

KAURI GUMFIELDS

HISTORY REFERENCE JOURNAL TWENTY-THREE

FEATURING...

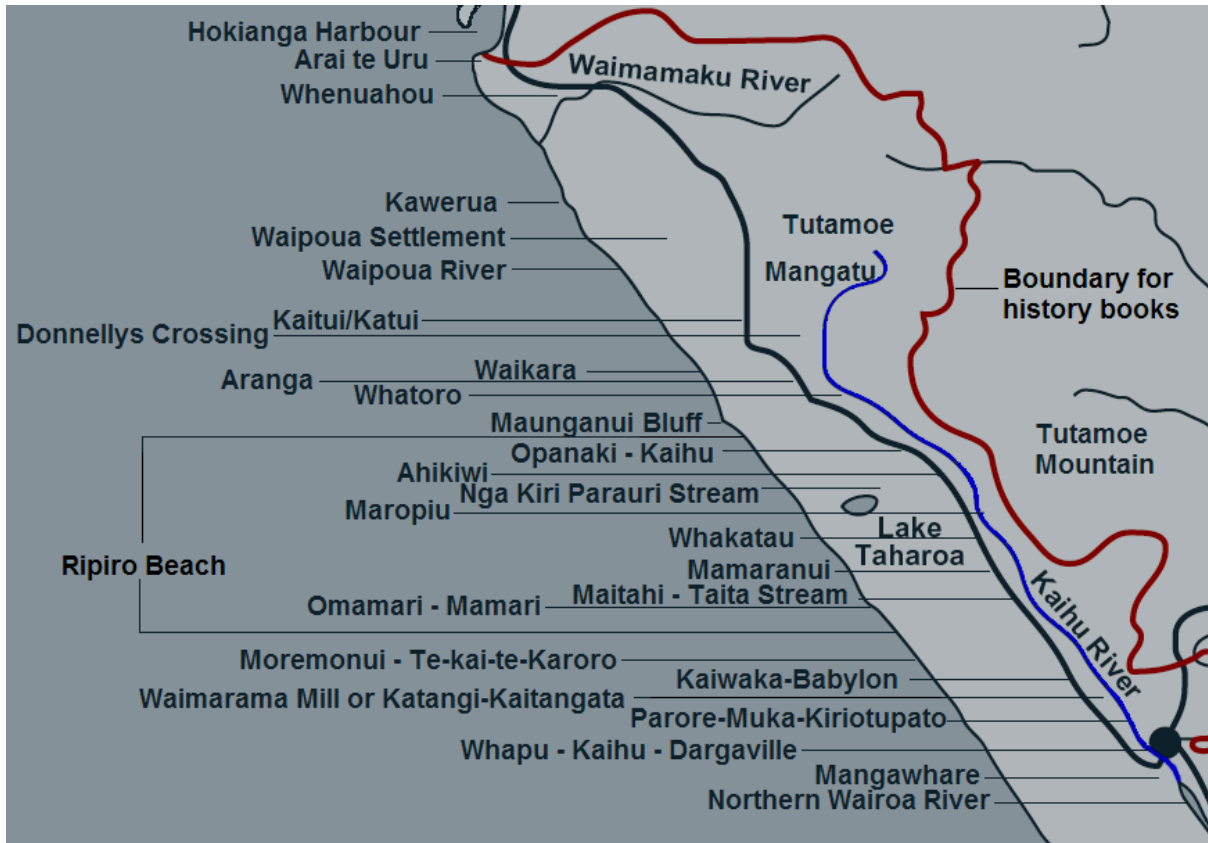
THE MYSTERIOUS 'SLAVIC MUSLIMS' OF THE KAIHU-MAROPIU-TE KOPURU, KAURI GUM FIELDS

THEY CAME TO SEARCH FOR GOLD. KAURI GOLD
WITH LITTLE AS THE SHIRT ON THEIR BACK...

“Nova Zelanda” They said the name over, liking the promise that it held. Father Ilya had even got them a piece of the kauri gum from the museum in Vienna. It looked rich and wonderful stuff. They all wanted to hold it, to feel its polished smoothness, to look into its mottled depths for a sign of the future. “A new kind of gold” Stipan’s grandfather, old Dida Petar, the village Stareshina (patriarch) pronounced, and Father Ilya said: “It means gold and that’s what you’ll never get if you stay here. I tell you young men, go. Look for a better life in a new country far from the troubles here.”

And so, they came, the men of many faces... Armenians, Austrians, Hungarians, Serbians, Servian’s, Slavs, Croatians, Dallies, Tarara, Bosnians, Muslims, or collectively known as Yugoslavians. etc, etc. Some of these dreamers from far off lands would eventually settle on farms between the Kaipara and Hokianga harbours and make New Zealand their home.





Journals become more necessary as men become more equal and individualism more to be feared. It would be to underrate their importance to suppose that they serve only to secure liberty: they maintain civilization.

DE TOCQUEVILLE,
Of Democracy in America, vol. iv., p. 200.

THE MUSLIMS

There were many who crossed the seven seas to Aotea (New Zealand) for the chance to harvest the fabled gold (Kauri gum) of the mighty Northland Kauri tree. Amongst those was a small group of men who followed the faith of Mohammed the Muslim. Particular interest for me is that some of these people camped and then searched for the illusive Kauri gum at Maropiu in the Kaihu Valley the district of my birth and teenage years.

I remember distinctly from my elder's discussions while growing up that this was 'Gum Country' and that many faceless men of many cultures did come and go as the harvest of gum depleted, moving into other valleys for the never-ending search for the bonanza of the Kauri gold.

During my youth while out hunting for pheasants with my dog in secondary scrublands I would quite often stumble into crater like holes that these people left behind after the digging of gum and were now over grown with scrub and wondered who these people were who lived out in this wilderness and what kind of lives did they lead.

Recently I received an email from Abdullah Drury a student of Muslim studies at Waikato University after he had seen some information of these people in my journals of discovery for the Kaihu Valley and districts and so with his help I have decided to document these people and add to my webpage for those who may be interested now and in the future...

From: Abdullah Drury...

I saw your email online and read the Kaihu River Valley History material. I have an obscure Local History Query I am following up.

I was perusing the (Wellington) Nat. Archives and found reference to a 1907 court case at the Dargaville court where two men had been requested to remove their fezzes. They had complained to the Austrian Consul who in turn, had written to the NZ Justice Minister who passed a formal memo in September that year allowing "Herzegovinians of Mohammedan religion be allowed to appear in Court in dress prescribed by their religion." Well, that caught my attention. Further investigation revealed 13 Slavic-Muslim men from Hercegovina - bordering Dalmatia - who had worked in Kaihu and Aratapu between 1904 and 1909 (they subsequently left for Aus.). I contacted the Dargaville Museum and they confirmed some of the names on a card index of Kauri Gum Diggers licenses for that era. Unfortunately, I have been unable to ascertain what the 1907 court case was about, except

that the men were called in as witnesses and that the judge had insisted they remove their fezzes.

When they entered NZ in November 1904 the ship passenger list identified them all as "Armenians". I am guessing, with the fez business, that they dressed vaguely "oriental"... did someone not notice or observe or remark at all? There cannot have been too many men wearing fez in Kaihu in 1900's, let alone a group...

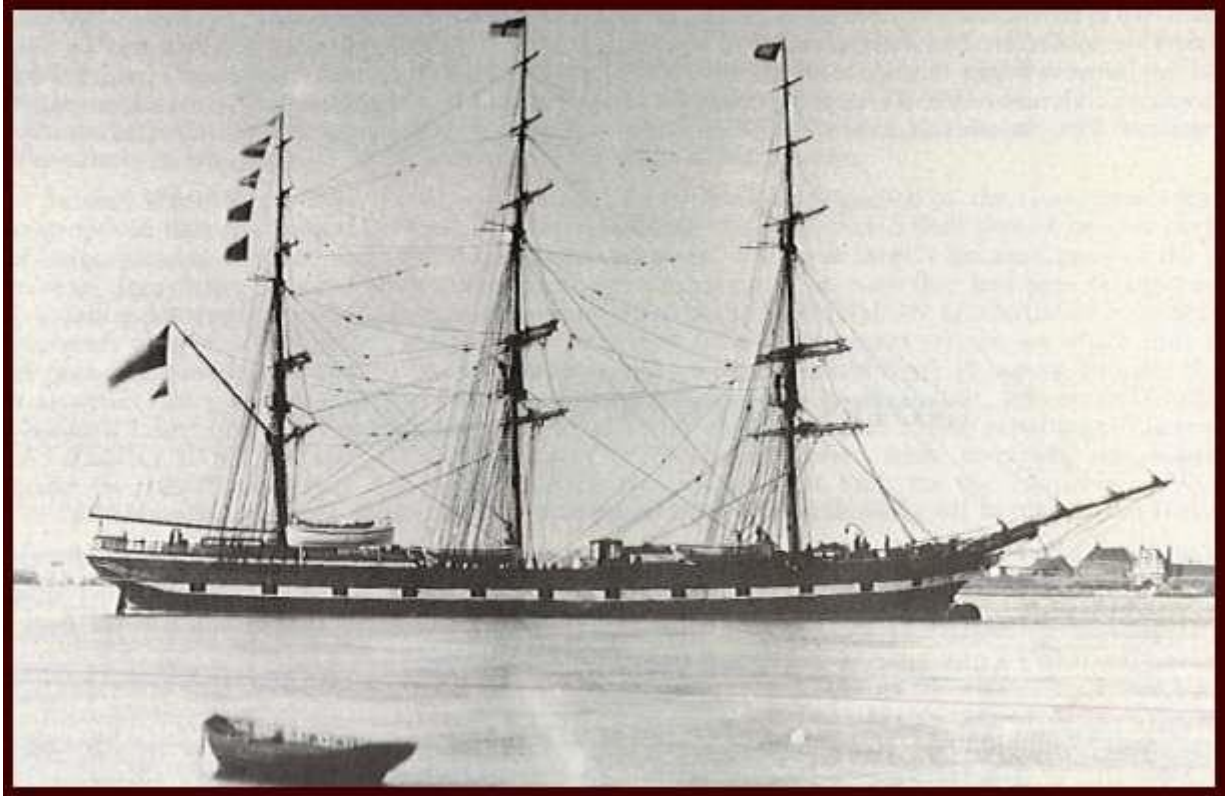
The first Slavic Muslims to appear on the Northland gum fields appears to be about 1904. The exact names of these people are not entirely clear as there are so many different variants of their names as I research and find information from different writers. This particular group were identified as "Armenians" by the official who wrote up the passenger list of the good ship 'SS Zealandia' which arrived in New Zealand November 1904 with several other people of different cultural backgrounds destined for the gum fields.

By 1907 it seems there was a group of 13 "Hercegovini Ans of Mohammedan religion" in Maropiu, north of Dargaville in Northland, led by one Richard Greenaway, 'Sali Mahomet'.

Per the National Archives card-indexed list of kauri gum license registers on 14 December 1904 Lahir Hadgovic (most probably Hadzovic) was granted a one-year license to dig for gum in the Aratapu Riding, south of Dargaville. He was joined six months later 15 June 1905 by fellow Slavic Muslims Zaim Budalica, Ahmet Falajic, Osman Felajic, Ahmet Galujatovic (most probably Galijatovic), and O. and Salko Hadžiahmetović.

The following year Mustappa Fetagovich (Mustafa Fetahagich), Ahmet Fetagovich, Avdo (Abduh) Fetagovich and Ahmet Galyatovick (Galijatovic), worked licences at the Kaihu Riding. Ahmet, and O. and Salko Hadžiahmetović also secured licenses to work at Kaihu Riding on 2 March 1907.

It is uncertain when and if these Muslims left New Zealand but O. Hadžiahmetović and Zaim Budalica departed on the Mokoia from Auckland to Sydney in January 1909.



ABOVE: ARRIVAL OF THE MAIL STEAMER ZEALANDIA

The P.M.S. Co.'s fine steamship Zealandia, under command of Captain Ferries (formerly of the *Tatar*), arrived in harbour at twelve o'clock noon yesterday, from Sydney.

The *Zealandia* measures in length 367 ft. between perpendiculars, her beam being 37 ft. 6 in., and depth of hold 28 ft., giving her a gross of 2,755 tons. She has four masts, two forward of the funnel, and two aft, the former having yards across. She looks very smart aloft, and her rig will be found admirably adapted for crossing the Pacific. She differs from most other steamers in that the 'swell' part of her passenger accommodation, is well forward, instead of being right aft, and by this arrangement the saloon has many manifest advantages. On deck and below there are considerable novelties introduced. A spacious poop, to which easy access is gained from the main deck, extends in front the funnel nearly to the 'house' in which the steering apparatus is placed under cover, almost at the bow of the ship. Immediately under this, on each side of a central corridor, there are a series of what may be called deck state-rooms, each containing a bed, a couch, and requisite accommodation for washing and dressing. Being flush with the deck, these will form very comfortable sleeping and sitting apartments. Descending by another staircase to the grand saloon, it is found to be very tastefully and appropriately decorated. The main feature and absolute novelty is the large and lofty central skylight, which ascends in a pyramidal form to a great height, and which imparts an idea of light and air rarely found on board.

The steamer is commendably clean throughout. Her passenger accommodation is equal to the berthing of 164 in the saloon, from 24 to 30 in the second cabin, and from 85 to 100 in the third cabin or steerage.

The engines are compound, 2,400 horse-powers indicated. They are direct acting, surface condensing, and have cylinders, one high pressure and two low pressure, the former being 45 in. the latter 62 in. each, with 4 ft. 3 in. stroke. The three cylinders have three holders on the crank shafts, which gives the vessel a very easy, smooth and equable motion. There are two immense boilers, with six furnaces to each, and in the stock hold the ventilation is something wonderful. The screw is four-bladed, and 17 ft., in diameter, with 25 ft. pitch, and the number of revolutions at full speed is 65. The complement of hands in the engine-room comprises 22 firemen and trimmers, five engineers (including the chief), and a boiler-maker. The steering is done by hydraulic gear. The steamer is amply supplied with boats, and provision is made for the saving of life and property. We are indebted to R. McDonald, purser, for files, &c. The *Zealandia* having taken on board the New Zealand mails and passengers, steamed yesterday evening for Kandavu, Honolulu, and San Francisco. Her reason for calling at Kandavu is to leave word for the city of **San Francisco** to proceed to Auckland.

Note from Abdulla: *Aha. I found them on a ship called the Barbarossa from Naples (Italy) to Aus. They were in Sydney for a week I think, and then off to NZ. Why or on whose advice remains a mystery.*

SOME OF THE MUSLIM PASSENGERS ON THE SS BARBAROSSA...

1/. SPAHOVIC MAHARON. MR

PASSENGER 3RD CLASS

Alt. HUHAREM

SPAHOVIC MAHARON - must be Muharem Spahovic.

(Muharem is the name of a month of the Islamic calendar / "Spah" is a Bosnian adaptation of the Persian word, thru Turkish, of "Sepoy" and means like a cavalryman).

2/. JELAS ANTE. MR

PASSENGER 3RD CLASS

3/. TERVAN IVAN STIPIN. MR

PASSENGER 3RD CLASS

4/. FETAHAGIC AVDO. MR

PASSENGER 3RD CLASS

June 15 1905 – Felajic, Osman – Aratapu Riding Licence number 241

June 23 1906 – Fetovogich, Arde – Kaihu Riding Licence number 327

5/. CAPIN MEHMED. MR

PASSENGER 3RD CLASS

CAPIN MEHMED -- Mehmed/Mehmet is a popular Turkish nickname of Mohamed. "Capin" is still a mystery

6/. FETAGAGIC AHMED. MR

PASSENGER 3RD CLASS

Alt. FETAHAGIC

FETAHAGIC AVDO - must be Avdo (Slavic for Abduh, a short form of Abdul or Abdullah) Fetahagic (Fetah / Arabci for "opening", plus "aga" for leader...)

June 15 1905 – Falajic, Armat – Aratapu Riding Licence number 238

June 23 1906 – Fetovogich, Ohmet – Kaihu Riding Licence number 328

7/. HAGUAHMETOVIC SALKO. MR

PASSENGER 3RD CLASS

Alt. Hadžiahmetoviæ

HAGUAHMETOVIC SALKO - Hadziahmetovic (Literally Hajji- ahmed - son of...), Salko = Salih (pious)

June 15 1905 – Hadriakmetovic, Salko – Aratapu Riding Page 106

March 2 1907 – Hadriakmetovich, Salko – Kaihu Riding

8/. HADZOWIC JAHIR. MR

PASSENGER 3RD CLASS

HADZOWIC JAHIR = Tahir Hadzovic (Died Aus. 1910)

Licence number 357 –

December 14, 1904 – Hadgovic, Lahir – Aratapu Riding

June 15, 1905 – Hadgovic, Lahir – Aratapu Riding Licence number 235

Note: Below, spelling as found on Townsville (Australia) Council records for Belgium gardens cemetery...

Hognick Talus Died aged 32, 12-12-1910. Section X1 Grave number 105. Now the grave that is closest in the overall photo is grave 103 so we believe he is one side or the other.

**BELOW: TOWNSVILLE. BELGIUM GARDENS CEMETERY. PAUPERS SITE. NOT MANY TOMBSTONES
AUSTRALIA**



**9/. BUDALICA ZAIM. MR
PASSENGER 3RD CLASS**

June 15, 1905 – Budalica, Zaim – Aratapu Riding Licence number 236

Name Z Budalica

Event Type Immigration

Event Date 21 Nov 1904

Event Place Auckland, New Zealand

Ship Name Zealandia

Departure Port Sydney

Arrival Port Auckland

Arrival Place Sydney

Name Z Budalica

Event Type Immigration

Event Date 1909

Event Place Sydney, New Zealand

Occupation Labourers and Domestics

Ship Name Mokoia

Departure Port Auckland

Departure Date 1909

Arrival Port Sydney
Arrival Place Auckland

10/. HAGJIAHMETOVIC OMAR. MR
PASSENGER 3RD CLASS
Alt. Hadžiahmetoviæ

June 15 1905 – Hadriakmetovic, O – Aratapu Riding Page 54

March 2 1907 – Hadriakmetovich, O – Kaihu Riding Licence number 177 –

11/. GAGLIJATOIRE AHMET. MR
PASSENGER 3RD CLASS
Alt. AHMED

GAGLIJATOIRE AHMET = Ahmet/Ahmed Galijatovic (Died Aust. 1928)

June 15 1905 – Galujatovic, Ahmet – Aratapu Riding Licence number 239

June 23 1906 – Galyatovick, Ahmet – Kaihu Riding Page 18

Licence number 176

Galajatoerch Ahmed died aged 51 11-06-1928 Section X1 grave number 349 We believe his is up near the Chinese.

A. Galijatovic - Ahmet Galiyatovich (I believe M. Fetagich married a Galiyatovich lady after WWI)

(Note: Galajatoerch (spelling) Ahmed, died aged 51, 11-06-1928 Section X1 grave number 349.

We believe he is very near these three graves in photo below)

BELOW: TOWNSVILLE, BELGIUM GARDENS CEMETERY. PAUPERS SITE. NOT MANY TOMBSTONES



12/. 1906 – ROKO, PROSPER –
Aratapu Riding Licence number 162 – May
Licence number 161 – May

13/. 1906 – ROKO, LUKA
Aratapu Riding Page 9
Licence number 306

14/. JUNE 11, 1906 – JELAS, ANTHONY
Te Kopuru Riding Page 10
Licence number 326

15/. June 23, 1906 – FETOVOGICH, MUSTAPPA

Kaihu Riding Licence number 329

Fetgich = Mustafa Fetagich

Name **Fetgich**

Event Type Immigration

Event Date 1908

Event Place Sydney, New Zealand

Occupation labourers and domestics

Ship Name Mokoia

Departure Port Auckland

Departure Date 1908

Arrival Port Sydney

Arrival Place Auckland

Osman Hadziahmetovic

Name O Hudzametwovich

Event Type Immigration

Event Date 1909

Event Place Sydney, New Zealand

Occupation Gentleman

Ship Name Marama
 Departure Port Auckland
 Departure Date 1909
 Arrival Port Sydney
 Arrival Place Auckland

107 0127
 328

NAMES AND DESCRIPTIONS OF PASSENGERS.—Continued.

Port of Embarkation	Names of Passengers	Adults		Children betw. 14 & 1		Number of Infants under 12 months	Profession, Occupation or Calling of Passenger	State whether English, Scotch or Irish	Port at which Passengers have contracted to land
		Age		Age					
		Male	Female	Male	Female				
	Brought Forward	80							
<u>SYDNEY</u>	Lutaya Jolic	1							<u>AUCKLAND</u>
	Mohamad Copin	1							
	A. Galjatosi	1							
	Osman Jhalagie	1							
	I. Nuharim	1							
	J. Buhahia	1							
	P. Haggiakmetovic	1							
	A. Jetalzic	1							
	A. Jetic	1							
	P. Haggiakmetovic	1							
	C. Hadovic	1							
	Nuharim	1							
	W. A. Pringle	1							
	W. A. Benson	1					Carpenter	English	<u>DUNEDIN</u>
		94							

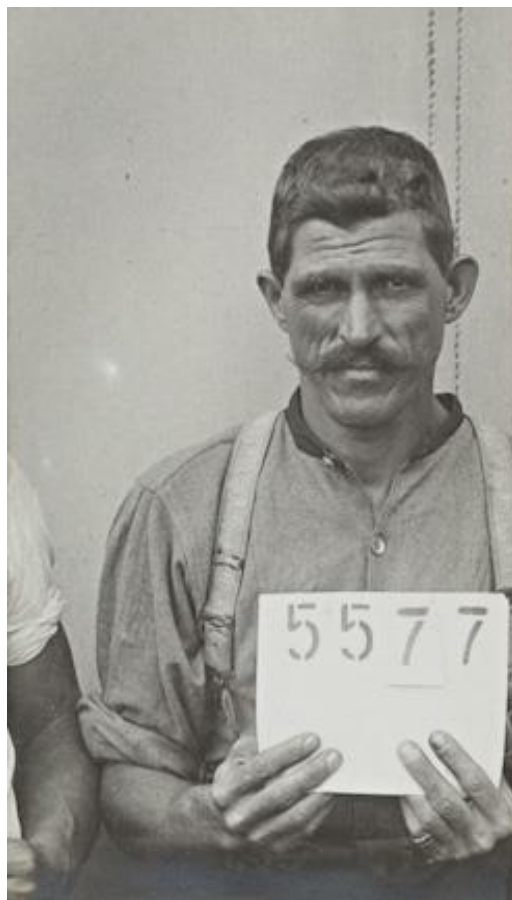
NAMES AND DESCRIPTIONS OF PASSENGERS—CONTINUED.

Port of Embarkation.	Names of Passengers.	Adults.		Children between 14 & 1.		Number of Infants under 12 months.	Profession, Occupation, or Calling of Passenger.	State whether English, Scotch, or Irish.	Port at which Passengers have contracted to land.
		Age		Age					
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.				
SYDNEY	O'Driscoll m 7	32	7	3	2		Carrier	British	AUCKLAND
"	Mustafa Setahagic	1					Statcher	Austrian	"
"	Hasan Abatic	1					"	"	"
"	Achmet Cataovic	1					"	"	"
"	Andriza Erecg	1					"	"	"
"	X Solerty m	1					Mechanic	N.Z.	"
"	Raymond m	1					Labour	Australian	"
"	Janaly m. B.	1					"	"	"
"	Emens m. Hos	1					"	British	"
"	O'Neill m. J.	1					Carrier	"	"
"	Hoan m. J.	1					Labour	Australian	"
"	Maddicombe m. A.	1					"	N.Z.	"
"	McDonnell m. B.	1					"	"	"
"	Johnson m. Mrs	1	1				"	British	"
"	Smith m. B.	1					Mechanic	"	"
"	Reid m. H.	1					Labour	Australian	"
"	Ward m. H.	1					"	"	"
"	Glover m. J.	1					"	"	"
"	Edwards m. E.	1					Mechanic	British	"
"	Agar m. S.	1					"	N.Z.	"
"	Campbell m. W. J.	1					Infurman	Australian	"
"	Harding m. R.	1					Trainer	"	"
"	Strickland m. A.	1					Labour	"	"
"	McDonald m. H.	1					"	N.Z.	"
"	Newman m. J.	1					"	Australian	"
"	Metcalf m. E.	1					"	"	"
"	Smith m. W.	1					Mechanic	"	"
"	Wall m.	1					"	"	"
"	Young m. A.	1					"	"	"
"	Poppleton m. J.	1	2	1			Farmer	"	"
"	Hamlin m.		1				Domestic	"	"
"	Grey m. H.	1					Labour	British	"
"	Downes m. J.	1					"	Australian	"
(adftt)	Adftt m. W.	1					"	"	"
"	Tracey m. J. D.	1					"	"	"
"	Karen m. E.	1					Mechanic	British	"
X	Mitchell m. J.	1					"	"	"
"	Narvon m. B.	1	1	2	3	1	Farmer	Australian	"
"	Campbell m. W.	1					Labour	"	"
"	Hankin m. A.	1					"	"	"
		71	12	6	5	1			

*THE STORY OF GRANDFATHER
'MUSTAFA FETAHAJIC'*

BELOW: MUSTAFA FETAHAJIC

FROM THE GUM FIELDS OF NEW ZEALAND BY THE GOOD SHIP 'ZEALANDIA' TO THE UNKNOWN OF AUSTRALIA



TITLE: FETAGICH, Mustaffa CATEGORY: photograph FORMAT: b&w print STATUS: preservation material

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THE ABOVE PAGES WRITTEN BY THE GRANDSON OF MUSTAFA
HAVE BEEN TRANSLATED INTO ENGLISH AS FOLLOWS ...

