

News & Views

June 2004; 22nd Year

Issue 213



Hutt Valley Branch of the New Zealand Society of Genealogists Inc.

Evening Meeting 7.30pm, 1st Thursday, February to December
Day Meeting: 9.30am, 3rd Thursday, February to November
Research Evening: 6.00pm, last Thursday each month. Library open
Venue: Hutt Bridge Club, 1 Park Ave, Lower Hutt
Postal Address: PO Box 31-024, Lower Hutt
Co-ordinator: Sandra Greig
Editor: Suzanne Sutton-Cummings sjsc@clear.net.nz

COMING EVENTS (subject to change and confirmation closer to the event)

03 Jun : Evening Meeting - Megan Ross - Manager - from the Genealogy Research Centre Porirua Library
17 Jun : Morning Meeting - Jan Walker - Workshop for Heritage
24 Jun : Research - The Library is open from 6.00pm until around 8:30pm for Members' Research.
01 Jul : Evening Meeting - Jan Walker - Workshop for Heritage.
15 Jul : Morning Meeting - Show and Tell.
29 Jul : Research - The Library is open from 6.00pm until around 8:30pm for Members' Research.
05 Aug : Evening Meeting - Paul Alpe - Computers.
19 Aug : Morning Meeting - Janice Price - Research in UK.
26 Aug : Research - The Library is open from 6.00pm until around 8:30pm for Members' Research.
02 Sep : Evening Meeting - Pen Brown - Scottish Research.
16 Sep : Morning Meeting - Gerry Eady - UK Research.
30 Sep : Research - The Library is open from 6.00pm until around 8:30pm for Members' Research.
07 Oct : Evening Meeting - Ian Fyfe - Switzerland.
21 Oct : Morning Meeting - Bart Russell - World War 2.
28 Oct : Research - The Library is open from 6.00pm until around 8:30pm for Members' Research.
04 Nov : Evening Meeting - AGM Georgina Beyer MP.
18 Nov : Morning Meeting - William Clark - How to do Research.
25 Nov : Research - The Library is open from 6.00pm until around 8:30pm for Members' Research.
02 Dec : Evening Meeting - Party Time!

RESEARCHING GENEALOGY AT THE PORIRUA PUBLIC LIBRARY

Our speaker for the night meeting, June 3, is Megan Ross. Megan is the manager of Knowledge Services in the Genealogy Research Centre at the Porirua Public Library. Porirua Library has excellent genealogy resources. these are all easily accessible during normal library opening hours at a moderate cost to non-Porirua residents.

OUR NZ HERITAGE WORKSHOPS - JUNE

The theme is on research in New Zealand and preserving your heritage, so bring documents, samples of your work, queries etc

17 June 2004 Day Meeting Groups

Wellington Area and the Newspapers - lead by Diana Orr
What to do with your Research - lead by Catherine Birch
Family History for the Grandchildren - lead by Molly Geeves
Using your Computer for NZ Research - lead by Branch members
Recording your data - lead by Branch members
Using the Microfiche Collection - lead by Branch members
Using our Library - lead by Branch members

OUR NZ HERITAGE WORKSHOPS - JULY

The theme for the July morning meeting is 'Research in New Zealand and Preserving your Heritage'.
Bring documents, samples of your work, queries etc

1 July 2004 Evening Meeting Groups

Militia, Military records up to Boer War - lead by Dawn Chambers
Nelson Area + the German settlement - lead by Lynly Yates
Scottish Settlers - lead by Ian Fyfe
Wellington Area and the Newspapers - lead by Diana Orr
What to do with your research - lead by Catherine Birch
Family History for the Grandchildren lead by Molly Geeves

CHURCH CRAWLING IN ENGLAND - Ivan Johnson

7:30pm Wednesday 9 June
Hosted by the Wellington Branch
Connelly Hall, Guilford Tce, Wellington
\$5 door sales available. Be early to get a good seat

WEB SITES

Colonialcdbookshome.htm

Old and rare books have been scanned onto CD's to help make historic research easier and more affordable.
To make it easier on NZ and Australian customers, payment can now be made by bank deposit in either country.

www.shipslist.com

The Ships List website was first established to help those seeking the details of their ancestors' ships; passenger records; contemporary immigration reports; newspaper records; ship wreck information; ship pictures & c.

