

*THOMAS AND WALLIS FAMILY THREADS*  
*FOR JOHANNA*

Her maternal thread from her mother...  
(Colour coded red for thread for Johanna)



ABOVE: HAROLD GERSHOM THOMAS AND PENELOPE THOMAS NEE WALLIS

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*1*  
*FOREWORD*

**GENERATION SIX OF THE STEWART FAMILY  
FOR JOHANNA**

- 1/. Peter**
- 2/. Charles**
- 3/. Malcolm Alexander**
- 4/. Angus Malcom**
- 5/. Malcolm**
- 6/. Mervyn**

**MERVYN BERKELEY RALPH STEWART**

Was born 21 Apr 1900 in Kaiwaka, N.Z

He died 18 Jan 1990 in Wellsford N.Z

Mervyn married Bertha C. Amelia HEATH on May 1923 in Auckland N.Z

Bertha was born 14 Feb 1899 in Auckland N.Z

She died 13 Aug 1990 in Wellsford N.Z

Note: Both Exclusive Brethren

**THEY HAD THE FOLLOWING CHILDREN...**

**NOELENE HEATH STEWART**

Was born 8 April 1926 Kaiwaka

She died 19 Dec 2013 at Hawera

Living

Living

**GENERATION SEVEN OF THE STEWART FAMILY  
FOR JOHANNA**

- 1/. Peter**
- 2/. Charles**
- 3/. Malcolm Alexander**
- 4/. Angus Malcom**
- 5/. Malcolm**
- 6/. Mervyn**
- 7/. Noelene Heath**

**NOELENE HEATH STEWART**

Was born 8 April 1926 at Kaiwaka NZ

She died 19 Dec 2013 at Hawera NZ

Noelene married **KENNETH JAMES THOMAS** 2 Nov 1953

Ken was born 22 Oct 1927 at or near Kaponga N.Z. and died 2 Dec 2013 Hawera N.Z

Both are buried next to each other in the Hawera Cemetery N.Z

**PARENTS FOR **KENNETH JAMES THOMAS****

**HAROLD GERSHOM THOMAS**

Was born 1898 Clareville N.Z

He died 11 Oct 1973

He married **PENELOPE MARGARET WALLIS**

Penelope was born 1898 in Carterton N.Z

She died 28 July 1972 at Hawera N.Z

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*GENERATION ONE FOR 'THOMAS' FAMILY*  
*FOR JOHANNA*

Richard and Mary Thomas  
1841 Census living at St Ann Lime/Lighthouse Middlesex, England  
Children....

William Thomas

**Charles Thomas**

Sarah Thomas

James Thomas

(Note: Above conjecture only but very possible)

**1/. Charles**

**Charles THOMAS**

He was born about 1832

At Hampton Wick, Middlesex, England

1871 Census he was living as head of his family at,  
St Mary, Lambeth, London, Surrey, England

He died?

He was a carpenter

He married **Catherine Harriet SUXSPEACH**  
(saxpeach?)sacpeach, suxsplach about 1858

She was born about 28 Jan 1829

At Hampstead Middlesex England

Christened 5 Sept 1830

At the Old Church, Saint Pancras, London, England...

**HER SIBLINGS WERE...**

Sarah Ann Suxspeach

Born 28 August 1833

Christened 2 Oct 1842

At the Old Church, Saint Pancras, London, England...

William Lifford Suxspeach

Born 25 Sept 1835

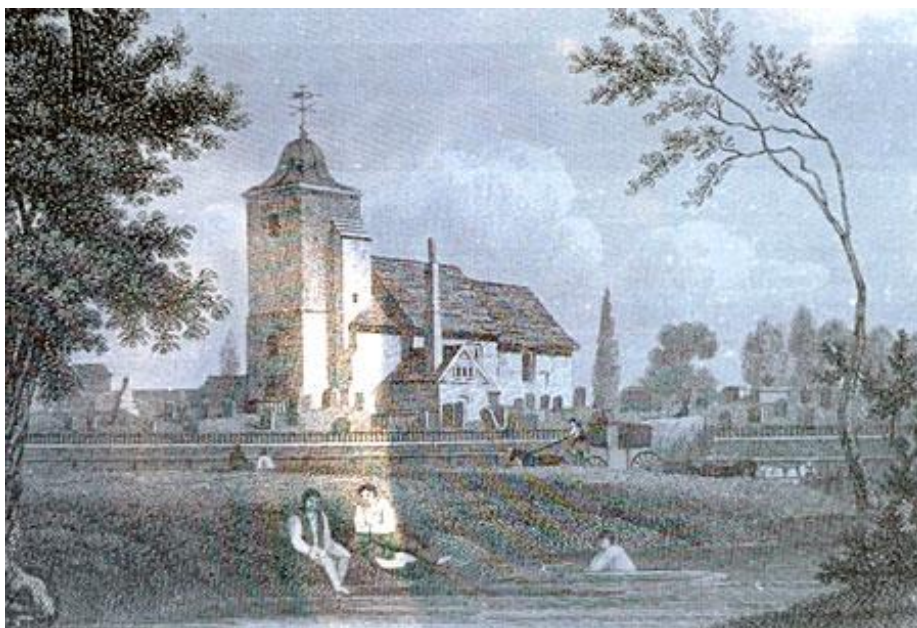
~ 6 ~

Christened 2 Oct 1842  
At the Old Church, Saint Pancras, London, England...

Their parents were  
**William and Sarah SUXSPEACH**



**ABOVE: SAINT MARY AT LAMBETH SURREY LONDON 1851**



**ABOVE: OLD CHURCH SAINT PANCRAS C1827**



**ABOVE: SAINT PANCRAS OLD CHURCH PANCRAS ROAD LONDON**

**BELOW:**

**LEFT: AT SAINT JOHN THE EVANGELIST, LAMBETH, SURREY, ENGLAND  
RIGHT: AT SAINT MATTHEWS, BRIXTON, SURREY, ENGLAND**



**CHARLES AND CATHERINE THOMAS HAD THE FOLLOWING CHILDREN...**

Alice **THOMAS**: Born about 1859  
At Brixton, Surrey, England

Emily M **THOMAS**: Born about 1860  
At Brixton, Surrey, England  
Christened 29 July 1860  
At Saint Matthews, Brixton, Surrey

Marian **THOMAS**: Born about 1862  
At Brixton, Surrey, England  
Christened 11 Oct 1863  
At Saint John The Evangelist, Lambeth, Surrey, England

Charles Alfred **THOMAS**: Born about 1863  
At Lambeth, Surrey, England  
Christened 11 Oct 1863  
At Saint John The Evangelist, Lambeth, Surrey, England

**Henry THOMAS**: Born about 1865  
At Lambeth, Surrey, England

Maud Thomas: Born about 1867  
At Lambeth, Surrey, England

Arthur Thomas: Born about 1870  
At Lambeth, Surrey, England

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*'THOMAS' GENERATION TWO*

1/. Charles

2/. Henry

**HENRY THOMAS**

He was born about 1865  
At Lambeth, Surrey, England  
He died about 1947 N.Z

He married **ALICE ABERCROMBIE** 2 Dec 1892 at  
Frederick Abercrombies house Posonby, N.Z  
(His age was 27 her age was 20)

Alice was born about 1872 Auckland, N.Z  
She died about ? N.Z

Her parents were **GEORGE ABERCROMBIE** a gardener  
His wife was **EMMA GOODWIN**

Their deaths can be found here...  
<https://www.bdmhistoricalrecords.dia.govt.nz/search/>

**HENRY AND ALICE HAD THE FOLLOWING CHILDREN...**

Ruby Mabel **THOMAS**  
Born about 1894

**Harold Gorshom/Gershom THOMAS**  
Born about 1897

Ida Mildred **THOMAS**  
Born about 1899

Keith Reginald **THOMAS**  
Born about 1901

Maude Winifred **THOMAS**  
Born about 1904

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Abigail Evelyn **THOMAS**  
Born about 1906

Arnold Henry **THOMAS**  
Born about 1908

Geoffrey Saxpeach/Suxspeach **THOMAS**  
Born about 1910

George Charles **THOMAS**  
Born about 1912

Joan Margaret **THOMAS**  
Born about 1915

Note: Their births can be found here...  
<https://www.bdmhistoricalrecords.dia.govt.nz/search/>

## FAMILY 'ABERCROMBIE'

(Note: Following are sources for Abercrombie for those who wish to pursue...)

Name	George Abercrombie			
Event Type	Census			
Event Date	1851			
Event Place	Axminster, Devon, England			
Registration District	Axminster			
Residence Note	Lyme Street			
Gender	Male			
Age	16			
Marital Status	Unmarried			
Occupation	Errand Boy			
Relationship to Head of Household	Son			
Birth Year (Estimated)	1835			
Birthplace	Axminster, Devonshire			
Page Number	28			
Registration Number	HO107			
Piece/Folio	1862 / 212			
Affiliate Record Type	Household			
HOUSEHOLD	ROLE	GENDER	AGE	BIRTHPLACE
<a href="#">George Abercrombie</a>	Head	M	42	Chatham, Kent
<a href="#">Harriett Abercrombie</a>	Wife	F	46	Charmouth, Dorset
<b>George Abercrombie</b>	Son	M	16	Axminster, Devonshire
<a href="#">Mary Abercrombie</a>	Daughter	F	12	Taunton, Somerset
<a href="#">James Abercrombie</a>	Son	M	14	Axminster, Devonshire
<a href="#">Jane Abercrombie</a>	Daughter	F	8	Axminster, Devonshire

### EMMA GODWIN

England and Wales Census, 1851

Name	Emma Godwin
Event Type	Census
Event Date	1851
Event Place	Coombe Bisset, Wiltshire, England
Registration District	Alderbury
Gender	Female

Age	8			
Relationship to Head of Household	Daughter			
Birth Year (Estimated)	1843			
Birthplace	England			
Page Number	14			
Registration Number	HO107			
Piece/Folio	1846 / 322			
Affiliate Record Type	Household			
<b>HOUSEHOLD</b>	<b>ROLE</b>	<b>GENDER</b>	<b>AGE</b>	<b>BIRTHPLACE</b>
<a href="#">James Godwin</a>	Head	M	50	England
<a href="#">Louisa Godwin</a>	Wife	F	45	England
<a href="#">Ann Godwin</a>	Daughter	F	16	England
<a href="#">James Godwin</a>	Son	M	15	England
<a href="#">Elizabeth Godwin</a>	Daughter	F	13	England
<b>Emma Godwin</b>	Daughter	F	8	England

<b>Registration Number</b>	<b>Family Name</b>	<b>Given Name(s)</b>	<b>Mother's Given Name(s)</b>	<b>Father's Given Name(s)</b>
1878/6942	Abercrombie	Mabel Matilda	Emma	George
1875/10061	Abercrombie	Clara Margaret	Emma	George
1870/14751	Abercrombie	Emma Jane	Emma	George
1867/13671	Abercrombie	Walter Goodwin	Emma	George
1872/16058	Abercrombie	Alice	Emma	George
1862/5040	Abercrombie	Amelia Adelaide	Emma	George
1865/29291	Abercrombie	William Albert	Emma	George

**ABOVE: SIBLINGS FOR ALICE ABERCROMBIE**

<https://www.bdmhistoricalrecords.dia.govt.nz/search/>

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*'THOMAS' GENERATION THREE*

- 1/. Charles
- 2/. Henry
- 3/. Harold

**HAROLD GERSHOM THOMAS**

Was born 16 Feb 1898 Clareville. N.Z  
He died 11 Oct 1973 N.Z

He married **PENELOPE MARGARET WALLIS** 26 Dec 1917  
Penelope was born 1898 in Carterton, N.Z  
She died 28 July 1972 at Hawera, N.Z

**THEY HAD THE FOLLOWING CHILDREN...**

1920/17655	Thomas	NR	Penelope Margaret	Harold Gershom	still born
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<https://www.bdmhistoricalrecords.dia.govt.nz/search/>

**Kenneth James THOMAS**

Born 22 Sept 1928

Arthur **THOMAS** died Hawera, N.Z  
Married Shirley Stewart

Elsie **THOMAS**

Joyce **THOMAS**  
Married Stanley Cottle

Gwen **THOMAS**



**ABOVE: HAROLD GERSHOM THOMAS AND PENELOPE THOMAS NEE WALLIS AND FAMILY**

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*'THOMAS' GENERATION FOUR*

- 1/. Charles
- 2/. Henry
- 3/. Harold
- 4/. Kenneth

**KENNETH JAMES THOMAS**

Was born 22 Oct 1927 Clareville? Taranaki, N.Z  
He died 2 Dec 2013 Hawera, N.Z

He married **NOELENE HEATH STEWART** 2 Nov 1953

Noelene was born 8 April 1926 at Kaiwaka, NZ  
She died 19 Dec 2013 at Hawera, NZ

Note: Both are buried next to each other in the Hawera Cemetery N.Z



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*GENERATION ONE FOR 'WALLIS' FAMILY*  
*FOR JOHANNA*

**1/. Richard**

**RICHARD WALLIS**

He married **MARY ANN BANKIN**

Note: Some of the following records may be conjecture only, but worth pursuing if you wish...

**RICHARD WALLIS**

England and Wales Census, 1841

Name	Richard Wallis
Event Type	Census
Event Date	1841
Event Place	Bulphan, Essex, England
Residence Note	Noke Hall
Gender	Male
Age	47-51
Age (Original)	47
Occupation	Null
Birth Year (Estimated)	1790-1794
Birthplace	Essex
Registration District	Orsett
Book Number	4
Parish	Bulphan
County	Essex
Page Number	1
Registration Number	HO107
Piece/Folio	322/3

Affiliate Record Type	ROLE	Institution	GENDER	AGE	BIRTHPLACE
HOUSEHOLD					
<b>Richard Wallis</b>			M	NULL	Essex
<a href="#">Mary Ann Wallis</a>			F	NULL	Essex
<a href="#">P??? Wallis</a>			M	NULL	Essex
<a href="#">Eliza Wallis</a>			F	NULL	Essex
<a href="#">William Wallis</a>			M	NULL	Essex
<a href="#">Nansy Wallis</a>			F	NULL	Essex
<a href="#">Elizabeth Wallis</a>			F	NULL	Essex
<a href="#">Ellen Olliff</a>			F	NULL	Essex
CITING THIS RECORD					

**RICHARD WALLIS**

England and Wales Census, 1851

Name	<b>Richard Wallis</b>
Event Type	Census
Event Date	1851
Event Place	Bulphan, Essex, England
Registration District	Orsett
Gender	Male
Age	57
Marital Status	Married
Occupation	Farmer Of 125 Acres Employing 4 Men 12 Boys
Relationship to Head of Household	Head
Birth Year (Estimated)	1794
Birthplace	Childerditch, Essex
Page Number	2
Registration Number	HO107
Piece/Folio	1773 / 374

Affiliate Record Type	ROLE	Institution	GENDER	AGE	BIRTHPLACE
HOUSEHOLD		Household			
<b>Richard Wallis</b>	Head		M	57	Childerditch, Essex
<a href="#">Frederick Wallis</a>	Son		M	10 MOS	Bulphan, Essex
<a href="#">William John Wallis</a>	Visitor		M	24	Islington, Middlesex
<a href="#">Ann Scotcher</a>	Servant		F	17	Bulphan, Essex
<a href="#">Martha Woolmer</a>	Servant		F	13	Childerditch, Essex
<a href="#">Charles Ramsey</a>	Servant		M	17	Laindon, Essex

<u>Registration Number</u>	<u>Family Name</u>	<u>Given Name(s)</u>	<u>Date of Birth</u>	<u>Age at Death</u>
1912/7674	Wallis	Mary Ann		74Y
1882/3727	Wallis	Richard		62Y
1884/3978	Wallis	Richard Lake		16M

ABOVE: ARE POSSIBLE DEATHS FOR MARY ANN AND RICHARD WALLIS...

<https://www.bdmhistoricalrecords.dia.govt.nz/search/>

### **RICHARD AND MARY ANN WALLIS HAD THE FOLLOWING CHILDREN...**

#### **RICHARD WALLIS**

He was born 6 Nov 1818

Christened 7 Dec 1819

At Seven Oaks, Romford, (Bulphan) Essex, England

He died 28 Aug 1882 Wakefield, Waimea South, N.Z

#### **HIS SIBLINGS...**

##### Eliza Wallis

England Births and Christenings, 1538-1975

##### **christening:**

13 November 1821

Bulphan, Essex, England

##### **father:**

Richard Wallis

##### **mother:**

Mary Anne

##### Sarah Wallis

England Births and Christenings, 1538-1975

##### **christening:**

2 October 1818

Bulphan, Essex, England

##### **father:**

Richard Wallis

##### **mother:**

Mary Anne

##### Nancy Wallis

England Births and Christenings, 1538-1975

##### **christening:**

3 September 1823

Bulphan, Essex, England

##### **father:**

Richard Wallis

##### **mother:**

Mary Anne

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*WALLIS' GENERATION TWO*

1/. Richard

2/. Richard

**RICHARD WALLIS**

He was born about 6 Nov 1818/christened 7 Dec 1819  
At Seven Oaks, Romford, (Bulphan) Essex, England

He died 28 Aug 1882 Wakefield, Waimea South, N.Z  
Buried 30 August 1882 Motueka Cemetery N.Z

He married **MARY-ANNE LAKE** (Coster) nee Dockery  
She was born about 17 Oct 1821 at Kent, England  
She died on about 24 May 1910 N.Z

<u>Registration Number</u>	<u>Family Name</u>	<u>Given Name(s)</u>	<u>Date of Birth</u>	<u>Age at Death</u>
1912/7674	Wallis	Mary Ann		74Y
1882/3727	Wallis	Richard		62Y
1884/3978	Wallis	Richard Lake		16M

<https://www.bdmhistoricalrecords.dia.govt.nz/search/>

Above are possible...

**THEY HAD THE FOLLOWING CHILDREN...**

**ARNOLD RICHARD WALLIS**

Was born 30 April 1846 at Richmond, Nelson, N.Z  
He died 1940 at Okaiawa, Hawera, N.Z

1849/2717	Wallis	Penelope Dean	Mary Ann	Richard	-
1855/4418	Wallis	NR	Mary Ann	Richard	-
1858/6698	Wallis	NR	Mary Ann Lake	Richard	-
1859/7449	Wallis	NR	Mary Ann	Henry	

**ABOVE: SEE MARY ANN LAKE**

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*WALLIS' GENERATION THREE*

1/. Richard

2/. Richard

3/. Arnold

**ARNOLD RICHARD WALLIS**

Was born 30 April 1846 at Richmond, Nelson, N.Z

He died 1940 at Okaiawa, Hawera, N.Z

He married **SUSAN FORFAR** 1 Jan 1873 at St Thomas Church, Motueka, N.Z

She was born 2 April 1849 at Glasgow, Scotland

She died 15 April 1915 at Carterton, N.Z

(Susan's Mother was Jane G Forfar nee Briggs)

**ARNOLD AND SUSAN WALLIS HAD THE FOLLOWING CHILDREN...**

**PENELOPE MARGARET WALLIS** was born about 1888/1898 in Carterton, N.Z.

She died 28 July 1972 at Hawera, N.Z

She was half Scottish

She married **Harold Gershom Thomas**

1888/13814	Wallis	Penelope Margaret	Susan	Arnold Richard
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<https://www.bdmhistoricalrecords.dia.govt.nz/search/>

Note: This Penelope must have died young and another born 1898 was given the same name or is this her ten years younger than Harold?

1917/6179	Penelope Margaret	Wallis	Harold Gershom	Thomas
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Note: For those who are curious you can order the above marriage details at the following...

<https://www.bdmhistoricalrecords.dia.govt.nz/search/>

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*WALLIS' GENERATION FOUR*

- 1/. Richard
- 2/. Richard
- 3/. Arnold
- 4/. Penelope

**PENELOPE MARGARET WALLIS**

**She** was born 1888/1898 in Carterton, N.Z.  
She died 28 July 1972 at Hawera, N.Z

She married **HAROLD GERSHOM THOMAS**

Was born 16 Feb 1898 Clareville, N.Z  
He died 11 Oct 1973 N.Z

**THEY HAD THE FOLLOWING CHILDREN...**

**Kenneth James THOMAS**

Born 22 Oct 1927  
He died 2 Dec 2013

Arthur THOMAS died Hawera N.Z  
He married Shirley Stewart

Elsie THOMAS

Joyce THOMAS  
**Married Stanley Cottle**

Gwen THOMAS

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*GENERATIONS FOR FAMILY 'FORFAR'*

Notes for Susan Forfar...

**SUSAN FORFAR**

She was born 2 April 1849 at Glasgow, Scotland

She died 15 April 1915 at Carterton, N.Z

She married **ARNOLD RICHARD WALLIS**

1 Jan 1873 at St Thomas Church, Motueka, N.Z

He was born 30 April 1846 at Richmond, Nelson, N.Z

He died 1940 at Okaiawa, Hawera, N.Z

(Susan's Mother was Jane G Forfar nee Briggs)

**THEY HAD THE FOLLOWING CHILD...**

**PENELOPE MARGARET WALLIS**

**She** was born 1888/98 in Carterton, N.Z

She died 28 July 1972 at Hawera, N.Z

She married **HAROLD GERSHOM THOMAS**

He was born 1898 Clareville, N.Z

He died 11 Oct 1973 N.Z

## THE SCOTTISH THREAD FAMILY FORFAR

### POSSIBLE GENERATIONS

(Please note: christening dates could be a few years after their birth dates...)

