



MARCH 2023 NEWSLETTER

UPCOMING MEETINGS THE HUB, 33 JOHNSONVILLE RD 7 for 7:30 pm

Wednesday 15 March	Wednesday 19 April	Wednesday 17 May
<i>Des McSweeney: A Case Study in the Relationship between Pākehā Family History and Family Memory</i>	<i>Search, Filter, Create, and Commemorate</i>	Annual General Meeting AND <i>When nine-year-old Thomas Bevan walked from Wellington to Waikawa in 1845 and other extraordinary stories from Glenside, the Halfway</i>
Dr Anna Green from The Family Memory Project	Kelly Dix from DigitalNZ	Claire Bibby

CONVENOR'S CORNER



Hi – February's meeting was well attended and the topic proved very popular. We had Megan Donaldson along with Kaye Batchelor speaking on 'Adoption in New Zealand: process, research, and experiences'. Megan gave us an informative talk.

For March we have Dr Anna Green from The Family Memory Project, talking about 'Des McSweeney: a case study in the relationship between Pākehā Family history and family memory'.

I have been following Roots Tech 2023 by Family Search this weekend, 2nd to 4th March 2023, saving talks to watch at a later date. Just need to register for free and then you have access to all the talks. Like me you can play them later, great. There are a lot of very interesting topics including DNA talks. www.familysearch.org/rootstech/

This month is the end of the Financial Year (31st March 2023). I will be stepping down at the AGM meeting which will be the 17th May. Please consider jumping on board to help keep Wellington Branch going. At the AGM we need to appoint people to the executive positions of Convenor and Secretary. We also need people to join the committee. The tasks are not arduous, just a few hours per month. Share the load, folks.

See you all on the 15th March at 7:00 pm at the Johnsonville Community Hub.

Take care,

Prue, Convenor

wgtnbranch@gmail.com

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ADOPTION IN NEW ZEALAND

February's Speaker:

Megan Donaldson on *Adoption in New Zealand: Process and Research*

The topic was clearly of much interest, and many people present added information and asked questions. Megan had worked at the registry of Births/Deaths/Marriages from 1978 to 2002. She emphasised that her knowledge was about historical adoption procedures, not what is done today. Megan was an Adult Information Officer for about 18 months during the mid-1990s.

Megan talked about the time it took to go through the adoption process – a provisional order was made and it could be a year or 18 months before the final order was granted. These adoptions typically occurred around the time of the birth, however there were also 'spouse adoptions'. Spouse adoptions usually occurred when the child was older, the parents had either divorced or one had died, and the other parent had remarried and both parents (birth parent and step-parent) wanted to adopt the child.

If a birth was out of wedlock, both parents had to be present to sign the birth registration. Sometimes the father was unable to be present, for various reasons, such as being overseas. In this case the father's details could be added to the birth registration later. This process is called 'Addition of Father's details'.

Occasionally registration staff suspected that the father being added was not the biological father, but they had to assume that people were telling them the truth and process the registration. Years later, when adoptees requested their original birth certificates under the Adult Adoption Act, registration staff realised that some had been told by their birth parent that they were adopted, when in fact no legal adoption had occurred.

The Adult Adoption Act of 1985 allowed either party to put a veto on the release of any identifying details. This was valid for 10 years and could be renewed. The person placing the veto was encouraged to write a letter explaining their reasons for placing a veto. Some adoptees with a veto on their records regularly requested an original birth certificate (OBC) to see if the veto was still in force. **Kaye Batchelor** explained that her birth mother had not thought to put a veto on her record because she thought Kaye had died shortly after birth.

Problems arose because sometimes information given was incorrect or a person did not know they were adopted. Quite often the father did not know the child existed. Some fathers who learned about it later wanted to be listed on the original birth registration as the father. This could be carried out through the Addition of Father's details process mentioned above.

