

Gore Branch of New Zealand Society of Genealogists February 2022

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Next Meeting
7 February 2022
Time 7 pm
Charlton Park Cemetery
All welcome

December 2022 Meeting report

The Christmas function was enjoyed by many members with lovely food and friendship. Next meeting is at Charlton Park Cemetery

We will walk around the cemetery and share knowledge of the people we knew and their descendants... who were they related to, what their occupation was, and where they lived. Supper will conclude the night at Elaine's home. If wet. Alternative venue at Elaine's place where she will set up a couple of computers.

Hokonui Heritage Center Resources

Bruce Cavanagh (Archivist) is available on internet, and on Tuesday 130pm, to 4pm.

His office is presently in the building at the end of the Information Center car park, and a white bell is on the edge of the white door notifies him of your presence.

[Ancestry.com](#), [Findmypast](#) are both free and Bruce is there to assist.

Microfiche

Births, deaths Marriage records and indexes

1840 – 1990 – for all New Zealand

Women on 1st NZ Electoral Roll 1893

NZ River drownings – index only

Shipping lists for Otago Southland

Southland Times paper \-Scrapbooks -Deaths 1974-2022. Indexed by Surname and Given names.

Earlier scrapbooks are indexed by Surnames only.

Electoral Rolls

Marriages/ christenings for many Southland Otago churches

Scrapbooks of births, obituaries,

District Books



findmypast

A new year means new genealogy records are available. Is your ancestor one of those named in the newly-opened 1939 Register records at **FindMyPast?** 65,000 new records have passed the required 100-year mark for release. NZSG members were offered a 50% discount on Legacy Family Tree Webinars membership.



Trove: Australia's National Treasure receives 22 million visits per year. For family historians it's the Australian equivalent to PapersPast. The National Library of Australia is facing a \$13 million or 21% cut to its

operations budget from July 2023 when federal budget support for Trove ends. Without any additional funding the National Library is threatening to cease offering the Trove service entirely. The background to this story is at The Conversation. [https://](https://theconversation.com/)

theconversation.com/



More Irish Research Tips

<https://www.irishancestors.ie/> Founded in 1936, the Irish Genealogical Research Society is a learned society widely recognized as holding the world's largest and most important collection of Irish

genealogical material in private hands. They recently tweeted these research tips:\

IGRS Top Research Tip #25: A century before their destruction in 1922, genealogist Sir William Betham (1779–1853) abstracted genealogical data from all pre-1810 Irish prerogative wills. His scanned notebooks are free to view: <https://www.familysearch.org/search/collection/4496119>

IGRS Top Research Tip #26: If you're seeking newspaper death notices & obits, check this website recording details of almost all deaths reported in the Irish press since 2006: <http://rip.ie> Another site tending to cover only Northern Ireland is: <https://funeraltimes.com>

IGRS Top Research Tip #27: Receive free expert Irish genealogy advice in person or via email from members of Accredited Genealogists Ireland at National Archives Ireland's Free Genealogy Advice Service: <https://www.nationalarchives.ie/genealogy/free-genealogy-advisory-service/>

IGRS Top Research Tip #28: Census Search Forms note abstracts from the original 1841 & 1851 returns destroyed in 1922. There are thousands of them & your ancestors may be among them. Search free here: <http://censussearchforms.nationalarchives.ie/search/cs/home.jsp>

IGRS Top Research Tip #29: Dublin City voters' lists are online for 1899, 1908-1915. They are a great way to follow movement from one house to another: https://databases.dublincity.ie/burgesses/advanced_new.php

IGRS Top Research Tip #30: Workhouse registers can provide detailed info about those paupers admitted. Free access to those for Dublin city & county, 1840-1919, at FamilySearch: <https://www.familysearch.org/search/collection/4496114> <https://www.irishancestors.ie/>

Kildare County Archives

Kildare County Archives service has made a selection of interment registers for 15 graveyards in County Kildare available to view online (the earliest dating from 1887). These include Ballybracken, Kildangan; Crosspatrick, Kilmeague; Fontstown, Athy; Laraghbryan, Maynooth; St. Conleth's, Newbridge; St. Corban's, Naas; Nicholastown, Athy, and Yewtree, Monasterevin. Their archives also include Naas Poor Law Union Minute books from 1839 to 1858 and Athy Poor Law Union Indoor Relief registers from 1878 to 1918.