<http://www.nationalarchives.ie/search01.html>

NAI Transportation Records

<http://www.lightage.demon.co.uk/BSINOTES.htm>

The Black Sheep Index

<http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.com/~funeralnotices/Funeral.html>

Funeral Notices

<http://www.rsa.org.nz/review/lpost.cfm?action=search&surname=peters&initials=&month=&year=&details=>

RNZRSA - Current Last Post Entries

<http://www.converge.org.nz/fphm/cit.html>

Porirua Hospital Museum - historic places Trust Citation

http://www.borderreivers.co.uk/AR%20web_Genealogy.htm

<http://familytreemaker.genealogy.com/users/f/r/e/Alan-G-Freer/index.html>

Ancestors Royal Family - Is the wrong family on the throne Ancestors and Royal family in England?

<http://www.parishregister.com/>

Genealogy data & family History for your Dockland ancestors - a great list of Docklands and Thames names

<http://www.familychronicle.com/namesae.htm>

<http://www.familychronicle.com/british.htm>

<http://channels.netscape.com/ns/atplay/nameorigin.jsp>

Names and their origins

www.infokey.com/hon/Origin.htm

This as a rather amusing website on surnames. Surnames are one freebie we get in life but the impressive write-up and the wonderful meanings and origins of surnames makes this a clever shopping site.

SPEAKERS REVIEW - BENEFITS OF THE NZSG - Sue Green [Councillor of NZSG, chair Otaki Branch]

As Sue Green had spoken at our morning meeting prior to speaking at our evening session, Sandra Greig provided a review in last month's magazine. However it is worthwhile reiterating some of the key records available through membership of the NZSG.

NZSG Record Collection

1. Pre1856 NZ Marriage Certificates - as 1856 is when the Official Marriage Registration began, these records are taken from church entries, Maori Missionaries, Ministers' diaries, etc.
2. Certificate Collection - with the exorbitant cost of certificates from NZ's Official BDM, this collection is an excellent alternative. It is indexed up to 1899 and contains interesting variety of certificates, births, deaths, marriages, war records, census records, coroners' reports, church records
3. Pedigree Collection - using the NZSG's CD one can access the index and reference number for pedigrees already established by NZSG members
4. First Families Collection - another collection prepared by NZSG members, it contains three generations of the first couple of people's families to New Zealand. The concept is to allow a bridging to be established between New Zealand and their place of origin. This way, later researchers can access the family back in their native homeland.
5. Strays and More Collection - a birth or marriage that takes place outside the person's usual residence comes under this category. Queen Victoria did not marry where she was born so she could be found in a collection like this

Beside these excellent collections one key aspect of belonging to the NZSG is its marvellous magazine 'The New Zealand Genealogist'

submitted by Bobbie Amyes

SPEAKERS REVIEW - Alison Scott the Hutt City Council Archivist

Indexing of the Hutt City Council Archives

For the past ten years the lack of indexes has been addressed for some series of records by a very dedicated group from this society. They have developed a card index by name to the Lower Hutt and Petone building registers from 1905-1989 for Petone and 1926-1979 for Lower Hutt. Each card gives the name of the applicant, the permit number, date, and address. As you can imagine this would be an invaluable tool to anyone tracing the history of their families property ownership in the valley.

It would be great to have more people using the archives. We may not have the visibility of museums or the funding of the libraries but what we do have are some wonderful and very under-utilised sources. I should say though that I am the only archivist – so although I'd love more researchers it does have to be by appointment.

School Records

Attendance registers for Hutt Central School for 1962-1964 (although these actually go back to 1921 and the log books back to 1874 the older the items the more fragile they are).

