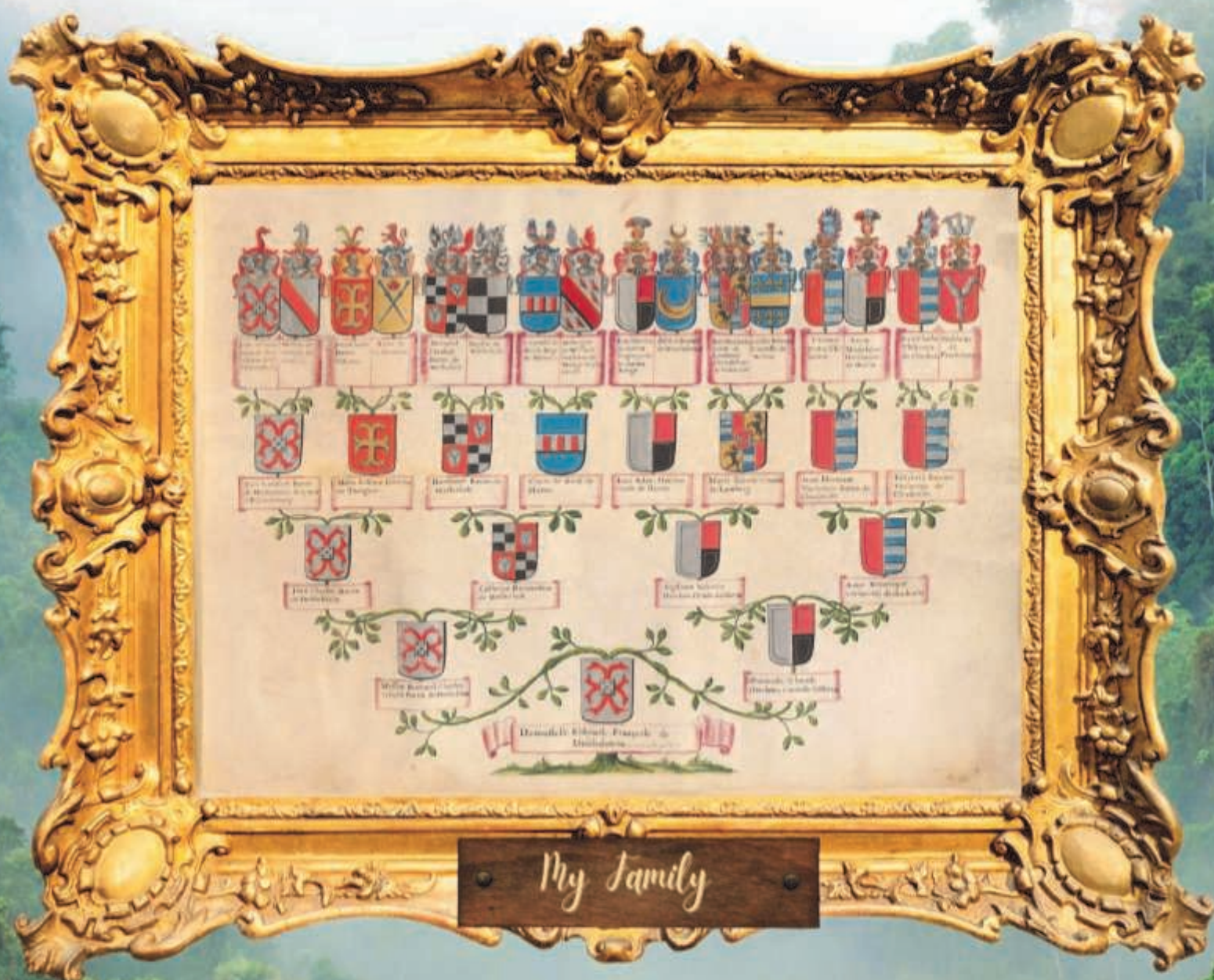


The New Zealand Genealogist

Poutū-te-rangi March 2025

Vol 56 No 404



New Zealand Society of Genealogists

Te Rangapū Kaihikohiko o Aotearoa

Family history - Preserving our past for the future





Starting your genealogical journey?

Or helping someone to get
started? Make sure you're
Getting It Right!



You can find
these resources
and more under
*Resources/
Research Skills*

www.genealogy.org.nz/



Looking for records in
New Zealand?
Save time with
Kiwi Resources

NZSG Kiwi Resources



Contents

Features

- 4 Russell Marshall—Founding Convenor, Porirua
- 5 *Glenice Lyon* Forsyth Saga
- 6 *Gaylia Powell* An 'abducted' child and a missing twin – where fiction meets facts
- 8 *Lynette Williams* A family myth debunked
- 9 *Christine Clement* The Driberg family myth
- 11 *Catherine Clarke* The Irishman's Proposition
- 15 *Len Jury* To do or not to do - Genealogists will face this situation often in their research
- 17 What's new on the NZSG website?
- 18 The family of Russell Marshall (1936-2025)
- 22 *Sarah Hewitt* Royal Connections
- 24 *Garth Houltham* Fencible and Pre-1902 Empire Veterans Database
- 25 *Brian Amyes* Family Diaries – They can lead you on a fascinating and exciting journey
- 27 New User Groups – Genealogy Programs
- 28 *Lindsay Smith* The Ickenham Coincidence - Are we drawn back to our roots?
- 31 *Jade Winikerei* My day job as an 'heir hunter' at Public Trust
- 32 *Robert Findlay* Where family history met archaeology and bioarchaeology
- 34 *Seonaid Harvey* Researching Uncle George
- 37 *Kelly Dix* Search results on DigitalNZ



Regulars

- 3 Board Report
- 4 June 2025 theme
- 20 Services to NZSG Members
- 21 Record Collections
- 38 Members' enquiries and notices
- 39 Branches and Interest Groups
- 42 Updates from Museums and Libraries

Inside back cover:
Branch and Interest Group Services

Cover Photo :
Arbre généalogique
d'Elisabeth
Françoise de
Dobbelstein, 1751
[Wikimedia Commons](#)



The Mission of the **New Zealand Society of Genealogists** is to provide educational opportunities and research resources for the development of knowledge, skills and practice in family history, genealogy and whakapapa for members and the wider community.

Being a member, you get to be part of a community of amazing people with access to a wealth of information that members have put together for over 55 years. You can contribute to that information, either by writing articles about your own research, or helping with projects such as indexing school records in your area of interest. You will get direct help with your own research from other members or by joining one of our online or in-person courses. Or you can help other members with their challenges. It's all about sharing your passion and knowledge with people who get it, and as a bonus, making new friends!

Benefits of Membership include:

Become a better researcher
Save money on your research
Help preserve resources

Discover new resources
Share your research and skills
* See pages 20-21 for more information

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 or by emailing membership@genealogy.org.nz.

Membership Category		Subscription
Ordinary	Open to any one individual (one journal, one vote)	\$112.00
Joint	Open to any two persons living in the same household (one journal, two votes)	\$150.00
Student	Open to people 12–25 years (one journal, one vote)	\$32.00
Affiliate Group	Open to any library, institution, museum, facility, corporate body, family history organisation or group that is supportive of the objects of the Society and which is willing to assist the Society to promote these objects (one journal, no vote)	\$185.00

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



This month's theme

DNA

Copy deadlines

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

Issue	Last date for consideration
March	17 January
June	17 April
September	17 July
December	17 October

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

Submission of copy

Submissions can be made in electronic format by email in .doc, .txt or .rtf file format emailed to editor@genealogy.org.nz.

Include your name, contact details and membership number.

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: 500–900 words plus images.

Upcoming themes

June 2025 Amazing Women	December 2025 Where did they live?
September 2025 World War II	March 2026 Occupations

Style Guide

A Style Guide is available on the NZSG website:

genealogy.org.nz/NZG-Editors-Notes/11168/

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.

Advertising

Contact the NZSG [National Manager](#) for information about rates, specifications and conditions, or find details on the [NZSG website](#) with other details about *The New Zealand Genealogist*. Copy must be received by 17 January, April, July and October.

Members' Area

Includes: Contact Sought, Information Wanted, Information Offered, Trader and Reunion notices. Members may submit queries of up to 50 words (excluding submitter's name, email and membership number). 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, email and membership number must be included with each entry.

BOARD REPORT



I am sure the only good thing we can say about our summer is that it has given us plenty of time for genealogy. I hope you have found the time to indulge.

December saw the latest update to the Kiwi Collection. It now contains over 16 million records. To put this in perspective, when we launched the online Kiwi Collection in 2021, it had 11 million records. We now also have images. I would like to thank everyone whose hard work has added those 5 million records and helped with the technical improvements. Have you had a look? What did you find?

The NZSG Shipping Collection Project is up to phase two – collating voyages. We have over 200 volunteers working throughout New Zealand and overseas. In just eight months since the project was launched, we have indexed all 25 volumes of the Verna Mossong shipping collection, over 1,500 newspapers from Papers Past and dozens of books containing lists of voyages. Our database now has over 70,000 voyages and is growing all the time thanks to all our volunteers. If you wish to help, or join a group, see [our website](#) for information on how to volunteer (or look under Get Involved/Projects, once you've logged in). In just a few months we will be moving into phase three when we will start collating everything we can find on individual voyages. We aim to start with the period 1840 to 1860. Then the real nitty gritty of the project will be underway.

Our educational offerings are kicking into gear for the year. Garry Phillips has booked dates for his Introductory Course,

both at the FRC and online. The FRC is also hosting genealogy software sessions to complement the various groups run by Branches around the country.

We have added more information on researching your Māori whakapapa to the Kiwi Resources. You will find your family in many of the usual places and we've highlighted where Māori records might differ. There are also additional ones that are specific to Māori.

Our new online Forum has added another topic – "Other". We will add more specific topics once we get a feel for how you use it. It is a great place for NZSG members to help each other and we thank Wendy Howard for agreeing to moderate it. Memlist will continue to run for those that prefer an email forum.

We would like to thank members who have taken the time to complete our member survey. Your feedback has been interesting to read. The Marketing Focus group are analysing the results for the Board and then will report to you. Then we will use the information to improve our services and resources for you.

If you have any thoughts to share with us, please do not hesitate to get in touch. Our strength comes from our members.

Sarah Hewitt, NZSG Chairperson



Board of Directors

Sarah Hewitt (Chairperson)
Trisha Dunn (Vice Chairperson)
Greta Gordon
Melanie Middleton
Amanda Maxwell
Bryce Johnson
Natasha Wells
Brian Bernon
Glenn Stewart

NZSG Manager

Julian Pinfold
T: 09 394 9549
E: nzsgmanager@genealogy.org.nz

Library Co-ordination Group

Volunteers
T: 09 394 9545
E: librarycoordinator@genealogy.org.nz

Membership Administrator

Nicky Lumby
T: 09 394 9546
E: membership@genealogy.org.nz

Accounts Administrator

Don Cortesi (Volunteer)
T: 09 394 9547
E: accounts@genealogy.org.nz

Projects Co-ordinator

E: nzsg.projects@genealogy.org.nz

Webmaster

Jan Sherwood
E: webmaster@genealogy.org.nz

Auditor - Dellow Financial Services Ltd

Hon Solicitor - Harold Kidd

Editor

E: editor@genealogy.org.nz

Production Team

Pauline Weeks
Sue Dinsdale
Jan Sherwood
Gordy Collingwood
Jenny Robertson
John Davies

Published by

The New Zealand Society of
Genealogists Inc.
PO Box 14036, Panmure,
Auckland 1741
159 Queens Road, Panmure,
Auckland 1072

General enquiries

T: 09 570 4248 Ext 1



Russell Marshall - Founding Convenor, Porirua

Over Wellington Anniversary weekend, we received news that Russell MARSHALL (CNZM) had died in Wellington. You can read all about Russell Marshall's life and career here on this [Wikipedia page](#), however it makes no mention of the significance to our branch's beginnings.

Russell joined the fairly new NZSG (established 1967), and in 1968 was member number 94. He was friends with the late Jonathan HUNT, also a Member of Parliament, and cousin to our own Gill KNOX. During the next 25 years he did very little research, but in 1990, after a long career in local and central government, Russell Marshall retired from politics, settled in Paremata, and rekindled his interest in genealogy.

He set about writing up his Motueka GROOBY family and, in 1992, decided that instead of going to an NZSG branch meeting in Kapiti or Wellington, it might be worth trying to establish one in Porirua. He called a meeting of local residents interested in forming a branch of the NZSG and held a public meeting on 14 April 1993. Russell was elected as the first branch convenor.

Pam EDMONDS, who was elected to the Committee at that same first meeting, recalls that "Russell was a very approachable person. He was a mine of information and even though he was a very busy person, he still made time for anyone who had struck a brick wall and needed help."

The very first Porirua branch newsletter, published in June 1994, included a "Who's Who in the Branch" and the entry for Russell was as follows:

"Russell Marshall (Branch Convenor, NZSG #94) lives in Paremata. He is hoping to publish his history of the Grooby family of Nottinghamshire and Motueka before the end of the year. That should give more time for research on families from Alton (Hampshire), Southeast London, Stonehouse, Stroud (Gloucestershire), Worcester, Banff and Edinburgh. He uses the Personal Ancestral File (PAF) computer programme."

Russell did publish his Grooby family history (a copy of which is in the [Porirua Library](#)) but not until 2001, no doubt

due to the many distinguished post-Parliamentary roles he held, which also caused him to relinquish the Convenorship of the branch in 1995.

However, he retained his membership and his interest in the Branch, eventually becoming a life member. In later years Russell and his wife Barbara (nee WATSON) moved to the lifestyle village at Athletic Park. He maintained his interest in genealogy by joining NZSG Kilbirnie Branch where he continued to help his fellow members.

Russell was born 15 February 1936 and died 18 January 2025.

Pat Liddell, Debbie Evans, Pam Edmonds and Rodney King
E: porirua@genealogy.org.nz



Russell Marshall speaking on the establishment of the Commonwealth War Graves Commission in 2013

A cousin has written more on Russell and his family history which you can find on page 18.

Theme for June 2025 Issue — Amazing Women

Our theme for the June 2025 issue of *The New Zealand Genealogist* is "Amazing Women".

Women can be hard to research but many leave behind amazing stories. Where has your research taken you? What have you found about the women in your family? Do they have a story to tell?

Make sure to look at the tips on submissions on our website genealogy.org.nz/NZG-Editors-Notes/11168/ before submitting your article.

Send your submissions to editor@genealogy.org.nz

Forsyth Saga

Glenice Lyon

I knew nothing about my great-grandparents, Barbara Louisa ROSENBROCK and George FORSYTH, except that Barbara had died after tying up a corset too tight not long after she gave birth to my grandmother, Dorothea Peare Forsyth. Nana, as we called her, never mentioned either of her parents. It was only my mother who passed on what little information she had.

One of my mother's sisters has recorded on the back of Dorothea's birth certificate; "George - Mums Dad born in NZ I believe died Australia. Took off and left his wife - Mum's stepmother later in life. Mum - Dorothea Peare - her mother died 1901 from hemorrhage after lacing herself into a corset too soon after giving birth to Mum". Barbara died when Dorothea was four and a half months old.

My mother told me that Nana did not find out that the woman she believed to be her mother was not, until overhearing a conversation when she was seven years old. I do not know what their relationship was like after that moment, except it would seem that Nana left home as soon as she was able to. I am now in contact with another descendant of the Rosenbrock family. She sent me a copy



*Barbara Louisa Rosenbrock and George Forsyth on their wedding day in May 1900
Family collection*

of a photo of my great-grandparents taken on their wedding day in May 1900. I now have an enlarged copy framed. I can see the resemblance between my mother and Barbara.

Just recently I decided to get Barbara and George's death certificates. Barbara died in August 1901 of influenza three weeks, enteritis and diarrhea four days, cardiac syncope. When Barbara died, they were living at the Creamery in Portobello, Dunedin. George died in January 1949 of hemorrhage, hemorrhoidectomy and chronic nephritis. George died at the Public Hospital in Auckland and had been living in Ponsonby. Both Barbara and George were born in Dunedin, New Zealand.

Barbara is not mentioned on George's death certificate, but I have discovered he was married for a third time. Through the NZSG Certificate Collection, I was able to get a copy of his third marriage just two months after his second wife died.

I ordered a copy of his second wife's death certificate. She died of abscesses, boucle pneumonia and bronchitis at Auckland Hospital, and they lived in Mount Albert, Auckland. On George's death certificate he had two sons and one daughter. The sons were from his second marriage. It would appear that his third wife knew of his children.

I decided to find his obituary and discovered that he was a Justice of the Peace. One mentions his children "loved father of Dorothy (Mrs. Tapp, Lower Hutt) ..." George died in 1949. My parents married in October 1949 and lived on the North Shore in Auckland. It is sad to know that my mother was living so close to her grandfather but never got to meet him.

I have now been in touch with a Forsyth family descendant who informed me that a grandson of George had said that his father did not have a great relationship with his father, George. I wonder what kind of JP he was.

It is too late to update my mother and her siblings regarding their grandparents on their mother's side. However, I have found the truth about my great-grandparent's passing. No doubt there is more to discover.

Glenice Lyon
E: glenicelyon@gmail.com





An 'abducted' child and a missing twin – where fiction meets facts

Gaylia Powell

My research into our WILKS ancestors was prompted by a family story of the mysterious abduction of the nine-year-old twin sister of my great-grandmother, Mary Matilda Wilks. This tragic event was said to have taken place on the wharf as the family departed from Bristol, England to sail to the southern hemisphere. The theory, as told to me by my aunts, was that this beautiful child with long red hair may have been abducted to work in a circus! Her mother was said to have stayed behind to look for her daughter but eventually re-joined the others.

The main characters were:

1. Caroline Wilson DEARE (1824-1885) – mother of the 'abducted' child
2. Archibald Wilson STANTON (1821-1849) – Caroline's first husband, killed by falling masonry
3. Euphemia Stanton (1847-1911) – daughter of Caroline and Archibald – was she the 'abducted' child?
4. William Henry Wilks (1816-1862) – Caroline's second husband
5. Mary Ann Wilks (1846-1928) – one of William's five children by his first wife
6. Mary Matilda Wilks (1853-1910) – a daughter of Caroline and William WILKS
7. Maria Elizabeth Wilks (1853-1930) – was she the missing twin?
8. Susanna Frances Wade GILARDI (née JONES 1819-1888) – half-sister of Archibald Stanton; also Caroline's sister-in-law and Euphemia's guardian

In the Bristol Census of 1851, the Wilks family comprised William, Caroline, and six children who included four-year-old Euphemia Stanton but not Mary Ann Wilks. Mary Ann was living nearby, listed as the five-year-old adopted daughter of a sawyer and his wife.

My great-grandmother Mary Matilda Wilks was born two years later, on 15 February 1853 at 16 York Street, St Philip and St Jacob, Bristol. Altogether there were at least six children in the house, aged newborn to 13 years old. They included Euphemia, her four step-siblings and her half-sister, Mary Matilda. Mary Matilda's birth was registered in the Registration District of Clifton, Bristol on 28 March when she was six weeks old.

Maria Wilks was also born on 15 February in Clifton. Her birth was registered on 17 March 1853, only child of a stonemason, Charles Wilks, and his wife, Esther BREDDY. She was baptised Maria Elizabeth on 10 April 1853, at Stapleton on the outskirts of Bristol. Was this just a coincidence or was it the key to the family lore that Mary Matilda had a twin, left behind in England? Why were these little girls registered so late, when most babies were registered in the first week or so? My theory is that it was not a coincidence, and Maria was raised by her aunt and uncle who were childless at the time.

The 1851 Census is the last documentation I hold of the Wilks family in Bristol. They left for Australia on 5 August

Image above: 'The Clipper Ship James Baines... one of the Black Ball Line of Australian Packets belonging to Messrs James Baines & Co, Liverpool'. Samuel Walters (artist)

[Royal Museums Greenwich](http://www.royalmuseums.org.uk/greenwich)

1855 on the clipper ship *James Baines*, arriving in Melbourne 23 October (79 days). Their voyage continued on the *Black Swan*, arriving in Launceston, Tasmania, 29 October 1855, for the next stage of their lives. The members of the WILKES (spelt with an e) family on arrival are shown on the Return of Bounty Tickets TAHO series C87/12/1/12 p. 45. They were Assisted Immigrants, introduced by William Henry Wilkes' older brother, Joseph (1813-1899), who had been transported to Tasmania in 1832 and was living in Launceston, with his wife Elizabeth/ Betsy and four children.

