

Hutt Valley Branch of the New Zealand Society of Genealogists



News & Views

September 2016

Issue 348



Evening Meeting: 7.30pm 2nd Thursday, February to December
Day Meeting: 10.00am 3rd Thursday, February to November
Venue: Petone Community Centre, 7-11 Britannia Street
Postal Address: PO Box 31-024, Lower Hutt 5040
Website: www.huttvalleygenealogy.org.nz
Convenor: Helene Philpott bhdk.philpott@gmail.com
Secretary: Anne Martin HuttValley@genealogy.org.nz
Editor: Helene Philpott bhdk.philpott@gmail.com

Evening Meeting: Doors open 7pm. Notices begin 7.30pm. Speakers begin about 8pm (approx. 1 hour)

Day Meeting: Doors open 9.30am. Notices begin 10am. Speaker begins about 10.30am (approx. 1 hour). Please note the library does not open until 10am

Members are welcome to contribute to the News & Views, genealogy research, family history stories, 'how to tips', interesting websites, or information sharing.

The first weekend of each month is the deadline for the next month's issue.

Email to Helene Philpott bhdk.philpott@gmail.com



Branch Meeting Programme for September & October

Thursday 8 September Evening: *Finding the King, Forays into the 1939 Register*; Ann Ball, Wellington Branch.

Thursday 15 September Morning: *15 September 1916: The New Zealand Army's first attack on the Western Front as seen through the eyes of the soldiers*; Jeffrey Russell, Moera Community Library Manager.

Thursday 13 October Evening and Thursday 20 October Morning:

Starting your Family History Research: using technology to get it right; Mary Shadbolt, Kilbirnie Branch. A case study showing how her MacDonell forebears and living extended family were found using a range of electronic and other sources in New Zealand, Australia, Scotland and throughout the world, starting with two original documents.

This is the presentation that Mary gave as part of Family History Month at Connolly Hall, Wellington 3 August.

Heritage Centre Volunteers Available At Petone Library 10am -12pm

On duty for: September, October & November

- Wednesday 7 September: Cheryl Dreaver & Avril Roberts
- Wednesday 21 September: Marie Perham & Leanna Menchi
- Saturday 1 October: Janet Ketchell & Helene Philpott
- Wednesday 5 October: Deb Beban & Lois Bartlett
- Wednesday 19 October: Diane Stinson & Susan Wilson
- Wednesday 2 November: Ian Fyfe & Philippa Woolf
- Saturday 5 November: Dawn Chamber & Lynly Yates
- Wednesday 16 November: Cheryl Dreaver & Avril Roberts

[For those new to genealogy and/or who want help knocking down those brick walls, this is an excellent time and place to have our experts help you. Our helpers can show you what is available in the library and how to go about finding what you are looking for.](#)

Thanks To:

Hutt Valley Branch Members who came to Connolly Hall on Wednesday 17 August and supported Suzanne Sutton-Cumming's Family History Month Presentation and provided food.

What's on at your Local Branches?

Kilbirnie:

Wednesday 7 September-*From Alba to Aotearoa: Scots Migration to NZ 1840-1920*,
Dr Rebecca Lenihan

Time/Venue: 10am The Park Bowling Club, Kilbirnie Crescent, Kilbirnie

Kapiti:

Tuesday 27 September - *What's behind the DNA Detectives?*

Time/Venue: 7pm Kapiti Community Centre, 15 Ngahina St, Paraparaumu.

Wellington:

Wednesday 28 September- *Out of the Shadows: The Life of Millicent Baxter*, Penny Griffin

Time/Venue: 5.30pm Connolly Hall, Guildford Tce, Thorndon

Porirua:

Wednesday 14 September-*Old Wills and Handwriting*, Sue Dinsdale (Kilbirnie Branch) and *what really happens at the Office?* Peter Gibson, NZSG Councillor

Time/Venue: 7.30pm Helen Smith Community Meeting Room, Pataka
Cnr Norrie & Parumoana Sts, Porirua

A Remarkable New Photo Map of Old London

Two years in the making, the London Picture Map includes more than 150,000 historical images.

With over 150,000 pictures now mapped across the city, a new digital photo archive of the city of London is so rich in content it's almost too much to cope with.

The London Picture Map allows you to trace London's visual history street by street.

