

South Canterbury Genealogy

September/October 2022



From the editor

Carol Bell



I have been busy this month with the DNA of an adopted man, trying to help him identify his father. His mother was known to him but had recently died unexpectedly without answering the important questions. The man had tested with Ancestry, so I went through his strongest matches putting them into groups, then tried to identify names that were common among those groups and eventually managed to build out five family trees that included a good many of these matches. It's so frustrating to find a good match who has either no tree or a private tree. Sometimes they answer inquiries, but not often enough! As I worked through these five trees I began to see where they amalgamated - a man from tree A had married a woman from tree B, and a woman from tree C had married a man from tree D and then, eureka, I found a marriage that combined these four trees the next generation down. So the last thing to do was find the link between this family and tree E. This almost didn't happen. I looked at death notices for the target couple in 1989 and 1993. No joy from the 1993 notice, but the 1989 notice mentioned a deceased husband for one of the daughters who had since remarried - of the name in tree E! So logically, I'm thinking, one of the children of that couple must be my missing father, because only that one family combines the five strands of DNA I'm working with. Now I'm going to ask someone with more experience than me to review my work before I speak to my adopted man. Fingers crossed!

Chair's report



from Liz Shea



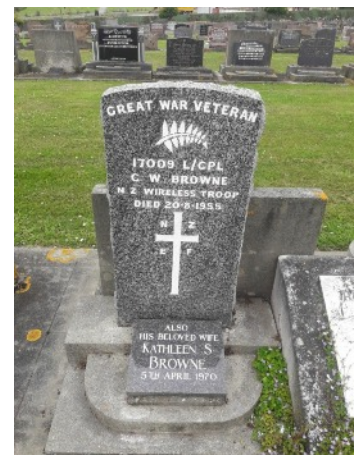
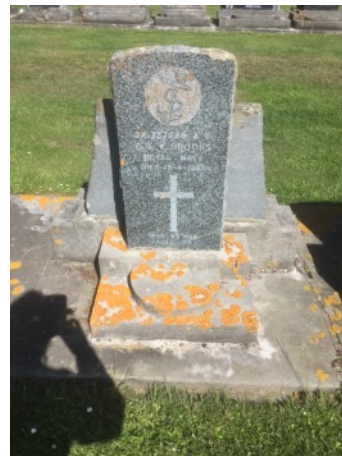
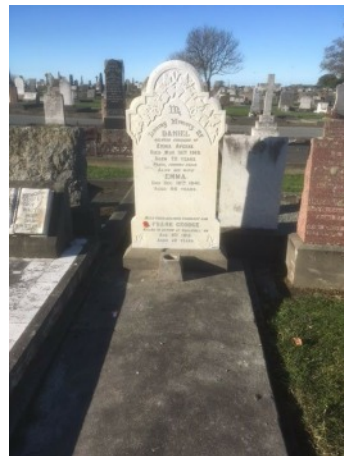
South Canterbury genealogical resources timaru.gen.nz

In the summer months I was involved with the NZ Remembrance army in Timaru, cleaning and repainting soldiers' graves in the Timaru cemetery. We are just a small group but always welcoming new helpers.

The graves are first sprayed and then cleaned and scrubbed with fresh water to clean off the lichen and moss that has grown over the years. Some graves had lost their paint and were unreadable until a fresh coat of paint was applied.

It is very satisfying seeing a grave come back to "life" so to speak. We have also received wonderful comments from relations when they see the result. We are also attaching ceramic poppies on those graves that remember their lost boys or are returned soldiers who don't have an RSA plaque. See the photos of before and after for two of the over 30 graves cleaned and painted. We don't clean the RSA plaques or graves assigned to CWGC.

In the winter, I collate stories of many of the graves we have cleaned and these are published on the Remembrance Army Facebook page. To share with those that don't do Facebook, this newsletter includes one of those stories.



John Patrick Ryan , J/4758, Flying Officer, Royal Canadian Air Force

Today we remember John Patrick Ryan, J/4758, Flying Officer, Royal Canadian Air Force, 15 Squadron RAF who died 18 May 1942, 80 years ago today.

John was born in Waimate, New Zealand on 29 March 1912 to parents John Joseph and Mary Rose Ryan. After leaving school (Waimate College) he went to Canada and was there when war broke out, hence his enlistment in the RCAF.

