



# New Zealand FAMILY TREE



Te Rakau Whakapapa o Aotearoa

*Published Three Times Yearly*

P.O. Box 13-301, Armagh, Christchurch 8141

## Congratulations to our Patron, Jill Lord Q.S.M.

by Margaret White



The Family History Society of New Zealand in Christchurch, has been operating for 53 years, mostly based at the home of our Patron and Librarian, Jill Lord. In the last magazine issue, there was an article outlining her contribution to genealogy and family history, resulting in her being awarded a very well deserved Q.S.M., the Queens Service Medal.

Kevin and I were privileged to be invited to attend the ceremony at Government House in Wellington, along with Jill's family, her husband, son, sister, daughter and her daughter's partner.

At 3pm on Tuesday May 10 we gathered in the ballroom with the eleven recipients, each with seven of their invited guests. We sat at tables in beautiful surroundings. We were given a briefing on how the event would proceed and the recipients were taken away for their briefing.

The Investiture began with a rousing rendition of *God Save the Queen*, played on the grand piano. The Governor General Dame Cindy Kiro entered, along with some Ministers of the Crown. She spoke of her joy at similar events, hearing the citations read out, describing the wide variety of achievements of ordinary New Zealanders. When their name was called, each of the recipients stood by their table as their citation was read and then moved forward to receive the medal, all had what looked to be animated conversations with Dame Cindy. Our table waited with great excitement for it to be Jill's turn, she looked amazing, and we were all very proud and thrilled to see the fabulous medal when she returned to our table.





At the conclusion of the medal ceremony, the Governor General extended her congratulations to all the recipients, and we stood to sing our National Anthem.

A delicious High tea was then served, which included some rather nice wine and during this time group photos were taken. Later each group was invited into another room for a private gathering with Dame Cindy. She asked Jill to introduce each of us and she shook everyone's hands. Conversation flowed freely and it was the perfect end to a very special afternoon.





## From the President



The ravages of Covid-19 are still with us and have affected some of our events, with the mid-Winter dinner, field trip and the “Kate Sheppard House” seminars all postponed. However, a few hardy souls have managed to make it to our recent meetings and enjoyed talks from Roger Allen on all things nautical and Linda Sunderland from the “Comte de Paris” Akaroa settler’s group.

The AGM went well. Another bonus is that we managed to stay within our budget for the year. We have a full committee with most of our committee volunteers continuing for another year. We welcome Elwyn Martin to the committee for the first time. There are still some issues with the internet access in the rooms, so a subcommittee has been formed to look at improving these services.

We are all looking forward to the Family History EXPO run by the Canterbury Genealogy Society, Ancestry.com.au and the “Memories in Time” team. They have planned an exciting weekend of seminars, talks and displays. Get yourself involved and join us at the City Library, Turanga on the weekend of Friday 19 August and Saturday 20 August - Sunday 21 August, 10am – 4: 50pm. Check out this website for the complete programme

<https://my.christchurchcitylibraries.com/family-history-expo/#Programme>

Our Society will also be involved in this year’s Heritage Festival in October. Check out the newsletter for the dates. Keep safe and don’t forget to wear your mask at the rooms or at our monthly meetings.

## Society Meeting Programme September to December 2022

4 September 2p.m.

Richard Greenaway **“Canterbury Provincial Immigration scheme 1853-1876”**

2 October 2p.m.

Annabel Armstrong-Clarke, Archivist **“Christchurch City Council archives”**

6 November 2p.m.

Simon Moody, Curator, Air Force Museum **“Researching Air Force ancestors from WW1 to today”**

4 December 2p.m.

Christmas function – bring along a photograph of yourself with someone famous or well known

All meetings held at the Bowling club, 5 Donald Place, St Albans (unless advised otherwise)

\$3 door charge, please wear a mask when attending unless you have an exemption.

