

# Gore Branch of New Zealand Society of Genealogists

## August 2022

CONVENOR Elaine Scott 208 5392  
 SECRETARY Vicki Newman 027 728 7505  
 TREASURER Margaret Milne 208 7312  
 BULLETIN Avis McDonald 208 6812  
 WEBMASTER Liz O'Connell 208 3727  
 WEB SITE <http://goregenealogy.weebly.com/>  
 NZSG WEB SITE [www.genealogy.org.nz](http://www.genealogy.org.nz)



**Next Meeting**  
**1 August 2022**  
**7pm Maruawai Center**  
**Digging deeper into**  
**your Ancestry matches**  
**Please bring your convict**  
**research**

### *July 2022 Meeting report*

A bus trip to Dunedin was planned for 19 July with visits to Hocken Archives, Toitu Early Settlers museum and Archives. Many members were interested but unfortunately it had to be cancelled due lack of numbers.

We watched a video by Constance Knox on Centimorgans. 10 Best Tips & tools, Transfer your DNA matches to MyHeritage

### **Using Ancestry**

Ancestry is a major genealogy website, with lots and lots of features. So, it is worth learning how to make the most of these. This month, Elaine Scott will be covering some of the many features of Ancestry. She will demonstrate some of the ways to improve searching for that elusive ancestor and why it is advantageous to you to have a family tree on their site. Though you need to have a subscription to search on Ancestry at home, you can access it at Gore Library and Maruawai Center for free. Hosting a tree on Ancestry is also free and it will remain there even if your subscription ends. *Thanks to New Plymouth Branch*



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Archivist Bruce Cavanagh is available in the office Tuesday 1.30pm. Please contact him first by email.

**bcavanagh@goredc.govt.nz** or  
 phone the Visitor Centre 2039288 and they can transfer the call to his cell phone

**There is a small bell on the right side of the second doors. Use this to notify Bruce in his office that you are present.** Microfiche of births, deaths and are available with the District keys books of where they were born or died. There are no books of where marriages took place.

**Dustydocs** This website is a repository of information primarily looking at English parish registers but like Cyndi's list it provides links to other websites. It does include some NZ and Australian links too.

**http://dustydocs.com/** These are the resources for New Zealand. It does include some NZ and Australian links too. **http://dustydocs.com/** These are the resources for New Zealand. (This is a snip the hyperlinks will not work for you).

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### **Ancestry:**

New record sets UK- Westminster, England, Militia Records, 1779-1815  
 Several record sets for East and West Sussex such as East Sussex, England, Church of England Marriages and Banns, 1754-1936  
 West Sussex, England, Church of England Births and Baptisms, 1813-1920

UK, Women's Royal Naval Officers' Service Records, 1917-1919  
 Edinburgh, Scotland, Alien Registers, 1794, 1798-1825

They have also updated the 1950 United States Federal Census records already 1950 United States Federal Census United States Federal Census records already 1950 .

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### **Ireland Reaching Out:**

Their 22 May newsletter has an interesting article on the Earl Grey Assisted Immigration Scheme which saw **4114 young women from 118 Irish workhouses** sent to the Australian ports of Sydney, Adelaide and Melbourne. The scheme ran for only 2 years (1848-1850) and was designed to address the gender imbalance in the growing Australian colony.

Barbara Barclay has researched those girls sent from 4 County Mayo workhouses and she has a website <http://mayoorphangirls.weebly.com/> about those girls

**Ireland Reaching Out:** If you need help to discover what County or parish your Irish ancestors came from, please post a query on the **IrelandXO Message Board**. Their locally-based volunteers, and IrelandXO community members from all over the world, will do their best to help you figure it out.

A website to look at? Thanks Angela For those of you researching ancestors in Britain and looking to add some context to the places where they lived. A small website I stumbled upon and worth a look is 'A Vision of Britain Through Time – A vision of Britain from 1801 to now. Including maps, statistical trends and historical descriptions.'