John's last flight was Stirling W7531, 15 Squadron, which took off at 21:40 on 17 May 1942 from Wyton (a Royal Air Force station near St Ives, Cambridgeshire, England) to lay mines in the Danish Sound (Carrots Region) and was recorded as having failed to return from an operational flight over enemy territory. The Stirling I W7531/F (a presentation machine named MacRoberts Reply) - was captained by Sqn Ldr J C Hall, DFC RAF, to mine Danish waters and was hit twice by marine flak in the target area and a port engine caught fire crashing at 02:10 at Galsklint, 2km west of Middelfart, Denmark. Only an RAF Sgt Donald John Jeffs survived, severely injured, and was taken prisoner. (His son has a FB page and website on this event).

The airmen's funeral was conducted by German troops and they were buried at Odense cemetery. A memorial stone and plaque commemorates these men and every year on 18 May, wreaths are laid by the army and locals.

John is remembered on his parents' grave in the Timaru cemetery, Row 100 Plot 187. This grave was recently cleaned by the Remembrance Army and his name now can be clearly seen.

For more information <https://macrobertsreply.net/mrr-stirling-2>

MISSING, BELIEVED KILLED

Flying Officer J. P. Ryan

Flying Officer **John Patrick Ryan**, of the Royal Canadian Air Force, who has been reported missing, believed killed in action, was born in Waimate on March 28, 1913. His parents, Mr and Mrs John Ryan, reside in North Street, Timaru.

Flying Officer Ryan was educated at the Waimate District High School and after four years in Australia he went

to the United States of America, where he took an executive position at the McFadden School of Physical Culture at Dansville, New York.

Shortly after the outbreak of war Flying Officer Ryan went to Canada and enlisted in the Royal Canadian Air Force. After gaining his commission he was sent to England, and was posted to the Bomber Command, taking part in many flights over Germany and Occupied France. He had the honour of being a member of the crew of the famous bomber "MacRoberts' Reply." He married Miss Wilhelmina Henderson, daughter of Mr and Mrs W. Henderson, Timaru, in 1935 and they have a son aged three.

Ryan's death notice in
The Timaru Herald
26 August 1942



Ryan's grave in Odense, Denmark



Above and below: The Ryan grave at Timaru before and after cleaning.



If you're able to help with this project please contact co-ordinator Ruth Campbell on 027 653 1283



News



From Christopher Templeton: Regarding the article and image from Heather Fifield about her mother being born in Whare Nana (Wai-iti Road) in 1921. Whare Nana in 1921 had been based in their custom-built maternity hospital at the end of Chester Street [later Bidwill Street] for a decade. It was not until July 1927 that it moved to 69 Elizabeth Street, before moving to 31 Wai-iti Road in 1929. (Incidentally, when Whare Nana opened in Chester Street in January 1911, it was the second, and the largest privately built Maternity Hospital to be built in New Zealand.)

TIMARU HERALD 20 JANUARY 1911

WHARE NANA.

UP-TO-DATE MATERNITY HOME

There has just been completed in Timaru, and will in a few days be occupied, what is claimed to be the most up-to-date private hospital for maternity work in the Dominion. Nurses King and White have reason to be proud of the result of their enterprise as it stands in Chester Street, off Elizabeth St., and the builder, Mr Berry, is to be congratulated on the care and thoroughness with which he has carried out the requirements of the nurses. The success which attended Nurses King and White in their Maternity Home in Wai-iti Road proved that they were fulfilling a decided want for the town and district, and they determined to build a Nursing Home specially designed to meet the requirements of modern midwifery, and the nursing of mothers and infants. Modern civilisation demands that to reduce the risks to mothers and infants at that critical time the most modern advances in obstetric skill, backed up by modern nursing of the highest trained kind are necessary, and the new Whare Nana just completed, and the nursing to be obtained there, fulfil every detail of these requirements.