On arrival in Launceston, Tasmania the family comprised William, Caroline, and six children including Mary Ann aged nine and Mary Matilda aged two years. There was no sign of a twin for Mary Matilda, and no sign of her half-sister, Euphemia. Where was Euphemia? Was eight-year-old Euphemia the child who had been abducted?

Back to Bristol five years later. In the 1861 England Census, Euphemia Stanton, scholar, was living at 5 Princes Street in St Philip and St Jacob, not far from where she had been born. She was listed as the niece of John Baptiste Gilardi (1802-1874) and his wife Susanna. Now, Susanna was the childless half-sister of Euphemia's late father, Archibald Wilson Stanton. Their older sister, Emma WILSON had recently married Euphemia's grandfather Robert Deare. Euphemia was Robert's only grandchild and he her only living grandparent. Euphemia continued to live in and near Bristol, kept the surname Stanton and named her first child Archibald after her late father, dispelling any doubt about whether this was Caroline's daughter or the circus theory.

So, what really did happen when the Wilks family left Bristol? It was clearly not the 'twin' who was left on the wharf – she was only two years old and was living with Charles and Esther Wilks at Stapleton. Was Euphemia abducted by her father's family who wanted to keep their only niece and granddaughter? Was this plotted by her stepfather who wanted to take his own daughter Mary Ann to Australia in place of Euphemia? Did Caroline arrange to leave Euphemia with family in Bristol to avoid the harsh life ahead in the convict town of Launceston? Was Euphemia a willing party or taken by surprise when she was left behind? We will probably never know, but records do show she grew up with her Aunt Susanna and her Uncle John Gilardi, who became a master jeweller in Bristol. She inherited property, married a widower, and was survived by one son. Traces of John Gilardi can be found today. For example, this picture shows a nineteenth century string inlaid mahogany cased wheel barometer by Gilardi of Bristol, having a silvered dial, scale, hygrometer, and level condition. It was auctioned by UKauctioneers.com in 2017.



The twin story could be confirmed by a DNA match one day, or perhaps a photograph of Maria Elizabeth Wilks, but in the

meantime, it is satisfying to imagine Maria growing up in Stapleton, an only child for several years. She married stonemason Charles Albert TAYLOR in 1874, and they lived in Fishponds, Stapleton, with their five children.

This story relies on English parish records, statutory BDM records, and the England and Wales Census from 1841 to 1921. It took years to piece together, particularly tracing Euphemia, whose name was misspelt in both the 1851 and the 1861 Census. The connection of Aunt Susanna to the Wilks family was complicated by her illegitimate birth and that of her brother, Archibald. A further challenge was the maiden name WILSON of the mothers of both Caroline and her husband Archibald, suggesting further connections between their families.

It all goes to show that we cannot rely on our family stories, but perhaps each story has a glimmer of truth uncovered by genealogical records.

Gaylia Powell
E: pgaylia@gmail.com



Mary Matilda WILKS Dunedin, New Zealand, probably about the time of her marriage in 1884. Note the fine features. She also had red hair like her 'abducted' sister. Original in possession of second cousin, Tony Mark, with permission

A family myth debunked

Lynette Williams

My Nanna always maintained that her parents had to elope from Ireland as their families did not approve of their proposed marriage. Essentially Mary Anne LUNDY was of wealthy gentry and James PATTERSON a mere farmhand/gardener on the estate in County Monaghan. Back-up for this was Nanna's brother Stan Patterson who had visited the family mansion when he was demobbed at the end of WWI, 'the sort of place where a butler met you at the door and at night you put your boots and shoes outside the bedroom door and the servants would clean them'.

Armed with this information, and thrilled to find that I was, as I always expected, of upper-class birth despite one of my grandfathers being a road worker in Yorkshire and the other an electrician in Marton, New Zealand, I headed into the Dublin Registry Office on my OE tour in 1989.

Oh, first shock: the card index (this was pre-digital databases) revealed that Mary Anne Lundy's father and James Patterson's father were both tenant farmers of the actual landed gentry of the area, Evelyn P. SHIRLEY. Yes, there was a discrepancy: Matthew Lundy leased 23 acres, John Patterson only eight acres. Perhaps this was a significant difference in the 1870s-80s.

A visit to the Corvalley church, situated very close to both Townlands that the two families farmed, found more debunking of the family myth – the couple were married in 1879 in the presence of their fathers and other family members, and stayed long enough in the district to have four children, registered in the church's birth records, before emigrating to New Zealand. So much for the elopement! And the first-born was a respectable nine months after the marriage, so not even a shot-gun wedding.

What about the stately home? A friendly local who was very pleased to offer my friend and me a cup of tea pointed out where the Lundys had lived. Excitedly we pulled up outside the imposing brick gate posts each with a white urn atop ... "they're polystyrene!" my friend shrieked. From the gate there was a circular drive (a definite sign of prestige, yes?) leading up to the front door of the house – a modest two-storey building. No stately mansion. Almost certainly not large enough for live-in servants.

What about my great-uncle Stan and his story? I barely knew him, but he was a patient at Porirua Psychiatric Hospital for many years. Alcoholic, possibly suffering for years from PTSD, nerve gas or simply traumatised by the war and wanting to take home a happier tale. We will never know the truth of his visit, but records have definitely debunked the family myth.

Lynette Williams

E : lynwilliamsheritage@gmail.com



Image above:
Believed to be
the Lundy family home



Image left:
The children of
James Patterson and Mary Ann
Lundy, four of whom were born in
Monaghan before the Pattersons
emigrated to New Zealand

Photos from
Williams family collection

The Driberg family myth

Christine Clement

There were two families of DRIEBERG/DRIBERG in Ceylon [Sri Lanka] during Dutch and later British rule.

Carl ANJOU came to Ceylon on the ship *Vrijberg* on 23 May 1755 as a soldier in the Dutch forces. He was promoted to ensign in 1761, lieutenant in 1762, captain in 1766, and lieutenant colonel in 1791. In 1769 he had applied to use his correct name Deiderich Carolus VON DRIEBERG. Was this his real name or with his promotion through the ranks did he feel a more noble name was needed? He was said to have been born in Hanover, Germany. The von was later dropped.¹

His grandson was Wilhem Johan Driberg who married Anna Henrietta Zelig CHAUVEL née DE BERGEON in 1835. He had an illustrious career as a midshipman in the Navy based in the East India Station. He then joined the army and rose to major in the Ceylon Rifle Regiment. They had a son William Charles Driberg who was Army born at Galle in Ceylon in 1839. He became an ensign and later lieutenant in the British Army's 84th (York and Lancaster) Regiment of Foot. In 1861 in Wales, he married Selina Sophia WELLS, the daughter of Charles Cook Wells and Sophia Amelia GOODRIDGE who had married in India in 1833.

Wilhelm Johan Driberg died in 1860 in Boulogne-sur-Mer, France, and his only son was noted as Lieutenant William Charles Driberg of the 84th Regiment.² William Charles Driberg died on 6 August 1882, also in Boulogne-sur-Mer.³ Some online family trees have him as the William Driberg living and dying in Napier, New Zealand, in 1908, and others as him being the illegitimate half-brother to the above William Charles Driberg.

The second Driberg/Driberg family in Ceylon are descendants of Johannes Gerardus Driberg, Handlanger by de Artillerie (cadet bombardier) who married Johanna Catharina HORN of Tuticorin [now Thoothukudi, Tamil Nadu, India] in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendall, Ceylon, on 21 September 1783. This family admit that they are in no way connected with the earlier Von Driberg family.⁴

William Thomas Driberg, born in Ceylon around 1831, gave his father as William, a soldier. His mother was possibly a native Ceylonese woman. On 3 November 1848, aged 16 and living at Riches Court, Lime Street, London, he signed on for a four-year Merchant Navy Apprenticeship onboard the *Urania* with Master Henry John HALLY.⁵

On 13 July 1854, at the age of 23, he married at the Registrar's Office in Liverpool, Jane ROBERTSON, the 20-year-old daughter of Alexander Robertson, a printer. It is not known what happened to Jane. In 1855, William signed up for service on board the *Ann Wilson*, owned by Robert and Joseph WILSON of South Shields. The *Ann Wilson*, under command of Captain RUTHERFORD,⁶ and chartered by Messrs James BAINES, left Liverpool on 30 November 1856 with 222 emigrants, seven saloon passengers, and a crew of 21 for Wellington, New Zealand. The ship, originally built as a collier, was designed to carry coal.

The voyage experienced average weather and made a good passage of 120 days, but upon arrival in Wellington on 29 March 1857, several of the passengers were in a deplorable condition, and one, Jonathan DEVERELL, died soon after. There had been eighteen deaths on board including four adults. A bitter complaint against the quantity of food and water issued during the voyage was then made by other passengers.

An inquest was held on the death of Jonathan Deverell on 30 March and evidence was received from the Wellington Emigration Officer, a Wellington doctor, the brother-in-law and widow of the deceased, the ship's surgeon, chief officer, purser, cook, assistant cook and master as well as a passenger (ex-Royal Navy). The Captain had earlier absconded.

William Driberg also gave evidence: "I am steward on board the *Ann Wilson* and was appointed by the Captain. I received the provisions from the purser and delivered them to the ship's cooks and spirits to the passengers. The spirits were sold indiscriminately to emigrant and cabin passengers. The last of the spirits was about six weeks before we reached New Zealand. I received money for the spirits sold, and gave it to the Captain each night before going to bed. I was told by the Captain to sell spirits, receive the money, and deliver it over to him. By the Jury - We charged the same price for spirits through the voyage. On the morning of Deverell's death there was little wine and whiskey left in the cabin".⁷

The jury found that Jonathan Deverell had died from exhaustion, after an attack of diarrhoea, accelerated by a short supply of water during the whole voyage, the want of proper medicines and medical comforts, the inadequacy of the cooking accommodation and the bad ventilation of the vessel. They also found that the Emigration Officer at Liverpool was to be blamed for not seeing to a sufficient supply of water, medicines, medical comforts and sugar on board. The jury also blamed the Captain for not putting in at the Cape of Good Hope, or other port, when he knew the vessel was badly supplied. The ship had been overcrowded, medicines and medical comforts were deficient, there was poor ventilation and insufficient and badly cooked food. The cook said that the cooking apparatus was only sufficient to cook for 60 persons. Towards the end of the voyage the passengers had been limited to one pint (0.57 litre) of water per day.⁸

William possibly took his discharge from the *Ann Wilson* after this as in January 1858⁹ he was in the Wellington Magistrates Court suing Captain Frederick RENNEN, the master of the sailing schooner *Lady Grey*, for £7 9s, for wages. However, it appeared that as William was unable to go to sea through illness, the Court found for Captain Renner, costs payable to him.

William is said to have arrived in Napier around 1859. He enlisted with the voluntary Napier (also known as the Hawke's Bay) Militia in 1863. On 12 October 1866 William

was at Ōmarunui, across the Tutaekuri River from present day Taradale, when settlers and local Māori fought a Pai Mārire (Hauhau) faction of Ngāti Hineuru, a tribe on the Napier to Taupo road.

Just after midnight on 12 October, 200 members of the local militia marched out of Napier under the command of Colonel George WHITMORE. They were joined by 200 local Māori. By dawn Ōmarunui was almost surrounded, but when the Hauhau leaders refused to surrender, Colonel Whitmore ordered heavy fire to be concentrated on the meagre defences. Two Europeans were killed and nine wounded. Two local Māori were killed and four wounded. It is thought that 23 Ngāti Hinuera were killed and 30 or so wounded. Those taken prisoner were exiled to the Chatham Islands where they later returned with Te Kooti in July 1868. In 1871 William was awarded the New Zealand War Medal for his service at Ōmarunui (as left, held by the family).

On 21 October 1867 at the residence of John and Ann LINGARD, Carlyle Street, Napier, William, listed as a bachelor, married widow Eliza (sometimes Elizabeth) DAVIS (sometimes DAVIES). They were married by Reverend George MORICE of the Presbyterian Church. On board the *Ann Wilson* there had been a Thomas and Eliza Davis. There does not appear to be a New Zealand death for a Thomas Davies or Davis – possibly he was one of the 18 deaths on board? Eliza HADLEY was born in Walsall, Staffordshire, close to Birmingham in 1839. She had married Thomas on 16 September 1855 at Bloxwich, Staffordshire.

Eliza had a son John Thomas Davies on 1 October 1861 in Napier. His birth certificate gives his father as Thomas



Davies, blacksmith. John Thomas later took the surname Driberg and became a well-known athlete and rugby player, dying unmarried in 1942.¹⁰

At the time of his marriage William Driberg was listed as a cook. By 1890 he was operating a boarding house in Hastings Street, Napier. In March 1895 he was advertising as Driberg's City Dining Rooms also in Hastings Street, possibly from the same premises. These were situated on the seaward side of Hastings Street between Dickens and Albion Streets, which was the site of the Albion Hotel.¹¹ Eliza, listed as Elizabeth, recorded as wife of Hastings Street, is on the 1893 Napier Electoral Roll, the first that included women.

William was recorded in Napier newspapers for showing an evenly-grown pink begonia at the 1883 horticultural show, donating £1 to the Napier Hospital building fund and also the amenities fund in 1883 and 1884. In June 1884 it was reported that "Professor DUNBAR made a 30 break at a Game of Billiards at the table kept by Mr. Driberg at the Masonic Hotel". In January 1894 William made a donation to the Napier Botanical Gardens of a tame weka and a poukaka (pukeko?).

The boarding house was often reported in court cases due to thefts from guests. On 20 May 1908, William was a witness at the trial of William CAMERON alias HAYWARD who was charged with breaking and entering a jewellers in Masterton. Cameron was staying at the boarding house and William recognised the luggage Cameron had. It held not only the jewellery but also gelignite, detonators and plugs. Cameron said he had never been in Masterton and had purchased the goods found on him for £2 on the Napier racecourse from a "man about 6ft 6in in height and 11 stone in weight". He was found guilty.

Eliza died on 7 December 1907 at Napier and William on 10 October 1908 of cardiac disease and senile decay. He was 76. They are buried together in the Old Napier Cemetery with John Thomas Davis Driberg. Local newspapers reported 'The death is announced of Mr W T Driberg, a resident of Napier since 1859, aged 79. He arrived in Wellington in 1857'.

Christine Clement

E: cmclementnz@gmail.com

References

1. *The Journal of the Dutch Burgher Union* 1916 Volume IX No 1 p22 thedutchburgherunion.org/
2. *Naval & Military Gazette and Weekly Chronicle of the United Service* - 05 May 1860
3. *Homeward Mail from India, China and the East* - 11 August 1882
4. *The Journal of the Dutch Burgher Union* Vol 34 No 1 p9-19 thedutchburgherunion.org/
5. UK, Apprentices Indentured in Merchant Navy, 1824-1910 Ancestry
6. Captain Isaac Henzel Rutherford. He died in South Shields, England in 1886.
7. *New Zealander*, 6 May 1857 p2
8. Today's recommendation is 1.5 to 2 litres of fluid per day.
9. *Wellington Independent*, 20 January 1858 p4
10. He is listed on the death certificate of William Driberg as his son. He was very dark and was often mistaken for a Māori.
11. Now about 210 Hastings Street. In 1907 Oscar William Brock, fruiterer was also on the same block of Hastings Street.



William and Elizabeth Driberg
Clement family collection

The Irishman's Proposition

Catherine Clarke

When my 3x great-grandfather, James Montgomery HANNAY, died in Palmerston North in 1898 he was buried in an unmarked grave under the name of Paul LEIGH in the Terrace End Cemetery.¹ Papers Past has two notices about his death – in one he is called Paul Lee Hannay, the other James Montgomery Hannay with two different causes of death.² His death certificate stated that he was an engineer, born in Scotland, had been in New Zealand for a year and was also known as Paul Leigh. His parents were James and Mary Hannay (maiden name unknown), and he had married Lucy McEWEN in New York about 1853.³ His wife's name is correct, but not much else.

Their first daughter, Mary (Lilias) Louise Hannay, was baptised in Toronto in 1859.⁴ The family story is that Lucy had a dreadful temper and after a second daughter, Ida, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, about 1863, Hannay absconded with his elder daughter and came to New Zealand. The couple reconciled when Lucy visited New Zealand but parted after only ten days, Hannay saying her temper was still foul after 20 years. What was the truth in this story? Had it been distorted out of all proportion as it was handed down from his granddaughter to her

granddaughter? Over time, records have come to light that flesh out this family myth.

After her husband's desertion Lucy styled herself as Lucy STUART, widow, and in an interview with the *Seattle Post Intelligencer* in 1901 she also adjusted her timeline to enhance her story: "Mrs Stuart was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, but came with her parents to New York when 7 years of age and was reared and educated in that city. She was married when quite young, and a few years later left a widow. Soon after the death of her husband she entered into active religious and charitable work. Her first experience was in San Francisco, where she was for eight years city missionary with the First Presbyterian church." Lucy then claimed that from 1874-1877 she was "matron of the government Indian school at Lapwai, on the Nez Perce reservation" in Idaho, until forced to flee "to escape massacre at the hands of Chief Joseph" who went on the war path.⁵ In fact, Lucy had left Lapwai much earlier and by 1874 was working in a printing office in Portland, Oregon. She then spent four years as Matron of the Good Templars Home for Orphans in Vallejo, California.

The Hannay family of James, Louisa (Lucy?) and Lilla (Lilly?) appear in the 1860 US census⁶ in Covington, Kentucky where James was working as a reporter, but this time his birthplace was recorded as Ireland. Also in the household was Hugh Hannay, age 24, possibly his brother. Lucy was born in 1836 in Edinburgh, but baptised in Glasgow⁷ and immigrated to New York (age 16 not seven) with her parents Alexander and Janet McEwen in 1853.⁸ Her father, a hatter, is listed in the Toronto tax assessments for 1854. Records also place James and Hugh Hannay in Toronto from 1857-59.⁹

Mr James Hannay and Miss Lilly Hannay arrived in Auckland in 1866 on the *Queen of the North* from London after a voyage of 112 days.¹⁰ They stayed 12 years in Takaka where Hannay was engaged as the sole teacher at Lower Takaka School 1868-69.¹¹ His rough schooling methods are recounted by Albie in *Speaking a Silence*: "The next master at the school was Hannay, he was a Yank, and like the others he lived behind the partition at the end of the school room. But you know what? Hannay nailed his bunk across the end nearest the school and bored a hole through the partition, so he could look into the school. Then about once or twice every three months he'd line the kids up and get them into school, then he'd say to Dad's older brother, You take th'arithmetic, I've got tickdollaroo¹² this morning. That's what he'd say. Dad never knew what it meant, whether he had diarrhoea or whether he was tight with whisky or what. But anyway, when the kids would be at school, old Hannay would go off into his room and then there'd be a great disturbance with kids throwing things at each other. And you'd see a bloodshot eye, full of whisky, looking through this hole in the partition. He'd be back on the booze out there... And he had a whitlow on one finger, it used to go blue. I suppose it was sore, but if he bumped it, he'd blame a kid and belt him. It was rough, but that was the schooling in the old days".¹³



This photo of Lilly Hannay was taken prior to her marriage, probably to send to her mother when she renewed contact in 1874. Hannay, Miss M L S, Nelson Provincial Museum, Isaacs and Clark Collection: 7253.

