



Aug 2025 NEWSLETTER

MEETING: Johnsonville Bowling Club, 34 Frankmoore Avenue, Johnsonville 7 FOR 7:30 PM

WEDNESDAY 20 AUG	WEDNESDAY 17 SEP	WEDNESDAY 22 OCT
<i>'A Funny story about an ancestor'</i> By Members	<i>'Solving the Mystery of Sheila's Family'</i> By Prue Theobald	<i>'NZ Ancestor Helper Project'</i> By Alan Howison (Note: on the 4 th Wed of the month to coincide with Wellington Heritage Festival)

Pre-meeting Discussion Group, 20 Aug, 6:00-7:15pm, Johnsonville Bowling Club

CONVENOR'S CORNER

Greetings members



Alan Cobcroft certainly knew a lot about Wiki Tree. I hope you were inspired to have a go or return to it, as in my case. The browser extension really makes it quick and easy to add sources. I am sorry if the lateness of the end of the meeting caused you any inconvenience, but at least we were warm and dry inside. I look forward to our next meeting back in our venue, where we are going to hear from several of you with funny stories to tell.

August is Family History Month and there are events being held all-round the country. Wellington's event, is being led by the Kilbirnie Branch, and will be held at the Johnsonville Community Hall on Saturday 30 August. The theme is *Preserving and Sharing Your Family History*. There will be a range of short talks on several topics. Two of our members- Max and Kaye are talking. Plus, as usual, there will be many stands with people to answer questions and help you. There will be parking in St Brigid's School but do come on public transport if you can.

I am looking for a couple of people to volunteer to either do an hour managing the carpark or welcoming people on the day.

As to my family research, I have offered to provide my cousin's son with a family history book about our family, the Clarks (my mother's family). I then realised I would have to research my uncle's wife's family about which I knew nothing except they were Irish, well on one side anyway. This has kept me very busy!

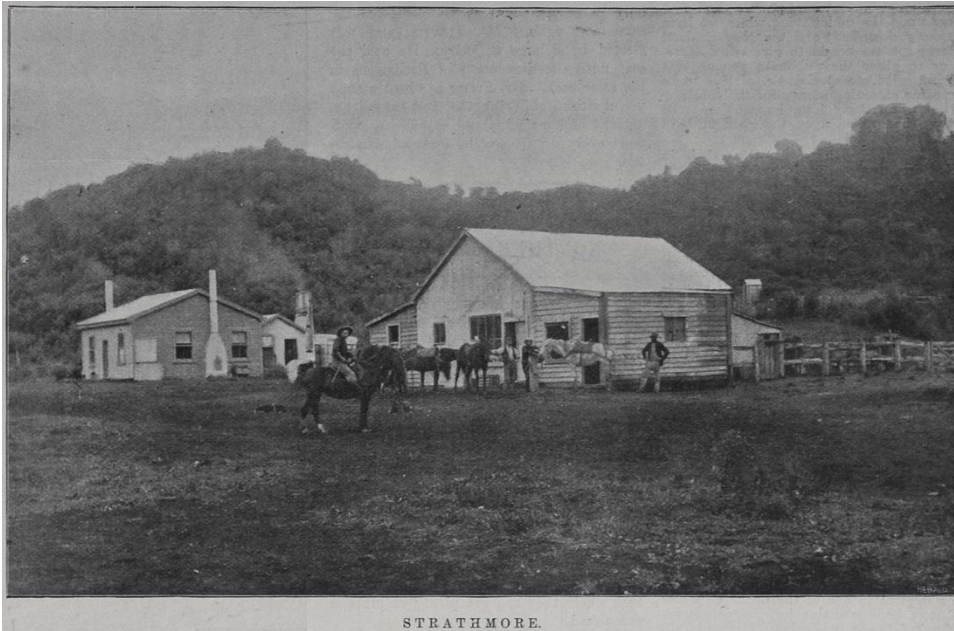
Geraldine Needham-Girven,
Convenor, Wellington Branch

Agriculture and Horticulture

This month is a focus on stories from the land. They reveal how life on the farm or orchard was hard work but came with long term rewards if you were successful.

Henry and William Butcher

By Geraldine Needham-Girven



Buildings at Strathmore, 1899. Published In Supplement to the Auckland Weekly News, 7 July 1899, p.7 [Auckland Weekly News](#) collection, Auckland Libraries Heritage Collections AWNS-18990707-07-01

Henry Fairburn was an entrepreneur and as well as managing flax mills and timber mills was an original shareholder in the Hawkes Bay Motor company which ran a bus and carrying service, owned a steamer and imported early motor cars. It has been written that Henry Fairburn visited some land in Waiotapu and advised his father to buy it, which he did. Shortly afterwards Henry Robert bought 48,000 acres of unimproved land in the area and sent his third son, William George at age 20 to run it. (Second son stayed home to run the Kaiapoi business). The fourth son, Charles joined William a little later and for some years he farmed part of the land and also ran a flax mill but by 1914 he had moved away.

Last month I gave a summary of Henry Robert Butcher. Henry, his wife Harriet and five sons arrived in Kaiapoi in 1884. He bought a fellmongery business, sometimes called wool scouring. Fellmongery separates the wool from the skin, which is then treated and preserved for storing or shipping prior to tanning.