The first adoption act was passed in 1881 and from 1916 Courts had to notify the Registrar General's Office (RGO) of adoptions that occurred. It was not until 1940 that pre-1916 Court adoption records were sent to the RGO. An effort was made in 1984 to create a valid post-adoptive entry for each these pre-1916 records. It is possible there could be records missing if any Courts closed before 1940.

The Adoption Act 1955 is still current as is the 1985 Adult Adoption Act. Both these acts are currently under review.

Both the online and microfiche indexes are of great benefit to genealogists in researching their family history. The microfiche indexes have an advantage in that they have handwritten entries when a birth was registered or altered at later date, and this can alert a researcher that a change has occurred.

Adoption in New Zealand from a birth mother's perspective

REVIEW OF Pip Murdoch, *Relative Strangers: A Mother's Adoption Memoir* (Wellington: Fern Publishing, 2019).

Available at Wellington Public Library, on Amazon kindle, and by ordering.

This memoir opens with the 'risky conduct' teenagers engaged in when the sexual revolution, combined with alcohol, wasn't accompanied by easy access to birth control – or good sense. Pip left a home in Gore where her father was vicar to become a nursing student in Christchurch, where freedom beckoned too loudly. In 1970, aged 20, Pip found herself pregnant. Ruling out marriage (not compatible), abortion, and trying to bring up a child on her own in a society that didn't approve, she was left with adoption as her only realistic option. As was the norm, she spent the latter part of her pregnancy in the country, and kept her pregnancy mostly secret. After birth, the separation from her baby shocked her deeply. She received no counselling or support, also the norm.

This is a relentless account, asking for no sympathy or pity. She relates her worst thoughts and decisions, while the reader winces. Marrying a good man (whom she told about her child almost immediately upon meeting) and having children (whom she did not tell) did not lessen her longing for the child she gave up. The latter half of the book details her search for him, their meeting, frustration, tragedy, and a kind of reconciliation. A very moving and detailed account of personal anguish and a troubling time in NZ social history.

By Christine Franzen

The Lying in State of Queen Mary, 29 March 1953

by Bridget F Martin

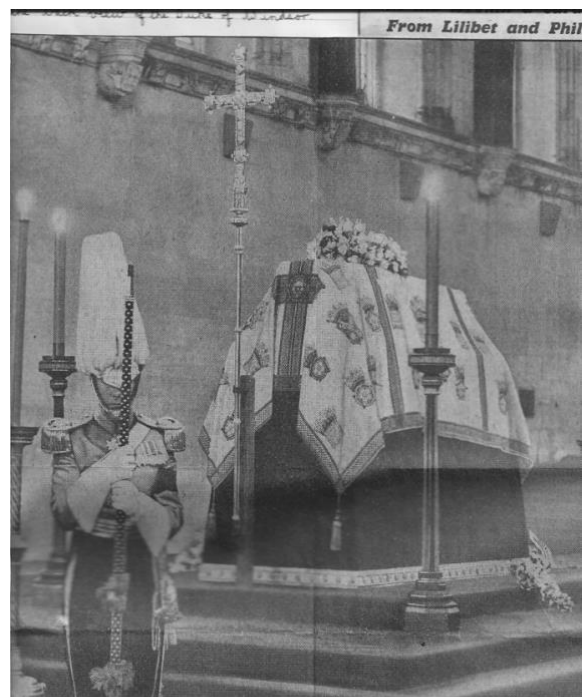
The Lying in State of Queen Elizabeth II at Westminster Hall, London, in September last year reminded me that my mother had taken my sister and me to the Lying in State of Queen Mary, the mother of King George VI.