The daily newspaper *Oslobodenje* in April 2015 published an article by prof. Dr. Fikret Karcic of the University of Sarajevo, entitled "First Bosnians in New Zealand". This contribution by prof. Karcic presented the research of a young researcher from New Zealand, 'Abdullah Drury', who has published his research in the first issue of the recently established newspaper *Waikato Islamic Studies Review* (University of Waikato Islamic Studies Group Publication) in March 2015 (Vol. 1, No. 1). From this article, I learned something new about our ancestors, and a few days later *Oslobodenje* published my short letter of thanks.

Work by Abdullah Drury was published under the title: 'Mostly Harmless': A Short History of the First Century of the Muslim Settlers in New Zealand. The paper finds that the first Muslim in New Zealand was in 1850 with this family mentioned from India. Later, there were more Indian Muslims to follow.

A population census in 1874 recorded 15 Chinese 'Mahomet Ans' who worked as gold miners. Arrival of the first of Turkmen families was registered in 1896. Today the Islamic community in New Zealand has around 40,000 Muslims.

Speaking of the first Muslims of Slavic origin in New Zealand, Drury analysed the shipping lists of arrivals and departures from New Zealand and other available documents, but says...

The first Slavic Muslims to visit appear to have been O. and Salko (Salih) Hadziahmetovic (variant spellings) who arrived in November 1904 with Dalmatian gum-diggers on the SS Zealandia. It is not entirely clear who these men were as we do not have a simple list of the entire party or specific arrival and departure dates, although these two men were identified as "Armenians" by the official who wrote up the passenger list. By 1907 it seems there was a group of 13 "Herzegovinians of Mohammedi religion" in Maropiu, north of Dargaville in Northland, led by one Mustafa Fetahagich. According to the National Archives card-indexed list of kauri gum license registers on 14 December 1904 Lahir Hadgovic (most probably Hadzovic) was granted a one-year license to dig for gum in the Aratapu Riding, south of Dargaville. He was joined six months later on 15 June 1905 by fellow Slavic Muslims Zaim Budalica, Ahmet Falajic, Osman Felajic, Ahmet Galujativic (most probably Galijatovic), and O. and Salko Hadziahmetovic. The following year Mustappa Fetagovich (Mustafa Fetahagich), Ahmet Fetagovich, Avdo (Abduh) Fetagovich and Ahmet Galyatovick (Galijatovich), worked licences at the Kaihu Riding. Ahmet, and O. and Salko Hadziahmetovic also secured licenses to work at Kaihu Riding on 2 March 1907. To date research has produced no further information. It is uncertain when the rest left New Zealand but O. Hadziahmetovic and Zaim Budalica departed on the Mokoia from Auckland to Sydney in January 1909."

In a brief letter, I informed Dr. Karcic and author Abdullah Drury that, according to the stories I heard from my mother, the Fetahagic that was mentioned was probably my grandfather Mustafa and his brothers Ahmet and Abdullah (Avdo, Avdaga). Encouraged by this writing, I began to get along on my own the puzzle this adventure of my grandfather and his brothers. According to the names that have been mentioned, most of the young men were neighbours from Mostaci and relatives from Trebinje.

Abdullah Drury has started sending documents to which he came, and I returned the documents and information that have been in Australia (Brisbane), as destiny, collected by my uncle with children, e.g.: Son and grandchildren of my grandfather Mustafa, who in the last war, banished from Trebinje.

The oldest document that speaks of our first people who set out for Australia and New Zealand is a travel steamer list of "Barbarossa" of 12 November 1904 (that took off from Bremen, Germany). On the passenger lists are many interesting details, such as the port of departure, the name of the ship owner, the name of the captain, names, marital status, occupation and age of passengers, their country of origin and another. On the steamer "Barbarossa" in Naples (Port of Embarkation) aboard landed in Sydney (the port at which passengers are contracted to land) many Catholics native to our region (Herzegovina, Croatia) and 12 passengers Bosniaks: Spahović Muharem, Avdo Fetahagic, Mehmed Capin,

Ahmed Fetahagic (39 years old), Salko Haggjahmetovic, Tahir Hadzovic (26), Zaim Budalica (24), Omer Haggjahmetovic (25), Ahmet Galijatovic (27), Lutvija Volic (22), Osman Fetahagic (18), Muho Roca (22). As country of origin (state whether English, Scottish, Irish or Foreigners) they registered by Austria (Austrian). In the board's interest (Profession, Occupation or Calling of Passenger) they are enrolled as farmers.

All this data is on the travel list inscribed by hand, a name probably prescribed for the documents with which our travellers set out from their country (Austria-Hungary).

The date that is inscribed on this list seems to be the date of landing in the port of disembarkation (Sydney).

On the passenger list steamer, "Zealandia" 21. 11. 1904, which Drury mentions first Bosnians are boarded in Sydney (Australia), and landed in Auckland (New Zealand). They, as a country of origin were described as Armenian. All these lists are handwritten, and it is obvious the clerk had problems with entering the names of our origin. It is sometimes difficult to accurately read what is written.

The list was written out of 13: Lutuja Volic, Muhammad Capin, A. Galjatovic, Osman Fetahagic, V. Muharem, Z. Budalica, O. Haggjahmetovic, A. Fetahagić, A. Fetahagic, S. Haggjahmetovic, T. Hadzovic, Muho Roco and another illegible name, which is more like the English (W. A. Pringle?).

Most likely this is a group of 13 Bosnians who Drury mentioned that have settled in Maropiu, north of Dargaville in Northland, led by Mustafa Fetahagic, who did not arrive in New Zealand in this group, rather than later.

This shows that our people are kept together in Sydney. They were all on the steamer Barbarosa which arrived in Sydney (Australia) on 12 November 1904, and already on 21 November 1904 (after nine days on solid ground in Sydney) they were on the steamer Zealandia which landed in Auckland (New Zealand), located over two thousand kilometres from Sydney.

STEAMBOAT 'OROYA' DOCKED IN NAPLES...

In this group arrived Ahmet and Avdo Fetahagic, older brothers of my grandfather Mustafa. In Naples were the steamer "Oroya", which is set in London, boarded four "Austrians": Mustafa Fetagic (24), Ahmed Catovic (22), Hasan Agbabic (32) and some Andrea Erceg (which is probably the same person who later appear under the name of John Erceg). They landed in Sydney on January 4, 1906, meaning only about 13.5 months after the first group. Now it looks like they are on the steamer Mokoia continued to Auckland in New Zealand, where they landed on January 22, 1906. Here is my grandfather Mustafa in New Zealand and joined his brothers Ahmet and Avdi and other Trebinjca.

For some of litigation at the time in which Mustafa Fetahagic appears as a witness, to conclude that he refused to take off his fez in court with his head, and the Austro-Hungarian consul in Auckland on 1 October 1907, addressed the court with a request "to Herzegovinians of the Mohammedan religion be allowed to appear in court in clothing as required by their religion" (that Herzegovinians of Mohammedan religion be allowed to appear in court in dress proscribed by their religion).

Most of our early settlers to the New Zealand returned and continued to live in Australia. Steamer Mokoia on 11 May 1908, Mr. Fetgich and Mr. A. Galigatovich left New Zealand and landed in Sydney.

STEAMBOAT MOKOIA...

It also occurs in the newspaper Evening News from Sydney in the number of 16 May 1908, p. 2 in the information about the ship transport (shipping). Published list of passengers arriving from Auckland (New Zealand): who arrived in Sydney by ship "Mokoia": Captain of the ship R. E. Smith. The above are only surnames of passengers, including Fetgich and Galigatovic. The very next year, on 14 August 1909, Mustafa Fetagich applied to the Commonwealth of Australia for a certificate of naturalization. The file contains a number of naturalization documents.

In the application form, Mustafa said that the worker by profession (Labourer), that lives in Mourilyan near Geraldton to the Austrian by birth, that arrived in Australia from New Zealand on 6 May 1906 that landed in the port of Sydney, New South Wales that since arriving in Australia lived in Mosman near Port Langland 1 year in Mourilyan near Geraldton to this day, that is in Australia uninterrupted for at least two years prior to the date of this application, that is unmarried, it is not a naturalized citizen or subject of any other countries. Also, attached to a certificate signed by Henry Elston, Association of Justice of Peace as proof that he is Mustafa known that a person of good reputation. Dated in Geraldton on 14 August 1909: The document recognized three manuscripts: the person who filled the form, signature of Mustafa Fetagich and Henry Elston. On the back of this form is confirmation signed by Elston.

Behind this document follows the pattern of Statutory Declaration by Mustafa completed and signed. Here independently and honestly declares that called Mustafa Fetagich, that is 27 years old and he was born in Trebinje, 13 March 1882, in the country of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the worker by profession and resides in Mourilyan, Geraldton, the state of Queensland.

Then follows an oath of allegiance (Oath of Allegiance) in which Mustafa Fetagich swears to be loyal and faithful to His Majesty King Edward VII, His heirs and successors according to

law. SO HELP ME GOD! Below Peter MacArthur, Police Magistrate, confirms that this oath before him signed on 31 January 1910th

The Certificate of Naturalization of 9 March 1910, the General Governor of the Commonwealth of Australia Dudley, on the advice of the Federal Executive Council awarded Mustafa Fetagich, a foreigner born in Trebinje in Bosnia and in the age of twenty-seven years Certificate of Naturalization after which the said Mustafa Fetagich awarded all POLITICAL and other rights, power and privilege and becomes subject to all the obligations which owns BORN British subject or a subject of the Commonwealth.

Document bends much, from which we can see that it is like some identification document Mustafa carries with him.

The acknowledgment of receipt of the Certificate of Naturalization no. 9338 of the Secretary of the Department of Foreign Affairs with Mustafa's signature is dated 29 March 1910 from Mustafa's manuscript can be seen that the points on the "i" and dashes on the letter "t" written next to the little letters, which may mean that he was nearing bosančica of the Latin alphabet.

Three years later, on the electoral roll Division Herbert (Mourilyan) in Australia in 1913, under the number 432 is a registered name: Fetagich, Mustafa, a farmer, (M).

In the register of deaths for Queensland from 1 June 1913, the name: Shaficar Fetagich (Sefik Fetahagić) (as my father's name): inscribed by Mustafa Fetagich, a mother Marma Madam. Years of their marriage is not known, but the daughter Shaficar died as a child. Another document shows that the Marma Madam died in 1943 (the same year as Mustafa, who died as a refugee in Gračanica).

A year after that begins the First World War (1914) and Bosnians in Australia found themselves in a difficult position. As subjects of the Austro-Hungarian Empire were considered citizens of an enemy country, and my grandfather Mustafa Fetahagić interned in a concentration camp, where some internees were also abused. There are indications that my grandfather Mustafa, who already had Australian citizenship, voluntarily reported to the Australian Army (ANZAC). We know this by the fact that there is a memory that grandfather spent some time in Egypt in the Australian military base.

Grudge towards the few Muslims in Australia has increased after the incident at Broken Hill, New South Wales; on 1 January 1915 conflict at Broken Hill was a fatal incident. Two people were killed four people and wounded another seven before it liquidated the police and army. Although they were politically and religiously motivated, the two men were members

of an outlawed army and attack has been declared criminal. They were later identified as Muslim Afghans from the British colony of India.

However, in a file on his grandfather's naturalization standing handwritten request for denaturalization of 12 May 1919 (apparently, the manuscript is official), which states: "Secretary, Department of Internal Affairs and Territories (Department of Home and Territories). John Erceg - M. Fetagich – Denaturalization: Complete file Defence referring to correspondence here is enclosed. Denaturalization Erceg and Fetagich are recommended. There has to be Fetagich filed for denaturalization, I Trumble, Secretary. "

Here, as signatories of the request for denaturalization mentioned two names: John Erceg and M. Fetagich. Perhaps it is this John Erceg same Andrija Erceg who with Mustafa in Naples aboard the steamer "Oroya" and together arrived in Sydney, and then the boat "Mokoia" in Auckland, New Zealand, on 22 January 1906. It is possible that Mustafa and Erceg socialized so that together and liked internment.

From the file Mustafa's most interesting is a document of the Department of the Interior and Territories which was written with a typewriter...

MINUTES...

- 1. Mustafa Fetagich, Austrian, Commonwealth naturalized 1910.**
- 2. Authorities Defence require that he be denaturalized. He was interned and submitted a request to be denaturalized in February 1919.**
- 3. "Official records" in a file Defence Department show that Fetagich was President of the Society for help internees Slavs. In reality, this Company is used as a cloak for the organization of the Austrians in the District of Innisfail. Meetings of the Austrians, and naturalized and denaturalized, are often held on his farm, and police, under various pretexts, been prevented from access.**
- 4. His own countrymen Fetagich considered completely unfair Union. Filed, SS Henander, 26/05/19. "**

The following document is hand written...

"See the notes in the case of (illegible), but how this man applied for denaturalization recommended A. N. 30th 5th 19 (a manuscript).

As the applicant sought - denaturalization approved (signature illegible) 6.6.19. (Second manuscript).

Approved by the Executive Council of 6/18/19 (third manuscript) "

From this document you can see many things: Mustafa's request for denaturalization filed in February 1919, when he was interned; it can be seen that he was President of the Association for the Support internees Slavs (Chairman of the Society to assist interned Slavs), and probably because of it, and himself was later interned; police could not come to his farm, where frequent meetings were held "Austrians" (Drury thinks this is for Mustafa was a tragic misunderstanding, and that the "Austrians" took place at his farm to perform prayers); denaturalization procedure is carried express, while Mustafa was in internment.

The file is located Typewriter written confirmation stating...

"THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT I AM A NATURALIZED BRITISH SUBJECT (.....) BUT DESIRE REPATRIATION TO GERMANY (AUSTRIA). I THEREFORE APPLY TO BE DENATURALIZED AND DO NOT INTEND TO RETURN TO AUSTRALIA.

SIGNED AT HOLDSWORTHY THIS SEVENTH DAY OF JULY 1919.

WITNESS: - W. BONDSBY (INTELLIGENCE OFFICER)

MUSTAFA AS AN INTERNEE IN HOLSWORTHY, AUSTRALIA, 1919...

It is obvious that my grandfather Mustafa Fetahagic 19 August 1919 as internee in Holsworthy filed for denaturalization and repatriation to Austria. We do not know exactly when and how Mustafa arrived in Egypt, but we know for sure that he spent some time there, but we do not know in what capacity. It is home to Mostaci from Egypt brought a record player, a pocket watch, Cirak, binoculars and some other items that have long kept his children. Shortly after arriving in Mostaci, Mustafa is married, and his first daughter, my mother, was born in November 1921.

Mustafa was soon in Brcko passed the examination for the Imam, and the Masjid in Mostaci served. Approaching the Second World War Mustafa for his views became the target of nationalist threats in Trebinje, and in 1942 fled to Gracanica. Here is the other refugees from Trebinje took refuge in a mosque Gracanica, where he continued to serve as an imam. However, the first cold Bosnian winter with poor housing conditions and food came swirling and he moved on March 12, 1943, the day before his 61st birthday. He was buried next to the mosque. Many times I have travelled to Gracanica seeking his grave or any trace or memory of his stay in Gracanica.

In the war I once with Nijaz Durakovic came to Gracanica in the front line tour and the municipality we had a meeting with civil authorities. While Nijaz upstairs sitting with the locals, I descended to the ground floor in the home office and in the books quickly found his grandfather's name and the date of death 12. 3. 1943. However, in the book it says that he

died at the age of 53, which is understandable when someone from acquaintances gave this information after his death. In search of his grandfather's grave, to me alone with his uncle, Murat was in Gracanica in 2005. We went into a small mosque on the hill which they told us to call Ciriska mosques. There we go first, because the mother of Sayyid had used to say something like "I think he was Imam in the mosque on the hill". An elderly neighbour in the house next to the mosque could not remember anything about war refugees from Herzegovina. In the White mosque we met an elderly man who knew by heart the name and address of every imam of the White Mosque since sometime before World War II he was in the religious school, or grandfather Mustafa was not heard. He told us that they were more colourful mosque, mosques and mosques in Drafnici Lipa. One of these mosques in Tito's time was demolished for the construction of the access road to Gracanica from Tuzla.

In the municipality, we took a copy of the death certificate of his grandfather Mustafa. There was a friendly clerk who had some connection with Herzegovina. She told us that their register of deaths after the war in 1945 occurred so that the prescribed death certificates of the Islamic community, because by then this book led to religious institutions (this is a book called: Register of deceased Muslims, sindžilli- vefijat). The Islamic community, unfortunately, we quickly found that they have a book a few years before and after 1943, and that book from 1943 missing. In these books is replaced and place of burial, and we were hoping that we would learn more.

The fate of the other eleven Trebinje, first Bosnians in New Zealand, could be the same way to trace. Tahir Hadžović (1880-1911) died at the age of 31, just seven years after 1904, left his Trebinje. Ahmet Galijatović, according to the book of births, deaths and marriages for Queensland, died at the age of 51 (1877-1928). In a status statement when applying for naturalization in 1914, Ahmet as a place of birth stated Tarbajn (Trebinje?), Hertzogovina died in Austria. From these two examples we can see that the first Bosnians to New Zealand and Australia have not had an easy life.

We do not know exactly when Ahmet Fetahagic (1865-1933) returned to Trebinje, but we know that after he married the first of six children started in 1919. From Australia brought the wall clock that says it is manufactured in the United States and engraved date of manufacture (16.6.1882). The casing is made of rosewood. Sat and now works and is kept by his grandson Ahmet.

The **Cairns** Post newspaper in its issue of 28 June 1929 in the small ads posted an ad with the following contents: "WANTED Buy Fruit and Vegetables; any amount, prices on trucks, Coombs and Fetagich, Mourilyan." (DEMAND Buy Fruits and Vegetables; any amount, cost loaded on a truck, Coombs and Fetagich, Mourilyan.)

This Fetagich here is probably the brother of Mustafa Abdullah (Avdo, Avdaga) Fetahagić that in Trebinje returned in 1947 and died ten years later. I vividly remember from your early childhood staying in Mostači with grandmother during the summer holidays, where we spent time on Trebišnjici with Fetahagić round or keeping a cow or Sense. Adzo Avdaga to horses, when the eagle in Mostači, commanded in English and gave them the name of a horse that had there, Bob and Dhaka.

But it seems that the fate of my grandfather Mustafa was exuberant.

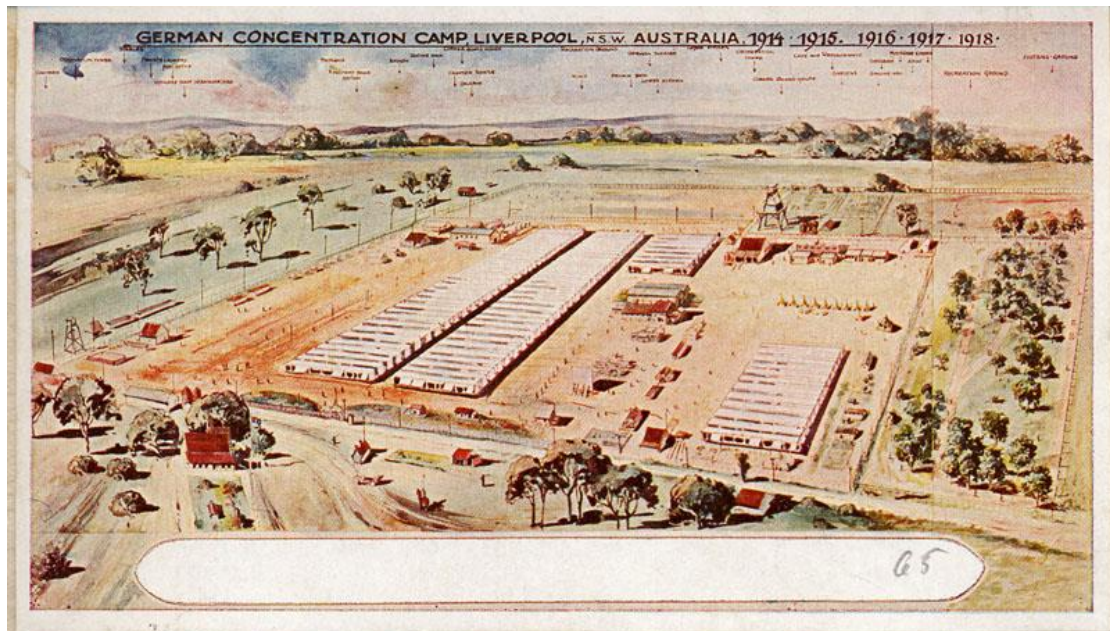
INTERNMENT...

The largest internment camp in Australia for the First World War was in Holsworthy, near Liverpool in Sydney suburb. The camp had between 4,000 and 5,000 internees, mostly from Austria-Hungary, then the staff of German companies who are temporarily living in Australia, crew boats caught in Australian ports, and naturalized and native Australians of German origin. The prisoners were interned without trial, often without knowing what their "crime" and without the knowledge of their families. Some of the camps were taken to other Australian states where they were imprisoned at the beginning of the war. Many in Western Australia, who were employed in the mines of gold around the town of Kalgoorlie, originally were from countries of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, such as Serbia and Croatia. About 700 of these internees were naturalized British subjects, 70 were native Australians. Despite this, many of the internees were deported after the war to Germany.



THE ENEMY AT HOME GERMAN INTERNEES IN
WORLD WAR I AUSTRALIA

HOLSWORTHY INTERNMENT CAMP



LIVERPOOL INTERNMENT CAMP 1914 – 1918 POST CARD. DUBOTZKI COLLECTION, GERMANY.



HOLSWORTHY INTERNMENT CAMP, C.1915. DUBOTZKI COLLECTION, GERMANY

FORM D.



COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

NATURALIZATION ACT 1903.

OATH OF ALLEGIANCE.

1. Name in full.

I, ¹ *Mustafa Telagich* swear

that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to His Majesty King Edward VII.

His heirs and successors according to law. So HELP ME GOD!

Signature

Mustafa Telagich

CERTIFICATE.

1. Name in full.

I, ¹ *Peter MacArthur*

2. Justice of High Court, Judge of Court of State, Police, Stipendiary, or Special Magistrate.

² *Police Magistrate*

do hereby certify that on the *31st* day of *January* 19*18*

3. Name of applicant.

³ *Mustafa Telagich*

4. Address of applicant.

of ⁴ *Genevaton* in the State of ⁵ *Queensland*

5. Name of State and occupation of applicant.

Labourer an applicant for a

Certificate of Naturalization appeared before me and took the Oath of Allegiance in the above form.

Signature

Peter MacArthur

QUEENSLAND.

STATUTORY DECLARATION.

Referred to in Paragraph 6 of annexed application.

1 Name in full

I, Mustafa Fetagich do solemnly and sincerely declare that

1. My name is Mustafa Fetagich

2. My age is 27 years, and I was born on the 13th day

2. Name of city, town, or locality.

of March in the year 1882, at Trebinger

3. County, state, department, province, or as the case may be.

in the — in the country of Rosman and Herzegovina

3. My occupation is that of Laborer

4. Full address.

4. My place of residence is Quincy, Geraldton in the State of Queensland in the Commonwealth of Australia.

5. I have been resident in Australia for 3 years 3 months

6. I intend to settle in the Commonwealth.

And I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true, and by virtue of the provisions of the Oaths Act of 1867.

Made and declared before me

at Geraldton this seventh day of August 1909

W. J. P. J.P.

Mustafa Fetagich

CERTIFICATE

Referred to in paragraph 10 of annexed Application.

1. Full name.

I, Henry Elston

2. State whether a Justice of the Peace, Postmaster, Teacher of State School, or Officer of Police.

a²

State of Queensland

Justice of the Peace

residing at

Mowbray

in the

in the Commonwealth

3. Name of Applicant.

of Australia, do certify that ³

Mustafa Fetagich

an applicant for a Certificate of Naturalization under the *Naturalization Act* 1903, is known to me, and is a person of good repute.

4. Signature.

Henry Elston J.P.

FORM A.

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS.

2538

W 19/6497

10/10/11



COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

Certificate Issued this day. Date 11/3/10

10 FEB 1910

NATURALIZATION ACT 1903.