## Hutt Central School Games

By Kevin White

As a youngster, I grew up in Alicetown, a suburb between Petone and Lower Hutt on the western side of the Hutt River. I remember it as a vibrant community with lots of children and with all the families knowing each other. I lived in Tui Street, one street away from Hutt Central School on Railway Ave. I started school in the infant rooms on Victoria Street in 1954. I then moved to the standard block also on Victoria Street before moving for my final five years of primary school, to the “Big School” on Railway Ave. I left primary school at the end of 1962. During the late 50’s and 60’s there was a baby boom, so all three blocks of the school were full to the brim and the school had around 600 pupils. Nowadays, only the Railway Ave campus remains with around 300 pupils. It is a long-established school which opened in 1866.



Primer 2 - 1956 taken at the Victoria St Site

There were two types of children at the school, the “locals” who usually walked to school and the “bus kids”. The bus kids came from the growing suburbs of Normandale, Belmont and Hill Road and as the name implies, they came on buses. Schools for these suburbs were yet to be built. The locals had the advantage in the games we played, as we could set them up before the “bus kids” arrived and we could carry on with these in the afternoon after the “bus kids” left.

All of my friends in the early years were locals, but in Standard 5 & 6 I got to know some of the “bus kids”, as by then I could bike to their homes.

During the summer months, most games involved chasing and were played on the grass. There was no running allowed on the concrete or on the verandas which were outside each of the “Big School” classrooms. Chasing games were often called “Tig” or “Tag “with no returns”, meaning you couldn’t tag the person who had just tagged you “in”. All chasing games had boundaries – step outside the boundary and you were barred from the game. Sometimes the chasing games would involve “the bank” a raised tree and shrub area on the western side of the school, behind the “murder house”. The bank was created by the 1855 Wairarapa earthquake and was part of the fault line that ran all the way along the Alicetown western boundary. “The bank” was a great area to play especially “Hide and Go Seek” or “Come Home and Stay Home.” Most of these games were gender based, but as we got older, girls would begin to join in and try and convince us to play “Kiss Catch.” All chasing games usually had the catch phrase “Can’t catch me, for a flea!”

By far the most popular chasing game was “Bar the Door.” In the primers I called it “Barber Door.” This game was popular amongst the faster runners, plodders like me were usually caught early, but it was the taking part that was important. We preferred the “dumping” version which meant to be caught you had to be put on the ground – the teachers hated this game and insisted the game was a tagging game. When I began teaching in the 70s the game had morphed into “Bullrush” which is now banned in many schools.

Mixed gender games were “Creeping Up” and “What’s the Time Mr. Wolf?” The girls had their own running game called “Film Stars.” Here the person who was “in” would call out some initials e.g. MM and the others would call out film star names that had MM as the initials e.g. Marilyn Monroe. Both the “in” person and the caller would run to a marked line and scream out “Home!” to try and beat the “in” person.

The school had minimal sports equipment, so tennis ball type games or rugby could only be played if someone brought a ball to school. However, the school did supply 8 inch rubber balls that came from the Para Rubber shop. Each classroom had a supply of them. They were used for soccer, dodge ball and four-square. At the back of the tennis court and running all the way along the side of the rugby field was a factory, the slipper factory. This huge brick wall was over 100 metres long. The slipper factory was on Railway Ave. My Mother worked at the factory from around 1960. She started work at 8:30 and finished as school finished around 3:15. The extra income from her work meant that the family could save for extras, like holidays and new appliances. The wall of the slipper factory was used for dodge ball and in the weekends for tennis rebounds. It was a great asset and is still in place today. Another use of the rubber balls was to play “Queenie Who’s Got the Ball,” our school’s variation on “Ella Bella, Ella Bella Who’s Got the Ball.”

There was some playground equipment, a jungle-gym, some climbing frames and a set of monkey bars. The jungle-gym was popular and was used for chasing and tag games. The lower bars were used for swinging. If you took control of the top bar, you were safe and could call out to all the others “I’m the King of the Castle and You’re the Dirty Rascal!” Eventually you would get tired of being out of the game and let someone else get on the top. The climbing frames were very popular with the girls, who used them for swinging. They used to tie their cardigans around the bar to prevent the back of their knees from “getting a burn.” They would swing and count their spins to see who was the best before they “got puffed” or the bell rang. Needless to say, their parents were not impressed with the state of their cardigans when they got home! The monkey bars were set aside for the fittest of pupils who would spit on their hands and leap out trying to do “doubles” and get to the other side in less than six swings. I was in awe of these kids.



