

Gore Branch of New Zealand Society of Genealogists

June 2023

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Next Meeting
1 June 2023
Time 7 pm
Information Center
 Hokonui Drive
Goldmining
 Do you have ancestors
 who went goldmining??

May 2023 Meeting report

The annual meeting was held and was quick as all positions remained the same. Elaine was the winner of the Pam Milne Rose bowl for her excellent work and enthusiasm to promote the genealogy Branch, and with her laptop computer connected to the large screen everyone could see the different educational advantages. She is happy to assist members with DNA problems at her home.

Kae provides a detailed background to the database and its sources at:

<https://www.kaelewis.com/database.htm>,
 and will shortly be adding data from Ohinemuri.
NB If search is unsuccessful, try an alternative spelling of names.



Goldmining

The 1860s saw the official beginning of the 'gold rush' times in New Zealand and those that followed. Thousands flocked to goldfields all across New Zealand, seeking to make it big with the help of this soft, dense, yellow metal.

In Otago thousands of men landed in Dunedin in 1860's, which was referred to as 'Mudedin'. Beginning with the Gabriel's Gully discovery in 1861, the Otago Gold Rush was New Zealand's largest gold strike and with it came an influx of miners from around the world. This led to the discovery of further goldfields spread throughout much of the Central Otago region, and later on the West Coast. .



1991 Cavalcade
 Started by 'the Otago Goldfields Heritage Trust'. The original cavalcade back in

1991 was 220 people and 240 horses. It retraced the historic journey of the Cobb & Co Coach journey from Dunedin to the Dunstan Goldfield, via the Dunstan Trail.

Gold miners' database. For those who do have gold miners in their family, Dr. Kae Lewis has created a very useful database, Goldrush Online, at <https://www.kaelewis.com/> This database indexes over **85,000 records of goldminers from the Otago, the West Coast** and Thames gold rushes of New Zealand, spanning the years 1861 to 1872.

Macraes. Goldmine



This an open pit and underground gold mine located inland from Palmerston, North Otago.. It is the largest gold-producing operation in the country. The mine began

production in 1990 and has produced more than five million ounces of gold to date. It is presently owned and operated by OceanaGold.

Wilson Collection – Please Send NZ marriage certificates to Info@wilsoncollection.co.nz



Find My Past and Ancestry in the Gore Library

It can be accessed by both computers upstairs ,

but Find My Past is only able to be used by one person at a time, so if your neighbour is using it, tough luck.

If only one computer is in use and FMP won't load when a name is typed or comes up with the message that too many people are using it, close down all open windows until the screen goes black, then it should be right to use when it reloads.

Hope this makes sense, (it does)

Sincere Thanks to Margaret Milne for this update

Please Note

The Library is now open on Sundays 1pm – 4pm

[Findmypast](#) have exclusive rights to the parish registers at Staffordshire Archives. (England)

[Hampshire, England, Church of England Marriages and Banns, 1754-1921](#)

Was your ancestor imprisoned in Scotland?

ScotlandsPeople has added more than 80,000 entries from 1798-1853 from prison registers for two Edinburgh gaols and one in Largs, Ayrshire.

Don't assume that just because your ancestors came from England or Wales they couldn't have ended up in a Scottish prison – a search of the database by country of birth there were nearly 4000 results for England as well as 122 for Wales, and a surprisingly high proportion were women.

THIS IS A SCAM

icloud informing that you have no storage space left and all your saved information will be lost and gone forever...**Horrors...**



Who Uses the X Chromosome?

The X chromosome is autosomal in nature, meaning it recombines under some circumstances, but you only inherit your X chromosome from certain ancestors.

It's important to understand why, and how to utilize the X chromosome for matching. In this article, I've presented this information in a variety of ways, including case studies, because people learn differently.

Of the four major testing vendors, only two provide X-DNA match results.

[FamilyTreeDNA](#) – provides X chromosome results and advanced matching capabilities including filtered X matching

[23andMe](#) – provides X chromosome results, but not filtered X matching without downloading your results in spreadsheet format

[Ancestry](#) and [MyHeritage](#) do not provide X-DNA results but do include the X in your raw DNA file so you can upload to vendors who do provide X matching

[GEDmatch](#) – not a DNA testing vendor but a third-party matching database that provides X matching in addition to other tools

It's worth noting at this point that [X-DNA and mitochondrial DNA is not the same thing](#).

The source of this confusion is that the X chromosome and mitochondrial DNA are both associated in some way with descent from females – but they are very different and so is their inheritance path.



UK and Ireland Free Birth, Marriage and Death Records Indexes are available at Familysearch, Ancestry and other providers. But Irish Genealogy have scanned images and certificates

themselves.

It is important to be clear about the record you are going to access via website or repository

You can search parish records prior to the start of civil registration for a few counties.

<https://www.irishgenealogy.ie/en>

Scottish birth, marriage and death records are mainly held by National Records of Scotland who charge for church registers and certificates they hold. However their ScotlandsPeople www.scotlandspeople.gov.uk website allows free searches of the indexes with payment to view original records.

FamilySearch also holds sets of Scottish church records, such as kirk session minutes.

www.familysearch.org/search/collection/2390848

can hold christenings, marriage banns and burials (many of which are freely available on **ScotlandsPeople**)

To access **FamilySearch** catalog and look at the format column on the right hand side of a records entry.

This should display one of the following icons;

Magnifying glass:- part of the records set is indexed

Camera : Digitized, browsable version of a microfilm via **FamilySearch.org** or its mobile app.

Camera with a key: browsable images usual limited to a family history center.

Also search

https://www.familysearch.org/en/wiki/Main_Page

<https://www.familyrelatives.com/>

For England and Wales the website

www.gro.uk/gro/content/certificates/login.asp

is free to use including birth and death indexes.



Who is the DADDY

You track down a birth for your ancestor on ScotlandsPeople

and click on the ‘view image’—and drat - there is no father’s name.

In 1861 the Registrar General reported that almost one in ten births in Scotland were to single mothers.

Civil registration started in 1854 and in the first 20 years there were 150,000 children born in Scotland with no fathers name in the birth registers.

In the context of unmarried mothers, the fathers’ name was not be recorded unless at the joint request of the mother and father attending the registrar in person.

If a mother won a paternity case, the Sherriff Clerk was required to notify the registrar of the court decree and the birth register was amended accordingly. You may find the entries in a marginal note in the birth register, and in the Register of Corrected Entries (RCE)

Kirk Sessions also played a role in indirectly securing alimentary payments, so their records are another source for identifying the fathers of illegitimate children.

Ancestry has by far the biggest database of DNA results, which not only means that you’ll make more matches that can help you knock down your ‘brick walls’, it also enables Ancestry to do things that most other providers can’t.

With Ancestry you can transfer your Ancestry results to other sites to find more DNA matches .

Without an Ancestry subscription you can only see four generations of your matches’ ancestors.



English Parish Registers – and Free Sites

An increasing number of parish registers and/or

register entries have become available online at **Ancestry and/or Findmypast**, with further counties due to come online in 2024.

An often overlooked feature of the new FamilySearch site is the 'wiki', which provides information about individual parishes, often including details of online sources of register transcriptions and/or images at other sites. the easiest way to find a parish within the wiki is to use a Google search, for example 'familysearch wiki Essex.

Another free site with a large collection of transcriptions is FreeREG – at the time of writing it had over 28 million baptisms, nearly 9 million marriages, and over 20 million burials in its database. However, they're not evenly spread across the country: some counties are very well catered for, but others less so –