Supported by the City of London Corporation, it's the result of two full years of digitizing and mapping images from the London Metropolitan Archive and the Guildhall Art Gallery, which together possess the largest collection of London images in the world. This huge task has now made re-imagining old London easier than ever.

Simply choose a location across the city and a few clicks will lead you directly to tens of thousands of photos, paintings, drawings and historic posters.

It's the ideal visual counterpart to an ancient city where, even in recently built areas, you can often feel like you're treading on ghosts.

Think of the London Picture Map as a dream chest opening up views to not just what once was, but to what could have been.

<http://collage.cityoflondon.gov.uk/london-picture-map>

Wellington Branch Newsletter

Unveiling of Stained Glass window at Brockenhurst



On 29th June 2016 the New Zealand High Commission held a service at St Nicholas Church, Brockenhurst to unveil a specifically commissioned commemorative, stained glass window honouring those who were connected to the New Zealand No. 1 General Hospital at Brockenhurst, which opened almost 100 years ago to the day.

The window tells the story of the doctors, nurses and auxiliary workers who came over from New Zealand to work at this hospital and the 21,000 troops who were treated there. Sadly not all survived and 93 men are buried in the churchyard.

The New Zealand Women's Association has contributed to this window and we are very proud to have been part of this magnificent memorial to the men and women of New Zealand who sacrificed so much 100 years ago. There is a permanent bond between the people of New Zealand and the village of Brockenhurst.

<http://www.brockenhurst.gov.uk/16160>

Thanks to Susan Wilson

The Common Area in Karori Cemetery:

It was while I was researching my Prince family history that I decided to look for the graves of a few family members buried in Karori Cemetery.

I duly went into the office with a few names on my list and asked the whereabouts of Edward Prince who died in 1912. The man in the office looked him up on his computer and then pulled out one of the huge maps. He told me; yes he is next to the Newmans' grave. He printed out an A4 map and wrote directions on it. I wondered off and eventually found him assuming he was in an unmarked grave beside the Newmans.

A month or so later, I was back again with a few more names. A different person this time answered my enquiries. For some reason, I asked again for the whereabouts of Edward Prince.

When she looked at the map, she said "Oh, oh, see all these graves marked with green pen, they were not paid for. Edward Prince's grave was one of them. He is now in the common area."

An extensive advertising campaign was launched in the 1960s asking descendants to come forward and pay for these graves but no one in the family seemed to be aware of Edward's grave problem.

And so his bones were removed and his plot on-sold to the Newmans (excuse the pun).

At Karori Cemetery there are two rows of graves fairly close together with a wide path in between and then another two rows of graves close together with one foot gaps between the two rows. The one foot gap is the common area. Edwards's bones are behind the Newman's grave in that one foot gap!

Ironically Edward's wife died about a year before he did and her grave at Karori Cemetery was paid for and the one next to it. There was enough room for Edward to be buried with her but instead a couple of their children and grandchildren are buried there. I am still trying to figure this one out.

Thanks to Suzanne Sutton-Cummings

The Otago Settlers Museum:

The museum has its first issue on-line publication

<https://hail.to/toitu-osm/publication/NF4NoSY>

Of military interest is the following: the colours of the NZ Scottish Regiment arrived at Toitū Otago Settlers Museum in April. This military unit, known as the 1st Bn, NZ Scottish Regt, was formed on 17 January 1939 and was mobilised after the outbreak of World War II.

The Scottish Regiment (NZ Scots) underwent many re-organisations before it was disestablished in 1990, and later formally disbanded in 2013.

Wairarapa Newsletter

Family History Month 2016 - Sharing your Stories

These are the three websites I have used to publish my books although there are plenty more:

www.my-books.co.nz

www.milkbooks.com

www.blurb.com

The Hutt Valley Branch's website has back issues of newsletters in which I published notes on self-publishing. www.huttvalleygenealogy.org.nz Click on 'news' and then 'branch newsletters'

- May 2014 (pp 6-8) Self-publishing Part 1
 - How to go about it
 - Content
 - A few do's and don'ts
 - Lay out and details
- Aug 2014 (pp 4-6) Self-publishing Part 2
 - A review of three self-publishing websites

NB: Software is often up-dated so my notes may be a little out of date
- Dec 2014 (pp 4- 5) Self-publishing Part 3
 - Copyright Act 1994/Photographs/ISBN/The National Library Notice 2004

NB: The Alexander Turnbull Library have since raised their fees.