*The jungle-gym*

The ball game “Four-Square” was probably the most popular playground game as it could be played all year round. The rules of the game were very strict. The server had to serve with their little fingers touching and only serve with one bounce. The server had to be standing outside their serving square – number 4. Great queues would line up waiting for a turn. The queue would act as judges as to whether or not a person was out. You didn’t argue with the queue – if you did you would be banished from the game! It would cause pandemonium when the play-bell to go outside rang as everyone dived for the ball box, so that they could take it and be the server to start the game.



“Four-square” was marked out on the concrete along with “Hop-Scotch” rinks. “Hopscotch” had its own unique sets of rules. Children even brought their own special throwing stones to use in the game. After I left the school two new pieces of equipment arrived, “Padder-tennis” courts with wooden bats and “Bumble Puppy”, a rope tied to a pole that had a tennis ball on the end. These were in place when I came back to the school in the 70s as a student teacher.

By far, the most popular game in my final years was “Pussy in the Corner”. This game was played in the “shelter shed”, a wooden open fronted building which was used for children to have their lunches in on wet days. Most children sat on the steps or the verandas outside their rooms to have lunch, but some family groups would get together in the shelter shed. Quite often these children were also the “bus kids”. The shelter shed had bench seats running all around the inside perimeter of the shed. The bench seats were used as part of the game. The aim of the game was for the cat, who was ‘in’, to catch her naughty kittens who each had a “stay put” place in the shed. The cat would go behind the shed and count to 20 – “a thousand and one, a thousand and two etc.” then creep back around the front of the shed trying to catch any kittens who were running around instead of staying put. The “stay put” places were the corners and middle poles of the shed. If the cat caught any kittens who didn’t “stay put”, they would then become the cat. All of the kittens had to change places when the cat was



away. When the cat appeared, there was a frantic rush to get back to your place. You had no idea when the cat was coming and the cat could appear from either end of the shed. There was always lots of screaming when the cat appeared.

Skipping in all its forms was popular all year round. Another favourite was “Trains.” It involved the use of the lines on the tennis / basketball court. It was a walking game. The engine would walk along the lines in both directions, trying to catch the carriages who could only move in one direction, forwards. The trick for the engine was to wait at the intersections to see which way the carriages were moving, then trap as they committed themselves to a line, remembering they couldn’t turn around. It was great fun and from time to time the duty teachers would join in, which made it even better. I taught this game to my students at every school I taught in.

Each year we had a marble season, it was usually in the first term. Our version of the game would usually involve two players each trying to throw their marble into a small hole. If your marble landed in the hole you would call “Nuts!” you would then have a free turn to fire your marble at the opponent’s marble. If you hit it, you then claimed their marble. Everyone had marble bags. New marbles could be bought in sets from “Woolworths” or “McKenzie” department stores in Lower Hutt. The marble season finished on 1st. May Smugglers Day.

There were a variety of games which were played on the verandas, mostly by the girls. These included “Knuckle Bones”, “Pick-up-Sticks” and “Swaps.”

On wet days we were allowed to play “quiet” games inside. These games were usually controlled by a “monitor” from the senior classes. I avoided being a monitor by saying that I was a “lunch kid”, meaning I often went home for lunch. My Mother would often tell us before we left for school that today was a “lunch day.” I didn’t mind going home for lunch as I could get home in 3 minutes. In the classroom on wet day lunches we would play card games including “Snap”, “Happy Families”, “Old Maid” and “Strip Jack Naked.” There were chess sets and draught sets that were stored in the “wet day” box. Some enjoyed playing “Hangman” or “Dots” on the chalk board, no whiteboards in those days! Often girls would do “Finger Knitting” or make “Rat’s Tails.” One of my favourite indoor games was “Button Button, Where’s the Button.” This game would involve someone who was “in” asked to stand outside whilst everyone else decided where to place the button. The button had to be visible. The “in” child would then be invited to come back into the room to try and find the button. The rest of the children would call out “hot” or “cold”. Hot meaning, you were close, cold meaning you were too far away. Sometimes everyone would go outside whilst one person hid the button. When we all came in it became chaotic with calls of hot, cold or warm ringing across the room.