The building is of rough cast, and is raised well above the ground on solid concrete foundations, and thoroughly ventilated beneath the flooring. The patients' part comprises rooms running along each side, separated by a spacious well-lit hall and corridor. Each room has French windows opening on to a magnificent verandah surround-

ing the whole building, to which the patients' beds may be wheeled in fine weather, thus providing for the modern open-air treatment so necessary to the speedy convalescence of patients. The luxury of open air and sunshine is as much appreciated by mothers to-day as by all other sane people, well or ill. The day of closed windows and drawn blinds in the rooms of lying-in patients has happily gone, and Nurses King and White have done well to see to it that a spacious verandah was made. The beds can be moved if required right across the building from one side to the other, the doors having all been made wide enough for the purpose, so that there will always be a sheltered side to which a patient may be moved in the winter months if she desires it. Each room is provided with a fireplace for heating purposes, when the days are cold, or when the comfort of the patient requires it. The furniture is light and tasteful. The floors are of polished wood, to suit the requirements of a modern aseptic sick room. Special ventilators are provided to ensure a fresh atmosphere, even when windows have to be closed in inclement weather. A commodious and pleasant dining-room is provided, where convalescent patients may dine if they prefer that to the privacy of their bedrooms. There is also, opening off the main hall, a luxurious bathroom with tiled walls and floor, and every convenience.

The feature, however, which will be thoroughly appreciated by the doctors in charge of the patients, is an up-to-date, beautifully lighted, labour-room, corresponding to a modern operating

theatre in a surgical hospital. The light is obtained through two large windows at right angles to each other, with frosted glass, supplemented by a large skylight. The walls and floor are made so that they can be thoroughly disinfected as often as is required. Another wise provision is seen in the isolation ward provided on the western side, whither a patient who may show signs of fever may be removed and nursed apart. There is no direct connection between this room and the rest of the home, it being approached from the western verandah. Its walls and floor and ceiling can be thoroughly disinfected. Its presence makes the new Whare Nana always a safe place for the expectant mother.

The babies have a nice large nursery to themselves, where their wants are ministered to by the nurse in charge during the night as well as during the day. Each has a separate spotlessly white cot, specially designed for its comfort. It is here, amid fresh air and sunshine, that Baby begins good habits under the kindly training of its experienced nurse.

The kitchen and domestic offices have all been arranged with care, and in conformity with the excellent design of the whole home. As speedily as possible the garden and approach will be laid off in as attractive a manner as possible. The situation of the home is a secluded one, but affords a beautiful view from its wide verandah. It need scarcely be added that only maternity cases are admitted.

Excellent work in the carpentry and joinery of the building was done by Mr Wm. Hayes, and in plumbing by Southgate Bros., while the painting and polishing was done by Mr Wm. Cooper.

Plans for the year

- 11 October: St Georges Coptic Church, Timaru, 7pm.
- 8 November: "How to" with Lois and Carol
- 13 December: Stafford St then and now
- 14 February: Geraldine cemetery walk with McGregor Simpson



And thanks to Carol Boulton for this piece found when she was working on the Stafford Street project.

More about that in the next issue!



The fourth—and last—property in Timaru to bear the name Whare Nana. A private maternity home from 1929 to 1943, the Wai-iti Road house will be demolished next year to make way for a block of motels.

End Approaches for The 'House of Care'

Staff Reporter

TH 16-12-72

Houses, like people, do not last for ever. Soon, a Wai-iti Road house which bears the name of Timaru's first private nursing home — Whare Nana — will be demolished to make way for a block of motels.

In its day Whare Nana, which means "the house of care," was foremost among maternity homes in New Zealand, and there are some claims that it was the first maternity hospital — public or private — in the country.

But the Whare Nana in 31 Wai-iti Road was the fourth home to bear this name. The original Whare Nana was opened at the corner of Wai-iti Road and Selwyn Street in 1909.

The home was run by Miss Jessie Mary Stewart King and a Miss White, who were some of the first maternity trainees to graduate under Miss Holford at St Helens Maternity Hospital, Dunedin, in 1907. By the time Misses King and White retired in 1923 more than 2000 babies had been born under their supervision.

Maternity nurses at that time were considered rather inferior to general nurses

Miss Anne Francis Wade, who was trained at Whitechapel in London and served in Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service in Egypt, joined the staff at Bidwill Street in 1922 and took over the running of the hospital the following year.

She found, as had Misses King and White, that women in the district could not readily adjust to the idea of having their babies in hospital.

