free, but please book.

Heritage Highlights: 'The history & culture of the Canterbury Aviation Company'. Tuesday, 26 April 2022, 2.15–4pm. Spark Place, Ground floor, Tūranga.

ANZAC Event. Come and listen to Simon Moody, Research Curator at the Air Force Museum, Wigram, discuss how the school operated and existed within local society during the First World War and much more.

Workshops

'Spotlight on: Setting the scene on your family history'.

Tuesday, 29 March 2022, 2–4pm.

Tuakiri Level 2 Teaching Room.

Join us for a free two-hour workshop for adults looking at material held at Christchurch City Libraries that may help you tell a more vivid family history story.

Using pamphlets, school magazines, church histories, club and society archives, we'll help you find out more about the place and time of past lives.

Some options for presenting and publishing your family story will be briefly explored and self-directed research time with assistance included.

Online family history and research topics

Join us remotely to watch a presentation on family history and researching topics. Our first session in March will look at recording your family history information using a family tree and charts, and tips on researching from home.

Following the presentation we will meet virtually to discuss the topic further and answer any questions. This new series will cover varying topics relating to researching your Family or local history. Keep an eye on our website for our offerings.

Also remember to check out *Canterbury Stories* <https://canterburystories.nz> our digital heritage repository and try our monthly online Ōtautahi Quiz!

See more events and further information on our website at <https://my.christchurchcitylibraries.com/>

→ (Continued from page 35)

read "Grogan – At Sydney, John, the dearly beloved husband of the late Jane Grogan, in his 54th year. R.I.P."

We have not found where John was buried and his death registration does not seem to exist in either New South Wales or New Zealand.

John's daughter, Annie Elizabeth Grogan, married John E CAMPION in Sydney in 1905, so it is possible John and his daughter went to live in Australia after Jane's death, or John may have been just visiting. Annie Campion of Newtown, Sydney, was witness at her sister Mary's second marriage in 1908, which took place in Christchurch. But Australia was her home. She had no

children and died at Sydney in 1922.

Annie's siblings all stayed in New Zealand. Edward James Grogan, captain of a scow, transported gravel from up north to be used in the making of concrete for the building of Grafton Bridge. He married Louisa Sarah MOULDEN and they brought up six sons. One son Alan Halsey Grogan played a big part in building the gun emplacements that surrounded the Waitemata Harbour.

Mary Jane's second marriage was to George WILKINSON, who had a blacksmith shop at the Harp of Erin in Ellerslie, and Mary's son Len enjoyed sailing on the harbour in yachts that he had built for himself.

Walter Albert Grogan was a grocer in Eltham for a time but went on to marry Ethel Mary GRILLS and brought up four daughters and a son in Hamilton.

John Joseph Grogan had been mining for a while by the time he was 18 but I have yet to follow his later path.

Jane Grogan's sister Bridget, who married fellow assisted passenger, Edward DUNNE, had eight children and Edward had a well-known house painting business in Auckland.

John and Jane Grogan had their ups and downs but they were the beginning of many successful families now living in Auckland, Hamilton and other parts of New Zealand.

→ (Continued from page 36)

5 The publication had the following names – New Zealand Post and Telegraph Departmental List (1891–1936), *List of Persons Employed in the Post and Telegraph Department* (1937–1950), *List of Permanent Employees in the Post and Telegraph Department* (1951–1960), *List and Index of Permanent Officers in the Post Office* (1961–1985). It was commonly known as "The Stud Book".

6 The cards comprise 182 entries – Series 23894.

7 The cards comprise 125 entries – Series 23910.

8 An annotated copy of the publication giving the relevant box numbers is available to view in the Archive New Zealand Wellington Reading Room. An additional copy is held as R21687260.

Notes

1 *Auckland Star*, 28 April 1884 <https://paperspast.natlib.govt.nz/newspapers/AS18840428.2.24.7?>

2 *Auckland Star*, 2 February 1888. <https://paperspast.natlib.govt.nz/newspapers/AS18880202.2.36>



Branches

Hawke's Bay

The Hawke's Bay Branch only managed to hold 11 of its scheduled 20 meetings in the 2021 year due to Covid restrictions which was a disappointing outcome for many. Our meeting room at Stonecroft House is very confined and trying to social distance is impossible, so we may need to look at shifting temporarily to a larger premises away from our library.