The business was run for over 50 years until Henry's death. In 1894 he sent his oldest son, Henry Fairburn, to run another fellmongery business in Hawkes Bay.



Farm buildings at Strathmore, 1909. Home paddocks and farm buildings at Strathmore, with the original farmhouse (right). Strathmore Station, later known as the Strathmore Estate, was 48,000 acres of land in the Waiotapu Valley, purchased by Henry Robert Butcher in 1894. The Vaile Collection, Auckland Libraries Heritage Collections 2-V0968

William was the first English settler to live in the area which had very little access. The land was poor quality pumice land and included swamps. Sometimes it flooded. In 1920, William with his neighbour E. E., published an articleⁱ about their experiences in farming the land. However, their animals often developed bush-sickness and it was not known until the 1930s that this was caused by a lack of cobalt.

William married in 1905 and had three children who went to the local Māori school. After his first wife died, he married her niece and had five more children. The land was sold in 1935, after his parents died and William moved to Maketu to farm. He died himself in 1937.



Group by a farm gate at Broadlands, 1907. A group of men women and children standing by a farm gate at Broadlands in the Waikato, with William George Butcher standing on right hand post. His son, Robert, is below him. I think Martha is the woman in the centre, but Auckland Libraries think she is standing by Robert. We agree that Ida and Charles Butcher, with their young son Arthur are third and fourth from the left. The Vaile Collection, Auckland Libraries Heritage Collections 2-V0927

We are lucky that Edward Vaile not only took photos but also wrote a book about his experiencesⁱⁱ. In 1923, a newspaper articleⁱⁱⁱ was published about Vaile which started: "To go out and single-handedly fight a barren wilderness, and to bring it to a state of prolific productivity, requires a heart and a will far stouter than that to face a foe on the field of battle."

Vaile replied to the editor saying: “I want to say that the real credit of pioneering this district is due to my friends and neighbours, the Butcher family. Mr W, G. Butcher and his brother were settled here 14 years before I arrived, and at a time when there was no road to Rotorua and the nearest white neighbour was 22 miles distant; and as for the old folk, each of them 81 years of age, full of faith, courage and ripe experience, they are a tower of strength to their junior neighbours”.

i New Zealand Journal of Agriculture, Volume XXI, Issue 3, 20 September 1920, Page 122

"Pioneering the pumice / by E. Earle Vaile. Christchurch [N.Z.] : Whitcombe & Tombs, 1939.

''' Waikato Times, Volume 97, Issue 15157, 3 February 1923, Page 6

Churning Through History – Sophia and Thomas Kennedy’s Butter Empire in Colonial Christchurch

By Max Kennedy

We often find in documents that our forebears were farmers. However, it can be difficult to know the scale of the enterprise. If you are lucky, you might find the type of output (cheese, milk, butter) mentioned. The following is how I estimated the size of Thomas Kennedy and Sophia Streeter’s farm in Christchurch which they had from the 1850s to the 1880s.

In the mid-1800s, Banks Peninsula was awakening to the possibilities of farming. Captain William Rhodes had brought the first cattle to Akaroa in 1839, and by 1844, settlers had amassed nearly a thousand animals: pigs, sheep, goats, cattle, and horses. Sheep farming took off with the arrival of pregnant ewes in 1843, and by 1846, wool was already being shipped to Wellington. Cheese dairies dotted the peninsula by 1857, but butter—rich, golden, and perishable—was still a frontier of its own.



the family’s income.

Unidentified farmhouse, out-buildings, and garden in 1892. Hector, James (Sir), 1834-1907 :Album of Wellington and Petone views. Ref: PA1-o-879-13. Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, New Zealand. [/records/22698082](#)

Thomas and Sophia’s daughter, Amelia, stated that their operation churned out an astonishing 27 to 32 kilograms ((60-70 lbs) of butter each week. Sophia would then carry the precious cargo to Christchurch, selling it in a market hungry for fresh dairy. In an era when women juggled child-rearing, cooking, sewing, and farm labour, Sophia also oversaw the churning. This role was vital—not just to the household, but to

Butter-making in the 1870s was no easy feat. There were no cream separators—those wouldn’t arrive until 1877, thanks to Swedish engineer Gustaf de Laval. Refrigeration was a distant dream, so butter had to be made quickly and sold locally. Milk was

purchased by volume, not quality, and without the Babcock test (invented in 1890), dishonest watering-down went unchecked. Selective breeding for high milk fat was still decades away, meaning cows varied wildly in their output.

Despite these limitations, Thomas ran (in 1800s terms) what we'd now call a large-scale operation. Producing up to 70 pounds of butter a week required many cows. The key to estimating farm size was estimating the yield of butter from cows. There are little data of butter yields from New Zealand cows in the 1800s. The average New Zealand cow in 1894 (about as old a statistic as is available) produced 91kg (200lbs) of butter annually or 1.75kg (3.9 lb) per week (assuming year-round production). Thus 70 lbs of butter a week would need 18-22 cows. Assuming production was only 80% of the year (due to drying off the cows each year), this gives 20-30 cows as the best estimate. In 2021-2022, a cow in New Zealand produces about 270kg of butter per year or 5.2 kg per week. This is three times as much butter per cow as when Thomas and Sophia were farming. Good nutrition, genetics and modern farming techniques have vastly changed farming output over that time.