She moved the hospital to its third home in upper Elizabeth Street, in 1926, and then finally to 31 Wai-iti Road in 1929.

Dr G. R. Kingston, a Timaru surgeon, spoke highly of the work Miss Wade and her deputy matron, Miss Bourne, this week.

"They ran a signal service," he said.

Another mother remem-

bered them as being kindly souls.

"In those days they made you stay in bed for 10 days, so it was a jolly good rest," she said.

Gradually it became less popular to have babies at home and when the public hospital opened its doors to all expectant mothers a private nursing home was no longer needed. In 1943 Whare Nana ceased to be a maternity hospital, and was turned into a block of flats.

Miss Wade continued to live in the front flat until she became too old to look after herself. She died on September 24, 1966, at the age of 92. With her died an era in maternity nursing in Timaru. And now the aging premises which were so much part of her life are to become only a memory.

Clare Palliser has shared this history of her family with permission from the author. It is reproduced here as a piece of local interest and also to show what can be achieved in our own family history when we put pen to paper. It will be serialised for this format and printed over the next few months.

CISSY

1888-1967

by Libby Clark



*The continued story of Siceley Clark
and the Palliser family: From Yorkshire
to Timaru to Napier*

North Yorkshire

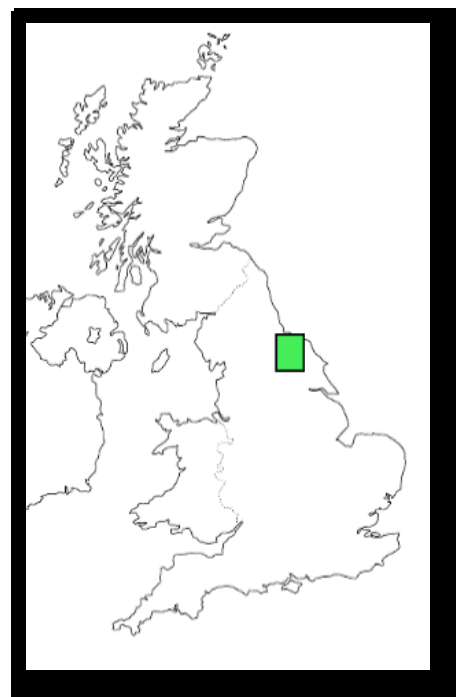
The history

Some of you may have had a DNA reading and been puzzled by a Scandinavian link. This can be explained by successive raids and invasions first by the Angles, who came from the Baltic region in the 5th and 6th centuries, and second by the Vikings in the 8th and 9th centuries. There are various estimates of the numbers of invaders, but recent DNA analysis shows that Yorkshire people have a greater proportion of Anglo-Saxon DNA than the population as a whole, which suggests that they came in substantial numbers. The Vikings came from Norway as well as Denmark. About a third of the North Riding place names in the Domesday Book are of Scandinavian origin, and there are many words in the Yorkshire dialect that come from Norse or Danish languages. It is said that the unique Yorkshire accent derived from these influences.

Our earliest known Palliser ancestor was born in the late middle ages. Robert Pallyser, my 15th great-grandfather, lived from 1423 until 1472. What was the world he was born into?

We know that in the early 1300s there had been a famine. A sustained spell of bad weather resulted in crop failures and rising food prices. Starvation was widespread, and disease took hold of both people and livestock. In the north overall, the rural economy was in a dire state. Then, in 1348, just when people thought the worst was over, the Black Death swept over Europe, killing approximately a third of the Yorkshire population. As a result, more land had become available, bringing about the rise of some relatively wealthy farming families who founded dynasties of yeomen and freeholders. Whether Thomas Pallyser was one of these we do not know, but he was likely to have worked on the land farming sheep, primarily for wool.

In his time, the area was broadly referred to as “the north”, and it had a particular character and identity that its inhabitants staunchly lived by. It was what one writer has called “northern toughness”.



The toughness may have had its origins in what is known as “the Harrying of the North” by William the Conqueror in the winter of 1069-70, to subjugate northern England - campaigns that amounted to genocide. Toughness and resilience will also have developed over centuries of raids from the north by Scottish tribes.

For whatever reason, the people of the north were characterised by a strong sense of community, united against common enemies. The distinctive northern dialect identified them as a group, and their militaristic stance meant that they were ever ready to defend or rise in rebellion.