Records for Hutt Valley High School, Sacred Heart College, Hutt Central School, Hutt District High School, Petone District High School, Petone West School, Petone Central School and Petone College.

Records created by the schools themselves we also have files in other series that relate to schools, for example property files, valuation files etc. Unless we hold attendance registers the pupils names won't appear in a nice easy list - you might have to read through a whole log book in the hope of seeing the name you want.

Taita Cemetery Deed Grant Books

The Taita Cemetery deed grant books for 1908-1914. As you will know an alphabetical list exists for burials at Taita for the 1890s to the 1960s. Well what the deed grants give you that the register doesn't, of course, is the name of the person who bought the plot which is not necessarily the person who died and this could be valuable family information. But once again nothing is ever easy as the date of purchase doesn't necessarily bear any relation to the date of death so once again a lot of searching is needed.

Rate Books

Rate books haven't survived for Petone but we have a very good set for Lower Hutt from 1886 onwards. They are used a fair amount especially for ascertaining how long someone was at a particular address. They are alphabetical within each volume and there is one volume per year. The earlier ones only give the legal description of a property rather than a street address but it is sometimes possible to work with that. The rate books are also fairly unique in being one of the few sources for that mention Maori names. We have a number of files that deal with meeting houses and land claims but no sources that are mention Maori separately or even remotely comprehensively. Even more searching is required in such tantalizing file references as "Maori Owners on the Coast Road, Wainuiomata", "Maori cemetery, Seaview", "Photocopied correspondence re native land" and a Petone Borough file on "native rates". We also have an electoral roll for the Maori electorate, and a lot of papers amongst the community development material which mention projects for Maori such as the directory of Maori groups in Hutt City.

Correspondence

So as I said those are some of the obvious sources but depending on how much time you have you might want to wander into even more uncharted waters. For example, there is a wonderful series of Town Clerk's correspondence books going back to the 1880s which the indexers have also had a go at. They were précising each letter rather than indexing by correspondent but a lot of the correspondence is with private individuals so you could find out how often grandfather wrote and complained about his rates demand.

Minute Books

We have the records of a number of social clubs if you are looking for people with a particular interest. These range from the Hutt Valley Scottish Society to the social club of the Hutt Valley Energy Board (which includes a lot of photographs) and the Lower Hutt Floral Arrangement Group. My personal favourite is the Wellington Greyhound Owners, Breeders and Trainers Association! And of course there are always the minute books for all the councils and all the committees. Having a quick look at the Lower Hutt Borough (then city) minute book index (oh my god there is one!!) brings up very few entries for personal names unless the individual worked for the council but as you can imagine a wealth of information on local history.

Newspaper Clippings

A wonderful series of 88 newspaper clippings books from 1905-1994. These are mostly from the Hutt News but also from The Dominion and Evening Post. Most of the books are general but some are specifically for items to do with the utility boards (Hutt River Board, Milk Board etc) or official council notices. Where the minute books can be quite dry the clippings definitely add local colour and of course photographs.

Photographs Maps and Plans

We do, of course, hold a lot of these but they are mostly on council topics such as sewer construction and road maintenance. However, they do sometimes inadvertently give extra information such as a set on the construction of the Wainuiomata Hill Road or a series taken of shop facades in 1989. We also have maps and plans of the area and some more unusual items.

Valuation Books

A growing area of interest in the UK, generated by a BBC series on the subject, is looking at the history of your house. A very good source for these are the valuation books. These go back to 1945 and I really like them because they often include a little plan of the house as well as giving its monetary value and the previous owners. The bad news (yes yet again!!) is that they are arranged by valuation number rather than address or name. They are geographical though so we can narrow it down a bit. We also have property files which would include the plans of a house, any permits applied for, correspondence and so on. For some reason these are much more comprehensive for Petone, Eastbourne and Wainuiomata but don't worry we have a fair number for Lower Hutt too.

This is an abridged copy of Alison Scott's Notes

DID YOU KNOW?