While most families kept just enough livestock to meet their own needs, Thomas was producing for the market, carving out a niche in a fledgling industry. Dairy factories wouldn't appear in New Zealand until the early 1880s, and even then, they were concentrated in regions like Taranaki and Waikato.

By 1884, only 20 existed. Thomas, meanwhile, had already built his own processing setup, making him a dairying pioneer. There's no record of him collecting milk from neighbouring farms—his butter came from his own herd, his own hands, and his family's labour.

In a time before industrial efficiency and scientific precision, Thomas and Sophia's farm was a testament to ingenuity, endurance, and enterprise. Their story is not just one of butter and cows—it's a portrait of colonial grit, where every pound of butter told a tale of sweat, skill, and survival.



Sketch showing a woman with butter churn and cow, created by AI (copilot)

Note: Historical data on butter yields was obtained from AgResearch. This article is an extract taken from "Unbounded Hospitality and Kindness - Thomas Kennedy (1819-1881), Sophia Streeter (1822-1906) and Family" by Max Kennedy and edited/transformed by AI (Co-pilot). See the original at https://ndhadeliver.natlib.govt.nz/delivery/DeliveryManagerServlet?dps_pid=IE92737200

Harvesting History: The Diverse Apple Varieties of Thomas Jones' Orchard

by Max Kennedy

Thomas Jones and family lived in Bombay, Auckland in the 1800s. He kept a diary of his activities in the 1870s. This diary reveals his activities in his garden and orchard. His most numerous plantings in his orchard were apple trees. The diary provides an interesting glimpse of how our ancestors grew fruit. I have concentrated on apples as an example.



Apple orchard, Canterbury (1880s-1920s). Ref National Library 1/1-005562-G. Photograph taken by the Steffano Webb Photographic Studio, Christchurch.

Thomas had many varieties of apple. Apples must have been his favourite fruit as almost 50% of the orchard trees were apples. The varieties grown in his orchard were Cox's Orange, Irish Peach, Newton Peppin, Northern Spey [Northern Spy], Queen Peppin, Red Astrachan, Rodwell's Pippin, Shepherds Perfection, and Winter Magetin [aka Winter Majetin].

More apple varieties are mentioned in the catalogue of trees at the back of diary. These are; Ballards Late, Blenheim Orange, Canadian Reinette, Green Chisel, Irish Peach, Keswick Codlin, Magnum Bonum, Pepplers Pippin, Ribston Pippin, Sam Young Scotch Red Streak, and Stone Pippin.

Thomas had one tree of each type of apple in his orchard with the exception of Winter Magetin and Northern Spy. Thomas had 4 Winter Magetin trees in his orchard. The Winter Magetin was a cooking apple and popular for its blight resistance.

I suspect Thomas had 4 of these in his orchard to act as root stock for his grafting activities.

Thomas had 3 Northern Spy apple trees in his orchard. The reason for the 3 Northern Spy in the orchard is that they are a very late harvested, almost available to harvest out of season, and they also provide good root stock.

Thomas liked to have apple trees that matured at different times of the year, so he had a very long season of apple supply. This tradition has been passed down to many growers. My father, **Alwyn Kennedy** planted apples that matured at different times for the same reason. Alwyn planted a Cox's Orange that came into harvest in September – October, and Golden Delicious which came into harvest from February and then another late harvest variety.

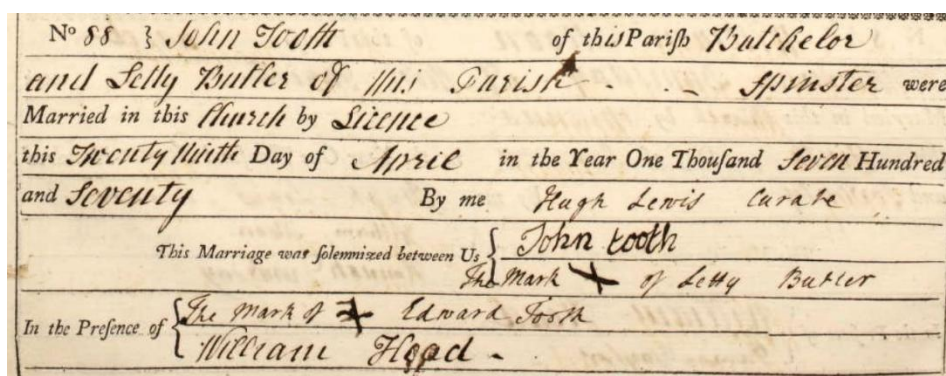
Thomas had a list of the order of ripening of apples. In Thomas's orchard, Irish Peach apple was his early harvest variety and the Northern Spy and Winter Magetin his late harvesting varieties.