APPLICATION FOR CERTIFICATE OF NATURALIZATION.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

1. Name in full.

I, Mustafa Tetagich

2. Address and occupation.

of Murrumbidgee near Gwyadolon Lake

hereby apply for a Certificate of Naturalization under the Naturalization Act 1903.

3. State "German subject" or "French citizen," &c., as case requires.

2. I am by birth an Austrian

4. Country of previous residence.

3. I arrived in Australia from New Zealand

5. Name of ship.

on the 31st day of May in the year 1906 per the Union Company and disembarked at the port of Sydney New South Wales

6. State places and periods in each.

4. Since my arrival in Australia I have resided at Mosman

near Pitt Head for 1 year and at Murrumbidgee near Gwyadolon up to the present date

5. I have resided in Australia continuously for a period of two years immediately preceding the date of this Application.

6. I forward herewith a Statutory Declaration, setting forth the particulars required by Section 6, Sub-section (1), paragraph (a) of the said Act.

7. State whether married or unmarried, and residence of wife.

7. I am unmarried

8. State number.

8. I have 0 children

9. State number of each sex, and where resident.

9. I am not a naturalized subject or citizen of any other country.

NOTE.—If the Applicant has taken out Naturalization Papers in any other country, this statement should be amended accordingly.

10. State the name of the person, and whether he is a Justice of the Peace, Postmaster, Teacher of State School, or Officer of Police.

10. I forward also a certificate signed by Henry Elston

Justice of the Peace to the effect that I am known to him, and am a person of good repute.

11. Signature of applicant.

Mustafa Tetagich

Dated at Gwyadolon the 17th August 1909

C.5195.

PREPARE EXEC. COL. MINUTE

HOME AND TERRITORIES DEPARTMENT.

No.

MEMORANDUM:-

Mustafa Fetagich, an Austrian, was naturalized by the Commonwealth in 1910.

2. The Defence authorities ask that he should be denaturalized. He was interned, and applied to be denaturalized in February 1919.

3. The "Official Remarks" of the Defence Department file show that Fetagich was Chairman of a Society to assist interned Slavs. In reality this Society was used as a cloak to organise the Austrians in the Innisfail District. Meetings of Austrians, both naturalized and unnaturalized, were frequently held at his farm, and the Police, on various pretexts, were debarred from being present.

4. Fetagich was considered by his own countrymen to be thoroughly disloyal to the Allies.

Submitted.

J. H. Reynolds
26/5/19.

See remarks on Gree's case but as this man has applied to be denaturalized recommend

A.H.

30.5.19.

*As requested by applicant —
Denaturalization approved*

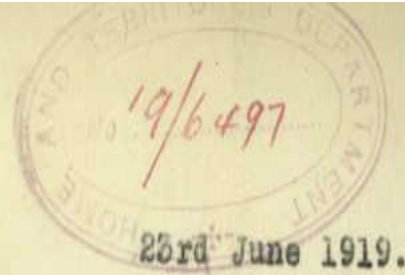
*M. H. G.
6.6.19*

*Approved by
Executive Council
18/6/19*

All books, cards etc noted
B.

B.

19/6497



The Secretary,
Department of Defence.

19/6435

With reference to your memorandum of the 12th May No. 51630, I have to inform you that the Certificate of Naturalization issued to M. Fetagich was revoked by the Executive Council on the 18th June.

2. I shall be glad if the certificate in question (No. 9336) can be recovered from Fetagich and returned to this Department.

3. Your departmental file was returned with my memorandum of the 11th June relative to John Erceg.

(Sgd) ATLEE HUNT

Secretary.

23/7 23/8
[Handwritten signature]



11243
19/6497

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT I AM A NATURALISED BRITISH SUBJECT
(.....) BUT DESIRE REPATRIATION TO ^{Austria} ~~GERMANY~~.
I THEREFORE APPLY TO BE DENATURALISED AND DO NOT INTEND TO
RETURN TO AUSTRALIA.

SIGNED AT HOLDSWORTHY THIS *Seventh* Day OF
July 1919.

WITNESS:- *W. J. Boodley Capt*
Mustafa Fetagiel
Denatified

HOME & TERRITORIES



Commonwealth of Australia.

CERTIFICATE OF NATURALIZATION.

By virtue of the *Naturalization Act 1903*, I, The Governor-General in and over the Commonwealth of Australia, with the advice of The Federal Executive Council, grant to Mustafa

Fetagich an Alien, being a native of Tubinge
in Bosnia and of the age of twenty seven years,

this Certificate of Naturalization whereby the said Mustafa Fetagich becomes entitled to all POLITICAL and other RIGHTS, POWERS, and PRIVILEGES, and becomes subject to all OBLIGATIONS to which a NATURAL-BORN BRITISH SUBJECT is entitled or subject in the Commonwealth.

PROVIDED that where by any provision of the Constitution or of any Act or State Constitution or Act a distinction is made between the RIGHTS, POWERS, or PRIVILEGES of NATURAL-BORN BRITISH SUBJECTS and those of persons naturalized in the Commonwealth or in a State, the RIGHTS, POWERS, and PRIVILEGES conferred by the granting of this Certificate shall for the purposes of that provision be only those (if any) to which persons so naturalized are therein expressed to be entitled.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the Commonwealth of Australia,
at Melbourne the ninth day of March
One thousand nine hundred and ten

Agency's Command.

E. Proctor

Dudley
Governor-General.



Commonwealth of

CERTIFICATE OF NATURALIZATION

By virtue of the *Naturalization Act 1903*, I, The Governor-

Australia, with the advice of The Federal Executive

Futagich an Alien, being a
in *Bosnia* and of the

this Certificate of Naturalization whereby the said
becomes entitled to all POLITICAL and other RIGHTS, P
OBLIGATIONS to which a NATURAL-BORN BRITISH SUBJECT is

PROVIDED that where by any provision of the Cons
distinction is made between the RIGHTS, POWERS, or PRIVI
persons naturalized in the Commonwealth or in a State, the RI
of this Certificate shall for the purposes of that provision be
therein expressed to be entitled.

Given under my hand and th
at *Melbourne*
March

By His Excellency's Command.

Enrolled as of Record by filing of duplicate in Register of Naturalization Certificates, Vol

19, Page *933*.

Secretary,

Department of External Affairs.

PP 19/11243.



COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA. C.567/10/869

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE.

No. 91643

RW/VW

MELBOURNE.

4th September, 1919.

SEP 6 - 1919 11

Secretary,

Department of Home and Territories.

M. FETAGICH - DENATURALISATION.

--1--

With reference to your 19/6497 of the
23rd June, I am forwarding herewith as requested
Certificate of Naturalisation issued to M. Fetagich.

Secretary.

M. Fetagich
Natu.



up
for original See 196435

10#/1011

C 567/10/816

12th May 1919

The Secretary,
Department of Home & Territories.

John Creeg - M. Letaguel - Denaturalization

Complete Defense File concerning the
abovenamed is referred herewith.

The denaturalization of Creeg and
Letaguel is recommended

It will be noted that Letaguel
has applied for denaturalization

(Sgd) T. Fumble
Secretary

RECEIVED FROM THE SECRETARY TO THE DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
Certificate of Naturalization No. 9338

8-APR-1910

Signature Mustafa Fetagic
Mourilyan

Date 29 Mar. 1910

C.4216.

1943 Г. Матрица умрлих муслимана

Број уписа Broj prijave	Степан Stjepan	Дат. смрти Data. smrti	Место смрти Mjesto smrti	Место становања улица бр. одредба опис Mjesto stanovanja ulica broj odredba opis	ИМЕ, ПРЕЗИМЕ и замишљено презиме ИМЕ, PREZIME i zamišljeno prezime	ИМЕ, ПРЕЗИМЕ и замишљено презиме ИМЕ, PREZIME i zamišljeno prezime	Да ли је поштом, ујутро Да ли објављено, ујутро
29	2302	1943 22 12/12	Градина	Градина P. 2	Ботарић Ботарић	Едиле Салићарић умик	неот објављено 12/12/1943
30	2303	1943 13 07/12	Градина	Градина	Хелић Хелић	Амра Хелић умик	неот објављено 12/12/1943
31	2304	1943 28 12/12	Градина	Градина	Хелић Хелић	Амра Хелић умик	неот објављено 12/12/1943
32	2305	1943 1 12/12	Градина	Градина	Хелић Хелић	Амра Хелић умик	неот објављено 12/12/1943
33	2306	1943 27 12/12	Градина	Градина	Хелић Хелић	Амра Хелић умик	неот објављено 12/12/1943
34	2307	1943 9 01/12	Градина	Градина	Хелић Хелић	Амра Хелић умик	неот објављено 12/12/1943
35	2308	1943 29 12/12	Градина	Градина	Хелић Хелић	Амра Хелић умик	неот објављено 12/12/1943
36	2309	1943 12 01/12	Градина	Градина	Хелић Хелић	Амра Хелић умик	неот објављено 12/12/1943
37	2310	1943 8 01/12	Градина	Градина	Хелић Хелић	Амра Хелић умик	неот објављено 12/12/1943

Матрица умрлих муслимана (сидžили-вѣђјат)

Број уписа Broj prijave	Дат. смрти Data. smrti	Место смрти Mjesto smrti	Место становања улица бр. одредба опис Mjesto stanovanja ulica broj odredba opis	ИМЕ, ПРЕЗИМЕ и замишљено презиме ИМЕ, PREZIME i zamišljeno prezime	ИМЕ, ПРЕЗИМЕ и замишљено презиме ИМЕ, PREZIME i zamišljeno prezime	Да ли је поштом, ујутро Да ли објављено, ујутро
Islam	15/12 1943	Градина	Градина	Хелић Хелић	Амра Хелић умик	неот објављено 12/12/1943
Islam	18/12	Градина	Градина	Хелић Хелић	Амра Хелић умик	неот објављено 12/12/1943
Islam	1/12	Градина	Градина	Хелић Хелић	Амра Хелић умик	неот објављено 12/12/1943
Islam	12/12	Градина	Градина	Хелић Хелић	Амра Хелић умик	неот објављено 12/12/1943
Islam	19/12	Градина	Градина	Хелић Хелић	Амра Хелић умик	неот објављено 12/12/1943
Islam	15/12	Градина	Градина	Хелић Хелић	Амра Хелић умик	неот објављено 12/12/1943
Islam	2/12	Градина	Градина	Хелић Хелић	Амра Хелић умик	неот објављено 12/12/1943
Islam	15/12	Градина	Градина	Хелић Хелић	Амра Хелић умик	неот објављено 12/12/1943
Islam	1/12	Градина	Градина	Хелић Хелић	Амра Хелић умик	неот објављено 12/12/1943

BOSNA I HERCEGOVINA
FEDERACIJA BOSNE I HERCEGOVINE

KANTON Tuzlanski kanton

OPĆINA/GRAD Gračanica



IZVOD IZ MATIČNE KNJIGE UMRLIH

U matičnoj knjizi umrlih koja se vodi za mjesto GRAČANICA,
pod rednim brojem 26/36, za 1943 godinu, izvršen je upis smrti za sljedeće lice:

Prezime	FETAHAGIĆ		Spol
Ime	MUSTAFA		M
Prezime prije sklapanja braka umrlog lica			
Dan, mjesec, godina, vrijeme (sat) i mjesto smrti	12. (dvanaesti) mart 1943., GRAČANICA		
Dan, mjesec i godina rođenja	12.03.1890		
Mjesto, općina-grad i država rođenja	HEJLBRONN		
Jedinstveni matični broj	| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |		
Državljanstvo	/		
Prebivalište	GRAČANICA		
Mjesto sahrane			
Bračno stanje	Oženjen		
Podaci o bračnom partneru umrlog lica	Prezime		
	Ime		
	Djevojačko prezime bračnog partnera		
Prezime i ime roditelja	Oca	MAHMUT	
	Majke	FATA FETAHAGIĆ	

Naknadni upisi i zabilješke:

Ovaj izvod iz matične knjige umrlih nema ograničen rok važenja. Odgovornost za upotrebu izvoda koji ne sadrži posljednje podatke upisane u matičnu knjigu snosi lice koje ga stavi u pravni promet.

Broj: 04-13-3-1460/16

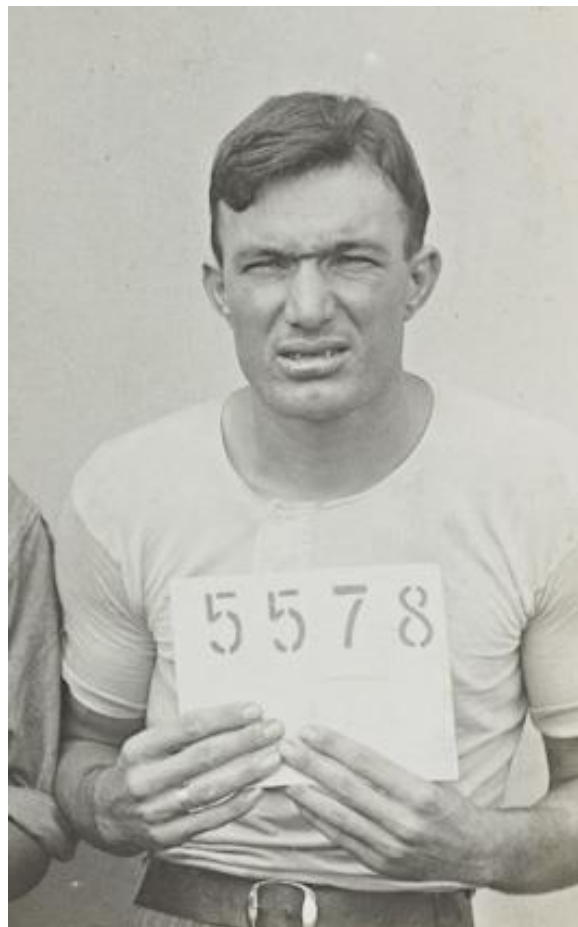
Gračanica
(sjedište matičnog ureda)

23.09.2016



Fikreta Tuholjak
(Prezime i ime matičara)

JOHAN (JOHN) ERCEG



ABOVE: TITLE: ERCEG, JOHN CATEGORY: PHOTOGRAPH FORMAT: B&W PRINT STATUS: PRESERVATION MATERIAL

CONTENTS RANGE 01 AUG 1914 - 31 DEC 1921 SERIES NUMBER D3597

Note: The following certificates requesting denaturalization for John Erceg and M. Fetagich. It would appear that this John Erceg is the same as Andrija Erceg who with Mustafa boarded the steamer Oroya in Naples and together arrived in Sydney. Then by the boat Mokoia to Auckland, New Zealand, on 22 January 1906. It is possible that Mustafa and Erceg socialized together and were in internment together.

I
FORM D.



COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

NATURALIZATION ACT 1903.

OATH OF ALLEGIANCE.

1. Name in full.

I, ¹ *John Creeg* swear
that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to His Majesty King Edward VII.

His heirs and successors according to law. SO HELP ME GOD!

Signature

John Creeg

CERTIFICATE.

1. Name in full.

I, ¹ *Peter Macintosh*

2. Justice of High Court, Judge of Court of State, Police, Stipendiary, or Special Magistrate.

a ² *Peter Macintosh*

do hereby certify that on the *16th* day of *August* 19 *09*

3. Name of applicant.

³ *John Creeg*

4. Address of applicant.

of *Manly* in the State of ⁵ *Queensland*

5. Name of State and occupation of applicant.

Labourer an applicant for a

Certificate of Naturalization appeared before me and took the Oath of Allegiance in the above form.

Signature

Peter Macintosh

19/6435

11th June 1919.

The Secretary,
Department of Defence.

In returning your file relative to John Freeg, whose denaturalization is recommended, I have to state that the case was considered by the Minister, who has not approved of the man's denaturalization owing to the evidence submitted not being adequate.

(Gen) ATLEE HUNT
Secretary.



FORM A.



COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA

NATURALIZATION ACT 1903.

25 AUG 1903

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
No. 9/9859
Certificate
Issued this day.
Date 24/9/9

APPLICATION FOR CERTIFICATE OF NATURALIZATION.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

1. Name in full.

1. I, John Erceg
Mourilyan Labourer

2. Address and occupation.

hereby apply for a Certificate of Naturalization under the Naturalization Act 1903.

3. State "German subject" or "French citizen," &c., as case requires.

2. I am by birth a² Austrian

4. Country of previous residence.

3. I arrived in Australia from⁴ New Zealand

5. Name of ship.

on the 14 day of April in the year 1907
per the ~~Lygon~~ Co. Boat and disembarked at the port of Sydney

6. State places and periods in each.

4. Since my arrival in Australia I have resided at⁶ Mourilyan
all at Mourilyan

5. I have resided in Australia continuously for a period of two years immediately preceding the date of this Application.

6. I forward herewith a Statutory Declaration, setting forth the particulars required by Section 6, Sub-section (1), paragraph (a) of the said Act.

7. State whether married or unmarried, and residence of wife.

7. I am⁷ Not Married

8. State number of each sex, and where resident.

8. I have⁸ No children⁹ No

9. I am not a naturalized subject or citizen of any other country.

NOTE.—If the Applicant has taken out Naturalization Papers in any other country, this statement should be amended accordingly.

10. State the name of the person, and whether he is a Justice of the Peace, Postmaster, Teacher of State School, or Officer of Police.

10. I forward also a certificate signed by¹⁰ Harry Lawrence Gill to the effect that I am known to him, and am a person of good repute.

11. Signature of applicant.

11 John Erceg

Dated at Mourilyan the 16th August 1909

C.5195.

PAPER ORDER

PREPARE EXC. COL. MINUTE

CERTIFICATE

Referred to in paragraph 10 of annexed Application.

1 Full name. I, Henry Lawrence Gill

2 State whether a Justice of the Peace, Postmaster, Teacher of State School, or Officer of Police. a Justice of the Peace residing at Mowbray Queensland in the State of Queensland in the Commonwealth of Australia, do certify that John Erceg an applicant for a Certificate of Naturalization under the *Naturalization Act* 1903, is known to me, and is a person of good repute.

4. Signature.

H. L. Gill Jr.

HOME AND TERRITORIES DEPARTMENT.

No.

MEMORANDUM:-

John Erceg, an Austrian, was naturalized by the Commonwealth in 1909.

2. The Defence authorities ask that he should be denaturalized. He was interned.

3. The "Official Remarks" of the Defence Department file show that Erceg was Secretary of a Society to assist interned Slavs. In reality this Society was used as a cloak to organise the Austrians in the Innisfail District. Meetings of Austrians both naturalized and unnaturalized were regularly held at his farm. The Police were refused admission to these meetings on various pretexts.

4. Erceg was considered by his own countrymen as thoroughly pro-German and opposed to the Allies.

5. Submitted.

J. H. Reynolds

26/5/19.

Submitted. The file as forwarded does not include the evidence on which the official remarks are founded. The original recommendation for internment 29. 12. 17 does not make a strong case.

aid

29. 5. 19.

Evidence adduced unavailing - Referred

M.H.S.

6.6.19



hp
09/9859

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA. C. 567/10/816

NHD/VW

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE,

No. ~~51630~~

MELBOURNE, 12th May, 1919.

51630

Secretary,

Department of Home and Territories.

JOHN ERCEG - M. FETAGICH - DENATURALI-
SATION.

Complete Defence File concerning the above-
named is referred herewith.

--file--

The denaturalisation of Erceg and Fetagich
is recommended.

It will be noted that Fetagich has applied
for denaturalisation.

Secretary.

MAY 15 1919

Erceg & Fetagich 1909
" "

QUEENSLAND.

STATUTORY DECLARATION.

Referred to in Paragraph 6 of annexed application.

1 Name in full. I, ¹ John Erceg do solemnly and sincerely declare that—

- 1. My name is John Erceg
2. My age is 22 years, and I was born on the 3rd day

2. Name of city, town, or locality. of March in the year 1887, at Vigorac

3. County, state, department, province, or as the case may be. in the Dalmacia in the country of Austria

3. My occupation is that of Labourer

4 Full address. 4. My place of residence is Maurilyan in the State of Queensland

in the Commonwealth of Australia.

5. I have been resident in Australia for 2-3 years Months years.

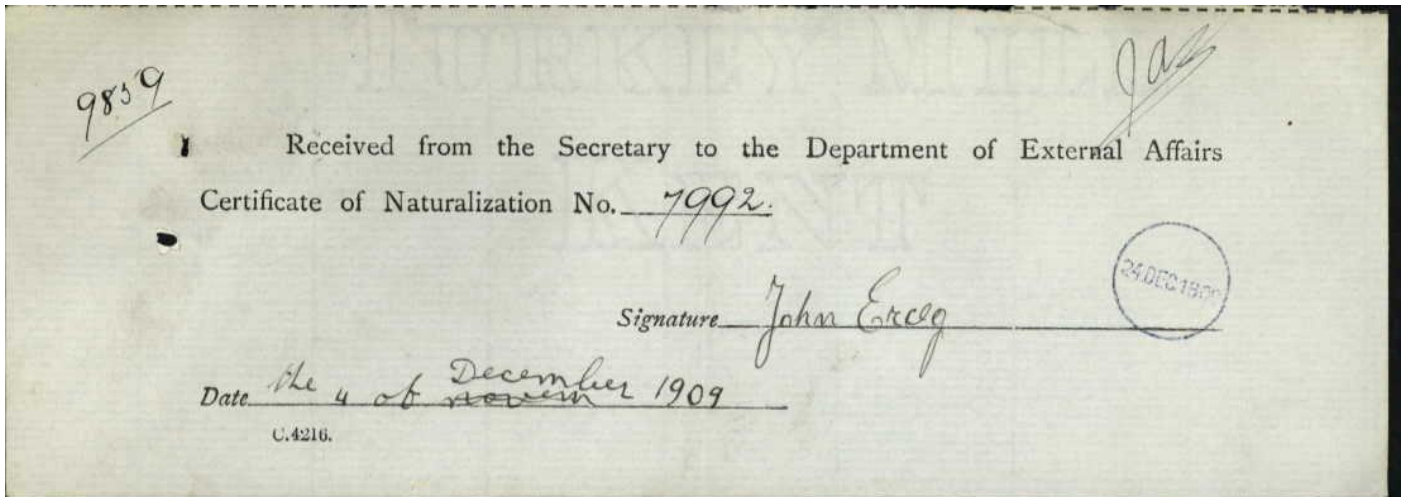
6. I intend to settle in the Commonwealth.

And I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true, and by virtue of the provisions of the Oaths Act of 1867.