Communication continued through our newsletters, *The Hawke's Bay Twig*, and in between these, by the two to three times a month e-newsletter, *Twiglet*. Thank you to all branch members who contribute to these.

In February, September and October all meetings were cancelled due to Covid-19 and also the day meetings in June, August and November. Here is an overview of the meetings we did manage to have.

In March we heard how Huntington's Disease, which can be hereditary, impacts on families and Joan and Kevin McIntyre spoke on Woodville and the history in that area.

In April a member described how she finally tracked down a missing great-great-grandmother and a local writer spoke about the Fletcher family of Pendle Hill, Onga Onga, Central Hawke's Bay.

In May we held our AGM and visited the Faraday Centre in Napier, a great place to take the grandchildren.

In June Doug Miller, Wellington, gave an entertaining and thought provoking presentation. In July writer Professor Kay Morris-Matthews spoke about her new book on Napier identity Miss Jerome Spencer, the founder of the Country Women's Institute, and a former member and researcher talked about what records are available at the Central Hawke's Bay Museum and locally. In August heritage consultant Elizabeth Pishief spoke about heritage buildings around the Napier region.

The last get-together was on Sunday, 21 November 2021 when 41 shared good fellowship and a lovely Christmas lunch at the RSA in Taradale. We had our usual free raffle and a few table game quizzes, which got everyone chatting and laughing. At the lunch we celebrated the birthday of long time member Nola Manley (NZSG #6991) who turned 100 years old on 25 November 2021.

Nola joined the branch in 1980 and attends most of the day meetings regularly when she can. Nola was the youngest of five and was educated in Havelock North and Hastings. After leaving school she worked in retail and did office work and



Nola cutting her birthday cake at the Christmas lunch. In the background are Convenor Margaret De La Haye, Committee member Jan Tapper and member Jenny Crooks.

Celebrating 50 years

On 12 February 2022 the Hawke's Bay Branch celebrated its 50th anniversary at the Hawke's Bay Club, a grand old historic building on the picturesque Marine Parade, Napier. The afternoon function was attended by 45 members, past and present, and guests.

A sub-committee of four organised the finer details, but each committee member participated in some way on the day – a good team effort. It was a bit of a challenge at times with Covid-19

restrictions to consider and having to contend with Christmas and New Year so close to our anniversary which was our first meeting for the year.

Having only hired the room for two and a half hours, we had a strict agenda. Using a gavel and block from the Shetland Islands and loaned for the occasion by the family of the late Lily Baker, the Secretary Margaret Elms acting as MC started the proceedings. The Convenor, Margaret de la Haye, welcomed everyone and the Secretary then shared the history of the first 10 years of the branch, made announcements and read congratulatory communications.

Our guest speaker was local historian and author, Michael Fowler, who gave an interesting 20-minute PowerPoint presentation of photos of the Hawke's Bay Club building and other historic buildings in the neighbourhood from the time of the first settlement in Napier to the current day.

The final formality before cutting the anniversary cake and sharing a lovely afternoon tea was to bestow Life Membership of the branch on founder member Marion Crawford. Marion was a part of the first committee and even though she moved away from Hawke's Bay for a few years, has supported the branch throughout.



Marion Crawford cuts the cake.

enjoyed the last 15 years of her working life at Farm Products in Hastings before retiring at 60, the then retirement age. Thereafter Nola became active within the community and attended several night classes. She never married and still lives in her own home. Until recently she was still driving her precious and well cared for little VW car. Nola is very sharp of mind and has a keen interest in history and a great memory for detail. Besides genealogy, New Zealand Founders and Grey Power still absorb her interest. Nola has vivid memories of the 1931 Hawke's Bay Earthquake, saying it was a frightening time for a nine-year-old.

2022 saw the Hawke's Bay Branch reach 50 years old, which we celebrated with a small function to mark the milestone. (See the box above.) An almost full page article about genealogy and the branch was printed in the local free newspaper with the view of prompting the Society and capturing old members to the event and hopefully to attract some new members.

(Continues on page 39) →

Interest Groups

Irish

Auckland Meeting

Our next meeting will be held at the NZSG FRC on Sunday, 22 May, commencing at the earlier time of 12.30pm. Our AGM will be conducted at this meeting, which will be followed by a presentation from our Guest Speaker, Malcolm Campbell. Malcolm is an Associate Professor of History at Auckland University.