*Playing Dots*

On special days someone may bring along a real tennis racket, cricket bat or rugby ball. These people were made the “boss” of the games and they would choose who played their game. Owning a rugby ball, cricket bat or a tennis racket gave you power. The tennis racket was used to play “Pounds Shillings and Pence.” The tennis ball was smashed by the hitter into the air and everyone tried to catch it. As the ball came down the hitter would call out an amount of money e.g. “2 shillings!” If you caught the ball, you scored that amount. The idea was to add up to 10 pounds. If you did, you got to be the hitter. The hitter would usually tire and call out “free money”. This was your chance to be “in” because a catch on “free money” meant an automatic turn of the racket.

The only real form of cricket we played was “French Cricket.” The aim of “French Cricket” was to hit the batter on the legs below the knees. The ball could be passed from one person to another. The batter was not allowed to move their feet, so the best chance of getting them out was a throw from behind the batter. You were not allowed to “balk” the throw.

During the play and lunch time a “duty teacher” would roam the grounds, usually with a cup of tea in their hands looking out for anyone who was disobeyed the rules. Everyone knew the rules of all the games. If you were caught by the “duty teacher” breaking the rules you had to go and sit on the steps by the Headmaster’s

Office. You were not allowed to move until he had spoken to you. Children rarely broke the rules as the headmaster was all powerful and knew how to bring the rule breakers to tears.

I really enjoyed my eight years of primary school at Hutt Central School, especially the games!

## **Library training day 10 September 2022 at 401A Papanui Road**

Would you like to learn more about doing family history research using our library resources?

Have you explored the resources of our society library fully?

- Do you know that we have a complete set of NZ Electoral rolls?
- Do you know that we have a complete set of Habitation indexes for NZ and what a Habitation index contains and is used for?
- Are you aware that we have a large collection of shipping lists and cemetery transcriptions for Canterbury, Otago, Marlborough, Nelson and the West Coast?
- Do you know that our library has a complete set of birth, marriage and death indexes for New Zealand from 1848 to 1990?
- Do you know that we have a complete set of New Zealand cemetery transcriptions compiled by the NZ Society of Genealogists dating from 1840 to 2007?
- Are you aware that we receive nearly 40 journals and magazines from different family history societies from Australia, Canada, the United Kingdom and Ireland and that we exchange our journal with them?
- Do you know that we have a collection of over 30 genealogy databases on CD-ROMs which can be used for searching birth notices, church baptisms, marriage indexes, burial records, cemeteries, electoral rolls, shipping indexes, military enlistment nominal rolls and land ownership records?
- Do you know that our library has a collection of over 50 New Zealand family history books and a range of different street, occupational and town directories from 1911 to the 1950s?

Our library training session will show the ways in which you can use these research tools and to help others find and discover their family stories and family trees.

You will also learn more about the records our society holds, their usefulness to research, and how to access them in a way which enhances the research of others.

Mark your diary for Saturday 10<sup>th</sup> September 10am to 12pm., when some of the committee will use and explain the different sources for family history research in our library.

## The 1918 Influenza Pandemic

### Saint Albans boy scouts answer the call

by Kevin White

Throughout WW1, the local boy scout troops were to the fore “doing their duty” and volunteering their services to the Defence Department. The boy scouts acted as messengers, clerks, typists and guides. Their scout dens and scout halls also acted as a collection agency for items that would prove useful in the war effort. They collected magnifying glasses, books, socks and needle compasses, all of which were presented to the army troops leaving for service overseas. Anything and everything that would be useful to the war effort was collected and passed on. This national volunteer effort was nationwide and organised by a local – David Cossgrove, New Zealand Scout Commissioner who lived in St. Albans.