Did you know that in the GRO Death indexes for England and Wales there is a section called "unknowns" listed under the letter 'U', which lists persons not able to be identified. Many of these were the subject of inquests. These could be the "lost" relatives you are searching for. In a number of these references the age is given apparently. This information is taken from an article in the March 2004 edition of the Liverpool Family Historian journal. Could be worth checking if you are stuck finding a death in the indexes. (One wonders how they could state the age of the person if they couldn't be identified)

Did you know that you can search the 1871 Cornwall census online ? Go to: www.mytrees.com/cgi-bin

From the Matamata branch newsletter May 04

MORE OLD OCCUPATIONS

BEAVER - a person who made felt used in hat making

FEVER - Blacksmith

GUINEA PIG - an unattached or roving person whose fee was a guinea (sl)

FLOWER - Archer (flo-arrow)

HACKER - [1] Wood cutter [2] A person who made or used hoes, axe or other cutting tools.

DUFFER - Peddler (of cheap goods)

MARSHALL - a horse doctor or shoemith

FOOT PAD - Robber

STRIPPER - a person employed in the woollen trade to remove rubbish from the carding machines

TIGER - a small groom or pageboy in livery

STREAKER - a person who prepared the body for burial

DRIVER - Slave overseer

TOE RAG - a person who worked at the docks as a corn porter

SAWBONES - Surgeon

WALKER - a cloth worker who cleaned and thickened the cloth by wetting it and then walking over it.

VULCAN - Blacksmith

SOCIETIES OF SURNAMES - submitted by Stafford Cull

(Stafford became a member of 3 societies as his attention was drawn to them)

The Butler Society

The Butler Society came to my attention in 1988 when on the 7 May 1988 they decided to form a New Zealand/South Pacific Branch of the Butler Society. With three ancestors from different branches bearing the name Butler I wondered if perhaps I might find something of relevance in their newsletters or publications. The Butler Society of New Zealand is focussed on Invercargill with members throughout the country and two newsletters a year. The subscription is \$10 per year. Articles go back to Theobald Fitzwater (Theobald Butler the first Butler of Ireland) of the 13th Century. Occasionally there has been a Newsletter from the parent branch of Kilkenny, Ireland. The last one of these was I received in March 2002 and about every three years they have produced a book 'Journal of the Butler Society' in which are many articles mostly of the rich and famous through the ages. One element in the book caught my eye. It was called 'Happy Families' compiled by Lord Dunboyne the recognised Genealogist of the Butler family living in London. It is now compiled by John Butler. The article was made up of questions submitted by Readers who had come to a stone wall in their research. They would give all the information they had concerning the problem and anyone who could help with a solution were invited to do so. I submitted a question concerning Emma Butler who was born around 1840 in Buckinghamshire and had correspondence with Lord Dunboyne including a Birth Certificate of a likely candidate as my ancestor. He was most helpful but I feel I need further confirmation that this is my Emma Butler before I go further. How easy it is to be railroaded. Like all societies the N.Z. group like to receive articles for their newsletters and they are happy to print anything that is submitted. This is one way of contacting lost relatives. It pays to advertise.

The Treasurer:

Mr Eric Collinson,

E-mail: eric.collinson@clear.net.nz

I am sure he will answer any questions you might like to send him.

Elliot Clan Society

I see that I have newsletters going back to 1978 of the Elliot Clan Society in Scotland although the first New Zealand Branch Newsletter came out in June 1991. In New Zealand they are organising a data-base of all the Elliots here. They ask for our Family Trees. Don't be put off by the single 'T' in the clan name. It covers every spelling and I believe there are about 70 different spellings. The following rhyme sums up the principal modern version:

The double 'L' and single 'T'
Descended from Minto and Wolfee;
The double 'T' and single 'L'
Marks the old race in Stobs that dwell;
The single 'L' and single 'T'
The Elliots of St Germaines be;
But double 'T' and double 'L'
Who they are, nobody can tell.