Further details of this meeting's programme can be viewed on our webpage <http://www.genealogy.org.nz> About Us> Interest Groups> Irish Interest Group. Keep up to date with our meeting notices and special event features. Month to month activities are also noted in the NZSG Events Calendar.

Tracing your Irish ancestors through land records
by Chris Paton

The history of Ireland is one that was long dominated by the question of land ownership with complex and often distressing tales over the centuries of dispossession and colonisation, religious tensions, absentee landlordism, subsistence farming. Yet with the destruction of much of Ireland's historic records during the Irish Civil War, and with the discriminatory Penal Laws in place in earlier times, it is often within land records that we can find evidence of our ancestors' existence, in some cases the only evidence, when the relevant vital records for an area may never have been kept or may not have survived.

In *Tracing your Irish ancestors through land records* genealogist and bestselling author Chris Paton explores how the surviving records can help with our ancestral research, but also tell the stories of communities within which our ancestors emerged. He looks at the often controversial history of ownership of land across the island, the rights granted to those who held estates and the plight of the dispossessed, and identifies the various surviving records which can help to tease out the stories of many of Ireland's forgotten generations.

Chris Paton also identifies the various ways to access the records, whether in Ireland's many archives, local and national, and increasingly through a variety of online platforms.

Public Record Office Northern Ireland

The Public Record Office of Northern Ireland (PRONI) marked the centenary of the creation of the two states in Ireland with a guide to sources 1919–1925. www.nidirect.gov.uk

Irish soldiers who died in WWI

A new online database commemorates 31,384 Irish soldiers who died in the First World War. The free Irish

Great War Dead Archive www.irelandgreatwardead.ie was launched by Tipperary Studies on Remembrance Day. It brings together 20 years of work by military historian Tom Burnell.

The records include each man's rank, regiment or service, date and cause of death and place of burial. The site is due to be updated with further records including those of servicemen from what is now Northern Ireland. This site also features photos such as a commemorative penny, and details of the servicemen's gravestones in Co. Tipperary.

Have you got Irish family in South Africa?

Extracted from *NIFHS Journal*. Vol. 22 No. 1. The Genealogical Society of South Africa www.genza.org was established in 1964 with the objective of promoting and facilitating interest and research in genealogy and family history to all members of the public in South Africa and those abroad. Through projects undertaken by all its branches the Society assists in the preservation of all genealogical records and memorabilia. It encourages and develops links with FHS and like-minded associations internationally further, by providing Zoom talks, educational courses, research programs and services. The Society has eleven branches country wide. All genealogical researchers interested in becoming members of the Society are welcome to pursue the genealogical locations of the different branches in order to choose which branch would more suit their needs, and simply use the Contact Us option to email the branch concerned. Check the Product List for items such as up-to-date cemetery recordings, as all can be purchased as downloadable files.

Additional articles on researching in South Africa appearing in this journal: 'From Coleraine to South Africa' by Margaret Alexander; 'South Africa Sources Online & Useful Publications' by David Mitchell.

Annaghdown Heritage Society

"We were delighted to kick off our 2021/2022 season of Zoom presentations with Seán Brosnahan, curator of Toitū Settlers Museum in Dunedin. His presentation, 'As far from Galway as you can go: Irish pioneers in Southern New Zealand' was a wonderfully insightful piece on the mid-19th century chain of early Irish Settlers in Otago, all of which started with an Annaghdown native! Our thanks again to Seán, and to all of the NZ contingent of Annaghdown descent who joined us for this talk."

Seán's talk is now available on YouTube channel <https://youtu.be/1-Hjhm3qODo>.

Geraldene O'Reilly Convenor.
E: IrishSIG@genealogy.org.nz

→ (Continued from page 38)

The Branch has two meetings a month and we are in the process of canvassing members to see if they want to continue with two or move to one meeting a month and which option they preferred – day or night. It is not going to suit everyone and nothing may change.

The NZSG financial situation is disturbing and the consequence to branches a little worrying as everyone wants to see the Society continue and flourish. Members are looking forward to the return of the printed copies of the magazine, *The New Zealand Genealogist*, which is the preferred option.

We are hoping that 2022 will be more settled, so are starting to plan the events for the year with positivity, but are mindful that things are likely to remain restricted for some time. We re-introduced the 'Ancestral Portrait' segment at our day meetings and renamed it 'Sharing Our Stories'. We once again offer free genealogy help to members and the general public, this time after the day meetings at Stonecroft House.