The Peace Scouts (Girl scouts) also contributed to the war effort. They rolled bandages for hospital ships, held concerts and flower days to raise money for those soldiers who had suffered injury. A knitting book was also produced featuring patterns for items that would be useful for soldiers serving overseas.

From 1915, David Cossgrove and his family lived in Winchester Street, Merivale/St. Albans. When the soldiers began returning from the front late in 1918, they brought influenza with them. When the call went out to fight the pandemic, the boy scouts were well ready to step in again. They had the trust of the public who were used to seeing boy scouts on the streets of Christchurch. Local schools had been closed and the boy scouts had time on their hands. They were well led by local scoutmasters and understood the need to volunteer. During the 1918 pandemic David and his family lived in Gresford Street.

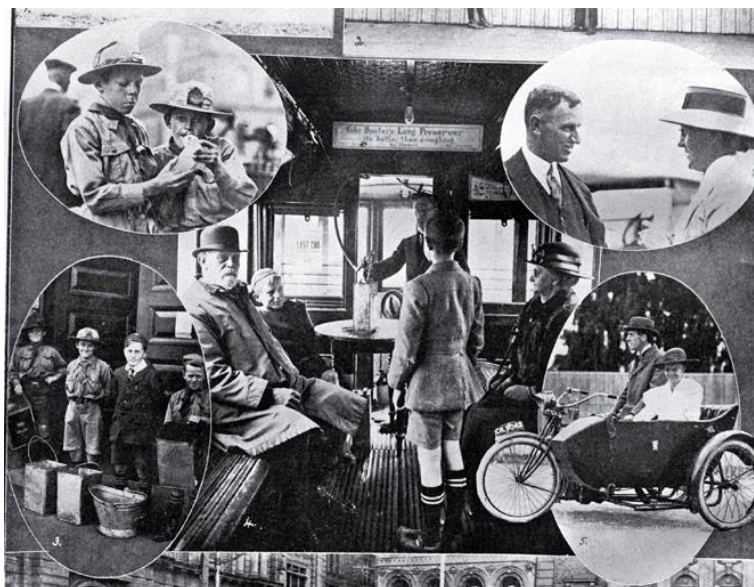
When the Influenza outbreak struck in October of 1918, the health authorities' response was to divide the city into 27 blocks, with 13 headquarters servicing the blocks around them. St Albans was divided into two districts, East St Albans, based in St Matthews in Edgeware Road and West St Albans based in the Rugby Street schoolrooms. Each of the headquarters had a volunteer committee comprising doctors, nurses, adult volunteers and boy scouts.

It was David Cossgrove's responsibility to allocate the scout troops to each headquarters. Not only was he responsible for Christchurch boy scouts, but he was Boy Scout Commissioner for the whole of New Zealand

The headquarters would send out trained volunteers to all homes in the blocks and they would report back on how many homes they had visited had been affected by influenza. The volunteers would then visit the homes rendering guidance and support to overcome this disease. They would then organise medical supplies, breathing aides, food and other essential supplies, as the sufferers were not permitted to leave their homes. Some volunteers opened their homes to the children of sufferers. If they found there were young ones in the home, they would also help them with simple chores.



The volunteers would ensure those who had not yet been struck down with influenza would have access to the Tramways Department influenza vans. These influenza vans were converted trams which used the air from the braking system to distribute a preventative vapour into the van. Those being given this treatment, would walk through a cloud of vapour inside the tram. Six vans had been kitted out by the middle of November and eventually fourteen trams were used. The boy scouts were used as messengers to escort citizens to the vans, they also helped control the onlookers.



