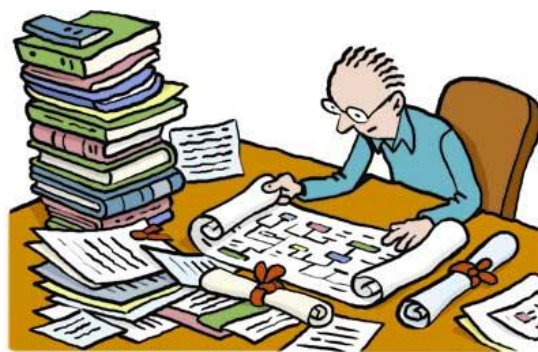




NZ SOCIETY OF GENEALOGISTS SOUTH CANTERBURY BRANCH NEWSLETTER

JANUARY/FEBRUARY 2020 - VOL 24 NO. 1



FROM THE EDITOR

Carol Bell



Do you know what a blog is? Do you read blogs? Do you write one, or several? Wikipedia says: A blog is a discussion or informational website published on the World Wide Web consisting of discrete, often informal diary-style text entries. Posts are typically displayed in reverse chronological order, so that the most recent post appears first, at the top of the web page. Do you have a web page?

I suspect that as the majority of South Canterbury group members are over the age of 50 and are probably more comfortable with Googling than maintaining their own web pages most of us don't write blogs or read them. Looking at the vast array of genealogy blogs on offer I wonder how much we're missing out on. It might be that the most effective and up-to-date genealogical information to be had these days is available online if we just know where to look for it.

Perhaps it might be worthwhile if we make ourselves a New Year promise to explore what blogs have to offer us and see if we can broaden our horizons and our knowledge. It can't hurt! Good luck with 2020 and with your lovely new year's research. I hope together we can get a bit closer to achieving our genealogical goals.

CONVENER'S REPORT



from Liz Shea



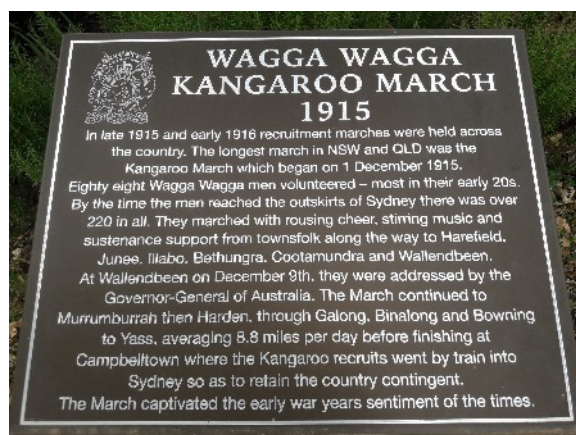
NZ Society of Genealogists <http://www.genealogy.org.nz/>

South Canterbury genealogical resources <http://www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~nzlscant/resources.htm>

Happy New Year to all our newsletter readers and hoping for some good research puzzles sorted this year.

I spent Christmas this year in Australia for no other reason than it was there. Flew into Sydney luckily avoiding the smoke for three days and then drove down to Wagga Wagga, about six hours drive for us from Sydney. Wagga Wagga is in New South Wales and has a population of about 56,000. Being inland it gets very hot in summer and cold in winter.

I have been to Wagga Wagga before and decided it was worthy of a revisit. Last time I was on the hunt for a grandmother's grave but it has still not been found. The library and council staff were very helpful but it appears early 1900 records are lost and as there seems to have been no grave stone, no chance of finding her exact location. The only proof I have of her being in Wagga is her death certificate and several death notices found during a search through Trove.



This time I gave the cemetery a miss and investigated the war memorial and park instead. It has an impressive archway listing all those who served with a mark against those who died, which is nice to see everyone recorded. One of those recorded is one of grandmother's sons who luckily did survive although badly wounded.