Taken from: The Highlander, Jan/Feb 1993

Printed in: Elliot Clan Society, N.Z. Branch Newsletter.

Again, two newsletters are received from the New Zealand Branch each year and two from Scotland. A warliuke clan from the borders that were largely cleared and transposed to Northern Ireland the newsletters have given much of the history of the clan. I am still waiting for a link with my wife's ancestry to complete the picture. The articles submitted have been most helpful. The subscription is \$15.

The Regional Officer is:

Margaret Laurenson,

E-mail: ellclan@voyager.co.nz

Clan Donnachaidh Society

It wasn't until 2002 that I heard of and joined the Clan Donnachaidh Society of the North Island of New Zealand (The Robertson Clan). This covers names: Robertson, Duncan, Reid, Inches, Maclagan, McInroy, Collier, Donnachie, McRobbie, Stark, Duncanson and many others. My wife's ancestry includes the names Reid and Roy. Stories from the past and the present are included in the newsletters. A glossy annual magazine comes from Pitlochry, Scotland. In this case the local branch is centred at Howick. The subscription is \$20 per year for the New Zealand Branch and a further £15 sent to Scotland. The magazine is full of history of the rich and famous with reports from branches in London, Australia and U.S.A. Clan gatherings are held in Auckland and they are represented at Highland Games etc. as are the Elliots. The New Zealand newsletters contain stories of immigration as well as history further back and escapades today.

The Scottish Address is:
Clan Donnachaidh Society
Clan Donnachaidh Centre
Bruar
Pitlochry,
Perthshire PH18 5TW
Scotland

The New Zealand address is:
Clan Donnachaidh Society of the North Island of NZ
P.O. Box 38 418,
Howick 1705
New Zealand

The chief is Alexander Gilbert Haldane Robertson of Straun

MORE ON SURNAMES

Our library has two easy to find boxes - one labelled 'Surnames' and one labelled 'One Name Studies'. These contain quick and easy references to surnames and their most probable origin. The 'one name study' box may also contain a surname you are researching.

The National Archives has an interesting book:

Homes of family names in Great Britain by H.B. Guppy, 1854-1926. This is a 1968 edition of a book first published in London in 1890. Near the beginning is an index with page numbers of English, Welsh and Scottish surnames. It is a book 'concerned chiefly with the lineage of the masses of the English people' and is a survey of the frequency of the occurrence of families with that surname (x10,000) in the various counties in England. If the surname originated from a place name, that is likely to be mentioned as well.

Finding non-British surnames may mean looking in foreign Dictionaries to try and find a translation if you can't find and/or understand a foreign surname dictionary. The internet is also a very good way to find the nationality of a surname. A Danish surname, for example, is likely to be found on many Danish websites. There are also numerous websites containing origins and meanings of surnames of most nationalities.

SURNAME TRIVIA

Surnames based on the Christian name of the father are very common in English-speaking countries. Either the name is obvious (John William) or an "s" might be added, giving names like Williams. In some cases, the ending "son" is added so you get Davidson, Richardson, or Anderson (son of Andrew). Tennyson was the son of Dennis. In Scotland and Ireland "Mac" or "Mc" means "son of" and families which had settled in Ireland soon after the Norman Conquest have a surname beginning with "Fitz" (from the French "fils", for "son"). "Fitz", as used in England often indicates illegitimacy -- so the surname Fitzroy means the illegitimate son of the King (from the French, Fils de Roi). The Irish "O", as in O'Brien, means the grandson of Brien.