Each headquarters would prepare specially designed diets for those with influenza. The diets included soup, jellies, custards, fruit, soothing drinks (lemon or black currant) and other cold desserts. Some of the local headquarters had specially trained cooks who would prepare wholesome soup and light meals and they would be distributed locally. The volunteers would transport the food using cars and motor-bike sidecars. The boy scouts also distributed food baskets using bicycles or on foot. The boy scouts were not in danger themselves from the pandemic, as they only went to their assigned homes and after making themselves known, would leave the food and medicine at the door.

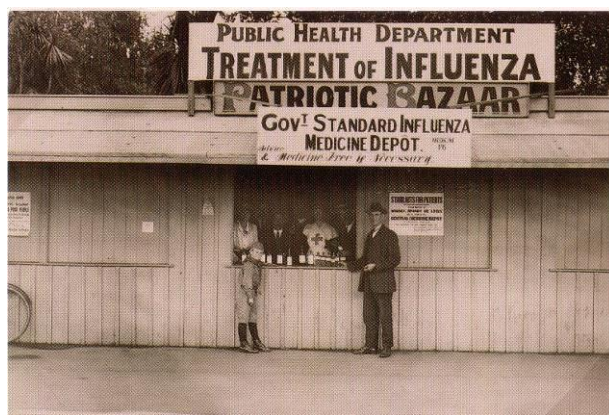


The boy scout's support received praise from many quarters. They were included in photos of the depots in action and as the pandemic ended, they received a special commendation for their service from Mr. Wharton, secretary of the North Canterbury Hospital and Charitable Aid Trust. He wrote, *"They were one and all ready and willing to perform any task allotted to them and they carried it out faithfully and promptly."*

Arthur Hobbs the Chairman of the St. Matthews / St. Albans depot also gave specific thanks to the St. Albans Scouts for their hard work. Pandemic Awards were

presented to all boy scouts who had undertaken at least 28 hours of voluntary work. They were also awarded a badge for their services.

The response to the pandemic by the local volunteer committees helped to cut down fatalities, but unfortunately many still died. There were 22 deaths in East St Albans and 33 deaths in West St Albans from a national total of nearly 9000. There had been no other event which had killed more New Zealanders in such a short time. The number of deaths from September to December 1918 was so immense, that a new cemetery, Bromley cemetery had to be hastily commissioned.



*A young Boy Scout at an influenza stall.*

David Cossgrove and his family were not immune to the pandemic. David and his daughter Muriel were laid low for some weeks in November 1918. In April 1920 the Prince of Wales was on an official tour of New Zealand and he attended a boy scout parade in Sydenham Park. At this parade, the Prince thanked David Cossgrove and all the scouts of New Zealand for their efforts during the pandemic. David died later that year. After his death, David's wife Selina and three of their children moved into a home in Mersey Street, St Albans. Selina passed away in 1929.

It wasn't all hard work for the St. Albans scouts. On Good Friday April 18, 1919, they set up camp and camped for the whole of Easter. It was then back to help the local committee. This photo was part of set of Easter Camp photos that were presented to the national Commissioner, David Cossgrove in 1919.

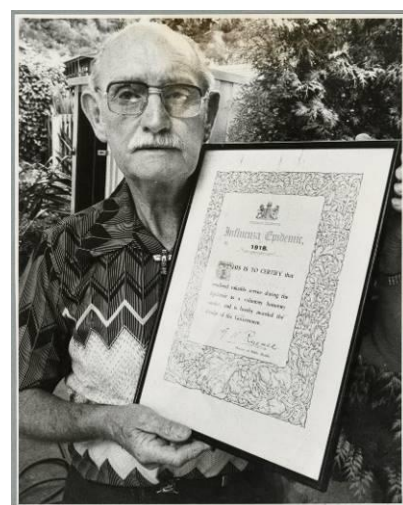


A few years later in 1922 another St. Albans group St. Matthews LLO was formed. It had adopted the Avonside LLO Scout troop and were officially allowed to use the LLO title from then on. LLO stands for Lady Liverpool's Own. Here is an explanation of the L.L.O title taken from the St. Matthews website.

