

Gore Branch of New Zealand Society of Genealogists August 2021

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Next Meeting
3 August 2021
7pm
Maurawai center
DNA presentation
Elaine Scott

Ireland, Census Fragments 1821-1851 (357,733 records) - Ireland, National School Registers 1847-1959 (with images) –

Canada, Montreal Property Tax Evaluations 1847-1987 (not indexed but has images)
- New Hampshire Birth Records 1631-1920 - New Hampshire Death Records 1650-1969 - New Hampshire Marriage Records 1700-1970 - New Hampshire Divorce Certificates 1850 - 1969

Wyong NSW headstone images, New Hampshire US prison records 1812-1958 and a link to Dundee Scotland poor law indexes 1854-1868



French Birth, Marriage, and Death records

Millions of new Birth, Marriage, and Death records from Paris, spanning post-revolution France through the 19th century.

Searching French Records

Search women's maiden names too.

Particularly in census records from the Belfort, Doubs, Haut-Rhin, Hautes-Alpes, and Rhône regions, women often appear under their maiden name, which is not standard in U.S. census.

Religious and civil records are housed together.

Every French department has vital records covering Birth, Marriage, and Death, as well as records of baptisms and religious ceremonies.

FINDMYPAST UPDATES

Recent weekly additions include: -

British Army Embarkations to India Lists 1871-1899 –

England & Wales Crimes, Prisons and Punishment 1770-1935 (various registers with images) –
Scotland, Roman Catholic Baptisms, Marriages and

June 2021 Report

Thanks to all members who had researched their ancestors for obituaries which were varied and interesting. The wide circle of contacts in amongst members is a wonderful source of information which benefits everyone. Elaine presented an excellent power point (Libre Office) of obituaries of well known Southland identities. This proved that everything written is not always correct.

The term 'Relict' in reference to a wife in an overseas obit was a surprise to one member. This term was also used in newspaper death notices in NZ in 1800s.

("a visitation of god" (a regular cause of death in the olden days and in NZ)

Brick walls queries

Where to find how long a person's prison term was.

Utah Familysearch is a source of many obituaries



Websites

Ancestry Autosomal DNA test is the best for genealogists

Recently added databases include: -

Worcestershire Electoral Rolls 1837-1974 (with images) –

Ireland, Wills & Grants of Probate 1858-1900 (with images) - Ireland, Indexes to Wills and

Probate Administrations, Marriage Bonds and Licences 1591-1866 - Ireland, Registers of Wills and Administrations 1828-1885 - Ireland,

Crew Lists & Shipping Agreements 1863-1920 (861,868 records) –

Burials (mainly Glasgow area) –
 Galway Express 1853-1920 [new newspaper title from Ireland] –
 Ireland, Courts of Chancery and Exchequer Bill Books 1627-1884 –
 Canada, Manitoba Births, Marriages and Deaths Indexes
 Scotland Civil Registration Indexes Births & Marriages 1855-2019 –
 Scotland Civil Registration Indexes Deaths 1855-2021 –
 Middlesex/Greater London Baptisms Harrow, Ealing, Hayes and Hillingdon –
 Glasgow Weekly Mail [new newspaper title from Scotland] –
 Glasgow Courier [new newspaper title from Scotland]



Website www.swilson.iinfor/sdist.php
 Surname Distribution Maps Ireland
 Gov.uk – free wills 1800-1900 for
 Ireland, Scotland and England

NZ Journal of Agriculture 1910-65

This was a subscription based monthly magazine for farmers published on the 15th of each month by the Department of Agriculture from 1910 to 1965 (when it was sold to Wilson & Horton). At its peak there were 156,000 subscribers and up to 132 pages. In 1910 the price was only 2s 6d per year or 3d each. It was still this price in 1951 when Keith Holyoake was the Minister of Agriculture. The price rose to 10s per year in 1952 or 1 shilling each post free. It had lots of photos and from the time of the Second World War these and other illustrations were in colour.

U.K. 1921 CENSUS RELEASES RUNNING LATE

FindMyPast on behalf of ScotlandsPeople, which had intended to release this census online before Xmas 2021 has just announced that the release will now be towards the end of 2022 so your eagerness to view will have to be put on the backburner for a long while yet. South of the border, the current news is that the England and Wales and islands 1921 census will be released during January 2022. Don't hold your breath! *Thanks to Riccarton Branch*

Passenger Ship Lists

Passengers who departed from UK ports between 1890 and 1960 can be found **Ancestry** and **Findmypast**. Passengers arriving at a UK port from 1878 to 1960 are in BT26 and these documents are found on **Ancestry**. The records usually include a passenger's name, age, occupation, address, nationality and destination, and the name of the ship. Passenger lists for people arriving on their shores.

Canada, for example, has passenger lists dating back to 1865, many of which include British citizens. The digitized records are freely available on the **Library and Archives Canada** website.

Ancestry has been updating some of their data sets. New to the site Wyong NSW headstone images, New Hampshire US prison records 1812-1958 and a link to Dundee Scotland poor law indexes 1854-1868.

COUSINSHIPS

If your

Grandparents are my Grandparents

We are first Cousins

If your

Grandparents are My Great Grandparents

We are first Cousins once removed

If your great grandparents are my

Great Grandparents

We are second Cousins

If your great grandparents are my

If your great great grandparents

We are second Cousins once removed

If your great great grandparents are my

Great great grandparents

We are third cousins

Thanks to Papakura Branch

1 million records from collections of National Records of Scotland

Kirk sessions of anti social behavior of
 drunkenness, cursing, breaking the Sabbath!!
www.scotlandspeople.gov.uk/virtual-volumes

Schools in Eastern Southland



Children had to travel to school by foot, often for many miles, some crossing creeks daily with their mother watching from the

house. Others rode a pony or went by pony and trap. Schools often had a pony paddock.