By 1875, Hannay was working on the Collingwood goldfields and operating as the de facto medic for injured miners. An inquest report about a man crushed by a falling tree contains a letter written by Hannay: "The accompanying case of dislocation and presumed fracture I hope you will be able to do something with, that is, if he reaches in time. In consequence of Mr TILBY's illness, and no other person here having any experience, I was compelled to take charge. The lapse of time before being called and the serious nature of the injury, want of tools and practice, for it is many years since I had anything to do with these things, may have an injurious effect, but I did my best, in fact had I been able to get an assistant on whom I could depend I would have removed the leg last night and reduced the dislocation of the knee. The assessment of injury which the leg had sustained I could not ascertain from its swollen and lifeless condition. The liniment I used mixed he takes with him. Hot water, carboic oil & quinine with what I could get – beef tea, corn flour – as anything I could get to sustain the victim has been my treatment. However, when he arrives you will know better than I can tell you in a few short words what I have done." He then adds a terse postscript to the letter: "I see there is at length a determined move for a medical man here, the sooner the better, as I am tired of this thankless and troublesome position."¹⁴

In 1875 his elder daughter, Lilly Hannay, married Douglas Hastings MACARTHUR and moved to Feilding.¹⁵ Lucy Stuart and her daughter Ida visited the following year – and then again in 1880 for an extended stay.¹⁶ Macarthur wrote to Arthur HALCOMBE: "Ida is much improved more thoughtful for others than when she was here before. She plays well and has taken up the role of Auntie as if to the manner [sic] born. I am glad to find that there is not the least chance of her thinking any more of Frank OWEN than of an ordinary acquaintance."¹⁷ Ida obviously had other ideas as she married Frank Owen in 1883 and spent the rest of her life in Feilding.

James Hannay left the Takaka district and apart from the brief reconciliation with Lucy when they remarried in Sydney in 1892,¹⁸ his whereabouts between 1880 and his death are unknown. With the correct names of his parents



Lucy Stuart Hannay with her daughters and granddaughters 1889.
Ana Gray-Doughty collection

from this marriage document, John Hannay and Elizabeth MONTGOMERY, I eventually traced his origins back to a Scots-Irish family of Presbyterian merchants in Belfast.

A possible reason for Hannay's alias, Paul Leigh, became apparent when I searched the newspapers at *Genealogy Bank*. Someone had gone public with a melodramatic version of Lucy Stuart finding her long lost daughter after Lilly Hannay placed this advertisement in the *Newark Daily Advertiser* on 25 May 1874: "Mrs Hannay: Your daughter Mary Liliias Louise, who left America with her father, James Hannay, in 1865-66 wishes to communicate with you. Address Mr Macarthur, Takaka, Nelson, New Zealand."

The story went viral – it was syndicated to at least 16 newspapers across America from New York to San Francisco, often with their own addition to the story. It seems that Hannay had not only absconded with his daughter, but with \$3,000 of his syndicate's cash when he was sent to New York to buy a printing press. The *Chattanooga Daily Times* wryly concluded:

"The stockholders of the late American Union [Newspaper] of this city ... whose money Mr Hannay used in the manner stated above in January 1866, may feel a mournful satisfaction in knowing what became of their funds. As according to the Irishman's proposition, a thing is not lost when you know where it is, they are now \$3000 better off than they thought they were."¹⁹

The Idaho Signal printed a denial a week later – *The Wrong Woman* – a letter from Lucy Stuart claiming she was not the same person as Mrs Hannay! She claimed she had worked in the same office as Mrs Hannay and was left some pictures and a letter to give to the missing child when Mrs Hannay died in 1867. Lucy had left a forwarding address: "If anyone inquires for Mrs Hannay, write to Mrs L. Stuart" and it was the editor (she claims) that had assumed they were the same.²⁰

This was followed by a letter from a very disgruntled Mrs Isabella FEE who knew Mrs Lucy Stuart Hannay (as she calls her) from Lapwai and had some very uncomplimentary things to say about Lucy and her stories: "The first I heard

of her she was spoken of as a cook for the school; but when she came to Lapwai it was soon ascertained that cooking was not her mission. A woman of her rare and varied accomplishments, and attractions of person mental and physical, could not be named in the same day with that of cook!" Lucy then usurped Mrs Fee's place at the school who was "hurried out without a week's notice". She concluded acidly with: "I wish her all manner of success but am sorry she has left Lapwai. I was hoping she would remain there to be a blessing to those who could so cheerfully sacrifice the interests of the school and make false their own words of promise for her sake."²¹

Last year I was contacted in relation to a bible that Lucy gifted to an American Indian Chief, Spokane GARRY (native name Slough-Keetcha) in Spokane, Washington State.²² The researcher supplied me with a tranche of letters written to Reverend John C LOWRIE, Secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions in New

York, which made it clear that Reverend and Mrs Fee were dismissed for financial mismanagement. Lucy Stuart came armed with a letter of recommendation from the Governor of New Jersey in which she is described as "a lady of worth and respectability."²³

Lucy Stuart wrote a manipulative apology for becoming embroiled in the near constant bickering that existed among all the parties at Lapwai: "I can scarcely forgive Mr Lindsley for sending you my letters. I am afraid it has troubled you and perhaps may give you wrong impressions concerning Mr Ainslie, as my letter generally take on the color of my feelings at the time I write and as I feel everything very intensely and cry out lustily when I am hurt, I am afraid a person who does not know me may exaggerate the thing I am writing about."²⁴

Ten months after her arrival at Lapwai, when Lucy received news of her daughter but before the story reached the mission, she resigned. Mr AINSLIE (teacher and manager of the school at Lapwai) wrote to Reverend Lowrie on 25 June 1874: "Mrs Stuart has sought release from her position and is now on her way to Portland perhaps to San Fran. Her present sudden movement is a result of fear for the Indians, who are uneasy at present and threatening to kill the Agent and destroy the property. How much may be in these threats we cannot tell but the prospect is at present quite dark. So far as the "scare" has carried off Mrs Stuart, it has, I think, done us a favor. I had a letter partly written, asking you to consent to her removal and stating reasons for said request. As she has voluntarily relieved us I will say nothing more about it unless you desire it – only advising

you not to recommend her again as a woman suitable for missionary work – especially for the Indian missions."²⁵ Ainslie sent another missive three weeks later: "I enclose an article cut from a S. F. CHRONICLE giving an account of our late Mrs. Stuart. We cannot help drawing the inference that she is somewhat of an adventuress, and that it is well that her relations to the Board are so quietly severed. She assumed that she was a widow indeed; when she spoke of her husband it was with reserve, but always as Mr. Stuart; affirmed that Ida was her only living child & c - all of which was not strictly consistent with the truth. From the first she was a disappointed woman, for she came here expecting to handle the funds of the school as it seems she did as matron in an institution in San F. From this the Agent and myself strongly suspect that it was she who by false statements made false impressions on the mind of Dr Lindsley and others."²⁶

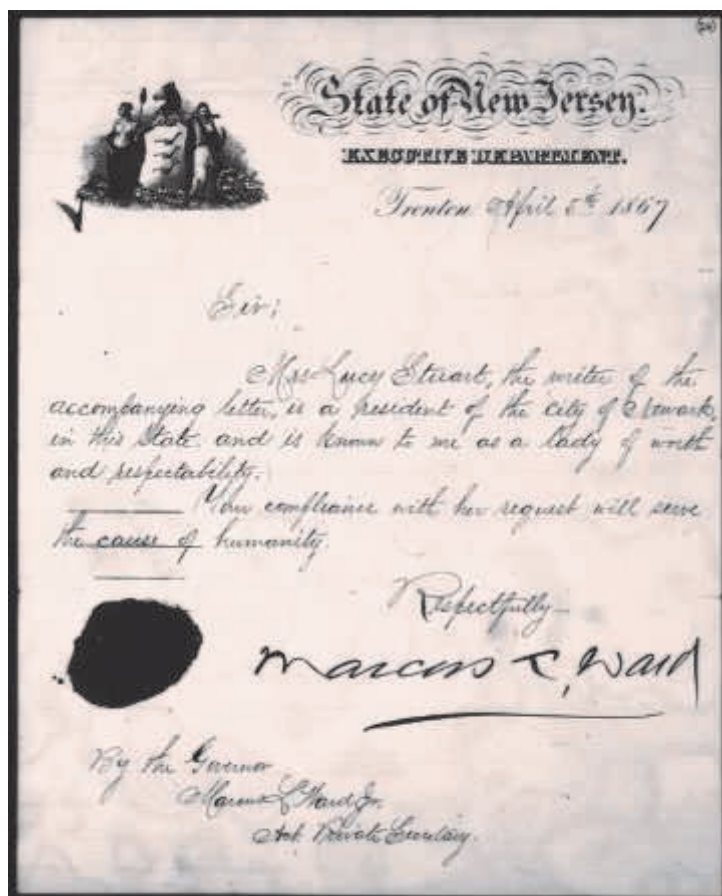
Lucy stayed 12 years in New Zealand (1880-1892), working as matron of the Dunedin Female Refuge and then as matron of the Alexandra Home for Friendless Women in Wellington, and there are a few mentions of her in the *Evening Post* where she is complimented on the "good discipline and perfect cleanliness" of the Home.

Returning to the family story that Lucy and Hannay had parted after only ten days – I found a record in Trove confirming that Lucy had gone to live in Mildura, Victoria, six weeks after their 1892 marriage in Sydney.²⁷ In 1896, while living in Mildura, she attempted to sue her elder daughter for maintenance under the Destitute Persons Act 1881 claiming she had no means of support and was then brought over to New Zealand.²⁸

Lucy returned to San Francisco in 1897 with more than \$30 in her possession.²⁹ The last trace of her is in Tacoma where she was appointed matron of the Children's Home in 1904, speaking on her early days as a missionary among the New Zealanders.³⁰ She later returned to New Zealand and was admitted to the Porirua Mental Hospital in 1910, suffering from senile dementia, where she died 14 months later.³¹

But what of Hugh Hannay who was with James in Toronto (working in a news depot) and in Covington, Kentucky, in 1860? In 1863 a Hugh Hannay was a photographer in Cincinnati, Ohio³² – the opposite side of the Ohio River from Covington. In 1869 Hugh H Hannay, photographer, started appearing in the Brooklyn, New York, directories at 335 Washington.³³ About 1875 his wife, Mary, is described as a widow. The only other record I could find was an 1884 US Civil War Pension application for Hugh H Hannay, an aide-de-camp in the US Volunteers, from his widow Mary C FOLSOM³⁴ but I couldn't find any Hannay or Folsom marriages to link them together. I couldn't find a death record for Hugh, and I couldn't find the couple in the 1870 census in Brooklyn.

I posed a question on Rootschat; Looking for Hugh H Hannay, a photographer in Brooklyn, New York, in the 1870 US census and gave a bit of information from the directories. I went to bed and when I woke up it was like the shoemaker's elves had been to work. They found in the Brooklyn Public Library newspapers: "Hannay ST ALDENHEIM died at his residence 51 Johnson St of paralysis of the heart aged 39 years. The deceased was a



1867 letter of recommendation from the Governor of the State of New Jersey for Mrs. Lucy Stuart. MS-Papers-0066-04, Wesleyan Missionary Society Records, Alexander Turnbull Library

photographer of much promise, and a gentleman greatly respected. He had been a resident of the city about eight years and was engaged in business at the corner of Washington and Myrtle.”³⁵ His death certificate is indexed as Hugh Aldenheim (age three) at NYC Historic Vital Records – so no wonder I couldn’t find that! It says he was born in Scotland, but a second death notice says, “Ireland and Scotland papers please copy.”³⁶ The immediate cause of death was paralysis of the heart but the primary cause of death was D. Potatorum (delirium tremens, alcohol withdrawal).³⁷

In 1867 Hugh H St Aldenheim of Scotland married Mary LEONARD in New York.³⁸ His marriage certificate is also filed under Hugh Aldenheim and frustratingly the space for the parents’ names is blank. Rootschat also found the 1877 marriage of May C St Aldenheim to George W Folsom in New Jersey³⁹ – which ties in with the civil war pension record. I did manage to find one newspaper record myself – a death notice for H H Hanway St Aldenheim in the *Belfast Weekly Examiner*, 15 January 1875.

The genie elves also found him in the 1870 census – a record I had looked at and discounted when I searched for photographers in Brooklyn. The 1870 US census uses Enumeration Districts so searching by street address was not possible, but he is listed as Hugh WATERBURY, photographer, born in Scotland and wife Mary born in Massachusetts⁴⁰ – established by matching other names on the census page with their St Felix Street addresses in the 1871 Brooklyn directory.

Why the St Aldenheim alias? I think Hugh was involved in the theft of the money - the timing is right as he arrives in New York c 1866 and his personal estate in 1870 is valued at \$3,000. Count St Aldenheim is a fictional character in *Klosterheim; or, the Masque* by Thomas De Quincey (1832).

With confirmation of the Folsom marriage, I applied for Hugh’s pension records. Mary Folsom made two applications – the first in 1884 was rejected because she had remarried but she reapplied in 1889 after a law change in eligibility. Hugh volunteered in Wartrace, Tennessee, on 14 July 1863 in the 1st Brigade, 1st Division, IV Army Corps under General Walter Chiles WHITTAKER of the United States Army.

The complete pension file contained six pages written by Hugh Hannay as evidence in support of his widow’s claim. It confirmed his arrival in New York in 1857⁴¹ and the time he spent in Toronto and Cincinnati. He listed all the battles and commands he served under and writes: “Upon 29 lines I had met the enemy – that is pitched battle and in over 150 skirmishes – and yet in all was only wounded twice – on Sunday 20th Sept at Chickamauga I was shot in the ankle. On 27th July at Kennesaw’s bloody first – a bullet slashed my cheek but not to hurt much. Once was my horse shot dead under me, twice was another wounded and twice I have lain beneath a horse’s weight. Once I was stunned by a solid shot that passed so close over me that I was crushed down as if by a thousand-pound weight – and for over two years a roof was not over my head at night – except perhaps a tent and often not even that...”⁴²

With FamilySearch Full Text Search, I found a chancery

case taken by W R TRACY in 1866 against the men who established a joint stock company to publish the newspaper in Chattanooga, Tennessee. It’s quite convoluted and Tracy died before the case was concluded, but it shows that both Hugh and James Hannay were involved in the newspaper.⁴³ “Respondent does not admit that Complainant paid out to Hannay to pay for press and material \$4500 or that that amount of money or anything like was appropriated to such purpose.”⁴⁴

So, have I debunked a family myth? No, but I’m a little suspicious of Lucy’s story and wonder if she received a payoff in return for relinquishing custody of her daughter, Lilly.

Catherine Clarke
E: catherine.clarke77@gmail.com

References:

- ¹ www.pncc.govt.nz/Services/Cemetery-and-cremation-search
- ² *Feilding Star*, 27 July 1898 and 28 July 1898.
- ³ NZ Death Certificate, 25 July 1898/3727.
- ⁴ Ontario, Canada, Roman Catholic Baptisms, Marriages, and Burials, 1760-1923. Ancestry.com.
- ⁵ *Seattle Post Intelligencer*, 20 June 1901.
- ⁶ 1860 US Federal Census, *Covington Ward 5, Kenton, Kentucky*; Roll: M653_379; p: 777 Ancestry.com.
- ⁷ 1836 MCEWEN, Louisa (Old Parish Registers Births 644/1 Glasgow) p 426. Scotland’s People.
- ⁸ *Glasgow*, 2 July 1853, New York, Passenger Lists, 1820-1957. Ancestry.com.
- ⁹ Canada, Ontario Tax Assessment Rolls, 1834-1899. www.familysearch.org/search/collection/4130007
- ¹⁰ *NZ Herald*, 12 June 1866.
- ¹¹ Chapman-Cohen, G. (1949). *Early Takaka and the Lower Takaka School: a history, 1860-1949*. R. Lucas & Son (Nelson Mail) Ltd, p.29.
- ¹² Tic douloureux is trigeminal neuralgia – sudden, severe facial pain described as like an electric shock. His second daughter, Ida Hannay, also suffered from the same condition because it’s mentioned in her obituary in *The Feilding Express*, 28 July 1948.
- ¹³ Hunt, Christine, *Speaking a Silence*, A.H Reed, Wellington, 1981, pp 122-123.
- ¹⁴ Coroner’s Inquest Proceedings, R24347476, Archives New Zealand. If Hannay did have some medical training the most likely way he could have gained experience in amputating limbs is during the American Civil War.
- ¹⁵ NZ Marriage Certificate, 15 Nov 1875/2672. Macarthur became Feilding’s first Mayor and then Member of the House of Representatives until his death in 1892.
- ¹⁶ *NZ Herald*, 1 January 1876 and 4 May 1880.
- ¹⁷ 2021.343.96 Halcombe letters, Feilding and Districts Community Archive, 17 June 1880.
- ¹⁸ New South Wales, Australia Marriage Certificate, 26 April 1892, 573/1892.
- ¹⁹ *The Daily Times*, Chattanooga, Tennessee, 7 June 1874. The full story ‘A Chance for a Novelist’ can be read using this link: chattanooga.advantage-preservation.com/viewer/?t=33888&i=t&by=1874&bdd=1870&bm=6&bd=7&d=06071874-06071874&fn=the_daily_times_usa_tennessee_chattanooga_18740607_english_3&df=1&dt=4&cid=2679
- ²⁰ *Idaho Signal*, 25 July 1874.

- ²¹ *Idaho Signal*, 1 August 1874.
- ²² www2.northwestmuseum.org/museum/detail-spokane-garrys-bible-54130.htm
- ²³ MS-Papers-0066-04, Wesleyan Missionary Society Records, Miscellaneous papers 1839-1867, Alexander Turnbull Library.
- ²⁴ RG224-29-03 American Indian Collection, Presbyterian Historical Society, Philadelphia, 19 March 1874.
- ²⁵ RG224-29-09 American Indian Collection, Presbyterian Historical Society, Philadelphia, 25 June 1874.
- ²⁶ RG224-29-11 American Indian Collection, Presbyterian Historical Society, Philadelphia, 13 July 1874.
- ²⁷ 'ARRIVALS' *The Mildura Cultivator*, 11 June 1892, p.10.
- ²⁸ *Feilding Star*, 22 May 1896 and 21 Nov 1896.
- ²⁹ *Miowera*, 13 Sep 1897, British Columbia, Canada, Border Entries and Passenger Lists, 1894-1905, Ancestry.com.
- ³⁰ *The News Tribune*, Tacoma Washington, 7 Nov 1903 and 23 Jul 1904.
- ³¹ NZ Death Certificate, 28 Oct 1911/8181.
- ³² Cincinnati (Hamilton County, Ohio) U.S. City directories: 1863. Ancestry.com.
- ³³ Brooklyn city directory, U.S. City directories, 1869-1877. Ancestry.com.
- ³⁴ U.S., Civil War Pension Index: General Index to Pension Files, 1861-1934. Ancestry.com.
- ³⁵ *The Brooklyn Union*, 28 Dec 1874, p 4.
- ³⁶ *The Brooklyn Daily Eagle*, 28 Dec 1874, p 3.
- ³⁷ a860-historicalvitalrecords.nyc.gov/view/2891620
- ³⁸ a860-historicalvitalrecords.nyc.gov/view/7555184
- ³⁹ *New Jersey Birth, Marriage and Death Records, 1711-1878*. Ancestry.com.
- ⁴⁰ *1870 US Federal Census: Brooklyn Ward 11, Kings, New York*; Roll: M593_952; Page: 237B. Ancestry.com.
- ⁴¹ *Kangaroo, New York, U.S., Arriving Passenger and Crew Lists 1820-1957*. Ancestry.com. He is listed as Irish.
- ⁴² Hugh H Hannay (US Volunteers, Civil War), Federal Military pension application no. 371830, Department of Veterans Affairs, Record Group 15; National Archives, Washington, D.C.
- ⁴³ Chancery court records, Hamilton County, Tennessee, ca. 1857-1918.
- ⁴⁴ www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-C37K-XS3N-G?view=fullText
- ⁴⁴ www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-C37K-XSCT-D?view=fullText

To do or not to do - Genealogists will face this situation often in their research

Len Jury

My first 'not to do' was to accept the invitation to attend a reunion of the same surname but not of our family. I was encouraged to do so and learnt much of Māori custom. At the reunion dinner my presence, with my wife, Heather, was strongly questioned by one person. Fortunately, the organiser who had invited us, quietly replied and our presence thereafter was warmly met. Due to this we were shown whakapapa that very few, possibly even in that family would ever see. I was shown the many lines of family for hundreds of years. All I can say is that it was an overwhelming and humbling experience. It would have been so easy to have said no and missed out on one of the very special experiences in my life.

