

Gore Branch of New Zealand Society of Genealogy April 2020

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Next Meeting
7 April 2020
is **CANCELLED**
due to it being
Easter Tuesday

Report March meeting -

Convenor Elaine Scott presented an enlightening and comprehensive power point of Ragged Schools in England when there no schools for the many poor children in the large cities. The author Charles Dickens and Dr Barnardo were supporters of Ragged Schools. .

John Pounds (June 17, 1766 – January 1, 1839) was a teacher and altruist born in Portsmouth, and the man most responsible for the creation of the concept of Ragged schools. After Pounds' death, Thomas Guthrie (often credited with the creation of Ragged Schools) wrote his Plea for Ragged Schools and proclaimed John Pounds as the originator of this idea.

John Pounds was severely crippled in his mid-teens, from falling into a dry dock at Portsmouth Dockyard where he was apprenticed as a shipwright.

He could no longer work at the dockyard, and from then onwards made his living as a shoemaker.

He would scour the streets of Portsmouth looking for children who were poor and homeless, taking them into his small workshop and teaching them basic reading, writing and arithmetic skills. This small workshop was often host to as many as 40 children at any one time. John carried with him simple food items like baked potatoes to attract children.

Elaine then showed the Power Point of importance of citing sources, which we should all do with every new piece of information we find.

DNA testing Before you even get your results.....

Make sure that you've done all the conventional, records-based, research you possibly can. Remember, DNA testing isn't a substitute for

Why should a family historian use DNA?

When I first began researching my family tree in 1986 I had a simple computer but many family historians didn't realize how valuable the computers were. My first excellent Genealogy programme was (Mormon Church)- PAF – Some members thought paper records and filing systems were sufficient but technology has proved to be invaluable for us all. The information I had entered on PAF was essential when I wrote the first of several family books.

Progress now to DNA test and results.

Almost a year ago half of all 'Lost Cousins' readers have tested their DNA, and the following information should assist you and your relatives of the benefits of taking the test...

even it does require 4 attempts

- **DNA provides an independent record of ancestry**
DNA offers a means of checking that our records-based research is correct - this is extremely important because a single error could invalidate the rest of our research
- **DNA can make up for inadequacies in the records**
The records we use in our research (census, BMD certificates, parish registers etc) weren't created for our benefit, so the information recorded is often insufficient for our purposes
- **Adoption wasn't legally regulated until 1927**
It's very rare for there to be *any* record of adoptions that took place before 1927 in Great Britain. (New Zealand Official adoptions started in 1881.)

- **DNA can fill the gaps in the records**
The people responsible for keeping records weren't perfect - sometimes they wrote things down incorrectly, sometimes they forgot to write them down at all
- **DNA can highlight and correct anomalies**
Our ancestors didn't always tell the whole truth, and sometimes they didn't know the truth; at least half of 19th century marriage certificates contain at least one error

DNA can substitute for lost records

Theft, fires, and wars destroyed many unique records before they could be microfilmed or copied.

What does a DNA test tell us?

For people who aren't family historians there's only one thing that a genealogical DNA test is going to reveal - their 'ethnicity'. Leaving aside the question of whether ethnicity estimates are accurate, people have migrated for millennia, and the answer to the question "Where did my ancestors come from?" is clearly going to differ, depending on the timescale.

Who should test?

Although we inherit all of our DNA from our parents we don't inherit all of their DNA, only half of it; similarly, they only inherited half of their DNA from their parents, and so on.

This means that with every generation part of our genetic inheritance is lost; no matter how many offspring we have, there will be some parts of our DNA that don't get passed on.

FIRST RULE: test the earliest generation

If you are researching your mother's ancestry, but your mother has passed away, are you better off testing yourself or your mother's brother? Whilst your uncle will have inherited only half of your grandparents' DNA, you have only inherited a quarter of their DNA - so it's much better if your uncle tests, even though he isn't in your direct line.

SECOND RULE: it doesn't matter whether the people testing are male or female

Ideally both of you would test. There are two reasons for this: one is that you will have inherited some DNA from your grandparents that your uncle didn't; the other is that by comparing your matches with your uncle's matches you'll be able to tell which of you own matches are on your mother's side.