Archway-style Collections Search

Still wrestling with Archives NZ's new Collections Search? Try this instead: <https://archway.howison.co.nz/>

A prototype tool that uses Archives NZ's new Collections Search, but presents the results in a style reminiscent of the old Archway system (completely unauthorised by Archives NZ). It's been developed by Luke Howison, a freelance web developer with an interest in genealogy. He also has a similar site called NZ Ancestor Search Helper at <https://ash.howison.co.nz/> that is designed to assist with NZ-focused genealogical research. It collates results from NZ DIA's Births, Deaths and Marriages searches, as well as results from dozens of council cemetery websites and several other online resources such as Auckland Museum Online Cenotaph and Papers Past. *Sincere thanks to Hutt Valley Branch*



Irish Catholic records added to Ancestry.co.uk

By jonbauckham,

Researchers with Irish Catholic ancestors could break down brick walls following the addition of over 700,000 parish records to [Ancestry.co.uk](https://www.ancestry.co.uk)

Family historians with connections to the Emerald Isle could make new breakthroughs following the addition of four Irish Roman Catholic record sets to the web. Spanning 1763 through to 1912, the [Ancestry.co.uk release](https://www.ancestry.co.uk) features baptism, marriage and burial registers from parishes across the country, as well as the records of over 8,000 confirmations.

Although the Church of Ireland was the established state church from 1536 to 1870, the Irish population remained overwhelmingly Roman Catholic. In 1861, almost 78 per cent of people were recorded as adherents of the faith, with this figure rising to 89 per cent within the space of just three decades.

As a result, genealogists may be able to take their research back further and plug important gaps in their family tree. While Protestant marriages were registered by the state from 1845, the statutory recording of births, marriages and deaths for all Irish citizens – including Catholics – did not start until 19 years later.

The level of detail recorded in some of the documents can also be useful given the absence of 19th-century Irish census records, most of which were destroyed during the Public Record Office fire in 1922.

For example, a typical confirmation register not only features the name of the person that was confirmed (usually a child over the age of 12), but their age, parents' names and current residence.

“These records will be vital to anyone interested in researching their Irish heritage, whether they live in Ireland or are one of the many millions living around the world with Gaelic roots.” said Ancestry.co.uk's Senior Content Manager, Miriam Silverman.

“Civil and social discontent in Ireland for hundreds of years made record keeping, especially of Catholics, hard to maintain, which is why this collection opens the door to Irish family history wider than ever.”
That is more Irish information than you wanted to know!



TheGenealogist has released 371,400 Kildare Catholic Parish Registers covering 323,923 records of baptisms, 46,914 marriages and 563 burials.

PapersPast NZ What's new????

- Bratska Sloga (1899) ·
- Dominion (1921-1934) ·
- Southland Times (1929-1936) ·
- Taranaki Daily News (1929-1935).



**Scotland's 1921 Census
Now On line for YOU**

The census was carried out on the same day as England (19 June 1921) there are some differences with what was recorded and how it has been presented on-line.

It was the first to be recorded after the carnage of the First World War and loss of life arising from the Spanish Flu pandemic. From the war alone there had been some 74,000 estimated to have died and over 150,000 injured.

Economic unrest

Since the end of the war in November 1918, Britain was dealing with unemployment, pay and conditions, by 1920 the world wide demand for coal had collapsed, with miners involved in disputes and being locked out. A national strike was averted in April 1921 when transport and railway workers decided against striking in support of miners.

The Scottish Union of Dock Labourers did down tools on May 7th, as did workers at ports across the country for the next month. This caused the UK census to be postponed for two months from that date the legislation had prepared for, April 14, until, June 19. This was summer and households may have not been at home on census night.

The Irish war of Independence occurred when Ireland was partitioned on May 3rd 1921 into two territories. Scotland had seen thousands of Irish immigrants arrive, particularly from the north and the politics were felt in cities such as Glasgow.

There were new opportunities for women, following the Sex Disqualification (Removal) Act of 1919. Women were taking up positions in previous male dominated positions. **To be continued**



The aircraft and aircrew were supported by a huge network of training units, repair depots, hospitals, transport pools and their own soldiers – the RAF Regiment. RAF records survive for most units – there are a few gaps – and some are now online. Full service records can be obtained by next of kin, or in reduced form by others.

Other vital records are now online, too. In fact, it's never been easier to research World War Two RAF records.