The suffix "kin" can be used in surnames as a diminutive - so Tomkin is "Little Thomas", Wilkin is "Little William" and Perkin is "Little Peter". Similarly, Bartlett is Little Bartholomew, Dickens is the son of Little Dick and Philpott is Little Philip. Indeed, a Christian name can be altered over time. The name David, for example, has become: Davey, Davids, Dowell, Davidson, Davidge, Davie, Davies, Davis, Davison, Dayson, Davy, Davys, Daw, Dawe, Dawes, Dawkes, Dawkins, Daws, Dawson, Day, Davitt, Dowson, Dowd, Dowden, and Dowling. The baptismal name of Richard has been modified to give us: Dick, Dickens, Dickenson, Dickson, Dixon, Heacock, Hick, Hickin, Hickman, Hickmot, Hickox, Hicks, Hickson, Higgins, Higginson, Higgs, Higman, Hiscock, Hitch, Hitchcock, Hitchinson, Hitchmough, Hix, Reckett, Ricard, Rich, Richard, Richards, Riche, Richer, Richett, Richney, Richie, Richman, Rick, Rickard, Rikeard, Rickett, Ricketts, Rickman, Ricks, Rickson, Ritchie, Ritchard, and Rix. Welsh surnames can be difficult to trace since, though patronymic, they were not always hereditary. William's son Hugh, for example, was Hugh Williams; Hugh's son Richard was Richard Hughes, and so on.

from a Bard Family Trivia Page pub.alxnet.com/guestbook?id=1014922

MORE ON MIGRATION FROM EUROPE

It is estimated that more than 60 million people left Europe between 1815 and 1930 - the greatest migration in history. There were various reasons for the migration such as the potato famine of the late 1840s; Britain's industrial revolution and the problem of Britain's 'excess population', the discovery of gold in the 1850s; the fact that the British wanted to populate their colonies and to profit from the resulting trade; religious and racial persecution on the continent of the likes of the Lutherans and Jews, a promise of a better life and a bright future for one's family and the lure of land ownership! - a status symbol unattainable by the lower classes.

People from all over Europe found their way onto British Ships bound for the colonies. Germany was the only other European nation to commission migrant ships to Australia and New Zealand.

Ships bound for the Antipodes were monitored fairly closely by the British government. The British had learnt a few lessons in exporting human cargo while transporting their convicts to Australia. There were set standards as to the seaworthiness of the ship, cleanliness, ventilation, minimum space for the passengers, and a separate 'hospital' for the sick. Each ship was to have a qualified surgeon who had a long and detailed document stating his responsibilities. There was to be a single women's area and a separate single men's area which was separated by the married couples with young children. The single women had a matron to watch over them and they were locked in at night.

One may feel sorry for these single women but when compared with German ships which had mixed berthing, there are stories of girls as young as 12 on those German ships who ended up living as prostitutes upon arrival in Australia after having been shared around the sailors.

I mentioned last month that the main deck was at or below the water level. In fact, I should have said the steerage accommodation was at or below the waterline under the main deck. Any portholes were closed up in bad weather and the hatch fastened down making it almost unbearable. Passengers were terrified as they were tossed about below listening to the crew yelling and running back and forth above their heads. One cabin passenger noted in his diary that the captain remarked that if the boat sank, they would have to leave the hatch fastened down as there was not enough lifeboats to go round.

On the whole, steerage passengers were used to hardship. Some were better off on the ship than at home as they had food provided and were cared for by the surgeon. Some even learnt to read and write while on the journey.

The British Government did not bother monitoring the ships to America. It was a much shorter trip, there were many more of them and they did not need to provide any incentives to get people to pay full fare on these ships. As a result the ships were filthy, overcrowded, disease-ridden, subject to scams, many deaths and sinking.

Until 1864, migrants to New Zealand from Australia far outnumbered those arriving direct from the United Kingdom.

PRE-WAKEFIELD NON-MAORI SETTLERS

These tended not to be stand alone settlers but were on the New Zealand end of a New South Wales and the South Pacific Trading economy extending back to about 1800. These included whalers, flax traders and of course, the missionaries.