That reunion gave me the courage, ideas and ability to organise a reunion for our Taranaki JURY family. During the activities I was offered a medal. I was concerned I would be depriving an opportunity for the oldest member of that family line to have a rare keepsake. I declined it expecting to never ever hear of or see the medal again. Except, a few years later a friend phoned about a medal that was coming up for sale in a Wellington auction with the name 'Jury' inscribed on the rim. Details made me realise this was the same medal that had been awarded to my great-grandfather. The opportunity was mine again, I took it.

About that time a staff member commented that his relations in Cornwall went to church with a lady with the maiden name JORY. In my mind I neatly shelved the opportunity as a 'not to do' even though my ancestors came

from Cornwall. The letter was O not a U. In genealogy to me there was an ocean of difference but as I was going to be in England on business, Heather and I decided to go to Cornwall to meet the Jory lady. There was another circumstance that convinced me to do so.

A member in a Toastmasters' club in Auckland, recently arrived from England, always introduced me as Len Jory even though on the agenda my name was clearly Len Jury (an example of accent). Researching our family history my 2x great-grandfather, Justinian Jory, was named on the passenger list of the *William Bryan* but on arrival documents in New Plymouth he was recorded as Justinian Jury. Three incidents of Jory are more than a coincidence, surely. Tenuous, you might say.

On a business trip to England, Heather and I drove down to Cornwall to meet the Jory lady. Knocking on the door it was opened by a very short, jovial but elderly gentleman. I explained my reason for visiting and he replied with a smile, "You're not a Jory you're too tall!" I was more than taken aback by this reply; he laughed and warmly welcomed us inside. I started to wonder though, all the doors were about 165 cm high, and I was 188 cm tall! After meeting his Jory wife, Mavis, cousins came pouring into the house. There was much excitement and one of the family produced a family tree. In true rabbit out of the hat style I was amazed; they had a Justinian Jory born on the same day, month, year as ours, and this Justinian also had a brother and sister tying in exactly with my research. My research

was published in a family tree booklet for the Jury reunion held in 1986.

A little later, DNA proved their Jory was our Jury! I had taken the opportunity to have Mavis' brother, Frederick John Jory, take a DNA test. His sample is registered with mine. He has since died, unfortunately without family. Today he truly lives on through his DNA, giving my cousin, Graeme Jury, the lead, who has been researching wills and has since proved Jorys dating back to the 1500s. Opportunities Graeme and I would never have had. John's one brother, Henry, had two daughters. That DNA test has unlocked a door that was so nearly slammed shut.

I could not understand the two brothers talking due to their thick Cornish accent. Fortunately, my wife Heather could. The family spoke of a Canadian Jory who had visited the village looking for possible Jory relatives. Sure enough, in the DNA results, there he is! The next time you think 'not to do', the doing may take you through into the wonderful magical world of the wizard of genealogy.

The third 'to do' or 'not to do' I experienced while researching my mother's maiden name, SHARP, sometimes with an 'e' sometimes without. I knew the family had lived in Launceston, Tasmania, and I had a lead to the original family home. Heather and I were on a Tasmania bus tour. This included a one-night stay at the Casino. My SHARPE heritage intrigued the bus driver. To my astonishment he said, "Jump in, it will be just up the road". So, there I was, one passenger being taken in a 40-seater tour bus, up steep, narrow streets with sharp corners that wound backwards and forwards. I spotted the house number, the driver replied, "I'm not stopping here, it's too dangerous!". We reached the end of the street, and I walked back to the small gateway. It was a little overgrown and peering through the iron gate the house was not my expectation.

I started back towards the bus, when I decided to investigate further as I would never be closer and to be fair, if I did not go inside, I did not think my driver, after all his efforts would be impressed. Back down to the iron gate, I gingerly pushed through, up the path to the door. A dear little lady answered, and I asked, "I think my mother's 3x great-grandfather lived here?" I was again taken back by her immediate reply "You're a Sharpe!" The original stone

house had been built by my ancestor – but the bus was waiting to return. Quickly arrangements were made for Heather and me to return the next day. I still marvel just how many people would have a tour bus as their personal taxi – a tour bus that had to back-up to get around sharp corners.

Next day our ex-librarian, in the Sharpe house, with great passion and pride, shared the special features of the home and her booklet about the house, its construction and history of its owners. Pride shone ever so brightly and now a Sharpe descendant from New Zealand to show around, meant so much to her. Yes, it was the right Sharpe with the Gretna Green marriage background. We learnt he owned all the land down to and including the land of the Casino. If I had not gone back, pushed back the 'not to do' in my head, another great genealogical story in my life may never have unfolded.



Front cover of the book on the Sharpe family home

Those opportunities you may dismiss in your research as 'not to do' but embracing the opportunity can make your genealogy studies, treasured experiences and memories.

Please continue to enjoy your genealogy research but I do encourage you to have a peep behind the names. The satisfaction of proving and expanding your tree is very important but the stories you unfold, bring your ancestors to life – for centuries. Your genealogy research will cross the bridge that future generations may not have found.

Len Jury
E: len.jury@icloud.com



Have you had a look at our Overseas Resources?
They can help you when your research takes you out of New Zealand.
Look under Resources on our website
www.genealogy.org.nz

What's new on the NZSG website?

Over the last year there have been many changes and improvements to the NZSG website - www.genealogy.org.nz

Our homepage has been shortened. For members, there are Quick Links which take them to the commonly used pages. For non-members, there is more information on our resources and services, as well as a sneak peak at what members can see.

We have added a new resource to help members searching in New Zealand - [Kiwi Resources](#). It has over 20 different pages with links to help you find information on different topics, as well as some search tips. A big time saver!



Kiwi Resources are at a national level. Coming soon will be the Kiwi Guides—a resource to find information on your family at the local level.

If you are not researching in New Zealand, do not forget the [Overseas Resources](#) we have to give you a start. These have been expanded to add Canada and USA to Australia, the Pacific Islands, the British Isles and Europe to the set. We are always looking for more!

All of these resources are being added to and updated as we find more.



**Student
Memberships
available
for the
student
genealogist
aged 12-25!**

We have also added more helpful information to our other overseas resources [Gale Newspapers](#) and [The National Archives'](#) Discovery. These were both the subject of a Monthly Presentation (also available on the website if you missed one) and those videos are now on the launch pages to help you navigate these useful tools.

A page on [our history](#) was added last year. As we get closer to our 60th anniversary, it seemed a good idea to have a basic outline of where we've come from. It also acknowledges all the people who have helped make the NZSG what it is.

Our email newsletter *e-KIT* (electronic Keeping It Touch) has a regular item called "A Quick Tip". These were given their [own webpage](#) so you don't need to go through all your old emails to find one. It also puts them altogether for a good read!

There is also a new page to help you with [genealogical software/family tree programs](#). It can be hard to pick one but this explains how to do it and then provides links to how to get help when you need it.

To complement this, we've added a new page on [where to find help](#) when you're using the big international database websites.

Lastly, there is [our Forum](#). This is to complement Memlist. The Forum provides the opportunity for members to help other members. All you need to do is log on and go the [Forum page](#). We currently have two topics—DNA and Other. We will expand those when we get a feel for how members use the Forum. So if you have a question, hop on there and see if anyone can help.

So, if you have not been onto the website for a while, now is a good time to go and have a look around. Remember, if you are a member, to be logged in. There is a lot more to see when you are logged in.

And if you come up with any ideas for further resources, or additions to our current ones, please email education@genealogy.org.nz.

NEW ZEALAND BOOKS

By mail order: rare or recent, old or out-of-print

*** Free booklists by email ***

To receive my monthly sale lists of local (and other NZ) histories, write to me at

barneybrewster@xtra.co.nz

Barney Brewster, Bookseller

PO Box 602 Nelson 7010

The family of Russell Marshall (1936-2025)

Cedric Russell MARSHALL, NZSG member #94, was very proud of being one of the earliest members of the New Zealand Society of Genealogists. A membership he took even further in ensuring his family had access to the research he undertook on the origins of the family lines.

Russell, like his younger brother Kerry Marshall, trained at Christchurch Teachers' College. They both met and married other schoolteachers who, coincidentally, were sisters. (Russell and Kerry Marshall married Barbara and Colleen WATSON.)

Russell went on to train as a Methodist minister - his last parish was the Methodist parish in Masterton. It was from there, relinquishing the ministry but never his faith, he moved to Whanganui and became the Member of Parliament for the Labour Government of 1972. Nicknamed the "Red Rev", Russell remained the MP for this electorate until his retirement from Parliament in 1990. The next family home was in Paremata, so Russell was part of the group there which set up the Porirua Branch of NZSG.

As time allowed, Russell pursued the research needed to find facts and stories behind the families of both his father, Cedric Marshall, and his mother, Margaret Marshall née HOPLEY. His mother Margaret had been named for her mother, Margaret Hopley née RUSSELL. It was this family connection that was responsible for Russell's name. He, like

several others of the Russell line, was given his first name of Russell in honour of the Russell family history.

His Russell side showed Russell's grandmother, Margaret, was the daughter of Charles Russell. He was born in Stroud, Gloucestershire, England, in 1856. Charles married Margaret Bush BRIMMELL in 1877. They sailed with their first son in 1879 on the *Napier* to Dunedin. The family moved around the country for the next few years before returning to Dunedin where Margaret died of pneumonia in 1897. The four young children, including daughter Margaret, went for a time to live with their aunt and uncle, the STYLES. Two years later, Charles married Fanny Elizabeth DONALDSON. They had four children. Charles eventually moved to Eastbourne where he was both a grocer and coal merchant in Rona Bay. He died in 1920.

Charles' daughter, Margaret Russell, married Henry Howard Hopley at the Presbyterian Church at Rona Bay in 1908. Henry Howard Hopley was born in 1880 in Liverpool. His parents, William Henry Hopley and Anna Maria HOWARD, married in 1876. Henry came to New Zealand about 1905, having first visited the country when serving in the Royal Navy in 1901.

While this gives a brief outline of one side of the ancestors of Russell Marshall, all his information was thoroughly researched. When serving as the New Zealand High Commissioner in London in 2002, Russell visited the places in Liverpool, West Derby, Lancashire, Cheshire and Gloucestershire with family connections and visited many grave sites. He was able to find living UK relatives.

Russell, while serving as the Whanganui MP, helped organise a Russell Family Reunion in 1981 with the then Whanganui Mayor, Ron Russell. The Russell family, with an established plumbing business in the city, had been in the area for many years. Unknown to many people of the city at the time, Russell and Ron were second cousins. Ron's father Thomas, known as Tom, was brother to Russell's grandmother Margaret Hopley (née Russell). Ron's brother, Spencer, was knighted for his services to the country and was, for a time, Governor of the Reserve Bank of New Zealand. Between Ron and Russell, a successful reunion saw about 80 family members gather from the Russell, Hopley, JOBLIN, MCHUGH and Styles descendants.

Russell's mother Margaret also came from a large family. These were the nine children of Margaret (née Russell) and Henry Hopley. The firstborn was a girl, May, followed by a son, Henry Russell Howard Hopley. Then six further girls were born, with the last child another son, named Major Lister Howard Hopley. Most of the family were given names that had family connections, and many of them were not known by their official birth name. Henry was always called Harry. The family story goes that all the seven sisters wanted Colin to be the name of their youngest brother. Colin was born at home, so when their father, Howard went to register him he did so with the other three names he wanted. But, as a sign of protest perhaps, the youngest was always called Colin by his sisters.



**Margaret Marshall née Hopley with Russell, Kerry
and their sister Maureen
Russell family collection**



***The Hopley sisters - Jean, Dorothy and Margaret
Russell family collection***

Margaret and Henry Hopley finally settled in Wellington and lived in their home at 7 Drummond Street, Newtown. They had lived in many parts of the country as their nine children's birthplaces show – from Mauriceville, Eketahuna, Dannevirke to Whanganui. After various employments working for the railways, when moving to Whanganui, they were both bakers with their own shop. About the time of the Depression, Henry went to Australia seeking work and Margaret got employment as the hotel cook at Nelson, then Murchison. They were there at the time of the Murchison Earthquake in 1929. Many family stories remain about the aftermath of this experience. The family was evacuated, along with all residents, to Nelson. Their mother returned to the hotel, still standing but on a lean, to cook for the rescue and recovery teams. There remains a famous photograph of her throwing scraps out to the abandoned dogs of the town in the aftermath.

In later years, Gran or Nana Hopley, as she was called by her grandchildren, was visited at her Newtown home and most members of the family have photos in their parents' albums standing alongside them and the Drummond Street home. Margaret often went and stayed with her family as

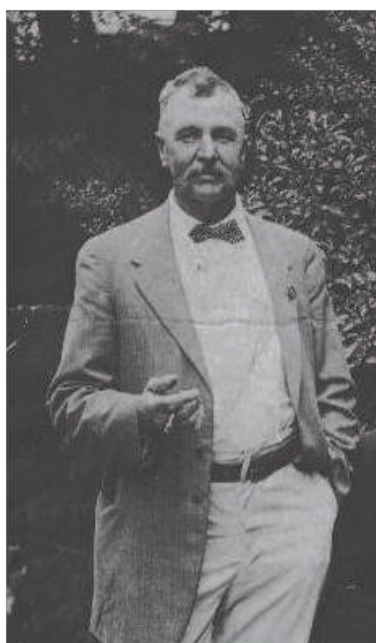
well as visiting her brothers and sisters. Both Margaret and Henry Hopley worked most of their lives. Henry died while still working at the age of 75 at Denhard's Bakery in Adelaide Road, Newtown. Deeply religious, Margaret was a Methodist and worshiped in the Trinity Methodist Church on Adelaide Road. She was cook at the Alexandra Home for unmarried mothers. Margaret never recovered from the loss of her oldest son Harry. He was in the Petrol Company that was evacuated from Greece to Crete in WWII. He was killed in the German invasion in 1941 and is buried at the Suda Bay Cemetery. Added to her sorrow, Margaret had previously lost her brother George Gladstone Russell, killed at Chunuk Bair, Gallipoli, 1915, in WWI.

Russell's mother coming from a large family of nine siblings resulted in many cousins. In total, Russell was one of 21 first cousins, and in 2009 a further family reunion for the Hopley family was held at Paekākāriki. Over 30 family members attended with each standing to give a resume of the nine Hopley siblings and sharing many of the family stories.

Russell's brother, Kerry Marshall, also served his community. He was Mayor of Richmond and Tasman from 1986 to 1998. Then, for one term, was Mayor of Nelson in 2007. At Kerry's funeral in 2020, the current Mayor of Nelson, Dr Nick Smith, gave a eulogy on the importance of serving one's community, and how the immediate family of such people had to share such public figures which often meant there were sacrifices that were willingly made to accommodate duty alongside family occasions.

Likewise, Russell made similar commitments to many others outside his family. He made sure that all his genealogy research was understood, appreciated, used and handed on to the wider whanau. Russell has one remaining sibling, Maureen Marshall. He is survived by his wife Barbara, children Phil, Tim and Susie, and their children.

By one of the 21 cousins and NZSG member 14611



***Charles Russell (L) and his shop in Eastbourne (R)
Russell family collection***

Services and Benefits for NZSG Members

This page explains the 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, and the creation of nation-wide transcriptions, such as cemetery and school records.

The New Zealand Genealogist

We produce four issues per year of our award-winning journal, published since 1970. You access it online, including some back issues to 1977. The Editor welcomes articles for publication. Information on submissions is on page 2.

Keeping in Touch

Our e-newsletter, *e-KIT* (electronic Keeping In Touch), is a regular email full of up-to-date Society and genealogical news. Along with The BIG Picture (news for Branches and Interest Groups), *e-KIT* is also available on the website.

Those on Facebook can follow our [Facebook page](#). Members can join our [Forum](#) and our Google group [Memlist](#) to keep in touch with current events, information and assistance.

Courses and Online Groups

Our [Introductory Course](#) is available online or at the FRC. Information on these is on our website under NZSG Services.

We are currently building a number of Online Groups to enable our members to get together, wherever they are in New Zealand or the World. One of our more popular ones is our [Online DNA Interest Group](#) (ODIG).

NZSG Library

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.

The Library is open Monday, and 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.

See our website for the Library Catalogue and details on borrowing or using our Research Service.

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. We can also look up any of the resources not available for borrowing, or if you live outside of Auckland.

researchservice@genealogy.org.nz

Other Research/Purchasing Services

We have a number of other services which you might find useful. Full details of how to access these is on our website under NZSG Services.

Membership discounts

Members receive a discount on access to the Family Research Centre (FRC) and for some NZSG sales products. Other member discounts will be listed in the member-only section of the NZSG website and promoted in *e-KIT*.

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 membership administrator with details of your visit and your membership number

membership@genealogy.org.nz

On our website - www.genealogy.org.nz

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 and the public can:

- Access the NZSG Library Catalogue
- Access the member/public tier of the Kiwi Collection
- Access our Resources on Getting Starting and Research Skills, including *Getting It Right*, a guide on how to cite your sources and information on copyright
- Find their local Branch or Interest Group
- See what's happening in their local area
- Purchase products and services from the NZSG Shop (some are not available to non-members)
- Watch our monthly presentations on many different aspects of the NZSG and researching your family

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

- Access to information on NZSG Record Collections: see next page for more information
- Access Kiwi Resources—a guide to researching in New Zealand; and our Overseas Resources for researching further afield
- Free access to historical newspaper databases for Great Britain and other countries through Gale Newspapers
- Free downloads of 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
- Receive assistance to search New Zealand land records (charges may apply)
- Subscribe to all the records on the Kiwi Collection

NZSG Record Collections

Members have collected a considerable amount of information over the years and made it available to other members. With the exception of the Kiwi Collection, this is available to members without charge. It is a major benefit of membership and for personal research only.

Full details on all our Collections and how to access and contribute to them are available under NZSG Collections on our website www.genealogy.org.nz

Members are welcome to contribute new or updated material.

Access to some Collections is through Research Services researchservice@genealogy.org.nz

NZSG Certificates Collection

This collection was set up as a repository for certificates that members had obtained, but found to be unrelated to their research. We now accept certificates and miscellaneous documents of any kind whether they are related or unrelated to your research. We welcome further contributions.

Certificates can be accessed either through our online email service or through our postal service. Details on how to access these are available on our website. An index is included in the Kiwi Collection.

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. It can include parents who may not have come to New Zealand, thus bridging the gap between New Zealand and the country of origin.

Surnames can be searched by members in the database accessible on the First Families page on the website. An index and images are also included in the Kiwi Collection.

Pre1856 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 is through Research Services or by subscription to the Kiwi Collection. Contributions can be made through a form available online which can be emailed or posted to us.

Pedigree Registration

This is a collection of Pedigree Registration forms submitted by members. Every surname on the forms is indexed. These names appear in the Kiwi Collection.

An online search request form is on our website. A contribution form can also be found there. Please note the submission requirements.

Funeral Service Sheets

One of our newer Collections, Funeral Service Sheets are collected by members all over the country. An index is included in the Kiwi Collection. Access is through Research Services.

NZSG (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. Query results provide basic information only. Researchers are encouraged to go back to the original source record for more fulsome detail.

Access is only for records more than 100 years old and is through Research Services or by subscription to the Kiwi Collection.

New Zealand Cemeteries

We have produced cemetery transcriptions for approximately 1400 cemeteries nationwide, for burials from 1812 through to 2020. Most municipal cemeteries are included, but a significant proportion of this collection includes private cemeteries, Māori Urupa and remote burial locations. Access is through Research Services and/or by subscription to the Kiwi Collection.

Obituaries Collection

This collection includes contributions from members nationwide from sources such as national and regional newspapers, club newsletters and periodicals. An index is included in the Kiwi Collection. Access details are on our website.

School Records

These records are a valuable resource for family historians because they not only put families together in local communities, but allow us to trace their movements from place to place. The NZSG has been transcribing and indexing school APW records from their earliest beginnings and over time has accumulated records for almost 2000 schools nationwide dating from 1858 to present time.

An index is available on the Kiwi Collection. Access is through our NZSG School Records Officer— see website for current details.

NZSG Kiwi Collection

The Kiwi Collection is a major database of nearly 16 million New Zealand sources, including indexes to many of our Collections, as well as images for some. The Kiwi Collection is an online, subscription-based service available exclusively to NZSG members. See the online Shop for details on how to subscribe.

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.