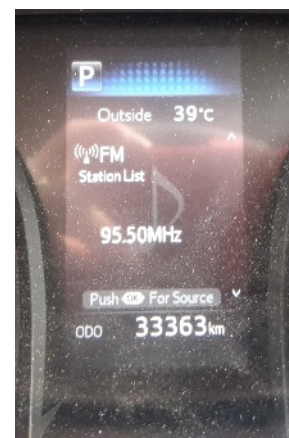
The eternal flame had been doused - probably a fire risk - but further through the park there were heaps of memorials, plaques and statues to all the wars that Australia had sent troops to. For a small town, they sent away a good number of people, many of whom never returned.

It is a somewhat odd obsession but I enjoy searching out these different memorials, taking photos and then doing research afterwards on why this or that memorial is there. I counted at least eight different memorials plus one on the road which had a plaque for each man that joined a march to Sydney in 1915 to join up. It was the Kangaroo march and one of the longest in Australia at the time. The plaque recounts the story.

It was very hot the whole time I was away and thankfully we missed the fires but they were not far away and the smoke could be seen from Wagga Wagga. Everyone was on high alert and even BBQs were banned. We spent most of our time in the pool, the mall, the RSL and the pool again.

A picture of the car thermometer will give you an idea of what it was like to walk into an oven.

Road trips can be made more interesting by looking out for interesting plaques and statues, even if you don't have family associated with them. You never know what you might find and all good practice for when you go on a road trip looking for your very own ancestors.



KIWI APPLE UPGRADE

Apple Mac recently released a 16bit upgrade of their Catalina Operating System. Those who have installed this upgrade will find that they can no longer run their Kiwi V2.1.6. The good news is that this compatibility issue has been resolved by the release of an upgrade known as Mac V2.7.1.

If you are a Mac user in this position, please contact the FRC to obtain the Dropbox link and installation instructions by email to NZSGmanager@genealogy.org.nz

FUNERAL CARDS & DEATH NOTICES

We are working on a local project to transcribe and index funeral cards loaned by Betts Funeral Services. Group members are meeting at the SC Museum 10am-1pm Wednesdays and Thursdays to carry out this work. If you are able to help please contact Lois Shears on 688-1655. We are also looking for volunteers to help with indexing newspaper death notices also loaned by Betts Funeral Services. These are pasted into scrapbooks and will be scanned and given to transcribers in a scanned form to be worked on at home. If you are able to help with this please contact Lois. Lois reports that over 9000 records have now been transcribed. This equates to 247,000 column entries. What an amazing achievement by our local volunteers. Well done everyone! Keep it up.

FUNERAL SERVICE SHEETS

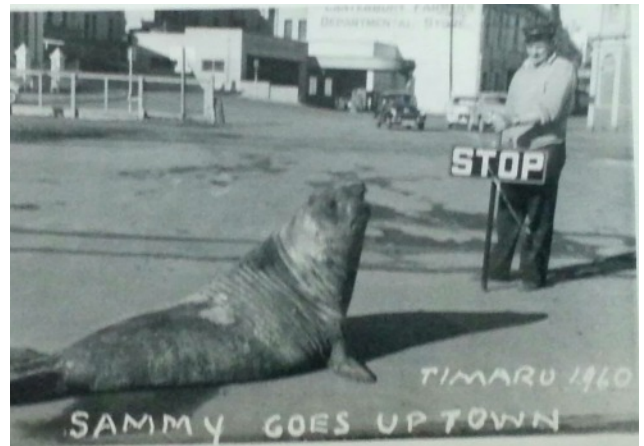
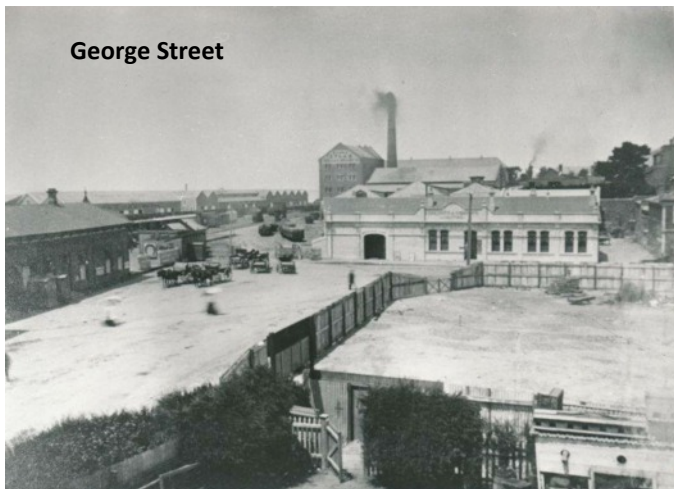
We are collecting scans of funeral service sheets of people with South Canterbury connections as part of a national project to include these in a future Kiwi Collection. A copy will also be kept locally for research. Most sheets include the date of birth and date of death and many have photographs of the deceased and their family. It is hoped this resource will grow into a significant and useful national research source. If you have any funeral service sheets that you are willing to share please scan the information page(s) as below at high quality PDF and email to carolbel49@gmail.com or place on a flash drive and pass to a committee member; or give to a committee member for scanning.