THIRD RULE: shared matches are crucial

Trying to figure out how you are related to your genetic cousins is much easier if you know which part of your tree you should be looking at: someone who matches both you and a documented cousin of yours is almost certainly connected to you in the part of your tree that you share with your documented cousin.

Note: a documented cousin is someone who appears on your family tree - you know precisely how the two of you are related.

When you work out how you are related to genetic cousins you will be able to add them to your family tree - they too become documented cousins, and can help you diagnose your connections to other genetic cousins.

FOURTH RULE: distant cousins can be more useful than close cousins

When you're trying to knock down a specific 'brick wall' you want to be able to focus your attention on matches with genetic cousins from that specific line - and the best way to do is to compare your matches against those of a cousin who shares *only* that one line. Thus if your 'brick wall' ancestor is your great-great-great grandfather you'd want to compare your matches with a half 4th cousin (or a 4th cousin if your problem ancestor only married once).

Something to remember

One is the possibility that DNA testing might lead to a shocking discovery - you might, for example, discover that a family member was adopted, or that you have an unexpected half-sibling.

This month four Genealogy members joined with Dunedin members to visit Seacliff Asylum which is now privately owned. The asylum was established in 1877 and included a self supporting large farm, laundry, village and sewing room. Dr Truby King was the Superintendent.

The tour included the blacksmith, the fire building, solitary confinement hut, morgue. We viewed the kitchen, butchery, and sewing room through the windows which were closed due to asbestos. Although the original elaborate building has been demolished, many members walked around the grounds and located some of the foundations, including the Magnolia tree which Janet Frame mentioned in her book 'An Angel at my Table.'

ANCESTRY.COM UPDATE

- UK Imperial Yeomanry Records 1899-1902
- Australia, Victoria, Divorce Records 1860-1940
- New York City Boroughs Birth, Death & Marriage Certificate Indexes

There are 5 boroughs that make up New York City: Bronx, Manhattan, Brooklyn, Queens and Richmond.

The index of births covers the period 1866-1909 and the index of deaths covers the period 1862-1948. So far there are only a few marriages listed from Manhattan, but more records from there and the other 4 boroughs will be added later. There is a link from the Ancestry indexes to the appropriate municipal authority's website from where you can pay for and order an actual certificate.

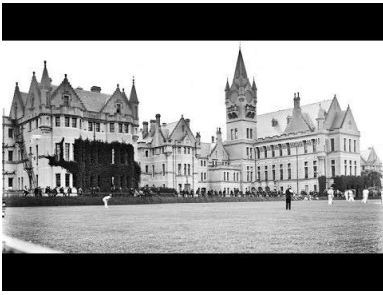
The index transcript gave a lot of information for the births, for example, the full name and date of birth of the child, the names of the parents, and their street address; which made it not necessary to order a certificate. Thanks to Riccarton Branch

Our ancestors faced a deadly virus - almost all of them survived

Towards the end of 1917 pathologists working at the British army camp at Étaples, close to Le Touquet in Northern France, reported a deadly virus - later identified as a type of influenza. The camp is thought by some to have been the epicenter of the Spanish Flu pandemic that swept around much of world in 1918-19; others trace the outbreak to army camps into the USA and Australia and New Zealand, a third theory is that it came from China, and was carried to the US by migrant labourers.

Nobody knows how many people contracted Spanish Flu, but a figure widely quoted is 500 million, out of a world population of around 1.8 billion. Nor does anyone know how many people died as a result - the estimates range from 17 million to as many as 100 million - but the chances are that it was more than were killed during the Great War (that figure has been estimated as 20 million, about half of whom were civilians –

And yet we wouldn't be here today if most of our ancestors hadn't survived!