[Dorothy Forfar](#)

Scotland Births and Baptisms, 1564-1950

**christening:**

12 May 1599  
DUNFERMLINE, FIFE, SCOTLAND

**father:**

Thomas Forfar

**mother:**

Elspet Robertson

[James Forfar](#)

Scotland Births and Baptisms, 1564-1950

**christening:**

31 July 1586  
DUNFERMLINE, FIFE, SCOTLAND

**father:**

John Forfar

**mother:**

Janet Wardlaw

[Jonat Forfar](#)

Scotland Births and Baptisms, 1564-1950

**christening:**

10 June 1599  
CLACKMANNAN, CLACKMANNAN,  
SCOTLAND

**father:**

James Forfar

**mother:**

Heline Ludgtoune

[Jhone Forfar](#)

Scotland Births and Baptisms, 1564-1950

**christening:**

16 November 1595  
CLACKMANNAN, CLACKMANNAN,  
SCOTLAND

**father:**

Thomas Forfar

**mother:**

Issobell Burne

[Margaret Forfair](#)

Scotland Births and Baptisms, 1564-1950

**christening:**

29 April 1565  
DUNFERMLINE, FIFE, SCOTLAND

**father:**

Alexander Forfair

**mother:**

Katherine Tomson

[Janet Forfair](#)

Scotland Births and Baptisms, 1564-1950

**christening:**

15 November 1584  
DUNFERMLINE, FIFE, SCOTLAND

**father:**

John Forfair

**mother:**

Janet Wardlaw

[Isabel Forfair](#)

Scotland Births and Baptisms, 1564-1950

**christening:**

3 August 1589  
DUNFERMLINE, FIFE, SCOTLAND

**father:**

John Forfair

**mother:**

Janet Wardlaw

[David Forfair](#)

Scotland Births and Baptisms, 1564-1950

**christening:**

11 January 1567  
DUNFERMLINE, FIFE, SCOTLAND

**father:**

Alexander Forfair

**mother:**

Kete Tomson

## *GENERATION ONE*

### 1/. Peter born about 1630

#### **PETER/PITER FORFAR**

He married **HELEN ANDERSON** 20 August 1650  
At Dysart, Fife, Scotland

#### **THEY HAD THE FOLLOWING CHILDREN...**

**NANS FORFAR/FORFER** christened 6 March 1655  
At Dysart, Fife, Scotland  
Mothers name not given

**FORFER** Male christened 24 Feb 1657  
At Dysart, Fife, Scotland  
Mothers name not given

**FORFERE** Male christened March 1659  
At Dysart, Fife, Scotland  
Mothers name not given

**MARGARET FORFAR** christened 6 April 1662  
At Dysart, Fife, Scotland

**THOMAS FORFAR** christened 1 June 1665  
At Dysart, Fife, Scotland

**ALEXANDER FORFAR** christened 1 May 1666  
At Dysart, Fife, Scotland  
Mothers name not given

**HELLEN FORFAR** christened 27 Jan 1668  
At Dysart, Fife, Scotland

**WILLIAM FORFAR** christened 9 Dec 1670  
At Dysart, Fife, Scotland  
Mothers name not given

**This is a possible sister of Peters...**

Name	Events		Relationships
<a href="#">Agnes Forfar</a> International Genealogical Index (IGI)	birth:	about 1637 of Canongate, Edinburgh, Scot.	spouse:Thomas Millar
	marriage:	7 December 1658 Canongate, Edinburgh, Scot.	

## *GENERATION TWO*

- 1/. Peter born about 1630
- 2/. William born about 1665

### **WILLIAM FORFAR**

Was christened on 9 Dec 1670, born about 1665

At Dysart, Fife, Scotland

His parents were **PITER FORFER** mother **HELLEN ANDERSON**

He married **MARGARET LOWCENS/LAWSONS** about 1685

### **THEY HAD THE FOLLOWING CHILDREN...**

**JOHN FORFAR** christened 8 May 1687 born about 1685  
At Newton, Midlothian, Scotland

## *GENERATION THREE*

- 1/. Peter born about 1630
- 2/. William born about 1665
- 3/. John Forfar born about 1685

### **JOHN FORFAR**

He was christened 8 May 1687, born about 1685  
At Newton, Midlothian, Scotland

He married **NICHOLAS/NICOLUS BROUN BROWN** about 1702

### **THEY HAD THE FOLLOWING CHILDREN...**

**JOHN FORFAR** christened 4 Oct 1702  
At Currie by Edinburgh, Midlothian, Scotland

**AGNES FORFAR** female christened 22 April 1705  
At Currie by Edinburgh, Midlothian, Scotland

**GRISSILL FORFAR** female christened 12 Dec 1707  
At Currie by Edinburgh, Midlothian, Scotland

## *GENERATION FOUR*

- 1/. Peter born about 1630
- 2/. William born about 1665
- 3/. John Forfar born about 1685
- 4/. John Forfar born about 1702

### **JOHN FORFAR**

He was christened 4 Oct 1702  
At Currie by Edinburgh, Midlothian, Scotland  
His parents were John Forfar and Nicholas Broun/Brown

He married **ELIZABETH GILMOUR** about 1738

#### **THEY HAD THE FOLLOWING CHILDREN...**

**JAMES FORFAR** christened 25 Jan 1740  
At Ratho, Midlothian, Scotland

**THOMAS FORFAR** christened 2 March 1746  
At Ratho, Midlothian, Scotland

**MARGARET FORFAR** christened 30 April 1749  
At Ratho, Midlothian, Scotland

**MARGARET FORFAR** christened 23 June 1751  
At Ratho, Midlothian, Scotland

**JANET FORFAR** christened 22 May 1743  
At Ratho, Midlothian, Scotland

## *GENERATION FIVE*

- 1/. Peter born about 1630
- 2/. William born about 1665
- 3/. John Forfar born about 1685
- 4/. John Forfar born about 1702
- 5/. James Forfar born about 1740

### **JAMES FORFAR**

He was christened 25 Jan 1740  
At Ratho, Midlothian, Scotland  
His parents were John Forfar and Elizabeth Gilmour

He married **ISABEL GALLOWAY/GALLOWAY** 22 May 1757  
At Airth, Stirling, Scotland

### **THEY HAD THE FOLLOWING CHILDREN...**

**JANET FORFAR** christened 1 Oct 1758  
At Saint Ninians, Stirling, Scotland

**THOMAS FORFAR** christened 7 July 1760  
At Saint Ninians, Stirling, Scotland

**JAMES FORFAR** christened 8 Aug 1762  
At Saint Ninians, Stirling, Scotland

**JOHN FORFAR** christened 17 June 1764  
At Saint Ninians, Stirling, Scotland

**ISABEL FORFAR** christened 29 June 1766  
At Saint Ninians, Stirling, Scotland

**ROBERT FORFAR** christened 1768  
At Saint Ninians, Stirling, Scotland

**MARGARET FORFAR** christened 22 July 1770  
At Saint Ninians, Stirling, Scotland

**WILLIAM FORFAR CHRISTENED 22 NOV 1772**  
At Saint Ninians, Stirling, Scotland

## *GENERATION SIX*

- 1/. Peter born about 1630
- 2/. William born about 1665
- 3/. John born about 1685
- 4/. John born about 1702
- 5/. James born about 1740
- 6/. Robert born about 1768

### **ROBERT FORFAR**

He was born/christened 13 March 1768

At Saint Ninian's, Stirling, Scotland

His Parents were James Forfar and Isabel Galloway/Galloway

Robert married **MARGRAT/MARGARET ROY** 8 Feb 1788

At Cannon Gate, Edinburgh, Midlothian, Scotland

Her father's name was Heugh/ Hugh Roy

**ROBERT AND MARGARET HAD THE FOLLOWING CHILDREN...**

### **HUGH FORFAR**

Born/christened 29 July 1792 at Orwell, Kinross, Scotland

## *GENERATION SEVEN*

- 1/. Peter born about 1630
- 2/. William born about 1665
- 3/. John born about 1685
- 4/. John born about 1702
- 5/. James born about 1740
- 6/. Robert born about 1768
- 7/. Hugh born about 1790

### **HUGH FORFAR**

Born/christened 29 July 1792  
At Orwell, Kinross, Scotland

He married **CHRISTIAN THOMSON** 15 March 1811  
At Edinburgh Parish, Edinburgh, Midlothian, Scotland  
Her father was Robert Thomson...

### **HUGH AND CHRISTIAN HAD THE FOLLOWING CHILDREN...**

**ELIZABETH FORFAR** born/christened 12 Jan 1812  
At Canongate, Edinburgh, Midlothian, Scotland

**MARGARET FORFAR** born/christened 9 May 1813  
At Orwell, Kinross, Scotland

**ROBERT FORFAR** born/christened 13 Dec 1815  
At Orwell, Kinross, Scotland

**HELEN FORFAR** born/christened 28 June 1818  
At Orwell, Kinross, Scotland

**ALEXANDER FORFAR** born/christened 16 Dec 1819  
At Orwell, Kinross, Scotland

**WILLIAM FORFAR** born 16 Oct 1823/christened 2 Nov 1823  
At Orwell, Kinross, Scotland

**PATRICK FORFAR** born 24 May 1829/christened 7 June 1829  
At Orwell, Kinross, Scotland

~ 33 ~

**BETSY FORFAR** born 16 Dec 1832/christened 30 Dec 1832  
At Orwell, Kinross, Scotland

## *GENERATION EIGHT*

- 1/. Peter born about 1630
- 2/. William born about 1665
- 3/. John born about 1685
- 4/. John born about 1702
- 5/. James born about 1740
- 6/. Robert born about 1768
- 7/. Hugh Forfar born
- 8/. William Forfar

### **WILLIAM FORFAR**

He was born 16 Oct 1823/christened 2 Nov 1823  
At Orwell, Kinross, Scotland

He married **JANE BRIGGS** 15 Oct 1845  
At Troqueer, Kirkcudbright, Scotland

### **THEY HAD THE FOLLOWING CHILD...**

### **SUSAN FORFAR**

She was born 2 April 1849 at Glasgow, Scotland  
She died 15 April 1915 at Carterton, N.Z  
(Susan's Mother was Jane G Forfar nee Briggs)

She married **ARNOLD RICHARD WALLIS**  
1 Jan 1873 at St Thomas Church, Motueka, N.Z  
He was born 30 April 1846 at Richmond, Nelson, N.Z  
He died 1940 at Okaiawa, Hawera, N.Z

### **THEY HAD THE FOLLOWING CHILDREN...**

**PENELOPE MARGARET WALLIS** was born 1888/1898 in Carterton, N.Z.  
She died 28 July 1972 at Hawera, N.Z  
She was half Scottish

She married **HAROLD GERSHOM THOMAS**

(See Thomas family generation's page 13...)

11  
*A WARTIME STORY OF TWO CONSCIENTIOUS  
OBJECTORS*

**WORLD WAR ONE HISTORY FOR HAROLD AND PENELOPE THOMAS...1914-1918**

*(As gifted by a nephew or niece of Harold Gershom Thomas)*

**PENELOPE THOMAS...**

*Harold's wife, Maggie, did V. A. D. Nursing in Wellington during the Flu Epidemic in 1918. Arthur Powell's wife spent some time with Maggie in Carterton (near Masterton) while their husbands were overseas. The Powell's had one son, 18 months old when Arthur left for overseas.*



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**MAGGIE THOMAS**  
Photo Gershom Carried  
While away Overseas



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**MAGGIE THOMAS**  
While Doing VAD  
(Voluntary Aid)  
Nursing During WWI

### God Behind the Scenes.

"I John . . . was in the Isle of Patmos for the Word of God and for the Testimony of Jesus."—Rev. i. 9.

**T**HE persecuting emperor little thought what he was giving to us when he banished the Apostle; no more than Augustus, in his political plans as to the census of the empire, knew he was sending a poor carpenter to Bethlehem, with his espoused wife, that Christ might be born there; or the Jews and Pilate's soldiers, that they were sending the thief to heaven, when they broke his legs in heartless respect for their own superstitious or ordinances. God's ways are behind the scenes; but He, moves all the scenes which He is behind. We have to learn this, and let Him work, and not think much of man's busy movements: they will accomplish God's. The rest of them all perish and disappear. We have only peacefully to do His will.

J. N. D.

GERSHOM CARRIED THIS QUOTE OF JND  
IN HIS WALLET WHILE AWAY AT WWI



The Lord will watch between us now,  
-> Though we are far apart;  
He knows thy thoughts, He knoweth mine,  
-> And keeps us heart to heart.  
What though the land and sea divide,  
-> Yet there is nought to fear,  
The same blue sky still shelters us,  
-> And God Himself is near.  
He's been from each, yet close to him,  
-> Holding the self-same hand,  
No anxious thought, no weary sigh,  
-> For He will understand;  
He knows the ties we hold so dear,  
-> Each wish of thine and mine,  
The love, made purer, stronger still,  
-> Thy love is great, His love divine.

A CARD MAGGIE SENT TO GERSHOM  
WHILE HE WAS AWAY AT WAR

## M-INFLUENZA

Dominion, Volume 12, Issue 52, 26 November 1918, Page 6

### A BRIGHTER OUTLOOK

DISTRICT WORKERS LESS BUSY

CITY BRIGHTENING UP

TRAMWAYS RUNNING ALL DAY

Although the mortality in connection with the epidemic is still heavy there is now no doubt whatever that Wellington has got over the worst of it. There were many signs and portents evident on all sides yesterday to encourage that belief. The chief of these were that there were times when those district committees who were woefully short of help last week had voluntary workers waiting about for tasks at different times, and that the new serious cases being reported were comparatively few in number—the best of indications that the epidemic is losing its grip on the community. Last week will be known as "Black Week" in Wellington for a long time. Its memory will be brightened by remembrance of the steady heroic work done by the district committees, and the little armies of voluntary workers who gathered round them. Their work is not yet done, but the back of it is well broken, and the end of the present week should see the epidemic pretty thoroughly scotched in the Empire City.

Another indication that the epidemic is on the wane is the generally optimistic tone of business people and those in charge of our big services. There was a large accession yesterday to staffs generally, wholesale, retail, and professional, and business commenced to swing back into the old active channels from which it had been jerked by peace celebrations and the epidemic. The tramways management found itself with a reinforced staff, and was able to institute a modified ordinary time-table that covered the usual running time up till 11 o'clock last night. This alone gave a new animation to the streets which, in turn, had its effect on the townspeople. Many of the business firms which found them-

as effect on the townspeople. Many of the business firms which found themselves under the necessity of closing their doors last week found themselves with staff enough to "carry on," and though business is far from normal yet there are signs that it will rapidly pick up now that the epidemic is abating.

The banks will reopen to-morrow, and doubtless the staffs will have a busy time making up the leeway lost during the past week. Though there have been complaints from some quarters clients have been very reasonable as a whole, feeling that the circumstances were quite unusual.

There were no fewer than 207 hands off duty from the telegraph and telephone staffs on Saturday—the largest number since the outbreak commenced. This was probably due to the extremely cold wet weather which prevented well-forward convalescents from taking any risks. The situation yesterday was, however, considerably improved, and it looked as though the worst of the trouble was over. The staff is still greatly depleted, and restrictions cannot be relaxed until a large number of hands return to duty.

Business at the various inhalation chambers in the city fell off considerably yesterday. This is to be regretted, as Wellington is far from being out of the wood, and the need for the public to visit these places daily is perhaps as great as it was a week ago.

## CHEERFUL REPORTS

### NUMBER OF CASES DECLINING

#### EPIDEMIC LOSING ITS GRIP.

That the epidemic appears to be losing its grip was the tenor of the various bulletins from hospitals and districts yesterday. Very satisfactory reports continued to come to hand from the convalescent homes. Generally, the cases are progressing rapidly towards complete recovery, and many patients have left for their homes. The Salvation Army Training College can now accommodate 27 women convalescents, instead of 16, as originally intended.

### No Admissions to General Hospital.

"Things are much better to-day," was the report from the General Hospital. For two days now there have been no admissions to that institution—a sure sign that the back of the epidemic is being gradually broken. Three more nurses, however, have been taken ill, but several others have been sent out to undergo periods of convalescence at various homes.

### Busier Day in East District.

Although Sunday was a very quiet day in the Wellington East district, yesterday was busier, but no serious cases were brought to notice. A few more assistants are available in that area now, thus relieving the strain on those who have been fighting the epidemic from the start. One admirable feature has been that offers of help have been received for work on Saturdays and Sundays from men and women who have been following their ordinary avocations during the week. The action of these generous-minded folk is warmly appreciated.

"We have had three or four cases to-day which the nurses consider should get doctors' attention—that is all," said Mr. William Foster, when asked to report on the position last evening. There had been no cases for the hospital during the day, and none of the cases for doctors' consideration could at the time be considered very serious ones. In the meantime the voluntary workers had been kept fairly busy during the day lending a hand, where there were home cases, and they kept going until a late hour at night, but the big rush was over.

Mr. Foster said that his two sanitary inspectors (Messrs. Dawson and Lattey) had been well received everywhere they had gone. He mentioned as an interesting commentary on the work of his lady helpers that almost everywhere the inspectors had gone high praise had been given to the thoroughly practical and ungrudging work which had been done by the ladies of the "E.H." brigade in the district. The work they had had to do on occasion was not very inviting, but they had tackled it all with a cheerful spirit that was beyond all praise.

**Fourteen Empty Beds at St. Patrick's.**

"Things are going very well indeed; the patients are improving wonderfully and the work is progressing just A1," was the encouraging report received from St. Patrick's College Hospital. There were fourteen empty beds in that hospital yesterday afternoon, and five convalescents went out in the morning.

**Situation in Central Easier.**

"The position generally is better," was the report from Wellington Central. Very few fresh cases had been reported, but some patients had had slight relapses, probably due to the change in the temperature on Saturday. On the whole, though, the situation was much easier.

### St. John's and Wellington College.

St. John's Hospital reported a distinct improvement all round, the state of affairs having quietened down very considerably.

A report received last night stated that things were still progressing favourably, and the ambulance cases were fewer, with inquiries about normal. Mr. A. M. Hall, one of the special sanitary inspectors recently appointed, has had to take to his bed, suffering from illness.

Fewer cases were admitted to Wellington College Hospital yesterday, and during the afternoon eleven patients were discharged. There were still a few bad cases in the hospital, but taking them all round were doing very well.

### Wellington North.

The operations in Wellington North were of a more cheerful character, and some of the workers have been released in order that they may go back to their business. Four V.A.D. nurses were sent to the Johnsonville temporary hospital. Some of the inhalation plants have been dismantled in order to send them to other parts of the city. It was intended to close the telephone room at midnight and not reopen it until 7 o'clock this morning. This is the first occasion that the room has been closed since the depot opened on the night of

November 12, so that this will be rather reassuring to those who have been very anxious about the inroads of the epidemic. Arrangements have been made for convalescents to go to a private home, where they will be cared for until they are able to resume their ordinary occupations. This home, of course, is not for hospital patients (who are to go to Department homes), but for those who have taken ill in private homes and who need such care. The late Dr. Cahill's residence on The Terrace has been secured, and will be utilised as a home for healthy children whose parents are unable to give them proper care just now. The committee will still continue to receive soup, food, etc., which will be of great value in building up convalescent cases. There is also a need of suitable literature for use in hospitals and convalescent homes, and another need is for motor-cars to help in the transport of nurses. There is a staff of 48 V.A.D.'s at the Normal Hospital, and nearly 30 V.A.D. nurses at Sydney Street, and these have to be conveyed to and from their homes for hospital duty. Applications for admission into the private convalescent home and into the children's home will be considered at any time in St. Andrew's Schoolroom from 7 a.m. till midnight.

The committee acknowledges with thanks the following donations:—"Anonymous," £1; Mr. R. Brown, £2 2s. (also literature); Mr. D. Henshaw, £1; Miss Archibald, £1; Miss F. Harnett, £1 10s.; Miss Perry, £1. The committee will be pleased to receive donations towards the convalescent and children's homes.

#### The Work at Hataitai.

The health inspectors for the Hataitai district complete their task to-day, and their report will be forwarded to the authorities to-morrow. Statistics have also been gathered relative to the epidemic. The constant calls last week upon volunteers, nurses, and assistants resulted in a thinning of the ranks, but others have come forward, and general help has been forthcoming when most required. The motor-car service and the invalid diet department maintain a high standard of efficiency, and have helped the city also. The Boy Scouts continue to do excellent service by undertaking deliveries and messages. The co-operation of Drs. Gibbs and Shand and Sister Jessie and the volunteer workers is most satisfactory. Very few new cases were reported on Sunday and yesterday, although the calls for doctors remain steady. Sister Jessie returned yesterday to her work among the Maoris. At a late hour on Sunday night those who could gathered at headquarters to say good-bye to the nurse, who has a wide circle of well-wishers in Hataitai, who will ever remember her splendid work among the sufferers.