I couldn't remember exactly when that was so searched on 'Google' to find that Queen Mary had died on 24 March 1953 and lay in state on March 29th and 30th. There were also some photographs taken of the coffin arriving at, and inside, Westminster Hall as one would expect but I was surprised to also find one of people in a long, long queue waiting to go into Westminster Hall. However, when I enlarged the picture I realised that I was in the picture [circled below] with my mother and sister so I eventually purchased a copy. I knew that I had an old exercise book with a newspaper cutting showing the coffin in Westminster Hall so searched for that. I do remember the long wait in a very long queue and Westminster Hall was definitely not as brightly lit as it was for Queen Elizabeth.



Source: www.alamy.com Image ID: E0M1N3 (7 January 2023)

MARCH 29th. Sunday.
We went up to Westminster Hall to see the lying in state of Queen Mary. We waited on the corner of Downing Street and saw the back view of the Duke of Windsor.



LYING-IN-STATE in Westminster Hall. On the coffin lies the Queen's wreath, with a card inscribed: 'from Lillibet and Philip.' The coffin is draped with the cream and gold embroidered pall first used at Queen Alexandra's lying-in-state.

We lived in North Harrow, Middlesex (now Greater London), from where it was about a 45 minute train journey up to town ie London.

Our mother took us to various things such as a pantomime on ice; a performance of the ballet 'Les Sylphides'; Shakespeare's 'Love's Labour's Lost' in the courtyard of The George Inn, Southwark on the 389th anniversary of Shakespeare's birth; to see the illuminations for the Coronation of Queen Elizabeth II; 'Hiawatha' at The Royal Albert Hall' – all of these in 1953. We had also spent a day at The Festival of Britain in 1951. My mother never asked us whether we would like to go to these things but merely told us we were going.

My Mother's Raj Childhood and her Hermaphrodite Cousins by Rae Nicholl

I had two second cousins, two brothers, Arthur and Bryce Fordyce Harvey. I only know that they were hermaphrodites because my mother told me. She knew them well. They shared an Indian childhood and, in later years, she saw their scars. Was their condition a secret? No one else in the family ever brought up the topic with me and, of course, there was no way I could raise it with them.

The story of Arthur George Fordyce Harvey (1921-97) and Bryce Dingwall Fordyce Harvey (1923-91), told to me by my mother, Joan Winifred Megan Hayes-Watkins (1920-90), took place mainly in Calcutta during the 1920s when violent public disturbances flared up frequently and unexpectedly in the Bengal city as the Indian population fought for independence from the British regime.

My grandfather, Alan Stanley Hayes-Watkins (1898-1962; known as Stanley), joined the Fordyce Harvey family in 1917 when he married Marie Aimee Fordyce Harvey (1900-86). Marie was the granddaughter of John Dingwall Fordyce Harvey (1844-1924) and Mary Thomas Apcar (1849-1918), who came from a wealthy Armenian background.

The Armenians arrived in Calcutta in the 1700s and the family made fortunes in jute, collieries and forestry, and also owned a shipping line (Apcar) with three or four small ocean liners. The Armenians were Christian and used their resources to build the Armenian Holy Church of Nazareth and schools in Calcutta, including the Armenian College. The wealthiest sent their sons to be educated in England (Harrow School was the Apcars' choice).

Marrying into wealth would have been an attractive option for my penniless grandfather. Alan/Stanley had arrived in India in 1915 to take up a position with the Calcutta Municipal Corporation as a surveyor on the sacred Hoogley, the river that runs along the eastern bank of the city and into the Ganges and has dangerous and constantly shifting sands. When he married Marie, he formed friendships with family members including Marie's brother, Arthur Charles Fordyce Harvey (1899-1954), who was only one year her senior. Arthur Charles married Maud de la Roche (1902-87) and had three children, Arthur, Bryce and Marjorie (1929; known as Babe) while Marie gave birth to Joan and Stanley Aubrey Dunstan Hayes-Watkins (1922-99; known as Peter).

The extended family shared festive occasions that included travelling by train to the coast for exciting beach holidays. On these occasions, the cousins played together and got to know each other well. In 1930, Alan/Stanley and Marie, with Joan and Stanley/Peter, left India and never returned, but Marie's brother, his wife and their children, Arthur, Bryce and Marjorie, remained in Calcutta.

