

Gore Branch of New Zealand Society of Genealogists February 2015

CONVENOR Rhonda Wilson 208 4433
SECRETARY Vicky Newman 03 204 8673
TREASURER Liz O'Connell 208 3727
BULLETIN Avis McDonald 208 6812
WEBMASTER Liz O'Connell 208 3727
WEB SITE goregenealogy.weebly.com
NZSG WEB SITE www.genealogy.org.nz



Next Meeting

Tuesday 3 February –
Back to Basics Genealogy –
Websites - Bruce Cavanagh
Saturday 7 February –
Genealogy Display – Gore A & P
Show - **Do you have any WW1
photos or material we could use**

December Meeting

Members visited Clematis Cottage Museum in Matura. David Luoni showed us the displays storage area. It is planned to have the official opening in March. The data base is available to the public via Google. A lovely supper at the Café Cottage concluded the evening.

Happy New Year.

Along with you all, I am not exactly sure where 2014 went, but it is now time to consider what genealogy goals you wish to achieve in 2015. New material is constantly being uploaded on websites, so keep checking to capitalize on new information.

Keeping a log of these sites is recommended although it is not always feasible. Findmypast releases new material every Friday, and remember, access to this site is available at the Hokonui Heritage Center.



Shipping Lists

For those of you wanting to know where to find records about a voyage or two, the series of books Log of Logs by Nicholson are now available for

download as searchable PDF files - for free.

A list of ships traveling into Australian and New Zealand 1788 – 1990.

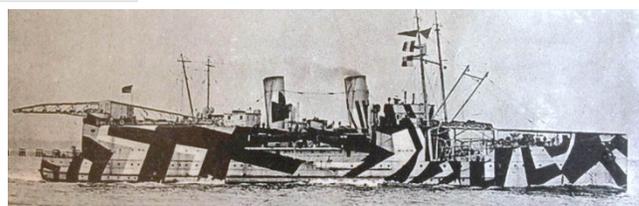
These are a great tool along with the White Wings series
<http://nzetc.victoria.ac.nz/tm/scholarly/tei-Bre01Whit.html>

World War 1. Shipping



In the First World War the German navy tried to blockade Britain ships carrying food and raw materials with U-boats. Shipping losses were very serious and people in Britain were in danger of starving. The art world came to the rescue with some very innovative designs for the ships.

Submarines had to estimate through the periscope a ships direction and speed with a certain margin of error before positioning itself to fire a torpedo. The torpedo was often fired from thousands of yards /meters away , and ahead of the ship so that the two would meet. The navy couldn't make the ships invisible, but they could break up the form of a ship with dazzle camouflage of patterns and colours. Vertical lines were avoided, but diagonal and sometimes curved lines were favoured in blue, black and white colours. The plan was to confuse U-boat observer of the speed and heading of the ship. The painting of the ships played a crucial role in reducing the losses during the two world wars. Two surviving ships can be seen in the Thames, London, and Porstmouth, England.





‘**Piggyback Genealogy**’, is a genealogy newsletter Sue Guthrie receives. It had excellent practical suggestions that were well worth sharing with members. It made the point that we do not live in a world comprising only

our family and ancestors: it is always good to ask other relatives, friends and neighbours of our ancestors what they know. So in addition to our usual sources or searches: • Collect the names of people listed on your own ancestors’ records: some may keep appearing, and help build the family story with details of neighbourhoods, activities, links to others, etc. • Some may have known your ancestor, so locate any records of those people, as there may be references to your family in those also.

• Most of all, know your ancestor did not live alone: so hitch a piggyback ride on the records of others

Thanks to Sue for this article

Websites of Interest

<http://discoveringanzacs.naa.gov.au/4>

This site was announced recently. It is the combined work of NZ Archives and the National Archives of Australia listing all men and women who served in the Boer War and WW1. Its worth a look – and it links easily to the NZ Archives.

<http://www.nz museums.co.nz/>

This is “a site for you to explore New Zealand museums, art galleries, cultural organizations and their collections”.

There are 40 listed for Otago alone!

Stop Press! If you are on NZSG-memlist (Member’s email list for news, questions and suggestions) you may have seen a recent recommendation for a Kindle book. It is ‘*500 Best Genealogy and Family History Tips*’ 2015 Edition, a new release. You can download it for your desktop or mobile device; and read it from the Amazon kindle cloud if you don’t have a kindle to read it on.