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Transcription Errors

Quirke was transcribed as Zurvik... *Would you have thought of that alternative*



Here's a tip from **Who Do You Think You Are**

When searching for someone in other peoples' trees you sometimes get presented with

someone who looks to be your person, correct dates, relationships etc BUT the place looks rather odd, eg Middlesex, New Jersey, USA instead of England.

Ancestry were contacted about this issue and said this often happens when people do not input their event places on trees with commas between the place parts, to separate eg town, county, country, which makes it harder for their search engines to decipher exactly what is meant.

WikiTree

For those of you who use WikiTree, or want to use it more easily to add or improve your people profiles, have you found the browser extension WikiTree Sourcer, https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Space:WikiTree_Sourcer ? Do take a look.

A Wild-card is a character – typically an 'a ? or *'. If using it when searching Sm* in indexes, there would be too many results, but add 'th' at the end. It will only give you names starting with 'Sm' and ending 'th'.

FindMyHeritage has a new view for search results for historical records, Table makes is easier to review your results and quickly spot records of value to your research. Visit <https://familytr.ee/table>. *(Font is very very small)*

It's always worth going to the National Library website, <https://natlib.govt.nz> and putting names etc. into the search engine. It is surprising what you can find. *Thanks to Kapiti Branch*

ermany, units of the RAF fought in all theatres of the war.

They fought the Japanese in the Far East, the Italians in East and North Africa and even sent squadrons to North Russia to protect Murmansk. Coastal Command aircraft patrolled shipping lanes from the first to last day of the war.

(One of the Finlayson family who was a pilot, flew coal to Germany after the war. There was a very strict narrow air corridor that had to be observed.. He told of the first flight with coal which was not bagged and it all moved to one side when he banked at the end of the runway.)



Finding the Will in the UK Government Probate

probatesearch.service.gov.uk
and ancestry.co.uk

Both of these sites require quotation marks in front of the name (both forename and surname)

This service is for England and Wales only. There's a different process in Scotland and Northern Ireland.

The British Red Cross has been supporting People in Crisis for more than 150 years.

The charity has provided aid in many different ways over the years, including helping internees during World War 11.

After Singapore surrendered to the Japanese army in 1942, citizens of more than 20 countries, who had been living and working in the Far East, were imprisoned in the Changi Jail in Eastern Singapore.

By 1945, the jail was severely overcrowded, with approximately 4,500 people forced to endure its extremely harsh conditions.

Families were split up ad women and children were held separately from the men, and many suffered from malnutrition and diseases such as malaria. The Red Cross aided prisoners by sending food parcels to ensure they received some nutrition.

Astonishingly many prisoners managed to craft fascinating items while in jail, including quilts,. A Canadian prison, Edith Mulvany suggested the women work together to create patchwork quilts for the wounded men in hospital.



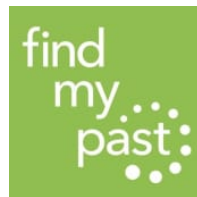
It is believed the material mostly originated from rice, sugar and flour bags sent by the Red Cross. Each



contributor was asked to embroider something of herself on a square.

For some men the quilts were the first news that their loved ones had survived.

Three Changi quilts were made; one each for the Red Cross Societies of Britain, Australia and Japan. The latter two are held at the Australian War Memorial.



findmypast.co.uk adds Waterford records.

Two exclusive record sets from County Waterford Ireland.



‘Ireland, Dungarvan Commissioners 1851-1922 has The Town Dungarvan was 1854, becoming in 1898. It was markets, road maintenance, harbour, waterworks, harbour dues, sanitation. It is a good source for tracing ancestors who lived and worked in Dungarvan.

The first set Waterford, Town Records 47,256 records. Commission for established in an Urban District responsible for

38,519 records from Kilmacthomas Union have been added to the collection ‘Waterford Poor Law Union board which was responsible for running Waterford’s Minute Books of the workhouses.

The board also provided external relief, including money for the country poor to emigrate overseas.

National Health Service Central Register (NHSCR) 1939 National Identity Register and How to Order an Official Extract

At the outbreak of war in 1939 a register was compiled by the Registrar General of everybody living in the UK for the purpose of issuing identity cards, ration books and call-up papers.

The 1939 Register had been kept secret due to the 1939 Act which prohibited publication of the information. An application was received in December 2009 under the Freedom of Information (Scotland) Act 2002 and the restriction was reviewed by the Registrar General, with advice from the Scottish Government's Freedom of Information Unit.