Made and declared before me at Maurilyan this sixteenth day of August 1909

John Erceg

H. L. Hill J.P.



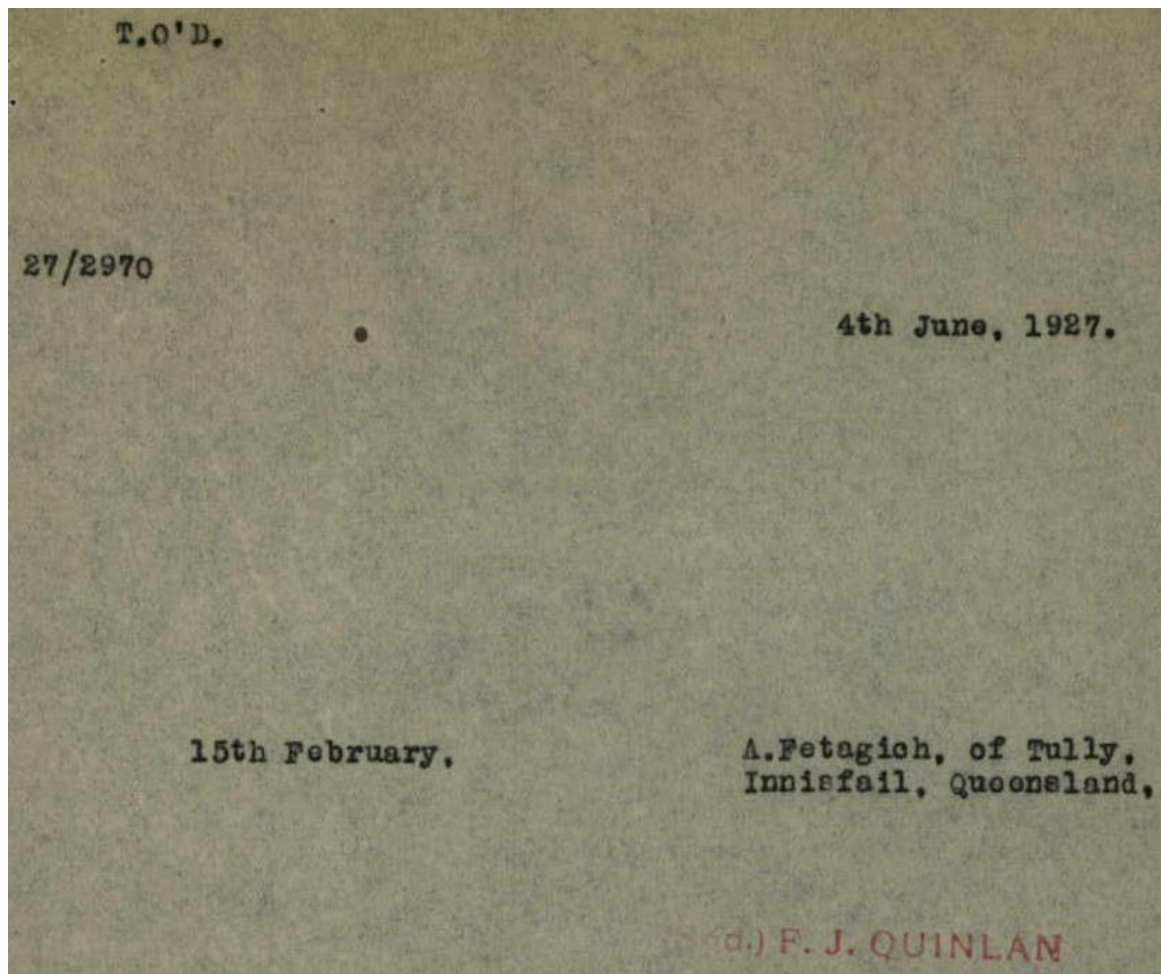
		John Erceg Naturalization Access status: Open Location: Canberra						
A1	1919/6435		1909 - 1919				37601	
<input type="checkbox"/>	PP14/1	5/2/134	Erceg John Access status: Open Location: Perth		circa1915 - circa1920			750878
<input type="checkbox"/>	A12217	L8482	Gilja Erceg and John Christian Thiele - gold mining lease Kalgoorlie WA Access status: Open Location: Canberra		1944 - 1944			5454489
<input type="checkbox"/>	A261	1927/791	Applicant - ERCEG John; Nominee - MILJAK Ljubica; MATIC Mijo; nationality Yugoslavian Access status: Open Location: Canberra		1927 - 1927			7603843
<input type="checkbox"/>	A261	1927/792	Applicant - ERCEG John; Nominee - RADALJ Ante; nationality Yugoslavian Access status: Open Location: Canberra		1927 - 1927			7603844
<input type="checkbox"/>	A261	1926/602	Applicant - ERCEG John; Nominee - ERCEG YOKOV; nationality Yugoslavian Access status: Open Location: Canberra		1926 - 1926			7612519
<input type="checkbox"/>	A261	1928/423	Applicant - ERCEG John; Nominee - KATIC Joze; nationality Yugoslavian		1928 - 1928			8165926

			Access status: Open Location: Canberra				
<input type="checkbox"/>	A261	1929/289	Applicant - ERCEG John; Nominee - RAKIC Mate; nationality Yugoslavian Access status: Open Location: Canberra	1929 - 1929			8189174
<input type="checkbox"/>	A261	1929/290	Applicant - ERCEG John; Nominee - MILJAK Ljubica; nationality Yugoslavian Access status: Open Location: Canberra	1929 - 1929			8189175
<input type="checkbox"/>	D3597	5578	TITLE: ERCEG, John CATEGORY: photograph FORMAT: b&w print STATUS: preservation material Access status: Open Location: Adelaide	1914 - 1921			200964517

rom: Andrija Erceg, [Settler], Maropiu Date: 16 December 1911 Subject: Memorial for naturalisation	ORDER DETAILS »	1911	1912	Department of Internal Affairs, Head Office [record group]	Wgtn
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AVDO FETAGICH

FETAHAGIC AVDO. MR PASSENGER 3RD CLASS JUNE 15 1905 – FELAJIC, OSMAN – ARATAPU RIDING LICENCE NUMBER 241
JUNE 23 1906 – FETOVOGICH, ARDE – KAIHU RIDING LICENCE NUMBER 327



13
Greg
COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

Department of External Affairs.

FILE OF PAPERS.



27/2970

SUBJECT: *Avdo Fetagich. Naturalization.*

NOTES FOR OTHERS...

Agladick	Immigration	1909	Sydney, New Zealand	Labourers and Domestics	Mokoia	Auckland d	1909	Sydney	Auckland
Luta Tolic		21 Nov 1904	Auckland, New Zealand		Zealandia	Sydney		Auckland d	Sydney
Mohamed Copin	Immigration	21 Nov 1904	Auckland, New Zealand		Zealandia	Sydney		Auckland d	Sydney
A Galjatovic	Immigration	21 Nov 1904	Auckland, New Zealand		Zealandia	Sydney		Auckland d	Sydney
Osman Jetalagie	Immigration	21 Nov 1904	Auckland, New Zealand		Zealandia	Sydney		Auckland d	Sydney
S Muharem	Immigration	21 Nov 1904	Auckland, New Zealand		Zealandia	Sydney		Auckland d	Sydney
Z Budalica	Immigration	21 Nov 1904	Auckland, New Zealand		Zealandia	Sydney		Auckland d	Sydney
O Haggiahmetsric	Immigration	21 Nov 1904	Auckland, New Zealand		Zealandia	Sydney		Auckland d	Sydney
A Jetalzic	Immigration	21 Nov 1904	Auckland, New Zealand		Zealandia	Sydney		Auckland d	Sydney
A Jetalzic	Immigration	21 Nov 1904	Auckland, New Zealand		Zealandia	Sydney		Auckland d	Sydney
S Haggiahmetovic	Immigration	21 Nov 1904	Auckland, New Zealand		Zealandia	Sydney		Auckland d	Sydney
C Hadrovic	Immigration	21 Nov 1904	Auckland, New Zealand		Zealandia	Sydney		Auckland d	Sydney
Muho Roco	Immigration	21 Nov 1904	Auckland, New Zealand		Zealandia	Sydney		Auckland d	Sydney

W A Pringle	Immigration	21 Nov 1904	Auckland, New Zealand	Zealandia	Sydne y	Aucklan d	Sydney
W Anderson	Immigration	21 Nov 1904	Auckland, New Zealand				

> From: Wendy Goldsmith <Wendy.Goldsmith@dia.govt.nz>

> Subject: Archives enquiry

> I have looked at the

> Dargaville Magistrates Court civil record book [Archives

> reference: BADC 10765/2b] from September 1906 to September 1907, but

> none of the names you gave are mentioned there. I also looked at the

> Dargaville Magistrates Court criminal record book [Archives

> reference: BADC 10763/3a] from September 1906 to September 1907, but

> none of the names you gave are mentioned there either. There are

> cases relating to digging for Kauri gum without a licence, sometimes

> the fact that witnesses were called is mentioned, but no witnesses

> names are given. I checked the 1907 copy letters from the letter book

> [Archives reference: BADC 10787/1a], but nothing about your names,

> with or without their fezes.

> The following information

> is from the kauri gum license registers:

> [Archives reference: ZAAP

> A473/268]

> Page 53:

> Licence number 234 –

> June 15 1905 – Hadgovic, Lahir – Aratapu Riding Licence number 235 –

> June 15 1905 – Budalica, Zaim – Aratapu Riding Licence number 236 –

> June 15 1905 – Falajic, Armat – Aratapu Riding Licence number 238 –

> June 15 1905 – Galujatovic, Ahmet – Aratapu Riding Licence number 239

> – June 15 1905 – Felajic, Osman – Aratapu Riding Licence number 241 –

- > June 15 1905 – Hadriakmetovic, O – Aratapu Riding Page 54:
- > Licence number 242 –
- > June 15 1905 – Hadriakmetovic, Salko – Aratapu Riding Page 106:
- > Licence number 357 –
- > December 14 1904 – Hadgovic, Lahir – Aratapu Riding
- > [Archives reference: ZAAP
- > A473/269]
- > Page 8:
- > Licence number 161 – May
- > 5 1906 – Roko, Prosper – Aratapu Riding Licence number 162 – May
- > 5 1906 – Roko, Luka – Aratapu Riding
- > Page 9:
- > Licence number 306 –
- > June 11 1906 – Jelas, Anthony – Kopuru Riding Page 10:
- > Licence number 326 –
- > June 23 1906 – Fetovogich, Arde – Kaihu Riding Licence number 327 –
- > June 23 1906 – Fetovogich, Ohmet – Kaihu Riding Licence number 328 –
- > June 23 1906 – Fetovogich, Mustappa – Kaihu Riding Licence number 329
- > June 23 1906 – Galyatovick, Ahmet – Kaihu Riding Page 18:
- > Licence number 176 –
- > March 2 1907 – Hadriakmetovich, O – Kaihu Riding Licence number 177 –
- > March 2 1907 – Hadriakmetovich, Salko – Kaihu Riding
- > Not much information in
- > these registers (the men in register 269 are all recorded as paying
- > one pound for their licences – register 268 does not record the
- > payments), but I hope they help confirm some of the names you are
- > researching.
- > 95 Richard Pearse
- > Drive, Mangere | PO Box 201 103, Auckland Airport, Manukau 2150, New
- > Zealand |
- > www.archives.govt.nz

From: [Owen Gaze], Secretary, Maropiu Racing Club, Maropiu [Dargaville] Date: 10 February 1890 Subject: For permission to use totalisator on 21 March [1890]	ORDER DETAILS »	1890	1890	Department of Internal Affairs, Head Office [record group]	Wgtn
From: Ernest George Ruwolt, Kai-Iwe, Maropiu [Dargaville] Date: 16 June 1894 Subject: Memorial for Naturalisation	ORDER DETAILS »	1894	1894	Department of Internal Affairs, Head Office [record group]	Wgtn
From: Peter Anderson, Gum digger [Finland] Maropiu Date: 26 July 1899 Subject: Memorial for naturalisation	ORDER DETAILS »	1899	1899	Department of Internal Affairs, Head Office [record group]	Wgtn
From: Fredrick Bos, Maropiu Date: 24 April 1903 Subject: Memorial for naturalisation	ORDER DETAILS »	1903	1903	Department of Internal Affairs, Head Office [record group]	Wgtn
From: Andrew Schuld, Maropiu, Auckland Date: 5 February 1906 Subject: Memorial for Naturalisation	ORDER DETAILS »	1906	1906	Department of Internal Affairs, Head Office [record group]	Wgtn
From: Ivan Delich, Maropiu Date: 15 August 1908 Subject: Memorial for Naturalisation	ORDER DETAILS »	1908	1908	Department of Internal Affairs, Head Office [record group]	Wgtn
From: Lovro Sumich, Maropiu Date: 5 September 1908 Subject: Memorial for Naturalisation	ORDER DETAILS »	1908	1908	Department of Internal Affairs, Head Office [record group]	Wgtn
From: Ante Sumich, Maropiu Date: 5 September 1908 Subject: Memorial for Naturalisation	ORDER DETAILS »	1908	1908	Department of Internal Affairs, Head Office [record group]	Wgtn
From: Ivan Sumich, Maropiu Date: 3 October 1908 Subject: Memorial for Naturalisation	ORDER DETAILS »	1908	1954	Department of Internal Affairs, Head Office [record group]	Wgtn
From: Maropiu Racing Club, Maropiu, Dargaville Date: 19 February 1910 Subject: For permit for race meeting 1st January 1911	ORDER DETAILS »	1910	1910	Department of Internal Affairs, Head Office [record group]	Wgtn
From: Ante Zegura, Maropiu Date: 20 August 1910 Subject: Memorial for naturalisation	ORDER DETAILS »	1910	1910	Department of Internal Affairs, Head Office [record group]	Wgtn
From: Donko Bakalich, Maropiu Date: 20 August 1910 Subject: Memorial for naturalisation	ORDER DETAILS »	1910	1910	Department of Internal Affairs, Head Office [record group]	Wgtn
From: Domenik Mihaljevich, Maropiu Date: 3 September 1910 Subject: Memorial for naturalisation	ORDER DETAILS »	1910	1910	Department of Internal Affairs, Head Office [record group]	Wgtn
From: Frank Lendich, Maropiu Date: 3 December 1910 Subject: Memorial for naturalisation	ORDER DETAILS »	1910	1910	Department of Internal Affairs, Head Office [record group]	Wgtn

From: Marco Lendich, Maropiu Date: 3 December 1910 Subject: Memorial for naturalisation	ORDER DETAILS »	1910	1910	Department of Internal Affairs, Head Office [record group]	Wgtn
From: Marko Begovich, Maropiu Date: 3 December 1910 Subject: Memorial for naturalisation	ORDER DETAILS »	1910	1910	Department of Internal Affairs, Head Office [record group]	Wgtn
From: Jure Lendich, Maropiu Date: 3 December 1910 Subject: Memorial for naturalisation	ORDER DETAILS »	1910	1910	Department of Internal Affairs, Head Office [record group]	Wgtn
From: Andrija Erceg,[Settler], Maropiu Date: 16 December 1911 Subject: Memorial for naturalisation	ORDER DETAILS »	1911	1912	Department of Internal Affairs, Head Office [record group]	Wgtn
From: A Beloch, Maropiu Date: 6 April 1912 Subject: Memorial for Naturalisation	ORDER DETAILS »	1912	1912	Department of Internal Affairs, Head Office [record group]	Wgtn

MARINERS AND SHIPS IN AUSTRALIAN WATERS

BARBAROSSA

OF BREMEN, F. MENTZ, MASTER, BURTHEN 6521/10915 TONS FROM THE PORT OF BREMEN VIA MELBOURNE TO SYDNEY, NEW SOUTH WALES, 12 TH NOVEMBER 1904

<http://marinersandships.com.au/1904/11/061bar.htm>

MARINERS AND SHIPS IN AUSTRALIAN WATERS

BARBAROSSA

OF BREMEN, F. MENTZ, MASTER, BURTHEN 6521/10915 TONS
FROM THE PORT OF BREMEN VIA MELBOURNE TO SYDNEY, NEW SOUTH WALES, 12TH NOVEMBER 1904

Surname	Given name	Station	Age	Of what Nation	Status	Comments
MENTZ	F.	MASTER			CREW	
MEYER	CARL	1ST OFFICER	39	BREMERHAVEN	CREW	
OHLROGGE	WILH	2ND OFFICER	38	BREMEN	CREW	
SCHONAU	GEORG	2ND OFFICER	30	BREMEN	CREW	
HOVERS	BERNH.	3RD OFFICER	32	BURGHAM	CREW	
MENGE	CARL	3RD OFFICER	26	HANNOVER	CREW	
FELDMAIER	HUGO	ASSISTANT	27	?	CREW	
FLECK	CARL	1ST BOATSWAIN	44	LEHE	CREW	
SCHWARZ	THEOD.	2ND BOATSWAIN	40	NEU PALOW	CREW	
FLUGGER	FRIEDR.	1ST CARPENTER	38	VEGESACK	CREW	
BORKENHAGEN	MAX	2ND CARPENTER	32	LIEGENORT ?	CREW	

GREFENKAMP	CLEM	QUARTER MASTER	49	BREMERHAVEN	CREW
OELLRICH	DIEDR.	QUARTER MASTER	31	GEESTEMUNDE	CREW
STOSCH	WALDEM	QUARTER MASTER	23	STADE	CREW
TROJAN	MART.	QUARTER MASTER	24	CHARLOTTENBURG	CREW
ROCKFASCHEL	ERNST	SAILMAKER	26	DANZIG	CREW
BEHRENDT	RUD.	A. B.	39	NIEDERING	CREW
GULWUCH	WILH.	A. B.	29	GORLITZ	CREW
WIBBEN	FRIEDR.	A. B.	28	NEULEHE	CREW
TUK	AUG.	A. B.	29	DUREN	CREW
MAKIES	AUG.	A. B.	28		CREW
OELTJEN	HERM.	A. B.	31	GEESTEMUNDE	CREW
PAPENFUSS	ALB.	A. B.	30	GEESTEMUNDE	CREW
VAN DER PUTTEN	HEINR.	A. B.	28	GEESTEMUNDE	CREW
PLOK	RICH.	A. B.	27	GEESTEMUNDE	CREW
RAMM	ROB.	A. B.	26	BREMERHAVEN	CREW
RENKEN	JOH.	A. B.	26	BREMERHAVEN	CREW
RENEWANZ	GEORG.	A. B.	24	BREMERHAVEN	CREW
SCHOCKMOHL	ANT.	A. B.	23	BREMERHAVEN	CREW
SCHOCKMOHL	JOH.	A. B.	26	BREMERHAVEN	CREW
TAPE	EILORT	A. B.	28	BREMERHAVEN	CREW
WENDT	ALBT.	A. B.	29	BREMERHAVEN	CREW
BUSS	HINR.	O. S.	19	GEESTEMUNDE	CREW
GREFENKAMP	CLEM	O. S.	20	GEESTEMUNDE	CREW
MENZEL	RUD.	O. S.	17	BREMEN	CREW
SCHONEFELD	ERNST	O. S.	18	BREMEN	CREW
SCHNEITHORST	GERH.	O. S.	18	BREMEN	CREW
WITT	HEINR.	O. S.	17	BREMEN	CREW
BEHRENS	OTTO	BOY	16	BOKEL	CREW
DREYER	AUG.	BOY	16	BOKEL	CREW
DUBBERKE	EMIL	BOY	17	WULSDORF	CREW
HESSE	HEINR.	BOY	18	WULSDORF	CREW
KLUVER	WILH.	PORTER	48	WULSDORF	CREW
PAUTZEN	PETER		36	BREMERHAVEN	CREW
STABENOW	JOS.	1ST ENGINEER	49	BREMERHAVEN	CREW
LAMSBACH	AUG.	2ND ENGINEER	32	BREMERHAVEN	CREW
SCHNEIDER	WILH.	3RD ENGINEER	29	BREMEN	CREW
KOCH	HUGO	3RD ENGINEER	28	LAUENBURG	CREW
ARNOLD	RICH.	4TH ENGINEER	26	SUDENBURG	CREW
HARTIG	WILH.	4TH ENGINEER	26	WILHELMSHAVEN	CREW
EINTS	HEINR.	4TH ENGINEER	25	BREMEN	CREW
DEMETER	HERM.	ASSISTANT	23	BREMEN	CREW
GRABJEN	JOH.	ASSISTANT	24	BREMEN	CREW

LOHMANN	HERM.	ASSISTANT	21	BREMEN	CREW
BADER	JUL.	ELECTRICIAN	32	BREMEN	CREW
HOWALLICK	PAUL		26	BREMERHAVEN	CREW
RIEMER	ED.		28	BREMERHAVEN	CREW
BENKERT	JOS.	OILER	29	BREMERHAVEN	CREW
DORING	PAUL	OILER	31	GEESTEMUNDE	CREW
GUSE	MAX	OILER	29	GEESTEMUNDE	CREW
HINRICHS	ERNST	OILER	33	GEESTEMUNDE	CREW
HACKMANN	RUD.	OILER	28	BREMEN	CREW
SCHILD	OTTO	OILER	32	BREMEN	CREW
TIASE	HEN.	STOREKEEPER	28	WEILBURG	CREW
HAUSMANN	JOH.	CHIEF FIREMAN	31	BERLIN	CREW
WUBNER	ALEX.	CHIEF FIREMAN	23	BERLIN	CREW
KAMMEYER	DIEDR.	CHIEF FIREMAN	34	BERLIN	CREW
BOLLER	HEINR.	FIREMAN	27	DANZIG	CREW
BOHLE	HEINR.	FIREMAN	28	DANZIG	CREW
BIER	AUG.	FIREMAN	26	DANZIG	CREW
BLUME	AUG.	FIREMAN	29		CREW
CONSENTINS	OTTO	FIREMAN	32	BREMEN	CREW
DREWS	FRANK	FIREMAN	29	BREMEN	CREW
GRAB	JOHS.	FIREMAN	31	BREMEN	CREW
HERBECK	CARL	FIREMAN	25	BREMERHAVEN	CREW
JUST	PAUL	FIREMAN	28	BREMERHAVEN	CREW
KUBIAK	ANDR.	FIREMAN	32	BREMERHAVEN	CREW
LUBKE	PAUL	FIREMAN	34	BREMERHAVEN	CREW
LOHBRAND	OTTO	FIREMAN	25	BREMERHAVEN	CREW
MARTINS	HEINR.	FIREMAN	24	BREMERHAVEN	CREW
NISSSEL	WILH.	FIREMAN	28	BREMERHAVEN	CREW
PAULIG	WILH.	FIREMAN	29	GEESTEMUNDE	CREW
REESE	PAUL	FIREMAN	26	BREMERHAVEN	CREW
REGENER	ANDR.	FIREMAN	28	BREMERHAVEN	CREW
SCHRAMM	HERM.	FIREMAN	33	BERLIN	CREW
HEINMANN	FRIEDR.	FIREMAN	29	BERLIN	CREW
STEINGASS	MAX	FIREMAN	28	BREMERHAVEN	CREW
STATJES	GEORG.	FIREMAN	34	BREMERHAVEN	CREW
SCHWEIDT	GUST.	FIREMAN	31	BREMERHAVEN	CREW
THIEDIGK	OTTO	FIREMAN	22	BREMEN	CREW
ZIMMERMANN	AUG.	FIREMAN	26	WULSDORF	CREW
BACH	JOH.	TRIMMER	28	WULSDORF	CREW
FABER	THEOD.	TRIMMER	24	BREMERHAVEN	CREW
GEBAUER	MAX	TRIMMER	27	BREMERHAVEN	CREW
HERGET	HANS	TRIMMER	22	BREMERHAVEN	CREW

JACOBLEWSKI	JOH.	TRIMMER	22	BREMERHAVEN	CREW
KAPSER	MAX	TRIMMER	31	BREMERHAVEN	CREW
LUTZKINDORF	HERM.	TRIMMER	34	BREMERHAVEN	CREW
MEIER	CARL	TRIMMER	28	MUNCHEN	CREW
PAPKE	HEINR.	TRIMMER	26	MUNCHEN	CREW
PAFSCHULST	GUST.	TRIMMER	32	DRESDEN	CREW
RABOWSKI	OTTO	TRIMMER	27	BERLIN	CREW
REICHMANN	BRUNO	TRIMMER	29	BERLIN	CREW
SCHALLER	CHR.	TRIMMER	22	DANZIG	CREW
SCHULZ	GUST.	TRIMMER	29	DANZIG	CREW
SIEGFRIED	MICH.	TRIMMER	29	BREMEN	CREW
TAUSENDFREUND	ARTH.	TRIMMER	24	BREMEN	CREW
VIERBEL	PAUL	TRIMMER	29	BREMEN	CREW
WOITKE	CARL	TRIMMER	26	BREMEN	CREW
LACHER	WALTER	TRIMMER	29	BREMERHAVEN	CREW
DIETSCHMANN	WILLY	FIREMAN	24	GENNA	CREW
STEDE			38	BREMERHAVEN	CREW
AHRENS	AD.		28	BREMEN	CREW
DUNDABSCHHECK ?	PAUL	CHIEF COOK	34	BREMEN	CREW
LOOTS	ARN.	2ND COOK	32	GEESTEMUNDE	CREW
ROLOFF	CARL	COOK	29	GEESTEMUNDE	CREW
LOHMANN	ALB.	COOK	26	BERLIN	CREW
ZOLLNER	ALFR.	COOK	28	BERLIN	CREW
MARDE	BERNH.	COOK	33	BERLIN	CREW
GOLDSTEIN	ERICH	COOK	24	BERLIN	CREW
SCHNELLINGER	JOS.	CONFECTIONER	35	DANZIG	CREW
WALBRECHT	RUD.		24	DRESDEN	CREW
HEITLAND	HEINR.	1ST STEAM COOK	41	DRESDEN	CREW
CASKER	FRIEDR.	2ND STEAM COOK	28	DRESDEN	CREW
CORDING	DIEDR.	1ST BAKER	37	BREMERHAVEN	CREW
BRIMNER	GEORG.	2ND BAKER	36	BREMERHAVEN	CREW
MEYERHOLZ	JOH.	3RD BAKER	22	BREMERHAVEN	CREW
GROBEL	HERM.	PROV. STEWARD	36	BREMERHAVEN	CREW
NAGEL	RICH.	1ST BUTCHER	30	BREMERHAVEN	CREW
HEITMANN	JOH.	2ND BUTCHER	29	BREMERHAVEN	CREW
HARRLE	HEINR.	SCULLERYMAN	28	BREMERHAVEN	CREW
HENTSCHEL	AFR.	SCULLERYMAN	26	GEESTEMUNDE	CREW
HIELSCHER	WILH.	SCULLERYMAN	22	GEESTEMUNDE	CREW
KELLOR	PAUL	SCULLERYMAN	22	GEESTEMUNDE	CREW
RETTIG	HENRY	SCULLERYMAN	27	GEESTEMUNDE	CREW
TICH	ERWIN	SCULLERYMAN	19	GEESTEMUNDE	CREW
KLEIN	WILH.	CHIEF STEWARD	50	BREMERHAVEN	CREW