Suzanne Sutton-Cummings - 17 August 2016 sjsc@clear.net.nz

Ancestry (www.ancestry.co.uk) has added three major nursing records collection for Scotland, and the wider UK and Ireland. They are as follows:

Scotland, Nursing Applications, 1921-1945

<http://search.ancestry.co.uk/search/db.aspx?dbid=9300>

Original data: Register of Nurses Royal College of Nursing, London, United Kingdom.

UK & Ireland, Nursing Registers, 1898-1968

<http://search.ancestry.co.uk/search/db.aspx?dbid=60423>

Original data: Register of Nurses Royal College of Nursing, London, United Kingdom.

UK & Ireland, Queen's Nursing Institute Roll of Nurses, 1891-1931

<http://search.ancestry.co.uk/search/db.aspx?dbid=61098>

Original data: Queen's Nursing Institute Registers. Wellcome Trust, London, England.

Otaki Newsletter

Fryatt Quay – Captain Charles Algernon Fryatt – Merchant Navy

Fryatt Quay on Centreport land runs past Greater Wellington Regional Council's new building.

Its name honours Merchant Navy Captain Charles Algernon Fryatt who was executed by the Germans on 27 July 1916.

100 years ago Wellington Harbour Board had just completed reclaiming 14 hectares of land to the east of where Westpac Stadium now stands, and was laying out new roads. The Board wrote to Council seeking to name two new streets Cornwell Street and Fryatt Quay, saying:

'The Board in submitting the above trusts that the decision may commend itself to the Council as tending in some slight degree towards perpetuating the memory of two brave British seamen, Captain Charles Fryatt and John Travers Cornwell.'

On 15 March 1917, Council agreed.

Charles Fryatt was born 2 December 1871 in Southampton, the son of Charles and Mary, who then moved to Harwich-Dovercourt in Essex. He followed in his father's sea-going footsteps joining the Great Eastern Railway Company, working his way up from seaman to Captain. He married Ethel Townend in 1896 and they had 6 daughters and a son.

During the war Captain Fryatt made twice weekly return trips to neutral Holland, braving shoals, mines and U Boats. March 1915 was dramatic with three U-Boat encounters.

On the 3rd, Captain Fryatt's *SS Wrexham* was chased by a U boat for 40 nautical miles. With deckhands assisting the stokers *Wrexham* made 16 knots when 14 would normally have been a push. *Wrexham* arrived at Rotterdam with burnt funnels. Great Eastern Railway gave him a gold watch for this feat.

Later that month he was in charge of *SS Colchester* which was unsuccessfully attacked by a U-boat.

Then on the 28th, captaining the *SS Brussels*, he was ordered to stop by U33. In theory U-boats were supposed to surface and allow merchant ship crews to



abandon ship, then board and inspect the ship for illegal cargo before they could sink it.

Merchant skippers weren't supposed to take offensive action against submarines. These practices, dating from pre-submarine Napoleonic origins weren't always observed. Admiralty First Lord Winston Churchill had also ordered U Boat crews to be treated as felons if captured. Seeing the U-boat surfaced, Captain Fryatt ordered full steam ahead and tried to ram *U-33*, which was forced to crash dive.

For this action, he was awarded a gold watch and certificate by the Admiralty, and praised in Parliament.

However, his actions enraged the Germans, who considered them a breach of international law. They deliberately set out to capture him and, on 25 June 1916 *Brussels* was captured by 5 destroyers, and forced to the German occupied Belgian port of Zeebrugge. After 3 weeks interrogation on 27 July 1916 Captain Fryatt was court martialled as a "franc tireur" – a civilian taking up arms against the rules of war, found guilty, and executed by firing squad.

Both sides used the incident for propaganda purposes. Germany saw Captain Fryatt as akin to a terrorist, but there was international condemnation. British PM Asquith declared it an "atrocious crime", King George called it an "outrage", the *New York Times* called it "deliberate murder." Historians seem to regard the Germans as legally correct but in propaganda terms the execution was catastrophically stupid. Meanwhile Irish Nationalists called the British Government hypocritical given recent executions of civilian rebels after the Dublin Easter rising.

In 1919, just after the signing of the Treaty of Versailles on 28 June, Captain Fryatt's body was exhumed from Belgium and returned home for burial. On 8 July 1919, his funeral at St Paul's Cathedral was attended by hundreds. He was then taken to Harwich – Dovercourt for burial in his local church. Crowds lined the streets of both London and Harwich.