Seacliff Asylum and Morgue

Go to pg 4 for more info
On Dr
Truby King

Contact details for records
Jocelyn Watson
Psychiatric Records Dept
Dunedin Hospital
Ph 474 0999 extn7331

YOU
 2 Parents
 4 Grandparents
 8 Great Grandparents
 16 Great Great Grandparents
 32 Great Great Great Grandparents
 64 Great Great Great Great Grandparents
 128 Great Great Great Great Great Grandparents
 256 Great Great Great Great Great Great Grandparents
 512 Great Great Great Great Great Great Grandparents
 1024 Great Great Great Great Great Great Great Grandparents
 and after just ten generations you then have
 2,048
 4,096
 8,192
 16,284
 32,568
 65,136
 130,272
 260,544
 521,088
 1,042,176
 One Million in only twenty generations!

Spooky but amazing

Websites

FINDMYPAST NEWS

Recent additions to this website include:

- Surrey Baptisms, Marriage and Burials
- Hampshire Baptisms, Marriage and Burials

Try this with Legacy. By Jan Gow

Decide on a person. I chose John Newcombe, my great grandfather. He married my great grandmother, Annie Farraher. Their daughter, my grandmother, died when my mother was born, and I have not spent time on John Newcombe research for some years. Have lots of DNA matches with third cousins in this family.

So, open Legacy, make sure you have turned on Options/Customize/General Settings/1.8 integrate with FamilySearch and tick this.

You do need to have your data about this person, uploaded to FamilySearch. Click on Search and then FamilySearch. Just look at your screen. Lots to check and you may be able to import the FamilySearch tree. You can easily see if the data matches. There is so much information on the screen.

Create a 'to-do' list to make a note of info to check.

It is helpful to have your Legacy file and the FamilySearch file open at the same time. To do this, cursor to the lower RH corner on your screen. Move your cursor until you can see the time and the date. Right click. Scroll up to "show windows side by side" and click. Now you can position each half and enlarge until you have both 'windows' on the screen. And you can watch for what you have in your program and what is new in FamilySearch.

You do need to have opened the pages!!

Quite a task! See if you can find a way, or ways, this method of presenting your data, can help with your research.

Ancestry Montana, Birth Records, 1897-1988

This collection contains birth certificates from Montana that took place between the years of 1897 to 1988. Please note, images are only available through 1919. This collection also contains delayed birth certificates.

New York, New York, Index to Death Certificates, 1862-1948

Indexes to deaths in the five Boroughs of New York City reported to the Health Department from 1862 to 1948.

New York, New York, Index to Birth Certificates, 1866-1909

This collection consists of robust indexes to births in the five Boroughs of New York City reported to the Health Department prior to 1910.

Rhône, France, Birth, Marriages and Death Registers, 1793-1917 This collection contains birth, marriage, and death registers from Rhône, France.



Dr Truby King expected complete obedience of his staff. He sought nursing staff who were consistent, honest, hard workers, sobriety, kind and obedient.

There was always a demand for staff positions at Seacliff. With the ready supply of inmates as farm labourers he never had to worry about his projects being questioned. He labeled the dairy cows with red or blue tags to ensure farm labourers took them to the correct coloured stalls and that guaranteed they received the correct food in red or blue buckets for their class.



He built up an impressive dossier of results which included common sense and scientific principles which resulted in blight free potatoes and aphid free crops. Seacliff farm supplied eggs to hospitals throughout Otego and potatoes as far away as Auckland. Animals from the farm won so many prizes at the A & P shows the farmers complained!!! It was the care of your calves that produced the principles that would underpin Plunket.

When Dr King arrived at Sealciff the farm had a 20% death rate in calves due to scouring, which is similar to diarrhea in babies. It was thought the calves didn't need the cows milk which could be sold, so they were being bucket fed cheaper artificial substitutes.

Dr King devised a scientific formula which resulted in healthy bucket fed calves. He



The large blue stone blacksmith building provided blacksmiths, painters, carpenters, upholsters, plumbers, boot makers, tailors

and bookbinders accommodation, as well as being the working blacksmith with provision for horses. It is now a Grade 1 Historical building.

The rapid spread of Coronavirus has caused many events, meetings, funerals and weddings to be cancelled. Please keep yourselves safe. You are all very precious to your families and friends, and us. Keep doing lots of hand washing, cleaning of surfaces and if possible avoid crowds.