WOLK	WILH	2ND STEWARD	32	BREMERHAVEN	CREW
POHL	AUG.	2ND STEWARD	24	BREMERHAVEN	CREW
BIEMULLER	PHIL.	1ST PANTRYMAN	36	BREMERHAVEN	CREW
PRULL	HERM.	2ND PANTRYMAN	24	BREMERHAVEN	CREW
DEMPWOLF	CARL	PANTRY ASSISTANT	22	BREMERHAVEN	CREW
JASPENS	HEINR.	PANTRY ASSISTANT	19	WULSDORF	CREW
PAULS	HERM.	PANTRY ASSISTANT	21	WULSDORF	CREW
STIEGLUTZ	PAUL	PANTRY ASSISTANT	23	HAMBURG	CREW
DEURING	WILH.	SCULLERYMAN	22	DRESDEN	CREW
GALLERF	FRANTZ	SCULLERYMAN	21	DRESDEN	CREW
KRETLOW	ALB.	SCULLERYMAN	27	DANZIG	CREW
LEUTZ	HEIN.	SCULLERYMAN	24	DANZIG	CREW
GRAHL	PAUL	BARBER	36	WILHELMSHAVEN	CREW
GUNTHER	CAROLINE	STEWARDESS	52	WILHELMSHAVEN	CREW
MUMMENTHEY	LUISE	STEWARDESS	44	CASSEL	CREW
SCHAUMANN	ADELE	STEWARDESS	43	CASSEL	CREW
WOLFGARDT		STEWARDESS	39	LEHE	CREW
WARUKE	GRETE	STEWARDESS 3RD CLASS	48	AHLEN	CREW
BOTTCHER	ALWYN	STEWARD	26	EINBECK	CREW
BRAUN	GOTTFR.	STEWARD	23	BERLIN	CREW
DAINGEL	GEORG	STEWARD	23	BERLIN	CREW
EINERS	RUD.	STEWARD	21	BREMEN	CREW
EGGERT	WILLY	STEWARD	19	BREMEN	CREW
FISCHER	HEINR.	STEWARD	28	NUREMBERG	CREW
FELLER	RUD.	STEWARD	20	GEESTEMUNDE	CREW
HARTLOFF	CARL	STEWARD	30	GEESTEMUNDE	CREW
HORENKOHL	LUDW.	STEWARD	21	BREMERHAVEN	CREW
JANSSEN	HERM.	STEWARD	24	BREMERHAVEN	CREW
JUNGMANN	PAUL	STEWARD	23	BREMERHAVEN	CREW
KRAUSE	FRIEDR.	STEWARD	26	BREMERHAVEN	CREW
KIMERT	OTTO	STEWARD	27	BREMERHAVEN	CREW
KLOSTERKAMP	ENGELB.	STEWARD	23	BERLIN	CREW
KRUGEL	ARTHUR	STEWARD	18	BERLIN	CREW
LOHMANN	CARL	STEWARD	18	BREMEN	CREW
LIPPOLD	FRANZ	STEWARD	19	BREMEN	CREW
MACHELEIT	ARTH.	STEWARD	21	BREMEN	CREW
MATTHESIUS	CARL	STEWARD	36	BREMEN	CREW
MEYER	HEINR.	STEWARD	31	GEESTEMUNDE	CREW
KRUSCHEL	LUDW.	STEWARD	31	GEESTEMUNDE	CREW

NIEMANN	JUL.	STEWARD	18	DRESDEN	CREW
NIEMANN	JOH.	STEWARD	22	ALTONA	CREW
OERTEL	FRANZ	STEWARD	22	ALTONA	CREW
OCHSE	FRDR.	STEWARD	18	HAMBURG	CREW
PIEHL	AD.	STEWARD	19	HAMBURG	CREW
ROESE	FRDR.	STEWARD	23	AHLEN	CREW
RUDLOFF	CARL	STEWARD	26	CASSEL	CREW
RIECHER	HERM.	STEWARD	24		CREW
SEUFF	WILLY	STEWARD	25		CREW
SEATZ	PAUL	STEWARD	28		CREW
SCHULZ	CARL	STEWARD	19		CREW
STEINGER	PAUL	STEWARD	19	GEESTEMUNDE	CREW
TIMM	JOHS.	STEWARD	24	GEESTEMUNDE	CREW
UTERMOHLEN	WILH.	STEWARD	32	GEESTEMUNDE	CREW
WERNER	HEINR.	STEWARD	31	BREMERHAVEN	CREW
WISCHNEWSKI	HERM.	STEWARD	26	BREMEN	CREW
WILHARM	CARL	STEWARD	23	BREMEN	CREW
MITTLOHNER	JOH.	STEWARD	23	BREMEN	CREW
KRAUSE	CARL	STEWARD	21	BREMEN	CREW
DETHERN	FRDR.	STEWARD	24	HAMBURG	CREW
HINTZ	RUD.	STEWARD	27	HAMBURG	CREW
KUMPFER	CARL	STEWARD	31	HAMBURG	CREW
OTTO	AUG.	STEWARD	29	HAMBURG	CREW
PARCHE	CARL	STEWARD	32	ALTONA	CREW
ULLRICH	ERNST	STEWARD	37	BERLIN	CREW
BECKHAUS	FRDR.	STEWARD	34	WULSDORF	CREW
MOHR	CHR.	STEWARD	28	WULSDORF	CREW
WISCHNEWSKI	GUST.	2ND STEWARD 3RD CLASS	26	BREMERHAVEN	CREW
BARKOWSKI	FRDR.	STEWARD 3RD CLASS	23	GEESTEMUNDE	CREW
KOCH	RUD.	STEWARD 3RD CLASS	19	BREMEN	CREW
PENNING	PAUL	STEWARD 3RD CLASS	26	BREMEN	CREW
WAUSNER	ERNST	STEWARD 3RD CLASS	27	BREMEN	CREW
WISCHHUSEN	GEORG	STEWARD 3RD CLASS	24	BREMEN	CREW
GERDES	GEORG	STEWARD 3RD CLASS	21		CREW
BEHMKE	HELENE	WASHWOMAN	30	DANZIG	CREW
LANGHEIM	WILHELMINE	WASHWOMAN	32	DANZIG	CREW
HAMELBERG	THEOD.	PANTRYMAN 3RD CLASS	26	DANZIG	CREW
BENN	EMIL	STEWARD 3RD	22		CREW

		CLASS			
SAVOI	FRANZ	STEWARD 3RD CLASS	28		CREW
KOOK	R	STEWARD 3RD CLASS	25		CREW
LANDOLT	FERD.	STEWARD 3RD CLASS	19		CREW
LHOEST	LEONHARD R.	MR			PASSENGER 1ST CLASS
WOLTERHOFF	R	MR			PASSENGER 1ST CLASS
LUDOWICI	T. C.	MR			PASSENGER 1ST CLASS
KEBBEL	W. M.	MR			PASSENGER 1ST CLASS
KEBBEL	W. M.	MRS			PASSENGER 1ST CLASS
DEARY	P.	MR			PASSENGER 1ST CLASS
DEARY	P.	MRS			PASSENGER 1ST CLASS
DEARY	CHILD 1				PASSENGER 1ST CLASS
DEARY	CHILD 2				PASSENGER 1ST CLASS
DEARY	CHILD 3				PASSENGER 1ST CLASS
SMITH	T. M.	MR			PASSENGER 1ST CLASS
SMITH		MRS			PASSENGER 1ST CLASS
BROWN		MISS			PASSENGER 1ST CLASS
BAUMANN		MR			PASSENGER 1ST CLASS
BAUMANN		MRS			PASSENGER 1ST CLASS
BRANDT		MR			PASSENGER 1ST CLASS
BRANDT		MRS			PASSENGER 1ST CLASS
CALLAGHAN	T. M.	MR			PASSENGER 1ST CLASS
CALLAGHAN	T. M.	MRS			PASSENGER 1ST CLASS
WACHTER	B.	MISS			PASSENGER 2ND CLASS
WACHTER	FREDERIC	MR			PASSENGER 2ND CLASS
REIMANN	THERESE	MISS			PASSENGER 2ND CLASS
FUNK	T. C.	MRS			PASSENGER 2ND CLASS
FUNK	MARG.	MISS - CHILD			PASSENGER 2ND CLASS
FUNK	H.	MISS - CHILD			PASSENGER 2ND CLASS
HEES	CHAS.	MR			PASSENGER 2ND CLASS
HEES		MRS			PASSENGER 2ND CLASS
FFRENCH	E.	MR			PASSENGER 2ND CLASS
EDMONDS	F. J.	MR			PASSENGER 2ND CLASS
EDMONDS	L. J.	MISS			PASSENGER 2ND CLASS
BOILEAU	G. J.	MR			PASSENGER 2ND CLASS
BOILEAU		MRS			PASSENGER 2ND CLASS
GOTLEY	J. W.	MR			PASSENGER 2ND CLASS
GOTLEY		MRS			PASSENGER 2ND CLASS
SQUIRES	GEO.	MR			PASSENGER 2ND CLASS
SQUIRES		MRS			PASSENGER 2ND CLASS

MCALPINE	JOHN	MR	PASSENGER 2ND CLASS
NEWLAND-FLETCHER		MR	PASSENGER 2ND CLASS
FLETCHER	MARJORY	MISS	PASSENGER 2ND CLASS
CHPMAN	B. H.	MR	PASSENGER 2ND CLASS
MAYERS	CHAS.	MRS	PASSENGER 2ND CLASS
BURY	H. A.	MR	PASSENGER 2ND CLASS
EUSON	S. A.	MRS	PASSENGER 2ND CLASS
BURY		MISS	PASSENGER 2ND CLASS
EWENS	J. H.	MR	PASSENGER 2ND CLASS
FOX		MRS	PASSENGER 2ND CLASS
FUNK	TH.	MR	PASSENGER 2ND CLASS
GROTH	J. A.	MR	PASSENGER 2ND CLASS
HAWKES	W. J.	MR	PASSENGER 2ND CLASS
DAWNSON	J.	MR	PASSENGER 2ND CLASS
ASCA	C.	MR	PASSENGER 2ND CLASS
ROSS	W. S.	DR.	PASSENGER 2ND CLASS
ROSS		MASTER	PASSENGER 2ND CLASS
ADOLFF	E.	MR	PASSENGER 2ND CLASS
DUTHIE	J. A.	MR	PASSENGER 2ND CLASS
SMITH	J. M.	MR	PASSENGER 2ND CLASS
MILNE-WALKER	R.	DR.	PASSENGER 2ND CLASS
MILNE-WALKER		MRS	PASSENGER 2ND CLASS
KING	W.	MR	PASSENGER 2ND CLASS
SCHLEICH	JOHN	MR	PASSENGER 3RD CLASS
FUTTERER	PAUL	MR	PASSENGER 3RD CLASS
BANDEROB	CLAUS	MR	PASSENGER 3RD CLASS
BITTELMAYER	JACOB	MR	PASSENGER 3RD CLASS
PETERSON	MARIE	MRS	PASSENGER 3RD CLASS
OLSEN	LOUISE	MRS	PASSENGER 3RD CLASS
OLSEN	OTTO	MASTER	PASSENGER 3RD CLASS
THEUNE	OTTO	MR	PASSENGER 3RD CLASS
WINZER	LIDLY	MRS	PASSENGER 3RD CLASS
WINZER	IRENE	MISS	PASSENGER 3RD CLASS
WINZER	BELLA	MISS - CHILD	PASSENGER 3RD CLASS
WINZER	ADAM	MASTER - CHILD	PASSENGER 3RD CLASS
LANGER	WILLY	MR	PASSENGER 3RD CLASS
LANDHERR	CHR.	MR	PASSENGER 3RD CLASS
LUKS	EMILIE	MRS	PASSENGER 3RD CLASS
DAVIS	J. L.	MR	PASSENGER 3RD CLASS
TURPIN	E. J.	MR	PASSENGER 3RD CLASS
KOCK	H.	MR	PASSENGER 3RD CLASS
HERDISTY	H. M.	MISS	PASSENGER 3RD CLASS

PARTRIDGE	ELLEN	MRS	PASSENGER 3RD CLASS
PORTER	F. AMELIA	MRS	PASSENGER 3RD CLASS
DISERENS	CONSTANT	MR	PASSENGER 3RD CLASS
PATERSON	A.	MRS	PASSENGER 3RD CLASS
PATERSON		MASTER	PASSENGER 3RD CLASS
THOMAS	CHAS.	MR	PASSENGER 3RD CLASS
DONALD	GEO.	MR	PASSENGER 3RD CLASS
EYRE		MRS	PASSENGER 3RD CLASS
KEENAN	JAMES	MR	PASSENGER 3RD CLASS
MCCARM	PATRICK	MR	PASSENGER 3RD CLASS
ANDRWS	GEORGE	MR	PASSENGER 3RD CLASS
PAGE	JOHN	MR	PASSENGER 3RD CLASS
ROBERTS	FRANK	MR	PASSENGER 3RD CLASS
GODLEY	FRANK	MR	PASSENGER 3RD CLASS
GILHING	ERNST	MR	PASSENGER 3RD CLASS
BOYD	H. W.	MR	PASSENGER 3RD CLASS
PRINGLE	W.	MR	PASSENGER 3RD CLASS
CORRINGHAM	W. B.	MR	PASSENGER 3RD CLASS
CORRINGHAM		MRS	PASSENGER 3RD CLASS
CORRINGHAM	B.	MR	PASSENGER 3RD CLASS
CORRINGHAM	E.	MISS - CHILD	PASSENGER 3RD CLASS
JAMES	J.	MR	PASSENGER 3RD CLASS
COTTON	M.	MR	PASSENGER 3RD CLASS
DUNFORD	J.	MR	PASSENGER 3RD CLASS
LEDHRY	M.	MR	PASSENGER 3RD CLASS
HOUSTON	J.	MR	PASSENGER 3RD CLASS
SMITH	THOMAS	MR	PASSENGER 3RD CLASS
HARRISON	J.	MR	PASSENGER 3RD CLASS
HARRISON		MRS	PASSENGER 3RD CLASS
O'CONNELL	KATE	MISS	PASSENGER 3RD CLASS
AYERS	EDUARD	MR	PASSENGER 3RD CLASS
RAMSEY	J. C.	MR	PASSENGER 3RD CLASS
RAMSEY	LISSY	MISS	PASSENGER 3RD CLASS
RAMSEY	GODDEN	MR	PASSENGER 3RD CLASS
THOMSON	W.	MR	PASSENGER 3RD CLASS
THOMSON		MRS	PASSENGER 3RD CLASS
HUSLER	J. B.	MR	PASSENGER 3RD CLASS
SORRELL	L. W.	MR	PASSENGER 3RD CLASS
THOMSON	H.	MR	PASSENGER 3RD CLASS
JOHNSTON	CHAS.	MR	PASSENGER 3RD CLASS
ADAMS	ALEXANDER	MR	PASSENGER 3RD CLASS
YARGUS ?	SUSANNE	MRS	PASSENGER 3RD CLASS

ATKINSON	JOHN	MR	PASSENGER 3RD CLASS
SEAMAN	FANNY	MRS	PASSENGER 3RD CLASS
CARLOO		MR	PASSENGER 3RD CLASS
CARLOO		MRS	PASSENGER 3RD CLASS
RINDERLI	ADOLF	MR	PASSENGER 3RD CLASS
HAMBURGER	ALICE	MISS	PASSENGER 3RD CLASS
AUBERSON	J. E.	MR	PASSENGER 3RD CLASS
GAGLIARDI	GUERECIA	MR	PASSENGER 3RD CLASS
TRUDA	ETTORE	MR	PASSENGER 3RD CLASS
DI TRAIN	MATTIA	MR	PASSENGER 3RD CLASS
TRUDA	ROSINE	MISS	PASSENGER 3RD CLASS
VITA	DOMENICA	MR	PASSENGER 3RD CLASS
VITA	GIOVANNI	MR	PASSENGER 3RD CLASS
VITA	MICHELE	MR	PASSENGER 3RD CLASS
DUHOVIDE	GIOVANNI	MR	PASSENGER 3RD CLASS
DUHOVIDE	MATTEO	MR	PASSENGER 3RD CLASS
GILHING		MRS	PASSENGER 3RD CLASS
PAVO	STEFANO C.	MR	PASSENGER 3RD CLASS
KATIC	NATE DI ANTE	MR	PASSENGER 3RD CLASS
BUSELIC	MATE	MR	PASSENGER 3RD CLASS
ANTEMOVIC	JOZO IVAN	MR	PASSENGER 3RD CLASS
JUJINVICIE	IVAN ANTIN	MR	PASSENGER 3RD CLASS
ANTEMOVIC	JOZOQUE ANTE	MR	PASSENGER 3RD CLASS
ANTEMOVIC	MATE	MR	PASSENGER 3RD CLASS
PEODRE	ANTE	MR	PASSENGER 3RD CLASS
RAVLIC	MATE	MR	PASSENGER 3RD CLASS
BEGANIC	LUKA	MR	PASSENGER 3RD CLASS
RAVLIC	MIJA	MR	PASSENGER 3RD CLASS
ANTEMOVIC	JOZOQUE IVAN	MR	PASSENGER 3RD CLASS
ANTEMOVIC	JOZIN MATIN	MR	PASSENGER 3RD CLASS
ORSULIC	IVAN ANTIN	MR	PASSENGER 3RD CLASS
MIOCEVIC	ANTE MARKAR	MR	PASSENGER 3RD CLASS
TADIJA	BENO	MR	PASSENGER 3RD CLASS
ANTEMOVIC	IVAN	MR	PASSENGER 3RD CLASS
VUJCIC	JERKO	MR	PASSENGER 3RD CLASS
ANTEMOVIC	ANTE	MR	PASSENGER 3RD CLASS
MAYSTROVIC	TOZA MATIN	MR	PASSENGER 3RD CLASS
BOKSIC	IVAN	MR	PASSENGER 3RD CLASS
JUJNOVIC	ILYA JOZIN	MR	PASSENGER 3RD CLASS
MAYSTROVIC	MIJA	MR	PASSENGER 3RD CLASS

PIVAC	ANTE	MR	PASSENGER 3RD CLASS
KATIC	MATE	MR	PASSENGER 3RD CLASS
KATAIRIC	MATE	MR	PASSENGER 3RD CLASS
KATAIRIC	MARKO	MR	PASSENGER 3RD CLASS
BOKSIC	IVAN	MR	PASSENGER 3RD CLASS
MAYSTROVIC	JUNE	MR	PASSENGER 3RD CLASS
DUPOINT	STEFANO	MR	PASSENGER 3RD CLASS
PECAR	MATO	MR	PASSENGER 3RD CLASS
KOSOLIC	NIKOLA	MR	PASSENGER 3RD CLASS
IVICEVIC	CIRIL	MR	PASSENGER 3RD CLASS
ANTEMOVIC	LUKA	MR	PASSENGER 3RD CLASS
JERKO	POSA	MR	PASSENGER 3RD CLASS
TARAC	JURO	MR	PASSENGER 3RD CLASS
SAGHEDIN	ANTON	MR	PASSENGER 3RD CLASS
BRANOTOVIC	ANTON	MR	PASSENGER 3RD CLASS
PERVAN	IVAN STYAN	MR	PASSENGER 3RD CLASS
IVICEVIC	BOZIC	MR	PASSENGER 3RD CLASS
PIVAC	ANTE MACKOW	MR	PASSENGER 3RD CLASS
SPAHOVIC	MAHARON	MR	PASSENGER 3RD CLASS Alt. HUHAREM
JELAS	ANTE	MR	PASSENGER 3RD CLASS
TERVAN	IVAN STIPIN	MR	PASSENGER 3RD CLASS
FETAHAGIC	AVDO	MR	PASSENGER 3RD CLASS
CAPIN	MEHMED	MR	PASSENGER 3RD CLASS
FETAGAGIC	AHMED	MR	PASSENGER 3RD CLASS Alt. FETAHAGIC
HAGUAHMETOVIC	SALKO	MR	PASSENGER 3RD CLASS Alt. Hadžiahmetoviæ
HADZOWIC	JAHIR	MR	PASSENGER 3RD CLASS
BUDALICA	ZAIM	MR	PASSENGER 3RD CLASS
HAGJIAHMETOVIC	OMAR	MR	PASSENGER 3RD CLASS Alt. Hadžiahmetoviæ
GAGLIJATOIRE	AHMET	MR	PASSENGER 3RD CLASS Alt. AHMED
SIMIC	FILIP	MR	PASSENGER 3RD CLASS
VITLE	MARJIAN	MR	PASSENGER 3RD CLASS
PASALIC	FRANK	MR	PASSENGER 3RD CLASS
PASALIC	TAKOO	MR	PASSENGER 3RD CLASS
VALIC	LUTWIJA	MR	PASSENGER 3RD CLASS
FETAHAGIC	OSMAN	MR	PASSENGER 3RD CLASS
ROCA	MUHO	MR	PASSENGER 3RD CLASS
LEOKIDE	V. H.	MR	PASSENGER 3RD CLASS
LEOKIDE		MRS	PASSENGER 3RD CLASS

LEOKIDE	MARGARETE		PASSENGER 3RD CLASS
LEOKIDE	CANIANO		PASSENGER 3RD CLASS
LEOKIDE	APOSTALE	CHILD	PASSENGER 3RD CLASS
LEOKIDE	PENELOPE	CHILD	PASSENGER 3RD CLASS
LEOKIDE	JANKO	CHILD	PASSENGER 3RD CLASS
LEOKIDE	MARIE	CHILD	PASSENGER 3RD CLASS
LEOKIDE	CHRISTO		PASSENGER 3RD CLASS
SALEH	ISAB ABDUL	MR	PASSENGER 3RD CLASS
ATTALAH	N. K.	MR	PASSENGER 3RD CLASS
BARKER	M.	MISS	PASSENGER 3RD CLASS
OVEN	J. W.	MR	PASSENGER 3rd CLASS



SS BARBAROSSA

SS *Barbarossa* was built by Blohm & Voss, Hamburg, Germany, in 1896, for the North German Lloyd Line. She operated on both North Atlantic crossings and the Bremerhaven-Australia route.

With the outbreak of World War I, she took refuge in Hoboken, New Jersey, and was interned by the United States. She was seized when the United States entered the war 6 April 1917.

U.S. NAVY TRANSPORT...

Damage inflicted by her crew prior to seizure was repaired and she was commissioned on 3 August 1917, with Cmdr. H. L. Brinser in command. Shortly after commissioning she was renamed *USS Mercury*.

Mercury got underway for her first transatlantic troop-ferrying mission on 4 January 1918. Before the armistice, she had completed seven voyages to France, carrying over 18,000 passengers. After the armistice, she reversed the flow of troops, making eight crossings to return more than 20,000 to the United States.

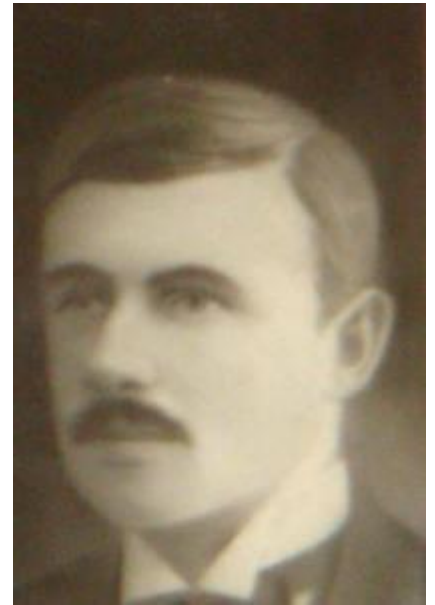
POST-WAR SERVICE...

After completing her last crossing as a U.S. Navy ship on 19 September 1919, she decommissioned and on 27 September 1919 was turned over to the Army Transport Service for use as an Army transport. The Army in turn transferred her to the U.S. Shipping Board in August 1920. *Mercury* was chartered by the Baltic SS Corp of America for a proposed service between New York and Danzig, however the service never operated and the ship was returned to the Shipping Board in January 1921, when she was laid up. She was sold for scrapping in February 1924.



**ALSO - REMEMBER
THE OTHERS**
NOVEMBER 11,
2011 BY [INAVUKIC](#) 5 COMMENTS

VICKO, CCA 1925



Today, Red Poppy badges adorn the suits of men and women across the world – on the 11th day of the 11th month of every year we remember that World War I ended. It's Remembrance Day for those who were killed during that war and observed by the countries of the Commonwealth (formerly known as the British Commonwealth).

At 11 am today I stood still and silently for a minute or two as so did all other shoppers and staff at a stationery store I happened to be in at the time.

Standing like that, in respectful silence, the memory of my grandfather Vicko appeared in my mind from nowhere! And I thought: Yes grandad, I remember the stories you used to tell me when I was a child; how you suffered humiliation and utter despair while interned in

a concentration camp within the Commonwealth from 1914 to 1918, just because your immigration papers said you were a citizen of Austro-Hungarian Empire.