PLANS FOR THE YEAR

11 February: Have your say in this year's agenda. What would you like us to cover? How best can we help you pursue and ultimately complete your family history? Help us to help you. And if you know it all already, can you help us???



A selection of photos posted through last year on the Facebook site Timaru History and Memories



The completion of Dave Jack's story about his Fitzsimmons family. This is an abridged version. References and some appendixes are omitted but are available on request. The first part of this story appeared in the November/December newsletter.

FAREWELL TO CORNWALL

My Fitzsimmons's family's migration to Timaru, New Zealand

By Dave Jack Part 2

The Decision to emigrate

Ships left daily from London, Liverpool or Plymouth and the popular papers encouraged the faint hearted. On 24 April 1873 a long letter appeared in the West Briton a month following the council vote. (Appendix 6)

Supposedly from a young woman (H.H.) Recently arrived in Christchurch, New Zealand, having emigrated from Cornwall the letter is a eulogy to the island colony. A few lines will suffice to set the scene "... I arrived here all safe ... after a splendid voyage without a single storm ... I must tell you that the country is something beyond description ... work is to be had for the asking ... a poor person is not to be found here, everybody has a pretty little wooden house of their own with a large garden, and dress well ... everyone is either making a fortune or has already made one ... they want policemen out there very hard, he would get 7s 6d a day ... this is a land of freedom and plenty. You can get a whole sheep here for 2s 6d, and prime fresh beef at 5d a pound, pork and bacon the same. There are no workhouses here, nobody needs one and all are living comfortable; a beggar has never been seen."

Two possible destinations were options for the family. James' sisters Anna and Susan had settled in the USA in the 1850s and his daughters Mary and Jane were already in New Zealand at Dunedin, coming over aboard the Mermaid in 1862. A decision was made and passage booked on the Adamant, due to sail from Plymouth during July 1873.

Certain adjustments were made to their applications to present a family more suitable for passage assistance, obviously aligning themselves with the agent's stipulations. So 61-year-old former policeman James became a 51-year-old general labourer, 53-year-old Jane became 44, Jarret, a blacksmith, was now a shepherd, and Margaret and Bessie were perfectly acceptable as servants (Appendix 7).

The Emigration Depot at Baltic Wharf

Making their way to Plymouth, the Government's sole emigration port of the kingdom since about 1870, either by boat from Portleven or perhaps by road to Truro then by railway, the family would have arrived and gone straight to the Emigration Depot at Baltic Wharf.

The newly refurbished Emigration Depot, once used as the port's victualling yard was rebuilt for the purpose of emigration, providing accommodation for 700 adults and in an emergency could take 1000. In 1878 100 ships took away 15,000 people. The record was 1800 emigrants in a single week.



Example of a typical ad in UK papers in 1873



Adamant at Hull in 1858

Here their luggage was taken and they were provided for without charge until time to embark. They were examined by the depot master and the commissioner made sure they were all supplied with the required amount of clothing taking enough to last them for the first three weeks.

The day of boarding they were ordered to prepare to go on-board and had an opportunity to procure extra provisions for the voyage like flour, although very scarce, tea, sugar, condensed milk, baking powder, cocoa, lemons and yellow soap.