[www.visionofbritain.org.uk](http://www.visionofbritain.org.uk) It is easy to type in a place name and the site brings up some historical information and links to other sites containing information about your chosen place. I tried some of my more obscure small places in England, it found each one and gave me some information. A few hyperlinks don't work and its content is limited but still worth a look. *Thanks to Papakura branch*

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New York City Historical Vital Records  
New York City  
<https://a860-historicalvitalrecords.nyc.gov/> New York City Municipal Archives has launched an online database of over 9.3 million historical records of births, deaths, and marriages across the five boroughs. The project gives access to genealogical data that can be searched by area, type of record, and even first and last name. While the digitization process isn't complete yet, it is already past 70%, and once finished it will contain a collection of 13.3 million online.  
*Thanks to Hutt Valley newsletter*

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Descendants of William & Jane Black Robyn Black of the Nelson branch is seeking descendants of William and Jane Black, who arrived on the Amelia Thompson into New Plymouth in 1841. Robyn is a descendant of William and Jane's son Alexander. If you are a descendant and would like to make contact, please get in touch. Robyn is currently writing a family history. Her email address is [robyn.black@xtra.co.nz](mailto:robyn.black@xtra.co.nz) .

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**Research Queries** – Names of research queries since last Balclutha newsletter.

Original photo of MARTIN/MARYN house in Cornwall.  
Walter WILLIAMSON and Ann POTTINGER Ivy J CUTTANCE

David William CRAIG buried Lawrence Cemetery  
Aileen Clarabel DUNN (Eileen) at Popotunoa School  
Thomas FLEMING, Warepa Cemetery

BROWN at Lovells Flat school  
George WILSON d 1944

Mary PETRIE death notice

Daphne Margaret WARDS nee SIM death notice. William KIRK, Puerua and Waitepeka.

Thomas TURNBULL John BAGRIE and Joan TURNBULL.

Thomas and Christine NEASON buried Fairfax Cemetery.  
Thanks to Balclutha Branch –

If you can help, contact [ruthianrich@rivernet.co.nz](mailto:ruthianrich@rivernet.co.nz)

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### MEMBERS INTERESTS, MY GRANDPARENTS WERE...

Would you like to get in touch with others who are researching the same ancestors as you? If you would like your research interests included in this branch newsletter, please send your info to [avis.mcdonald@xtra.co.nz](mailto:avis.mcdonald@xtra.co.nz)

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**1893 Womens Suffrage.** The original petition comprised more than 500 individual sheets, which were signed in various parts of the country. These were glued together to form a single roll that stretched more than 270m.

The information reproduced on this site <https://nzhistory.govt.nz/politics/womens-suffrage/about-the-petition> is based on a transcript of the original petition produced by volunteers from the Society of Genealogists in 1993 as part of the suffrage centenary commemorations. The Suburb/Town and City/Region fields have been added to provide consistent information about the signatories' location. Every effort has been made to make these location fields accurate, but some gaps and errors inevitably remain.

Thirteen petitions were submitted to the House of Representatives in 1893 demanding the right for women to vote. They contained the signatures of 31,872 women from across the country and across the social spectrum. Twelve of the petitions have not survived, but the 'monster' that did contains 25,519 signatures, including some men.

*Thanks to Hutt Valley Branch*

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This is the name that Bruce gave us last month.

Author

Nathan Dylan Goodwin

The Forensic Genealogist

Series of 9 books

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## Kindertransport

The Kindertransport was a British scheme to rescue nearly 10,000 predominantly Jewish children from Nazi occupied territories. As a result of Nazi persecution, there was a rise in the number of Jews wanting to emigrate as circumstances for Jews in Germany and its annexed countries changed.

**The first Kindertransport was organised and masterminded by Florence Nankivell.** She spent a week in Berlin, hassled by the Nazi police, organising the children. The train left Berlin on 1 December 1938, and arrived in Harwich on 2 December with 196 children.

The Kindertransport scheme was an opportunity for some of these children to leave their homes and families and seek temporary refuge in Britain.



Realizing that the British public were keen to see some action, the scheme to bring over a large number of children was given the go-ahead. Visa and passport restrictions were lifted and children of seventeen and younger were able to enter Britain with a 'white card'.

The majority of children had 'guarantors' who would cover the re-emigration costs. These guarantors were mostly people who had some kind of connection with the families of the refugees or who had responded to the many advertisements in the newspaper, the Jewish Chronicle from families seeking help. But, at a time of uncertainty in employment and with the country on the brink of war, few households could pay the sum of £50 required, the equivalent of £2000 today.

Financing the 'unguaranteed' children, those who did not have a previously arranged place of stay, became

the responsibility of the Movement for the Care of Children in Germany, later known as the Refugee Children's Movement. The R.C.M. relied on charitable donations alone as it had been previously agreed with the Home Secretary that no refugee child would become a burden on state finances.