Thomas certainly had a lot of apple varieties to choose from. Apples were one of the first fruit trees to be established in New Zealand. *"Apples and pears were first introduced into New Zealand in 1819 by the Rev. Samuel Marsden, who planted trees, brought from New South Wales, on the Church Missionary Society's station established earlier that year at Kerikeri. In 1835 the Society reported that apples and pears were flourishing on a number of their stations in the North Island"* (Anon, Fruit Farming Pome Fruits, 2022).

Unsurprisingly, given how many apple trees he had planted, Thomas had an excess of apples which he sold. “Sold **W Anderton** 32 lbs apples at 3d, 8s” (23 Feb 1878). “Sold **Donovan** 12 lbs apples, 3s. Paid” (08 Mar 1878). Purchase and payment were often well spread apart. “**Mr W Anderton** paid 8s for apples” (20 Apr 1878). Mr Anderton paid for his apples 2 months later.

Death and Disappearance in the BEST family

By Christine Franzen



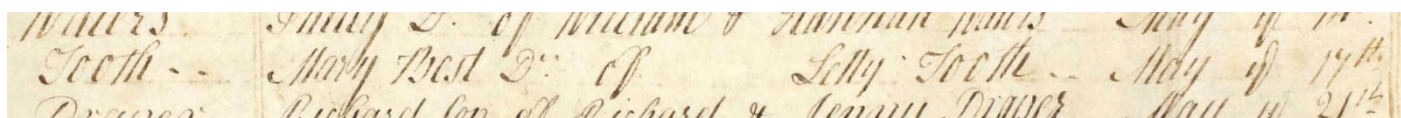
LETTY BUTLER (1754—1819) married John Tooth by licence on 29 April 1770 in East Grinstead, Sussex. They were bachelor and spinster, both of the parish. He signed (clumsily); she made a mark. They were both underage which isn't clear from the record, – as they had both just turned 16. They could

only marry with parents' consent so they must have had it. Being married by licence rather than banns suggests there was some reason they wanted the marriage kept private or performed quickly. They baptised a child, Elizabeth Tooth, on 21 December 1770, less than 8 months later. Then, oddly, there were no more children for 4 ½ years.

On 17 May 1775 **LETTY (BUTLER) TOOTH** baptized a daughter in East Grinstead, giving no father, but the name, Mary Best Tooth, was a clear indication that the father's surname was '**BEST**'.

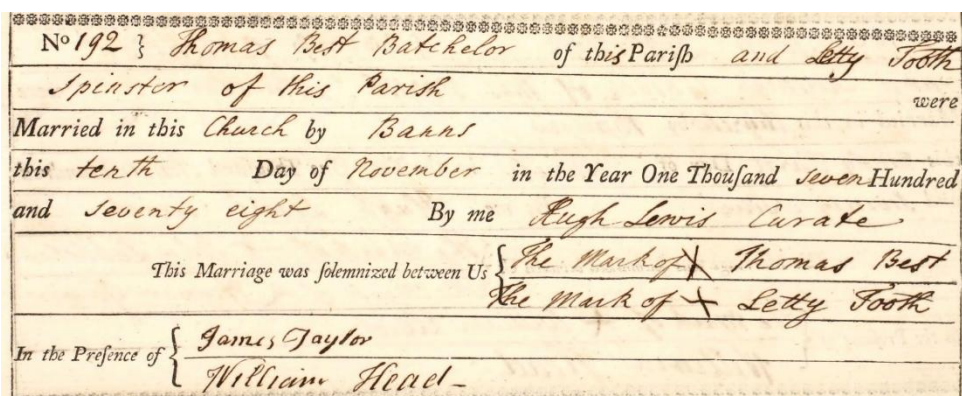
LETTY TOOTH baptised another child, Lucy Tooth, again giving no father, on 6 Dec 1776 in East Grinstead.

Then, finally, on 10 Nov 1778 **THOMAS BEST** (bachelor) and **LETTY TOOTH** (spinster) married in East Grinstead, 2 ½ months before baptizing another child, John Best. (Interestingly, note that William Head witnessed both marriages.)



LETTY called herself 'widow' on the banns but 'spinster' on the marriage register. She definitely wasn't a spinster. But if she were a widow in 1775 (no more children were born with John Tooth named as father after 1770 so it seems he hadn't been around for a while), why didn't she and **THOMAS BEST** marry in 1775 instead of 3 years and nearly 3 children later?

I have found no burial record for John Tooth anywhere in the period 1770-78 (or anything remotely near that). Perhaps it is just missing, but I can't help feeling there is something suspicious here. Perhaps John Tooth just disappeared...married with a baby at 16, panicked, abandoned her, and started a new life elsewhere?



This was probably not uncommon... And eight years later **LETTY** just remarried without a body or divorce? I don't know of a 'presumption of death' after 7 (or so) years in the 18th century but maybe something like that has happened here. Or perhaps the local vicar was tired of baptising her illegitimate children. But unless John Tooth was 'officially' dead, her marriage to **THOMAS BEST** was bigamous, and the vicar should not have performed it. After they married, they had John (1779), Letty (1783-86), then **LETITIA** (1786-1858), and Thomas (1790). Sometime between 1790 and 1800, they all moved to Fletching where Joseph (1800-1) was born after a 10-year gap. And in Fletching in 1804 their daughter **LETITIA BEST**, aged 18, baptised her illegitimate daughter **LUCY BEST** and married the 'reputed father' **JONATHAN MAY** six weeks later. **LUCY BEST** retained her mother's surname.