NZSG Shipping Collection Project

Launched in May 2024, this collection aims to collect information on every voyage to, from and around New Zealand up to 1920. The Project will be conducted over four phases to ensure as much information as possible is collected.

See our website for more information on progress.



Royal Connections

Sarah Hewitt

A lot of families have a story about their connection to someone historically significant, often royalty. In my family, there is the story that my 4x great-grandfather, John HEWITT, was the son or grandson of the Viscount LIFFORD. You can see cousins' eyes light up over the email when you tell them, but you also have to break the news that this is a new title and very well documented and no, we are not descended from the Viscounts Lifford (see next page for more).

What about royalty? How far back do you have to go? In 1999, statistician Joseph CHANG¹ calculated that if you go back around 32 generations (approximately 900 years), everyone will have a common ancestor – at a continental level. In Europe, it's believed to be only 600 years. This means if you have European heritage, you are descended from bad King John (1166-1216) of Robin Hood fame, and possibly the prophet Muhammad² (c570-632). Of course, proving it will be the fun part!

So how to do that? After all, the work done by mathematicians like Chang is just that, maths. They haven't traced anyone's family. The simple answer is you keep doing good genealogy – assessing your sources and checking that it's all making sense (also known as following the Genealogical Proof Standard). The rest is luck. I can trace a number of solid lines to royalty on my father's side of the family. There aren't any on my mother's. Her upwardly mobile ag lab ancestors have left fewer records than my father's downwardly mobile upper-middle class family.

Chang's work also points to everyone who was alive in the twelfth century with living descendants is an ancestor of

everyone with European heritage. If you go back a few thousand years further, everyone who was alive then with now living descendants is our ancestor. So, the probability of being descended from royalty is 100%.

So how does this work? The answer is pedigree collapse. If we don't have pedigree collapse, once we go back Chang's estimated 32 generations, we have 2^{32} ancestors in that generation which is over four billion ancestors – there weren't that many people on Earth 32 generations ago, so our tree needs to have folded in on itself, that is cousins have to have married cousins. They may have been near cousins or like my grandparent's 10th cousins (once removed).

So, regardless of where in the world your family come from, you are descended from royalty. Proving it will be the hard part!

Sarah Hewitt

E: sarahmhewitt@yahoo.com.au

References:

1. Chang, Joseph T, "Recent Common Ancestors of All Present-Day Individuals", *Advances in Applied Probability*, Vol. 31, No. 4 (Dec., 1999), [pp. 1002-1026](#) Note: this is a mathematics paper, not a genealogy paper.
2. King Charles III is probably a descendant of Muhammad through his descendant Zaida of Seville. We are now in the eleventh century so sources about her parentage are hazy, but there are enough from medieval times for it to be considered plausible. One of Zaida's descendants, Isabel of Castile, married Edmund, the son of King Edward III of England. Their great-grandson was King Edward IV of England, father of the Princes in the Tower and grandfather of Henry VIII. His granddaughter, Margaret Tudor, was Queen of Scotland and ancestor to our current royal family.

Image above:

Extract from *Genealogical Chronicle of the Kings of England to Edward IV, circa 1461*
University of Pennsylvania Libraries - [Full picture with details](#)

The Hewitts and the Viscounts Lifford

This Irish title was created for James Hewitt in 1781. My 4x great-grandfather, John Hewitt, was born around 1747. Viscount Lifford had a son John born in 1756. This John goes on to be Dean of Cloyne in Ireland, not a pawnbroker in Soho, London like our John. So, myth debunked.

Where did this myth come from? In 1897, John Hewitt's grandson, Henry Claylands FIELD, wrote a letter about the family to his son, William Hughes Field. There he describes his grandfather as "a son or grandson of the Earl of Lifford who was also Dean of Cloyne".

Henry Claylands Field was born in 1825, four years after both his Hewitt grandparents had died. As he never knew them, his stories of the family must have been handed down through his parents, uncles and aunts. The story about John Hewitt and his wife Sophia Ann HUGHES comes out rather garbled. His grandmother is a 20-year widow at her marriage and his grandfather has retired "from the Guards". Actually, John is the widower (he married a pawnbroker's widow), and no evidence of military service has been found.

All a good bit of storytelling to give credence to the family's move up in the world, with few elements of truth.

The Temptation of Thomas Howard

If I could prove this one, then I too would be possibly descended from the Prophet Muhammad through Princess Zaida and Isabel of Castile, as the HOWARD family, the Dukes of Norfolk, descend from Isabel through the third Duke's wife, Elizabeth STAFFORD. It does make for good "what if..." conjecture.

Thomas Howard (1737-1824) was the grandson of Stanley Howard (1677-1736). Stanley's parents are the subject of much debate and few records. Stanley married Sarah WHITTINGSTALL in 1700 and became a Quaker. Grandson Thomas married Mary LEATHAM from another prominent Quaker family in 1762. Around 1808, Charles, the 11th Duke of Norfolk (1746-1815), was childless and determined to hand his estate and fortune over to a Protestant heir. He wasn't too fond of his nearest successor – a Catholic and the son of "an unsuccessful wine merchant". As the eldest son of the eldest son of Stanley Howard, Thomas comes into the picture as a possible heir – if the connection between Stanley and the Duke's family can be found. Many decades later, Thomas' granddaughters would say that the Duke made a number of attempts to persuade their grandfather to prove his family tree and become the heir. However, his wife's Quaker beliefs would not allow him to. And so, the Catholic son of a wine merchant took that title. And that's the end of my near ducal family aspirations.

The question that has flummoxed genealogists ever since is, if this story is true, how was Stanley related to the Dukes of Norfolk? There is a theory that Stanley is the son of Edward Howard and Anne WILBRAHAM; Edward being a descendant of the fourth Duke of Norfolk. However, Edward and Anne married seven years after Stanley was born, so it's not likely.

Quaker records regarding Stanley's marriage in 1700 say he came from Dublin. There were Howard family members in Ireland at this time. However, no records have yet been discovered to confirm his parentage. So, you never know, one day something may come to light that confirms or denies this story of temptation.

Would you have taken the title?

Strathclyde Institute for Genealogical Studies



World leading courses in Genealogical Studies

Our programme covers sources from across the world with an emphasis on research within the British Isles.

- Gain a postgraduate Certificate, Diploma or MSc in Genealogical, Palaeographic and Heraldic Studies.
- Flexible online format; study from anywhere at anytime.
- A previous degree may not be required for entry.
- Developed by professional genealogists with constructive feedback provided by assigned tutors at all levels.
- Join our free online MOOCs or take an 8-week online beginner to intermediate class.
- Choose from a variety of start dates throughout the year.
- Join us in Glasgow for Ken Your Kin, a Scottish family history summer school, running June 4–11, 2025.

We will be at RootsTech 2025!

www.strath.ac.uk/studywithus/centreforlifelonglearning

Email: cll-sigs@strath.ac.uk

The University of Strathclyde is a charitable body, registered in Scotland, number SC015263





Fencible and Pre-1902 Empire Veterans Database

Garth Houltham

Little did I think 50 years ago when I began researching my family history that it would involve an almost life-long interest in a group of British military men who chose to make New Zealand their home. My 2x great-grandfather was a Howick Fencible and his daughter married a soldier from the 65th Regiment.

In the 1980s, as a foundation member of the New Zealand Fencible Society I started a paper slip index collecting details for the 700+ Fencibles and their families. At the same time, I met Hugh and Lyn HUGHES who were indexing the 3,600+ soldiers discharged in New Zealand. Their work did not involve recording any information other than the discharge details, so I started another paper slip index to record genealogical data for this group. Some NZSG members may well remember me giving talks with a table full of microfiche storage boxes, each with many slips.

With the arrival of computers, it became obvious that computerising the index was the way to go. Entering the database began with the Fencible records that I had collected and also adding material held by the New Zealand Fencible Society. It soon became obvious that there were quite a number of Fencible widows and daughters who were marrying men from the regiments, so it became sensible to include all the discharged men. Having amalgamated the two groups I then discovered Lord Ranfurly's 1902 Roll of Honour that listed all the known British veteran's residing in New Zealand at that time. By adding these men, it became obvious I had created a substantial one-stop- shop

database for anyone who had a British military man residing in New Zealand from 1840-1902. The arrival of Papers Past made available another source that continues to give more names for men other than those in the previous sources. It also provides a valuable source of supporting information for all the men and their families.

The database is by no means complete and continues to grow daily as new material is located. To date the database contains over 78,000 individual names of British military personnel, their wives and descendants, as well as other supporting documentation gathered from a very diverse group of sources.

This database is now available online to members on the New Zealand Fencible Society Inc (NZFSI) website. It does involve paying the membership subscription and the additional annual resource fee of \$15 to help meet the increased monthly website cost. The new website will, over time, allow us to add all sorts of other resources for members to access, such as our Crown Grants Index. Payment of the fee also gives members access to a pdf copy of our book *The Royal New Zealand Fencibles – 1847-1852*.

If you have NZ Pre-1902 British military connections check out the new website: nzfenciblesociety.org.nz

Garth Houltham
E: garphh@gmail.com

Image above: Ranfurly Veterans

Record No -W1495 Winkleman Collection. Auckland Central Library Heritage Collection

Family Diaries – They can lead you on a fascinating and exciting journey

Brian Amyes

As a reasonably proficient two finger typist, sometimes daring to throw in a third finger just to show off, in 2015 I embarked on my first post-retirement project. A project I imagined would keep me occupied during the winter months and the odd rainy day when outdoor chores are limited to checking the mail box and putting out the rubbish bins. I never expected this venture would lead me to a level of engagement that would have me delving into New Zealand, Australia and British military records, corresponding with Japanese institutions, personally meeting two Japanese citizens and finally visiting the country where the original diary was written.

Initially I was intending to type the diary into a Word document and photocopy sufficient numbers of the manuscript on A4 paper. These pages would be held together by plastic ring binders ready for distribution to my potential audience. It didn't take me long to realise that this was not an appropriate idea for something so valuable.

As a member of the British Commonwealth Occupation Force (BCOF), my father-in-law, Andrew Robertson (Bob) GRIMWOOD, had spent 18 months in Japan after WWII. During his 1947/1948 assignment, he wrote a detailed diary sharing his experiences and observations of life in Japan. There was only one copy of this diary, which didn't come into my wife's hands until 1998, a few years before his death in 2001. Bob was a skilful writer and keen photographer who had taken the time to chronicle his encounters using his trusty typewriter and camera. I am so pleased his words were typewritten and I didn't have to transcribe handwriting which would have significantly extended the timeframe by several months, if not years.

The diary had been in the possession of my in-laws for over 50 years before my wife took custody of it in the late 1990s. As far as we are aware, no other family member or

friend had read the diary before I began the transcription process in 2015. We knew the diary was an important manuscript and we did not want it to be misplaced, or even lost, within the wider family or the network of Bob's friends. To preserve the original document, I offered to transcribe it onto a computer so the content could be shared among the wider family and anyone else who was interested. You hear horror stories about family diaries being lost or damaged to an extent where the precious information they contain is no longer available to the author's descendants, or even a wider audience. And it wasn't long before precious information began to emerge from Bob's diary.

It soon became evident how little I knew about the BCOF and even New Zealand's involvement in rebuilding Japan after WWII. I realised early on that I would have to read up on the history of this event if I was going to help future readers of the stories and events being described in the diary. Some form of introduction or preface would be essential, especially for younger readers. In addition to what he observed around him, Bob had also talked about people he worked with, places he had visited, house girls (every officer had his own house girl), J-Force, military events, social events, celebrities and movies of the time, and the classical music he so enjoyed. He even attended the War Crimes Tribunal one day to hear the warmongering charges against Hideki TOJO and his confrères. His text was also peppered with numerous military abbreviations and acronyms, some of which I had never heard. I googled them to find answers, but in many cases I needed to contact the National Army Museum, Air Force Museum of New Zealand and the New Zealand Defence Force Library for help. They were all extremely willing to afford me some of their precious time. As I worked my way through the diary, I started making lists of people, places, abbreviations and acronyms, all of which would require explanation for future readers. Footnotes were also necessary. By the end of the book I had created I counted 250 footnotes. This project had rapidly become a significant undertaking. It became apparent my project was progressing on more than just the winter months and the odd rainy day.

Family diaries are precious and should be cherished and preserved. This applies whether they were handwritten in telegram form by a grandparent during the early decades of last century while raising eight children on the farm up the valley, or typed by a flight lieutenant stationed in Tokyo and on the island of Etajima in Hiroshima Bay after WWII. They both hold significant historical value as well as seeing the world from a personal and even unique perspective rather than through the eyes of an historian. They are our people, our family, writing about their lives, their observations, their feelings. They expand our knowledge of a time in history. No matter how capable the author is at writing, the messages and stories they convey leave us wanting more. And we are left needing to ask questions for which, sadly, we may not necessarily acquire answers. But at least they pique our interest enough to follow through



**Pass to attend War Crimes Tribunal
Amyes family collection**

with more research and even more questions. While working on Bob's diary, I recall many times saying to myself, "Why hadn't I read this diary while he was still alive? I have so many questions".

One of the most interesting aspects of a family diary is the language and expressions of the time it was written. Bob's diary was no exception and it may not seem particularly complimentary to certain readers. But it must be appreciated that it was written almost 70 years ago when individuals' views and opinions of specific peoples and situations were quite different from what they are today. His use of language was perfectly normal in those days. Understandably, the world had been at war for six years and there were quite antagonistic attitudes towards certain sectors of humanity. "Political correctness", as we know it today, was probably not very high on most people's agenda.

Had he read some of these passages in later years he would have been horrified that as a younger man he thought the way he did about women. In the 25 years I knew him before he died, I never heard Bob utter a disparaging word against women. His views had changed greatly, and the years had mellowed him considerably. He was caring and supportive of the females in his life such that with all his interactions he displayed the affections of a loving husband, father, grandfather and friend.

It took two years - elapsed time - to not only transcribe Bob's diary, but to wrap around its numerous explanations, translations and elaborations before I could make arrangements to have the book self-published. Our plan was to provide each of Bob's living direct descendants with a copy as well as donating copies to the organisations in New Zealand, Australia and the United Kingdom that had provided valuable input to bring the diary to life. Some copies are now available to the public in libraries around New Zealand. Three copies found their way to Japan.

In the August 2018 edition of *The New Zealand Genealogist*, a Japanese woman by the name of Mutsumi wrote an article called *Finding Japanese war brides*. She

had attended the Auckland University of Technology (AUT) and written a thesis on New Zealand servicemen in Japan after the war who had married, and brought back to New Zealand, their Japanese wives. I found her article extremely interesting given the work I had been undertaking on Bob's diary. Given she had added her email address to the article I contacted her and explained the work I had been doing. She expressed a great deal of interest in Bob's diary and was keen to read it. I sent Mutsumi a copy and my wife and I met her in person on her next visit to Auckland. She lives in Tokyo, but visits Auckland at least once a year to catch up with friends.

With Mutsumi's help I managed to contact a girls' school in Hiroshima. In 1945 the Hiroshima Jogakuin Junior & Senior High School had been completely destroyed by the atomic bomb killing many of the pupils and teachers. Among the memorabilia Bob brought back from Japan was a petition from the Chairman of the school. He was seeking from the BCOF funding and materials to help rebuild the school. As the petition was in Bob's collection, we assume he had some involvement in helping the school meet its objectives. Although Bob had not mentioned the school in his diary, I included a copy of the petition in the book's addendum.

I googled the school's name and found it was still operational today in Hiroshima as a successful educational institute for junior and senior girls. I wrote to the school to offer them a copy of the book and drew their attention to the petition submitted to the BCOF in 1948. I did not receive a reply. Whether they were not interested or were unable to read my letter written in English, I do not know. But not all was lost. I was telling Mutsumi about the school and petition, and she offered to translate my letter into Japanese so we could try again for a response. It worked. I soon had a response from Rei who teaches English at the school. She was unsure what happened to my first letter but was also keen to receive a copy of the diary. She felt the book would be a useful resource to be available to English-speaking students. The school runs a peace programme within its curriculum. A year or two later, my wife and I met Rei when she visited a number of New Zealand schools with some of her teacher colleagues. Her school holds a copy of Bob's diary in its library.



Main entrance to Hiroshima Jogakuin Junior & Senior High School
Amyes family collection

In May 2024 my wife and I finally visited Japan. We have always wanted to visit the places Bob worked, lived and visited during his tour of duty in the 1940s. For most of our three week visit we were part of an organised tour which took us from Tokyo south to Fukuoka on the island of Kyushu. However, we enjoyed a few days before the tour started in Tokyo where Mutsumi was our guide. We visited several places Bob mentioned in his diary. Among other things, we saw Empire House where he worked, the Tokyo Imperial Palace and the theatre where he enjoyed listening to the Nippon Symphony Orchestra. At the end of the tour, we returned to Hiroshima where we met up with Mutsumi again. She accompanied us to visit the girls' school. Rei was now our guide. She escorted us around the school, and we had an hour-long discussion with some of the pupils and teachers who spoke English. We discussed why Bob had been in Japan and about the book I had published on his diary. During the discussion, one of the girls mentioned that she had a family diary. It was written by her great grandfather who had been on a Japanese aircraft carrier

during the attack on Pearl Harbour in 1941. She informed us she had recently delivered a presentation during a peace forum at a college preparatory school in Honolulu, Hawaii. Among other things, she discussed the diary with her audience of school students, along with some university students and adults. I encouraged her to transcribe the diary to preserve her great-grandfather's stories. She agreed it was a very good idea. The following day we caught a ferry across Hiroshima Bay in the Seto Inland Sea to the island of Etajima. After a period of months in Tokyo, Bob had spent nearly 12 months based on Etajima. The BCOF had acquired the Etajima Japanese Naval Academy as its headquarters. We were now in the grounds that Bob described so eloquently in his diary. He had also provided photographs of buildings and images, many of which still exist today. Like characters in an animated children's story book, we had stepped out of the pages of Bob's diary into a real live functioning academy for navy cadets. Having read so much about the academy and environs, we felt a level of familiarity like we had been here before.

Transcribing and self-publishing Bob's diary has been a fascinating journey. I have learnt so much, met interesting people, made new friends and travelled to a destination that I never expected to visit. It has brought the diary alive. It has encouraged us to connect with people and places which were previously unknown to us. It has given us lifelong friendships and memories which we cherish and share with others. It has inspired us to improve our knowledge of a period in history. Don't imagine that a diary written by an ancestor would not be of interest to anyone

today. It doesn't matter how insignificant you think the diary may be, family and historical gems can be found that may lead you in so many different directions. Seek out those precious family diaries. You never know where they may lead you.

Anyone interested in reading Bob's diary may contact me and I will direct you to the libraries that hold copies of the book. A limited supply of the book is available for purchase from me.

Brian Amyes
E: bamyes@xtra.co.nz



*Etajima Japanese Naval Academy
Amyes family collection*



**Need help with your sources?
Check out Resources/
Research Skills
www.genealogy.org.nz**

New User Groups – Genealogy Programs

A new initiative for members in Auckland to help you with genealogy programs you are using and might need help with. All meetings will be held the FRC (Family Research Centre) 159 Queens Road, Panmure.

Cost is \$5.00 per person for the meeting. For NZSG members it includes research time before and after the meeting. For non NZSG members who wish to do research the cost is \$20.00 which includes the \$5.00 meeting fee.

Bring your computers or other devices. Power points are limited but wi-fi is available. Gold coin donation for tea and coffee is appreciated.

Full details available here www.genealogy.org.nz/Other-CoursesTraining/11442/



Family Tree Maker
2nd Wednesday of the month, 7.00pm - 9.00pm, first meeting 12 March

Roots Magic
2nd Friday of the month, 10.30am - 12.30pm, first meeting 14 March



Legacy Family Tree
4th Saturday of the month, 10.30am - 12.30pm, first meeting 22 March



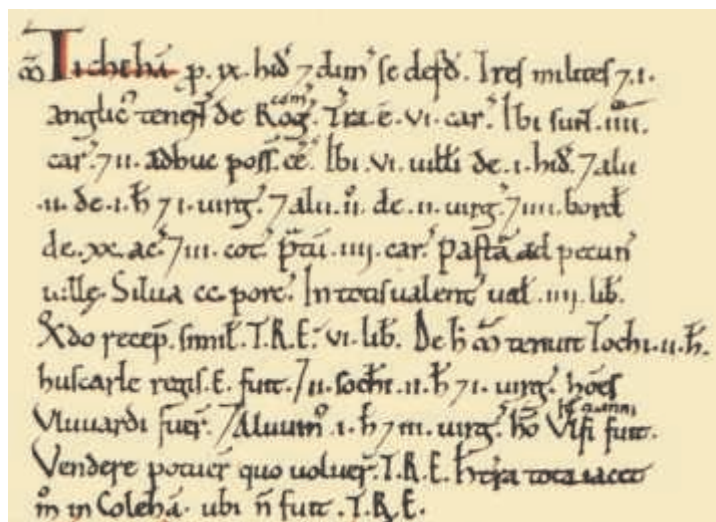
The Ickenham Coincidence - Are we drawn back to our roots?