I remembered him telling me that he resisted being taken to the concentration camp by insisting that he was not an Austria-Hungarian citizen, that he was a Croatian. Then the officers told him that “the country of Croatia did not exist”, then he replied: “But Croatian nation of people exists”. Regardless, he spent the years of WWI interned in the camp only to be deported in 1919, along with thousands of other innocent people like him, back to Croatia, i.e. into the newly proclaimed Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes.

ON THE GUMFIELDS

NEW ZEALAND HERALD, VOLUME XLVI, ISSUE 14191, 14 OCTOBER 1909, PAGE 6

**CROATIANS AT WORK AND
PLAY.**

A STRONG DESIRE FOR LAND.

[FROM OUR DARGAVILLE CORRESPONDENT.]

THE number of Croatians in the Dominion is computed by the editor of the *Glas Istine*, the journalistic organ of that race, to approximate 3000. The last general census gave their numbers at 2212, but there is every reason to believe that owing to their nomadic habits and scattered communities a complete total was not secured. Moreover, during the past three years many hundreds have arrived in Auckland, attracted by the glowing reports of their compatriots. In common parlance the Croatians are designated as Austrians. This they resent, much as a Welshman would being called Scotch or Irish. A small number of Bosnians are amongst them, and these by their fez headgear make patent their adherence to the dominant Turkish creed. In their home country these foreigners were with few exceptions engaged in agriculture. In New Zealand their energies are concentrated in winning kauri gum, and they have fully demonstrated their capability for hard work. A small percentage is engaged in store and restaurant-keeping, but as they cater specially for their countrymen on the gumfields may be embodied as dependents on the gum industry. Few of their women-kind have as yet reached these shores. This is due to the fact that the bulk of the arrivals are young unfettered men, but instances are frequent where thrifty fellows have been enabled to bring out their fiancées and settle down to the delights and burdens of matrimony.

to be cleared it

burdens of matrimony.

From what information can be gleaned it is probable that 90 per cent. will become permanent residents, and many are taking the initial steps to such an eventuality by wedding women of British origin, and obtaining naturalisation papers. As a whole the Croatians are conspicuously sober and honest, and though conservative in their social sphere are inclined to participate in all current enjoyment. In gumdigging they have chosen what is termed the "deep ground" order of work—that is, in obtaining from the swamps and morasses the resin which the Britisher, with spasmodic and unorganised labour, has failed to gain. In many cases a party, consisting of 10 or 40 individuals, will lease the gum rights of a swamp. Into this they will excavate huge drains for considerable distances, and then by a network of smaller ditches afford free egress for the hitherto imprisoned waters. Such work is one of great labour and expense. In places the territory immediately below the surface is almost solid timber, in which axes and saws have to play a leading part, but the work is usually of a remunerative character. The hours of labour average nine, and a weekly earning of £2 5s is regarded as eminently satisfactory.

The Croatians work hard, but they also take a good deal of recreation, for in addition to the ordinary holidays which mark our calendar they keep an extra 25 days in festival of various saints. On such occasions gaiety is predominant, and the Croatian colours float from the camp flag-poles. They are musically inclined, and part-singing is a pastime in which all seem enabled to join with pleasing effect. In camp they favour the game of bowls, and, like all Continental races, are fond of dancing. Billiards is fast becoming an attraction, and this is leading them, slowly but surely, into the Britisher's zone of recreation.

In religion they are members of the Roman Catholic faith, and are ministered to by a priest specially brought hither for their benefit. Owing to the constant mistake of their being termed Austrians, the New Zealand Church authorities forwarded to Vienna a request for a clergyman, which was granted, with the result that when the padre arrived on the gumfields he was unable to understand the Croatian language. That matter was, however, speedily rectified, for by close study in a few months he was able to converse fluently, and to-day enjoys the admiration of his widely-scattered flock.

It may be said that as a whole they are making satisfactory progress in the English language. The burden of the remarks of those who can carry on a conversation is a strong desire for land on which they can practise general agriculture and build permanent homes. A fair number are at present engaged in vine-growing, and evidently the prospects are pleasing, for the vines are annually increased, and the industry must hold out possibilities of a competency sufficient to merit embarkation in the venture.

THE 'AUSTRIANS' LATER KNOWN AS THE 'DALMATIAN'S'



LEFT: HOME SWEET HOME.

THE PROFESSIONAL DIGGERS

These were men from many countries of the world and many different backgrounds, who were looking for a new way of life. The work was hard and because of mostly swampy conditions, wet and unpleasant - but quite lucrative for that time.

Some were seaman who had jumped ship in New Zealand and others worked their passage via the Californian and Australian gold fields.

Among those early gatherers of gum were pioneering families from the United Kingdom, but the major ethnic group of gum diggers it would appear from past information came from Austria with most of these being Dalmatians from the coastal region of Yugoslavia (Croatia).

Thousands of these Central and Southern European immigrants chose to escape the cultural, economic and political turmoil. They elected to leave their homeland and start afresh in the New World.

The confusion with the different cultures in those early days was settled when they became known collectively as "*Dallies*".

Separate camps were established by the various groups of diggers. Familiar camp names were...

Scotty's, Long Gully, Russian, Turk, Ti Tree Gully, Big Omamari, Binko's, China man's landing, Kai Iwi, Kennedys, Babylon, Flax mill, Jerusalem and many more.

Note: It would seem from a news clip I found in papers past that there was a group of Fijians working in the fields.

TARARA/ THE DALMATIANS

In the 1880's when the first Dalmatians came to New Zealand, the Austro-Hungarian Empire ruled Dalmatia, which is on the Adriatic coast of the Mediterranean. Therefore, they were often mistakenly called 'Austrians' in New Zealand.

After Austria-Hungary was defeated in the First World War, Dalmatia was incorporated into the new Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes and in 1929 this was renamed Yugoslavia.

Immigrants from this part of Europe have been known not only as Dalmatians but also as Yugoslavs and Croatians.

These people were named "Tarara" (talk quickly) by local Maori.

Note: Strangely enough almost all of them came from one small area of Croatia: just a few villages on the Dalmatian coast with some also from the Balkan States.

In their own country, they were mainly agriculturists engaged in the vineyards olive groves etc. but some were fishermen from the Adriatic. They spoke a Slavonic dialect, not German. Very few of them had wives or children and it is asserted that their desire to escape military service prompted immigration: it has also been said that they were attracted to this country from accounts given by Dalmatian sailors who on the frigate *Novara* had called into Auckland during 1858.

However, it happened, Dalmatians/Croats began arriving in New Zealand and most of them went straight out to the gum fields.

Gum digging was an ideal occupation for them as few could speak English which meant that many other kinds of work was not open to them and they naturally stayed together and worked as gangs as they would have done back in their villages of the old country.

They saved their money to bring out wives and families, or sent money home, but in a country where money was in short supply this was not always met with approval.

They were hard workers in sometimes appalling conditions, and kept to themselves most of the time which in its self probably caused some suspicion.

It is very hard to have a census of these people but it is believed that in 1898 fifteen to sixteen hundred lived in Northland with 20 to 30 living in separate camps digging in the swamps in summer and on the hills in winter.

As the gum depleted some of the more prosperous diggers bought land and became farmers; others purchased land closer to Auckland and planted fruit and grapes for wine and local consumption.

Rudi Sunde who worked the field's right up until the end of the industry expressed this dreaming about his homeland in his poem Figs and Vine...

*I left my homeland the figs and vines,
I left my dear parents, I left them behind.
No more did I see them, nor the dark blue sea,
I sailed away, my fortune to seek.*

*The gum fields, the gum fields,
That's where I went,
To the gum fields, the gum fields
My life there I spent.
Hooking and digging and scraping the gum,
On the gum fields, the gum fields
Oh why did I come?*

*I landed in New Zealand at the age of sixteen,
A lonely young man, as homesick as can be;
I made my way northward, by boat and train
Travelled to the gum fields on the
Dark windswept plain*

*Life there was hell, life there was rough,
Of swamps and cold water I sure had enough;
Digging by day and scraping by night,
Scraping away by candlelight...*

*Many the years I lived on the field,
Scheming and dreaming that one day I would leave;*

*I dreamed of my homeland
The friends I left behind,
I dreamed of my homeland
The figs and the vines*

**BELOW: DALMATIAN CAMP AT LAKE OMAPERE, NORTHLAND
(NOTE: THEY HAVE THEIR COUNTRY FLAG FLYING)**



CAMP LIFE

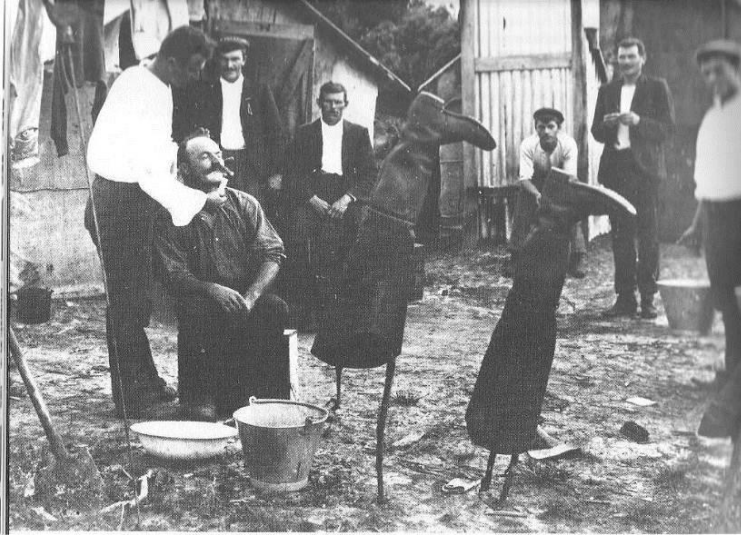
Apart from scraping gum, eating, mending and laundering clothes you might think that entertainment in the digger's camp stopped there. Not so, as one old Dalmatian digger recalls... *"Saturday night in the camps was party time"*

It might seem a bit odd to say life was all beer and skittles but according to our digger that's the way it was...

His Dalmatian camp had smoothed out a sandstone area and created a bowling lane. Sly-grogger's traded their illicit brews and the musical Dalmatians who'd brought accordions, squeezeboxes and stringed instruments with them from the old country, played, partied and danced the nights away.

Most spent the week either digging deep holes or poking around in swamps. Life must've been pretty lonely for the blokes in the camps.

Some of the diggers and bush men had fleeting relationships with Maori girls. Others took the longer term approach, fell in love and married.



LEFT: SUNDAY CLEAN UP IN CAMP.

Of those who could afford it, many went back to the home country to bring out their wives and families or to marry their childhood sweethearts.

Many diggers wandered constantly from gum field to gum field, living in tents and cooking over an open fire. Settlers doing spare-time digging to earn money, would camp out as well, although they

had a home to return to.

Other diggers settled in one place for a while, these would often build themselves a whare or shanty.

Groups of diggers often lived together in the shanties and took turns in preparing the evening meals, although a significant number lived in the gum fields with their wives and children.

The wives, living a normal life and performed all the usual household chores: Cooking was done over an open camp fire in billy's and the daily bread made in the camp oven. ¹



THESE TWO OLD GENTLEMEN SPENT THEIR SPARE TIME SCRAPING THE GUM



¹ SOURCE: THE DALMATIAN PIONEERS TRUST BOOKLET 1997



LEFT: HOMEMADE BREAD OUT OF THE CAMP OVEN

WHAT DID THEY EAT?

Their diet was usually simple: very often it was camp oven bread and tinned meat with potatoes, macaroni or rice.

Diggers with a permanent shanty might grow their own vegetables and raise chickens.

A standard cooking utensil was the camp oven. This was a round cast-iron pot with a lid. It could be filled with a dough mixture and then placed in the embers of a fire to make bread.

PREJUDICE

There was a lot of prejudice against the Dalmatians in those early days. Everybody agreed that they were hardworking, sober, thrifty and very easy to get on with, but some other gum diggers namely the British wanted to keep the wealth of the Kauri gum to themselves.

Some also complained that the money the Dalmatians saved was leaving the country and going back to Dalmatia to support their families, when as those objectors said, *"The money should remain and be spent in New Zealand to help prop up the local economy"*

Note: Some of these people would usually come out in groups, work hard for a few years and then return to Dalmatia with the money they had earned, to buy a small farm or set themselves up in a business.

Another complaint the British digger and the settler had is that the Dalmatian is rapidly depleting the resources of the gum fields and also the quantities of gum brought in by them serve to lower the market price.

Yet another complaint was that the Dalmatians ignorance of the English language presents him from understanding market quotations and therefore he accepts any price for his gum that the storekeeper chooses to give, thus lowering the general value thus the reason why gum buyers and the storekeepers like these people digging on their leases.

Because of such complaints fair or unfair the New Zealand Government passed in 1898 an act under the Kauri Gum Industry Act 1898. This Act created Kauri gum reserves which only New Zealand subjects could use.

Foreigners were allowed to dig on the remaining areas of unreserved land but they had to pay for it. A license cost one pound a year.

The prejudice that the Dalmatian people once met with, was usually based on ignorance. During the First World War, they were sometimes suspected of being spies for the Austro-Hungarian or German Governments, even though the Austro-Hungarian Empire was hated by the Dalmatians.

Unfortunately, this did not prevent the New Zealand Government from putting some of them in prison camps like the one on Somes Island in the Wellington Harbour.

NORTHERN ADVOCATE, 24 DECEMBER 1898, PAGE

Regulations under the Kauri Gum Industry Act, 1898, are gazetted, and the constitution of the districts under the Act is also defined.



THE DIGGERS: AUSTRIAN/DALMATIANS

Wairoa Bell: 1892



Gumdiggers' Petition.

The gumdiggers' petition for use of Fairbank's scales by gumbuyers and that hotel-keepers be not allowed to purchase gum, has been recommended by the Petitions Committee to the consideration of Government.

Notice to Gumdiggers.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Kauri Timber Company, Limited, have appointed Mr P. LANGTON as Carefaker of their Lands and forests in this District. Gumdiggers and others are hereby CAUTIONED that before digging on the Company's Lands, permission must be obtained by license, duly signed by those authorised to issue them, and who will explain the conditions on which such permission will be granted, the main object of which is to prevent and suppress fires, which each Summer destroy tracts of valuable Kauri Forest, a loss not only to the Company but to the District, and therefore assistance from everyone to prevent such destruction of property is looked for.

Any persons TRESPASSING without such permission will be liable to Prosecution, and for the reasons given above no further licenses will be issued during the Summer Months.

By Order of the Board,
E F. BROAD, Manager.

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NOTICE TO GUMDIGGERS.

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AORO A FIELD
NOW OPEN.

THE above field which is one of the
BEST IN THE NORTH
will be opened on .

February 1st., 1893,

For two years certain ON A NEW SYSTEM
The diggers may sell their gum and buy their
stores in the best markets.

Licenses to dig may be obtained from
MR. J. B. PULHAM, ORUARIKI,
I having appointed him my agent and
ranger.

Full particulars may be obtained from him
or the undersigned.

TERMS—£1 per Quarter, in advance.

Any person found digging on the Aoroa
Block after 1st February 1893 without a License
will be prosecuted,

A. E. HARDING,
AORO A.

MAY 5 1893 WAIROA BELL AUSTRIAN GUM DIGGERS

Kairara Flats and in the Northern Wairoa,
now totals upwards of several hundreds, and
the advent of every Sydney steamer sees a
not inconsiderable addition.—*Auckland Star.*

WAIROA BELL JUNE 16 1893 GUM FIELDS COMMISSION

GUMFIELDS' COMMISSION.

HON. E. MITCHELSON GIVES EVIDENCE

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The Hon. Mitchelson, of the firms of Mitchelson and Co. Auckland, and Mitchelson and Brothers, Dargaville, kauri gum and varnish merchants, stated that his firm produced about one-eighth of the total supply of the colony, actually handling from 1,000 to 1,800 tons per annum. During the last two years, consequent upon the high prices ruling in Auckland, his firm had not exported any of the articles, although prior to this time they had exported largely to London and New York. The whole of the gum which they themselves produced was got from the Kaipara district, where they held large tracts of land under lease. Besides this quantity produced by them they bought gum from other places. In all they had under lease in round numbers between sixty or seventy thousand acres; 44,000 acres of this was the property of Mr James Newall, of Glasgow, who purchased the land from the Kaihu Fibre Company. Witness's firm held the lease for ten years from July 1891. The rent paid for this was £1,200 for the first year, with a reduction of 10 per cent.

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per year. The owner of this property had offered to sell the estate for £17,000. The total number of men at the present time upon all their leases was 550, made up by Austrians, 250; British and others (including Germans and French), 170; Maoris, 130. He did not believe that there were the number of people employed in digging gum popularly believed to be. The conditions under which permission was granted to men to dig for gum on the land of his firm were as follows:—1. All kauri gum dug or obtained in any way from the said blocks shall continue the property of Messrs Mitchelson Bros., and shall be delivered by the person digging the same to them at either of their stores on Kaihu No. 1 block, and until so delivered shall be held by the person digging the same as *bailee* for them. 2. No rent being charged for the right to dig gum above mentioned, it is hereby agreed in lieu thereof that on delivery as aforesaid of any such gum, Messrs Mitchelson Bros. (whose decision as to quality or description of gum shall be final and binding upon the person delivering the same) shall have the right to fix, and will thereupon pay the fair and reasonable value thereof to the person delivering the same, whose receipt shall be a sufficient discharge. 3. Any person being upon the said land shall leave and vacate the same within forty-eight hours after receiving notice, either verbal or in writing, requiring him or her so to do. No compulsion was used to induce men to sign this. They could either sign or leave the digging alone. He could not say exactly when the last batch of Austrians arrived on the property, but he thought probably about three weeks ago. There were on the Wairoa river, approximately about 600 of the countrymen engaged in digging. Ten or twelve years ago, the number of Austrians on the field was not very great, but of late they have come on the compound principles, larger and larger numbers each year. He wished to state most distinctly

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the last batch of Austrians arrived on the property, but he thought probably about three weeks ago. There were on the Waiata street, approximately about 500 of the countrymen engaged in digging. Ten or twelve years ago, the number of Austrians on the field was not very great, but of late they have come on the compound principles, larger and larger numbers each year. He wished to state most distinctly that his firm had no more to do with bringing the Austrians to New Zealand than the Chairman of the Commission had. He believed the whole secret of the invasion of the Austrians lay in the fact that some years ago ten of the great-diggers on the fields of Messrs Mitchelson Bros. bought ten tickets in an Australian sweep, with the result that one of these secured a £10,000 prize. This was mostly sent home to Austria, and he believed was the main cause of the whole thing. In fact, he knew in one case this was so, as one of the participators in the sweep sent a draft through a bank in Auckland. Witness had not seen much personally of the Austrians, but the storekeeper and others who had come in contact with them spoke in terms of highest praise of their industry and law-abiding habits. His brothers stated that the average cost of living for the Austrians was 9s to 12s each man. He had been informed that upon their arrival in the colony they were not very flash of money, and—being strongly adverse to getting into debt—they lived very frugally until such time as they sold their first quantity of gum, after which they lived just as well as any Britisher. They were not as good customers, however, to the hotel-keepers. Witness's own impression of the Austrians was that they were not a desirable class, inasmuch that they came without their wives and families, this being an evidence supporting the theory that they did not come to settle permanently. Notwithstanding the influx of the last six months the rate of production of gum had not increased. He would here like to make a statement with regard to an erroneous impression that had got abroad with reference to him being the main instrument in bringing the Austrians to New Zealand. A paper published in Auckland had stated that...

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impression that had got abroad with reference to
him being the main instrument in bringing the
Austrians to New Zealand. A paper published
in Auckland had quoted advertisements which
had appeared in certain Sydney papers offering
inducements to Austrians to dig gum in New
Zealand. This Auckland paper had so arranged
these advertisements over an article with the
concluding query: "Who is the M.H.R.," that
they made out witness to be the person referred
to. He now desired to state that he had nothing
whatever to do with the insertion of these ad-
vertisements. In order to clear himself, he in-
structed his Sydney agents to enquire into the
matter, and after a good deal of expense and
trouble it was discovered that they had been in-
serted by a couple of swindlers. The detectives,
after making their enquiries, found that the ad-
vertisements inserted in the Sydney papers were
put there by a couple of swindlers, who netted
£1 4s 6d profit out of every one they sent. They
had gone from Auckland with a letter of intro-
duction from a person there, and opened a
'New Zealand Labour Agency.' They held out
that they had a block of land near Dargaville,
and that they had authority to send over men.
They showed the place on a map, and had a man
there who said he knew the place well, and had
made £6 to £12 a week there before, and meant
going back. They suddenly close^d the agency,
sold their books for a trifle, and left Sydney in
debt. Witness said he knew nothing of a truck
system being in vogue on his firm's estate. The
men were paid for their gum and they paid
cash for their provisions. There was money to be

WAIROA BELL AUGUST 25 1893 GUM DIGGERS

NOTICE TO GUMDIGGERS.

All gumdiggers are earnestly requested by the Executive Committee of the Gumdiggers' meeting to register their votes as early as possible; and in no way to pledge themselves to support any particular candidate at present.

Another meeting will be held shortly to decide on what further steps they shall take in the gumdiggers' interests.

WM. FITZPATRICK,
Chairman of Committee.

ADDED INFORMATION...

THE GUM DIGGERS

From the 1890s, in the wake of their countrymen seeking gold, Dalmatians banded together in the gumfields of the far north. Their new home – Manuka huts with sacking. Their work was to dig in mud: the prized kauri gum lay buried, often under waterlogged land. It was in demand for varnish and linoleum until the 1930's, when synthetics appeared. Thousands of Dalmatians came out to New Zealand, but after such hardship, many returned home.

FARMERS, WINEMAKERS, FISHERMEN

In time, the land offered a better life. Some diggers became farmers in the north. Others started vineyards, and today you'll find their names on wine labels: Babich, Nobile, Delegat. From early days netting mullet in Kaipara Harbour, fishing became a tradition too.

LATER IMMIGRANTS

Others came in the 1920's and 1930's, and over 3,000 arrived between the 1940's and 1970's. In the 1990's there was a larger wave of immigrants, fleeing the turmoil of the wars in the Balkans.

RACISM

Prejudice and ignorance hounded the Dalmatians for many years. Harsh rules that favoured the British made it increasingly difficult for them to dig for gum. During the First World War they were mistakenly called 'Austrians' and treated as enemies. Their wine was scorned as 'Dally-plonk'. But Maori accepted them, nick-naming them 'Tarara' – fast talkers.

CULTURE

Group loyalty kept the gum diggers strong, and proud of their heritage. They even taught some Maori to play the stringed tamburica. As relatives came out to join them, communities in Northland and Auckland grew. It became easier to celebrate their customs: Catholic festivals, playing bowls, singing, and joining in a circle for the lively kolo dance.

Many early immigrants to New Zealand hated the Austro-Hungarian Empire, and when Dalmatia became part of Yugoslavia they proudly called themselves Yugoslavs. But those who arrived after the Second World War had lived in Yugoslavia and did not share this enthusiasm.

As the war atrocities in Yugoslavia mounted during the 1990's, factions developed in the Auckland community. For some, the sight of the Yugoslav flag became offensive. Others disliked the word 'Croatian' because Croatian fascists had supported Hitler in the Second World War.

But if they were not Yugoslavs or Croatians, what were they? The Auckland Yugoslav Society met to debate the issue. The term 'Dalmatian' was eventually reinstated, being the most neutral.

LEAVING DALMATIA



Dalmatia is a province of the central Adriatic coast of Croatia. For centuries, it was exploited by the city-state of Venice and the Austro-Hungarian Empire. Opportunities for illiterate peasants, living on rocky islands and a ribbon of fertile coast, were limited to subsistence farming, grape-growing, quarrying, fishing and seafaring. In the 1880's a population increase put pressure on scarce land.

In 1892 Austria-Hungary signed a trade agreement with Italy that excluded Dalmatia. Around the same time the pest phylloxera arrived in Dalmatia, decimating vineyards. In search of better opportunities, men sailed for the far corners of the world. Many were also escaping the Austrian army's conscription, introduced in 1881.

The first Dalmatians in New Zealand probably arrived via the Californian and Australian goldfields. By the early 1860's they were prospecting South Island diggings. In the 1880's

some began pulling golden kauri gum from Northland's gumfields. Wayfarers returning home described 'Nova Zelanda' as a land of good prospects.

WORK AND WAR: 1890 TO 1930

THE GUM DIGGERS

Landing in Auckland, Dalmatians lodged in boarding houses run by their compatriots, before venturing north to the gum fields. They lived in rough huts constructed from mānuka poles and sacking, and bought supplies on credit from the local store. Their days were spent deep in trenches and swampy holes.

Dalmatians stood out, camping in huts and working in gangs. In 1896 Parengarenga near North Cape was termed 'a little Vienna', as Dalmatians were often labelled Austrians. Census returns for Mangonui County, which included Whangaroa and the far north, show just 54 in 1896 and 241 in 1906. But in 1898 the Bay of Islands Member of Parliament claimed there were 2,000 Dalmatians in the county. Although gum diggers moved around and some might not have been counted, this exaggeration is best explained as prejudice towards non-English immigrants.