### The Campaign in South Wellington.

Mr. H. A. Parkinson reports that the outlook in the Newtown area is much more cheerful. The work at St. Thomas's Hospital is going on well. A dozen new cases were brought in yesterday, but the number of severe cases is appreciably less. The Newtown Committee would be very glad of the services of three or four men volunteers as early as convenient this morning for "a bit of hard but very necessary work" that wants doing. The committee is still hampered, by a shortage of cars to take the workers round to the places where help is required. It is suggested that now that the work is slackening off in some districts the motor-car workers from those districts might volunteer for work where the fight is still going on, and so hasten the end.

#### Kelburn Report Satisfactory

The report from the Kelburn district was very satisfactory. The number of cases requiring attention was diminishing. One patient was sent to hospital during the day. "Altogether things are progressing very well," was the comment on the situation.

#### Sailors' Friend Hospital.

Four beds were vacant yesterday at the Sailors' Friend Emergency Hospital, where the remaining thirty inmates were reported to be doing well. The position there is regarded as satisfactory.

#### Northland and Kaiwarra.

In Northland there are a few serious cases, but the epidemic shows signs of abating. Mr. Albert Edwin Taylor has been appointed sanitary inspector for the district, and he is making a thorough inspection of all backyards.

A donation of £5 by Mr. T. Ross Burt, of Messrs. A. and T. Burt, Ltd., towards the Northland Vigilance Committee's funds is acknowledged.

Good work has been done in Kaiwarra, where all the houses have been thoroughly disinfected. There have been a good many cases in the district, but very few have been serious.

### The Island Bay Report.

The official supervisor of the Island Bay organisation (Mr. C. C. Odlin) reports that the epidemic is well in hand, but there is still need for a continuance of the work, as a few fresh cases (generally of a mild type) are reported daily. The need of the moment is more voluntary motor-cars. Unfortunately two of the helpers have been laid aside by the epidemic, and help in this direction is needed, both for fighting the epidemic and for giving outings to convalescent patients from Wellington Hospital and the Home of Compassion. Visiting is well carried on by volunteer workers. Two of the hardest workers, Messrs. C. M. Cox and B. Bell, have had to take to their beds, but the Rev. Mr. Wood is carrying on and doing excellent work. The Sisters from the Home of Compassion, Nurse Balmer, and a few other volunteer workers are also doing very fine work. Supplies of the standard mixture cough medicine and oranges and lemons are still to be obtained at the headquarters at the bowling green. Supplies of beef tea, mutton broth, jellies, etc., are still wanted, and will be gratefully received.

No new cases were reported at Berhampore yesterday.

### Marked Improvement at Lyall Bay.

The Lyall Bay committee reports a considerable diminution in the number of cases in the district, and a marked improvement in the condition of patients. A meeting of the Lyall Bay committee was held last night. It was resolved that a fund be established for the relief of cases of distress in connection with the epidemic where families have been left without breadwinners or are in straitened circumstances. The sum of £14 was promised in the room, and arrangements were made for procuring subscriptions by canvassing. It was resolved to call upon the City Council to pass a more stringent by-law to regulate the number of persons residing in a dwelling.

### Position in the Hospitals.

The Public Health Department reported yesterday afternoon that the position in the various hospitals in the city then was as follows:—

Beds vacant .....	52
Admissions .....	53
Discharges .....	31

Regarding the convalescent homes, the following report was issued by the Department:—

Beds vacant .....	54
Admissions .....	15
Discharges .....	21

It was explained that the reason why such a large number of beds was shown as vacant was that a new convalescent home had been taken over, and had not been fully occupied.

### Waterfront Cases.

The wharf clearing station had nine mild cases of influenza under observation last night. Five men were yesterday admitted—two from the Kini and two from the Port Alma. The fifth case was one of pneumonia from the Kini. There was one discharge yesterday. This morning a woman cook from the Putiki will be admitted.

There are four vacant beds in the Sailors' Friend Emergency Hospital, and the thirty inmates are reported to be doing well. There was only one death on Saturday, and 14 cases were discharged, while the admissions yesterday were five. The position is regarded as very satisfactory.

Airtight receptacles, into which all refuse from the galleys is placed, have now been put on all vessels in port. These are cleared at 9 o'clock each morning.

### Five New Cases Amongst Soldiers.

The position at the camps in the Wellington district continues to grow brighter day by day. Only five influenza patients were admitted to hospital yesterday. Altogether 798 men were in hospital in the three camps. It is not

possible to give the total number of serious cases owing to 'stails' on this head not having come to hand from Featherston. The figures of the men in hospital show a very great decrease compared with the totals for the corresponding day of the previous week. Details of the health reports are:—

Awapuni.

Paraded sick .....	0
In hospital .....	14
Serious cases .....	0

Featherston.

Paraded sick .....	7
Admitted to hospital .....	1
In hospital .....	288
Serious cases ...	Not available

Trentham.

Paraded sick .....	6
Admitted to hospital .....	4
In hospital .....	496
Serious cases ...	27

**More Convalescent Homes.**

The Training College for Teachers, Kowhai Road, Kelburn, has been offered for use as a convalescent home for children. The building has been reported by the medical authorities as being eminently suitable for the purpose, and it is believed that the offer will be accepted.

A convalescent home has been established in the South Wellington School, and patients were being shifted into it yesterday.

## HAROLD GERSHOM THOMAS

(Note: Military files from archives and family photos added and edited by the compiler...)



THESE THREE PHOTOS  
ARE OF HAROLD  
GERSHOM THOMAS  
IN HIS ARMY  
UNIFORM WW1  
NOTE, THE RED CROSS  
LABEL ON JACKET  
SLEEVE





## ABOUT

[CONTRIBUTE >](#)

### FORENAMES

Harold Gershom AWMM

### SURNAME

Thomas AWMM

### SERVICE NUMBER

64168 AWMM

## IMAGES AND DOCUMENTS

### IMAGES

[CONTRIBUTE >](#)



### DOCUMENTS

[CONTRIBUTE >](#)

## CIVILIAN LIFE

### ABOUT BIRTH

[CONTRIBUTE >](#)

### OCCUPATION BEFORE ENLISTMENT

WW1 Dairy farmer AWMM

### NEXT OF KIN ON EMBARKATION

Henry Thomas (father), Wallace Place, New Plymouth, Taranaki, New Zealand AWMM

## SERVICE

### WARS AND CONFLICTS

[CONTRIBUTE >](#)

### WAR

World War I, 1914-1918 AWMM

### FORCE

Army AWMM

### SERVICE NUMBER

64168 AWMM

TRAINING AND ENLISTMENT

[CONTRIBUTE >](#)

- [ENLISTMENT](#)

WW1 Unknown AWMM

EMBARKATIONS

[CONTRIBUTE >](#)

- [EMBARKATION DETAILS](#)

WW1 31 Dec 1917-25 February 1918 AWMM from Wellington, New Zealand AWMM to Glasgow, Scotland AWMM [HMNZT](#)

[99](#) AWMM

Vessel was [Athenic](#) AWMM

Private AWMM; 33rd Reinforcements, New Zealand Medical Corps AWMM; New Zealand Expeditionary Force AWMM

98 / 45104 / 9

Form of attestation of men called up for service under the Military Service Act, 1916, who are unwilling to be attested in the same manner as voluntary recruits.



[E.F. Form No. 2. (COMPULSORY.)

# NEW ZEALAND EXPEDITIONARY FORCE.

## ATTESTATION FOR GENERAL SERVICE.

### QUESTIONS TO BE PUT TO THE RECRUIT.

1. What is your name? ... *Harold Gershom Thomas*
2. Where were you born? ... *Auckland, New Zealand*
3. Are you a British subject? ... *Yes*
4. What is the date of your birth? ... *February 16th 1897*
5. What are the names of your parents? ... *Father: Henry Thomas*  
*Mother: Alice Thomas*
6. Where were your parents born? ... *Father: England*  
*Mother: New Zealand*
7. If your parents are of alien origin, when and where were they naturalized? ... *Father: (when) / (where)*  
*Mother: (when) / (where)*
8. How long have you been resident in New Zealand? ... *Since birth*
9. How long have your parents been resident in New Zealand? ... *Father: Twenty five years*  
*Mother: Since birth*
10. What is your trade or calling? ... *Dairy farmer*
11. Are you an indentured apprentice? If so, where, and to whom? ... *No*
12. What was the address at which you last resided? ... *40 J.W. Prestige, Kapuni*
13. Have you passed the Fourth Educational Standard or its equivalent? ... *Yes*
14. What is the name and address of your present or last employer? ... *J.W. Prestige, Kapuni*
15. Are you single, married, widower, divorced, or legally separated from your wife? ... *Single*
16. If married, a widower, divorced, or legally separated from your wife, how many children under sixteen years of age have you? ...
17. If single, how many persons are absolutely dependent on you? ... *None*
18. Have you ever been sentenced to imprisonment by the Civil power? If so, when and where? ... *No*
19. Do you now belong to any Military or Naval Force? If so, to what corps? ... *Yes 2nd MR.*
20. Have you ever served in any Military or Naval Force? If so, state which and cause of discharge. ... *2nd MR. still serving*
21. Have you truly stated the whole (if any) of your previous service? ... *Yes*
22. Have you ever been medically examined for service with the New Zealand Expeditionary Force? If so, when and where? ... *No*
23. Have you been registered for compulsory military training under the Defence Act, 1909? If so, where? ... *Yes, at Waverley*
24. Have you ever been rejected as unfit for the Military or Naval Forces of the Crown? If so, on what grounds? ... *No*

ORIGINAL

I, *Harold Gershom Thomas* do solemnly declare that the above answers made by me to the above questions are true.

Signature of Recruit: *H.G. Thomas*

Signature of Witness: *Ernest A. ...*

### Certificate of Attesting Officer.

The above questions were read to the above-named recruit in my presence. I have taken care that he understands these questions, and that his answer to each question has been duly entered. The said recruit has made and signed the above declaration before me, at *Hawera*, N.Z., on this *twentieth* day of *July*, 191*7*

Signature of Attesting Officer: *J. McQuillan*

NOTE.—If any alteration is required in the attestation, the Attesting Officer should be requested to make it and initial the alteration.

Apparent age: 20 years        months.  
(To be determined according to the instructions given in the Regulations for Army Medical Service.)

Distinctive marks, and marks indicating congenital peculiarities or previous disease.

Height: 5 feet 9 1/4 inches.

Weight: 151 lb.

Chest-measurement: { Minimum, 34 1/2 inches.  
Maximum, 37 1/2 inches.

Complexion: Fair

Colour of eyes: Blue

Colour of hair: Light Brown

Religious profession: Brethren

Medical Examination.

Sight: Right eye, 6/6

Left eye, 6/6

Hearing: Right ear, Good

Left ear, Good

Colour-vision: Normal

Are his limbs well formed? Yes

Are the movements of all his joints full and perfect? Yes

Is his chest well formed? Yes

Is his heart normal? Yes

Are his lungs normal? Yes

What is the condition of the teeth? Good

Have you had any illnesses? No

Is he free from hernia? Yes

Is he free from varicocele? Yes

Is he free from varicose veins? Yes

Is he free from hæmorrhoids? Yes

Is he free from inveterate or contagious skin-disease? Yes

Is there a distinct mark of vaccination? Yes

Is he in good bodily and mental health and free from any physical defect likely to interfere with the efficient performance of his duties? Yes

Are there any slight defects, but not sufficient to cause rejection? No

Have you ever had a fit? No

Remarks.

Class A

Certificate of Medical Examination.

I HAVE examined this recruit and find that he does not present any of the causes of rejection specified in the Regulations for Army Medical Services.

I consider him <sup>fit</sup> <sub>unfit</sub> for service in the New Zealand Expeditionary Force in and beyond New Zealand.

Examined by Travelling Medical Board

Place Stanora Date 20-7-17, 1917

Signature

R. S. ..., Medical Officer.

Address: ...

*Harold Gershom Thomas was working for Mr Walter Prestige on his dairy farm at Te Ngutu near Kapuni (West of Hawera) when he was conscripted into the Army on 20 July 1917, at the age of just 20.*

*He did his training in the Featherstone Camp, the Awapuni Camp and then the Trentham Camp near Wellington.*

### **Notes by compiler...**

At the Awapuni depot, the preparation of the men for their specialist work in the Medical Corps was accompanied by a thorough grounding in the elements of infantry training and general discipline in accordance with the scheme outlined by Lieut.-Col. Tate, of the Headquarters' instructional staff. The value of this general training, which was carried out to an extent hitherto unusual with medical personnel, was afterwards demonstrated in the unbroken morale and consistent efficiency of the unit throughout its service in the field. The medical training consisted of lectures, illustrated by lantern-work, together with practical demonstrations by the medical officers. Finally the unit was so thoroughly trained in the organization and routine of dressing stations that it was possible to select the most suitable personnel for the various departments and accustom them to their special duties before the departure of the unit from New Zealand. The original section which was organized at Awapuni for main dressing station work continued to act almost without change throughout the period of the Division's activities in France. The Ambulance had the inestimable benefit of the services of Major A. A. Martin, who trained the men at the Palmerston Public Hospital, and of Matron Kilgour, of the Old Men's Home at Awapuni, under whose careful tuition they became remarkably efficient in ward duties and nursing. It was determined to secure for the unit as many musicians as possible, with the object not only of providing for the welfare of the sick who now came under its care, but also of contributing to the success of the troops at the front, the underlying idea being that healthy, elevating recreation for the men would be of more use from the moral and morale points of view than trite exhortations. Substantial help was received from the Palmerston North Patriotic Society in this connection as in others, and the orchestra subsequently formed, under Capt. D. Kenny, the nucleus of the New Zealand Divisional Pierrot Troupe known as the 'Kiwis'.

*At this time there was no such thing as a 'Conscientious Appeal' against using arms and so Harold commenced training with rifles, even though he wanted to have a 'non-combatant role' in the army. He did not want to take anyone's life, as it had been instilled in him at an early age from his Bible teachings which said in 11 - Matthew 26 v 52: "For all who take the sword shall perish by the sword". Harold didn't want to fight any one especially with a gun so initially he approached two officers who were unsympathetic, but he finally found a sympathetic officer who helped him. This officer went to his superiors who let Harold off from armed duties by allowing him to join the Medical Corps of his unit where he could be trained to save lives and not take them.*

Note: Harold was the only brother of the Exclusive Brethren Church in the Territorials at Waverly.

*During his time in camp Harold spent some time doing Territorial training at the Waverley Racecourse (30 miles south of Hawera), as part of Queen Alexandra's Mounted Rifle Regiment. While there he had his own horse 'Daisy' for use when training.*

*At the end of the day they would take their horses to drink at a nearby river, Daisy was always in the front. An Officer in charge (who had never ridden a horse before) went down to give his horse a drink. The horse walked further and further out into the water, then disappeared under the water - needless to say, the Officer came up soaked.*

*After serving in the Territorials Harold was called up for overseas service at the age of 20. On final leave, before going overseas, he married Penelope Margaret Wallis (known as Maggie) on 26 December 1917: he left for overseas five days later.*

*He left Wellington, New Zealand as part of the 33rd Reinforcements and the 25<sup>th</sup> Maori Contingent on the troop ship SS Athenic on 31 December 1917.*

*On the same boat going overseas was another brother from the Brethren Church, Arthur Barke (Tauranga) also Arthur Powell (Cambridge) who was received into fellowship overseas a year later.*

Note: The SS Athenic was a British passenger liner built by Harland & Wolff shipyards for the White Star Line in 1901. In 1928, she came to a Norwegian company and was renamed the SS Pelagos. Torpedoed in 1944, she was re-floated the following year and continued to serve until her demolition in 1962.



**ABOVE: ATHENIC AT QUEENS WHARF WELLINGTON**



**NURSES ON BOARD ATHENIC 1917**

Note: In order to transport troops overseas the New Zealand Government chartered a number of merchant ships and converted them for troop carrying. This was a continual requirement throughout the war, with 111 charters being made. The dangers experienced by troopships were highlighted when a British transport was sunk in 1915, with amongst those lost being ten New Zealand Army Nurses. Once a war has been entered into there is a requirement to get troops into the field and this is most commonly done by sea, certainly in the First World War.

**Our author continues...**

*Their voyage took them across the Pacific and through the Panama Canal. Before they reached the Panama Canal there was a big drop in temperature, which the troops were enjoying after the tropical heat, but on reaching the Canal the Maori Contingent were all running round with overcoats on because of the cold! They sailed up the coast of North America and came into Port in Chesapeake Bay in the State of Virginia: and waited there to join up with a convoy. In Chesapeake Bay ice formed on the sea and owing to the swell this was broken up and the edges rubbed - it appeared like plates floating in the water with the sun shining on them - a beautiful sight!*

*The week before they arrived in Chesapeake Bay, an Ammunition Boat had blown up and flattened forest around the edge of the Bay. The troops on Harold's ship were allowed shore leave, but were told if they were not back within a set number of hours they would be shot! They were in Port only about 2 days.*

*The ship departed in Convoy to cross the Atlantic. While crossing the Atlantic, they ran into a very bad storm, which lasted many days: The ship was-battened down to keep the water out. One man on their ship got quite hysterical, as the boat would climb up the huge waves, duck through the top of that wave, and then run down the wave. On the run-down this man would cry out "We're gone, we're gone, and she's going down this time! She can't rise again!" Finally Arthur Barke went and spoke to him and told him "he had no need to carry on like this. God has too many on this ship who love him to let it go down, be quiet and take things quietly because God has things in hand, God has control of the wind and the waves". This calmed the man down. At the end of the storm the Convoy was all separated.*

*The destroyer escorting them was 400 miles ahead and another one was 400 miles behind and the rest were in between.*

Note: This is where the story gets a bit wayward as what has been suggested by the author does not fit with Harold's Military history as shown next by the compiler...

On arriving in Glasgow 25 Feb 1918 Harold was transferred to Sling then Ewshot to Aldershot back to Ewshot then Hornchurch then back to Ewshot before being posted to Europe army base at Etaples: a period of nearly 6 months with a short period in hospital at Aldershot hospital with Rubella.

Note: See map which follows for confirmation of these camps and locations...



Note: In order to support the New Zealand Expeditionary Force (NZEF) on the European continent, an enormous infrastructure of camps, hospitals, depots and offices was developed across the Channel, in England. Their locations are indicated by the white boxes on the map above.

The NZEF Headquarters in London dealt with records, public enquiries, postal matters, soldiers' pay and legal issues.

Initially, Sling Camp on Salisbury Plain was the only training camp for New Zealand servicemen in England. This soon began to overflow, so secondary camps were established to accommodate other units: the New Zealand Rifle Brigade (N. Z. R. B) trained at Brocton; the New Zealand Machine Gun Corps (N. Z. M. G. C) was based at Grantham; the artillery units (N. Z. F. A) And the Medical Corps (N. Z. M. C) both trained at Ewshot; the signallers were based at Stevenage; and the tunnel experts and engineers, and Maori reinforcements trained at Christchurch in Dorset.

New Zealand's sick and wounded soldiers were ferried from France to England on hospital ships. In the latter part of 1916 the NZEF set up a number of general hospitals to care for them: the first was at Brocken Hurst, the second at Walton-on-Thames and the third, at Codford, looked after men from Sling Camp.

Complementing these general hospitals were convalescent hospitals, to which patients were sent to recover before returning to service. New Zealand soldiers recovering from

wounds or diseases suffered at Gallipoli in 1915 was sent to the Anzac Convalescent Depot in Weymouth. From 1916, NZEF enlisted soldiers were sent to the large New Zealand Convalescent Hospital at Hornchurch, while two convalescent homes in Brighton were reserved for officers and nurses. Codford housed the New Zealand Command Depot, which provided rehabilitative training to soldiers not yet fit enough to return to their unit. Men deemed unfit for further service waited at the New Zealand Discharge Depot in Torquay for transport back to New Zealand.



The *Maheno* and *Marama* were the poster ships of New Zealand's First World War effort. Until 1915 these steamers had carried passengers across the Tasman for the Union Steam Ship Company, but as casualties mounted at Gallipoli, the government pressed them into service as hospital ships.

With the encouragement of the Governor, Lord Liverpool, a massive public fundraising effort helped ensure the ships were fitted out in good time and to the highest standards. Officially known as His Majesty's New Zealand Hospital Ship (H. M. N. Z. H. S) No. 1 and No. 2, these state-of-the-art floating hospitals were crewed by a mixture of civilian seafarers and army medical staff, including nurses.

During the Gallipoli Campaign the *Maheno* carried thousands of wounded soldiers from Anzac Cove to the nearby Greek islands of Lemnos and Imbros. The *Marama* entered service just after the Allied evacuation from Gallipoli. For the rest of the war - apart from a series of frantic dashes across the English Channel during the Battle of the Somme - both ships were tasked with carrying the seriously wounded from the Western Front on the long haul back to New Zealand.