When puberty arrived, both Arthur and Bryce sprouted obvious breasts although the rest of their bodies appeared to be male. When the time was considered right, they underwent surgery and the breasts were excised, leaving them flat chested but with deep scars that were clearly visible when they were undressed. Both grew into tall, handsome young men with a liking for women. In photographs of Bryce, he towers over the rest of his family. And Arthur was not far behind. In photographs, Arthur was always clean shaven but, in later years, Bryce grew a lush moustache and looked like a version of David Niven, a dashing movie star of the time.

The Great Depression (1929-39) caused a tidal wave of unemployment around the world and India was not exempt. For some, the outbreak of war brought with it the prospect of employment and the chance for adventure.

Arthur was already in England, having left Calcutta on 31 May 1938, aged 17. According to an entry in his autograph book, by 10 June 1938, he was 'on the Mediterranean' on board the *S.S. Conte Biancamand*, an Italian liner operated by Lloyd Triestino that carried 2,660 passengers in third class. His new friend wrote:

Arthur on his maiden voyage was a splendid cabin mate – but a poor sailor. Here is hoping that a bit of experience will make him a splendid sailor as well.

Once in England, Arthur's mail was sent to Miss C. A. Harvey, presumably a relative, who lived in a large and gracious house at 39 Queen's Road, Tunbridge Wells, Kent, but what he was doing in England is unknown. By January 1939, if not before, he was in a desk job at 'BHT' (unknown) London. It's possible Arthur did not see active service but stayed in a desk job throughout the war. I can't prove that, either.

Two postcards written to him at his Tunbridge Wells address have survived, both date-stamped 1 December 1939, both from Calcutta.

*My darling Son,
I've received your letters.
I'll do my best to try & send you some money.
Look after yourself. Will write you a long letter. Love and kisses from us all.
God bless you.
Your loving Mums.*

XXXX

Arthur, old chap.

I hope this finds you in the best of health.

I guess there's not much in the way of news.

I've been trying to get a job on the boats, but have had no luck, as yet.

We're all O.K.

I guess I'll end now, as there isn't much room for more.

I expect this will get to you at about X'mas so I wish you a merry X'mas.

Best of luck.

When Bryce finally arrived in England, he did go to sea. An undated photo of him is captioned 'Bryce in Atlantic Convoy during World War 2' and another gives the dates 1939-42 but with a question mark. A further image, dated 1945, says 'Jungle Camp, Kumoaoon Hills, India'. This picture shows him wearing an Army uniform. He is sitting amongst tents pitched on a wooded hillside with mountains rising up behind him.

By the end of the war, the Fordyce Harvey family, apart from Bryce, were in England. On 12 November 1945, they sailed from Liverpool on a repatriation voyage on the SS. *Drothningholm* operated by the Swedish American Line and chartered by the British government. They were returning to Calcutta, via Bombay. On shipping documents, they gave their occupation as 'Merchant' and stated their country of 'intended future permanent residence' was India.

Back home and reunited at some point with Bryce, they felt that the future looked uncertain. The Raj was over, the partition of India and Pakistan was inevitable, and their position in Calcutta society would become untenable. A consensus was reached and the family decided to leave India, their country of choice being South Africa. (One rationale was that there would be an ample supply of servants.) They would live in Parkhurst, one of the newly developed northern suburbs of Johannesburg built especially for immigrants like them, an initiative of the South African government.

Bryce married Eileen Mary Virgo (dates unknown) in India, a mistake he later rectified with a second wife, Norma Frances Roberts (1929-unknown; known as Bobby). In England in 1944, Arthur married Beatrice Florence Eales (1921-2010; known as Bea), the woman he adored until his death 53 years later.