The Branch sends their best wishes to all NZSG members and readers and hope they and their families stay safe and well.

Margaret Elms, Secretary

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

SCOTT, GRIGG, EDWARDS, GOOD, LINDSAY, GILMOUR, HARRIS, PATON, HALL, CURNOW, MADELL, MACKY, ORAM, CORBY, BARTLETT, BARRY, WERDER

From a deceased friend's estate I have photograph albums that I would like to go to family members. Some of the photos are 19th century and early 20th.

- David Scott (1841–1904) and Annie SMITH; Robert Scott (1874–1934); and Fanny BAKER, Douglas Victor Scott family
- Henry Grigg (1870–1850) and Elizabeth Edwards; Frank Joseph Grigg and Eva Curnow
- Samuel Aldridge Good (1847–1916) and Eliza Ann Lindsay; Harold Good

(1875–1955) Eileen Mary Gilmour; Andrew Alexander Gilmour (1866–1953) and Sarah Jane Harris

- Thomas Paton (1815–1901) and Anna Hall; George Allan Paton (1858–1907) and Mary Hall; Norman Alexander Paton (1893–1938) and Eva Curnow and Clara Ellen Madell; Robert Hall (1832–1920) and Dorcas Macky
 - The Oram, Corby, Bartlett families all in direct ancestral line to Eva Curnow
 - Frederick Thomas Barry and Elizabeth Jane Werder (d 1892). There are stories, certificates, and photos in these family groups.
- Karen Howard, 1/415 Cambridge Road,
Te Awamutu 3800.

SEEKING INFORMATION

MCDUGALL – Service No. NZ4214575
Enlisted at Taieri Air Force Base as an Equipment Assistant on 1 December 1942. Gained his air gunner's badge and served in England during the latter phases of Second World War which he survived.

Father was reportedly a farmer in New Zealand.

Paul Hickford

E: hickyto@gmail.com

Seek and provide help. Guidelines for submitting free members' enquiries and notices on page 4 of this journal.

Let's talk about the Kiwi Collection

We are now approaching the first anniversary of the Kiwi Collection, launched in June 2021. While those members who have invested in a subscription will be very familiar with its new look and features, it is worthwhile reflecting on some of the milestones it has achieved and what is on the horizon.

- Sales of the online Kiwi Collection superseded those of previous releases and we hope to see this trend continue.
- A seamless update was delivered within two months of its initial launch and that included a small number of new record sets together with updates on existing record sets such as the NZSG Collections.

The great news is that we have another update planned around May of this year. By comparison previous updates averaged 3-5 years between them. This is a major step toward our goal of expanding the Kiwi's capability and making it an invaluable, 'must have' resource for our members.

Content on the Kiwi Collection includes a significant number of what is referred to as 'creeping' record sets. These are primarily the NZSG Collections, such as school records and certificates, but there are other indexes such as book indexes, which have incremental updates.

The updating routines are rigorous because they involve the application of dating protocols around privacy protection in particular. For this reason, we will limit update of the NZSG Collections in particular to an annual cycle, at least until we can automate some of these routines for greater flexibility. New record sets on the other hand can and will be updated more frequently throughout the year.

It is too early at this stage to predict what the total number of new records will be, but some of the new record sets include Auckland Museum's Cenotaph; New Zealand-born prisoners in NSW (1870-1930); Clergyman's funeral notes from All Saints, Hāitaitai; an index of photos for five periodical publications; Armed Constabulary Rolls; indexes from the *New Zealand Gazette*, funeral directors, newspaper death notices and a number compiled by NZSG Branches. We intend to deliver feature articles on some of these over the coming months.

A huge thank you as always to all our contributors to the Kiwi Collection (and they are many) for the express purpose of sharing with other members of the Society.

Carole Devereux
NZSG Project Co-Ordinator

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

TE AWAMUTU

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

TE PUKE

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

WAIRARAPA

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

Lost your family? Follow the children!



Oamaru North School - 1874 - Culture Waitaki

Education became compulsory and free in 1877 but many schools existed before then. School records can help find your family when other records can't.

Update coming soon!

In May, we'll be adding lots more new school records to the Kiwi Collection!

www.genealogy.org.nz/kiwi