LETTY BUTLER TOOTH BEST (1754—1819) had had a sad childhood, full of death. Her parents were **JOHN BUTLER** and **ELIZABETH SAXBY**, who married in Withyham, Sussex, in 1745. Withyham was **JOHN BUTLER's** parish; **ELIZABETH SAXBY** was of the parish of East Grinstead. Withyham is about 10 miles east of East Grinstead, and it was somewhat unusual to have a marriage in the groom's parish. They married by licence, so perhaps they were avoiding possible objections from her family? **JOHN** and **ELIZABETH BUTLER** moved to her parish soon after they married and remained there, and they baptised 9 children in East Grinstead between 1747 and 1764. Tragically, only one child, **LETTY BUTLER**, survived childhood. Six children died within days of birth, one survived 3 years, and one, 9 years. **LETTY** was their 5th child, baptised on 5 Apr 1754, and siblings died when she was 2, 3, 10, and 13 years old, leaving her an only child. Three years later, in 1770, aged 16 and married to John Tooth, also 16, **LETTY** gave birth to her first child. Three years later, in 1773, **LETTY's** mother died. And **LETTY's** husband either died or disappeared around the same time.

POSTSCRIPT: **LETTY BUTLER TOOTH BEST's** granddaughter **LUCY BEST** (1804—after 1831) also either died or disappeared without trace in the records. She married Thomas Osborn in Chailey, Sussex, in 1824. They baptised sons in 1825, 1828, and 1831. The 1841 census record lists only Thomas (aged 40), 3 boys, and Sarah Duncan (aged 60 and probably a housekeeper). In 1851 and all subsequent censuses Thomas Osborn was called 'widower'. He died in 1887, aged 86, having never remarried, which was unusual. The last record of his wife **LUCY BEST OSBORN** was the 1831 baptism of their son Thomas, when she was 27. She probably died shortly thereafter but I have found no burial record. As with John Tooth, her grandmother's first husband, she disappeared without trace.

These problems were discussed at the July 2025 meeting of the Wellington English Interest Group. I am much indebted to them for their suggestions and help.

WikiTree – An Introduction

by Alan Cobcroft

Alan started with the early history of WikiTree. It was created by Chris Whitten, who worked in the same office as Jimmy Wales, the founder of Wikipedia. Chris created WikiTree as a way of sharing his family tree with family and friends and allowing them to have input into it.

WikiTree today is a free, community-driven global family tree platform which aims to create an accurate, well-documented world-wide family tree that includes DNA evidence and is freely shared. The platform has over 40 million profiles, 14.5 million connected with DNA, and is supported by 1.2 million members known as WikiTreeers.

WikiTree is secure and sits behind web protection systems like Cloudflare. It integrates with some other genealogy sites such as Family Tree DNA.

Alan covered the key features of WikiTree, such as

- **Core Principles:** Honor Code - members commit to accuracy, collaboration, and mutual respect. Inclusivity – people join with all levels of experience and everyone's contributions are appreciated to help improve the tree over time. Mistakes happen but people work together to fix them. While privacy of living people is respected, information is shared as freely as possible. And source-based research is key, and there are tools to allow sources such as a census record to be easily referenced (but not stored).
- **Membership Levels:** Guest (view profiles), Family Member (add information to existing profiles), and Wiki Genealogist (full access after agreeing to the Honor Code, create profiles).
- **Profile Structure:** Each person has a unique ID, family tree components, biography, sources, comments, matches/merges, and DNA connections.
- **Collaboration:** Members work together to improve profiles, fix mistakes, and participate in projects.

To access WikiTree, go to www.wikitree.com

WikiTree

Where advanced genealogists and casual family historians collaborate on a global family tree for our cousins and descendants to enjoy **for free, forever.**



You are given your own profile when you register – to get started you need a unique email, password, and a family tree. Once you become a full member, you can add profiles for your ancestors but always

Be a part of something big

WikiTree has been growing for **16 years** from the grassroots up. We are now the most accurate & trusted [collaborative family tree](#).

Today we have **1,242,142** community members and **42,570,404** ancestors and cousins on our tree, **15,152,281** of which have [DNA](#) connections.

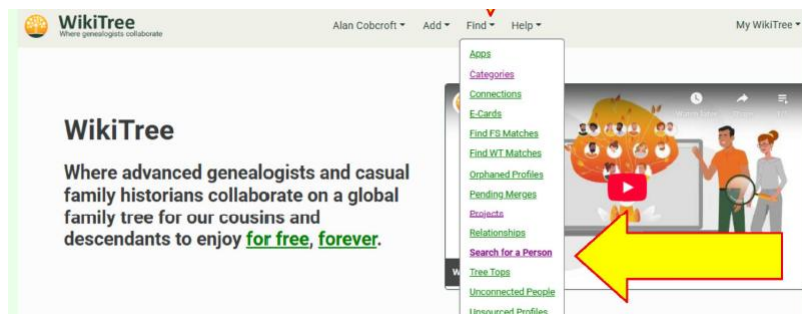
It's all free!