By the war's end these distinctively marked 'white ships' had transported 47,000 patients.<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> 'HOSPITAL SHIPS', URL: [HTTP://WWW.NZHISTORY.NET.NZ/WAR/FIRST-WORLD-WAR-HOSPITAL-SHIPS](http://www.nzhistory.net.nz/war/first-world-war-hospital-ships), (MINISTRY FOR CULTURE AND HERITAGE), UPDATED 19-AUG-2014

### CASUALTY FORM

Regiment or Corps: N.Z.M.C. 33rd Refts  
 Regimental No. 64168 Rank: Plt Name: THOMAS, Harold  
 Enlisted\*: 20.7.17 Terms of Service\*: Duration of War Service reckons from\* 20.7.17  
 Date of promotion to present rank: \_\_\_\_\_ Date of appointment to lance rank: \_\_\_\_\_ Numerical position on roll of N.C.O.s.: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Extended: \_\_\_\_\_ Re-engaged: \_\_\_\_\_ Qualification†: \_\_\_\_\_

Report.		Record of Promotions, Reductions, Transfers, Casualties, &c., during Active Service, as reported on Army Form B. 213, Army Form A. 36, or in other Official Documents. The Authority to be quoted in Each Case.	Place.	Date.	Remarks taken from Army Form B. 213, Army Form A. 36, or other Official Documents.
Date.	From whom received.				
		EMBARKED			
		H.M.N.Z.T. 99.	WELLINGTON	31/12/17	EMB. ROLL
		DISEMBARKED.			
		H.M.N.Z.T. 99	GLASGOW.	25.2.18	DISEMB. ROLL
27 <sup>th</sup> 18	1/2 Corp. (R) 106	Marched in Corps (Res) Batta.	Slung	26-2-18	R 5
8 <sup>th</sup> 18	H.Q. London	22 Co. N.Z.M.C. (R) Depot.	Bushott.	25-2-18	R 520
11-3-18	-	Admitted (Rubella) Mil. (Gen) Hosp	Aldershot.	5-3-18	214. 491
1-4-18	-	Discharged to N.Z.M.C. R/2	Bushott	19-3-18	2R. 509.
2-4-18	-	Transf. from do 4.			
	-	Detaild in Command N.Z.C.H. 3	Hornchurch	30-3-18	R 539 R 510
8-4-18	-	Returned from the Command do	do	5-4-18	R 500
10-4-18	-	Proceeded to N.Z.M.C. Res. Depot	Bushott	5-4-18	R 516.
4-5-18	to N.Z.M.C. 106	Proceeded overseas from	do	4-5-18	NR 1422/750/3
7 - AOU 1918	N.Z.I.A.G.B.F.	MARCHED INTO CAMP	ETAPLES	7 - AOU 1918	OR 529. 11374+
9 - AOU 1918	N.Z.I.A.G.B.F.	MARCHED OUT TO No 3 NZ Ent	ETAPLES	9 - AOU 1918	OR 531. 11377b.

\* In the case of a man who has re-engaged for, or enlisted into section D, Army Reserve particulars of such re-engagement or enlistment will be entered.  
 † E.g., Signaller, Shoosmith, &c., also special qualifications in technical Corps duties.

ENTERED ON HISTORY SHEET

Our author continues with this mixed message I believe...

When they arrived in England, Harold and Arthur Powell had not taken the oath of allegiance to the King so they were sent to Ewshot Camp and the rest of the unit carried on to France.

Harold and Arthur Powell were at Ewshot only about a month, working in the Hospital caring for soldiers who had been wounded in France and transferred back to England.

After some time, it became known to others in the Hospital that Harold and Arthur had not been to France and feelings rose high against them. Harold and Arthur got word from the Commander to appear at his office with full packs with half an hour. He had 12 military police and put 6 either side of them as they left and marched down the long drive out of the Camp to depart for France. Nursing staff and patients lined either side of the drive and booed them the whole way out of the gate. The nursing staff and patients were going to lynch them, so the Commander saw it imperative for them to leave immediately. This was early August 1918 and they were then attached to the No. 2 NZ field Ambulance: The

*bitterness that had been against them at Ewshot subsided when they got to France and served in the front lines under fire.*

**The following added by compiler plus photos of stretcher bearers, nurses etc....**

The Division now had four brigades, making it one of the largest on the Western Front, and was stationed in the Polygon Wood area. An attack by the 2nd Brigade on 3 December 1917 gained useful ground but failed to capture Polderhoek Chateau. When the Division was relieved, on 24 February 1918, three 'quiet' months had cost 3,000 men, more than 1,873 of them killed.

As the Germans launched their great Spring Offensive of 1918, the New Zealand Division was rushed to stem a breakthrough in the First Battle of the Somme, which threatened Amiens. The gap was between the British IV and V Corps in the Ancre Valley. After confused fighting, the New Zealanders eventually gained the upper hand and soon were counter-attacking advantageous land, stabilising the British line. Later in the year, they excelled in the open country fighting that was brought about by the Allied counter-offensive.

In their last action of the war, the Division captured the ancient fortress (Vauban-designed) town of Le Quesnoy in a daring assault on 4 November 1918. The day proved to be the Division's most successful of their whole time on the Western Front as they pushed east and advanced ten kilometres, capturing 2,000 German soldiers and 60 field guns. The town occupied a strategic position in north-eastern France and had been held by the Germans since 1914. Although with no specific orders indicating that the town need to be captured with any haste, the New Zealand soldiers were determined to and just before midday the first New Zealand troops reached the outer walls and scaled them with ladders. Propping the ladders against the precariously narrow inner walls, sections of one New Zealand battalion ascended the walls and engaged in hand-to-hand fighting with fleeing German defenders. The few thousand strong German garrisons surrendered soon after New Zealand soldiers entered the town itself.

The infantry were relieved on the eastern side of the forest at midnight on 5–6 November and the war ended five days later. The Division left the Third Army on 28 November, and marched through Belgium, to entrain at the German frontier for Cologne and take up billets in neighbouring towns as part of the army of occupation. Demobilisation soon started and at Mulheim near Cologne the Division was finally disbanded on 25 March 1919.

The cost of maintaining the Division for two and a half years on the Western Front was appalling. Altogether some 13,250 New Zealanders died of wounds or sickness as a direct result of this campaign, including 50 as prisoners of war and more than 700 at home. Another 35,000 were wounded, and 414 prisoners of war were ultimately repatriated. The total casualties therefrom approached 50,000, well over half the number of those who served in France or Belgium.

**Our author continues...**

*When they arrived in France, the Germans were on the retreat, although there was a lot of action and fighting.*

*Harold's first experience of gun fire was when he was one of four stretcher bearers who went out to pick up the wounded. They had to cross an open field and when they got partway across the Germans started shelling it. The other 3 dropped the stretcher and ran across the field, but Harold dived into the nearest shell hole. The Germans continued shelling that field for another half hour. Shells landed all around him. When the shelling stopped he got up and ran.*

*Another time he was stretcher bearing when he found a man who had been hit with a shell and his brains were hanging out. He put them back in, bandaged his head and they carried him in. Within three days this man was up and walking around, Harold saw him and asked him if he had a headache or any other problems. "No, he felt fine" was the reply. Harold told the man what had happened and of course the man was very surprised. He was eventually repatriated to Ashhurst, New Zealand and became a Church Minister.*



ABOVE: NEW ZEALAND TROOPS UNLOADING AT A FRENCH PORT IN 1918 <sup>2</sup>

One time Harold had been working day and night for a long period doing stretcher bearing. When he came out of the lines for a rest, he was so exhausted he slept for 36 hours.

Another time while stretcher-bearing they had to carry a wounded man up a big ridge and every so often had to stop and have a rest. Every time they stopped and put him down, the man complained. When they reached the top they stopped for another rest and the man started to complain again. One of the stretcher bearers told him if he complained again they would put him in a shell hole and cover him up. They never heard another word from him!

After a long stretch of heavy stretcher-bearing, Harold came out of the line and sat down behind a mound of dirt to eat a much needed tin of McConachie's (herrings)<sup>3</sup> when a shell came over and landed in a mound of dirt beside his tin of herrings, but didn't hit him.

Many, many times Harold proved God's mercy. One incident was during heavy shelling. When it was over Harold was buried in dirt up to his waist. He carried the stretcher in on his own.

At one stage he had a German POW stretcher-bearing with him for about a week. He had no trouble with him at all, and then the German POW was sent back to prison camp.

While he was stretcher-bearing, he met Charles Brewer (Palmerston North) who was in the Field Hospital. Charles later on married Rene Wallis, a niece of Maggie.

As a stretcher-bearer, Harold had to give immediate treatment to wounded soldiers on the field and then carry them into the Field Hospital.

He saw a lot of Tom Parsons (from Gisborne, then later moved to Adelaide) who also did stretcher-bearing. He had great respect for Tom because he was a fearless man who would offer to go out onto the battlefield to pick up wounded. During a really bad stretch of hot fighting, Tom went out several times with a stretcher and was the only one to bring it back. One time the Officer called for volunteers to go out. Tom offered to go yet again. One man who had been a persecutor was trying to hide at the back of the tent for fear, and the Officer saw him and called him out, but Tom said "I will go. I am not afraid to die. He hasn't got peace with his God." The Officer wouldn't allow Tom to go. The other man went out and never came back.

Tom used to walk out in the face of heavy fire and never take cover, but he said to the brothers one day "I've come to it that I've been tempting God." After that he always took cover when the shells came over. They got to know by the whine of the shell whether it was coming straight for them or not.

A lot of the action was in very muddy and difficult conditions. The troops dug trenches and fought each other from these. A lot of the cruel mustard gas was used by the Germans. The Germans would let this off when the wind was right.

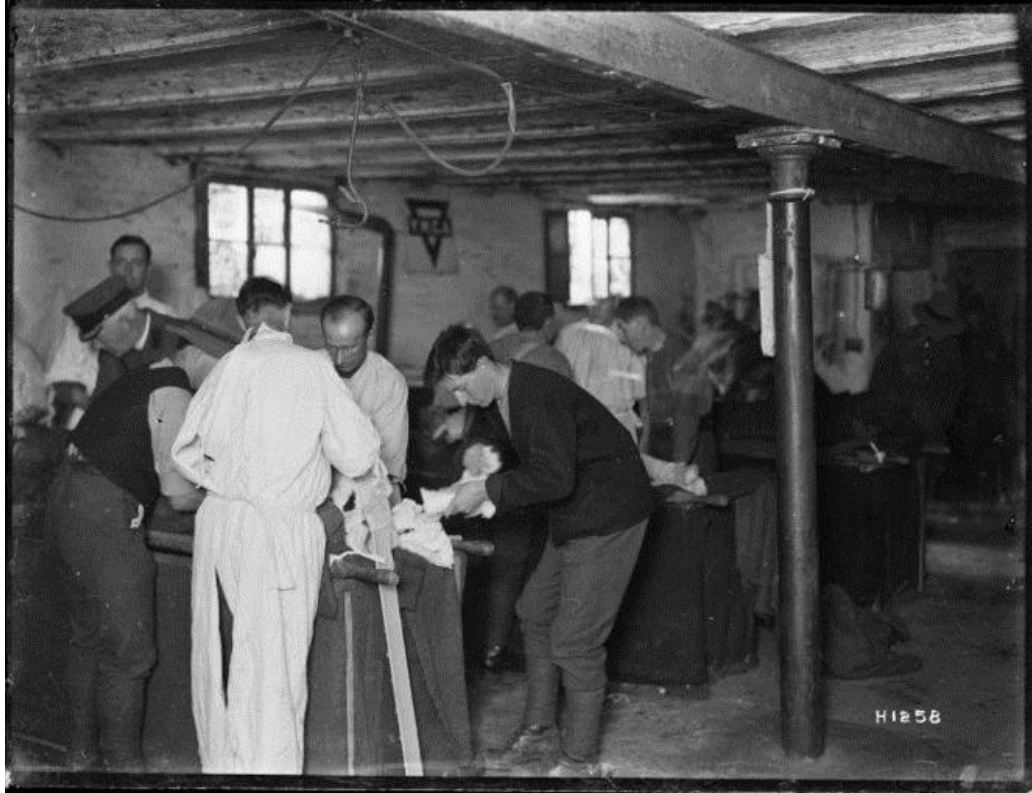
*They suffered dreadful burns, but sometimes the wind changed and the Germans got their own treatment back. In France there were a lot of sunken roads and the stretcher bearers were able to use these without being seen by the enemy.*







**BELOW: NUMBER TWO FIELD AMBULANCE IN (SOLESMES, FRANCE)  
WHERE HAROLD SPENT SOME TIME IN 1918....**



**ABOVE: A TEAM OF THE 2ND FIELD AMBULANCE INSIDE A MAKESHIFT HOSPITAL DURING WORLD WAR I. <sup>4</sup>**

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**4 PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN BETWEEN 1917 AND 1918 IN FRANCE BY HENRY ARMYTAGE SANDERS. PHOTOGRAPHER'S TITLE ON NEGATIVE - BOTTOM RIGHT: H1258 - : QUANTITY: 1 B&W ORIGINAL NEGATIVE(S). PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION: DRY PLATE GLASS NEGATIVE 6.5 X 8.5 INCHES**



ABOVE: MEMBERS OF THE 2ND NZ FIELD AMBULANCE, INJECTING GUM INFUSION INTO A PATIENT.  
TAKEN DURING WORLD WAR I <sup>5</sup>



ABOVE: NZ 2ND FIELD AMBULANCE HOSPITAL INTERIOR DURING AN OFFENSIVE,  
TAKEN DURING WORLD WAR I <sup>6</sup>

Part of: Royal New Zealand Returned and Services' Association :New Zealand official negatives, World War 1914-1918 / Royal New Zealand Returned and Services' Association New Zealand official negatives, World War 1914-1918: H Series negatives

<sup>6</sup> BY HENRY ARMYTAGE SANDERS. PHOTOGRAPHER'S TITLE ON NEGATIVE - BOTTOM LEFT: H1261 - - QUANTITY: 1 B&W ORIGINAL NEGATIVE(S). PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION: DRY PLATE GLASS NEGATIVE 6.5 X 8.5 INCHES

## VIEIRA CURRIE

This man went on the same ship to England as did Harold Gershom Thomas but a year earlier and they would eventually work together at No 2 New Zealand field ambulance in France during 1918. His diary is online at...

<http://www.specialcollections.auckland.ac.nz/ww1-centenary/collegians-at-war/their-stories/vieira-currie>



*(Shells all round us in evening making ground shake some. Fellows made one big dive for the bivvies'. Had to stop in the middle of this for a "carry" - to take a stretcher case down to the relay, Chitty Post: Quiet carry except for a few M G bullets)*

Vieira Currie was studying medicine at Otago when he was called up in May 1917. Just five months later, he was with the 2nd New Zealand Field Ambulance in France, where his war diary shows his medical training was put to good use working at dressing stations and in hospital wards.

Currie was born in Coleraine, Northern Ireland on 19 April 1897 to Queenie and William Currie, a Presbyterian minister. The family immigrated to New Zealand in 1904 to join William's brother Samuel — also a Presbyterian minister — in the Balclutha district. William was called to Kaitangata, South Otago and the family remained there until 1913. Vieira Currie showed an early aptitude for writing, receiving prizes for 'ornamental penmanship', 'original story', and 'collection of post-cards' at the 1908 Kaitangata Flower Show. He was educated at Balclutha District High School, and in 1912 won joint first prize

and ten shillings for an essay describing the exhibits at the Clutha winter show. He passed the junior Civil Service examination at the end of 1912, just a few months before his father was called to Mangere, and the family shifted to Auckland.

The Currie family moved into the accommodation provided for them at the Presbyterian manse in Mangere in 1913. In 1915, Currie spent a year at Auckland University College, where he passed examinations in chemistry, practical chemistry, physics, and zoology. He then moved to Knox College in Dunedin to study medicine.

### CALLED UP FOR SERVICE

Currie was attested on 16 May 1917, soon after receiving notice of his conscription. He received his training at the New Zealand Military Corps camp in Awapuni, and left New Zealand with the 27th Reinforcements on 16 July 1917 on board the *H. M. N. Z. S. TATHENIC*: They disembarked in Plymouth in September, and were sent to France. Currie was posted to Etaples, and arrived there on 19 October 1917, where he was attached to the 2nd New Zealand Field Ambulance.

He spent most of his time in France in dressing stations, and enjoyed his work there. He was also periodically placed in charge of wards at field hospitals, and sometimes worked as a stretcher bearer, carrying the wounded back from the trenches. He was an eager student and got a lot of practice in the field.

The front lines were only a few kilometres away so aerial dogfights were frequent occurrences, and shells would often fall in or near the camps.

The Field Ambulance worked long and hard hours, often through the night. Wounded men would receive rudimentary attention in the trenches before being walked or stretchered to dressing stations, then on to casualty clearing stations or base hospitals as their situation warranted. Currie often undertook complicated procedures, including skin grafts. His diary is regularly punctuated with minimal entries that indicate heavy shifts in the dressing stations, after which he was usually too tired to write. After one particular stretch in a dressing station, Currie requested a transfer to a ward, as his hands were 'going bad' from the 'antiseptics, fomentations etc.'

Currie wrote frequently about his trips into villages for leisure, and social life in the camps. He helped to decorate the mess room until 2 am on Christmas Eve 1917, and the Christmas Day dinner and concert did not finish until 1 am. New Year's Eve was a similarly boisterous affair, with 'a big noise made, plenty to eat and drink and smoke and everybody happy'. The early months of 1918 included several fancy dress balls and musical entertainments, which Currie enjoyed. However, he found the pantomime staged by the Kiwi Orchestra on 18 February 1918 'no good', as it was 'too smutty'.

Currie's diary shows that his family and friends kept him well-supplied with care packages, and the scarves, socks, jerseys, shaving equipment, soap, meat paste, chocolate, cakes, and café-au-lait that he received were much-appreciated. Currie also regularly received money, with £1 from the sale of his old bike in New Zealand saving his financial situation in November 1917, and a particularly generous £4 sent by his grandmother for his birthday in 1918. Despite the brutality of war, he managed to appreciate moments of beauty, at one

point remarking on how exquisite the moonlight through the poplars was on his evening walk on 31 October 1917.

By May 1918, Currie was in Sailly-au-Bois, between Arras and Amiens, and spent most of the month tunnelling to turn a set of newly discovered underground rooms and passageways — said to date from the French Revolution — into an underground dressing station. He managed to unearth some fossils and a 'curious specimen' of what he thought was calcite during this work. Catacombs and tunnels were discovered and put to medical use throughout Louvencourt, Mailly-Mallet, and Sailly-au-Bois.

After following the Allied advance over the German lines through French towns that were 'smashed to bits', Currie got his leave pass stamped and left for London on 18 October 1918. After a fortnight in England, Currie arrived back in France with influenza, but stubbornly carried on with his duties. He was finally hospitalised at the end of November 1918 and ended up in hospital in La Treport, 'evidently a fashionable French watering place'. The hospital was based in a beautiful hotel, and Currie was excited to sleep in a bed with 'sheets etc.', although he was disappointed to not be with the 'boys' in Germany.

### POST-WAR YEARS

Currie was discharged on 13 May 1919. He stayed on in the United Kingdom to finish off his medical training at the University of Glasgow, and received his Bachelor of Medicine on 16 October 1922. He married Mary Donaldson Semple on 10 March 1924, and the couple returned to New Zealand, where their son was born in 1926. The family returned to London in 1931 where Currie practiced until his death in 1937.



ABOVE: AN ADVANCED DRESSING STATION NEAR FRICOURT, FRANCE, 1916, A YEAR BEFORE VIEIRA CURRIE ARRIVED AT THE FRONT THE AMBULANCE AT RIGHT CARRIES THE NEW ZEALAND DIVISION'S FERN LEAF INSIGNIA.<sup>7</sup>

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<sup>7</sup> PHOTO: © IWM (Q 4086)

**Our author continues...**

*In France there was often not enough food to go round all the troops. The last ones would miss out. Arthur Powell characteristically waited till the last. On several occasions Harold picked up his panakin and took it up and told the Officer in Charge it was for Arthur, as he had not eaten for two days.*

*When in France and stretcher-bearing in the Lines, their diet was very plain. They mostly lived on bully-beef (meat in jelly) and stew and tasteless ration biscuits. They had dark, strong tea with condensed milk. At one place where Harold was serving on the Lines, it was his job to take the water cart down to the Canal to collect water for drinking. The water was stagnant and putrid, so they added lime and left it to settle, and then they used it to make their tea. Sometimes the men were given a tot of rum in their cup of tea and this helped to warm them up.*

*Often ten to twelve men slept in the same tent. One particular man at night would go over what had happened during the day with the others in the tent. One time he spoke of another man who was working in the Officers' mess. They were having wine with their meal and it was his job to pour the wine into the Officer's glasses, but he left a little wine in the bottom of each bottle and took it out the back and consumed it himself afterwards.*

*Harold also met Malcolm Dartnall (from Springston, near Christchurch) while in France.*

*When in France, Harold wanted to buy a mug and thought he'd try out his French on the shopkeeper, but the only French words he knew were for "enamel" and "cup". The French woman led him on for some time and finally she spoke in English "Do you want a mug?"*

*After he had been in France a while the War ended and the whole Unit commenced marching towards Germany. They marched about 30 miles on foot each day with full packs. They marched through France and then onto Belgium. One night they stopped in Belgium for the night. They came to a village where the poor inhabitants were in distress, as the Germans had thrown all their bedding down a well. The soldiers helped them get the wet bedding out of the well, to the chorus of "the wicked Bosch!" The civilians kept telling them how bad the "Bosch" was. Arthur Powell told them "All men are bad at heart." They said "No, no, not Anglo (English), not the French!"*

*Further on in Liege in Belgium it was arranged for the soldiers to camp in a public hall for the night. The residents, however, came and invited them all to stay in their homes for the night. Harold and Arthur Powel decided they were going to sleep in the hall. The others had all gone. However, an old Belgium woman begged them to come and stay with her as she didn't have anyone. Her husband had been taken away by the Germans to work. She gave them their double feather bed to sleep in. They sat down and she talked to them that night, then she asked them "Are you Catholics?" They said "No they weren't Catholics, they were Christians." She said "You mean you don't believe in God or in Jesus*

Christ of the Holy Spirit.” They said “Yes we certainly do believe in that.” She said “Well you are Catholics!” In that area you are either a Catholic or an Infidel.