The Barque Adamant

Our families were then taken from Baltic Wharf by the steam ship Volunteer out to the Adamant berthed in the sound. The typical berth allotted for a family was about 6 feet by 4 feet with upper bunks for adults and lower bunks for up to four small children to share. Children over the age of 11 were usually moved in with the single men or women.

The Adamant was one of many ships that moved passengers between UK ports like Plymouth in Cornwall and the various New Zealand ports of Lyttelton, Otago, Nelson and Bluff in the South Island and Auckland, Napier, Taranaki, Wellington in the North Island. In total she completed nine trips to New Zealand between 1873 and 1882. (Appendix 8). The industry had grown rapidly from the early 1850s with the Gold Rush era of the 1860s and the increase in Government assisted immigrants into New Zealand, among them 1298 able-bodied men who had each been offered two years' work on the firm's railway contracts in various parts of the colony. (Appendix 9)

The process of loading the ship took some time and the following day the luggage came on-board, then, the next day, the single girls came out to board onto the poop deck along with a few more married couples who had arrived late at Plymouth. With everything stored that day all that was left to do was pass before the doctor and get their contract ticket. The steam tug True Briton was waiting as the anchor was weighted. Our family, part of 151 immigrants on board (Appendix 10) many of whom had never sailed before. As the ship stood out to sea they bid goodbye to the tug and England and Captain Grant sailed away in a fair breeze.

The journey took a total of 93 long days (Appendix 11) and upon their arrival a tribute from the passengers published in the New Zealand Press seems to sum the voyage up. Obviously glad to finally be in New Zealand, unanimously, the passengers, led by W.H Skidman, presented Captain Grant with a memorial saying that "it was a great privilege to accord him their unanimous sincere thanks for the able and efficient manner in which he commanded the vessel during the long and tedious voyage. (Appendix 12)

A New Zealand welcome

Sailing into Lyttelton harbour must have been a great relief after weeks at sea. They were met by magnificent views of the port hills as they came into the harbour to tie up at the wharf. After disembarking the family and other immigrants were housed in barracks at Lyttelton and a few days later taken to a depot in Addington, a suburb of Christchurch. Here they were offered work by the well-to-do Canterbury society.



The Emigration Depot, Baltic Wharf, Plymouth



The Adamant on arrival in Nelson in 1874

Farm labourers and domestic servants were in demand and it is possible the older Fitzsimmons girls were taken on as house servants. James failed to find work in Christchurch and decided to look elsewhere and gained a passage on a small coastal steamer called the Maori which regularly sailed between Lyttelton and the southern city of Dunedin stopping at Akaroa and Timaru en route. Leaving his family he travelled alone the 100 mile journey to the small town of Timaru, then some 3000 people. Timaru had no wharf in those days and a boatman would have ferried the passengers ashore, having to wade in carrying the passengers, depositing them on the beach.

Timaru proved much to the family's liking. It had a strong Cornish influence and was beginning to prosper as a service town to the surrounding farmland which was being rapidly developed. New Zealand was improving its rural infrastructure and expanding its agricultural frontier during the 1870s. This was also matched by similar policy in South Australia.

James summoned the family, a house was acquired in "Tin Town", an area so named because so many from Cornwall lived there (Appendix 13). Cornwall sent a larger proportion of immigrants to New Zealand during the 1870s than any other English county.

James and Jarret established their own horse shoeing business. None of the family (Appendix 14) ever returned to Cornwall.

Conclusion

The decision to emigrate turned out to be a positive one for the Fitzsimmons family, joining many other Cornish folk like the Annears, Eddys and the Carlyons. By 1911 the distribution of UK-born migrants in New Zealand was split - English including Cornish 58.8%, Wales 1%, Scotland 22.6% and Ireland 17.9% (Appendix 9 for full details).

As they settled they began to mould New Zealand's future, bringing their much-needed trades and professions, and introducing sheep and cattle, today the backbone of our booming agricultural industry.

As time progressed their children and cultures began to amalgamate and today it's not surprising to meet a local with a good mixture of Cornish, English, Irish, Welsh, Scottish and Maori blood. New Zealanders (Kiwis) all charged with a positive "can do" attitude inherited from their pioneering ancestors.