<http://theindepthgenealogist.com/understandingscottish-naming-pattern/> *Many thanks to Mosgiel Branch*

Auckland Methodist Archives

Contact: Cynthia McKenzie, Archivist

Office: 409 Great South Road, Penrose, Auckland 1542

Postal: Private Bag 11 903, Ellerslie, Auckland 1542, NZ

Phone: +64 (09) 525 4179

Email: auckland.archives@methodist.org.nz

Web: www.methodist.org.nz

FindMyPast Over 1,776,000 UK parish records from the historic county of Nottinghamshire, over 1,500 detailed monumental inscriptions from Norfolk and a fascinating index of newspapers notices from Eastbourne in Sussex. Over 2,600 WW1 officer biographies from both volumes of the British Army Bond of Sacrifice, over 92,000 Parish Marriages from London’s Docklands and East End, over 1,400 Derby Railway Servants Orphanage records and substantial new additions to our collection of historic British Newspapers. Quite a few new Irish resources mentioned in their new blog, including: Over 1.1 million new newspaper articles, including 10 new titles. The new additions include 4 new Dublin newspapers as well as 3 from Munster, 2 from Connaught and 1 from Ulster. The Irish Newspaper Collection now stands at over 5.3 million articles and 60 different titles. They cover 152 years (1749-1900) of history in the cities, towns and villages of Ireland.

Ireland, Poverty Relief Loans 1821-1874 The Irish Reproductive Loan Fund was a micro credit scheme set up in 1824 to provide small loans to the ‘industrious poor.’ Local associations and committees administered the scheme, most often from a small town in a rural area, and county committees oversaw their work. The records of the local associations and county committees are in The National Archives at Kew, reference T91. The majority of the records cover the years 1824 to 1846 across ten counties in Munster and Connacht. Over 700,000 records, Ireland, Poverty Relief Loans 1821-1874 span the period of the Irish Potato Famine and provides unique insight into the lives of those living in Ireland during one of the darkest periods in its history.

Ancestry Just a small selection from the rash of new records since the last newsletter *New Zealand, Cemetery Records, 1800-2007* Original data: New Zealand Cemetery Records. New Zealand Society of Genealogists Incorporated. *Scotland and Northern Ireland, Death Index, 1989-2013* Original data: British Death Indexes. Various sources. This index provides death details for people in Scotland and Northern Ireland, specifically their name, gender, date of birth or age at death, date of death, and residence place at death. The index also contains a small number of records for people in Jersey and Isle of Man

England and Wales, Death Index, 2007-2013 This index provides death details for people in England and Wales, specifically their name, gender, date of birth or age at death, date of death, and residence place at death. *South Africa, Methodist Parish Registers, 1822-1996* Original data:

South Africa, Methodist Parish Registers, 1822-1996. Salt Lake City, Utah: FamilySearch, 2013.

UK, Army Registers of Soldiers' Effects, 1901-1929

This database contains records detailing the money owed to soldiers of the British Army who died in service from 1901 to 1929. A small percentage of soldiers who were discharged as 'insane' are also listed here. Records typically include the name of the soldier, his next of kin and their relationship, the date of death and sometimes the place, plus other details.

South Africa, City and Area Directories, 1813-1962

Various sources. In this collection, you'll find a variety of details extracted from South African directories for locations from Cape Town to Pretoria. They include residential and business directories, telephone books, local almanacs, and court calendars. Extracted details include names, professions, addresses, dates, and other pieces of information. **Gelderland Province,**

Netherlands, Civil Registration, 1811-1950 (In Dutch)

Original data: *Netherlands, Gelderland Province Civil Registration, 1811-1950 (includes index)*. Salt Lake City, Utah: FamilySearch, 2013.

Web: Perth, Scotland, Burgh Burial Index, 1794-1855

Original data: *Perth burgh burial registers, 1794-1855*. Perth and Kinross Council.

<http://www.pkc.gov.uk/article/3887/Perth-burgh-burial-registers-1794-1855>

From ScotlandsPeople Now available to view are images for Scottish statutory births in 1914, marriages in 1939 and deaths in 1964. These digital images of the official records are released under the legislation that allows the publication of birth, marriage and death (BMD) records that were registered in Scotland more than 100, 75 and 50 years ago. Note this is for the images, indexes are already available up to 2013.