- In 1381 there was a Peasants’ Revolt against the imposition of a poll tax. This brought to a head the discontent that had been brewing with the rising wealth of certain individuals since the horror of the famine and the Black Death.
- The Wars of the Roses, from 1455 to 1487 were fought over accession to the throne, Yorkists being represented by the White Rose, against the Lancastrians’ Red Rose.
- In 1489, Yorkshire Rebellion had the northerners refusing to pay taxes for Henry VII’s war against France.
- The Dissolution of the Monasteries by Henry VIII from 1536 to 1540 led to thousands of acres of monastic property being divided and sold to form estates of gentry and newly rich industrial entrepreneurs. The Pilgrimage of Grace, in 1536, was a popular revolt against the break with the Roman Catholic Church and it started in the north.
- The Rising of the North in 1569 was an attempt to depose Elizabeth I and replace her with Mary Queen of Scots.
- Guy Fawkes was born in York in 1570.
- The **Civil War** between Royalists (Cavaliers) and Parliamentarians (Roundheads) raged all over the country from 1642 to 1651. Charles I decided that York was a better place for his court than London, and raised his standard there. What followed was widespread destruction of buildings, requisitioning of food, horses and beds for the soldiers, and the death of many civilians. One of the largest and most decisive battles was fought at Marston Moor, where the Royalists were defeated and subsequently retreated from the north.

During the late 17th century there was a gradual migration of people from the countryside to the towns. Identity was still very much bound up with locality however. People might move to a market town close by, but seldom further afield. “Being a Yorkshire man or woman didn’t mean a lot yet” (Barton, p138).

A significant development around this time was the increased use of brick in the construction of houses. There is plenty of clay in the region, and once the manufacture of bricks was mastered, no more timber-framed houses were built. Over time, successive generations of Pallisers would earn their living as bricklayers.

The enclosure of common land that took place between 1750 and 1850 changed the look of the countryside. The main reason for enclosure was supposedly to improve the efficiency of agriculture, but there were protests about the removal of access rights from common people. Straight stone walls divided fields into neat rectangles – not to keep stock in, but to comply with the Acts that enclosed the land. The newly created enclosed fields were reserved for the sole use of individual owners or their tenants.

Rural Yorkshire entered wider public consciousness with the publication of Emily Brontë’s *Wuthering Heights*, and Charles Dickens’s *Nicholas Nickleby*. In both of these novels, the Yorkshire countryside and dialect are a feature. There are reportedly still elderly people who can ‘speak Yorkshire’, but there are fewer of them every year. The desire to better oneself, education, and population movements, changed the speech patterns of many English regions.

Meeting reports



with Lesley Tennent



August

Our first meeting as SC Genealogy Soc was held 9 August at our rooms The Arcade.

Present: 12 members.

Apologies: Adrienne Bruce, Margaret Cosgrove, Clare Palliser, Bev Peebles, Carol Boulton, Esme Jones, Pat Smolenski, Christine Stewart, Heather Fifield, Ann Munro. Accepted.

Subs – set at AGM. Accounts have not been sent out as there's an issue with Westpac. We are looking at SBS as they are amenable to "not for profit" groups.

Liz Shea and Ruth Campbell spoke about NZ Remembrance Army.

The Remembrance Army aims to protect and restore NZ's military heritage, including war graves and memorials. There are 537 in this area including people that went to war and came home, and died later. CWGC headstones are not touched by the NZ Remembrance Army - they are maintained by CWGC. RA also does not do the headstones in the RSA section.

Stones are sprayed with Bio Shield then painted. Resene donates the paint. So far they have finished 81. There are many ready to paint. As well as individuals, RA also does people that are remembered on parents' headstones. There were before and after comparison photos. Re damaged graves – some are heavy and unlikely to be replaced, others are broken. Liz writes stories about the person and it goes on Facebook page of The Remembrance Army. They are only concentrating on Timaru at this point. Liz and Ruth said they are always looking for volunteers.

Raffle: Alison Connelly.

September

The monthly meeting of the SC Genealogy Society was held 13 September at HC Partners, George Street.

Present: 19 members.

Apologies: Heather Fifield, Ann Munro, Carol Bell, Margaret Cosgrove.

