

Apel slægtstalen 2024 af Anne-Marie Jacobsen

(translated to English by Kasper Beck Hemmingsen)

De drog ud.

Hvorfor den fortælling? Flere familier fra lokalområdet tog den lange vej til New Zealand også to fra Apelslægten. I dag har vi til Apeltræf besøg fra New Zealand derfor er det naturligt at jeg fortæller om de der drog ud. Et foredrag jeg holdt i vinter i den Lokalhistorisk Forening.

Hvordan var det i Danmark på den tid? Det bliver **min** fortolkning af historien, som jeg vil fortælle og jeg er **ikke historiker**.

Slide 2 "dagsorden" for oplægget

- EN LOKALFORTÆLLING OM UDVANDRING TIL NEW ZEALAND
- NEW ZEALAND - LIDT HISTORIE.
- STENEN PÅ ØRSLEV KIRKEGÅRD - KONTAKT TIL DANMARK MERE END 100 ÅR EFTER
- HVORDAN VAR TIDEN OMKRING 1872 I DANMARK – NATIONALT OG LOKALT
- HVAD VIDSTE UDVANDRERNE OM DET FREMMEDE ?
- REJSEN
- DET NYE LAND!
- SPORLØS - EN SÆRLIG STUDIEREJSE 1999
- NEW ZEALÆNDER I BEVÆRTERHUSET

They headed out.

Why is this story important? Several families from this local area, including two from the Apel family, made the long journey to New Zealand. We have visitors from New Zealand at the Apel Gathering today, so it's only natural that I should talk about those who went. This is a lecture I gave at the Local History Association this winter.

What was Denmark like at that time? I am not a historian, but I will offer my interpretation of the story.

Slide 2 "agenda" for the presentation

- A LOCAL STORY ABOUT EMIGRATION TO NEW ZEALAND
- NEW ZEALAND - A LITTLE HISTORY.
- THE STONE AT ØRSLEV CEMETERY - CONTACT TO DENMARK MORE THAN 100 YEARS LATER

- WHAT WAS IT LIKE AROUND 1872 IN DENMARK - NATIONAL AND LOCAL
- WHAT DID THE EMIGRANTS KNOW ABOUT THE FOREIGN?
- THE JOURNEY
- THE NEW COUNTRY!
- TRACKLESS - A SPECIAL STUDY TOUR 1999
- NEW ZEALANDER IN THE BEVÆRTERHUSET

Slide 3 kort over New Zealand og flaget (de 4 stjerner er stjernebilledet Sydkorset.)

Er New Zealand "det nye Sjælland"? Udvandrerne.

New Zealand er et ungt land, det blev en koloni under England 1852.

Det oprindelige folk er maorierne, der kom fra Polynesien som nybyggere 1280.

1642 kom hollænderen Abel Tasman til Sydøen, men kom aldrig i land.

1769 kom englænderen Jams Cook til New Zealand, men først i 1814 begyndte missionærer at bosætte sig.

Man ønskede at udvikle landet set fra europæisk side, men maorierne ville ikke frivilligt afgive land, så der var flere "borgerkrige" for at få fat i landområderne i 1860'erne. Det endte med at staten fik retten over store dele af jorden på Nordøen.

Regeringen med Julius Vogel (kom i 1861 til NZ fra England) i spidsen, igangsatte en stort projekt omkring 1870 for at lokke emigranter/nybyggere til landet, der var brug for at få fældet skov, anlagt veje, bygget jernbane og til det krævede det arbejdskraft. Regeringen lånte mange penge til de omfattende anlægsarbejder, men tjente ind på emigranterne.

Slide 3 map of New Zealand and the flag (the 4 stars are the constellation Southern Cross.)

Is New Zealand 'the New World'?

The emigrants.

New Zealand is a young country which became an English colony in 1852.

The indigenous people are the Māori, who settled there from Polynesia in 1280.

In 1642, the Dutchman Abel Tasman arrived at the South Island, but never made it ashore.

Then, in 1769, the Englishman James Cook arrived in New Zealand. However, it wasn't until 1814 that missionaries began to settle there.

Europeans wanted to develop the country, but the Māori would not voluntarily give up land, resulting in several "civil wars" in the 1860s. Ultimately, the state gained ownership of large parts of the North Island.

Around 1870, the government, led by Julius Vogel (who had come to New Zealand from England in 1861), launched a major project to attract settlers to the country. They needed to plant forests, build roads and construct a railway, for which they required labourers. The government borrowed a lot of money for the extensive construction work, but profited from the migrants.