Everything on WikiTree is **free** for everyone, forever. Expenses are covered by unobtrusive advertisements. Members who sign the [Honor Code](#) don't even see most of the ads, but can enjoy [member benefits](#) that cost money on other websites.

[Get Started](#)

check first as many of your ancestors may already have a profile. It is best to add profiles manually, to ensure accuracy, rather than loading a gedcom.

Start with searching for your most distant known ancestors to see if they already exist – if they do, take note of their WikiTree-ID and where they are in your tree. Follow their descendants down and see where you may need to add a profile to add your branch, if it is not there. Build up from yourself.

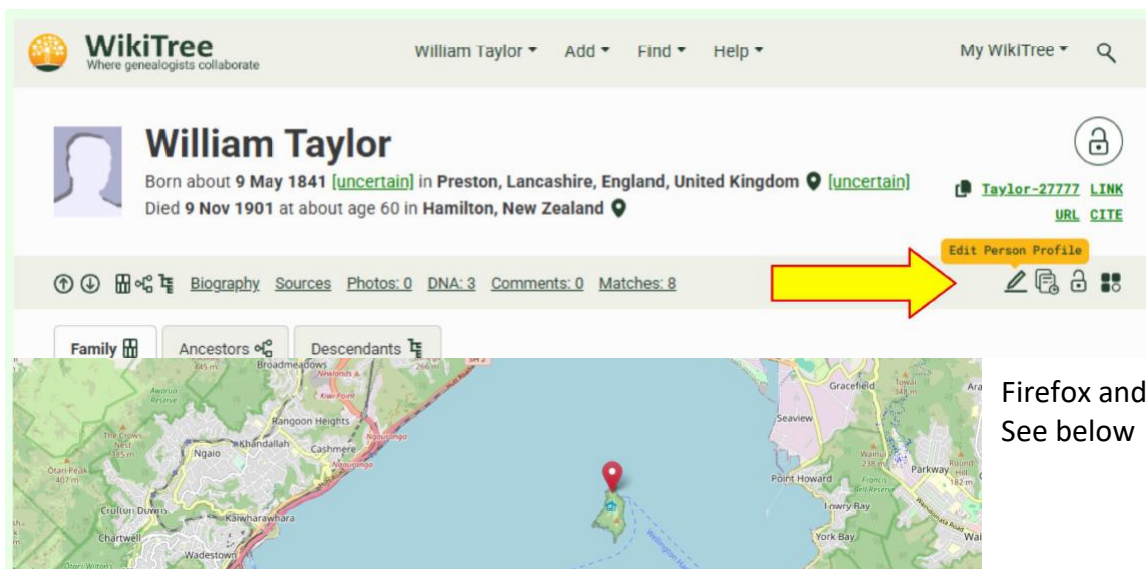


When you join WikiTree, you will be allocated a Greeter, who will contact you and provide an initial helping hand. You can also ask for Mentor, to guide you further. Moderators exist to help with issues or disputes and there are Arborists, who clean the tree.

Alan showed some of the tools available on

WikiTree, the navigation menus and settings you can configure to tailor what you want to see and track.

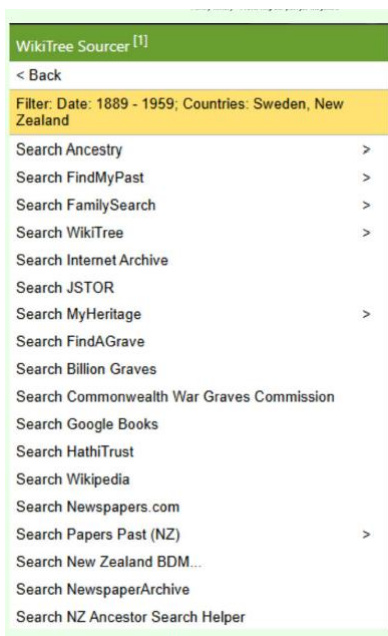
One of the tools is the cemetery tool, which enables you to link people in cemeteries and tell stories about them.



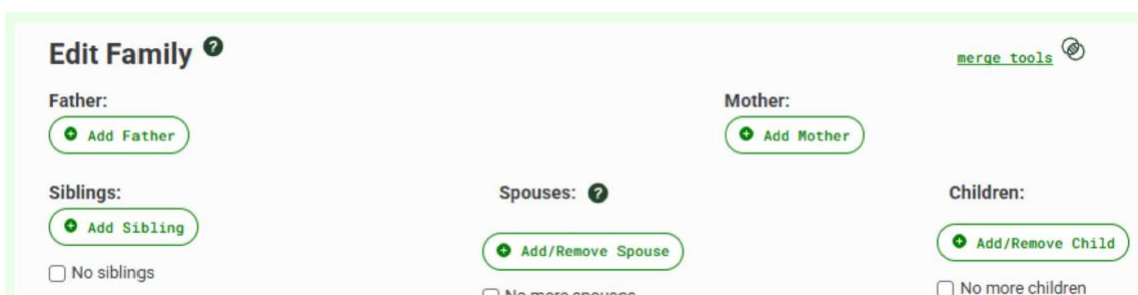
Another tool is the WikiTree Sourcer browser extension – it works on many browsers including Chrome, Edge, Firefox and Safari. See below

https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Space:WikiTree_Sourcer

This is an example of some of the sources available to be added to profiles:



Alan showed an example of adding a child to an existing person:



He added a child, Margaret Taylor, b1869 Milton, Otago and died 1951 in Auckland.