The brothers arrived in South Africa at about the same time as my mother and I arrived from England in 1949. By then, they were in their mid to late twenties. With three marriages between them, neither Arthur nor Bryce had fathered children. Later, their much younger sister, Marjorie, married John Jack Robertson (1923-unknown; known as Robbie) and gave birth to two girls, Rosemary (1950-) and Louise (1953-).

My mother always thought Arthur and Bryce were 'terrifically brave'. She talked of them striding down the beach in Durban, South Africa, chests bare, wearing swimming trunks like every other man. The scars were still obvious, she said. 'People just stared and stared but those men ignored them all.'

Even though they ended up living on different continents – Bryce in South Africa and Arthur in England – they remained close all their lives. When Bryce died, Bea wrote 'Arthur was very devastated at losing Bryce, but has now come to terms with it all, since his cremation and final settling of his ashes at sea. It was his wish.'

Love to you all. From your ever loving sons, Bryce & Arthur.

The wanderers meet at Plymouth. 20-4-40.



Hermaphroditus



Afterword by the Newsletter Editor

I was fascinated by Rae's account. But my knowledge of hermaphrodites was mostly confined to mythology:

'Hermaphroditus, in Greek myth, was the son of Hermes and Aphrodite. The water-nymph Salmacis, seeing him bathing in a pool, fell in love with him and prayed that they might never be separated. The gods interpreted her request literally and joined the pair into one body.' [thelancet-hermaphrodite](#)

So I read some more modern material on the subject. 'Historically, the term hermaphrodite was used in law from the 12th century to refer to people whose sex was in doubt.' en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hermaphrodite

Given the level of understanding of biology at the time, this could only refer to 'ambiguous' genitals or male genitalia combined with female breasts. The latter seems to be the condition that Rae's cousins had. And 'hermaphrodite' would have been the normal term used in their time, most of the 20th century.

Now, with much more research done in the field, the definition of a hermaphrodite is more specific: in effect a hermaphrodite can self-fertilise. Most plants and many types of animals, but not mammals or birds, are hermaphrodites; they have both male and female sexual organs at the same time. As there has never been a verified case of a human reproducing as both male and female, the term now used for 'unique variations in reproductive or sex anatomy' for humans is intersex.

'Variations may appear in a person's chromosomes, genitals, or internal organs like testes or ovaries. Some intersex traits are identified at birth, while others may not be discovered until puberty or later in life.'

<https://interactadvocates.org/intersex-definitions/> 'Sometimes a person can live their whole life without ever discovering that they're intersex.' [planned-parenthood-whats-intersex](#)

I must admit I was a bit sceptical at first about applying the term hermaphrodite or intersex to Rae's cousins at all. After all, the only symptom we know they had was enlarged breasts (gynecomastia). This can appear in men for other reasons [mayo-clinic-gynecomastia](#). But reading about the more than 30 different conditions identified as intersex and the three main groups they fall into, I now believe it is definitely possible that Rae's cousins were intersex and their variations were in their chromosomes: they may have had XXY chromosomes and Klinefelter syndrome [klinefelter-syndrome](#) www.ksa-uk.net.

Comparing comments from Rae's write up with some symptoms of Klinefelter syndrome, we get:

'When puberty arrived, both Arthur and Bryce sprouted **obvious breasts although the rest of their bodies appeared to be male**'

Enlarged breast tissue (gynecomastia) is a symptom of Klinefelter syndrome

'With three marriages between them, **neither Arthur nor Bryce had fathered children**'

Low sperm count or no sperm, and male infertility are symptoms of Klinefelter syndrome

'In photos of Bryce, he towers over the rest of his family. And Arthur was not far behind'

Taller than average stature is a symptom of Klinefelter syndrome

But, of course, we can never know for sure.

If you wish to follow this up by reading a Pulitzer Prize winning novel with an intersex main character, I can highly recommend: *Middlesex*, Jeffrey Eugenides (St Martin's Press, 2002). *Middlesex* is a fascinating family saga with a terrible family secret and genetics at its heart.