Slide 4 Stenen På Ørslev Kirkegård

Stenen på Ørslev kirkegård blev afsløret den 8. august 1992 og baggrunden for at opsætte stenen var på grund af Raymond Sigvertsen bog Saga of two Zealand's. To familier fra Græsbjerg der udvandrede i 1874.

Raymond Sigvertsen (død 2001 – 67 år) er oldebarn af Jens Sigvartsen der udvandrede i 1874. Han udgav bogen på eget forlag i byen Masterton NZ.

Da jeg lavede foredraget bliver jeg klar over at de to familier fra Græsbjerg få land sammen sted som vores to familier fra Apelslægten.

Slide 4 The stone at Ørslev Cemetery

The stone at Ørslev Cemetery was unveiled on 8 August 1992. The reason for installing the stone was Raymond Sigvertsen's book, 'Saga of Two Zealand's'. This recounts the story of two families from Græsbjerg who emigrated in 1874.

Raymond Sigvertsen (died 2001, aged 67) was the great-grandson of Jens Sigvartsen, who also emigrated in 1874. He self-published the book in Masterton, New Zealand.

While preparing my lecture, I realised that the two families from Græsbjerg had land in the same area as our two families from the Apel family.

Slide 5 Ditlev Gothard Monrad

Danmark er blevet et meget lille land i det århundrede, Norge tabte vi i 1814.

Vi havde tabt krigen i 1864 og en person skal i den forbindelse indgå i fortællingen, nemlig Ditlev Gothard Monrad.

New Zealand er så langt væk, så man skulle ikke bekymre sig for europæisk politik.

Monrad har været med til at påvirke dansk emigration til New Zealand i starten pga. hans egen rejse, men har ikke været en del af bosætningen og er ikke en hovedperson i den skandinaviske emigrering.

Han var en meget stor del af arbejdet med grundloven i Danmark af 1849. Men også en del af den smertelige krig i 1864. Hvor vi ikke fik grænsen til Ejderen (Slevvig og Holstein) med derimod grænse ved Fredericia.

Han var født i 1811 i København.

Var opvokset hos hans onkel i Præstø

Gik på Vordingborg Latin skole og blev teolog fra Københavns universitet.
Monrad rejste til NZ i 1865 med sin kone og børn. Han blev der i 3. år.

Slide 5 Ditlev Gothard Monrad

Since losing Norway in 1814, Denmark has become a very small country.

After losing the war in 1864, one person must be included in the story: Ditlev Gothard Monrad.

New Zealand is so far away that you shouldn't worry about European politics.

Monrad initially influenced Danish emigration to New Zealand due to his own travels, but he was not involved in the settlement and is not a key figure in Scandinavian emigration.

He played a significant role in drafting the Danish Constitution of 1849. However, he was also involved in the painful war of 1864. We did not get the border at the Eider (Schleswig and Holstein), but rather the border at Fredericia.

He was born in Copenhagen in 1811. He was raised by his uncle in Præstø and attended Vordingborg Latin School, going on to become a theologian from the University of Copenhagen.

In 1865, Monrad travelled to New Zealand with his wife and children. He stayed there for three years.

Hvad vidste Udvandrende om det fremmed slide 6

Hvad vidste jeg om udvandringen. Som barn havde jeg altid hørt om søskendeparret Jens Peter Apel og Ane Katrine Apel der udvandrede til New Zealand, det var min oldefar Hans Peter Apels søskende. Når talen faldt på New Zealand drømte jeg om en dag at komme dertil og måske finde familie. Det vender vi tilbage til under sporløs.

Hvad har Monrad fortalt?

Har Jens Sigvartsen hørt om Jens Peter Apel og Ane Katrine Apels udvandring i 1872? Eller er der andre som udvandrede fra lokalområdet? Hvad talte man om på den tid. Alt **det** ved jeg ikke noget om, det kan kun blive gætterier.

Nu forholder vi os til det vi ved:

Aktion i Græsbjerg den 26. september kl.10 over indbo.

”Auktion i Græsbjerg: Lørdag den 26. september kl. 10.00, landmand Anders Pedersen (Peter Andersens far) på grund af oversøisk rejse tilbyder via offentlig auktion, udendørs og indendørs møbler, indeholdende borde, stole, senge, kister, kakkelovn, stueur, sengetøj, tøj, køkkengrej og en gris osv.”

Nu skulle lykken prøves fordi arbejdet/fæstet under herregården Iselinge var alt for hård og udsigtsløst, der måtte være noget ”på den anden side” der var bedre end det fattige Sydsjælland.

Fra 1860 til 1910 emigrerede ca. 300.000 mennesker fra Danmark.