There is a Help section and you can join the community forum and ask for help anytime.

There are also projects available – Menu – Find / Projects – such as geographical projects and themed projects.

In conclusion, WikiTree is free to use, and emphasizes storytelling, collaboration, and factual documentation. It is secure, respects privacy, and encourages members to contribute to the global family tree.

Why not give it a go? It is a good way to ensure your research gets preserved and passed down, without depending on commercial companies who may or may not stay in business.

Alan is an experienced genealogist with deep roots across the Pacific. Born in Western Samoa on a cocoa plantation founded by his grandfather—an Australian whose family traces back to the original convict fleets—Alan moved to New Zealand at 13 and has lived here ever since. With a long career in IT, Alan turned to genealogy as he approached retirement, driven by a desire to uncover the family stories he'd never known. In 2014,

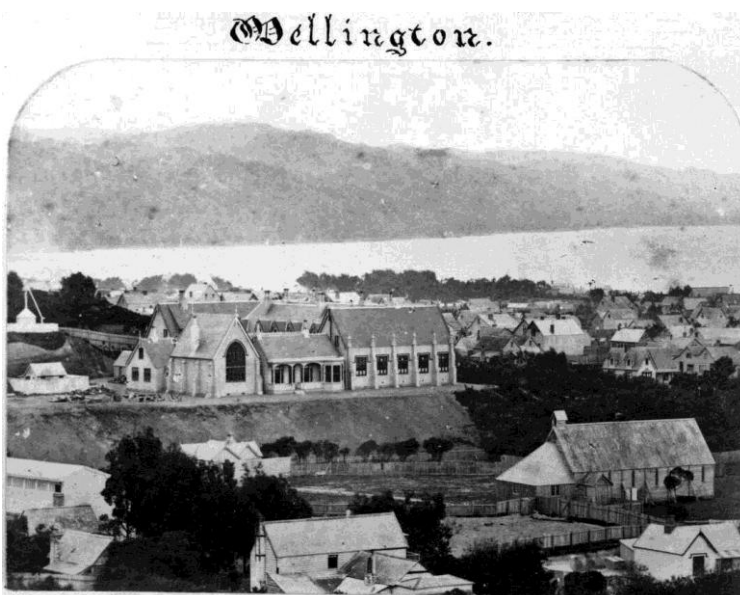
his search led him to WikiTree, where he now actively builds and explores family connections.

150 Years Ago in Wellington

By Martin Garcia

In August 1975, Wellington newspaper articles were dominated by discussion about the future of local governance in New Zealand, while immigration and the introduction of new species were also topical.

The New Zealand Shipping Company brought many of our ancestors to New Zealand



The New Zealand Shipping Company (NZSC) was founded in 1873 “to counter the dominance of the Shaw, Savill & Albion Line. The company gradually established a fleet of vessels, using Māori names for each.”¹ NZSC reported that during the year 1874 it “despatched from London to New Zealand 63 ships, carrying 15,998 passengers, the total tonnage being 63,255, and the average per ship 1004 tons register and 254 passengers. Of these 63 ships, 18 came to Canterbury, 15 to Auckland, 14 to Wellington, 12 to Otago, 2 to Napier, and 1 each to Nelson and Picton.”

General view of the Government Reserve (now Parliament grounds), Wellington, ca. 1870. Fisher, Alexander, fl 1861-187. Ref: PA1-f-021-042-2. Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, New Zealand. [/records/22688491](#)

¹ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/New_Zealand_Shipping_Company

Scandinavian immigrants faced particular difficulties

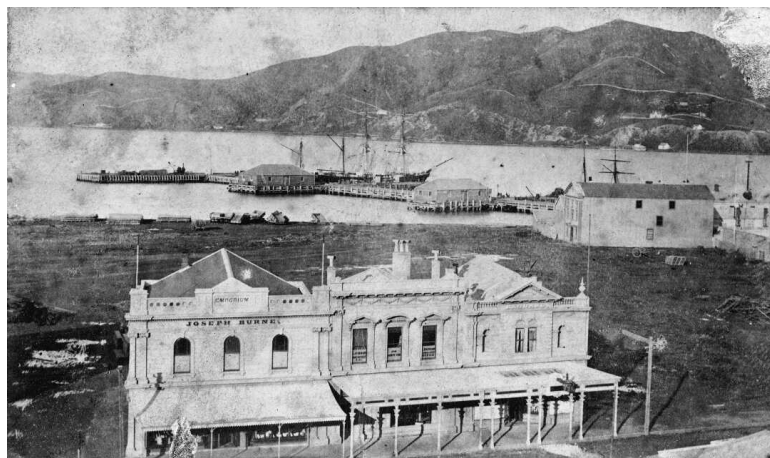
My Swedish great-grandfather, Peter Andersson, accompanied by other Scandinavian immigrants, arrived in New Zealand from Hamburg quarantine in January 1876. The immigrants were deposited on Matiu/Somes Island for quarantine. Only five months earlier, a correspondent had complained to *The Evening Post*: "I wish to have a growl on behalf of those who are unable to speak English. I mean those we term Scandinavian emigrants. There are numbers of them sent up to this place and not far from here we have a Scandinavian settlement, yet the authorities are either too mean or too ignorant to employ an interpreter for these foreigners. They have no one to apply to when they are in difficulties arising from their inability to speak our language, and it is a great obstacle in the way of their obtaining employment."