Lindsay Smith

On 25 November 1957, my family moved from leafy Wembley and the sound of the stadium to Ickenham, still in Middlesex (as it was then), eight miles further west of the centre of London. On a treeless estate, a three-bedroomed, brand-new, semi-detached, with chain fencing separating the back gardens awaited us. My parents named it "Timberscombe" after its only redeeming feature, a façade of cedar, in acknowledgement of where they spent their honeymoon. The Metropolitan and Piccadilly line tube station was two minutes' walk away from our new home. We had arrived in Metroland.

Though it was new to us, Ickenham had been inhabited for at least 2,000 years. A survey conducted in 1994 by the Museum of London provided evidence of a system of Roman fields back in the first and second centuries. Ickenham was referred to as Ticheham in the Domesday Book. When William the Conqueror ordered the survey of parts of UK and Wales in 1086 there were three knights, 13 villeins (feudal tenants), nine bordars and three cottars, who held a small piece of land in return for menial service to the lord of the manor, living in the village. In these medieval times there were four ploughs in the village. The main crops were beans, wheat and oats, suitable for the London clay.

Prior to about 1453 when John CHARLTON enclosed some of the land surrounding Swalcliff, which in the seventeenth



Ticheham, Domesday Book, Middlesex, p6¹

century became the Manor House "Swakeleys" – the land was farmed as common land. Enclosure was a popular device of Middlesex landlords in this era as it allowed the lord of the manor to regulate activity on the enclosed land. This interruption of the rights of the commoners to freely access the land was unpopular and met resistance and can be regarded as a key contributor to the consciousness which continues today. It was not until 1780 that these

Image above: A view from the south-east looking past the village pump towards St Giles' Church

C G Harper 1892-1933

[Historic England](#)

enclosures were formalised by an Act of Parliament. By this time Ickenham was divided into four manors and the heart of the village was continuing to develop into what greeted us in 1957.

The Norman Church of St Giles' was founded in 1124, outside the sixteenth century Coach and Horses pub, which had once incorporated a forge and the stocks; nearby was the village pump and pond. The local park contained Swakeleys Manor House, dating from 1638, which was mentioned in Samuel PEPYS' diaries.

The arrival of the steam railway due west from London in 1904 was key to the future of Ickenham. When the line was electrified a year later, a halt between Harrow and Uxbridge was established, making Ickenham accessible to those wanting a day out in the country to escape the smog of London. During their courtship my parents enjoyed this as a Sunday outing. The rail connection also provided the impetus for property developers to provide housing for potential commuters to central London.

In 1922, 1,382 acres (559 ha) of the Swakeleys Manor House estate was auctioned for development, reducing its size. Roads laid out for the new development included Swakeleys Drive, Court Road and Milton Court, centred around a grass square. In addition, during the 1930s, major road transport links were constructed. The original "Long Lane" which passed through the heart of the village was widened and became the B465; the previously muddy Swakeleys Road became a dual carriageway, constructed to link with the A40, the dual carriageway leading west out of London. Despite this urbanisation, when we arrived in 1957 two of the original farms remained – Long Lane Farm and Home Farm.

The local secondary school, Vyners, named after an owner of the Manor from 1665, opened in 1959. My walk to this school took me through the luxuriant grounds of Swakeleys House and Milton Court, a square park of grass surrounded by an exclusive development of stand-alone houses.

Many years later it came to light through genealogy that my father, Robert BRADLEY's ancestors worked a farm in Langley Marish, in Buckinghamshire, a small village nine miles from Ickenham. John Bradley, born in 1774 in Langley Marish, appears in Settlement Records for Iver, where he worked as a contracted labourer.

"EXAM to get Settlement papers to reside in Iver, Bucks.
John Bradley

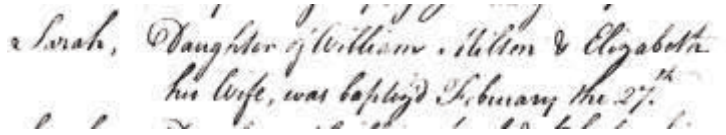
Age c 22, mar Sarah, child William aged 15 mo.
Parents, James and Sarah dead many years.

YHS (servant hired on annual contract) with Mr STONE in Langley at c 11 yrs, then YHS to Mr TAYLOR of Langley 2 yrs, then YHS to Mr SHROPSHIRE, farmer of Denham 1 yr. Returned to Mr Taylor at YHS for £5-10s, then in 1797 hired himself to Thos RENDELL of Iver, from 4 days after Old Michaelmas (29 Sept) to old Mich following, but married 30 Sept, one day after New Mich, before service expired. (His Mark)" ²

It is here that he met up with Sarah MILTON from Ickenham, perhaps at a local fair. They were married in Iver, a village between Ickenham and Langley Marish, in

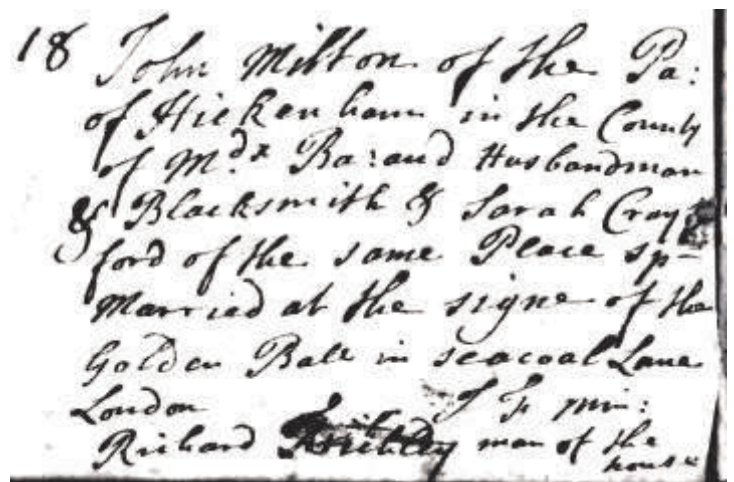
September 1798. They settled back in Langley Marish and had eight children, one of whom was James, my 2x great-grandfather, born in 1813.

Sarah Milton was born in Ickenham in early 1780, the youngest of six children, to William Milton (b 1757) in Ickenham, and Elizabeth SHARP (b 1756) who was born in Ruislip, the next village, one and a half miles away. Research confirmed that Sarah was christened in St Giles' Church, Ickenham, in which, 217 years later, my husband and I were married.



Sarah Milton Baptism St Giles', Ickenham, 1780³

Sarah's great-grandfather John Milton (b c1700) was the blacksmith at the forge in Ickenham village, at the time of his marriage to Sarah CRAWFORD at the "Sign of the Golden Ball," public house, in Seacoal Lane, London in 1728.



John Milton – Sarah Crawford Fleet Notebooks (Floud and Cuthbert), 1728 Sep - Dec. RG 7 563⁴

The earliest baptism found for the Milton family at St Giles' Ickenham is currently 1729, this being a great-uncle of Sarah. Her grandfather, James, was baptised at St Giles in June 1732.

Sarah's extended family farmed the cultivated open fields of Ickenham for several generations. The land changed ownership during the process of subdivision, which began in the sixteenth century. The land was eventually sold to the Swakeleys estate in 1816. Ordnance survey maps from 1875 onwards clearly show Milton Farm still in existence.

When, in 1922, part of the Swakeleys estate was sold to developers, the Milton family farm became part of the area marketed as "Ickenham Garden City", with one of the boundaries to be named Milton Road. An aerial photo from 1934 shows the farmhouse still standing.

The original farmhouse was situated adjacent to Milton Court, which I passed through on my way to school. My ancestors' blood, sweat and tears had fallen on the very ground I walked on!

What drew my father to live in this place where his 3x great-grandmother was born? Was it just chance, part of the post-war drift to move further out of London to reach the countryside, away from the smog and post-war ruins? His family had previously migrated from Paddington to Wembley. Perhaps he just wanted a much shorter walk to the station to get to work? Or was it the sense of where his roots were planted in the sixteenth century that drew him back to Ickenham?

In any event it turned out to be the place where, in 1973, in the same church that my ancestors had attended over 200 years previously, I was married.

Lindsay Smith
E: bryns@xtra.co.nz



Ordnance Survey Maps - Six-inch England and Wales, 1842-1952. Ickenham, 1897, published 1900⁵

References

- en.wikipedia.org/wiki/St_Giles%27_Church,_Ickenham
- www.british-history.ac.uk/vch/middx/vol4/pp100-102
- en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ickenham
- hidden-london.com/gazetteer/ickenham/
- www.francisfrith.com/ickenham
- wikishire.co.uk/wiki/Ickenham
- opendomesday.org/place/TQ0786/ickenham/
- maps.nls.uk/view/101450182
- www.british-history.ac.uk/vch/middx/vol4/pp100-102
- study.com/learn/lesson/enclosure-movement-england.html
- www.britainfromabove.org.uk/image/EPW044501
- www.ickenham.co.uk/old-ickenham

Bibliography

1. Professor John Palmer, George Slater. Open Domesday. *opendomesday.org*. [Online] [Cited: Nov 15, 2024.] opendomesday.org/.
2. Buckinghamshire, Genealogical Society. *Iver, Bucks, Settlement Papers*. s.l. : Varneys Press, Rudds Lane, Haddenham, Aylesbury, Bucks, 1993.
3. Family Search. England Births and Christenings, 1538-1975. *Family Search*. [Online] [Cited: Jul 14, 2020.] www.familysearch.org.
4. Ancestry.com, London, England, . Clandestine Marriage and Baptism Registers, 1667-1754, Fleet Notebooks (Floud and Cuthbert), 1728 Sep - Dec. *Ancestry.com*. [Online] [Cited: Nov 26, 2020.] www.ancestry.com.au/.
5. National Library of Scotland. Ordnance Survey Maps - Six-inch England and Wales, 1842-1952. Ickenham, 1897, published 1900. *NLS - Map Images*. [Online] [Cited: Jul 24, 2023.] maps.nls.uk/.



Edwin Fox Descendants Muster 2025

Expert Talks · Reunion Dinner ·
See the Ship · Family History ·
Workshops · And More!

King's Birthday Weekend
30 May – 2 June 2025
RSVP by 30 April

Spaces Limited · Registration Link: tinyurl.com/2jvhmkw

My day job as an 'heir hunter' at Public Trust

Jade Winikerei

It is the type of thing that happens in movies. You receive a call from out of the blue, advising you have inherited an estate from a wealthy distant relative. But how common is it in real life? How does Public Trust find people to complete estate administration?

A lot of the work we do at Public Trust is helping people write their wills, create Enduring Powers of Attorney, and complete estate administration when a loved one dies. It is this estate administration work – sorting out what will happen to a person's assets, KiwiSaver account, savings, and special items – that sometimes requires detective work involving genealogists. In my experience, genealogists are far better at tracing people than private investigators! Some readers of *The New Zealand Genealogist* may even have worked with Public Trust at some point, playing a crucial role in estate administration.

Without genealogists, there would be more unclaimed estates where the money is eventually transferred to the Treasury (though this is rare). We deeply value the work you do and the relationships we have in the genealogy community.

What are the scenarios at Public Trust where we need to find people?

The main reason we need to locate someone is because they are the beneficiary of an estate. This can happen in two ways. The first way is they have been named in a will, and chosen by the person, to benefit when they die.

The other way is if a person dies without a will. When a person dies without a will, called dying intestate, and has more than \$15,000 worth of assets, their estate is divided up in accordance with the rules set out in the Administration Act 1969. Through this, a person's assets will be distributed according to their family circumstances. This Act largely follows the line of succession, which is how I imagine most genealogists prepare a family tree. Sometimes we might know the name of some beneficiaries but have no contact details. In other cases, we have no idea who the family members are and require a genealogist's expertise to create a full family tree. Finding people can be like trying to find a needle in a haystack.

Finding beneficiaries – what process do we use?

First, I see what information is held by Births, Deaths and Marriages. This can show who the parents are of the person, and whether they have children or a spouse. Then I usually check what information is online. This can lead to old newspaper articles, death notices, genealogy websites and websites with their details. Social media profiles can be helpful too. Facebook profiles that are public can guide you, as you are often able to view 'friends', posts made and personal information.

Other tools I use are the Companies Office search, Insolvency Register, Archives New Zealand, Probate searches, cemetery, hospital records and electoral rolls. Checking a person's personal effects can be fruitful too – we

often find things like an address book, letters, cards etc. We make exhaustive efforts to find people. We collate as much information as we can find ourselves before we hire a genealogist. Having details of the deceased's parents or family members is helpful, as then the genealogist can put together a family tree and provide leads for Public Trust to follow or follow those leads themselves.



The hurdles – what are the challenges we face?

One of the main issues we face is obtaining birth and death certificates from overseas. Some organisations in Australia are particularly challenging. Some of the Pacific Islands require you to visit the registry in person and, while I would love an overseas trip, this is not practical.

I am currently working on an estate where one side of the family is Irish. They all have very common Irish names. Due to historic records being destroyed in the Irish civil war, it has been very difficult to determine the line of succession. Scam awareness also brings challenges to this work. For example, when we approach people to let them know that they are a beneficiary of an estate, they often do not think it is real. I am sure you can see how people might be quite sceptical when they receive a call or message letting them know they may be about to inherit something!

Those unexpected phone calls

How often do people receive a phone call out of the blue, notifying them of an estate? It does not happen all the time, but it does happen, and families can experience a range of emotions. For some context, currently about 48% of adult New Zealanders have a will in place. We would love this percentage to be higher, with more people outlining their wishes in a will. The Public Trust manages around 100 intestate estates a year. Without a will, estate administration is a lot harder. The cost of finding missing relatives and friends can accumulate very quickly, particularly when we need to trace people overseas.

Great outcomes for people

Finding family members can be very rewarding work, for both our team at Public Trust and the person's family. It is an honour to be involved in completing the final estate work for someone. One example was where there was an elderly refugee from overseas. She had no will but had significant assets. When she died, with the help of a genealogist, we traced her family back to her home country and were able to pay the estate to her family members. Another example is a person that passed away with no will, and we are working with a genealogist to obtain details to trace distant family members. At last count, this is up to 100 family members located all over the world.

The importance of a will

Our work is a daily reminder of the importance of having a clear, up to date will, which can make the estate administration process easier. We encourage all people – this includes genealogists – to think about their own wills. Take the time to think about what you would like to happen when you die. Outline clearly in your will who you would like to receive your assets and sentimental items. If possible, we suggest that you provide contact details and locations for these beneficiaries to the executor of your will or someone you trust. Keep in mind that these details may need to be updated over time. Most importantly, a will lets you outline what you would like to happen to your assets. Without a will, distant relatives could receive something, and that might not be in line with your wishes.

Make 2025 the year you check if your will needs to be updated and help ensure the things that matter go to the people that matter.

Jade Winikerei

E: info@publictrust.co.nz

Specialist Trustee at Public Trust

For more information see:

www.publictrust.co.nz



Where family history met archaeology and bioarchaeology

Notice of event of interest to descendants of Tokomairiro Pioneers

Robert Findlay

On Saturday 8 March 2025 at 2pm there is to be an unveiling of a memorial stone, seat, sign and a gravestone at the St John's Anglican Back Road Burial Ground, Tokoiti, followed by a gathering at the church hall in Milton.

This concludes the ten-year Tokomairiro Project 60 (TP60) which involved the Southern Cemeteries Archaeology Project (SCAP). For the 79 names listed on the memorial, there are only seven headstones which show their burial location. As a result of the SCAP excavations beyond the back fence, another possible nine locations are known. Why only seven have headstones is a mystery. If there were "about 200 buried – Trustees 1926" that means a lot of names are unknown.

Robert Findlay
Convenor Tokomairiro Project 60.
E: findlayrm@xtra.co.nz

References

A History of The St John's Burial Ground. Back Road, Tokomairiro, Otago. 2nd Edition April 2016. TP60 Research Team (TP60) - Croy, Findlay, Galletly, Michelle, Miller. There are profiles for most of the persons named. Wives' names, where known, appear in the profiles for the married men. A future edition will contain the names of the additional burials discovered since first printed in time for the St John's Church 150th anniversary in 2016.

Life and Death in Early Rural Otago. The archaeology and bioarchaeology of St John's Burial Ground Milton, Otago, New Zealand. Peter Petchey and Hallie Buckley with contributions by Jane Batcheller, Charlotte King and Rod Wallace. BAR International Series 3102. This is an excellent read and is highly recommended.

The restored gravestone for a Mr Henry Pim; Accountant, Real Estate Agent and Commission Merchant. Interestingly, his name does not appear in the burial register, nor was his death registered. This headstone was discovered when 16 unmarked graves were excavated by SCAP who have covered the cost of restoration.



Names and burial dates appearing on the memorial include:

ALBERT, Olivia (MCKENZIE)	1843-1878	MOORE, Emma (FINCH)	1845-1916
BARRETT, Jasper	1830-1892	MOORE, John	1858-1926
BARRETT, Winifred (BYRNE)	1840-1892	OTTREY, George	1842-1898
BEDSON, Leonard	1874-1875	PARKER, Catherine (CRERAR)	1833-1876
BENNETTO, Jane (FRANCIS)	1830-1881	PARKER, Mary	1871-1891
BUGDEN, Edward	1879-1882	PARKER, Mary (HENDERSON)	1841-1880
BUGDEN, Emily (MESSITER)	1843-1893	PILKINGTON, Richard	1821-1877
BUTLER, Edwin	1869-1875	PIM, Henry	1838- 1872
CAUDLE, Catherine	1872-1873	POWLEY, Ann*	1856-1859
CAUDLE, Lucy	1870-1873	POWLEY, George	1875-1877
CAUDLE, Stephen	1864-1864	POWLEY, Hanorah (RYAN)	1833-1873
CAUDLE, Stephen	1826-1887	POWLEY, baby	1873-1873
CLEGG, Frederick	1876-1877	POWLEY, Henry	1884-1885
CLEGG, Frederick	1879-1879	POWLEY, Jane (ROBINSON)	1828-1864
CLEGG, John	1875-1876	POWLEY, John	1824-1891
CLEGG, Jospeh	1812-1877	POWLEY, Nanny	1862-1862
CLEGG, Mary (WATSON)	1811-1880	RONALDSON, Grace	1876-2877
COCKERILL, Annie	1861-1861	SEED, John	1800-1878
COCKERILL, Elizabeth	1857-1861	SEED, Ann (FRANKLIN)	1801-1893
COCKERILL, Laura	1866-1875	SHAW, Elizabeth	1869-1909
COCKERILL, Mary (ROBINSON)	1844-1869	SHAW, Henry	1842-1881
DANIELS, Alice	1876-1876	SHAW, Sarah	1873-1893
EDWARDS, John	1869-1876	SNOW, Levi	1872-1875
FARRELL, Eleanor (WATSON)	1837-1877	SQUIRES, Richard	1836-1862
FARRELL, Henry	1878-1894	STREETING, George	1825-1881
FARRELL, Peter	1839-1875	TAYLOR, Annie	1877-1880
FINCH, Elizabeth (SHAW)	1821-1875	TAYLOR, Walter	1842-1881
FINCH, John	1813-1897	THOMPSON, Robert	1829-1877
FINCH, William	1850-1875	TOOGOOD, Georgina*	1870-1872
FIRMAN, William	1828-1879	TOOGOOD, William	1830-1873
FLAHIVE, Mary Ann	1890-1892	WEBER, Bertha	1872-1873
FYFE, James	1877-1899	WEBER, Flora (MCKAY)	1838 -1906
FYFE, John	1878-1878	WEBER, Gustavus Dr.	1832-1874
FYNES-CLINTON, Fanny (SEARLE)	1849-1888	WELHAM, George	1858-1879
HIGGINS, Joseph	1840-1877	WELHAM, Jane (DAVIS)	1838-1906
JORDAN, Nita	1875-1892	WELHAM, William	1861-1869
McHALL, Laura	1873-1881	WILLIAMS, Isabella*	1856-1873
McDONALD, Alexander	1804-1859	WOODHOUSE, Elizabeth	1791-1860
MANSFORD, baby	1857-1857		
MILLER, Robert	1818-1864		
MOORE, Anna Bella	1887-1893		

*Probably interred in this place.