*The Group's sub-title (abbreviated as L.L.O.) was originally bestowed upon the Avonside Troop in 1920, by the Countess of Liverpool, wife of the then Governor General, the Earl of Liverpool. The Troop, which had been especially selected for the task, performed to the satisfaction of Their Excellencies, various duties and ceremonial parades such as Guards of Honour etc. and in recognition of their service and efficiency, Her Excellency consented to the Troop being called "Lady Liverpool's Own", and presented them with a silver cup to be competed for amongst the members. The title, and the cup, were taken over by the renamed St. Matthew's Troop in 1922, and the cup remains in the possession of the Group to this day. The Group records still contains the letter from Lady Liverpool, dated August 7<sup>th</sup> 1922, giving her consent to the name change.*

St. Matthews or St. Matts as they prefer to be called is still in existence today and continues to serve the St. Albans community from its den in Harrison St. The Group will be celebrating their 100<sup>th</sup>. centennial in October this year. The St. Albans & St. Matts troops were not the only troops helping in the area, the Merivale scout troop was formed in 1916, Fendalton around 1911 and Malvern scout group in 1944. All of these groups were ready and willing to follow Baden-Powell Scout slogan and "Do a good turn daily."

*Alex Struthers with a certificate for the help he provided to people during the 1918 influenza epidemic as a Boy Scout in the Sydenham area.*



*Thanks to Turanga, Christchurch Library and the National Scout Museum for giving permission to publish these photos.*





**The Heritage Festival will run from Friday 7 October to Monday 24 October (Labour Day) 2022.**

## **Theme 2022**

### **Our Stories – Milestones and Moments**

This year's theme is an opportunity to explore the events that have shaped us: large and small, public and private, milestones and moments that have shaped our diverse communities here in the Ōtautahi-Christchurch District and the wider Canterbury region.

Here in Ōtautahi-Christchurch and Te Pātaka o Rākaihautū-Banks Peninsula, we have many stories, from Ngāi Tahu and other iwi, European settlers, Pasifika and people of many ethnic and cultural backgrounds who have made the district home.

The Christchurch Heritage Festival allows us to share the stories of the past that link us to this place. He tātai muka, he tātai tangata – weave together the strands, weave together the people.



# Christchurch City Council archives

The Christchurch City Council archives are a rich resource for the history and development of Christchurch. Our records date back to when the Council was first established in 1862 and include records from amalgamated local authorities.

## About the Council archives

The Council archives is our record of the history of governance and public places in our city.

These records have been assessed as having continuing value to both aid accountability and promote the historical and cultural heritage of our city.

Records held within our collection include:

- Minute books
- Correspondence
- Cemetery records
- Former Local Authority Records
- Christchurch City Council Photographs
- Dwellings
- Local Government Electoral Rolls
- Parks and Reserves

## Accessing the archives

The Christchurch City Council archives are housed at Iron Mountain, a large international business records and archives storage facility that supports many large public and private organisations. Iron Mountain is located at 3 George Bellew Drive, Russley.

- [Get directions to Iron Mountain on Google Maps\(external link\)](#)

Access to the collection is by appointment, please contact: [archives@ccc.govt.nz](mailto:archives@ccc.govt.nz)

Please note that there may be limitations placed on some parts of the collection either due to restricted content or extreme fragility of the items.

Recently the Christchurch City Council appointed a new archivist for their collections, Annabel Armstrong-Clarke, who has previously worked for the council, until 2011, before moving to Doha, Qatar, after the Canterbury earthquakes, where she worked for some years as a digital archivist.

Acknowledgement to the Christchurch City Council website for this information.



## Hororata Highland Games

**Nov 5 2022, 9:00 am – 5:00 pm**

Grab your whole Clan and join our community as we celebrate the 11<sup>th</sup> Hororata Highland Games on the 5<sup>th</sup> of November 2022.

The Hororata Highland Games attract 10,000 people annually and sees 500 competitors in Scottish events including caber tossing, highland dancing, and pipe band competitions. All surrounded by a rich tapestry of culture and tastings. This is a festival where your entire family can get off the bleachers and have a go!