Wellington Harbour 1875. Blatchley, W D, active 1877-1898. Barraud, Charles Decimus, 1822-1897: Ref: PUBL-0016-01. Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, New Zealand. [/records/22840581](#)

Abolition of the provinces was being hotly debated

Wellington's Mayor convened a meeting of citizens to consider the question of abolition of the provinces. "In last night's meeting, this City vindicated its claim to the position which Sir Julius Vogel once assigned to it — that of the centre of political thought in the Colony — the



View of The Terrace ca. 1870s, Looking down on the Quay at about the present site of the D.I.C., Joseph Burne's Emporium, C. Toxhead (architect) and Barraud's chemist shop in the foreground, Queen's Bond and Wharf in the background. Ref: 1/2-018823-F. Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, New Zealand. [/records/22707731](#)

focus of political action." Later in 1875 "the New Zealand Parliament decided to abolish the provincial governments, and they came to an end in November 1876. They were superseded by counties, which were later replaced by territorial authorities. Following abolition, the provinces became known as provincial districts."²

An Art Union's prizes were in fact works of art

In the days before Lotto, we recall the Golden Kiwi and Art Union lotteries which offered cash prizes. In 1875, an Art Union lottery offered English art works. "Mr. Barraud's annual art union always is looked on as affording an eligible opportunity of acquiring excellent works of art at a very small cost The list for the present session now is rapidly being filled up at Mr. Barraud's shop on

Lambton Quay. The prizes include some fine oil paintings of English scenery, by a home artist of repute, and various other attractive specimens of art."

² https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Provinces_of_New_Zealand

The introduction of salmon was proving difficult

Mr Frank Buckland's shipment of salmon ova to New Zealand had failed. "He candidly confesses that he cannot put his finger upon the exact reason why or when the germ of embryonic life ceased to exist in the eggs he forwarded. He, however, by no means acknowledges himself defeated, either by the salmon or its eggs, and with the permission of the New Zealand authorities he will, at his own cost, collect and send out a fresh lot of salmon eggs next Christmas."

Primary source: *The Evening Post*, Volume XII, Issues 28-53, 2 to 31 August 1875

<https://paperspast.natlib.govt.nz/newspapers/evening-post/1875> Text quoted includes spelling, punctuation and grammar as it appeared at the time.

Editorial

In the August Newsletter, **I would like stories of fathers ie fathers/grandfathers/great grandfathers etc to tie in with Father's Day.** Is there a patriarch in your family whose story you would like to share?

Pls send them to wellington@genealogy.org.nz by the end of August

Max Kennedy

Irish Interest Group (Lower North Island)

Next meeting yet to be confirmed

Scottish Interest Group (Wellington)

01:30 PM Sat, 13 September 2025

Tawa Union Church Lounge

6 Elena Place Tawa

September meeting. Brick walls and discussion

English Interest Group (Wellington)

The group meets from February to November on the 4th Saturday each month, from 2:00pm – 4:00pm in private homes. Contact: annballnz@gmail.com

DIRECTORY Committee



Convenor	Geraldine Needham-Girven	021 180 5166
Secretary	Robin Mossman	021 1587848
Minute Secretary	Kaye Batchelor	027 2276734
Membership Secretary	Robin Mossman	021 1587848
Speakers' Program	Kaye Batchelor	027 2276734
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Treasurer	Liz Newport	021 815 846
Newsletter Editor	Max Kennedy	021 46 5483

KILBIRNIE	PORIRUA	HUTT VALLEY	KAPITI
Thursday 07 Aug, 10:00 am	Wednesday 13 Aug, 7:30 pm	Thursday 21 Aug, 7:30 pm	Tuesday 26 Aug, 7:30 pm
<i>Sarah Hewitt - How did Winifred survive? Using land records to bring more depth to your research</i>	<i>Kelly Dix - Digital New Zealand</i>	<i>Members' brick walls</i>	<i>F Brooking A Band of Brothers - 4 Brooking brothers' part in the New Zealand Wars, 1865-1882.</i>
Matairangi Room, Ākau Tangi Sports Centre, 72 Kemp St	Helen Smith Room Pataka Art + Museum, Porirua	Senior Citizens' Rooms, Forsyth Barr Building 45 Knights Road Lower Hutt	Coast Community Church, 57 Hinemoa St, Paraparaumu