Further on Harold got the flu and was sent to hospital. He was in hospital in Belgium. By Christmas he had almost recovered and was able to help a little. The hospital was run by some English Nursing sisters. The Sister-in-charge of the ward was of noble birth and as a war effort she had taken on nursing the soldiers. The Matron in charge was also a woman and had the rank of a Major. The Matron would come around with the doctors and inspect the patients each day.

It was coming up to Christmas and the Sister-in-charge of the Ward asked Harold to help her gather mistletoe, which they hung in a great lump in the middle of the Ward as part of the Christmas decorations. One of the patients was an airman and a real personality. The Sister-in-charge of the Ward had a bet with this patient for £10 that he would not kiss the Matron under the Mistletoe! The Matron was a real old hag, who you wouldn't want to kiss anyway!

On Christmas morning the Matron commenced her rounds - those patients who were fit enough had to stand at the bed ends while she did her rounds. Just as the Matron got under the mistletoe the airman dived forward and gave her a great big kiss and said “You're mine, you're mine!”

The Sergeant was supposed to arrest the airman, which he did, but he had still not recovered so was left in the Ward as a patient under arrest. He was then court-martialled before the Officer in Charge. The OC asked him if he had anything to explain. He said “Well Sir, it was Christmas and everybody in the Ward seemed so down that I felt the best way to brighten things up was to kiss the Matron.” The OC says, “Well it is very serious, it is not respecting her rank and you will have to be confined to barracks for the remainder of your time here without pay.” This really amounted to very little, because in two days he was gone. The Sister came forward and paid the airman her £10 and said “It was worth every bit of it!”

Harold was transferred back to England to Hornchurch Camp (at Romford, part of Redbridge) where he worked in the Hospital there.

He was able to visit Mr Fred, Jack and Maurice Frost. These 3 had a Foundry in Romford. Mr Fred Frost came to New Zealand ministering in the 1940's.

Maurice Frost Jnr worked on Harold's farm at Aurora about 1930. There was also a Fentiman family (a large young family in poor circumstances, so the Army brothers took their rations when they went there). They were always made very welcome in these homes.

Harold and Arthur Barke regularly preached outside Aldershot Camp. Some of the men didn't like it - they said it was giving the Camp a bad name. One day Arthur Barke stepped out and was preaching. The men who were going to stop the preaching had their sods of dirt alongside the water trough ready for dipping and throwing at the preacher. On this particular day, the OC of the Camp came

*around the corner and stood there all the time they preached. After a while the men just disappeared and they had no more trouble in the future. Arthur Barke said "The devil always out-does him-self".*



Above: New Zealand Army nurses and medical officers pose in front of the carved gateway of the New Zealand Stationary Hospital at Wisques, France.

Forty New Zealand nurses worked in the 1000-bed hospital at Wisques. The work was tough and constant: three hours off a day and a half-day's leave once every 10 days – unless there was a rush of wounded, and then all leave would be cancelled. This was one of the hospitals that treated New Zealanders wounded in Passchendaele during October 1917.

The New Zealand Army Nursing Service had been set up in 1915, largely at the urging of Hester Maclean (1863–1932). She had been made matron-in-chief of a proposed military nursing reserve in 1911, but she wanted New Zealand soldiers injured overseas to be

nursed by New Zealanders. As head of the Army Nursing Service from 1915, she selected and equipped all army nurses. The first group of 50 sailed to Egypt in April 1915 with Maclean as escort. They later went to England, with 35–40 crossing to France in 1916 and Belgium the following year.

### **SIDNEY STANFIELD REMEMBERS PASSCHENDAELE**



Sidney George Stanfield (Stan) was born in Tinui, near Masterton, in 1900. He worked as a farmhand before sailing for war in 1916 with the Wellington Infantry Battalion. He saw action in France and Belgium and at the end of the war was still nearly two years under the age limit for service overseas.

Hear Stan describe his experiences at Passchendaele at the time of the 12–14 October 1917 offensives...

*It rained and rained and bloody rained, and rained and rained, see. Just like here in the autumn time, when it comes to rain and it was cold. And we were picking them up from a gathering point as a regimental aid post. Well there were hundreds of men lying out, around. You couldn't get them inside, it was an old German concrete emplacement and you couldn't get them all inside, but the doctors were working inside. And they were just lying around where they'd been dumped by the stretcher-bearers from off the field and at one period I believe there were 600 stretcher cases laying round the place in the wet and cold, just dying there where they were dumped off. They weren't even lying on stretchers, just lying on the ground with an oil sheet tied over them if anyone thought to do that, or if one of their mates could do it. Just lying there, because the stretchers were used for picking up other men, you see, there couldn't be a stretcher for every stretcher case. We just carried till you couldn't carry more. You just went until you couldn't walk really; you just went until you couldn't walk.*

## ON HOW INFANTRYMEN SAW THEMSELVES AT PASSCHENDAELE

*An ordinary infantryman at Passchendaele was a pretty dumb beast. That's how he's treated, you see. He was only gun fodder and when all is said, and that's what I feel. We were pretty dumb beasts you see, or we wouldn't have been slapped, thrown into that sort of warfare, because it was hopeless before you started. We all knew that.*

### HOW MEN DIED

*And poor Jim was laying there cuddled up in a heap as men die. Don't forget we was all young, we didn't die easy. You don't die at once; you're not shot and killed stone dead. You don't die at once. We were all fit and highly trained and of course we didn't die easy, you see. You were slow to die and you'd find them huddled up in a heap like kids gone to sleep, you know, cuddled up dead.*

### WOUNDED MEN AT PASSCHENDAELE

*There was one place at Passchendaele ... where we heard a man crying at night out in front and went out and we couldn't find him and we heard him crying part of the next day. Calling, you know, calling, sort of crying, not screaming or anything, crying out. We just knew there was a wounded man lying down under something you see. We never found that man. That's the only thing that's stuck in my memory. The others, I've seen them lay gasping and panting and scratching up the dirt with their fingernails on their face and all crawling around semi-delirious and all sorts of things.*

### HIS FEELINGS ABOUT THE MISERY OF THE WAR

*"I felt that the war was never going to end. It was going to go on forever. I felt that I would never see the end of the war, that it was not possible. I felt it was not possible that I would survive the war ... I can remember feeling at times that I'd be quite happy to engage in any sort of slavery at all if I could be taken away from this, what, misery: Misery".*

### Compiler...

Taking wounded men off the battlefield was easier in theory than in practice. Between 4 and 13 October over 2600 men on stretchers were moved from the front line. Stretcher-bearers faced an almost impossible task of carrying these men to regimental aid posts, dressing stations and sometimes the distant casualty clearing stations.

It took stretcher-bearers three days to clear the field of wounded after the opening salvo of at Gravenstafel on 4 October. Four men would carry a stretcher the 3 miles to safety — a trip that took them about four hours.

The events at Passchendaele from 12 October were even worse for the wounded and those taking them to safety. Six men carrying a stretcher could take up to five hours to move the

wounded to the nearest dressing station. Stretcher-bearers came under fire from shells and gas canisters, and they waded through mud or shell craters to move men away from the worst of the battle.

### **An ole soldier reflects...**

*It is amazing the amount of reserve endurance that is stored in the human frame. Our rate of progress to the battlefield was a veritable crawl. We were verging on the condition of collapse. Our feet were just two concentrated lumps of pain — trench feet. The gas we had experienced...had affected our throats ... our voices were a mere whisper. We did not have sufficient energy to hold up our heads and as we staggered back not a word was spoken, but possibly they all felt — as I felt — that if there was another patient waiting ... I would just break down and cry. And there was another patient — three or four in fact! Ben Thorn, our leader...said 'Come on boys, hoist him up', and once again we staggered and fought with the clinging slime.*

*That trip was a nightmare. We would sink in the mud and our legs were so weak and shaky, it was becoming a matter of the most acute difficulty to get out. We had one consolation. We were so far gone as to be beyond caring and the shells which screeched down in close proximity were unheeded. We reached the Somme [a dressing station] — we had to reach there. Somehow or other we got back too and when we got back and found another man awaiting us, somehow or other we hoisted him to our shoulders and ...staggered away again with our burden.<sup>8</sup>*

Safety in the dressing stations was relative. Some at Passchendaele provided little protection. Men lay in agony for days in the mud and rain; some died of exposure or were shelled while waiting for help.

At Waterloo Farm the situation was desperate. This long, ugly, grey mass of concrete, pierced with openings, so close to the ground that a man must crouch to crawl in, was packed with wounded, and yet more came in all day that had to be placed about the walls outside and in the rear of the structure, where they lay exposed to rain, bursting shells, and occasional machine gun bullets.

Extra stretcher-bearers were called in to move the injured from the Passchendaele battlefield. In the end, it took four days to clear the wounded — too late for many. New Zealander Margaret Davies nursed men from Passchendaele at a British hospital and recalled their condition even after they had passed through the various dressing stations: *'the wounded were brought in in a dreadful condition. Solid masses of mud, it was so hard trying to get them out of their khaki, especially when the mud had had long enough to harden'*.<sup>9</sup>

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<sup>8</sup> PRIVATE LINUS RYAN, NEW ZEALAND ARMY MEDICAL CORPS, 'MY THREE YEARS IN KHAKI', MANUSCRIPT SUPPLIED COURTESY OF ANNE SMYTH

<sup>9</sup> A. CARBERY, THE NEW ZEALAND MEDICAL SERVICE IN THE GREAT WAR 1914–1918, 1924



**ABOVE: ENGINEERS WITHIN THE NEW ZEALAND SUPPLY COLUMN REPAIRING A VEHICLE ON THE WESTERN FRONT DURING THE FIRST WORLD WAR. THE ROYAL NEW ZEALAND ENGINEERS AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERS, THE NEW ZEALAND MEDICAL CORPS AND THE ROYAL NEW ZEALAND NURSING CORPS ALL FORMED PART OF THE CORPS AND SERVICES OF THE NEW ZEALAND EXPEDITIONARY FORCE.**



**ABOVE: THIS PHOTOGRAPH SHOWS BRITISH AND BELGIAN WOUNDED AT A DRESSING STATION AT DADIZELE, EAST OF ZONNEBEKE, BELGIUM, ON 15 OCTOBER 1918, DURING THE FINAL ALLIED OFFENSIVE.**

Above: Narrow-gauge light railways were often used to evacuate wounded soldiers from battlefield dressing stations to a Casualty Clearing Station (CCS) further behind the lines. From the CCS they might then travel to a Stationary or General Hospital in an ambulance train on a broad-gauge line.

During the disastrous battle of Passchendaele in October 1917 the 5th (New Zealand) Light Railway Operating Company evacuated more than 3000 wounded in a single night; the Company later received letters of appreciation stating that 'the lives of a great number of men had been saved by the light railway'.

### **Our author continues...**

*On his leave, Harold went to Ireland to visit his aunty. Her husband worked as a gardener on a wealthy estate in Belfast. He was showing them around the grounds and they came upon a rose which was something special and the owners were waiting for it to come out. The gardener picked this rose and gave it to Uncle, who put it in his hat to hide it. As they went on round the grounds the carriage of the owners came in the gate with a carriage full of ladies. As the carriage drew nearer, Harold who was in uniform, saluted, but as he did the rose fell out to the roars of laughter from the ladies in the carriage!*  
*Another day his cousin was showing him round and a Flower Girl tried to sell him Violets. He declined and she kept following them for some time and saying*

*"May goodness and mercy follow you all the days of your life". When Harold finally got sick of her following them, he turned around and told her he didn't want them. The Flower Girl then said "May they never over-take you!"*

*When he was in Ireland it was only shortly after the Sinn Fein Rebellion. During this Rebellion, Australian sharpshooters were up on buildings to stop the looting. Harold was mistaken for an Australian and the thugs were about to stone him, but his cousin turned and told them he was not an Australian, but a New Zealander and they took off.*

*The Australians wore their lemon squeezer hats turned up on one side, but the New Zealanders did not bother to turn them up. They also visited a Castle with the Wishing Chair and the Blarney Stone!*

*Harold also had the privilege while in Belfast in January 1919 of getting to meetings with Mr Taylor Snr.*

*While in London area before returning home, he looked up Lady Knockel (an Aunty of Harold's father), who had a Stone-cutting business in London. Harold's Father, Henry had worked for Lady Knockel before immigrating to New Zealand.*

*Lady Knockel made quite a fuss of Harold, but he had to play against her at Croquet. Harold had to put 10 shillings (\$1.00) down and he lost it to her.*

*However, when he left from staying with her she gave him £2 (\$4.00).*

*The war had ended in October 1918, but Harold didn't return back to New Zealand for 9 months. He sailed home on the Ruapehu and finally arrived and disembarked in Wellington on 27 July 1919.*

*Arthur Powell and Harold both went away on the same ship and returned together. They spent a lot of time together during active service, sharing a tent and blankets.*

*Harold often spoke of how God was good to him and had preserved him during his time away. When W.W.II came and there was a possibility of his son being called up, Harold didn't want him to go to War if at all possible. Harold said "War is a terrible thing".*

*Back home in New Plymouth, when the Armistice was signed at the end of the War, everyone was almost beside themselves with joy. Henry (Harold's Father) went to town blowing a whistle and said "Harold is still alive and the War is over!" It wasn't long after this when the Black Plague (Spanish flu) arrived and this brought everyone back to reality.*

Note: Harold's father was living in New Zealand...



POSTCARD FROM BRUSSELS, BELGIUM

Crosson Hotel ①  
 Cosmopolite where  
 we stayed Friday  
 night. Very nice hotel  
 has a running water  
 and table in room  
 for 3. Had tea there  
 breakfast next  
 morning left by 10.25  
 for Antwerp. Ticket  
 from fare in used.  
 Women selling lilacs  
 and other flowers in  
 square  
 They spoke English and  
 German at the hotel so we  
 arranged well. It was  
 recommended to us by

① Dawson's representative  
 in Antwerp. He was very  
 decent & gave me a map of  
 Brussels & marked the  
 2nd class hotels on it and the  
 office of the Wagons-Lits where  
 we got our Pullman  
 reservations for Saturday.  
 He also gave me small  
 time table of trains to  
 Brussels.  
 Arrived Basel 6.32 p.m.  
 changed for Bern, train on  
 in 15 minutes.

Dean & Dawson's representative  
in Antwerp. He was very  
decided & gave me a map of  
Brussels & marked the  
2nd class hotels on it and the  
office of the Wagons-Lits where  
we got new Pullman  
reservations for Saturday.  
He also gave me small  
time table of trains to  
Brussels.  
Arrived Basle 6-32 p.m.  
changed for Bern, train on  
in 15 minutes.

From my notes on Paris

BELOW: NEW ZEALAND CONVALESCENT CAMP AT HORNCURCH





MEDALS GERSHOM HAD FOR WORLD WAR I



This side was worn facing out on the left side of chest

THE VICTORY MEDAL



The reverse of medal



This side was worn facing out on the left side of chest

BRITISH WAR MEDAL



The reverse of medal

Around the circumference of each of the above Badges was engraved:

"64168 PTE. H.G. THOMAS. N.Z.E.F."



Snake on the Pole  
Badge worn on Hat  
by Medical and Red  
Cross Forces



NEW ZEALAND MEDAL CORPS  
These Badges were worn  
- 1 on each shoulder



QUEEN ALEXANDRA'S MOUNTED RIFLES  
Badge worn on Hat - These  
Badges were not polished but  
left dark



**RETURNED SERVICEMEN WWI** Who were present at the 1936 Conference in Wellington with Mr J. Taylor Sr:  
Back Row: Malcolm Dartnall, Norman Simpkin, Jes Thorpe, Bob Sparrow, Gordon Rose, Gershom Thomas  
Front Row: Lionel Judd, Ernie Foster, Joe Barron (Died out fo fellowship), Jim Moxham, Frank Johnson Sr



**ARTHUR BARKE (top right)**



**AWAPUNI CAMP 1918**

Back Row: Norman Simpkin, ? Watkins, ? Allen, Rob Currie, Jack Ross, Arthur Sankey  
Middle Row: Ivan Hughes, Percy Douglas, Norman Abernethy, Charlie Wycherley, Alf Williams  
Front Row: Percy Capper, Jack Bishop, Andrew Heath



Number in Each Case.		Place.	Date.	Remarks taken from Army Form B. 215, Army Form A. 36, or other Official Documents.
9/8/18	3rd Btn	Joined 13th Bn	Field	13 213 (18/114)
21/8/18	Do.	Transferred to	Do	13 213 (21/139)
31-8-18	1st NZFF	Joined No. 2 N.Z. FIELD AMBULANCE	do.	13 213. P/2 37/134
7-6-19	2nd NZFF	Embarked for New Plymouth	7-6-19 N. Rail	
do	do	Disembarked at Auckland	6/6/19 N. Rail	27 JUL 1919

ENTERED ON HISTORY SHEET  
29 4 19 1919

31. 12. 17.

27. 7. 19.

[B.R. Form No. 207A.

No. 64168, 8 19



NEW ZEALAND EXPEDITIONARY FORCE.

CERTIFICATE OF DISCHARGE.

N.B.—(1.) This certificate is issued without alteration or erasure of any kind.  
(2.) Any person finding this certificate is requested to forward it to Headquarters, N.Z. Military Forces, Wellington, N.Z.  
(3.) Should this certificate be lost or mislaid no duplicate of it can be obtained.

No. 64168. Rank: Private. Unit: M. G. Medical Corps.  
Name: Harold Gershom Thomas.

is discharged on the termination of his period of engagement.

Service abroad: 1 year 209 days.

DESCRIPTION OF SOLDIER ON ENLISTMENT.

Age: 20 5/16 years. Height: 5 feet-9 1/4 inches.  
Complexion: Fair. Eyes: Blue.  
Hair: Light Brown. Trade or occupation: Dairy Farmer.

PARCHMENT DISCHARGE POSTED.  
Date 4. 8. 19. Initials: AD

Signature: [Signature]

WELLINGTON, 24<sup>th</sup> August, 1919.

For Major-General,  
Commanding New Zealand Military Forces.

ENTERED ON HISTORY SHEET.  
5. 8. 19.



Reinforcement: <sup>33rd</sup> ~~52nd~~

# HISTORY SHEET

despatched to Q.F. Form No. 3A

Unit: <u>In. 6 Coy.</u>	Rank: <u>Pte</u>	Surname: <u>Thomas</u>	Christian Name: <u>Harold Gershom</u>	No. <u>64168</u>
-------------------------	------------------	------------------------	---------------------------------------	------------------

Occupation: Dairy Farmer Religion: Breth Auckland Last New Zealand address: C/O T.W. Prestige, Kapuni.  
 Last employer: T.W. Prestige, Kapuni. 16.2.97

Name, relationship, and address of next-of-kin (if not resident in New Zealand, insert also name and address of nearest relative in New Zealand):  
Mr Henry Thomas. (Father)  
Wallace Place.  
New Plymouth.

**Service**  
 No. 64168 Rank: Pte  
 Name: HAROLD GERSHOM THOMAS  
 Address: 1011 Thomas Wallace Place Rama Road Mania A.O.

Periods of Service.	Theatres of Operation.
In New Zealand: <u>192</u> years <u>192</u> days.	Australasian _____
Overseas ... <u>1</u> years <u>269</u> days.	Egyptian _____
Total service ... <u>2</u> years <u>86</u> days.	Egyptian E.F. _____
Date commenced duty: <u>20.7.17</u>	Balkan _____
Date finally discharged: <u>24.8.19</u>	Western } <u>1918</u>
	European } _____
	Asiatic _____

**Wounds**  
 Decorations: \_\_\_\_\_

**Sick** ...  
 The foregoing particulars are correct.  
 BRITISH WAR MEDAL  
 VICTORY MEDAL  
 N.B.—Do not omit to advise this office of any future change of address.  
 1,000 pads/8/20—12058

Date commenced duty: 20.7.17 Western } 1918  
 Date finally discharged: 24.8.19 European } \_\_\_\_\_  
 Asiatic \_\_\_\_\_

**Killed in action** ...  
**Died of wounds\* sickness\*** ...  
**Missing** ...  
**Prisoner** ...  
**Injuries in or by th Service** ...  
 The foregoing particulars are correct.  
 BRITISH WAR MEDAL 25 AUG 1921  
 VICTORY MEDAL  
 N.B.—Do not omit to advise this office of any future change of address.  
 1,000 pads/8/20—12058

**Discharge** ...  
 Provisional: \_\_\_\_\_ (Date.)  
 Final: 24-8-19 (Date.)  
 Intended address: 1011 Thomas Wallace Place Rama Road Mania A.O.

**Pension** ...  
A.F.B. 103 RECEIVED 29.4.19

\* Strike out words not required.



83rd REINFORCEMENTS

SAILED. 31.12.17.

(Form No. 1.

NEW ZEALAND EXPEDITIONARY FORCE.

PERSONAL RECORD of  
(Surname.)