What did Emigrants know about the foreign - slide 6

What did I know about emigration? As a child, I had always heard stories about Jens Peter and Ane Katrine Apel, two siblings of my great-grandfather Hans Peter, who had emigrated to New Zealand. I dreamed of going to New Zealand one day and maybe finding family. We'll come back to that in Without a Trace.

What can Monrad tell us?

Did Jens Sigvartsen hear about the emigration of Jens Peter and Ane Katrine in 1872?

Were there others who emigrated from the local area? What was being talked about at that time? I don't know anything about any of that; it can only be guesswork.

Let's stick to what we know:

An auction in Græsbjerg on 26 September at 10 am for the contents of a house.

'Auction in Græsbjerg: Saturday, 26 September at 10:00. Due to overseas travel, farmer Anders Pedersen (Peter Andersen's father) is offering via public auction outdoor and indoor furniture, including tables, chairs, beds, chests, stoves, clocks, bedding, clothes, cookware, a pig, etc."

It was now time to try their luck because working at the fortress under Iselinge Manor was too hard and hopeless; surely there was something better than the poor conditions in South Zealand.

From 1860 to 1910, around 300,000 people emigrated from Denmark.

Aktion i Bakkebølle 2 år tidligere slide 7

Læs fra siden

Skibet slide 8.

Der var flere forskellige skibe der transportererede emigranter. Et af den var Halcione.

Tekst: Fuldrigget jernskib, 878 tons, 191 fod langt, 29,4 fod bredt og 18,8 fod dybt. NZ-tjeneste 1869-96 på 26 rejser til New Zealand. Bygget 1869, erhvervet af Shaw Saville, ødelagt 1896 Wellington

Action in Bakkebølle 2 years earlier slide 7

Read from the page

The ship slide 8.

Several different ships transported emigrants. One of these was the Halcione.

Text: Fully rigged iron ship, 878 tons, 191 feet long, 29.4 feet wide and 18.8 feet deep.

NZ service 1869-96 on 26 voyages to New Zealand. Built 1869, acquired by Shaw Saville, destroyed 1896 Wellington.

Rejsen slide 9

Udvandringsagent Jens Olsen Bakkebølle

”Jens Olsen var en udvandringsagent for et emigreringskontor (Wilken Hornemann og Co. København) der havde spredt sig ud over hele landet. Det store netværk af emigreringskontorer beliggende over hele Danmark var i realiteten en lille del af et større system som strakte sig udover Europa og repræsenterede en dynamisk forbindelse i emigrationsprogrammet. Det var en lille forretning der havde vinduesopslag og annoncer i avisen og som havde en afgørende rolle i at dele information om hvad der skete i de oversøiske lande”

Nogle af dem der var rejst skrev breve hjem og fortalte om deres rejse og nye liv og et af de breve blev trykt i Vordingborg dagblad. Det var en Jens Hansen fra Råby på Møn der var udvandret i 1873 til New Zealand fra Stege.

Ruterne var forskellige Sigvartsens Rejse var : med dampskibet ”Zampa” fra Stege til København, med skibet ”Halland” til Lübeck. Med tog til Hamburg. Derefter med ”Humbolt” som er hyret af den New Zealandske regering til at sejle emigranterne til NZ. Til Wellington. Sjællandske 30 august 1996 af Gøtz

Jens Peter Apels rejse er ikke lige så minutiøst beskrevet, men de ankommer til London England efter 7 dage. Her går de ombord på S.S.Halcoine sammen med 230 andre. Rejsen koster 7 pund for voksne og 5. pund for børn. Hvis de dør på rejsen får familien halvdelen tilbage.

The journey slide 9

Emigration Agent: Jens Olsen Bakkebølle

Jens Olsen worked for an emigration office (Wilken Hornemann and Co., Copenhagen) that had spread across the country. This large network of offices located all over Denmark was, in reality, a small part of a larger system stretching across Europe, representing a dynamic link in the emigration programme. This small business had advertisements in newspapers and displayed notices in shop windows, playing a crucial role in disseminating information about life overseas.

Some of those who had travelled wrote letters home, recounting their journeys and their new lives. One such letter was printed in the Vordingborg newspaper. Jens Hansen from Råby on Møn had emigrated to New Zealand from Stege in 1873.

Sigvartsen's journey was as follows: by steamer 'Zampa' from Stege to Copenhagen; by ship 'Halland' to Lübeck. Then by train to Hamburg. Then he sailed on the "Humbolt", which had been hired by the New Zealand government to transport emigrants to New Zealand. Then on to Wellington. (Sjællandske, 30 August 1996, by Gøtz).