ITEMS OF INTEREST FROM *WHO DO YOU THINK YOU ARE*, ISSUE 192, JULY 2022 by Doug Miller

A useful article with the essential and most useful FREE genealogy websites. This does not include the websites of local UK archives. Some interesting websites here were unknown to me. For some of the websites you do need to register to access the data.

Ancestry (www.ancestry.com) has added a collection of about 41,000 British Army Attestation records from Edinburgh. It covers years 1796 to 1857.

An interesting article about churchyard archaeology. Also listed are eight websites that are useful for tracking down memorials.

FindmyPast (www.findmypast.co.uk) has added about 27,000 records from the Annual Monitor of the Religious Society of Friends, for the years 1810-1918.

A Best Websites article on Agricultural Labourers.

Most of us have Ag Labs in our families.

A Record Masterclass article about Settlement Examinations and Certificates: records about our poor ancestors who were given parish relief.

A 'Focus On' article on 20th C Royal Navy records.

A 'tech tips' article on how to access the WDYTIA magazine digitally on your mobile device.

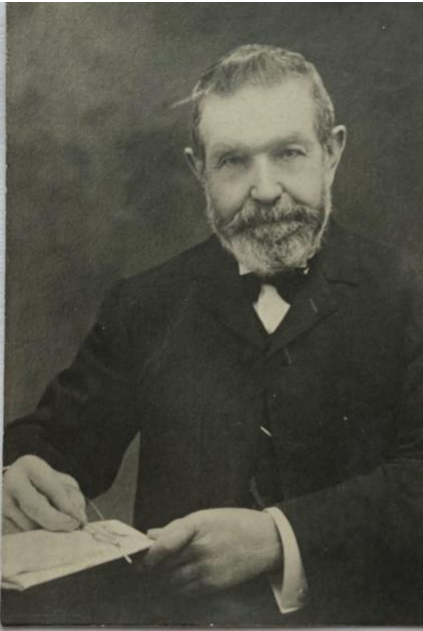
An article about the lives of LGBT community members in the 18th and 19th centuries in Britain.

A feature on the archives and museums in Cheshire.

This includes a mini-article on salt mining in Cheshire.

For many other items of interest in this and future issues of the magazine, it is worthwhile joining the Wellington Branch *Round Robin* magazine list.

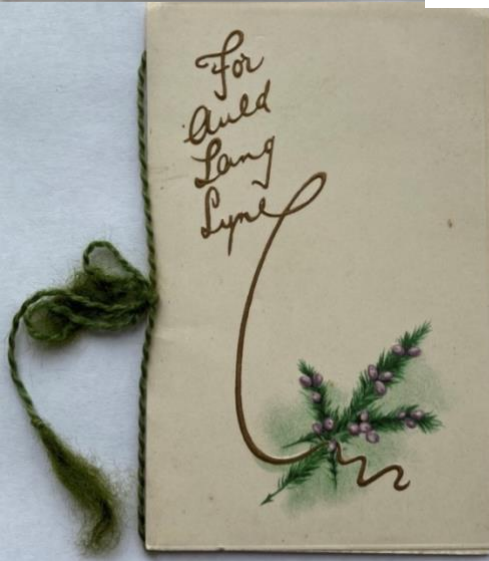
For details contact Ann Ball at 027-641 0646- or ball@xtra.co.nz