THOMAS

HAROLD

(Christian name.)

1st NZEF	Army No
Registration No. 64168	
<del>2nd NZEF</del>	<i>Gershon</i>
33rd Section	
RF - TF	

REGIMENT: N.Z.M.C.

GROUP: \_\_\_\_\_ NUMBER: \_\_\_\_\_

PREVIOUS PAPERS: \_\_\_\_\_

SUBSEQUENT PAPERS: \_\_\_\_\_

**DISCHARGED**

On Termination of Period of Engagement.

24.8.19. M.S.

✓  
✓

Reinforcement

Unit:  
*H. J. M. Co.*  
*S. Coy.*

Occupation:

Last employer:

Name, relationship and address of next-of-kin (if not resident in New Zealand, insert name and address of nearest relative in New Zealand):

No. 3A

90

No.

64168

Service

Wounds

Sick

Killed in action

Died of wounds\*  
 sickness\*

Missing

Prisoner

Injuries in or by the Service

Discharge

Pension

1950	1.4.18	UK	Wick to Aldershot 19.3.18
1941	3.1.19		Ad 55 Gen Hosp Boulogne 17.12.18 Infly
1907	25.2.16		Ad Mil Hosp Lussel 16.1.19 Infly
1915	31.1.19		Infly Mil Hosp Lussel to Hn'ly 22.1.19
1936	17.4.19		Ad 122 Hosp Lussel 17.4.19

On termination of period of engagement

Provisional: \_\_\_\_\_ (Date)

Intended address: *6 St. Thomas, Lewisham*

Final: *24-8-19* (Date)

*Rama Road, Hanua 27*

A.F.B. 103 RECEIVED 29.4.19

1920  
 J. W. HUTCHEN,  
 Officer in Charge

Yours faithfully,  
*J. W. Hutchen*

Dear Sir—  
 As it is hoped that it may shortly be possible to issue the British War Medal and Illuminated Certificate of Service, it is desired to give you an opportunity of agreeing with the information held by this office concerning yourself, and which will be contained on the medal and certificate or other documents yet to be issued, as medals and documents once issued can only be altered at the recipient's expense.

Will you please, therefore, check the particulars on the back hereof and return this form complete to me as early as possible after appending your signature in the space provided at the foot.

Government Buildings,  
 Wellington.

N.Z.E.F. WAR ACCOUNTS AND RECORD OFFICE



File No. 5063

I.A. 161

DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS

6 NOV 1973  
STATE RECORDS  
WELLINGTON

NOTIFICATION OF DEATH

Service No. 1st N.Z.E.F. 64168 Rank: Pte Name: THOMAS (Surname) HAROLD GERSHOM (Christian Names)

Regiment: 112 MC Born at Auckland Date: 16-2-97 Religion: Brethren

War Service (Yes or No): Yes Discharged: 24-8-19

Decorations (if any):

Place: HAWERA Date: 11.10.1973

Next of kin (Relationship and Address): Mr K. Thomas, 22 Puriri Street, HAWERA.

To

S/O MANNING  
DEFENCE HQ WELLINGTON

Please verify and complete the above particulars (where blanks exist) and return urgently.

Date: 2.11.73 Signature: [Signature] for Secretary for Internal Affairs.

(STRIKE OUT ADDRESSES WHICH DO NOT APPLY)

- To the Secretary, Department of Internal Affairs, Private Bag Wellington
To the District Officer, Department of Internal Affairs, P.O. Box 1508 Christchurch
To the District Officer, Department of Internal Affairs, P.O. Box 2220 Auckland

Checked and returned as requested.

Date: 7/11/73 Signature: [Signature]

ONE OF THE N.Z. TRAINING CAMPS



188

ANZACS IN FRANCE,

A Brawny Maori Butcher

"Daily Mail"  
Official Photograph  
Crown Copyright reserved



150

ANZACS IN FRANCE.

Bringing up a gun

"Daily Mail"  
Official Photograph  
Crown Copyright reserved

441 LA GRANDE GUERRE. — En Belgique. — Ramskapelle sous l'eau.  
 Une attaque allemande d'avant-poste repoussée par des soldats belges.  
 In Belgium. — Ramskapelle under the waters. — A German attack of out-  
 posts is pushed back by Belgian soldiers. — LI.  
 Visé Paris n° 441



70412-2



YPRES. — La Rue du Verger avant et après le bombardement.  
 Orchard street before the bombardment and after.

Visé Paris N° 270615-9



188

ANZACS IN FRANCE.

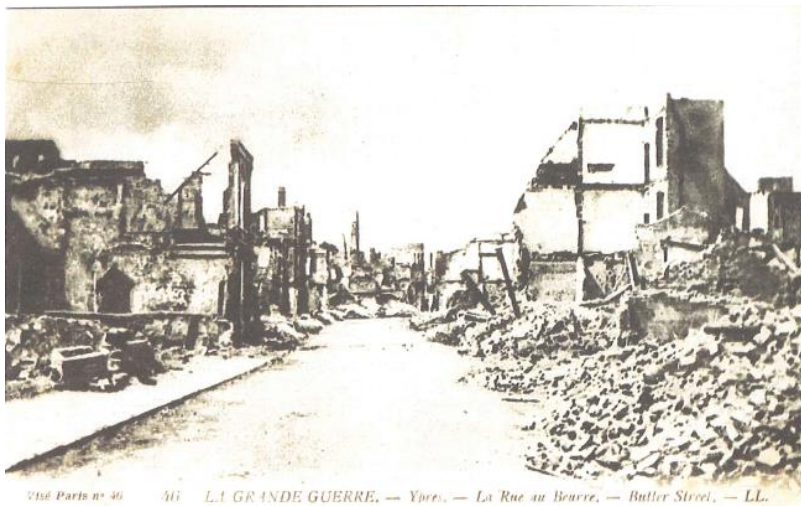
Off to the trenches.

"Daily Mail"  
Official Photograph  
Crown Copyright reserved

A BATTALION OF NEW ZEALANDERS IN FULL KIT AND WITH  
HAND-CARTS, GOING OUT TO TAKE THEIR SPELL OF DUTY  
IN THE TRENCHES



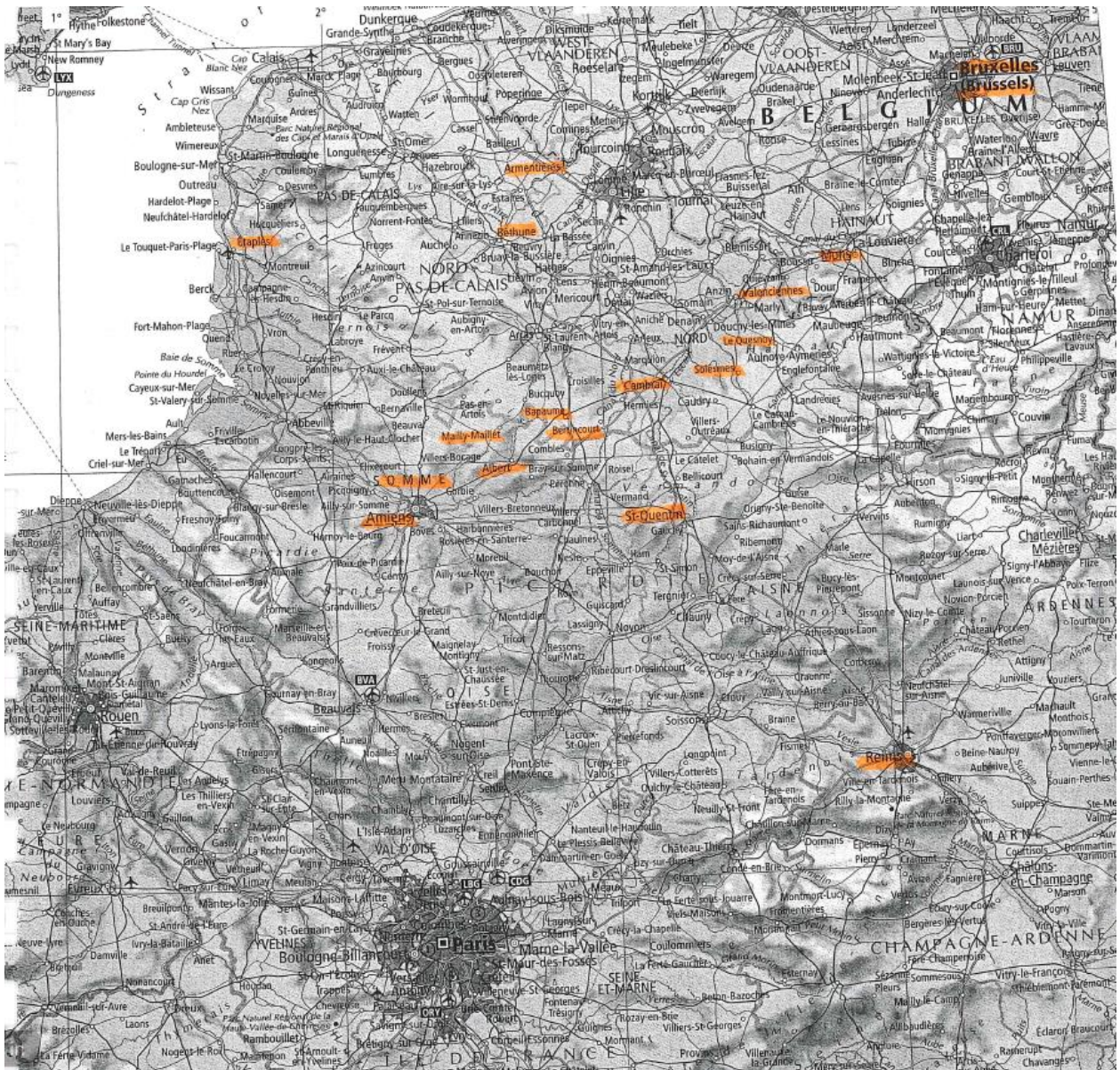
428 LA GRANDE GUERRE. — En Belgique. — Bataille de Dixmude. — Un terrible duel d'artillerie  
par-dessus la Ville. — The battle of Dixmude. — A terrible fight above the city. — LL.

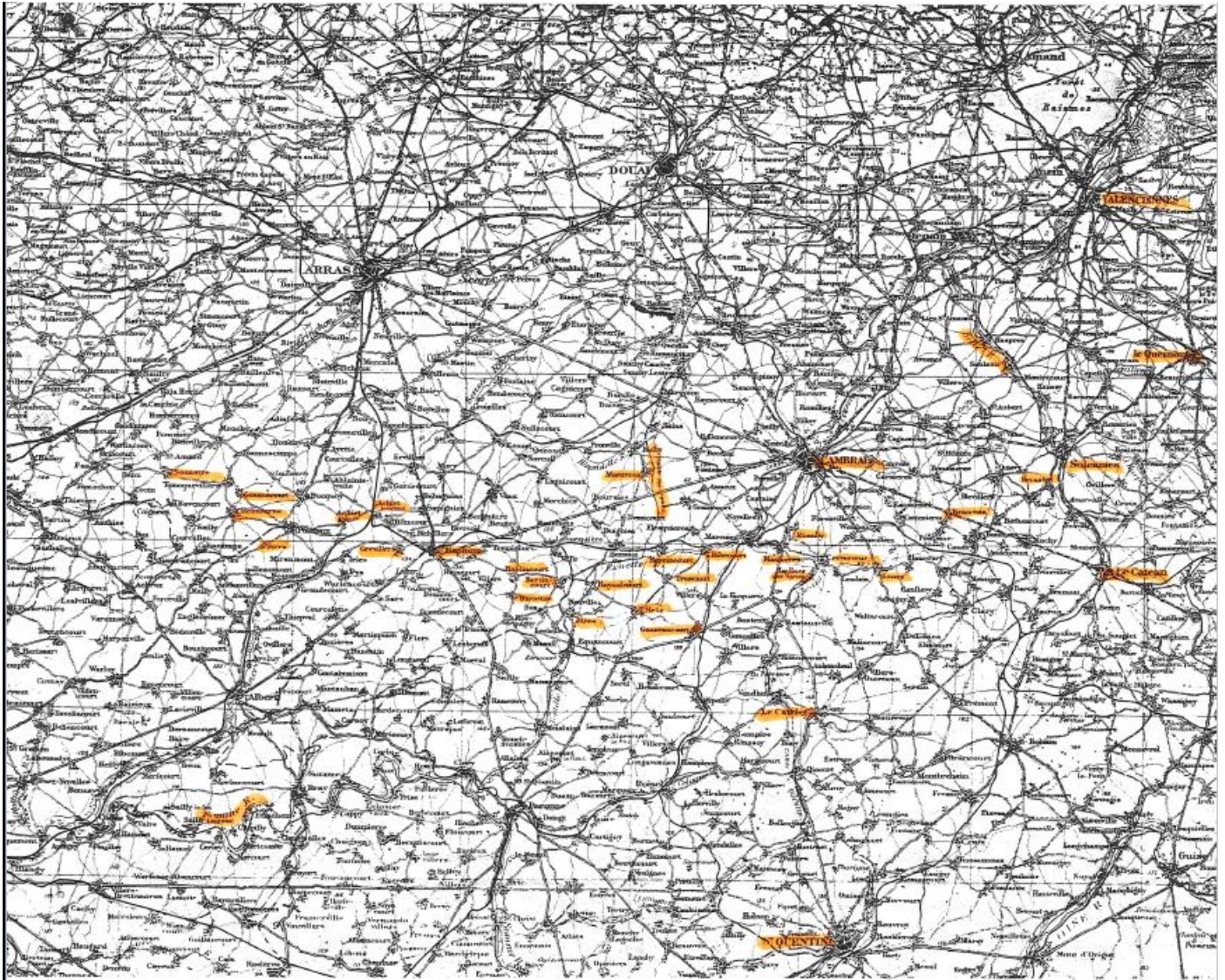


visé Paris n° 46

46 LA GRANDE GUERRE. — Ypres. — La Rue au Beurre. — Butter Street. — LL.







### **MOVEMENTS OF THE NEW ZEALAND DIVISION IN FRANCE FROM AUGUST 1918**

Harold left England for overseas on 4 August 1918 and marched into Etaples, France on 7 August 1918, where he joined the Battalion in the field on 9th August and on 26th August was transferred to New Zealand Medical Corps and joined the No. 2 N. Z. Field Ambulance. By the time he joined his Unit it was near Bapaume.

Note: The battle of Bapaume was the first great trial of strength of the rallied British Armies and is said to have been the most anxious, critical and hard fighting battle in the whole war...

The 2nd Field Ambulance at first established tents and huts at Couin, moving later to Authie Mill, where it became the corps rest station, accommodating 150 patients. Meanwhile troops were advancing between Rossignol-Wood and just in front of Hebuterne and were engaged in a lot of trench attacks, but casualties were light.

At this time the final German offensive in the Great War was being delivered against the French bastion (reinforced by United States and British Divisions) at Rheims and it failed. This battle turned the German advance into a disastrous retreat.

On 8th August, Ludendorff recorded in his Memoirs, this was a black day for the German armies and he realised further offensive operations could not be undertaken by Central Powers. He advised peace negotiations, but Hindenburg was still hopeful.

On the front there were suspicious signs of a German withdrawal - explosions heard on 20th August in Rossignol Wood indicated the blowing up of dugouts and other unusual movements in the enemy's lines were observed.

No. 2 Field Ambulance at Couin had 1 Officer and 150 Infantry attached as bearers. On 24th August ambulance bearers moved forward to a cutting in front of the railway line between Achiet le Petit and Grevillers and from here squads of 4 bearers with wheeled stretchers were able to work forward along the road. In the afternoon the 2nd Field Ambulance was moved up to Souastre.

On the 28th August shelling subsided and a strange silence fell upon Bapaume, a glare of burning dumps could be seen and when our patrols penetrated the town before dawn, they found it abandoned.

During the period from 21st to 31st August the 2nd Ambulance Unit dealt with over 2500 wounded, with the heaviest being on the 25th when 482 wounded were evacuated.

1 and 2 September saw stubborn fighting beyond Bapaume, towards Haplincourt. On the second, the German resistance seemed to weaken, fires behind his lines indicated retirement, our troops pushing on without severe opposition passed through Haplincourt and advanced to Bertincourt.

The M. D. S. opened in the buildings once used by the 29 C.C.S. near Grevillers and it was found that the huts although somewhat damaged by shell fire, were still quite serviceable. Daily the Division made rapid progress, the German rear guards falling back hurriedly on the Cambrai defences, till the 8 September when increasing resistance on our front made it clear that the retirement was coming to an end, and approaches to the Hindenburg line were to be held in force and with determination. On the 8th the A. D. M. S. issued instructions to the field ambulances to open an A.D.S. at Ytres and a M. D. S. at Barastre, both to be ready for the reception of wounded at 4 p.m. that day. At the D. R. S. site near Bapaume, close to the old sugar factory, a quantity of usable material had been abandoned by the Germans in their retirement: mastoid roofing, wire netting suitable for bunks, a pile of soft wood shavings with which to fill paillasses, and a variety of stores all of which proved most acceptable to Lieut. Col Murray and his 2nd Field Ambulance in reconditioning the old site as a D. R. S.

The first assault on the 9 September was south of the village on the road to Gouzeaucourt. Copious use of gas shells by the enemy had marked the last 2 days of his retirement and on this day there was very considerable gas bombardment of the forward areas. 36 gassed patients were tended during the morning, many suffering from the effects of "blue cross" gas, Dichlor-arsene. The 10th of September was similar, but with heavy gas bombardment of the forward area. Half a mile from Metz was a wayside crucifix, here the road was sunken and provided dugouts for a bearer relay. Further north east of Havrincourt Wood

on the road to Trescault, a quarry 30 feet deep was used as an advanced bearer relay with overland route through the wood to the Crucifix, just under a mile back.

The 11 Sept was preparation for the second attack. On the 12th there was considerable shell fire about Metz and the best route of evacuation by cars lay through the ruins of the village. At the M. D.S. at Barastre, preparations were made to receive a large number of wounded. Extra horsed ambulance wagons were provided by the resting division to be employed in conveying the walking wounded to the entraining point at Bihucourt.

Zero hour was 5.30 a.m. - there was heavy fighting and confused fighting in a complex trench system followed by accidental strong bombing attacks by the Jaegers. By midday around 180 wounded had cleared the M. D. S. Horsed ambulance wagons, char-a-banes and Lorries were used to convey the walking wounded to Bihucourt over 7 miles back from Barastre.

Around 8 p.m. there was heavy shelling and also gas and high explosives were used. 13 N. Z. M. Cs were gassed later that night, the gas not being detected because of its low concentration. Most bearers affected were in dugouts 12 feet below road level, but the whole area was polluted and a 6 hour exposure to the diluted gas had cumulative effects, compelling evacuation. It had rained most of the day and the humid air increased the persistence of the poison vapour.

The bomb and bayonet struggle continued on the 13th and 14th, culminating with a fierce counter attack at night by the Jaegers headed by flame throwers, which did not wholly re-establish their line, although we lost some ground.

Relief was at hand and on the 15th, the 5th Division took over our sector. Parties from the 13th and 14th Field Ambulances infiltrated the medical posts and the Division went into rest after 4 weeks almost continuous fighting.

The victorious campaign of the Allied Armies opened in the last days of September 1918 and comprised the greatest battles recorded in History. Seven nations in arms contested the western field with millions of skilled fighters possessed of weapons and engines of destruction which even at the outset of the Great War were unknown and undreamed of. The objective of this world clash was the immediate and utter destruction of the field forces of the Germanic League.

The final campaign opened on 26 September in the Argonne, west of the Meuse. On the 27th Haig's First and Third Armies broke through the Hindenburg line on the Canal du Nord at Moeuvres. On the 28th the battle line included Gouzeaucourt; 10,000 prisoners and 200 guns had been taken. On the 29th the whole British front from St Quentin to the Sensee was ablaze. In Flanders the King of the Belgians was leading his Armies up the road to Passchendaele and directing Plummer's Second Army towards Messines, Ploegsteert Wood and Annetieres.

Note: Everywhere on the Allied fronts from Baghdad to Dixmude the Entente forces were advancing. By the 1 October New Zealand machine gunners were entering Damascus, the Serbian Army was on the Danube banks, the Hindenburg line was broken; While at Spa, in the Ardennes, Ludendorff was solemnly announcing to his War Lord that the end had come and that Germany must sue for peace - and that it should be done instantly.

The D. R. S. near the old sugar factory about a mile from Bapaume Station on the Cambrai road was the site of the 2nd Field Ambulance. It had been reconstructed providing good accommodation for 150 patients in huts and tents protected by low walls against aeroplane bombs. Large cellars in the sugar factory were available and occasionally were required as there was some shelling by long range naval guns in the vicinity, fortunately without casualties to the patients or personnel. On the 27th the A. D. M. S. inspected the 2nd Field Ambulance in marching order and the advance parties of No. 2 and No. 3 Field Ambulances were on the move.

The 28 October saw the 2nd Field Ambulance moving to Ytres. That evening further orders were issued for No. 2 Field Ambulance to take over the main dressing station at Ruyaulcourt. Here they used some Nissan huts and farm buildings. The 29th was a successful day with much ground being gained. On the 30th at the M. D. S. over 200 wounded passed through - it seemed a quiet day.