Lyttelton circa 1809



Great North Road, Fitzsimmons forge location



Great North Road, Fitzsimmons forge location

STEPS FOR FINDING AN UNKNOWN PARENT

These steps are aimed at someone who knows one parent and is trying to figure out the other parent using DNA. The same methodology can be used if you are looking for both parents (you just won't be able to separate out the known side and you will have two distinct groups to work with). It can also be used when looking for an unknown grandparent or great grandparent. Eliminate the known lines to enable you to focus on the unknown one.

1. Build your known parent's tree as much as you can. Figure out which matches can be confirmed on that side. This eliminates matches so you can focus on the unknown.

Useful tools:

Good old-fashioned genealogy Attaching your DNA to your tree

2. For those matches that you think are your unknown side, use the shared matches feature in each site to group them in clusters. Likely there will be a few clusters which will represent your four great grandparents on that side. There will be small clusters that don't fit and are probably related further back. Don't fret about these, but don't ignore them.

Useful tools:

Ancestry Colour coding The Leeds Method for colour clustering (1) Genetic Affairs clustering (this tool is also within Myheritage) (2 and 3)

3. Within each cluster, look for matches with trees. You are trying to figure out how they relate to each other. i.e. who is their common ancestor or ancestor couple. These are what I call "focus people".

Useful tools:

The Shared cM project (4 and 5) to figure out how far back your matches are likely to connect to you, so that you know how far back to look in their trees. It is advised to go back one generation further.

4. Build the trees for these focus people - up, down and sideways. Spouses, cousins, everyone (except usually in-laws are not helpful). Where possible, access the Birth, Death, Marriage indexes rather than copying from online trees (which often have errors in them). However sometimes if you're stuck it can help to use trees as a clue.

Useful tools:

Good old-fashioned genealogy

5. Now the work begins to figure out how the focus people for each cluster connect to each other – this will be through their trees - so you need to build them in every direction. The aim of the game is to find a couple where you are connected to both the wife and the husband. This couple is an ancestor of both clusters. From that couple you can then work down to find some likely "suspects" that might be the person you are looking for.

Useful tools: What Are The Odds (WATO) tool (6) Consider targeted testing of people that might help confirm your theory.

(1) <https://theenthusiasticgenealogist.blogspot.com/2018/08/new-method-dna-quick-sort.html/>

(2) <https://www.geneticaffairs.com/>

(3) <https://www.myheritage.com/dna/>

(4) <https://thegeneticgenealogist.com/2017/08/26/august-2017-update-to-the-shared-cm-project/>

(5) <https://dnainter.com/tools/sharedcmv4/>

(6) <https://dnainter.com/tools/probability/>



OLWYN'S SOUTH CANTERBURY WEBSITE

Note the new URL <https://sites.rootsweb.com/~nzlscant/>

Some disappointing news - Rootsweb mailing lists are closing down 2 March 2020. Mailing lists will be archived and searchable on Rootsweb. <https://groups.io/g/newzealand> is a replacement list for the NZ rootsweb mailing list for family history (genealogy) and local history researchers and the list can take attachments and images. My South Canterbury site will be staying at <https://sites.rootsweb.com/~nzlscant/>

The World Health Organization (WHO) has designated 2020 as the "Year of the Nurse and Midwife" in honour of the 200th birth anniversary of Miss Florence Nightingale, b. May 12, 1820. She overcame tremendous opposition to reform army hospitals. Before the Crimea War (1854-56) she had spent ten years studying systems of nursing in England, Scotland and on the Continent and when the war broke out, she was engaged in organising an institution for training nurses in London. At age 34 she offered to go out and organise nursing at the principal base hospital on the Asian shore of the Bosphorus (Scutari now Uskudar, a district of Istanbul). This offer gladly was accepted by the War Office as the death rate was enormous, conditions insanitary and nursing staff was inadequate. Typhus, cholera and dysentery was working havoc among the wounded and unwounded. She came to be called the Lady in Chief. After the Crimea War Miss Nightingale continued to work as an organiser of hospital nursing adding also the improvements of midwifery. She penned papers on sanitary conditions. She was looked as an authority on military nursing and hospital management. She made nursing an honoured profession. Her work showed there must be a spirit of vocation: a person's work should not be looked upon as an occupation but as a vocation. Miss Mary Tattersall nursed with Florence Nightingale at the Crimea and was Timaru Hospital's second matron in October 1865. Mary now has a headstone in Greymouth. Does anyone have any photos of matrons of Timaru Hospital or headstones?