He was posthumously awarded the British War Medal and the Chevalier of the Order of Leopold and Maritime Decoration, 1st Class by the Belgian government. Streets are named for Captain Fryatt in several cities including Dunedin and Wellington. The hospital, a street and a public house in Harwich also bear his name. Canada's Jasper National Park has an 11,027 foot Mount Fryatt.

A special commemorative sign was unveiled on 27 July 2016 at Fryatt Quay following a short ceremony.



Memorial to Fryatt at Liverpool Street Station

Thanks to Sandra Greig

The Waikato Times

AND THAMES VALLEY GAZETTE.

1872 - 1921

The Waikato Times began life as the tri-weekly Waikato Times and Thames Valley Gazette, on 2 May 1872.

The owner was the enthusiastic newspaperman George Jones and the editor Henry Holloway, who had considerable experience in New Zealand newspapers. The paper was first published in Ngaruawahia but moved to Hamilton in 1875. At this time Jones sold out of the paper (now the Waikato Times) and the Bank of New Zealand and Auckland lawyer Frederick Whitaker bought a controlling influence.

From 1878 George Edgecumbe, local body politician and real estate agent, became the paper's business manager. In 1896 the Bank cancelled Edgecumbe's lease and sold the Times to James Shiner Bond. Edgecumbe left to start the Waikato Argus and took with him the editor, Henry Holloway, as well as the files, advertising contacts and goodwill.

After initially contemplating legal action, Bond focussed on the task of rebuilding the paper, merging his Cambridge newspaper, the Waikato Advocate, with the Times. He converted it to a daily (evening) publication. The new editor was Sydney Greville Smith.

The Times and the Argus competed for 20 years, in business and politics, until merging in 1915. The new Waikato Times was now politically independent, but became a powerful voice for promoting the region's development.

During the 1920s new linotype and then stereotype presses enabled the paper to significantly increase its print run in order to meet an increasing circulation demand from a growing population.

From 1968 to 1976 the paper was known simply as the Times. No new competitors emerged and it continues as a daily to the present day.

<https://paperspast.natlib.govt.nz/newspapers>

Family Tree Magazine August Issue:

Includes:

Tracing your Ancestor's Homes in the 1900's Part 1
Seeking your Scottish Ancestry.
Websites for Old trades and Occupations
Making Sense of Unusual Births, Marriages and Deaths
How to work out Family Relationships
20 Essential Research Tips



Family Tree Magazine is available in the branch's collection at the Petone Library; reference only

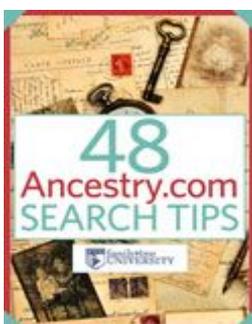
Free e-books from Family Tree Magazine



38 FamilySearch Search Tips: Find Free Genealogy Records Online

This free e-book contains some of Family Tree Magazine's best genealogy search techniques relating to FamilySearch.org, including articles on searching unindexed records, ordering microfilm, add-ons for your FamilySearch Family Tree, and a guide for improving your FamilySearch searches.

<http://ftu.familytreemagazine.com/38-familysearch-search-tips-find-free-genealogy-records-online/>



48 Ancestry.com Search Tips: Free E-book on the Biggest Genealogy Website

This free e-book contains some of Family Tree Magazine's best genealogy search tips relating to Ancestry.com searches, including articles on using the Ancestry.com Card Catalogue, navigating immigration records, customizing your homepage and the advantages/disadvantages of public and private family trees. <http://ftu.familytreemagazine.com/free-ancestry-search-tips/>

History of Shannon War Camps Uncovered

Amateur historians have begun to uncover the "forgotten" history of two Shannon prisons, where 250 conscientious objectors were detained during the Second World War.

In 2012, Shannon farm owner Mary Bielski began finding remnants of barbed wire, copper pipe and concrete foundations sticking out of her paddocks.

Through piecing together bits and pieces of information she learned the ruins were the remains of Whitaunui camp, one of two nearby sites that were among New Zealand's largest camps to house men who refused compulsory military conscription.



Mary Bielski, with dog Lass, on her Shannon farm, where she has been uncovering a political prison work camp for conscientious objectors during WWII.