THE WAKEFIELD SCHEME

No colony was ever so carefully and wisely colonised as New Zealand. To begin with, only men and women of unusual courage and enterprise were willing to cross the world in sailing ships and seek their fortune in so distant a land. For settlements such as those of Canterbury and Otago, colonists were specially selected, and those pioneers, many of whom were well-educated men of unusual ability, left a deep and lasting influence on the history of a young nation. (from The Story of New Zealand published in 1910)

THE GOLD RUSH

The Gold Rush introduced another type of person to New Zealand - mostly men from the goldfields of Australia and California - uncouth, rather rough around the edges - not to mention the undesirable Chinese and Irish! Nelson was the only town to welcome them with open arms. Snobby Canterbury illegally annexed the West Coast from their territory and had the West Coast to look after itself. This was in the days when the provinces were separate self-ruling entities. The miners were people who intended to stay long enough to make their fortune and then return home - and many did return home but not all with pockets filled with gold. The Gold Rush was instrumental in starting the race to build and sail the fastest ship. The old 'Admiralty Route' went around the West Coast of Africa and then down to Capetown. It then swung across to Australia and New Zealand. Early migrants travelled in slow old 'tubs' not exactly built for speed.

Clippers and sailing ships, designed and built for speed, were also driven by captains who made a name for themselves by setting record sailing times. Coupled with this was the faster route which swung out towards Rio de Janeiro in South America down towards Antarctica where it caught the Westerlies and then the 'Roaring Forties' which carried them up to Australia and New Zealand. On a map laid flat, this looks like a longer route, but when looking at a globe of the world, it is shorter albeit with the added danger of icebergs. Passage times to the Antipodes were virtually halved by the time the days of the great sailing ships were over.

THE VOGEL SCHEME 1870-1885

Vogel, a London Jew, went to Victoria as a gold miner and then set himself up in Otago as a journalist. He eventually became the Premier of New Zealand. After abolishing the Provincial Governments he set about bringing in immigrants to build railways, roads and bridges. He borrowed £20 million in the 1870s and brought in around 200,000 immigrants. This was no easy task as Britain had a temporary labour shortage and New Zealand's threat of Maori outbreaks scared would-be immigrants off. This caused New Zealand's agent general to turn more fruitfully to Germany and Scandinavia. The Chinese were even considered (but the idea was quickly dismissed). Skilled workers still proved difficult to come by and many who came did not fulfil their contract for Public Works but went straight to farming or other jobs.

The Irish did not migrate to New Zealand in any great numbers until the Gold Rush and the Vogel Scheme. They detested British rule and therefore preferred America. The English already in New Zealand did not want them here either.

The previous practice of recommendation was too time consuming and costly. This involved someone in New Zealand recommending people for immigration. Critics of the scheme have said that the immigrants of this era, were not well selected at all. However, those of us who are their descendants would have to disagree!

POST WORLD WAR 2

Migrants included refugees like the thousands of Poles who formed their own communities throughout New Zealand and the £10 scheme. For only £10 each, people mostly from Britain, and Holland arrived in New Zealand by the thousands. I do believe they had to be single, to choose a job on a list which they were capable of doing and commit themselves to it for a certain period.

As there are many in our group who are here because of this scheme, I will leave it up to them to fill in any gaps.

FINAL NOTE FOR THE MONTH

Most of the above article on migration is a summary of three of the books mentioned in last month's News and Views - *The Immigrants* by Tony Simpson, *The Long Farewell* by Don Charlwood and *Sailing to Australia* by Andrew Hussam.

Any contributions to the newsletters for July need to be received by the editor by the next committee meeting/research evening which is Thursday 24 June. Next month I will look at the subject of the English 'class system'. Many thanks to those who have contributed.

Following is a quote from the diary of Abijou Good who migrated to Australia. This probably sums up the feelings of a lot of the people who left Britain in the 1840s to 1860s.

as i stood alone that night on the deck after most of the passengers had gone below i could not help reflecting it was a cruel destiny which had thus compelled us to leave our nativelyland our friends & homes to face we know not what in a foreign land, for if i could have obtained the commonst necessities of life at home i would never have emigrated to have taken wife & children away from home and kindred if man may be excused for being down hearted & sad it is at a time like this - it was late when i went below & with a heavy heart i went to my bunk (4 Mar. 1863)