Tokomairiro, Otago [1870s].

Welch, Joseph Sandell, 1841-1918 :[South Island sketches, 1870-1888]. Ref: A-120-018-1.

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, New Zealand. [/records/22616459](https://records.atsll.govt.nz/records/22616459)



Researching Uncle George

Seonaid Harvey

My father was the youngest of seven children, six boys and one girl. The nearest sibling to him in age was eight years older. The oldest sibling was a whole 20 years older than him. Grandad, and Dad's two oldest brothers and his sister, all served in the Royal Navy, in the WWII.

My Uncle George, Dad's second oldest brother, died during an enemy engagement in 1943. My Dad was just a toddler at the time. We'd always been told that Uncle George was buried in Hull, and as a consequence, my father had never had the opportunity to visit his grave.

A chance Google search, led me to a photo on [Flickr](#), and we discovered he was buried in Great Yarmouth - not that far from Kent where my father grew up. And in fact, I had visited Great Yarmouth myself a couple of times and had missed the opportunity to visit his grave.

For many years Great Yarmouth was a naval base containing a Royal Naval Hospital and there are three naval plots in the burial ground at Great Yarmouth (Caister) Cemetery. The cemetery contains war graves of both World Wars as well as other naval graves dating from 1906 onwards. Some of the 1914-1918 graves are in groups to the west of the entrance, while others are scattered. After

the WWI a Cross of Sacrifice was erected near the mortuary chapel. During the early months of the WWII, ground in plot M in the eastern part of the cemetery, north-east of the mortuary chapel, was set aside for service war graves, and this is now the War Graves Plot. It was used for Army, Air Force, Merchant Navy and Allied casualties, and the naval plot A was used for Royal Naval casualties and for some of the Merchant Navy men; but there are several scattered war graves in the cemetery. There are now 168 Commonwealth burials of the 1914-1918 war and 115 of the 1939-1945 war commemorated in this site. Of these, 13 from the WWII are unidentified. There are also three Foreign National war burials there.

I was fortunate enough to find naval researcher, Ted Else online in a World Naval Ships forum, who provided me with the following information. According to Leonard Reynolds book, *Dog Boats at War*, MGB 612 was hit during a surface action with M class German vessels (not aircraft as we thought).

"On the night of 19th/20th September 1943 an offensive unit of 6 'D' boats made up from the 17th and 31st Flotilla's led by Lt Bradford RNR, Senior Officer of the 31st aboard MTB 617 (MTB 624 had returned to base - HMS Bee

*Image above:
Motor Gun Boat (MGB) 612
Used with permission*

Yarmouth with engine problems) leaving the unit as - MTBs 617, 621, 652 from the 31st Flotilla, with MGBs 606, 612 and 610 of the 17th Flotilla."

The action is graphically described in the above book which is certainly recommended. There were two fatal casualties on that night:

"MGB.610 ROBSON, Eric, Leading Motor Mechanic, P/MX 503089, killed

MGB.612 HARVEY, George H, Able Seaman, C/JX 317419, killed

(source *Naval-History.Net*)

MGB 612's Commanding Officer was Lt P Wilkinson RNVR."

Needless to say, we now have this book in Research Central, so other family historians can read about various Naval battles.

My cousin, Mary, sent me a document she found amongst her parent's papers. Her father Jim was George and my father's brother. The transcription reads:

"I hereby certify that the applicant of Mr James Edward Harvey, residing at 4 Dorlington Drive, Minster, Sheerness, Kent, claiming as the lawful attorney, duly appointed of Hedley Harvey, the lawful Father and the only person entitled to the Estate and to the legal representation of George Henry Harvey an Able Seaman Royal Navy ON C/VX 314419 the unadministered effects of the said George Henry Harvey who died intestate a bachelor on the 20th September 1943, has been duly



Image above:

**George Henry Harvey, Able Seaman, Royal Navy
Harvey family collection**

verified and attested as proscribed by the ORDER in COUNCIL and the statements therein appearing to be true that the said CLAIMANT is entitled to receive the amount to the credit of the deceased in the BOOKS of the ADMIRALTY (it not exceeding ONE HUNDRED POUNDS) in order to administer the same according to LAW. On behalf of the said Hedley Harvey. Naval Prize Money 4.4 = N.P.O. 2556 of 20 Oct 1952".

So, my grandfather was paid the princely sum of £4 4s (approximately GBP100 in today's money) prize money for the loss of his son and had to wait nine years before being granted it. Seems such a small amount of money to be paid for your life. So sad. And calling it prize money is somewhat jarring today, although it was navy vernacular at the time.

Sometime later, a kindly researcher, Brian, found my blog when googling, and sent me a photo of the machine gunboat that my uncle was on when he was killed. On the back of the photo is a crew list, in the crewmen's own handwriting - which includes my Uncle George's signature. Can you imagine my delight?

Brian's initial email said:

"I live in Southwest England, in a village called Galmpton near Brixham in Devon, a village on the banks of the River Dart which saw a lot of Naval and Military activity in the 2nd WW both in defence of the Country in the English Channel and particularly on the build up to D Day. This village like many others had/has boatyards which is where my contact with you has just materialised in some research. My village pub, The Manor Inn, has just come into possession of an old wartime photo of a HMMGB (with its ID number blanked out under wartime censorship) and a separate brass plate stating 612, HALLS, 1942 The Halls are a well-established local family who amongst other interests were owners of the boatyard down the road. It is widely known that this yard was building these vessels for the war effort (as were numerous others along the South Coast) I have just googled HMMGB 612 and found your research. I have no idea as to the provenance of the photo (which appears to be a photo of a photo but is clearly a genuine photo of a MGB) or if the plaque actually belongs to it but I do know the fact is these boats were built in this village and the Hall family were boatyard owners - I'm 60 yrs old and know there are one or two older people in the village with a family history that will be able to recall the wartime years and Halls boatyard if not specific events about the vessels built. If you Google Earth us you will see the area and if I have got this right, the origins of the vessel 612! Let me know if I have contacted the right family and if I can help further."

After my grateful first response to him, Brian replied: "I live on the River Dart in the village of Galmpton which had two boatyards assisting the war effort in assembling these vessels, the Dart itself was a major 'harbour' for naval vessels in the preparations and launch of Operation Overlord - the D Day landings but a less known operation was Tiger - a rehearsal for the invasion which ended in considerable loss of life when a German MTB came across the convoy training on Slapton Beach in Start Bay just a mile down the coast from Dartmouth, the disaster was kept secret for years and historians are still uncovering

details - well worth a read given the history of your knowledge of these famous craft. Did I mention that one of the original Fairmile boats still works as a passenger ferry out of Dartmouth?" Isn't this fabulous? Truly amazing!

Since beginning my own research, I have been amazed at the kindness of fellow researchers. My father and I were so grateful to Brian for making contact, and for allowing me to share this photo above, and excerpts from his emails.

Using online resources such as genealogy websites and searching databases – and the visits in-person to libraries, archives, museum and family history societies are of course essential. But we should also remember the usefulness of reaching out online to other knowledgeable researchers.

Online photo albums such as Flickr and taphophiles such as Claire, along with forums on specialist subjects like the World Naval Ships forum and Naval researcher Ted Else are invaluable. As family historians we often speak about blogging as being cousin bait. But without my blog, Brian would not have found me and been able to send me the photo with signatures on the back – so useful for serendipity.

And of course, the golden rule, check with relatives to see what documents they have in their family files.

Happy hunting

Seonaid Harvey
Snr research librarian, Family history specialist
Research Engagement, Auckland Libraries
@genebrarian
E: Seonaid.Harvey@aucklandcouncil.govt.nz



G. H. Harvey
Able Seaman R.N. C/JX.317419
H.M.M.G.B. 612
19th September 1943 Age 19
"Thy Will Be Done"
Son of Hedley and Edith Mary
Harvey, of Sheerness, Kent.
(Special thanks to UK
taphophile "Claire" from Flickr,
and the Commonwealth War
Graves Commission).

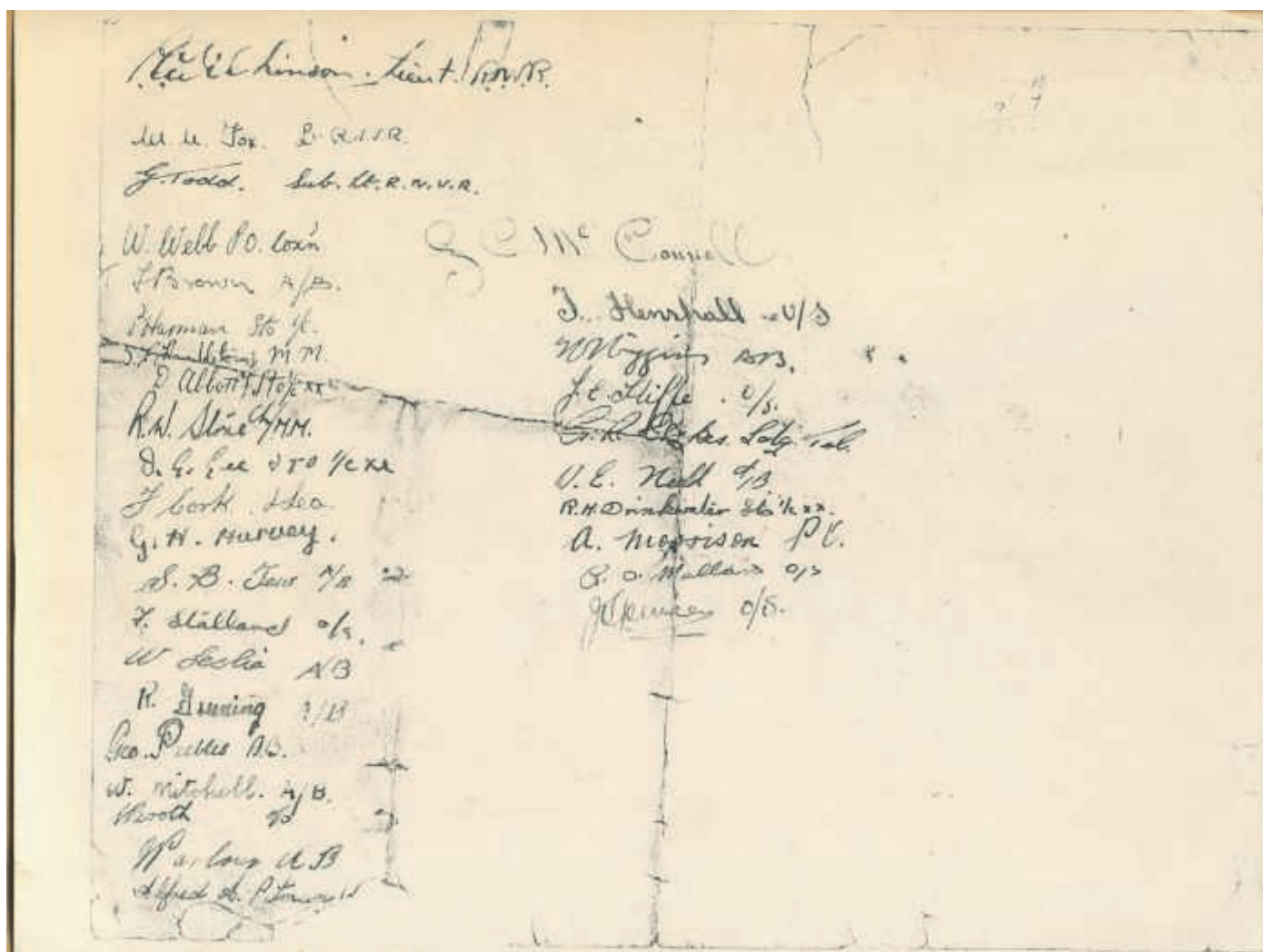


Image above:

The reverse of the Motor Gun Boat (MGB) 612 photo with the crew's signatures
Used with permission

Search results on DigitalNZ

Kelly Dix



A staff photo, house plans, a wedding dress, a school report. These unique social history items can be hard to find, but they add rich detail to genealogy research. They are just some of the taonga that can be found via Ā-tihi o Aotearoa - DigitalNZ – a service of the National Library of New Zealand. digitalnz.org/

DigitalNZ is primarily a search service that aims to make New Zealand digital content easier to find, share and use. When we say digital content, we are talking about items from our content partners – a range of heritage, government, media, community and academic organisations, including large collections like the National Library and Te Papa, and smaller ones such as Torpedo Bay Navy Museum and Central and Western Murihiku Southland Archive. The content is diverse – photographs, audio, video, manuscripts, newspapers, websites and more. There are more than 35 million digital items in DigitalNZ. This number increases as new items are digitised, or new content partners come on board.

The best part of DigitalNZ is that you are not limited by local searches. A search for 'Cromwell' returns more than 6,700 results – items from Cromwell Museum, but also from Canterbury Museum, Auckland Libraries and the V.C. Browne & Son aerial photograph collection. This makes it easier to discover items that have tangible links to your ancestors. Narrow your search results by filtering by date range and content type, for example 'image' 'video' 'map'. You can also filter by 'usage' to find out if an item can be used commercially for instance.

It is a good idea to start a family history search on DigitalNZ with a name (use the tilde key ~ to pick up spelling variations, for example Smyth~ will pick up Smythe and Smith), but you may need to try a few different strategies. There are many unidentified people in the collections, in fact almost 7,000 photos in DigitalNZ are titled 'unknown woman' or 'unidentified woman'.

One way to approach a family history search is to try searching for the school your ancestor attended to look for them in class photos. Although the students aren't usually named, a board with the year and the school level ('Std IV'

for example) was often held by a student in the front row. Work out the dates they attended school, and you might recognise a young face. Another idea is to search for an employer or business. There are thousands of staff photos on DigitalNZ – photos of bakers, council workers, librarians, chemists and more. The photos aren't always formal group photos but often people 'doing the work'.

You can also look for the house that your ancestors lived in. Plans for residential and commercial buildings were archived by draftsmen, architects and local councils, often finding their way into heritage collections. Note that street numbers did change over time so a wee bit of sleuthing might be needed to make sure you have the correct house. This blog by the Christchurch Archaeology Project gives some background on the reasons why streets were re-numbered. katharine-watson-78mc.squarespace.com/blog/tag/street+addresses

If you cannot find a direct connection to your family, then a photograph of a suburb or landmark will give a good feel for the places your ancestors lived. This DigitalNZ story about the HIGGIE family is a good example of how you can use the website to add context to family history research digitalnz.org/stories/599f9c22fb002c56b3003d66. The DigitalNZ story tool allows you to pull together items from archival collections with photos from your own family albums. The author of the Higgie family story has chosen to include emigration posters and newspaper advertisements that may have been seen by his ancestors, Thomas and Mary, and prompted them to decide to emigrate to New Zealand. The author also added paintings of Wellington from the time that the couple arrived in 1841, although these types of artworks were commissioned to encourage emigration, so they are not always topographically correct.

To add your own photos, go to your story page and click the 'Upload your image' button, then step through the upload process. The items in the Higgie story are from collections including Kete Horowhenua, the University of Otago and Nelson Provincial Museum, but the stories tool allows the author to add them to illustrate his family history without seeking permission as the story and items remain on the DigitalNZ platform. You can share the story with friends and family or change the settings to make the story private to you. Find out more about making a DigitalNZ story here digitalnz.org/help/how-to-make-a-story Browse some of DigitalNZ's family history stories here: digitalnz.org/stories/649cf0cf55679e0029d1e1a5

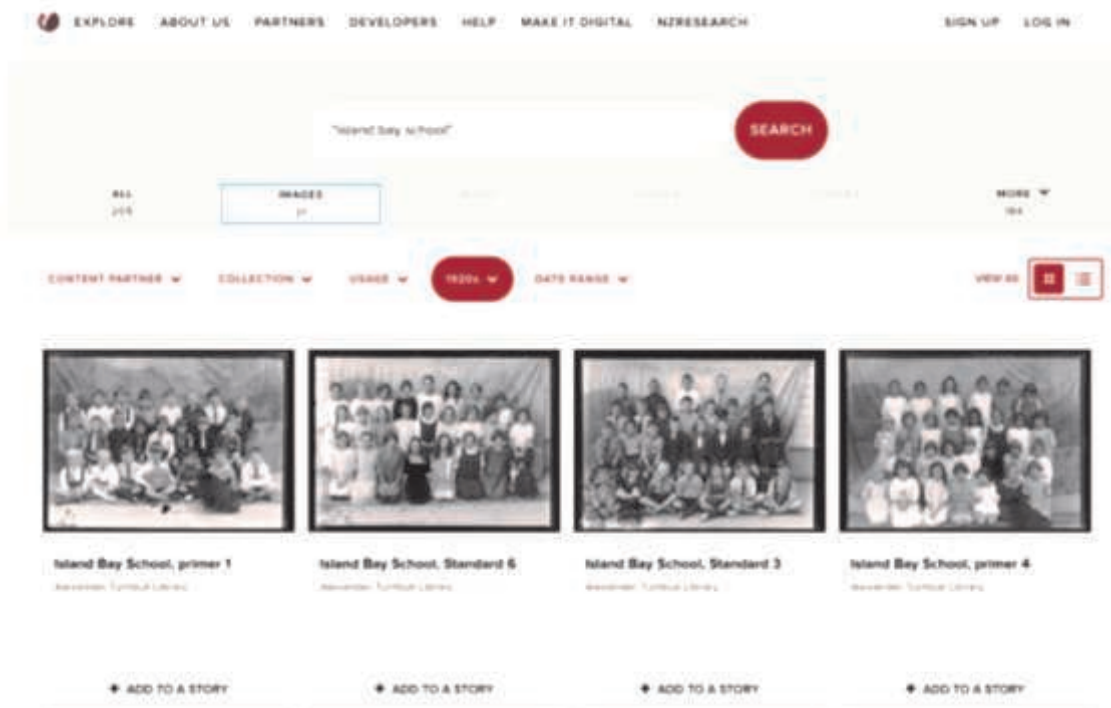
Kelly Dix

Online Engagement Manager

E: Kelly.Dix@dia.govt.nz



**Inspired by what you've read?
Have a story to share?
Send it to:
editor@genealogy.org.nz**



Search Results on DigitalNZ for 'Island Bay School' filtered by 'images' and '1920s'

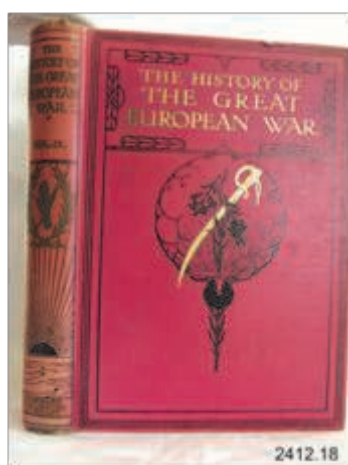
Members' enquiries and notices

This section is free to members for enquiries 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.

Book wanted

Wanted
Volume 9 – *The History of the Great European War*.
William Stanley Macbean KNIGHT. Seeking in order to complete the set of ten.

Robert Findlay
E: Findlayrm@xtra.co.nz



Wickes family reunion

This year it will be 160 years since Edmund WICKES (1836-1913) arrived in Greymouth, New Zealand. To mark this occasion descendants are holding a family reunion in Greymouth 5-7 September 2025. For further information contact:

Pauline Weeks
E: pauline.weeks@gmail.com



Edmund WICKES (1836-1913)

Send your enquiry or notice to
editor@genealogy.org.nz

Branch News



NZSG Hamiton Branch visit to FRC

On Wednesday 5 February 2025, seven Hamilton Branch members travelled to Auckland for our first event of the year — a day of research at NZSG Family Research Centre.