Finding little official information about the camps, she continued to research, joined by friend Margaret Tate. They tracked down mentions in books, letters, obscure publications and pre-recorded oral histories to learn more about both Whitaunui and Paiaka camps, and have begun excavating and recording the physical remnants.

Bielski estimates the camp covered about 20 acres of boggy land near the Manawatu River. It had a hospital, kitchens, toilet block, gardens and a grid of 'public works' huts for the men to sleep in, that formed a grid next to the space her house is now on.

"It is a part of local history and it has been very largely forgotten, and there are sites here that have now been identified and can be found.

"Most people despised conscientious objectors, there was a very strong feeling against them, and they were ostracised for a considerable time after they left the camps," she said.



A historical photo believed to have been taken of prisoners in front of 'public works huts' that housed them, at the Whitaunui camp, during WWII.

Both camps operated from 1941 until 1946, and housed men aged from 18 to 40, from throughout the country. They appeared to have been kept in good physical health, fed well (especially with vegetables they grew), and inmates did the cooking.

The huts were probably cold, and furnished sparsely with one or two beds, and perhaps a table and chairs.

"They worked weeding flax. There were very large stands of flax, with various kinds of weeds growing, especially blackberry, and they spent their time cutting down those weeds.

"I don't know that it was particularly hard, but it was very boring indeed.

"There were constant objections, mainly that it was no use at all - and some of the people that were in charge of them thought it was a waste of time too."

Some library books were allowed, letters were controlled, few visitors were allowed, and prisoners were often moved between camps arbitrarily.

"It made an enormous impact on them; there were quite a lot of people that were very depressed.

"It was very difficult for the wives, because the men weren't ... sending them any money, and a number who tried to get work found it hard.

"When people found they were married to a conscientious objector there could be enough nastiness that they felt they needed to leave."

There were some "spectacular" escapes, though escapees risked jail, and more time added to their sentences.

"It's reported a few men once went to a film in Foxton and then climbed back in through the wires," Tate said.

The objectors included pacifists, humanists, agnostics and political objectors. Researchers discovered a surprising number were connected to well-known families, including the brothers of Edmund Hillary and James K Baxter, Dan Long (later an influential president of the Public Service Association), and some who continued to become university lecturers.

Tate stressed the research project was not intended to make a political statement, but merely to ensure history was not forgotten.

"We are looking into it because it's almost exactly 70 years since they were closed, to the month. They were closed in 1946, and I've found nobody's aware of it.

"Young people are now puzzled about why people were so angry about the conscientious objectors - people have moved on, and can't understand how intense the feelings were."

The research is ongoing, Tate said, but had already resulted in Horowhenua District Council investigating adding the sites to the District Plan and actively seeking more information.

Manawatu Standard 4 July 2016



Family Tree Magazine September Issue

Includes:

Your Ancestors Homes in Victorian Times Part 2

How I planned and wrote a memoir

How to date your Family Photos

10 records to take your research further

150 Years of Barnardo's

Websites for Medical Matters

Some Tudor Trivia

(From the Secret Life of Henry VIII - Bob Fowke)

Villains: Cutpurses. These literally cut the strings of your purse & took off with the loot.

Ruffler: These were beggars with sob stories to tell to try to get people to give money (ring a bell?).

Anglers: These were thieves who used long poles with removable hooks on the end to grab valuables through the windows of houses.

Abram man: A beggar who pretended to be crazy.

Prigger: A horse thief.

Dummerer: A beggar who acted deaf & dumb.

Londoners' View of Foreigners: “ They have such fierce tempers and wicked ideas they not only scorn the way in which the Italians live, but actually chase them with uncontrolled hatred ... Here in the daytime they look at us with horror and at night they sometimes drive us away with kicks and blows with their sticks”.

Spitting: “Spitting was a popular way to show contempt and not just to foreigners. People sitting in the stocks for punishment might be spat at. Women spat at men who got too friendly.”

Towns: London had only 60,000 people which is about the same size as a market town today.

Travel: Some roads for horses and lumbering carriages. But mud often made land travel very hard. Most journeys were by foot or by river.

Henry had 3 kinds of Ministers:

Thinkers: More, Cranmer and Gardiner; **Fixers:** Wolsey and Cromwell;

Soldiers: Norfolk and Suffolk.

Tokoroa Branch Newsletter