In two months, about 9000 New Zealanders died in the influenza pandemic including Dr Margaret Cruickshank of Waimate on 28 Nov. 1918, aged 45, of pneumonia from influenza. Margaret Barnett Cruickshank was New Zealand's first registered woman doctor. There is a life-sized monument in Waimate to the beloved physician and it is also one of the few reminders to the Spanish flu pandemic.

It is rare to see a monument to a woman in New Zealand other than Queen Victoria. No other event has killed so many in so short a time. TinyURL a handy tool. <https://tinyurl.com/ruj8u2q>

In Waimate Dr Herbert Clifford Barclay was Surgeon superintendent Waimate Hospital 1890-1917, Mayor of Waimate 1898-1900, and surgeon-captain Waimate Rifle Volunteers. Dr Cruickshank accepted a position as assistant to Dr H. C. Barclay of Waimate, and on 3 May 1897. Dr. Barclay was travelling in the Far East when war broke out and sent a telegram to Waimate "I am volunteering for military service in England. Meanwhile am at Russian-Austrian front, operating surgeon in field hospital." From Sept. 1st to Jan. 1st 1915 Barclay was on active service with the 5th Kauffmanski Hospital, Russian Red Cross, in the city of Lemberg. On arrival in England he joined the RAMC as a major until the end of the war. After WW1 he practised in London, and was removed from the NZ register in 1921.

Dr. H.C. Barclay encouraged nurses to learn. In 1905 he published a text book for nurses on anatomy and physiology and wrote a second volume on the nursing of medical and surgical cases, written on the lines of lectures given in accordance with the syllabus prescribed under the Nurses' Registration Act, 1901, published in 1915. Dr. Barclay published at least two books while living in the UK - Elementary Anatomy and Physiology for Nurses (1924) (3rd edition) and Baillière's Nurses' Complete Medical Dictionary (1926) and by 1952 the 13th edition was published and revised. As a nursing student we all had a nurse's medical dictionary.





MEMBERS' INTERESTS

from Carole Cowan

WHITCOMBE	ENGLAND		1800s
WHITE	SCOTLAND	West Lothia Linlithgow	1850s
WHITE	SCOTLAND	West Lothian Torphicen	1850s
WHITEHEAD	ENGLAND	Kent St Mary Cray	pre1900
WHYTE	SCOTLAND	West Lothia Linlithgow	1850s
WHYTE	SCOTLAND	West Lothian Torphicen	1850s
WILKINSON	ENGLAND	Lancashire Pendleton	1840+
WILKINSON	ENGLAND	Lancashire Salford	1840+
WILKINSON	ENGLAND	Warwickshire Foleshill	All
WILKINSON	NEW ZEALAND	Canterbury	1862+
WILKINSON	NEW ZEALAND	Otago Dunedin	1862+
WILLIAMS	AUSTRALIA	Victoria Melbourne	c1850
WILLIAMS	AUSTRALIA	Victoria Annandale	1920+
WILLIAMS	ENGLAND	Kent Gillingham	1800-1900
WILLING	ENGLAND	Devon Holbeton	1800s
WILSON	IRELAND	Antrim	pre1850
WILSON	NEW ZEALAND	Otago	1880
WINTRUP	SCOTLAND	Roxburghshire	All
WITHARDS	IRELAND	Antrim	pre1840
WOLFE	ENGLAND	Lancashire Manchester	1850
WOOLEY	ENGLAND	Cheshire Nantwich	1800s
WOONTON	ENGLAND	Dorset Charmouth	1700-1900
WOONTON	ENGLAND	Somerset Chaffcombe	1700-1900
WOONTON	ENGLAND	Somerset Chard	1700-1900
WOONTON	ENGLAND	Somerset Lopen	1700-1900
YOLE	ENGLAND	Devonshire Bampton	c1883
YOLE	ENGLAND	Kent Woolich	c1910
YOLE	NEW ZEALAND	Canterbury Christchurch	c1916
YOUNG	ENGLAND	Gloucestershire	1700+
YOUNG	NEW ZEALAND	Sth Canterbury	1859+
ZANDER	NEW ZEALAND	Mid-Canterbury Ashburton	1880-1920
ZANDER	NEW ZEALAND	Sth Canterbury Timaru	1880-1920