Liz Shea noted the traffic light system had ended. Good news that may mean we can get back into the museum for meetings again. A minute's silence was observed due to the death of Queen Elizabeth II. A historic and significant moment.

Now that we are an Incorporated society we have been able to apply for charitable status. The bank account will then be opened. Once this is done accounts for subs will be sent out. The committee is looking at purchasing new laptops to enable our transcribers to keep going. Hoping the Sunday roster will begin again soon. Hall & Moore funeral transcribing – Lois Shears said this starts from 1938. If members want some lookups, to contact her with surname.

Teresa Scott then talked about NZ Archives and Members Interests.

Archway – Service records and wills are mainly to be found. Results can be viewed online. Don't have to sign in for digitised records, but for enquiries yes, via Real Me. When searching service records it can help to put in army number.

Members Interests – are on our website. Are by surname and in alphabetical order. Also gives county and countries, + town/parish & dates. There is a contact form. Takes you into our email address. Teresa would like to send out the form to all members so they can put in their interests or edit interests.



<https://sites.rootsweb.com/~nzlscant/>

Olwyn's South Canterbury website

This is South Canterbury. Nearly everyone will recognize the scene, the hills with patches of native bush, green grass, sheep, a gravel driveway lined with deciduous trees leading to a beautiful homestead just under the hills with large rhododendrons established decades ago in the sheltered garden and a magnificent copper beech on the corner of the lawn, the farm buildings away from the homestead up on a plateau, up a grass track. The mornings are fresh and alive with native birds chirping, magpies yodelling early at dawn and paradise ducks honking across the clear blue sky. The place could be anywhere, or almost anywhere in the circulation of The Timaru Herald. It is our heritage, unmistakable.

Charles G. Tripp did not live at Orari Gorge Station until 1866, and had the big house completed by June 1866 by Mr Stack. It took two years, the year the station assumed its name, up Tripp Settlement Rd, Geraldine. Ogilvie and Jones built additions to Orari Gorge Station homestead in 1873, designed by Mr Marley. Remember Orari Gorge Station is not the same place as Orari Estate - that was owned by the Macdonalds near the Orari township.

In June 1859 Robert Smith left Mt Peel for the Orari run with 2000 sheep. He had the run on terms; a fixed wage with a bonus on the increase of sheep and wool. Elizabeth Smith,



escorted by two bushmen, walked the ten-mile journey from Mt Peel with her young children. They lived in tents for a year while they built a three-roomed cottage of totara slab and cobbed clay, roofed with snowgrass tussock. Buildings on the station date from 1859. The A-frame attached to the original totara slab cottage was built by William Hudson of York who became the first manager after Robert Smith in 1866. The library was started in 1880 by Ella Trip for the station staff. Katie Stopford, nee Tripp, started a school for the station children at the same time in a hut.

The Orari Gorge Station is still owned by descendants of Charles Tripp. The farm buildings, on private property, the slab cottage/cadet building, blacksmith's shop, saddlery/coach house, whata and stables, dating from the earliest period of the station's development, from 1859 to circa 1870s, are now a Category 1 Historic Place. The whata, originally on stilts (rat-proof storage!!), is the last left standing in NZ and was built by Robert

Smith. The brick was added 10 years after construction.

William McLeod was the blacksmith at Orari Gorge for 50 years. His room was lined with 1900 newspapers. The tack room is where the mule pack saddles and side saddles are all stored. The fireplace was not for warming the grooms but to keep the harness pliable. The stables were built in 1878 by the same architect that put in the second stage of the upstairs at Orari Gorge homestead. The original cookshop/single men's quarters were moved down towards the woolshed after 1917 and are now a farm cottage. The two tables could seat 50 at shearing time. The woolshed near the 100-pound bush was built in 1859 and the new shed attached in 1982. The property has 475 ha of original bush with 150 ha now under a QEII Trust. Photos taken September 2022 during a visit with the South Canterbury Vintage Car Club. We couldn't ask for a better day with historic buildings, native birds, beautiful countryside, and a fine day.