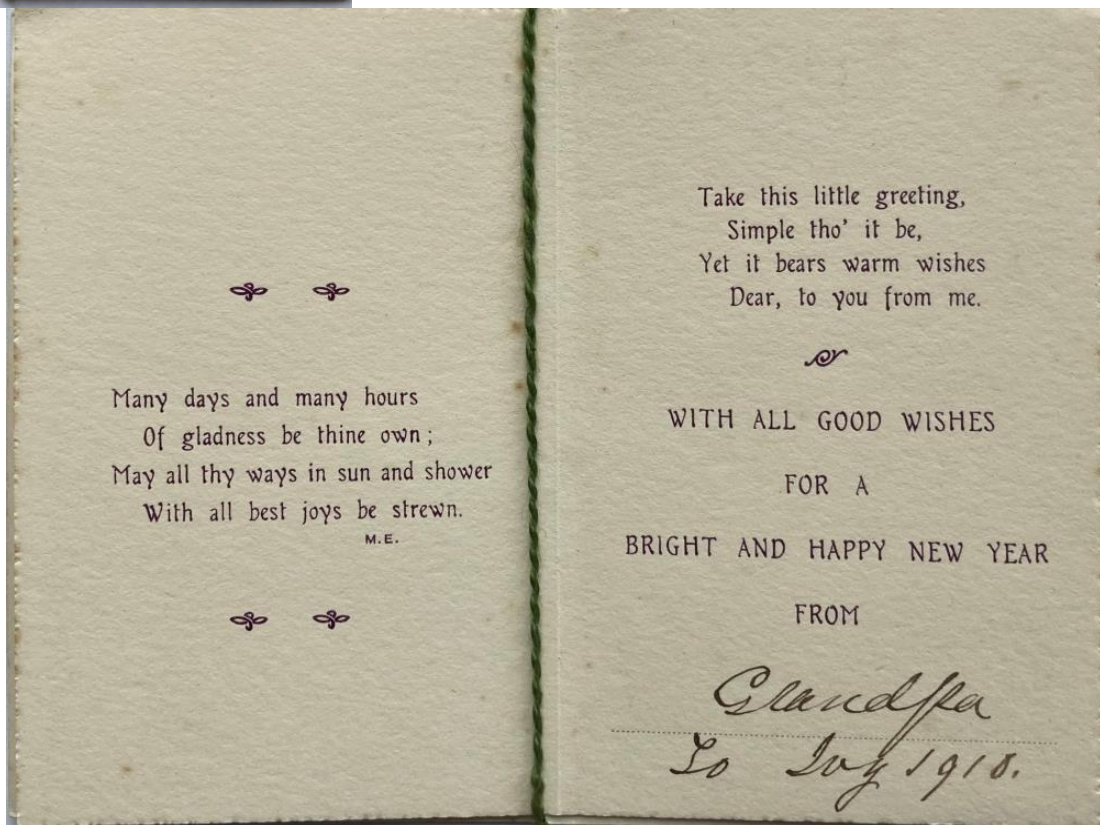
Ivy's New Year Card

by Susan Wright

An addendum to
**'Grandmother Ivy's
Christmas Cards'**
in the
Nov 2022 Newsletter



Ivy Caroline Early (1890-1953) was living at her home 'Waterford' Greendale, Canterbury in 1910, when she was sent this small card by her maternal grandfather George Chester Waby. He was living in Epsom, Auckland, at this time. After arriving from Ingham, Lincolnshire, in 1865, he bought land and farmed at 'Ingham Grange' Southbridge where he was active in the church, Southbridge School Board, Farmers Club, and Leeston Roads Board. He stood for parliament in 1893 and narrowly missed out on being elected. George Waby died Dec 1911.



Many days and many hours
Of gladness be thine own;
May all thy ways in sun and shower
With all best joys be strewn.

M. E.

Take this little greeting,
Simple tho' it be,
Yet it bears warm wishes
Dear, to you from me.



WITH ALL GOOD WISHES
FOR A
BRIGHT AND HAPPY NEW YEAR
FROM

Grandpa
Lo Jay 1910.

WELLINGTON BRANCH NEWS

This month's newsletter has been produced entirely in Word so it may look slightly different. We had been using a publishing programme called LucidPress/Marq, but it wasn't very user-friendly in the 'budget' form we had. No other NZSG Newsletter Editors used it. Producing it on Word will save Wellington Branch \$138 per year. If you have any comments or suggestions, please contact Christine.