Mimihau was the first in the district to open in 1867 and was followed by :

- 1871 Tuturau
- 1875 Mataura
- 1876 Waikaka
- 1877 Pinnacle
- 1878 Gore main, Kaiwera Otaria
- 1879 Knapdale
- 1880 Pukerau, East Chatton
- 1883 Croydon Bush, Otama
- 1887 Gordon (East Gore), Waikaka Valley
- 1887 Mandeville
- 1890 St Marys Convent, Gordon (East Gore)
- 1893 Chatton
- 1896 Croydon Siding, Maitland
- 1902 Gore High –established in empty buildings
- 1906 Waikaka Siding, McNab
- 1907 St Marys moved to Ardwick Street
- 1911 Gore High – Opened new building
- 1912 North Chatton
- 1953 West Gore
- 1954 New Gore High moved to Coutts Road
- 1969 St Peters College
- 1972 Longford Intermediate
- Balfour
- Waikaia
- Seaward Downs
- Edendale
- Brydone
- Wyndham
- Menzies Ferry
- Wendonside
- Redan
- Mokoreta
- Ferndale
- Waimumu
- Lumsden



There were and are many more schools not listed here



Outdoor weddings legalised in England & Wales

From July until April 2022 it will be legal for civil marriages to take place outdoors in England & Wales, making it easier to hold ceremonies which are COVID-safe – however this relaxation of the rules only applies to existing licensed venues (and church weddings must still take place indoors).

How to find prisoner of war records



If your family member was a prisoner of war in the Second World War, there are a good number of

surviving records to help you find out more about his story.

During the Second World War, Germany and Italy captured a total of 142,319 British prisoners of war, with Japan capturing 50,016. There were, of course, many thousands more Commonwealth prisoners of war from countries such as Australia, Canada and New Zealand.

If someone in your family fought in the Second World War and was captured, the good news is that there's probably more information openly available about prisoners of war than any other category of serviceman.

[Ancestry](#), [TheGenealogist](#) and [Findmypast](#) have lists of army prisoners of war held by the Germans, Findmypast has records of those held by the Japanese and [Forces War Records](#) casualty records usually mention if a man was a prisoner.

What was life like in Japanese prisoner of war camps?

Though British prisoners of war had a tough time in Germany, particularly towards the end of the war, their comrades captured by the Japanese suffered far more intensely. Beatings and physical punishments were part of the average Japanese soldier's life and this culture of beating filtered down to the ordinary soldier who wouldn't hesitate to take it out on the prisoners of war he controlled.

“The mood of the guards, usually Koreans, decided whether you got away with a single blow from a bamboo cane or a wholesale beating up from a whole gang of them,” wrote one prisoner of war.



Japanese rations and medical provision for their own troops were basic so they usually took

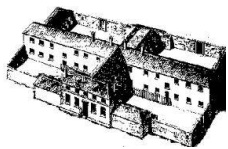
(Japanese Concentration Camp) what they required and left the rest for the prisoners of war.

Their treatment of prisoners of war was frequently barbaric and contrary to the rules of war. If you have a relative who was a prisoner of the Japanese, expect to find horrific accounts of suffering.

As well as the interrogation reports (many of which aren't there, possibly because prisoners of war in Japan were liberated by the Americans or because many men were too ill to complete them) there are a series of prisoner of war cards compiled by an unknown central Japanese authority with a degree of Allied assistance.

They're available on **Findmypast**. The majority relate to men captured in Singapore.

Victorian Workhouses – The Workhouse.



Before 1834, poor people were looked after by buying food and clothing from money collected from land owners and other wealthy people. The Poor Law

Amendment Act of 1834, ensured that no able-bodied person could get poor relief unless they went to live in special workhouses.

1841 census showed 569,000 individuals out of 16 million were in institutions. These people were listed independently at the end of the enumeration district.. Some admissions to hospitals, workhouses and asylums for London are available at www.ancestry.co.uk along with criminal registers database 1791 – 1892, including convicts held on prison hulks awaiting transportation.

Time line for ‘some’ Information/Law Changes for New Zealand BDMs to 2005

- **1840**- Records before 1848 have been gleaned from church and place registers etc.
- **1848** - Birth and Death registrations introduced
- **1854** - Marriage Registration Act introduced Registry Office marriages introduced
- **1876** - Marriage details/age and birth place of parents recorded on birth registrations. occupations, parental details, where born , when and where buried, marriage details, ages of children of deceased, length of time in NZ recorded on death registrations.
- **1881** -Parental details recorded on marriage registrations and residence of each party
- **1911** -Separate registration of Maori marriages introduced
- **1912** – Official registration of stillborn births provided for
- **1914**- Recording of First World War deaths
- **1918**- All World War 1 deaths registered with reference year of 1918, The age at death is displayed as NR (not recorded , even when age is on death certificate
- **1930** – word Illegitimate to be omitted from birth registration. Registering deaths of Naval Forces
- **1933** – Minimum age of marriage raised to 16. Prior to this is was - 14 for males and 12 for females
- **1990** – NZ Post Office agencies withdrawn local agencies established
- **1995** – Births, deaths and marriages are transferred from Department of Justice to Department of Internal Affairs
- **1998** – Centralisation of registrations
- **2000** – All birth and death agency work withdrawn from Court and local authorization agencies. All register books archived. (Unfortunately)
- **2001** – Computer imaging of registrations completed
- **2004** – Addresses printed on the back of certificates
- **2005** - Civil unions introduced