Jens Peter Apel's journey is not described in such detail, but they arrived in London, England, after seven days. There, they boarded the S.S. Halcoine with 230 others. The journey cost £7 for adults and £5 for children. If a passenger died during the voyage, their family would receive half the fare back.

Det nye land Slide 10

Lidt om New Zealands befolkning og ønsket om at opdyrke landet. Der var virkelig brug for nybyggere. Nybyggerne fra England/Skotland fik tildelt områder, der var lettere at opdyrke. Nybyggere fra Skandinavien – Norge Sverige og Danmark fik områder hvor der skulle ryddes regnskov og bygges veje. Nordmænd og svenskere havde en fordel, fordi de kendte til bjerge og ”skovdrift”, det var mere robuste end danskerne fra det flade land.

Det land udvandrerne blev lovet, var dækket af ufremkommelig urskov.

Fra Maurisville til Wellington er der ca. 120 km.

The new country Slide 10

Now, let's take a look at the people of New Zealand and their desire to cultivate the land. There was a real need for settlers. Those from England and Scotland were given areas that were easier to cultivate. Those from Scandinavia — Norway, Sweden and Denmark — were given areas of rainforest to clear and roads to build. The Norwegians and Swedes had an advantage because they were familiar with mountains and forestry, and they were more robust than the Danes, who were used to flat land.

The land that the emigrants were promised was covered in impassable virgin forest.

The distance from Mauriceville to Wellington is approximately 120 km.

Kort slide 11.

Områderne som denne fortælling handler om. (*Kort udleveres til tilhørerne. Jeg tager kopier kortet og udlevere det til apeltræf*)

Det Nye land slide 12

Mauriceville kortet udstykningen af byen Mauriceville.

Bemærk hvor floderne løber og vejene der skal bygges. En stor udstykning.

Jens Hansen fra Møn nr. 43 har sent rejsebrev hjem.

Hver parcel er på 40 acre.

Map slide 11.

These are the areas that the story is about. (*Maps are handed out to the audience. I will make copies of the map and distribute them at the Apple meeting.*)

The New Land slide 12

Mauriceville map of the subdivision of the city of Mauriceville.

Take note of where the rivers run and where the roads are to be built. It is a large subdivision. Jens Hansen from Møn, No. 43, has sent travel letters home. Each plot of land is 40 acres.

Kort over jordstykkerne slide nr. 13

Bemærk Vejen, floden. Pil ved Ole Andersen, det må være Anders Pedersens søn. Bemærk Jens Hansen fra Møn der sendte brev hjem der blev trykt i avisen.

Sporløs – en særlig studierejse 1999 – slide 14

Som jeg fortalte havde jeg fra barn altid været fascineret af historien om at to i slægten var udvandret til NZ.

Alice og Rasmus ville ud at rejse, efter de var blevet student. Rasmus havde været i Australien som udviklingsstudent gennem Rotary. Derfor ville han gerne vise Alice det sted og besøge en værtsfamilie. Vi talte om New Zealand og det var også et ønske. På den måde talte vi udvandring. Alice fik billederne som var sendt hjem til Danmark ca. 1900. På billederne stod der nogle stednavne for fotograferingen.

Bogen Slægten Apel i Danmark 1997 udarbejdet af Torben Olsenen, havde jeg fået tilsendt. Der var en beskrivelse at væver Georg Andreas Apel der kom til Køng Fabrik ca. 1800 og 2 af hans børnebørn udvandrede til NZ

Det var nødvendigt at Alice havde lidt konkret med, når hun skulle finde spor.

Map of the plots slide #13

Note the road and the river. The arrow is by Ole Andersen; he must be Anders Pedersen's son. Also note Jens Hansen from Møn, who sent a letter home that was printed in the newspaper.

Trackless - a special study tour 1999 - slide 14

As I said, I'd always been fascinated by the story of two of my family members who emigrated to New Zealand from childhood.

After graduating from high school, Alice and Rasmus wanted to travel. Rasmus had previously travelled to Australia as a Rotary development student. He wanted to show Alice

the place and visit a host family. We talked about New Zealand, which was also on our wish list. That's how the idea of emigration came up. Alice found pictures sent home to Denmark around 1900. The photographs showed places with names written on them. I had been sent the book 'Slægten Apel i Danmark' (The family of Apel in Denmark), compiled by Torben Olsen in 1997. It contained a description of a weaver named Georg Andreas Apel, who came to Kong Fabrik around 1800, and two of his grandchildren who emigrated to New Zealand.