Wellington Branch Committee News, from the meeting of 2 March: Robin Mossman was co-opted on to the Committee until she can be nominated at the May AGM. We are very pleased to have her.

Wellington Branch Speakers' Programme is shaping up well for the year. A number of interesting talks are being looked into.

23 attended our February Meeting, seven of whom were visitors. Two were attracted by posters. If you have thoughts about places to advertise, let us know.

Before February's meeting began Vivienne Passports 0800 225 050
 Mclsaac said that BDMs, formerly at Archives, Citizenship 0800 225 151
 Molesworth St, are now at 7 Waterloo Quay. Birth Certificate 0800 225 252
 Call before going; they don't have Reception. Translation Service 0800 872 675
 Anything Else 0800 257 887

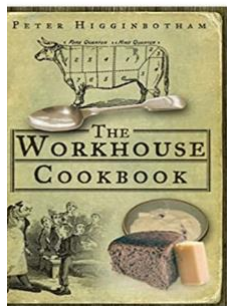
Family Registers are now all available on [Hutt City Libraries Recollect](#) site.

When I was checking the previous item in [Hutt Valley Branch Newsletter](#), issue 418, March 2023, p.4, I found **two useful research tips** on the same page:

FindMyPast: 14,000+ records in a new collection of adults who had been living in a workhouse for 5+ years in England and Wales in 1860. Details include reasons for their stay. [Long-term workhouse residents in England and Wales in 1860.](#)

Ancestry.com: North Yorkshire County Record Office parish register holdings are now available: over 4 million entries dating from the 1530s onwards. (See www.northyorks.gov.uk/county-record-office)

Other useful research tips: [NZSG Certificates Collection](#) is now available via email request in addition to by post.



[DNA thurlines and custom groups](#) is a good 25-minute video showing how to use Ancestry's thurlines to create closely related groups of matches.

The Family History Federation has a huge selection of books for sale at www.familyhistorybooksonline.com

Now I know what I want for my birthday:

The Workhouse Cookbook by Peter Higginbotham.

Christine Franzen, Newsletter Editor

DIRECTORY

Committee

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POSTAL ADDRESS

C/O 12 St John's Terrace
 Tawa, Wellington 5028

EVENING MEETINGS

Third Wednesday of the month
 February through November
 7:00 for 7:30 pm start
 Collective Community Hub
 33 Johnsonville Road

COMMITTEE CONTACT

wgtbranch@gmail.com

BRANCH WEBSITE

[NZSG Wellington Branch](#)

FACEBOOK PAGE

[Facebook.com/NZSGWellington](https://www.facebook.com/NZSGWellington)

WHAT'S ON AT YOUR LOCAL BRANCH?

KILBIRNIE	PORIRUA	HUTT VALLEY	KAPITI
Thursday 6 April	Wednesday 8 March	Thursday 16 March	Tuesday 28 March
Mark Derby: <i>'Petals and Bullets': Dorothy Morris, a Kiwi Nurse in the Spanish Civil War.</i>	Rodney King: <i>'A World Tour of Family Graves'</i> . Simon Strombom: <i>Maintaining headstones & plaques.</i> Debbie Evans: <i>Findagrave.</i>	Laura Jamieson: <i>Hutt City Council Archives</i>	Helen Hawkins: <i>The Jillet Family of Titahi Bay (and Kapiti connections)</i>
Ngake/Whataitai Room, Ākau Tangi Sports Centre, 72 Kemp St, Kilbirnie 9 for 10 am	Helen Smith Community Room, Pataka, Norrie Place, Porirua 7 for 7:30 pm	The Masonic Centre, 65 Udy Street, Petone 7 for 7:30 pm	Coast Community Church, 57 Hinemoa St, Paraparaumu 7 for 7:30 pm