Meanwhile on 1 October the 1st and 2nd Brigades were pushing on in their attempt to cross the Canal and passed the water ways by bridges at Les Rues Vertes, emerging from the village of Masnieres, making for the northern outskirts of Crevecoeur. Rumilly to the north was still in German hands and met with stubborn resistance and considerable losses. Heavy fighting brought a large wave of wounded, there was no protection in the farm buildings, which were in clear view of Germans occupying higher ground above Crevecoeur a mile and half eastward. By 6 p.m. 33 stretcher cases and 63 walking wounded had cleared the M. D. S. and by 10 p.m. a further stretcher cases with 90 sitting.

At 10 p.m. Rumilly was reported occupied by the 3rd Division. On receipt of this information the A. D. M. S. issued instructions for the M. D. S. to move forward to Ribecourt. It had been a day of hard fighting, with over 1000 prisoners taken. The M. D. S. opened at the southern end of Ribecourt village in farm buildings that had been battered by shell fire.

Up to the 5th no further move was made and the number of wounded collected was well under 50 a day. On the 5 signs of a German withdrawal were clearly seen. On the 8th the Third and Fourth Armies were resuming the attack, with the object of exploiting their penetration of the Hindenburg defences. Night passed quietly, with only 17 wounded admitted to the M. D. S. However, by 10 a.m. the M. D. S. was fully occupied, stretcher cases coming in, in rapid succession and by afternoon the flow of wounded had reached high water mark - over 250 had come in since 6 a.m. Wounded on stretchers were accommodated in the farmyard, the afternoon being bright, sunny and warm and an ample supply of blankets were available and all appeared comfortable and they were well supplied with hot cocoa and such food as they cared to eat.

Especially happy and patient were the German wounded. A burly Saxon, who lay contentedly on his stretcher, ravenously munching a large chunk of bread and butter and drinking with gratitude a mug of cocoa, was jocularly asked by one of our medical officers to sing a hymn of hate while he was inspecting the injury - a flesh wound of one thigh. "Give us a Gott Straafe Fritz" said the major. "Nein! nein!" beamed the Saxon through his wide

horn rimmed glasses, "a Gott Straafe vil I not gif", and went on to explain that he was a Saxon of the blue eye and fair hair, that Saxons and Anglo-Saxons were Cousins, war was a cruel business in which only the capitalist thrived while the worker suffered and died to save the plutocrat. Happily, wounded and away from the hunger and misery of it all the Saxon soldier in a torrent of broken English expressed his gratitude and proclaimed aloud the universal brotherhood of man.

At the M. D. S work continued through the night, the dressing tables were just able to keep pace with the evacuations and at 11 p.m. there were still 60 stretcher cases in the yard waiting attention, many of these were German wounded. The station was not wholly clear until 6 a.m. the following morning. In the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. on the 9th, the M. D. S. evacuated 843 wounded, of which 50 per cent were stretcher cases.

British forces had now definitely smashed through the Hindenburg line and the whole Division was across the canals and the Masmeres-Beaurevoir line; in front lay open country towards Le Cateau, where the Germans were hurriedly withdrawing through wooded lands untouched by war. In these past 10 days of fighting some 7 miles of trenched positions were passed and a total casualty list of less than 2000 killed, missing or wounded – actually the M. D. S evacuated 1399 wounded of the NZ division in this time.

On the 9th the M. D. S. moved and took over a large farm at Le Grand Pont hamlet half a mile west of Esnes. The buildings were undamaged by shell fire and gave warm billets for the ambulance personnel in the outhouses and barns; buns with fine wood shavings used by the German troops provided beds, a luxury unknown for many days past. A party of 8 unwounded Germans found hiding in the barn, were attached to the field ambulance for general duties.

The following 2 days the advance continued until Briastre and the crossings of the Selle were reached, where a halt was imposed by stern Jaegers. A formal attack was necessary to force the stoutly held positions on the 12th. The M D. S. moved to a site at Longsart in the small cluster of farm buildings, providing only limited accommodation.

On the 13th the M. D. S. moved into Beauvais to a large building, which was a school and had been used as a hospital for lightly wounded and sick by the German Medical Corps. The passage of the Selle River was not yet completed – the line of the Sambre and Oise Canal to the south of the Selle was forced on the 19th and on the 20th the Third Army attacked the crossing of the Selle north of Le Cateau and advanced positions to a mile east of Solesmes.

Sir Douglas Haig of the NZ division was determined to strike the badly demoralized and diminished German armies a blow to compel them to lay down their arms before winter came. His goal was the line Valenciennes-Mormal Forest on the 23rd.

The No 2 Field Ambulance was now marching in heavy rain to Solesmes, where they opened an A.D.S at the Brasserie L'Abbaye – a fine roomy building with good cellars that were well lit and ventilated and capable of accommodating 100 stretcher cases. The bearer relay post occupied a farm at the southern boundary of Vertignuel. There was considerable shelling during the day and a high percentage of gas casualties.

The following days till the end of the month were occupied in semi-trench warfare. By the 27th the New Zealand outposts had crossed the vital railway to Valenciennes. Valenciennes was entered on 1 November. As yet there were no signs of German retirement in front of the Third and Fourth Armies between the Scheldt and the Sambre – too much valuable war material was lying behind the German front, now on the point of withdrawing to the Antwerp-Meuse position. The war materials they were attempting to salvage was above all, 80,000 German wounded in field lazarets and forward hospitals and must be removed to safety. Marshal von Hindenburg said the wounded could not be left behind for the honour of the German Armies.

The NZ Division was to capture Le Quesnoy, clear part of the Mormal Forest and advance beyond it on the road to Bavais and Mons. On 3 November, Le Quesnoy was completely enveloped and on the 4th it was taken over, the following day the northern fringe of Mormal Forest and by evening emerged a few miles east of Bavais.

The last battle had been extraordinarily successful, the Division advancing 7 miles in 2 days, capturing a fortress and several villages, taken over 2000 prisoners and many guns and our losses being very light in proportion to the gains achieved. The No 2 Field Ambulance continued to function as an M. D. S. till the 6. By midday all New Zealand wounded were clear of No 2 Field Ambulance, only some German wounded in charge of by their medical officers and orderlies remained- these were the last wounded to be admitted and discharged from a New Zealand Field Ambulance.

M. Poincare visited Le Quesnoy on Sunday the 10 November, when troops including Field Ambulance paraded in the Grande Place and there was martial music and much rejoicing in the old town and still greater rejoicings on the morrow; for the end of the Great War had come and so the five year battle of the British Armies ended where it began - at Mons. Peace time duties of the field ambulances were not very arduous, with attention to the sick of their brigades and evacuation of the more serious cases to the casualty clearing stations in Cologne.

Demobilization and the handing in of equipment and transport monopolized much of the attention of the ambulance commanders. Step by step with the reduction in strength of the division, the medical units were demobilised in turn, the No. 3 field Ambulance being the first to close on 4 February and No. 2 Field Ambulance just a month later.

12  
*NOTES FOR 'THOMAS' FAMILY*

**CHARLES THOMAS**

England and Wales Census, 1841

Name	Charles Thomas			
Event Type	Census			
Event Date	1841			
Event Place	St Anne Limehouse, Middlesex, England			
Residence Note	Salmon's Place			
Gender	Male			
Age	9			
Age (Original)	9			
Occupation	Null			
Birth Year (Estimated)	1832			
Birthplace	Middlesex			
Registration District	Stepney			
Book Number	5			
Parish	St Anne Limehouse			
County	Middlesex			
Page Number	25			
Registration Number	HO107			
Piece/Folio	701/37			
Affiliate Record Type	Institution			
HOUSEHOLD	ROLE	GENDER	AGE	BIRTHPLACE
<a href="#">Richard Thomas</a>		M	NULL	
<a href="#">Mary Thomas</a>		F	NULL	Middlesex
<a href="#">William Thomas</a>		M	NULL	Middlesex
<b>Charles Thomas</b>		M	NULL	Middlesex
<a href="#">Sarah Thomas</a>		F	NULL	Middlesex
<a href="#">James Thomas</a>		M	NULL	Middlesex
Name	Charles Thomas			
Event Type	Census			

Event Date	1871
Event Place	St Mary Lambeth, London, Surrey, England
Enumeration District	27
Gender	Male
Age	39
Marital Status	Married
Occupation	Carpenter
Relationship to Head of Household	Head
Birth Year (Estimated)	1832
Birthplace	Hampton Wick, Middlesex
Entry Number	14
Affiliate Image Identifier	GBC/1871/0689/0042
Name	Henry Thomas
Event Type	Census
Event Date	1871
Event Place	St Mary Lambeth, London, Surrey, England
Enumeration District	27
Gender	Male
Age	5
Marital Status	Single
Occupation	Scholar
Relationship to Head of Household	Son
Birth Year (Estimated)	1866
Birthplace	Lambeth, Surrey
Entry Number	21
Affiliate Image Identifier	GBC/1871/0689/0042

HOUSEHOLD	ROLE	GENDER	AGE	BIRTHPLACE
<a href="#">Charles Thomas</a>	Head	M	39	Hampton Wick, Middlesex
<a href="#">Catherine Thomas</a>	Wife	F	40	Hampstead, Middlesex
<a href="#">Alice Thomas</a>	Daughter	F	12	Brixton, Surrey
<a href="#">Emily M Thomas</a>	Daughter	F	10	Brixton, Surrey
<a href="#">Marian Thomas</a>	Daughter	F	8	Brixton, Surrey
<a href="#">Charles A Thomas</a>	Son	M	7	Lambeth, Surrey
<a href="#">Maud Thomas</a>	Daughter	F	4	Lambeth, Surrey
<b>Henry Thomas</b>	Son	M	5	Lambeth, Surrey
<a href="#">Arthur Thomas</a>	Son	M	1	Lambeth, Surrey

William Suxspeach

Father  
England Births and Christenings, 1538-1975

**spouse:**

Sarah

**child:**

Sarah Ann Suxspeach

Catharine Harriet Suxsplach

England Births and Christenings, 1538-1975

**birth:**

28 January 1829

**christening:**

5 September 1830

OLD CHURCH, SAINT PANCRAS, LONDON, ENGLAND

**father:**

William Suxsplach

**mother:**

Sarah

William Lifford Suxspeach

England Births and Christenings, 1538-1975

**birth:**

25 September 1835

**christening:**

2 October 1842

OLD CHURCH, SAINT PANCRAS, LONDON, ENGLAND

**father:**

William Suxspeach

**mother:**

Sarah

Sarah Ann Suxspeach

England Births and Christenings, 1538-1975

**birth:**

28 August 1833

**christening:**

2 October 1842

OLD CHURCH, SAINT PANCRAS, LONDON, ENGLAND

**father:**

William Suxspeach

**mother:**

Marian Thomas

England Births and Christenings, 1538-1975

**christening:**

11 October 1863

SAINT JOHN THE EVANGELIST, LAMBETH, SURREY, ENGLAND

**father:**

Charles Thomas

**mother:**

Catherine

Charles Alfred Thomas

England Births and Christenings, 1538-1975

**christening:**

11 October 1863

SAINT JOHN THE EVANGELIST, LAMBETH, SURREY, ENGLAND

**father:**

Charles Thomas

**mother:**

Catherine

Emily Mary Thomas

England Births and Christenings, 1538-1975

**christening:**

29 July 1860

St Matthews, Brixton, Surrey, England

**father:**

Charles Thomas

**mother:**

Catherine Thomas

1910/13011	Thomas	Geoffrey Saxpeach	Alice	Henry
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1904/5229	Thomas	Maud Winifred	Alice	Henry
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1899/197	Thomas	Elizabeth Lawson	Alice	Henry
1894/10112	Thomas	Ruby Mabel	Alice	Henry
1901/2616	Thomas	Keith Reginald	Alice	Henry
1908/2109	Thomas	Arnold Henry	Alice	Henry
1899/141	Thomas	Ida Mildred	Alice	Henry
1906/2044	Thomas	Abigail Evelyn	Alice	Henry
1915/24164	Thomas	Joan Margaret	Alice	Henry
1912/14994	Thomas	George Charles	Alice	Henry

COPY OF REGISTER OF MARRIAGES.  
92/3968  
Marriages in the District of Auckland

No.	Date and Place Married. (Date, Locality, and Description of Building.)	Name and Residence of the Parties.	Age.	Rank or Profession.	Qualification of Parties. 1. Single or Widowed? 2. Divorced? 3. Previously Married? 4. Legally Dead?	Religion.	Parishes. 1. Name. 2. Name.	Witnesses.	
								Father's Name and Residence (if and to what or Parishes (if).	Mother's Name (if and Reside Parishes (if).
400	1892 Second December London Albany's House 100 Pall Mall London	Henry Thomas	27	Clerk	Single	London Eng.	1. Richard Hill 2. —	1. Charles Hill 2. —	1. Catherine 2. Saxpeach
		Alice Abercrombie	20	—	Single	Auckland	1. Richard Hill 2. —	1. George Abercrombie 2. London	1. Emma 2. Goodwin

MAKED, after the delivery to me of the Certificate required by "The Marriage Act, 1880," by

This Marriage was solemnized between us,  
Henry Thomas  
Alice Abercrombie

In the presence of us,  
George Abercrombie London Prinity  
Henry Besney San Landry Auckland

I certify that the above is a true copy of the entry in the Register-book of Marriages kept by me,  
James Blaikie  
 Officiating Minister (or Registrar)

On Oct 4, 2006, at 10:47 PM, Sinclair, Peter & Melanie wrote:

- > Seeking help on the surname of Saxpeach in the London/Greater London
- > area. Aound the 1750's - 1800's. There are no entries on Google or the
- > LDS sites whatsoever. I have just found today that the name may by
- > spelt
- > suxpeach in later years, but I was just wondering if anyone out there
- > have the exact spelling Saxpeach.

Peter,

Have you seen this entry from Google?

SignatureSAXPEACH, JOSEPH  
Maker InfoEngland, c.1753,  
Instruments

Commentsinvented the "Catholic Organon or Universal Sliding Foot-  
Rule" (a slide rule with a telescope) in 1753; wrote a booklet about  
it; Benjamin Parker made them; Suxspeach is a variant spelling.  
LocationRatcliff, London.

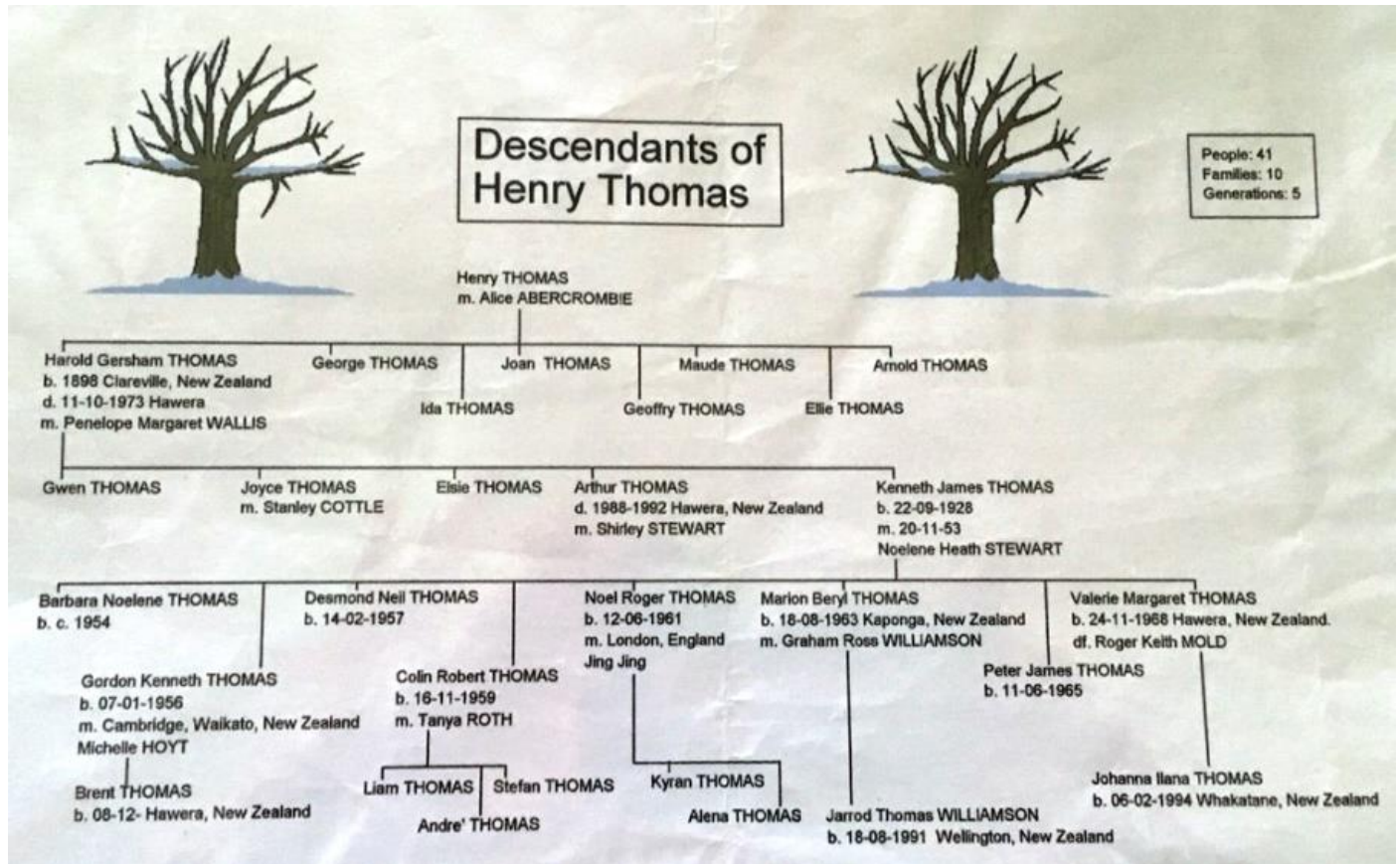
ReferencesTaylor 2(202) & 2(534); RSW; Holland.

Website: <http://www.adlerplanetarium.org/research/collections/websters/s.shtml>

Note the alternate spelling differs from the one in your message. I  
just checked the LDS website and found 10 IGI records under SUXSPEACH  
all in the London area.