Alice needed something concrete to help her look for clues.

Sporløs – en særlig studierejse 1999 – slide 15

Fotografier sendt hjem til Jens Peters bror, Hans Peter Apel (min oldefar) der var væver ved fabrikken og som blev den sidste væver ved Køng Fabrik sammen med Shulze i København. Maleriet af Hans Peter Apel er malet i den periode hvor han boede hos en søn i København. Wellington, Masterton, Fielding

Slide nr. 16

Læs fra Alice tekst Feilding New Zealand den 24.2 1999. Avisen.

Without a trace - a special study tour 1999 - slide 15

Photographs were sent home to Hans Peter, Jens Peter's brother, who was a weaver at the factory and became the last weaver at Kong Fabrik in Copenhagen, working alongside Shulze. Hans Peter Apel's portrait was painted during the period when he lived in Copenhagen with his son.

Wellington, Masterton, Fielding **Slide #16**

Read from Alice's text Feilding New Zealand on February 24, 1999. Newspapers

Slide 17

Feilding kirkegården gravstederne og Alice fortælling

Slide 18 Mauriceville.

Slide 19 besøg i Danmark Beværterhuset

John Nelson 2007: "Hvordan kunne de dog rejse fra dette dejlige flade land".

Peter Hansens tale fra Apeltræf 2016 er på hjemmesiden under Apeltræf 2016. En levende beskrivelse af udfordringerne og "nybyggerne".

Slide 20

Vi slutter ved stenen – de drog ude – med billede af Norma Hansen, Erica datter af Peter og Norma Hansen og hendes mand.

Pause.

Slide 21

16. december 2005 og 3 uger frem rejste vi til New Zealand.

Jeg skal ikke her fortælle om turen, men lidt om en forsættelse af sporløst.

Efter Alice og Rasmus rejse familien herhjemme om den nye viden.

Her har jeg nogle kort, der er sendt hjem til Danmark i starten af 1970'erne. Min faster havde dem. Hun havde fået dem efter Hans Peter Apels yngste datter Maren Trine.

Det viser sig at Val. Coney har været i København 1971 i forbindelse med en bankkonference, hendes mand Phillip Coney var direktør i New Zealands national bank.

Vi tog kortene med til NZ og tænkte, at måske kunne vi finde den familie.

Hos David Machintosh (efterkommer af Jens Peter Apel) tog vi brevene frem. Da han så navnet Coney, så han mærkeligt på os og jamen kan vi være i familie med Coney. Vi forstod ikke noget af det, men så fortalte han os at Jeremy Coney var en berømt studievært og New Zealand mest berømte cricket spiller. David ringede til ham og fortalte om den viden vi havde med. Han sagde jamen det er min mor, han ville ringe til hende og orientere hende om, at vi var der. Han ringede tilbage og fortalte at hun gerne ville møde os. Vi fik telefonnr. og aftalte det nærmere. Hun boede i Blenheim på Sydøen, et fantastisk besøg.

Slide 17

Feilding cemetery, the graves and Alice's story

Slide 18 Mauriceville.

Slide 19 visit to Denmark Beværterhuset

John Nelson 2007: "How could they leave this lovely flat land". Peter Hansen's speech from Apeltræf 2016 can be found on the website under Apeltræf 2016. A vivid description of the challenges and the "settlers".

Slide 20

We end at the stone - they went out - with a picture of Norma Hansen, Erica daughter of Peter and Norma Hansen and her husband.

Pause.

Slide 21

On 16 December 2005, three weeks later, we travelled to New Zealand.

I won't recount the trip here, but I will share some details about the continuation of Without a Trace. After Alice and Rasmus travelled home with their newfound knowledge, the family returned to Denmark.

I have some cards here that were sent home to Denmark in the early 1970s. My aunt had them. She received them from Hans Peter Apel's youngest daughter, Maren Trine.

It turns out that Val. Coney had been in Copenhagen in 1971 for a banking conference; her husband, Phillip Coney, was a director of New Zealand's national bank.

We took the maps to New Zealand in the hope that we might find that family.

At David Machintosh's house (a descendant of Jens Peter Apel), we took out the letters.

When he saw the name 'Coney', he looked at us strangely and asked if we were related to the Conies. We didn't understand, but then he told us that Jeremy Coney was a famous broadcaster and New Zealand's most famous cricketer. David called Jeremy and told him what we had found out. Jeremy said, 'Well, that's my mum. I'll call her and let her know you're here.' He called her back and told her that she wanted to meet us. We got her phone number and made arrangements to meet her.

She was staying in Blenheim on the South Island — it was a fantastic visit!