Gum in the ground was seen as an income source for settlers trying to develop the land, and Dalmatians methodically mined an entire area. British settlers resented them sending money home, and their unsettled ways. Referred to as 'birds of passage', some 60% returned to Dalmatia.

Anti-Dalmatian sentiments were expressed in Parliament and local newspapers. In the election year of 1893 'the Austrian question' became politicised and the government appointed a kauri gum commission to hear evidence.



ANTI-DALMATIAN SENTIMENT

In 1898 a second commission described Dalmatians as 'hardy, sober, industrious, law-abiding people' who 'would make admirable settlers. But nothing was done to encourage settlement – instead the discriminatory 1898 Kauri Gum Industry Act was passed. It established kauri gum reserves exclusively for British subjects, and a licensing system with a three-month qualification for new arrivals.

Further restrictions followed. Under an act passed in 1910, British subjects alone could hold gum-digging licenses. As a result, Dalmatians' applications for naturalisation were delayed, shipping companies were pressured to prevent further arrivals, and Dalmatians had to find work on private gumfields.

THE FIRST WORLD WAR

When war broke out in 1914 people defined as Austrians (which included Dalmatians) were declared enemy aliens: Auckland's Dalmatians publicly demonstrated their support for Serbia, which was at war with the Austro-Hungarian Empire. Many wanted to enlist, but the British government was reluctant to accept 'alien enemies or descendants'. The majority were required to work for soldier's pay on land clearance, drainage, and road and rail projects.

DALMATIAN CHARACTERS...

THE 1898 KAURI-GUM INDUSTRY COMMISSION

NOTES FROM THE 1898 KAURI-GUM INDUSTRY COMMISSION

The commissioners gave an in depth account of all Kauri gum doings with many meetings and enquiries all over Northland and as it is far too lengthy to add all to this account I have concentrated specifically on the area as we know between the Hokianga and the Kaipara as follows...

Note: Now Know Ye That In Pursuance And Exercise Of All Powers And Authorities Me Enabling In This Behalf, And Acting By And With The Advice And Consent Of The Executive Council Of The Colony Of New Zealand, I, Uchter John Mark, Earl Of Ranfurly, Governor Of The Said Colony, Do Hereby Appoint You, The Said;

Edward Tregear And Gerhard John Mueller To Be Commissioners For The Purpose Of Inquiring Into Matters Hereinbefore Set Forth, And Also In Particular...

1/. To report on the condition of the gum trade, industrially and commercially:

2/. To report on the condition of those engaged and occupied in digging the gum, and the remuneration of contract or not:

3/. To ascertain if there has been a large influx of labourers from outside the colony to the gum diggings, and, if so, whether the same are free labourers or under contract:

4/. To enquire whether those engaged in gum-digging on Crown lands hold licenses therefore, and as to what payments are made for the use and occupation of the said Crown lands:

5/. To advise as to the best and most effectual means to conserve the interests of the colony and the wellbeing of those engaged in the gum industry.

THE GUM FIELDS NORTH OF AUCKLAND CITY COMPRISE OF 724,000 ACRES

There is a peculiar feature about the gum fields of the North. In many places two, three and sometimes four layers of gum have been found, revealing the existence of two or three Kauri forests, which on disappearing in ages past left in succession their quota or layer of gum in the ground.

The large pieces called bold gum were found on the surface or barely embedded in the soil. Next the gum digger had to search for it 10 inches to 12 inches deep with a spear; then a second and third layer was found on fields that were thought to be exhausted, and the large gum spear 8 feet to 12 feet long was used and a hook to bring to the surface the gum in the swamps which a few years ago were not known to contain gum.

From all sources of information supplied the commissioners compute the earnings of gum diggers in 1897 as follows...

3,800 British and Maori diggers earn 1 pound six shillings per week.

1,500 Austrian/Yugoslav diggers earn 1 pound 11 shillings 6 pence per week.

6,450 tons was exported in 1897.

For digging gum on crown lands a license fee of 5 shillings has been charged in years past per year and was left to the county councils to collect the fees with the exception of the Hobson County (Dargaville) as they found that the cost of collecting was sometimes more than the fees received.

For the right to dig gum on private lands or on Native lands various systems of charges are in vogue. In most cases payment of a fee ranging from 1 pound to 7 pounds per annum is the condition of being permitted to dig gum; but in the case of those holders of private land who are storekeepers, the usual arrangement is that the gum-digger working on such lands must sell his gum to obtain his provisions or stores from these store keepers

The food supplied by storekeepers is in most cases is imported from abroad, tinned meats, tinned milk, tinned butter, tinned fish, tinned fruit etc.

MATE GLAMUZINA

1909: At the age of 15 **Mate Glamuzina** ventured to NZ to meet up with his father **Marko** and brother **Tony** after leaving his village of Stilja in Jugoslavia. The 15 pounds for the voyage had been sent home by his father and brother from the Gum fields of Northland New Zealand.

His village comprised of small scattered holdings of about 5 hectares, of very poor soil where they produced very few animals' such as goat's sheep, pigs or cattle. All of the cottages were made of stones. The father of **Mate 'Marko'** before going to NZ to seek his fortune had owned an Inn where wine and spirits were sold and dinners provided on Sundays: Lamb roasted on a spit formed the basis of the meal.

Mate's travels started on a rattly old train to the Port of Dubrovnik then by sea to Bari on Italy's east coast. Another train to the opposite side of Italy to Naples where he caught the mail ship '*Bremen*' which amongst other cargo bought migrants to the underside of the world to Sydney and on to NZ: **Mate** then travelled From Sydney to Auckland on the good ship *Victoria* arriving 22 March 1909.

Met by Joe Franich, a friend of his fathers, he then travelled by train to Helensville and then by boat up the Kaipara Harbour to Te Kopuru: From Te Kopuru he was driven out to Redhill by Mr Herkt's wagon and horses where he met up with his father and other countrymen in the gumfields.

For the first few years The Glamuzina family as with nearly all Yugoslav immigrants earned a modest living and hard earned steady income from the digging of Kauri gum. They soon had enough money to bring the mother of **Mate** out.

Mate equipped with the simple tools of the trade sack spear and spade toiled along with his dad and brother gathering from swamps mostly: And then the endless scraping of dirt from those gold nuggets in the evenings to satisfy the gum buyers.

Mate quickly learnt that to make money he needed to be the middleman so in other words he became a merchant. He also invented a gum washing machine to replace the laborious job of scraping the dirt from the gum by hand: He would buy the gum straight from the digger, wash and bag it then sell on to the Agents from Auckland at a small profit.

Shortly after his arrival at Redhill he would meet the **Silich** family and would eventually marry 'Zorka' their beautiful daughter.



The happiest of days for Zorka and Mate.



Fifty-five years married. This picture of Mate and Zorka was taken on November 1979. A lasting and loving partnership.

SORKA AND MATE HAD THE FOLLOWING CHILDREN...

Leo born 26 march 1925

Kenneth Matthew born 6 June 1926

Marjorie Georgina born 2 May 1927

Maurice born 3 July 1928

Graham born 28 Feb 1939

Brian born 21 Jan 1951

Mate and Zorka would live most of their married lives at Aratapu where they took on many ventures to make a living. In today's world Mate could have been called an entrepreneur. Included was drainage, dairy farming and the Kauri gum and timber industry's.

Mate and Zorka kept themselves very busy as one would imagine during their retirement in Auckland.

Three of their sons would become astute business men in the world of timber milling and would employ many a local person keen to make a living at their mill at Aratapu:

And so the family legacy of Mate and Zorka flourished and is best portrayed in the book 'A Life Span' by Jane Wordsworth 1986.

NOTES...

Auckland Area Passenger Arrivals 1838-1889

Your search found 1 records

<="" td=""> [1 of 1]
Name GLAMUZINA, MATE
Vessel VICTORIA: Departed: SYDNEY Arrived: AUCKLAND 22 Mar 1909
Notes Male. Title: MR. Age: 24. Occupation: LABOURER. Place of birth: AUSTRIAN.
Source Archives NZ reference: BBAO 5552/1a page: 59

Age 24 must have put it up to travel

Marriage: 1924/7142 Zorka Silich and Mate Glamuzina [Order Product](#)

Application for consent to sale - The Te Kopuru-Dargaville Bus Co. Ltd to Mate Glamuzina	ORDER DETAILS »	1947	1947	High Court Auckland, Department of Justice	Akld
Application for consent to sale - Charles William Fisher to Mate Glamuzina	ORDER DETAILS »	1947	1947	High Court Auckland, Department of Justice	Akld

Naturalisation - Application - Glamuzina, Mate ORDER DETAILS »	1914	1923	Department of Internal Affairs, Head Office [record group]	Wgtn
1987/34161	Glamuzina	Mate	17 January 1894	Order I

Note: Mary Radich nee Orsulic remembers Red Hill in a Te Kopuru centennial magazine...

To see Redhill today as a small farming community a vivid imagination is needed to picture it AS IT was in the heyday at the turn of the twentieth century Old newspapers tell us of a general store being owned by B Tomich who in 1903 advertised bicycles, motor cycles, and gramophones also announced he was a gum buyer. Mr A Seacamp also announced that he would supply groceries to the beach every week at reasonable prices. Refreshments were supplied at any hour at the Red Hill Store. He was also licensed to brew and sell hop beer.

Mr S Dickson had a nursery and sold every description of fruit trees, shelter trees ornamentals and flowering shrubs. There was a band of hope concerts and meeting all well attended and a wonderful variety of local talent to supply the items.

<u>Registration Number</u>	<u>Family Name</u>	<u>Given Name(s)</u>	<u>Date of Birth/ Age at Death</u>
1940/24278	Glamuzina	Marko	77Y Mates dad
1979/27221	Glamuzina	Mate	23 April 1910
1954/30294	Glamuzina	Jane	58Y
1962/44672	Glamuzina	Iva	97Y Mates mum
1971/29972	Glamuzina	Antony	81Y Mates brother
1981/28541	Glamuzina	Anthony	15 December 1899
1983/48115	Glamuzina	Marko Ivan	24 June 1894
1989/41556	Glamuzina	Peter	9 July 1915
1989/51041	Glamuzina	Joseph Matthew	4 April 1927
1995/46451	Glamuzina	Kata	18 November 1911
1972/34786	Glamuzina	Matilda	14 March 1902 Antony's wife
1982/38846	Glamuzina	Georgina	31 March 1909
1937/26967	Glamuzina	Ivan	67Y
1981/29670	Glamuzina	Mark Anthony John	13 December 1925
1961/37774	Glamuzina	Matthew Kenneth	35Y
1962/39503	Glamuzina	Michael Joseph	9M
2005/959	Glamuzina	Audrey Ruahine	6 November 1922

1982/29749	Glamuzina	Mary	5 May 1917
2004/4067	Glamuzina	Millie Mary	27 June 1929
2010/15587	Myers	Marjorie Georgina	2 May 1927
2010/21170	Geraghty	Ivy Maria	3 September 1924
2011/5512	Glamuzina	Sylvia Mary Olga	14 June 1928
2014/8637	Glamuzina	Ivan Thomas	13 August 1923
2014/24736	Glamuzina	Mary Margaret	30 November 1930

From: Stipe Glamuzina, Matakana Date: 13 October 1903 Subject: Memorial for Naturalisation	ORDER DETAILS »	1903	1903	Department of Internal Affairs, Head Office [record group]	Wgtn
From: Ante Glamuzina, Gum digger, Kaikohe Date: 30 January 1904 Subject: Memorial for naturalisation	ORDER DETAILS »	1904	1904	Department of Internal Affairs, Head Office [record group]	Wgtn
From: Toni Glamuzina, Farmer, Redhill Date: 4 February 1913 Subject: Memorial for Naturalisation	ORDER DETAILS »	1913	1913	Department of Internal Affairs, Head Office [record group]	Wgtn
Naturalisation - Application - Glamuzina, Joze	ORDER DETAILS »	1914	1914	Department of Internal Affairs, Head Office [record group]	Wgtn
Naturalisation - Application - Glamuzina, Marko	ORDER DETAILS »	1914	1959	Department of Internal Affairs, Head Office [record group]	Wgtn
Naturalisation - Application - Glamuzina, Mate	ORDER DETAILS »	1914	1923	Department of Internal Affairs, Head Office [record group]	Wgtn
Naturalisation - Application - Glamuzina, M T [Empty file]	ORDER DETAILS »	1922	1922	Department of Internal Affairs, Head Office [record group]	Wgtn
Naturalisation - Application for - Glamuzina, Tony	ORDER DETAILS »	1927	1927	Department of Internal Affairs, Head Office [record group]	Wgtn
Naturalisation - Copy of Letters - Glamuzina, Marko	ORDER DETAILS »	1908	1926	Department of Internal Affairs, Head Office [record group]	Wgtn
Naturalisation - Copy of Letters - Glamuzina, Ilija	ORDER DETAILS »	1904	1927	Department of Internal Affairs, Head Office [record group]	Wgtn
Naturalisation - Application for - Glamuzina, Ivan	ORDER DETAILS »	1914	1937		



ABOVE: GLAMUZINA'S TIMBER MILL AT ARATAPU



GROUP OF BUSHMEN IN KAHIKATEA FOREST, ARATAPU, NORTHERN WAIROA.

SILICH FAMILY



John and Frances Silich, Zorka's parents. New settlers were for the most part impoverished folk, but for a wedding they proudly dressed well and celebrated handsomely for the occasion.

Registration Number	Bride's Given Name(s)	Bride's Family Name	Groom's Given Name(s)	Groom's Family Name
1936/244	Eva	Silich	Mate	Sunde
1932/3285	Edith Sophia	Silich	James Wilson	Rockley

1934/9426	Mara	Silich	Ivan	Erceg
1928/7504	Annie	Silich	Marino	Vranjes
1928/7788	Margaret	Silich	Anton	Posa
1924/7142	Zorka	Silich	Mate	Glamuzina
1910/496	Maria	Silich	Juan Botica	Kraic
1920/8152	Winnie	Silich	Peter Gabriel	Marinkovich
1914/8504	Lucy	Silich	Visko	Matich
1925/887	Vinka	Silich	Anton	Bakulich

1907/3456	Franka (Francis)	Ruscevich	John	Silich
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<u>Registration Number</u>	<u>Family Name</u>	<u>Given Name(s)</u>	<u>Date of Birth/ Age at Death</u>
1940/21440	Silich	Mary	80Y
1930/10108	Silich	Catherine	48Y
1933/3132	Silich	Tony John	49Y
1931/3150	Silich	John	73Y
1940/18300	Silich	Angelko	30H
1944/21160	Silich	Mary	90Y

1909/16712	Silich	Georgina Josephina Maria	Frances	John Matthew
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1971/153953	Silich	Vladimir Leonides Johannes	Frances	John Matthew
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NEWS FROM PAPERS PAST

YUGOSLAV PICNIC

DARGAVILLE GATHERING

[BY TELEGRAPH—OWN CORRESPONDENT]

DARGAVILLE, Tuesday

The fourth annual Yugoslav picnic was held at Selwyn Park, Dargaville, yesterday in fine weather. There was a large attendance. Results:—

Tiny Tots.—Bernadette Munro, 1; L. Lutich, 2.

Boys, six to eight years.—Ken Glamuzina, 1; Eddie Rokela, 2.

Girls, six to eight years.—Joan Munro, 1; Olga Yericovich, 2.

Boys, eight to twelve years.—Ken Glamuzina, 1; Maurice Glamuzina, 2.

Girls, eight to twelve years.—Mary Perdiija, 1; Olga Yakich, 2.

Boys, 12 to 15 years.—Frank Berridge, 1; J. Thornton, 2.

Girls, 12 to 15 years.—Faith Bennett, 1; Joyce Andrews, 2.

Single Women's Race (Bakalich Cup).—Miss F. Bennett, 1; Miss J. Rowan, 2.

High School Girls.—Betty Dixon, 1; Elma Hrstich, 2.

Yugoslav Cup, Boys.—John Bakalich, 1; Peter Dragicevich, 2.

Single Women's Race (Matich Cup).—Miss M. Erceg, 1; Miss F. Segedin, 2.

Boys, Open.—Graham, 1; Peter Dragicevich, 2.

Married Women's Race.—Mrs. J. Perdiija, 1; Mrs. T. Bakalich, 2.

Married Men's Race.—R. Hume, 1; T. Posa, 2.

Three-legged Race.—R. Andrews and Faulkner, 1.

Family Relay Race.—Erceg's team, 1; Drugevich's team, 2.

Boys' Cycle Race.—Graham, 1; T. Yakas, 2.

Committeemen's Race.—H. Nield, 1; T. Posa, 2.

Tug-of-war.—Women: Married beat single. Men: Single beat married.

Three-legged Race.—Girls: J. Munro and T. Segedin, 1. Boys: R. Bonner and F. Berridge, 1.

MAYOR'S SERBIAN FUND.

The latest collections which arrived at the Town Hall for the Mayor's Serbian Fund amount to £43 9/6, making the total amount collected to date £2,495 4/8. The donors are:—Westland Patriotic Fund, Hokitika, £14 10/-; Waihi Golf Club (per H. D. Morpeth), three contributions, £1 15/-; Mayor of Dargaville, Slavs' contribution, collected by M. Jankovich as follows: M. Silich (Babylon) £10, Tolich Bros. (Kaihu) £3 15/-, A. Vezich (Kaihu) £1, I. Orsulich (Kaihu) £1, V. Peko (Kaihu) £1, A. Dujmovich (Kaihu) £1, M. Mioshich (Kaihu) £1, P. Klarichich (Kaihu) £1, J. Alexich (Kaihu) 15/-, M. Veza (Kaihu) 15/-, G. Lendich (Kaihu) 10/-, I. Grljusich (Kaihu) 10/-, I. Gojak (Kaihu) 10/-, M. Shuman (Kaihu) 10/-, D. Druzijanich (Kaihu) 10/-, M. Lulich (Kaihu) 10/-, F. Martinnac (Kaihu) 10/-, N. Kostanich (Kaihu) 10/-, J. Marushich (Kaihu) 5/-, J. Jerkusich (Kaihu) 5/-, M. Zurich (Kaihu) 5/-, S. Lulich (Kaihu) 5/-, I. Vitasovich (Kaihu) 5/-, R. Klarich (Babylon) 4/-, G. Lipanovich (Babylon) 3/-, A. Sokolich (Babylon) 2/6, M. Pirovich (Babylon) 3/-, M. Mirko (Babylon) 2/-.

MAYOR'S SERBIAN FUND.

TOTAL IN HAND, £2495.

THE latest collections received at the Town Hall for the Mayor's Serbian Fund amount to £43 9s 6d, making the total amount collected to date £2495 4s 8d. The donors are as follows:—Westland Patriotic Fund, Hokitika, £14 10s; Waihi Golf Club, per H. D. Morpeth, third contribution, £1 15s; Mayor of Dargaville, Slavs' contribution, collected by M. Jankovich, as follows:—M. Silich, Babylon, £10; Tolich Bros., Kaihu, £3 15s; A. Vezich, Kaihu, £1; I. Orsulich, Kaihu, £1; V. Peko, Kaihu, £1; A. Dujmovich, Kaihu, £1; M. Mioshich, Kaihu, £1; P. Klarichich, Kaihu, £1; J. Alexich, Kaihu, 15s; M. Vexa, Kaihu; 15s; G. Lendich, Kaihu, 10s; I. Grljusich, Kaihu, 10s; I. Gojak, Kaihu, 10s; M. Shuman, Kaihu, 10s; D. Druzljanich, Kaihu, 10s; M. Lulich, Kaihu, 10s; F. Martinac, Kaihu, 10s; N. Kostanich, Kaihu, 10s; J. Marushich, Kaihu, 5s; J. Jerkusich, Kaihu, 5s; M. Zurich, Kaihu, 5s; S. Lulich, Kaihu, 5s; I. Vita-sovich, Kaihu, 5s; R. Klarich, Babylon, 4s; G. Jipanovich, Babylon, 3s; A. Sokolich, Babylon, 2s 6d; W. Pirovich, Babylon, 3s; M. Mirko, Babylon, 2s.

MAYOR'S SERBIAN FUND.

Latest donations to the Mayor's Serbian Fund amount to £54 3/8, the donors of which are as follows.—

Pupils of Harrisville School, per A Ernest Hill, £2 2/; Pupils of Puhoi School per Frank R Goodwin, 15/; R.S.H., £2 E.K.L., £1, Children of Whangarei Head School, per E. A. S. Rigby, £3 10/6; proceeds of Sale of Work held by children at Kawakawa, per Mrs. A. Drake, £4 0/4 Collection per Cambridge War Relief Fund as follows—Friend 5/6, A. Jamieson 6/ Leamington Methodist School Children (in lieu of prizes to scholars) £1 15/, Rev. C Mortimer Jones (part of Easter offerings) £1 11/6, total £3 18/; Collection among School Children at Maungatapere, per Mrs E. M. Goss, £1 8/; Te Kauwhata School Children, per S. Pownall, teacher, 6/2 Coromandel Patriotic Committee, per E. J Surfen, secretary, 10/, Gilbert Wilson Papakura, £5 10/8; Collection among Slav at Dargaville, per Mayor of Dargaville, as follows—J. Nuich £2, J. Pivac £1, M Dropulich £1, M. Galich £1, M. Erceg £1 T. Bobanovich £1, I. Erceg £1, M. B. Kats vich £1, I. Deranja and Co. £1, J. Urlich £1, F. Subert £1, A. S. Sulich £1, M Franich £1, I. Tokolich Nikolin £1, T Jerichich 10/, T. Sokolich 10/, J Sokolich 10/, I. Kabalin 10/, I. Unkovich Mijo 10/, J. F. Urlich 10/, J. J. Vodanovich 10/, I Pivac 10/, A. Jovanovich 10/, P. Kroskovic 10/, S. Paladin 10/, P. Mrzljak 10/, T Srundin 10/, P. Nola 10/, J. Marichich 10/, M. Anzulovich 6/, M. Mihela 5/, I. Paushin 5/, B. Mazuranich 5/, M. Mazurana 5/, I Zivkovich 5/, A. Krzanich 5/, M. Kokic 6/, T Stanishich 5/, J Vranjesh 5/, J Paladin 10/; Collection among Ramaram School Children, 10/6; Waiti Golf Club, per W. H. Morpeth, secretary, £2 1/6; Hokanga Wounded Soldiers' Fund, per Auckland Provincial Patriotic and War Relief Association, £1. This now makes the total sum to date £2,500 12/4.

MAYOR'S SERBIAN FUND.

ADDITIONAL DONATIONS.

THE total collections for the Mayor of Auckland's Serbian War Relief Fund amount to £2536 9s 4d. The latest amount of £41 4s was donated by the following:—Part proceeds of annual trials of Te Akau Sheep Dog Trial Club, per W. H. Worster, hon. secretary, £15; Mayor of Dargaville, collection by M. Jankovich (second) among the Slavs as follows—J. Franich £5, P. Botica £3, F. Botica £1, I. Gugich £1, G. Unkovich £1, G. Vukovich, Tatta, £1, K. Mudrovich 10s, R. Radetich, 10s, B. Mrzljak 10s, J. Dobrich 10s, W. Zriskovich 10s, M. Lukan 10s, M. Belich 5s 6d, F. Zorichich L. Dominkovich 5s, I. Radetich 5s, J. Kukali 5s, M. Kukalj 5s, A. Jezich 5s; collection among Dalmatian Slavs at Waipu, per Tony Katavich, as follows—Tony Katavich £1 1s, Paul Granich £1, Mick Govorko £1, Ante-Katavich £1, Joe Antunovich £1; collection among Gordon school children, per Albert E. Grigg, £1 5s; R. Reeve, 2s 6d.

A WANGAROA correspondent of the *New Zealand Herald* writing with respect to the Austrians on the gumfields, says. "I am myself a native of the Austro-Hungarian empire, being a Hungarian. These Austrian gundiggers come from that part of the empire geographically known as the Littoral, viz.: the north-eastern corner of the Adriatic, which has Fiume for the chief place and port. That country is much like the northern part of this island. These people are not as one has said, "the scum of the Mediterranean." Probably he means the so-called "Levantine," the worst scoundrels on God's earth. These Austrian gundiggers are a mixture of Croato-Slavic elements. They are a sober, decent, hard-working lot, and by no means paupers. But there is something else, which should make them for us most valuable—they are very skilful vine-growers. The correspondent makes the following suggestion for the benefit of the Gumfields Commission:—"Don't let any more of these people come for gum-digging purposes. They will damage the gum trade sooner or later, that is quite sure. But, on the other hand, don't let those who are here go home again; make them stop here. Give them some land. They don't understand English; make it known to them what advantages they have here, no military burden and all that; allow them to dig in certain seasons to keep them going for a couple of years, and enable them to bring their wives and families over, and in ten years' time we shall have as prosperous a fruit-growing settlement up here as you could wish to set your eyes on, for the climate is grand for vine growing after my experience, whatever some people may say. In this way, not only the Austrian

gum digger question, but also the question of what to do with our waste lands in the north, may be solved. This so-called poor

land is good enough for vines, olives, oranges, lemons, wattle, and many other purposes. This is in my opinion the best way out of the affair. I trust in the amalgamating power of the British race, that if those Austrians settle down here their second generation will make as good English-speaking citizens as this beautiful country really deserves."