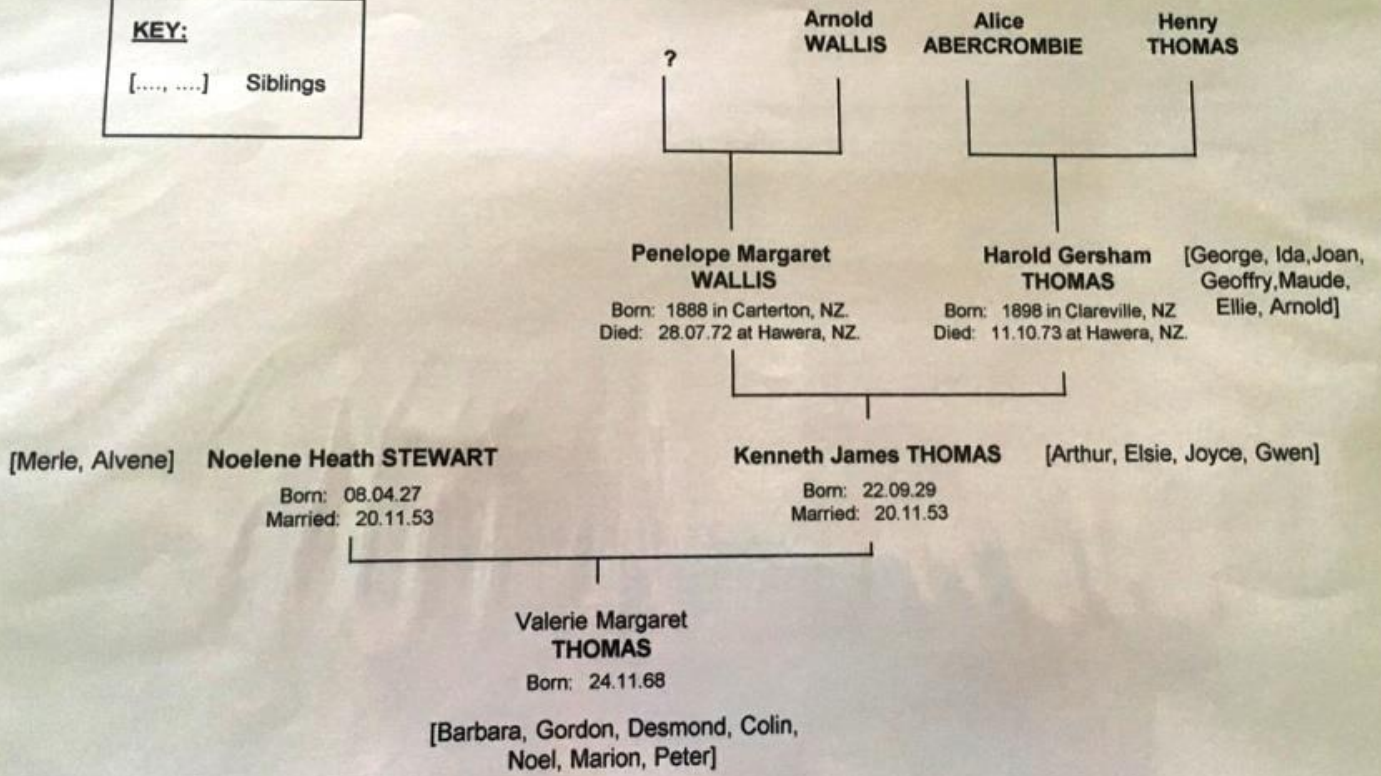
Good luck,  
Char-Lu Dinger

Chico, CA



**THOMAS FAMILY TREE**

**KEY:**  
[....., .....] Siblings



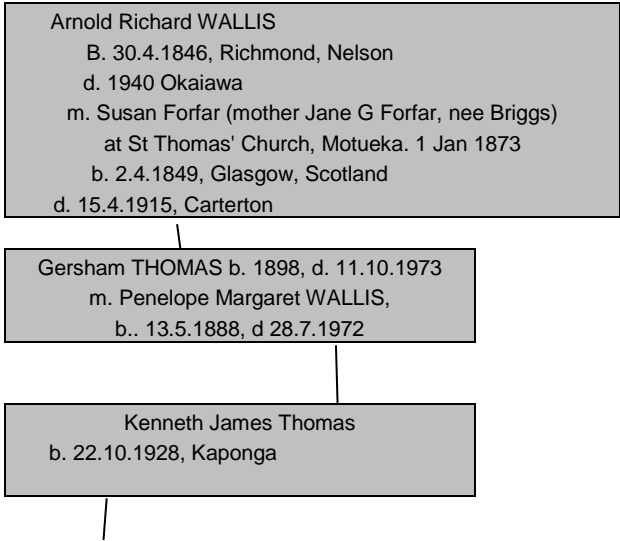
13  
*NOTES FOR 'WALLIS' FAMILY*

**RICHARD WALLIS**

mentioned in the record of Nancy Wallis

Name	<a href="#">Richard Wallis</a>
Gender	Male
Wife	<a href="#">Mary Anne</a>
Daughter	<a href="#">Nancy Wallis</a>
Name	<a href="#">Nancy Wallis</a>
Gender	Female
Christening Date	03 Sep 1823
Christening Place	Bulphan, Essex, England
Father's Name	<b>Richard Wallis</b>
Mother's Name	<a href="#">Mary Anne</a>

Richard WALLIS  
b. 6.11.1819, Seven Oaks, Romford, Essex  
d. 28.8.1882, Wakefield Waimea South  
arrived NZ on 'The Port of London'  
m. Mary Anne Lake (Coster) (nee Dockery)  
b. 17.10.1821, Kent England  
d. 24.5.1910



Richard Wallis

Father  
England Births and Christenings,  
1538-1975

Richard Wallis

Father  
England Births and Christenings,  
1538-1975

Richard Wallis

Father  
England Births and Christenings,  
1538-1975

Richard Wallis

Father  
England Births and Christenings,  
1538-1975

Richardus Wallys

England Marriages, 1538-1973

**marriage:**  
15 May 1627  
Bocking, Essex, England

Richard Wallis

Father  
England Births and Christenings,  
1538-1975

Richard Wallis

Father  
England Births and Christenings,

**spouse:**  
Mary Anne  
**child:**  
Nancy Wallis

**spouse:**  
Mary Anne  
**child:**  
Eliza Wallis

**spouse:**  
Mary Anne  
**child:**  
Sarah Wallis

**spouse:**  
Mary  
**child:**  
Susannah  
Wallis

**spouse:**  
Anna Bawson

**child:**  
William Wallis

**child:**  
Thomas Wallis

1538-1975

[Wallis](#)

England Marriages, 1538–1973

**marriage:**

17 March 1699  
Berechurch, Essex, England

**spouse:**

Anne Tayspell

The following results don't strongly match what you searched for but may be of interest.

[Rechardus Wallis](#)

England Births and Christenings,  
1538-1975

**christening:**

18 October 1604  
BOCKING, ESSEX, ENGLAND

**father:**

Thomae Wallis

[Richd Wallis](#)

England Births and Christenings,  
1538-1975

**christening:**

3 March 1750  
GREAT WALTHAM, ESSEX,  
ENGLAND

**father:**

Jeremiah  
Wallis

**mother:**

Sarah

[Wallace](#)

England Births and Christenings,  
1538-1975

**christening:**

8 March 1774  
TOLLESHUNT KNIGHTS, ESSEX,  
ENGLAND

**father:**

John Wallace

**mother:**

Rebecca

[Wallice](#)

Father  
England Births and Christenings,  
1538-1975

**child:**

Elizabeth  
Wallice

- father:Richard Wallis
- mother:Mary-Anne Bankin

birth:	6 November 1818	Bulphan, Essex, England
christening:	7 December 1819	Bulphan, Essex, England
death:	25 August 1882	Wakefield, Waimea Sth, Nelson, N Z
burial:	30 August 1882	Motueka Cemetary, Motueka, Nelson, N Z

**RICHARD WALLIS**

mentioned in the record of Sarah Wallis

Name	<a href="#">Richard Wallis</a>
Gender	Male
Wife	<a href="#">Mary Anne</a>
Daughter	<a href="#">Sarah Wallis</a>
Name	<a href="#">Sarah Wallis</a>
Gender	Female
Christening Date	02 Oct 1818
Christening Place	Bulphan, Essex, England

Father's Name

**Richard Wallis**

Mother's Name

Mary Anne

*14*  
*NOTES FOR 'FORFAR' FAMILY*

Name	Events	Relationships
<u>William Forfer</u> Scotland Births and Baptisms, 1564-1950	<b>christening:</b> 9 December 1670 DYSART, FIFE, SCOTLAND	<b>father:</b> Piter Forfer <b>mother:</b> Hellen Anderson

Name Forfer Gender Male Christening Date 24 Feb 1657 Christening Place DYSART, FIFE, SCOTLAND Father's Name **Peter Forfer**

Peter Forfer  
Father  
Scotland Births and Baptisms, 1564-1950

**child:**  
Forfer

Name	<u>Forfere</u>
Gender	Male
Christening Date	Mar 1659
Christening Place	DYSART, FIFE, SCOTLAND
Father's Name	<b>Peter Forfere</b>

**Peter Forfere**  
**Father**  
**Scotland Births and Baptisms, 1564-1950**

**child:**  
Forfere

Name	<u>Nans Forfer</u>
Gender	Female
Christening Date	06 Mar 1655
Christening Place	DYSART,FIFE,SCOTLAND
Father's Name	<b>Peter Forfer</b>

Peter Forfer  
Father  
Scotland Births and Baptisms, 1564-1950

**child:**  
Alexander Forfar

**child:**  
Nans Forfer

Name	<u>Alexander Forfar</u>
Gender	Male
Christening Date	01 May 1666

Christening Place DYSART,FIFE,SCOTLAND

Father's Name	<b>Piter Forfar</b>
---------------	---------------------

Piter Forfar

Father

Scotland Births and Baptisms, 1564-1950

Name	<u>Hellen Forfar</u>
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Gender	Female
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Christening Date	27 Jan 1668
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Christening Place	DYSART,FIFE,SCOTLAND
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Father's Name	<b>Piter Forfar</b>
---------------	---------------------

Mother's Name	<u>Hellen Anderson</u>
---------------	------------------------

Piter Forfar

Father

Scotland Births and Baptisms, 1564-1950

**spouse:**  
Hellen Anderson  
**child:**  
Hellen Forfar

Name	<u>Thomas Forfar</u>
------	----------------------

Gender	Male
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Christening Date	01 Jun 1665
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Christening Place	DYSART,FIFE,SCOTLAND
-------------------	----------------------

Father's Name	<b>Peter Forfar</b>
---------------	---------------------

Mother's Name	<u>Helen Anderson</u>
---------------	-----------------------

Peter Forfar

Father

Scotland Births and Baptisms,  
1564-1950

**spouse:**  
Helen  
Anderson  
**child:**  
Thomas Forfar

The following results don't strongly match what you searched for, but may be of interest.

Name Margaret Forfar

Gender Female

Christening Date 06 Apr 1662

Christening Place DYSART,FIFE,SCOTLAND

Father's Name **Peter Forfar**

Mother's Name Hellen Andersone

Peter Forfar  
Father  
Scotland Births and Baptisms, 1564-1950

**spouse:**  
Hellen Andersone  
**child:**  
Margaret Forfar

Name William Forfar

Gender Male

Christening Date 01 Dec 1678

Christening Place , NEWTON, MIDLOTHIAN, SCOTLAND

Father's Name **William Forfar**

Mother's Name Margaret Lawson

William Forfar  
Father  
Scotland Births and Baptisms, 1564-1950

**spouse:**  
Margaret Lawson  
**child:**  
William Forfar

John Forfar  
Scotland Births and Baptisms, 1564-1950

**christening:**  
8 May 1687  
, NEWTON, MIDLOTHIAN, SCOTLAND

**father:**  
William Forfar  
**mother:**  
Margaret Lowcens

Name John Forfar

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Gender Male

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Christening Date 08 May 1687

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Christening Place , NEWTON, MIDLOTHIAN, SCOTLAND

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Father's Name **William Forfar**

Mother's Name Margaret Lowcens

William Forfar  
Father  
Scotland Births and Baptisms, 1564-1950

**spouse:**  
Margaret Lowcens  
**child:**  
John Forfar

William Forfer  
Scotland Births and Baptisms, 1564-1950

**christening:**  
9 December 1670  
DYSART, FIFE, SCOTLAND

**father:**  
Piter Forfer  
**mother:**  
Hellen Anderson

Name **John Forfar**

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Gender Male

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Christening Date 04 Oct 1702

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Christening Place Currie by Edinburgh, Midlothian, Scotland

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Father's Name John Forfar

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Mother's Name Nicholas Broun

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John Forfar  
Scotland Births and Baptisms, 1564-1950

**christening:**  
4 October 1702  
Currie by Edinburgh, Midlothian, Scotland

**father:**  
John Forfar  
**mother:**  
Nicholas Broun

Name Agnes Forfer

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Gender Female

Christening Date 22 Apr 1705

Christening Place Currie by Edinburgh, Midlothian, Scotland

Father's Name **John Forfer**

Mother's Name Nicolas Broun

John Forfer  
Father  
Scotland Births and Baptisms, 1564-1950

**spouse:**  
Nicolas Broun  
**child:**  
Agnes Forfer

Name Grissill Forfar

Gender Female

Christening Date 12 Dec 1707

Christening Place Currie by Edinburgh, Midlothian, Scotland

Father's Name **John Forfar**

Mother's Name Nicolus Broun

John Forfar  
Father  
Scotland Births and Baptisms, 1564-1950

**spouse:**  
Nicolus\_Broun  
**child:**  
Grissill Forfar

The following results don't strongly match what you searched for, but may be of interest

Name John Forfar

Gender Male

Christening Date 04 Oct 1702

Christening Place Currie by Edinburgh, Midlothian, Scotland

Father's Name **John Forfar**

Mother's Name Nicholas Broun

John Forfar  
Father  
Scotland Births and Baptisms, 1564-1950

**spouse:**  
Nicholas Broun  
**child:**  
John Forfar

Name Janet Forfar

Gender Female

Christening Date 22 May 1743

Christening Place , RATHO, MIDLOTHIAN, SCOTLAND

Father's Name **John Forfar**

Mother's Name Elizabeth Gilmuir

John Forfar  
Father  
Scotland Births and Baptisms, 1564-1950

**spouse:**  
Elizabeth Gilmuir  
**child:**  
Janet Forfar

Name Margaret Forfar

Gender Female

Christening Date 23 Jun 1751

Christening Place , RATHO, MIDLOTHIAN, SCOTLAND

Father's Name **John Forfar**

Mother's Name Elizabeth Gilmuir

John Forfar  
Father  
Scotland Births and Baptisms, 1564-1950

**spouse:**  
Elizabeth Gilmuir  
**child:**  
Margaret Forfar

Name Margaret Forfar

Gender Female

Christening Date 30 Apr 1749

Christening Place , RATHO, MIDLOTHIAN, SCOTLAND

Father's Name **John Forfar**

Mother's Name Elizabeth Gilmuir

John Forfar  
Father  
Scotland Births and Baptisms, 1564-1950

**spouse:**  
Elizabeth Gilmuir  
**child:**  
Margaret Forfar

Name Thomas Forfar

Gender Male

Christening Date 02 Mar 1746

Christening Place , RATHO, MIDLOTHIAN, SCOTLAND

Father's Name **John Forfar**

Mother's Name Elizabeth Gilmour

John Forfar  
Father  
Scotland Births and Baptisms, 1564-1950

**spouse:**  
Elizabeth Gilmour  
**child:**  
Thomas Forfar

Name James Forfar

Gender Male

Christening Date 25 Jan 1740

Christening Place , RATHO, MIDLOTHIAN, SCOTLAND

Father's Name **John Forfar**

Mother's Name Elizabeth Gilmour

John Forfar

Father

Scotland Births and Baptisms, 1564-1950

**spouse:**

Elizabeth Gilmour

**child:**

James Forfar

Name	<b>John Forfar</b>
Gender	Male
Christening Date	04 Oct 1702
Christening Place	Currie by Edinburgh, Midlothian, Scotland
Father's Name	<u>John Forfar</u>
Mother's Name	<u>Nicholas Broun</u>

Name	<u>Robert Forfar</u>
Gender	Male
Christening Date	13 Mar 1768
Christening Place	, SAINT NINIANS, STIRLING, :
Father's Name	<b>James Forfar</b>
Mother's Name	<u>Isabel Gallaway</u>

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Name	<u>James Forfar</u>
Gender	Male
Christening Date	08 Aug 1762
Christening Place	, SAINT NINIANS, STIRLING, S
Father's Name	<b>James Forfar</b>
Mother's Name	<u>Isabel Gallaway</u>

Name	<u>William Forfar</u>
Gender	Male
Christening Date	22 Nov 1772
Christening Place	, SAINT NINIANS, STIRLING, S
Father's Name	<b>James Forfar</b>
Mother's Name	<u>Isabell Galloway</u>

Name	<u>Margaret Forfar</u>
Gender	Female
Christening Date	22 Jul 1770
Christening Place	, SAINT NINIANS, STIRLING, S
Father's Name	<b>James Forfar</b>
Mother's Name	<u>Isabel Gallaway</u>

Name	<u>Janet Forfar</u>
Gender	Female
Christening Date	01 Oct 1758
Christening Place	, SAINT NINIANS, STIRLING, S
Father's Name	<b>James Forfar</b>
Mother's Name	<u>Isabel Gallaway</u>

Name	<u>Isabel Forfar</u>
Gender	Female
Christening Date	29 Jun 1766
Christening Place	, SAINT NINIANS, STIRLING, S
Father's Name	<b>James Forfar</b>
Mother's Name	<u>Isabel Gallaway</u>

Name	<u>John Forfar</u>
Gender	Male
Christening Date	17 Jun 1764
Christening Place	, SAINT NINIANS, STIRLING, SCOTLAND
Father's Name	<b>James Forfar</b>
Mother's Name	<u>Isabel Gallaway</u>

Name	<u>Thomas Forfar</u>
Gender	Male
Christening Date	07 Jul 1760
Christening Place	, SAINT NINIANS, STIRLING, SCOTLAND

Father's Name	<b>James Forfar</b>
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Mother's Name	<u>Isabel Galloway</u>
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Name	<b>James Forfar</b>
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Gender	Male
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Christening Date	25 Jan 1740
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Christening Place	, RATHO, MIDLOTHIAN, SCOTLAND
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Father's Name	<u>John Forfar</u>
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Mother's Name	<u>Elizabeth Gilmour</u>
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**JAMES FORFAR**

mentioned in the record of James Forfar and Isabel Galloway

Name	<b>James Forfar</b>
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Spouse's Name	<u>Isabel Galloway</u>
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Event Date	22 May 1757
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Event Place	Airth, Stirling, Scotland
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Robert Forfar  
Scotland Births and Baptisms

Name	<b>Robert Forfar</b>
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Gender	Male
Christening Date	13 Mar 1768
Christening Place	, SAINT NINIANS, STIRLING, SCOTLAND
Father's Name	<u>James Forfar</u>
Mother's Name	<u>Isabel Gallaway</u>

**ROBERT FORFAR**

mentioned in the record of Robert Forfar and Margrat Roy

Name	<b>Robert Forfar</b>
Spouse's Name	<u>Margrat Roy</u>
Event Date	08 Feb 1788
Event Place	Canongate,Edinburgh,Midlothian,Scotland
Spouse's Father's Name	<u>Heugh Roy</u>

**HUGH FORFAR**

Scotland Births and Baptisms

Name	<b>Hugh Forfar</b>
Gender	Male
Christening Date	29 Jul 1792
Christening Place	ORWELL,KINROSS,SCOTLAND
Birth Date	29 Jul 1792
Father's Name	<u>Robert Forfar</u>
Mother's Name	<u>Margaret Roy</u>
Name	<u>Helen Forfar</u>
Gender	Female
Christening Date	28 Jun 1818
Christening Place	ORWELL,KINROSS,SCOTLAND
Birth Date	28 Jun 1818

Hugh Forfar  
Scotland Marriages, 1561-1910

Hugh Forfar  
Father  
Scotland Births and Baptisms, 1564-1950

**marriage:**  
15 March 1811  
Edinburgh Parish, Edinburgh, Midlothian,  
Scotland

**spouse:**  
Christian Thomson  
**other:**  
Robert Thomson

**spouse:**  
Christian Thomson  
**child:**

Helen Forfar

Name Margaret Forfar

Gender Female

Christening Date 09 May 1813

Christening Place ORWELL,KINROSS,SCOTLAND

Birth Date 09 May 1813

Name Betsy Forfar

Gender Female

Christening Date 30 Dec 1832

Christening Place ORWELL,KINROSS,SCOTLAND

Birth Date 16 Dec 1832

Gender Male

Christening Date 07 Jun 1829

Christening Place ORWELL,KINROSS,SCOTLAND

Birth Date 24 May 1829

Hugh Forfar

Father

Scotland Births and Baptisms, 1564-1950

**spouse:**

Christian Thomson

**child:**

Patrick Forfar

Name Elizabeth Forfar

Gender Female

Christening Date 12 Jan 1812

Christening Place CANONGATE, EDINBURGH, MIDLOTHIAN, SCOTLAND

Hugh Forfar

Father

Scotland Births and Baptisms, 1564-1950

**spouse:**

Christian Thomson

**child:**

Elizabeth Forfar

Hugh Forfar

Father

Scotland Births and Baptisms, 1564-1950

**spouse:**

Christian Thomson

**child:**

Margaret Forfar

Hugh Forfar

Father

Scotland Births and Baptisms, 1564-1950

**spouse:**

Christian Thomson

**child:**

Betsy Forfar

Name

Robert Forfar

Gender

Male

Birth Date

13 Dec 1815

Birthplace

ORWELL,KINROSS,SCOTLAND

Hugh Forfar

Father

Scotland Births and Baptisms, 1564-1950

**spouse:**

Christian Thomson

**child:**

Robert Forfar

Name

Alexander Forfar

Gender

Male

Birth Date

16 Dec 1819

Birthplace

ORWELL,KINROSS,SCOTLAND

Hugh Forfar

Father

Scotland Births and Baptisms, 1564-1950

**spouse:**

Christian Thomson

**child:**

Alexander Forfar

Name

William Forfar

Gender

Male

Christening Date

02 Nov 1823

Christening Place ORWELL,KINROSS,SCOTLAND

Birth Date 16 Oct 1823

Hugh Forfar

Father

Scotland Births and Baptisms, 1564-1950

**spouse:**

Christian Thomson

**child:**

William Forfar

Name **William Forfar**

Gender Male

Christening Date 02 Nov 1823

Christening Place ORWELL,KINROSS,SCOTLAND

Birth Date 16 Oct 1823

Father's Name Hugh Forfar

Mother's Name Christian Thomson

**WILLIAM FORFAR**

mentioned in the record of William Forfar and Jane Briggs

Name **William Forfar**

Spouse's Name Jane Briggs

Event Date 15 Oct 1845

Event Place Troqueer,Kirkcudbright,Scotland

William Forfar

Scotland Marriages, 1561-1910

**marriage:**

15 October 1845

Troqueer, Kirkcudbright, Scotland

**spouse:**

Jane Briggs

ame Catherine Suxspeack

Event Type Census

Event Date	1851			
Event Place	St Giles Camberwell, Surrey, England			
Registration District	Camberwell			
Residence Note	Hanover Terrace			
Gender	Female			
Age	22			
Marital Status	Unmarried			
Occupation	Genl Serv			
Relationship to Head of Household	Servant			
Birth Year (Estimated)	1829			
Birthplace	Hampstead, Middlesex			
Page Number	26			
Registration Number	HO107			
Piece/Folio	1580 / 227			
Affiliate Record Type	Household			
HOUSEHOLD	ROLE	GENDER	AGE	BIRTHPLACE
<a href="#">Joseph Winney Gull</a>	Head	M	37	Bermondsey, Surrey
<a href="#">Catherine Rodham Gull</a>	Wife	F	38	Stoke, Devonshire
<a href="#">Joseph Edwd Gull</a>	Son	M	2	Peckam, Surrey
<a href="#">William Henry Gull</a>	Son	M	11 MOS	Peckam, Surrey
<a href="#">Ruth Wood</a>	Servant	F	30	Rudford, Sussex
<b>Catherine Suxspeack</b>	Servant	F	22	Hampstead, Middlesex