Western Australia Those of you with interests in Western Australia may find this site of interest - The State Library of Western Australia's Outback Family History (<http://www.outbackfamilyhistory.com.au/>)

PapersPast (December 2014): Bruce Herald (1906-1920) Bush Advocate (1910-1912) Hot Lakes Chronicle (1895-1897) Inangahua Times (1907-1919)

Family Search New App gallery allows patrons to browse, find, and learn about applications developed by partners of FamilySearch (allows patrons to browse,

find, and learn about applications developed by partners of FamilySearch <https://familysearch.org/apps/>) - eg to analyse your Family Search tree, map it, chart it, view it) Many sincere thanks to NZSG Kapiti Branch.



Scottish naming patterns:

- **First Born Son** – named for the paternal grandfather
 - **Second Born Son** – named for the maternal grandfather
 - **Third Son** named for the father – unless he shares a name with one of the grandfathers
 - **Fourth and subsequent sons** were often named after father or mother's brothers
 - **First Born Daughter** – named for the maternal grandmother
 - **Second Born Daughter** – named for the paternal grandmother
 - **Third Daughter** – named for the mother – unless she shares a name with one of the grandmothers
 - **Subsequent daughters** were generally named for mother or father's sisters
- In addition, if one of the first three children died, the next baby born of the same sex was given that name so that the name would live on for future generations.

Irish Wills 1858 - 1952 -

link <http://www.willcalendars.nationalarchives.ie/se-arch/cwa/index.jsp>
:http://www.proni.gov.uk/index/search_the_archive/s/will_calendars.htm
:<http://www.nationalarchives.ie/genealogy1/introduction-to-genealogy/>

FAMILY HISTORY FAIR 2015

7 – 9 August 2015

Alexandra Park in Auckland is the venue for the 2015 Family History Fair. The dates confirmed are August Friday 7th August with the School days in the morning; open to public from 2pm, Saturday 8th August and Sunday 9th August 2014 **Keep this on your calender because it was a fabulous, educational fun weekend last year** Organizer, Melanie Middleton thought Gore Branch's attendance and contribution to 2013 Family Fair was amazing. She hopes we will assist again in 2015. **Put it in your diary NOW if you would like to be in the fun party. Hopefully the internet will work this time.**



Prisoners of War Records

For years the International committee of Red Cross has been digitizing these records. They have now launched a major collection at

<http://grandeguerre.icrc.org>

From 1914 -1919 8 million soldiers and 2 million civilians from many nations were imprisoned.

From 1914 warring states submitted lists of prisoners to the ICRC's International Prisoners of War Agency in Geneva. These were copied to index cards, of which 5 million survive, with details of around 2 million prisoners/ It is a complex site to use;start with surname, unit or regiment.

Another large collection of PoW records covering British and Commonwealth military, both officers and other ranks is being released at TheGenealogist.co.uk . (available at LDS Library)

www.thegenealogist.co.uk/prisoner-of-war/.

Records from Archives NZ and National Library have scanned 141,000 service records.

<http://archives.govt.nz/world-war-one>.

In May June 1945 Ensign newspapers there are reports of many local Southland soldiers who had been released and were safely back in UK.

Medway Archives has launched an index of around 4000 men from the area killed in WW1 and commemorated in local memorials. www.forma-lsc.org.

Northern Ireland <http://bit.ly/proniWW1>

Jersey www.jerseyheritage.org/ww1-blog



Did you Know???

70 years ago on 27 January 1945 the Auschwitz concentration camp was liberated.

According to reports, hundreds of thousands of Polish people, as well as Jews from a number of other European countries, have been held prisoner

there in appalling conditions and many have been killed in the gas chambers.

Armistice day 1918—casualties:

Did you know, that even though the Generals knew the Armistice had been signed and fighting was to end at 11am on the 11th November 1918, over 3,500 American troops were killed after being sent 'over the top' on that morning. They weren't the only ones!

Many other Allied soldiers lost their lives that morning, one at 10.59am. This doesn't even count the many who were wounded on the 11th and died later.

HOT TIP!!! If downloading digital WW1 records, use Google Chrome as your browser, rather than Microsoft Explorer

Thanks to Stratford Branch



3,700 New Zealand and Australian nurses served in WW1 in Europe.

104,000 men women left New Zealand and 1 in 5 did not return.

1661 died and 18,166 New Zealand personnel were lost in training and in WW1 as result of wounds and sickness.

Personnel trained at the Trentham Military camp (1915- 1927) which was situated near Wellington



Southland soldiers missing in action, and Prisoners of War were often listed in the Ensign newspaper, with the parent names and a small biography. They were listed again in June 1945 when they arrived safely back in UK.