Members' Interests

ROSS	SCOTLAND	AberdeenshireKeith	pre1850
ROSS	SCOTLAND	Rosshire	pre1880
ROWLAND	ENGLAND	Devon Chulmleigh	1750
SAKER	ENGLAND	Surrey Horley/Bletchingley	1600-1800
SALEK	NEW ZEALAND		1853+
SALOMON	NEW ZEALAND	Central Otago Cromwell	1860-1880
SALOMON	NEW ZEALAND	Sth Canterbury Timaru	1860-1880
SARGENTE	ALL	All	abt 1650
SAWYER	ENGLAND	Suffolk	1800s
SCARF	ENGLAND	Suffolk Raydon	1780+
SCARF	NEW ZEALAND	Sth Canterbury Timaru	1856+
SCARLET	IRELAND	Cavan	pre1880
SCHERP	GERMANY	HessenKassel	All
SCHERP	NEW ZEALAND		All
SCOLLARD	IRELAND	Kerry Knocknagashel	1800-1875
SCOLLARD	NEW ZEALAND	Sth Canterbury Kerrytown	1870-1875
SCOTT	NEW ZEALAND	Otago	All
SCOTT	SCOTLAND	RoxburghshireAshkirk	All
SCOTT	SCOTLAND	RoxburghshireHawick area	All
SCOTT	SCOTLAND	Selkirkshire Roberton	All
SCULLY	IRELAND	Galway, Corrundulla, Annaghdown	1879+
SEYB	GERMANY		pre1900
SHAPPERE	NEW ZEALAND		1870+
SHAPPERE	POLAND	Shapperisky	
SHEARS	ENGLAND	Kent	pre1900



Library report

from Teresa Scott

South Canterbury Genealogy Society Inc - recent accessions include:

Newsletters 2021, 2022:

Ashburton District Family History Group– August 2022; February 2021, April 2021, June 2021, August 2021, October 2021, December 2021.

Balclutha – September/October

Cambridge – September; October

Canterbury Genealogy Society – June; July; August; September

Dunedin – September-October

Feilding – August; September

Hawera – August-September

Hawke's Bay – September

Hibiscus Coast – October

Hutt Valley – September; October

Kapiti – September

Kilbirnie – September; October

Mosgiel – August; October

Nelson – August; September

New Plymouth Genealogy – September; October

Oamaru – August; September

Otaki – August; September

Palmerston North – September

Porirua – August; September; October

South Canterbury Genealogy Society – July-August 2022

South Waikato – October

Southland – August/September

Wairarapa –October

Wellington – August; September

Whanganui – July-September



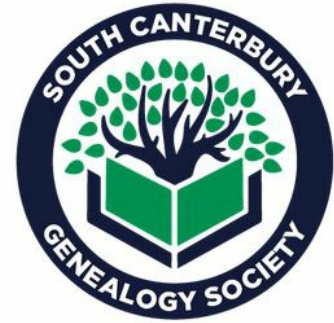
Please send request for forwarding to Teresa - ter123@actrix.co.nz

The Gazette: Journal of the Toowoomba and Darling Downs Family History Society Inc – July 2022

Local contacts

SC Genealogy - Office bearers

Convener:	Liz Shea	03 684 7790	Branch Contact	sheafamily@farmside.co.nz
Minute secretary:	Lesley Tennent	03 612 6759		
Treasurer:	Carolyn Johnston	03 684 5709		
Committee:	Teresa Scott	03 688 9034	Library	
	Lois Shears	03 688 1655	School Rolls	
	Clare Palliser	03 688 0896		
	Hilary Coles	03 615 7195		
	Carol Bell	03 684 7733	Newsletter	carolbel49@gmail.com



Meetings are held on the second Tuesday of the month at 7.30pm at the museum, Covid permitting.

Research help is also available at our rooms at 19 The Arcade Thursday 10am - 1pm and at the museum every Sunday 1.30pm - 3.30pm.

The group library is available at the museum whenever the research room is open - Tuesday to Friday and Sunday 1.30pm to 4.30pm. Books can be borrowed on Sundays but must be signed out by the librarian or a Sunday volunteer.

A working group meets on Thursday mornings 10am-1pm at 19 The Arcade to transcribe various historical documents. Can you help? Contact Lois on 688-1655.

The "Writing up your Family History" group meets Wednesday 1-3pm. If you would like help getting your research to the final stage contact Carol at carolbel49@gmail.com or 027 3399447.