More information at [www.hororatahighlandgames.org.nz](http://www.hororatahighlandgames.org.nz)

A Hororata Community Trust Event.

Our community – your community

### Venue

[Hororata Domain](#)

90 Hororata Road  
Hororata, 7572 New Zealand

## Submitting Articles

Any members who may possess an interesting story pertaining to family or early historical matters and especially to the greater Canterbury area, or anywhere in New Zealand, are invited to write about it and submit it to the editor for inclusion in our future issues.

Any matter may be written down or typewritten and provided facts of the story, names etc., are clearly indicated, we can do the editing if you consider you are not that good at putting down a story. If you have a computer and e-mail facilities, this is the best way to submit material as it can be edited on receipt and inserted directly into our publishing program.

Regarding photographs: the best way is to submit electronic images in either a JPEG, TIFF or PDF format as reproduction proves better and sharper. However, a good photocopy will generally be adequate.

If e-mail is preferred the address to send articles, photos and stories to is: **philipcreed@xtra.co.nz** or address any packages or correspondence to : The Editor, 28 Ensors Road, Opawa, Christchurch 8023

**Our next issue will be published in DECEMBER 2022**

**Disclaimer:** *Whilst every effort has been made to accurately compile the information contained herein, The New Zealand Family Tree nor any of its contributors or advertisers accept no liability for any errors or omissions or any inadvertent disclosure of any information not meant for publication. New Zealand Family Tree neither endorses nor accepts responsibility for the products or services of any advertisers in this publication. Opinions expressed shall not necessarily be those of The Family History Society of New Zealand (Inc.)*

## Family History Society of New Zealand Inc.

*"Te Rakau Whakapapa o Aotearoa"*

e-mail: [familyhistory.nz@hotmail.com](mailto:familyhistory.nz@hotmail.com)

### Patrons

Hon. Lianne Dalziel, Mayor of Christchurch

Jill Lord, QSM, FNZFHS

### Committee 2022-2023

President – Kevin White FNZFHS

Vice president – Heather Craw FNZFHS

Immediate past president\* – Philip Creed FNZFHS

Secretary – Margaret White FNZFHS

Treasurer – Pauline Taylor

Research officers\* – Jill Lord, Kevin White.

Committee – Jill Lord, Judith Munro FNZFHS, Heather Craw FNZFHS, Barbara Miller FNZFHS, Elwyn Martin

Editor\* – Philip Creed FNZFHS,

Librarian\* – Jill Lord

*\* Denotes ex-officio committee members.*

Auditor – Lynn Prattley

Membership – Tony Gordon FFHSNZ

Society Contact — Margaret White Phone 021 201 8668

### ***New Zealand Family Tree:***

This is the official journal of the New Zealand Family History Society, which prints and publishes the magazine three times a year. The contents are copyright and all rights are reserved worldwide. The opinions expressed by the contributors and advertisers are their own, and do not necessarily reflect the opinions of the society. The society's financial and membership year begins on April 1, and the subscription charges are listed below. All enquiries may be addressed to PO Box 13-301, Armagh, Christchurch, New Zealand. Persons interested in joining the society will be posted a prospectus on enquiry. Regardless of the time of joining, the full subscription for the year should be paid, and back copies of the magazine (if any) will be sent.

**Meeting times: 2p.m. on 1<sup>st</sup> Sunday of month**

**Library hours** – Every Monday 10 am to 12 noon, every Saturday 10 am to 12 noon. Closed on public holidays and public holiday weekends.

### ***Classes of membership:***

**Full membership** - Open to individuals and entitles them to receive a newsletter.

**Fee - \$40 per year, Family \$50 per year.**

**Associate membership** - Open to historical associations, genealogical societies, public libraries, and similar organisations. This entitles them to receive the magazine and advertise free of charge in the magazine on behalf of their organisations. These privileges do not extend to individuals in these organisations. **Fee - \$50 per year**