The children arrived from December 1938 to September 1939. With the outbreak of war, borders were closed and all transports ceased. The most reported reason for the ending of transports was that the R.C.M. had run out of funds. Rising unemployment, anti-semitism and the concern that German refugees were now regarded as 'enemy aliens' were issues which concerned the Government. Britain's policy of internment came into force in May 1940. This affected older child refugees who had reached the age of sixteen before 1940. These children found work in agriculture and domestic service or joined the Pioneer Corps and other Auxiliary Services. Only a small number were interned.

Each year presented the R.C.M. with new challenges which meant changes in policies and changes within the organisation. Questions of finance, welfare and religious upbringing were issues which aroused criticism and conflict. Although its main aim was to re-unite the refugee children with their parents, as the war continued and news of the persecution and mass murder of the Jews reached the United Kingdom, it became apparent this was becoming increasingly unlikely. Re-emigration became uncertain.

The priorities of the R.C.M. now focused on the administration and care of those children who had arrived before the outbreak of war. By April 1943 the number of children according to the R.C.M.'s annual report totalled 8274. The Guardianship Act was passed in 1944 to provide care for those children who were not adopted, unmarried or under the age of 21. This was to ensure that those children who arrived in Britain to escape Nazi persecution would continue to be supported.



In very few cases the refugees were united with their loved ones. This action to rescue refugee children from Nazi persecution later became known as "Kindertransport". *(Many children were very young when parents put them on the train to go through Holland to England).*



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## MyHeritage Adds One Million Emigration Records from Norway

We are pleased to announce the addition of one million emigration registers from Norway from 1867–1973. These registers documented individuals intending to emigrate from Norway during this period, and they constitute an essential resource for anyone with Norwegian ancestors.

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## From Dick Eastman’s Blog (http: www.eogn.com) Holocaust Survivor List Digitized for the First Time



*Did you see the film, or read the book ‘The Boy in Striped Pyjamas’*

Hundreds of pages with the names of Holocaust survivors relocated to Displaced Persons Camps in Austria and Germany have now been reprinted and digitized. The extensive lists have never been available together, and the original volumes exist in only a few libraries worldwide.

Thanks to a collaboration of the Robert S. Cox Special Collections and University Archives Research Center in the UMass Amherst Libraries and Schoen Books of South Deerfield, Massachusetts, they are now available on the open web, enabling families of survivors, genealogists and researchers to have access to the vital information they contain.

The volumes were originally published in 1945 by the U. S. Government as a way to help survivors, the Sharit Ha-Platah or “the surviving remnant,” reach family members around the world. Details may be found in an article in the University of Massachusetts News web site at <https://www.umass.edu/news/article/holocaust-survivor-lists-digitized-first-time>

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*Don’t ever question the value of volunteers. Noah’s Ark was built by volunteers; the Titanic was built by professionals.”  
- Dave Gynn “*

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## 5 SCOTTISH MILITARY ANCESTORS A TALK BY PAUL NIXON OF FINDMYPAST

Thanks to Scottish Interest Group - Greater Wellington for the [link sigwellington@gmail.com](mailto:link.sigwellington@gmail.com) <https://youtu.be/eLb-XuTxEm4>

**East Sussex**, England, Church of England Baptisms, Marriages and Burials, 1538-1812

This collection includes Church of England parish registers of baptisms, marriages, and burials between 1538 and 1812 from the historical county of Sussex, England.

**East Sussex**, England, Church of England Births and Baptisms, 1813-1920

This collection includes Church of England parish registers of births and baptism between 1813 and 1920 from the historical county of Sussex, England.

**Norway**, Emigration Records, 1874-1960 (Also available on MyHeritage)

This collection contains emigrant registries from ports in Norway between 1874 and 1960. *Thanks to Hutt Valley Branch*

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### West Sussex, England, Church of England Marriages and Banns, 1754-1936



Ancestry.com. *West Sussex, England, Church of England Marriages and Banns, 1754-1936* [database on-line]. Lehi, UT,

USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2022.

Original data: *Anglican Parish Registers*. Chichester, England: West Sussex Record Office.

### About West Sussex, England, Church of England Marriages and Banns, 1754-1936

#### General collection information

This collection includes Church of England parish registers of marriage and banns between 1754 and 1936 from the historic county of Sussex, England.

Parish records—primarily baptisms, marriages, and burials—were the first sets of vital records kept. Before civil registration began in 1837, key events in a person's life were typically recorded by the church, rather than the government. Dating back to the 16th century, parish records have become some of the longest running records available

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