On arrival, we were warmly welcomed with morning tea prepared by volunteer Margaret McGavin.

Robyn Williams, the Library Coordinator gave a brief introduction to the catalogue of items available then introduced us to the eight volunteers who had come to help us with our areas of research. This meant we had one-on-one assistance for the whole day with different volunteers floating at different times. Some volunteers worked on multiple interests at a time and others gave undivided attention when needed. They joined us for lunch in the meeting room then we all reconvened in the library to continue our research.

It was a very successful day, and we all came away feeling it was so worthwhile that we need to organise another Branch trip this year. Some are now keen to organise their own trips as well.

We extend our grateful thanks to Robyn and volunteers: Margaret, Jennifer Clark, Christine Headford, Phil Callaghan, Rosalie Bromwich, Marion Towers, Lynn Florence, Frances Lankow and Diane Downey. Their knowledge, helpfulness and friendliness were much appreciated.



FamilySearch Help Desk - Wellington



There are a lot of hidden delights in the FamilySearch Catalog that you cannot access from home. The FRC is an Affiliate Library where you can access these records and get some help.

If you're in Wellington, you can also get help from the FamilySearch Desk at the National Library which is also an Affiliate Library. This desk is manned by local Branch members who volunteer their time to help out.

The Help Desk is available 10am - 2pm each day the National Library is open (Saturday until 1pm).

Once you know how to access the records available through the Affiliate Library, you can login to the National Library's wifi and access FamilySearch (and all the other websites they have access to) on your own device.

What might you find?



NZSG Online DNA Interest Group (ODIG)

Online DNA Interest Group A FREE benefit of NZSG membership

Jane Chapman and Sandra Metcalfe on behalf of ODIG Planning Committee

For the next few issues, the Online DNA Interest Group (ODIG) will become a regular feature in *The New Zealand Genealogist* as we raise the curtain on the rich range of resources that are available for you to access for FREE! Whether you are new to DNA or experienced in its analysis, the ODIG classroom has resources of interest to NZSG members. This first article is aimed at beginners. Future articles will be aimed at more experienced users.

Getting Started - Where is it best to DNA test for family history purposes?

The type of testing you do will depend on your reason for testing.

Autosomal testing (At-DNA) can provide evidence from all lines in your family and can extend back about five or six generations (3x/4x great-grandparents) although the evidence may be less reliable, and/or harder to attribute to a specific ancestor the further back in time you go. This testing can be particularly useful for confirming (or otherwise) the first few generations in your tree, searching for an unknown parent, and/or resolving brick walls.

Y-DNA (direct male line) and mitochondrial DNA (Mt-DNA) (direct female line) can be tested at FamilyTreeDNA and reach further back in time. These types of testing will be covered in future articles.

Autosomal testing is available at AncestryDNA, My Heritage, FamilyTreeDNA Family Finder, LivingDNA, and 23andMe. The most common advice is to start by testing with AncestryDNA. Ancestry has the largest database (25 million as at 17 January 2025) but it does not accept downloads from other companies. You can build a tree on Ancestry linked to your DNA for free and the site has DNA tools you can subscribe to without needing to take out a full Ancestry subscription - although there are advantages to having a full subscription.

DNA contributes evidence but doesn't stand alone

To maximise your chances of success, it is useful to upload your data into as many databases as possible. Raw Ancestry DNA data can be uploaded for free to other platforms such as MyHeritage, FTDNA, GEDmatch and Living DNA however, to access tools for analysis, MyHeritage and FTDNA charge a one-off fee. GEDmatch provides basic tools for free with a fee for more advanced

tools. Testing first with Ancestry and then uploading to the other websites gives you much wider coverage for your money than by testing with any other site. Whichever company you decide on, do read their Terms of Service to make sure you are happy testing with them.

What does the ODIG Classroom have to offer beginners?

The classroom has links to a variety of useful articles to help beginners get started. By logging into the Google classroom you can check out the following topics of interest:

- Glossaries (DNA has its own language!)

- About Resources

- Considering DNA testing

- Waiting for your DNA results plus many others.

In the next issue of the journal, we will cover the treasures awaiting you under the beginner resources topic.

How do I know if I am already registered for ODIG?

If you currently receive invitations to the monthly presentations, then you are already registered for ODIG. If you miss the presentation, you can watch it again by logging into the Google classroom.

To access the Google classroom, you need to do it through Google. You cannot access the Google classroom via the NZSG website.

You need to log into the classroom to view the treasures awaiting you

If you have registered for ODIG but have never logged into the classroom, have forgotten how to log in, or are having difficulty and require support, then please contact

onlinedna@genealogy.org.nz

Instructions about registering for ODIG are on the NZSG website under the DNA tab.

Further information about DNA testing is available from [ISOGG](http://www.isogg.org)

Jane Chapman and Sandra Metcalfe
on behalf of ODIG Planning Committee
E: onlinedna@genealogy.org.nz

Irish Interest Group



Virtual Record Treasury of Ireland

The Virtual Record Treasury of Ireland is a digital representation of a lost archive – the Public Record Office of Ireland (PROI). www.virtualtreasury.ie

The Virtual Record Treasury of Ireland Project continues to gather and digitise a multiplicity of records previously thought lost forever. It is 'an all-island and international legacy for the Decade of Centenaries. The Treasury re-imagines and reconstructs through digital technologies the Public Record Office of Ireland, a magnificent archive destroyed on June 30th, 1922, in the opening engagement of the Civil War. This is an open-access resource, freely and permanently available online to all those interested in Ireland's deep history at home and abroad.'

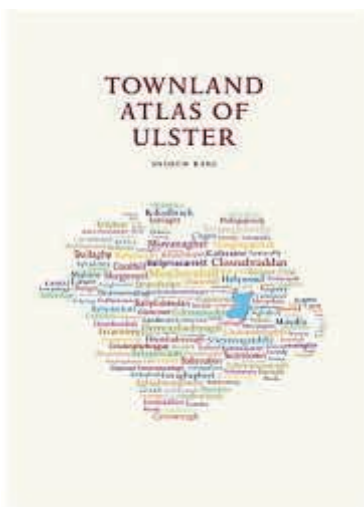
The Treasury website is regularly updated with the latest additions to its collections, many of which are of interest to family history researchers. Interesting records include "Gold Seams", so-called because they comprise "full-scale reconstructions of entire series of archives" such as the seventeenth century Cromwellian surveys of land ownership and the 1766 Religious census.

The Treasury includes a new electronic catalogue of the contents of the PROI with approximately 25,000 entries. This is the Inventory of Loss. It provides structured information about what was destroyed in 1922. A User's Guide is available virtualtreasury.ie/help/user-guide

Townland Atlas of Ulster

This publication maps all 16,000 townlands in the nine counties of Ulster and the administrative units of church and state into which they have been organised. In an attractive and easily understood layout, these units are shown in the context of land ownership in the seventeenth century, a pattern clearly recognisable until a century ago when the Land Purchase Acts broke

up the estates and facilitated tenant farmers buying their own land. By using the maps and index, family and local historians can easily grasp the essentials of our ancestors' lives – where they worked, paid their rent, went to church and market, etc. The Atlas can be purchased from the Ulster Historical Foundation ulsterhistoricalfoundation.com/shop/products/townland-atlas



Hear author Andrew Kane explain "the background of the Atlas, its use of townland maps which are the building block of Irish administration going back centuries" in a two minute podcast at www.youtube.com/watch?v=jrSEJAGNT9s The production of *The Townland Atlas of Ulster* can be considered a major research resource.

The Southern Cross

The Buenos Aires-based Irish newspaper, *The Southern Cross*, is celebrating its 150th anniversary. This is the world's oldest periodical of the Irish diaspora where 500,000 Argentinians can trace their heritage to Ireland. To put it in perspective, the oldest U.S. Irish publication, New York's *Irish Echo*, only just turned 94. Founded 16 January 1875, by Dean Patrick Dillon, a prominent political figure in Buenos Aires who later was elected to the Chamber of Deputies in the Province of Buenos Aires. *The Southern Cross* was conceived of as a Catholic newspaper devoted to preserving Irish identity in the immigrant nation of Argentina. As such, it was published exclusively in English (with some Irish-language lessons occasionally) until the 1980s, when it switched to a Spanish-language publication, with a few articles published in English in each issue.

Dr. Guillermo MacLoughlin Bréard, the newspaper's 14th editor-in-chief, attributes this shift to the relaxation of Irish-Argentine views on mixed marriages, so that by the early 80s, most Irish-Argentines would have had Spanish as their first language. Today, more than half a million Argentinians can trace their heritage to Ireland, Dr. MacLoughlin Bréard among them. "On my father's side, I'm all Irish, sixth generation. My McLoughlin forefathers came from Glascorn, which is five miles from Mullingar in County Westmeath".

"The Irish who came to Argentina, the majority of them at least, had nothing to do with the Famine. They came because they were looking for better economic conditions. They were the second or third or fourth sons who would not inherit the farm. It is our main task to preserve the Irish-Argentine identity here, yes. But we also must publish articles about present-day Ireland, and also to integrate all aspects of the Irish diaspora, so we publish articles about Irish all over the world. We want to share a point of view with Irish in America, Irish in Chile, Irish in Colombia, in Spain, in Australia. Now, we are not more Irish. We are Argentine-Irish. We are Argentinian first, but very proud of our Irish origin, so our main task is to preserve that new identity among all the members of our community." [Extract IrishCentral - Adam Farley @IrishAmerica Jan 16, 2025]

The Irish in Argentina

The *Irish Family History Society Journal* Volume 17, 2021, contains Bill Foley's article *The Irish in Argentina*. 'The Irish

played an influential role in the development of Argentina which was amongst the richest nations on earth from approximately 1870 to 1950.' The following which appeared in the first editorial of the Irish newspaper *Southern Cross* 16 January 1875, stated: 'In no part of the World is the Irishman more respected and esteemed than in the province of Buenos Aires, and in no part of the World, in the same space of time have Irish settlers made such large fortunes. The Irish population in the Republic may be set down at 26,000 souls. They possess in this province 200 leagues of land, (our calculations is rather under the mark) or 1,800 miles or 1,500,000 acres, almost all of this land is of the very best quality. They own about 5,000,000 sheep Worth thousands of sterling".

If you are unable to access this article, contact us IrishSIG@genealogy.org.nz

Dublin City Council Archives

Dublin City Council's Heritage Databases collection has been taken offline. Professional genealogist John Grenham has stepped up and published the most useful of the collection on his own Irish Ancestors' website where they are free to view. www.johngrenham.com/dcla/ [Extract from *Irish Roots* 131]

Genealogical Society of Ireland (GSI)

The Irish Interest Group holds a copy of *The Genealogical Society of Ireland Journal* Volume 25, 2024, in digital format. If you are interested in receiving a copy, email your request to IrishSIG@genealogy.org.nz Use GSI 2024 in subject line.

Irish Lives Remembered

This free digital magazine offers a wealth of articles on Irish lives, recent and distant, and a trove of genealogy tips to help you with your research. Current issue 62, published January, 2024.

[Irish Lives Remembered Issue 62 - Irish Family History Centre](#)

Irish Roots

Irish Roots "provides readers with high quality informative content to assist them to overcome the many hurdles so often encountered in Irish genealogy. This magazine offers valuable content for everyone from the budding family history enthusiast to the more experienced genealogist."

Irish Roots magazine is also available in digital format. www.irishrootsmedia.com

Ulster Historical Foundation

The Ulster Historical Society made an impact with its recent upload of 100,000 records across 40 datasets to its members' collection, and a further 18,000 church baptism and marriage records across eight datasets to its free-to-access collection. Check out new listings at www.ulsterhistoricalfoundation.com/genealogy-databases/list

Geraldene O'Reilly, Convenor

genealogy.org.nz/Branch-details/11084-s1100100/

E: IrishSIG@genealogy.org.nz

Kōtuia ngā Kete

Connecting Collections, Aotearoa New Zealand

Kōtuia ngā Kete: new collection highlights

Emma Philpott

Collection-sharing website [Kōtuia ngā Kete](#) was launched in 2023 by the National Services Te Paerangi team. We are a part of Te Papa which provides support to museums, galleries and where taonga across Aotearoa in caring for their collections. This service provides access to New Zealand collections that have been shared online in one place. Instead of opening each museum's website to find out if they have anything of interest, you can use Kōtuia to search across many of our collections in one place.

Each time a new collection is added to our collection-sharing website [Kōtuia ngā Kete](#), I have the privilege of sifting through the collection items to get a sense of how

their stories link across other collections in Aotearoa.

I thought it might be useful to highlight some of the recently added collections in the hope that it may just spark a connection of your own.

[Warkworth and District Museum](#) has a significant collection of textiles. As part of a long-term digitisation project, they are starting to share some of these collection items on Kōtuia. My personal highlights include a gorgeous red 1920s bathing suit and a taffeta dress and jacket worn by Jessie MATHESON, wife of Master Mariner Angus Matheson, when she disembarked in Auckland in 1857.



(L) Red 1920s bathing suit and (R) a taffeta dress and jacket worn by Jessie Matheson
Warkworth Museum Collection

The museum also looks after a distinct Sou'wester Hat and canvas backpack owned by prominent female botanist Lucy MOORE (1906-1987). Moore made significant contributions to botany during her career and many of her collected specimens reside in museum collections.

The [Auckland Fire Brigade Museum](#) documents the history of the fire service from Mercer to Wellsford through a rich and deep history of technological and engineering advances. The collection includes photos and records from more than a century of fire brigade history. If your research connects with the fire service, it is well worth searching on Kōtuia to see if you can find any links – a quick search on 'fire' includes almost 10,000 records.

An insight into ancient history can be discovered in the [UC Teece Museum of Classical Antiquities](#), which explores 2,500 years of history through the James Logie Memorial Collection. While the main purpose of the collection is to support teaching and learning at the University of Canterbury, it may be that a collection item gives you an insight into a family taonga or a piece glimpsed in photographs from intrepid ancestors.

The [University of Canterbury Heritage Collection](#) is the guardian of artefacts which relate to the history of the university, including staff, students and related communities. These items and stories demonstrate a rich history of research and teaching at the University. The collection items provide both personal insight into specific personnel at the university, and also a fascinating general insight into older technologies from typewriters, through to the first computer and early modems.

Growing online collections

Kōtuia currently shares collections from 85 museums and galleries across Aotearoa, but with more than 400 museums across the country, there is plenty more to come. In 2025 we will continue to work with museums and galleries to add their collections to the website, as well as encourage digitisation and access projects as part of sustainable practice for the museum sector.

If you work with a museum who would like to be involved, I'd love to have a chat about how we can help – email emma.philpott@tepapa.govt.nz

Sharing on Kōtuia

We invite contributions to our Kete | Sets and Kōrero | Stories on Kōtuia. If you would like to share a personal connection or piece of research which shines a light on a collection item, we would love to hear from you. You can find out more about contributing to Kōtuia here: www.kotuia.org.nz/help/contribute-kete-and-korero

National Services Te Paerangi is a part of Te Papa which provides support to museum, galleries and whare taonga across Aotearoa in caring for their collections. You can find out more about our work here: www.tepapa.govt.nz/learn/for-museums-and-galleries/national-services-te-paerangi

Emma Philpott
 Content and Resource Adviser, National Services Te
 Paerangi, Te Papa
 E: emma.philpott@tepapa.govt.nz

Fragment of a desk,
University of Canterbury Heritage Collection





Update from Auckland City Libraries

Auckland Council Libraries upcoming events

In Other Worlds exhibition

Date: Wednesday 19 February – Saturday 2 August 2025
Monday – Friday 10am – 6pm, Saturday 10am – 5pm.
Sunday closed.

Place: Exhibition space, Level 2, Central City Library,
Auckland

Explore the imaginative worlds of science fiction in this vibrant exhibition featuring books, magazines, comics and posters from Auckland Libraries Heritage Collections.

Science fiction allows readers and writers to imagine other worlds, whether they're mind-bending, hopeful or downright terrifying.

Learn about the big ideas and publishing history of this expansive genre and immerse yourself in its incredible settings and eye-popping artwork. Trace themes and tropes from Mary Shelley's *Frankenstein* to William Gibson's *Neuromancer* and discover the close connections between science fact and speculative fiction. Enjoy seeing early editions of your favourite works and be inspired to find your next read.

In Other Worlds Curator Talks

Date: Wednesday 23 and 30 April 12:00-1:00; Saturday 7 and 14 June, 12:00-1:00pm

Place: Level 2 Exhibition Space, Central City Library,
Auckland

Join In Other World Curators Andrew Henry and Renee Orr as they give you a deep dive into the stories behind our latest exhibition.

Recording Oral History - A Beginners Workshop

Date: Friday 14 March 2025, 9:30am – 3:30pm

Place: Whare Wānanga, Level 2, Central City Library,
Auckland

Cost: Free. Limited numbers - Registration essential.

Register here: forms.office.com/r/zkHCKTjZq9

Or email:

researchengagementteam@aucklandcouncil.govt.nz

Are you thinking of recording an oral history interview with a family member or on a topic of interest? Then this course is for you. We'll focus on what, why and how of oral history audio recordings; examine what 'good practice' sounds like; explore ethics and future use agreements; and learn interviewing and technical recording skills.

Sonic Pathways – Zest Quartet - concerts from Central Library

Date: April 17 2025 12:00-1:00

Place: Whare Wānanga, Level 2, Central City Library,
Auckland

Cost: Free. First come best seated.

Be transported to other worlds with music from Zest String Quartet! From the fantastical worlds of *Howl's Moving Castle* and other Studio Ghibli favourites to the Wizarding World of Harry Potter and Peter Jackson's vision of Tolkien's middle earth, this is music to fire the imagination. Peak into a fairy-tale world with excerpts from award-winning NZ composer Claire Cowan's ballet *Hansel and Gretel* and be transported to an alternate history in Elena Kats-Chernin's *From Anna Magdalena Bach*. Beyond this earth, humankind has always striven for the stars: be swept away by the balletic *Blue Danube Waltz* (featured in 2001 Space Odyssey) and the soaring love theme 'Beyond the Stars' from the iconic *Star Wars*. Packed with string quartet music rearranged, reimagined, and rediscovered, this short concert hour is sure to delight.

About the performers: Founded in 2016 by violinist Amber Read, Zest String Quartet aims to curate unforgettable live music experiences. The group hails from all over Tāmaki Makaurau Auckland and has performed in venues such as Auckland Museum, Auckland Art Gallery, SkyCity Events Centre and Shed10.

Seonaid (Shona) Harvey

E: seonaid.harvey@aucklandcouncil.govt.nz



**Need help with your sources?
Check out Resources/
Research Skills
www.genealogy.org.nz**

Branch and Interest Group Services

HĀWERA

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.

IRISH INTEREST GROUP – LOWER NORTH ISLAND

We hold education and research days locally, and across the Lower North Island region on request by branches and groups, and can also provide presentations and a helpdesk at genealogy events. Enquiries to Irish.LowerNIsig@genealogy.org

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.

NORTH SHORE

Lookups for births and deaths c1940 to date from *The New Zealand Herald*. Email request to northshore@genealogy.org.nz, or to Dennise Cook, Research Officer, North Shore Branch NZSG, PO Box 89045, Torbay, Auckland 0742. A small donation to the branch will be welcome, depending on results.

OAMARU

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

PALMERSTON NORTH

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

PAPAKURA

The PAKAKURA AND DISTRICTS BIOGRAPHICAL INDEX includes Alfriston, 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. 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

WELLINGTON ARCHIVES RECORDS REQUESTS

While Archives New Zealand have suspended their digitisation program, NZSG Kilbirnie Branch is available to do look-ups for the Wellington Reading Rooms. Please provide the R reference from Archives NZ's Collections Search. A small koha is appreciated. Enquiries to Kilbirnie@genealogy.org.nz

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

**Now with over
16 Million Records!**



**Did you know that each Kiwi Collection
update includes “creep” records?**

These are records that are now over 100
years old (or 95 years for School records).

What will you find?

NZSG Kiwi Collection



www.genealogy.org.nz/kiwi