Details of people who are contained within the 1939 Register who have since died are now being made available. Please be aware that due to the fact that this register is more modern than the Scottish census, which is closed for a 100 year period, it is only possible to provide limited information on the named individual; namely their address in 1939, marital status, age and occupation.

What happened to the records after the war?

Two sets of card index registers had been compiled from the 1939 National Register. In most of the UK, one set of the 'working' register (consisting of 7,000 transcript books holding details of some 40 million registrations), together with an accompanying index, was used to create the National Health Service

New cards were still being added to the index right up to 1993, when the system was computerized, and the cards had, over the years, been annotated with details of changes of surname on marriage for women and dates and places of death.

Unfortunately, this continuation of use did not occur in quite the same way in Northern Ireland, although some annotations seem to date up to the late 1940s. The 'code' of these notes has not yet been fully explored; PRONI hopes to carry out further research so that these annotations can be better interpreted.

The National Registration Act 1939 specifically prohibited publication of the details supplied and, for years, its very existence remained unknown. However, thanks to two independent challenges, one by genealogist and blogger Chris Paton (scottishgenes.blogspot.co.uk), the other by the Council of Irish Genealogical Organizations (cigo.ie), it is possible to apply for details under the Freedom of Information Act 2000 (FOI).

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Papers Past

Ensign	1883- 1920
Otautau Standard & Wallace County	1905-1932
Southern Cross	1893-1920
Southland Times	1862-1936
Western Star	1873-1942



Shetland Islands DNA is a geographical project involving a Y - Chromosome surname study; and a newly added mitochondrial DNA (maternal line) project. *****

IT IS ONLY OPEN TO THOSE WHO CAN SHOW WITH GENEALOGICAL RECORDS THAT THEIR ANCESTOR IN

EITHER THE DIRECT PATERNAL OR MATERNAL LINE RESIDED IN SHETLAND in the 1800s or earlier (NO EXCEPTIONS)



The ancestor should appear in the database for Shetland at <http://>

www.bayanne.info/Shetland/.

With respect to the first of these projects, the primary goal of this is to help individuals locate genetic cousins. Until the 1800s a patronymic naming system was common in the Shetlands among Norse families. Due to this practice, it would not be unusual in such an isolated part of the world for someone with the surname Williamson or Johnson to find their closest Y chromosome matches in those with the surname Robertson

Normally we would ignore 12 / 12 marker matches if the surnames were different. This is not true of surnames originating in Shetland.

The second goal of this geographical surname project is to shed light on the hypothesis that those with Scandinavian - type surnames such as Williamson, Anderson or Thomason will show DNA evidence of Viking DNA heritage (from the 800s).



Edinburgh

Ancestry
Publish 1
million Scottish

Records

Edinburgh Army Attestation Registers 1796-1857
www.ancestry.co.uk/search/collections/62349 a set of records containing names, occupations, parishes and regiments of 10,000 army recruits .

Those came from all over the world and were recruited from age of eleven to veterans in their fifties. Included are their height, colour of eyes and hair, even their complexion

Other collections include Edinburgh Alien 1794, 1798-1825 www.ancestry.co.uk/search/collections/62348/

Edinburgh Lord Provost Passports
www.ancestry.co.uk/search/collections/62350/

Edinburgh extent rolls 1748-1829
www.ancestry.co.uk/search/collections/62333/

Edinburgh Cemetery glisters 1771-1935
www.ancestry.co.uk/search/collections/62334/

1921 Scottish Census

On January 6th, 2022 [findmypast](https://www.findmypast.com) released the 1921 census for England, Wales, Channel Island and Isle of Man. However two UK Countries were missing- Ireland due to the War of Independence which became the Irish Free State in 1922, and Scotland.

Initially an index of 4.8 million records , this will be followed by a full transcriptions of the information found within the records.

The 1921 UK Census form has the usual questions – name, surname, relationship to head of the household, ages in years and months, whether divorced, children under 15 the status of parents were alive or not.

For Scotland, additional questions were, whether a person could speak Gaelic (i.e. Scottish Gaelic or Gaidhlig) or in both Gaelic and English as had been asked since 1891, how many rooms a householders property included with one window, whether a person qualified for National Insurance benefits.

When the census is finally released it will be on the Scottish Government credits based ScotlandsPeople website at www.scotlandspeople.gov.uk as with previous releases. The price of the Scottish 1921 census will be £1.50 per page (6 credits),

Travel Safely