Any member wishing to have their surname interests published in this newsletter or who wishes to add or delete names from their present list, please contact Carole Cowan, phone 03 684-5491 or ce.cowan@xtra.co.nz



LIBRARY REPORT

from Teresa Scott

South Canterbury Branch Library - recent accessions include:

Branch newsletters 2019, 2020 :
Balclutha – November/December 2019 **#20/12/19**
Gore – December 2019 **#18/01/20**
South Canterbury – November-December 2019
Southland – December 2019 **#12/12/19**
Whanganui – October-December 2019 **#14/12/19**

Those newsletters marked # & date are held by Teresa Scott for three months from receipt; request for forwarding must be made within three months

Family Tree Magazine – May 2019 [donated]
Fairlie (NZ Topographical Map, 1970) [MAPS87 ref]
* Newspaper: The Courier – Special Publication August 2018 – TIMARU DISTRICT A great place to live – TDC150 – A celebration of 150 years of progress in our community [MR57; REF; storeroom] [donated]
* Studholme: The Junction and the District – John Button [DH165] [donated]
* In Search of your British & Irish Roots: a complete guide to tracing your English, Welsh, Scottish & Irish Ancestors – Angus Baxter [ENG16, ref. ENG81] [donated]
* North Yorkshire Coastal Villages Then & Now – Colin Waters [ENG17] [donated]



Our branch library

We have many useful and valuable resources in our library – books and magazines, photocopied and transcribed records, CDs and computer records, microfiches, and more.

Please use these resources, respect and take care of them.

Only branch members may borrow branch material. There is no charge for borrowing books and magazines from our branch library. If you are borrowing, you must do this on a Sunday through the duty member and ensure that the material borrowed is recorded by the duty member in the exercise book. When items are returned the duty member will sign them out. "Reference" records (most in Miscellaneous Records, Parish Records, Shipping, CDs, microfiches) may not be borrowed. If you have a need to take away a reference resource, this may well be possible by arrangement with the librarian only. Records held in the storeroom (such as the recently donated plan/map for St Mary's Esk Valley Churchyard) are for the most part "Reference" and must be requested. Only three committee members are authorized to access the storage area.

If you are browsing, please return items to the correct place on the shelves.

The library catalogue (orange spine label) is shelved near the filing cabinet. There are forms available for getting extracts from school records and parish records (no cost for branch members).

Return of any resources 'borrowed' without recording in the book would be much appreciated. This may be done anonymously. It is disappointing to find some valuable reference books missing.

MUSEUM SUNDAY ROSTER

South Canterbury Museum research room

Sunday roster 1.30pm - 4.30pm

NOTE: If you are unable to do your duty please arrange for another on the roster to do it for you and advise your partner who your replacement is.

Any queries please ring Janette Clarke 684-5327 - email : rejanz@xnet.co.nz



2 February	Liz Shea	684 7790	Jill Welford	686 2575
9 February	Dave Jack	021 770 000	Janette Clarke	684 5327
16 February	Lois Shears	688 1655	Carol Johnston	684 5709
23 February	Ted Hansen	688 4957	Ann Munro	684 5491
1 March	Teresa Scott	688 9034	Carole Cowan	684 5491
8 March	Lois White	684 4173	Robyn King	688 4522
15 March	Liz Shea	684 779021	Jill Welford	686 2575
22 March	Dave Jack	021 770 000	Janette Clarke	684 5327

LOCAL CONTACTS

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Treasurer: Carolyn Johnston 03 684 5709

Committee: Teresa Scott 03 688 9034 Library
 Lois Shears 03 688 1655 School Rolls
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 Hilary Coles 03 615 7195
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