THE GUMFIELDS COMMISSION.

DIGGING IN THE NORTHERN
WAIROA FIELDS.

EVIDENCE OF MR J. W. DARGA
VILLE.

MR R. MITCHELSON'S EVIDENCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

DARGAVILLE, Wednesday,

At the Gum Commission yesterday the following evidence was taken :—

Mr Dargaville, in giving evidence, stated:—In this district of Northern Wairoa and its tributaries, there are about 1,700 persons (exclusive of Maoris) engaged in gumdigging, and who produce about one-fourth of the whole quantity of gum exported from the colony. They comprise about 800 of our own British colonials, about 700 Austrians, and, say 200 of other nationalities, chiefly Russian Fins, Swedes, Danes, Germans, and Italians. Most of these Austrians have arrived during the past year. The foreigners generally are steady, strong, hardworking men, but express themselves, especially the Austrians, as having no intention of remaining in the colony. The gumdiggers of our own race comprise all sorts and conditions of men, including many persons of good family but broken fortunes, old soldiers, sailors, tradesmen who by over competition in the city have been driven to the gumfields with their families, each of the members of which, almost invariably, helps by digging a little gum. There are a large proportion of able-bodied men too who like the life on account of its independence and freedom from the disagreeable control of masters, and some of whom can make good wages, but there are also many old and infirm persons who just manage to eke out a scanty, and to them, hard living. A strong man with an experienced eye for "likely spots" can earn £3 per week, or even more, but he has to work hard to do this. Hundreds do not earn £1 per week, and many not more than 10s or 12s. Owing to the recent influx of aliens, the gumfields in this vicinity are now being more rapidly exhausted. When that process is accomplished it will probably be found that the foreigners have left the colony, while our own countrymen will have mostly returned to town to swell the number of unemployed, but leaving a considerable residue in the country to burden

number of unemployed, but leaving a considerable residue in the country to burden the charitable aid funds of the county. There are, in my opinion, many and strong reasons why this gumdigging industry should be treated in an exceptional manner, and strictly preserved both on private land and Crown lands for the employment of men who are permanent residents in the colony. Regarding the "truck system" a very unfair system of "truck" prevails over a large portion of this district, and in respect of which complaints are constantly being made. One firm of storekeepers (Messrs E. Mitchelson and Bros.) have obtained leases of large tracts of gum-bearing country, extending for several miles from here and comprising between 50,000 and 60,000 acres. There are between 500 and 600 men on these lands, about half of them Austrians. There was a much larger proportion of British, but they have been driven away by the truck system, which the Austrians appear to be less unwilling to submit to. An agreement (in the form stated by the senior partner of the firm, Hon. E. Mitchelson, in his evidence before the Commission in Auckland) is come to by the digger, who, with his family it may be, is then allowed to locate himself in a whare which he puts up on the field. He is required to sell his gum and buy all his requisites at the firm's nearest store at "fair and reasonable prices" fixed conclusively in terms of the agreement by the store-keepers. There is one of these stores within 3 miles of Dargaville on the railway line, and I will mention the prices charged there for certain leading necessaries of life, by way of illustrating what are fixed there as fair and reasonable prices. For the 4lb loaf 10d is charged, and this notwithstanding that roller flour can be laid down from Canterbury in Dargaville at under £9 per ton. At these prices, as Mr Firth will see, 9s worth of flour produces 27s worth of

Canterbury in Dargaville at under 29 per ton. At these prices, as Mr Firth will see, 9s worth of flour, produces 27s worth of bread, or say a profit of 200 per cent. For potatoes, the prices charged to the diggers during the past few months have been 12s, 10s, and 8s per cwt. As high as 20s was charged for a while some three years ago. The best Derwent potatoes can at present be laid down in Dargaville from the South at £3 15s per ton, so that the prices charged to the digger represent an average advance on cost of over 180 per cent. For jam in 1lb tins, which would cost 4½d in Auckland, 10d is charged, or about 120 per cent profit; and for sugar, which costs 2½d per lb, 4½d is charged. This list of charges could be almost indefinitely extended. In much the same way the fair and reasonable price fixed for the gum by the storekeeper, is said to be on an average 10s to 12s per cwt less than its value in Dargaville, or less than the price the same firm pays at their head store here for gum taken from lands outside of their own leases. Those diggers who openly complain of the above prices, or who—or whose wives—are found to have purchased an article at other than the firm's store on the lease, are ordered off the field. The wife of a gumdigger in this way recently purchased a trifling article, value 3s, at Messrs Brown, Campbell and Co.'s store at Mangawhare, and the whole family were thereupon given notice to quit the field. This is but one example of many. An old man between 60 and 70 years of age, instead of selling his gum at the firm's store on the field, brought it into Dargaville and sold it there at the same firm's head store without disclosing the fact that it came off the leased land. He got 15s a cwt for it more than the storekeeper's fair and reasonable price on the field, but when it afterwards came to be found out where the gum was

price on the field, but when it afterwards came to be found out where the gum was dug, the old man was ordered off and compelled to go further afield outside the leased land, where living alone he was found dead in his whare a month or two afterwards. In another case a feeble old woman was living in a gumdigger's hut near the firm's store. Her condition was such that the Hobson County Council allowed her 4s per week from the charitable aid fund. It was arranged that the 4s worth of necessaries should be supplied through the firm's store, and the above prices were those charged to her for bread, besides 4s 6d a gallon (9d a bottle), for kerosene for a lamp, so that the few shillings a week did not go very far. She, however, died about 6 weeks ago. I have seen the passbook of diggers showing the above prices. I can give the names of the persons referred to by me if found necessary. This oppressive system, prevailing as it does over such a vast stretch of country, is a serious hindrance to the progress of the district. Many families instead of being able to save a little and eventually settle on a small piece of land of their own, are, by it, kept perpetually on the verge of poverty their labour only going to swell the profits of the storekeeping firm I have referred to. Regarding an export duty on gum: Twenty years ago, when gum of the quality now worth 60s to 70s sold freely in Auckland at 20s to 25s, the expedient of an export duty might probably have been resorted to with safety to the trade, and without diminishing the price paid to the digger. Even £5 per ton in those days would not have so raised the cost to the varnishmakers in London and New York as to lead them to experimentalise in attempts to find some other substance as a substitute for kauri gum. Now, however, it is different. In my opinion, and in that of many experts, there are indications that the maximum

value to the consumer has been reached, or nearly so, and that any further rise in price to them, such as an export duty would occasion, might lead to the gradual disuse of the commodity. I think the imposition of an export duty now would be an unwise and dangerous policy. On the question of settlement on land: There is a splendid block of Crown land of about 80,000 acres in this district, lying between the head of the Kaihu Valley and Tahike. If roaded and opened for settlement it would provide hundreds of families with a good dairy farm each, equal in quality to any in the colony. There are extensive gumfields on the outskirts of it to the north-east, the west and the south. It is well watered, and has stone and gravel beds in abundance in convenient places for roads. It is mostly rich volcanic soil. The Government bought it from the native owners many years ago for a few shillings an acre, but it is, nevertheless, far superior in quality to the Cheviot estate, for instance. It is so far as my knowledge goes, the best block of Crown land in the colony. Yet it has been left in its primeval state all these years, only very meagre operations towards making a road through it having been lately commenced, and I would respectfully press on the Commissioners the importance of recommending that this fine tract of land be made use of. I am glad that Mr Mueller bears me out in what I have said about it. I think the number of diggers in the country has been exaggerated. I think 8,000 will be found to be the very outside even in the summer season. The roads throughout the North are very bad; I am sure there are not fifty miles metalled in the country. We have not had our share of the revenue. Instead of getting £1,500,000, our share of the £30,000,000 borrowed, in addition to that expended on the Auckland and Helensville railway, we have only had £200,000 or

that expended on the Auckland and Gisborne-ville railway, we have only had £200,000 or £300,000. I do not think the settlers or gumdiggers should be further taxed by an export duty; I think we should press our claim in Parliament. That is the only remedy that I have to propose, I think the money must not be taken out of the gum industry. There are numbers of diggers who are desirous of getting land to settle on, particularly the block between Monganui, Bluff, and Tahike which I have already mentioned. If that block can be roaded there will be hundreds of applicants. I approve of the license system as explained for the purpose of checking the undue influx of foreigners.

The Court then adjourned.

Tuesday 27th.

Commission continued, and further evidence of Mr Dargaville taken. I have not much personal acquaintance with the Austrians. I believe they are honest, industrious, and orderly. So far as I know they work on their own account, and not for wages. I think they live more economically than the British diggers, and the estimate of 9s to 12s a week for their living, is, I think, too high, except where the price of provisions is very high. I believe they earn more, man for man, than the average of other diggers, because they work harder and longer hours. I have spoken to several of them, and have not met any who expressed an intention of settling in this country; on the contrary, they seemed to purpose returning to their own country. I think they would be unobjectionable as settlers if they had their wives and children with them; but without their families I think them objectionable, coming, as they do, merely to denude the country of its resources. I have no knowledge of their having been brought here under contract.

Richard Mitchelson, sworn, said : I am a storekeeper and settler at Dargaville. I am one of the firm of Mitchelson Bros. I am sole manager of the gum business. We hold several blocks of land, Kaihu No. 1, 3 and 4, about 40,000 acres of Mr Nimmo, Kaihu No. 1a, about 2,400 acres of Mr Jas. Trounson; Kaihu No. 2 9,800 acres of the natives; Opanake, 7,130 acres of the natives. The rent is now: Nimmo, £1,000; Trounson, £40; Kaihu No. 2, £125; Opanake, £125; total, £1,290. I have five stores on the gum fields. We estimate the total number of diggers on our ground to be 619, viz., 267 Austrians, 225 British and other nationalities, 127 Maoris. The last item is only approximate, including men women and children. The Maoris work on an average about four months in the year. The others are all, so far as I know, gumdiggers only at present. At times there may be settlers amongst them. I can supply the Commission with the note of the total gum obtained on our ground during the last six months. No rent, royalty or license fee is directly charged for digging on our land. We fix the price of the gum at so much below the outside price as is necessary to cover our rent. Our price may range about from 1s to 5s per cwt below the outside price. The diggers are compelled to deal at our stores. I do not think that in consequence of this they bring the gum in a less cleaned condition than others. The Austrians clean the gum as well as others. I think they get a little more. They are paid according to the quality and cleaning. They are not specially told how much is taken off the outside price. We are guided by the advices wired to us of sales which take place every week. Very few complaints of our system are made to us. If a man does not like it he goes. I think the wages average as good on our ground as outside. I have in three or four instances given men notice to quit under the agreement. I have done so when a man persists in getting stores elsewhere. The quality of our gum is mostly ordinary and below. The whole cost of sending our gum to town, including the getting it in from the ground, would be about 30s 6d per ton. The cost of Lauri is higher here than on the East Coast

including the getting to it from the ground, would be about 30s 6d per ton. The cost of Lauri is higher here than on the East Coast where there is only one shipment, by reason of steamer and railway fare. Our prices for provisions are : potatoes, 8s to 12s per cwt, according to season ; flour, 15s to 17s per cwt (in 50lb bags) ; tea, 2s, 2s 6d, 3s ; sugar, 4½d to 5d ; coffee, 2s ; cheese, 8d to 10d ; meat, 15s per dozen tins, or 1s 4d per tin ; jam, 7d to 10d ; Nestle's preserved milk, 9d, 10d and 1s ; tobacco, 6s ; matches, 2s dozen ; bread, 4 lb loaf, 10d ; rice, 4d to 5d. All these articles are of the best qualities, and the variations in price are on account of the positions of the different stores. The goods are delivered at the whares, and the gum fetched as a rule. We employ no diggers on wages. I do not think I have heard the term "truck system" applied to our system until quite recently, except in Mr Dargaville's paper. Our accounts are squared when the gum is sold, which is generally when the digger wishes to sell it. We give a start to men sometimes, and sometimes we refuse it. It sometimes happens that a man keeps his gum for four months, and occasionally we may give credit for that time. (The evidence by Mr Dargaville yesterday was here read to the witness who was asked if he wished to say anything about it.) With regard to the alleged profit made on the bread, Mr Dargaville knows very well that we have nothing to do with working up the flour. We are ourselves charged 8d for the 4-lb loaf. With regard to the family alleged to have been turned off the field, although dealing at another store had something to do with it, the principal cause of the notice to quit was the constant quarrelling between the wife and another woman whereby the peace of the village was disturbed. I have no recollection of the case of the old man referred to. I consider the statement about 15s more being paid under the impression that it was outside gum is very improbable, and I think it was dictated by Mr Dargaville's inveterate animosity against our firm. The charges made for the old woman's stores were sent in to the County Council and never objected to. She died afterwards at Mangawhare, not on the gumfield. I know

nothing of how the Austrians have come here, or of any contract or arrangement made by any person to bring them out. Our firm has never had anything to do with such a transaction, nor have I ever persuaded or advised any Austrians to send for their relatives. The Austrians are steady and industrious. I consider them a desirable class of settlers if they would bring their families. I am not aware of any quarrels between them and the other diggers. They are very orderly. I know of 8 who returned home a week or two ago. I have no idea what money they took with them. I think they went home to complete their military service. I think the earnings of the Austrians on our ground would be close on 40s a week, and the cost of their living 10s or 11s per week. I should put the average of other diggers, including the aged, at about 35s. The Austrians are mostly young and strong men, but amongst the other diggers are many who come merely because they do not know what else to turn to. A license fee for digging on private land would operate in this way. The land is taxed on the basis of the value of the gum, which governs the rent, and then the digger would be taxed for getting the same gum which is already paying tax, and then if he were lucky enough to make an income from the gum of more than £300, he would again have to pay income tax on it. More-

from the gum of more than £300, he would again have to pay income tax on it. Moreover, the land is already rated for county purposes, and I consider that the diggers are paying those rates, and then they would be taxed again for county purposes. I think no license fee should be levied for digging on private lands that are paying rates. I am not in favour of an export duty, because I believe it must fall on the digger — the price paid to him would be less. I have ascertained for the information of the Commission, the amount of cash paid at our stores for gum over and above stores supplied for three months ending 31st May last. The number of men were 557, including 121 Maoris, which latter number includes women and children. The Maoris work about 4 to 6 months a year. The total sum so paid during the above 3 months was £7,589 9d. I also produce a statement showing wages earned by some of the best men during various periods. One Austrian in 12 months earned an average of £4 19s 2d per week, another £2 13s 6d. A British digger for 12 months (including three weeks' holiday) £3 10s 6d, another four months £3 12s per week, another in ten months (one month of which was a holiday) £3 9s 6d, another nine months £2 10s 1d. This works out to an average of 21s 7d cash weekly to 557 men without cost of keep.

Mr Dargaville (after Mr R. Mitchelson had left) desired to add to his former evidence the following regarding Mr Mitchelson's answer to his statement about the profit made on the sale of bread:—I did not know of any arrangement between him and the baker, except that the latter was under an obligation to take his flour from him.

Robert Brydon (sworn): I am a gum-digger on Mr Mitchelson's ground. I have been digging on that and on Mr Dargaville's ground. I have averaged £2 19s per week since 1st February. I am not bound to any store for getting my provisions. The agreement system does not apply to the ground I am on. I am only bound to sell my gum to Mitchelson. I think the gumfields are getting rapidly exhausted in many places. The ground has been dug over three times before I came on it. I think a license system might be useful in checking the influx of foreigners. An export duty might be very good for the roads but I think the digger would have to pay it. I believe there is a number of persons digging gum who would like to settle but there is a great difficulty in getting land to settle on here in such a way as to combine farming with gumdigging. I think gum digging has an unsettling effect upon young men.

(BY TELEGRAPH.—OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

DARGAVILLE, this day.

AT the afternoon sitting of the Commission,

Richard Mitchelson amended his evidence, stating that the cost of sending gum to Auckland is 33s per ton in addition to £2 per ton carting and packing.

Michael Corcoran, hotelkeeper, confirmed the evidence given yesterday by the Austrians to the effect that a countryman of theirs took meat from the pig's bucket to entice some cats from Corcoran's house. The Austrians were sober, industrious, very honest and orderly.

Henry James Hornby, gumdigger, said his average earnings were 20s. The prices for provisions were too high all round. He was a varnish maker in England for twenty years, up to five years ago. From his knowledge of the trade it was very unlikely that any other gum would supersede kauri. Kauri possessed a peculiar virtue that none others did. He gave the Manilla and Zanzibar gums a trial, but did not like them. When the gum is crushed for varnish-making it can make no difference whether large pieces or nuts are bought by the storekeepers, but still they paid less for nuts than other sorts. All gum, whether in large or small pieces, should be washed and scraped for varnish-making purposes.

Patrick Connolly, storekeeper, said if a license fee were charged to diggers on Crown lands it would drive all to private lands. Those who cut up the fields were tradesmen, and they should rather pay money towards road-making than the diggers. Witness complained that Mr Harding really practised the truck system in compelling diggers on his lease to deal with storekeepers on the ground, as he refused to renew the license of a man who dealt elsewhere.

McLean, baker, denied the statement made by J. M. Dargaville that he was compelled to buy flour from Mitchelson. He bought as a matter of expediency, as it came cheaper, direct from Canterbury.

The sittings are now closed in Dargaville, and the Commission proceed up the Kaihu Valley.

EVIDENCE GIVEN BY THE AUSTRIANS/DALMATIANS

JACOB RADATICH

MY COUNTRYMEN

I am from Croatia in Austria.

I came to New Zealand in 1893 from the Broken Hill mines in Australia.

I was digging gum at Babylon on Mitchelson's lease. I heard from some of my country men and others that they were making good wages at gum digging and that is the reason I went to Babylon.

I went to the store for goods and asked the storekeeper should I pay him at once and he said at the end of the month would do. He made no charge for rent for my digging or royalty. I dug for two months there and moved to another part of the lease.

I was one of a party of twenty-two Austrians who tried to drain Johnsons swamp. This did not prove a profitable job and thereupon gave up gum digging and ultimately settled in the Marlborough settlement.

My opinion is that many came from Austria simply through reports and advice from their own relations and friends. They would hear at home about doing well and hence come out to try their luck.

While digging on the swamp with twenty-two of us we lived as well or better than the British gum digger. I am sure it never cost us more than 15 shillings each per week.

Every week we got 130 pound of beef. Every two or three weeks we got a pig and cured it ourselves. In the summer time our earnings are 1 or 2 or 3 pounds a week.

In the winter it takes all our time to make 1 pound a week in the best of fields.

We are working on the co-operative system. We got our tucker the same way. We had two men acting as cooks and whatever was made in the swamps was divided between us cooks and all.

I have heard the evidence of the following Austrians read over to me which was taken by the Commissioners in 1893 and believe they are correct, and I agree with their statements.

PETER GOVECICH

AT HOME WE DO 3 YRS. IN THE MILITARY SERVICE

I am an Austrian from Dalmatia. I keep a store at Tikinui and do some gum digging as well. I cannot earn more than 18 s to 1 pound 3s at gum digging. At home I was a stone mason at which I could earn 3s a day and tucker. For working on a farm a man could get 1s 10d or 2s a day and tucker. It costs 5s a week for board. My country men in the colony consist of seafaring men, fishermen, and vine and olive cultivators.

I only know about 315 to 320 Austrians in the Wairoa district. I think that is nearly all there are. I have taken some trouble to ascertain.

At home we all have to do 3 years in the military service.

GIOVANNI BRADICIC

I WANT TO STAY

I come from Istria, close to Trieste. I am gum digging on Harding's ground. I was a sailor from 11 yrs. old. I did one years' service in the army. I make 2 pound from gum digging and it costs me 10 shillings 12 shillings for provisions. I have not been molested in any way by the British. I do not intend to return home.

ANTONIO GASPARICH

ITALIAN PACK HORSE WORKER

I am from Trieste and am of the Italian race. I have been living in this district for fourteen years. I have been employed by Mitchelson Brothers in various ways I have not fallen in much with the Austrians. When packing provisions to them they appeared to me to take a fair amount of stores, as well as others. If some of my country men could get land offered to them by the government, such as that in the Kaihu valley, they would jump at the chance of bringing their families out here.

As regards the saving of my countrymen taking good and poor workers together, I think they can lay by at least 1 pound a week, which in the case of those who did not remain in the colony is sent home to friends.

**PETER SKAKANDICH, NICOLAS SKAKANDICH, NICOLAS MATUTAVII,
AND JOHN BILUSH**

Three of them are labourers and one a stone mason.

Jacob Radatich was sworn as interpreter, and said...

COULD NOT MAKE A LIVING AT HOME

They were at present draining a swamp on Mitchelson's Flax mill lease.

We have each spent 20 pound of our money and are in debt to the storekeeper to the extent of about 10 pound each. This debt has incurred over the last six months. Up to the present we have cut about 3 miles of drains and found very little gum. If the swamp is a failure, we will have to dig gum somewhere else to pay for the tucker.

During the last twelve months close on a hundred more Austrians have left than have arrived in the colony. Many had to borrow from their friends for passage home.

BOLD BTOMEH

DALMATIAN DIGGER WITH SETTLING RIGHTS

I come from Pellissa, in Dalmatia, Austria. I have been five years in the colony, and am twenty-three years of age. My father is a farmer. I am the occupier of an occupation with the right of purchase section; No 30 Block 1 Maungaru Survey District. A number of my countrymen were in New Zealand before me and from them I heard about it, and so decided to come myself. Some of them get money from their brothers and relations in the colony, and some paid their own passage to New Zealand. I sent for my brother three years ago and he is still about the Wairoa digging gum. Some of my country men do not make money at digging gum and so go home. And others make 2 pound a week.

MITCHELSON'S STATEMENTS

RICHARD MITCHELSON

"We are in business of buying and selling gum and also goods through our five stores"

Gum is getting scarcer, and so the earnings are less, and the gum digging must be of a more systemic character, and the old idea of spearing is gradually being abandoned. The swamps must be drained. I hand in statements A and A1, showing total average earnings per week of two Europeans and two Austrians dealing at the Babylon store, of five men dealing at the Flax – mill store, and of three men at the Maropiu store. All our out stores are branches of

our firm and work on wages. There is no subcontracting or commission allowed. Mr Trounson has the grazing rights over gum field leases and it suits us better to let him supply the diggers with meat. There is no payment made by Trounson to our firm for the right of supplying meat to our gum leases. We pack the gum for the diggers to our stores and charge then according to distance. I hand in return marked B; it gives the prices we charge for provisions at the four out stores; also the average price paid for gum off our lease lands for twelve months at the out stores. I also furnish the commission with a return marked C giving the cost of goods supplied to the stores for the two years ending 31st December 1897. In the Kaihu store men employed at Kauri timber work and settlers receive their supplies, and we cannot, therefore, without great trouble, give the statement as it applies to gum diggers only.

The average of gum output for the last fourteen years has been 712 tons per annum.

B.

PRICES CHARGED ON GOODS SOLD AT MITCHELSON BROTHERS' LEASE STORES.

Commodity	Flax-mill.		Babylon.		Maropiu.		Kaihu.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Flour (100 lb.)	16	6	16	0	16	0	14	6
Potatoes (new), per cwt. ..	12	0	12	0	10	0	10	0
Sugar (per lb.)	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	3½
Milk	0	9	0	10	0	10	0	9
Tea (per lb.)	2	6	2s. 6d. to 3s.		2s. 6d. to 3s.		2s. to 2s. 6d.	
Candles (per lb.)	1	0	..		..		0	10
Beef (per tin)	1	3	..		1	3	1s. 1d. ; 1s. 9d. doz.	
Rice (per lb.)	0	4	..		..		0	4

AVERAGE PRICE PAID FOR GUM FOR TWELVE MONTHS OFF LEASE LANDS.

Babylon, £2 6s. 6d. ; Maropiu, £2 5s. 9d. ; Flax-mill, £2 7s. ; Kaihu, £2 3s. 6d. Prices ranging from 7s. to £5 per hundredweight ; average price, £2 5s. 8d.

MEN EMPLOYED AT GUM-DIGGING ON LEASE LANDS.

	Babylon.	Maropiu.	Kaihu.	Flax-mill.	Totals.
Austrians	81	57	..	30	168
British	23	18	20	14	75
Maori .. ..	..	22	20	..	42
					285

OUTPUT OF GUM.

Output of gum from all sources in 1897, 552 tons, as against 1,138 tons in 1893. Average output per year for fourteen years, 712 tons.

RENT OF LEASE.

Rent, £600 per annum, to — Nimmo, Esq. ; in 1893 it was £1,000. Lease was for ten years, rental commencing at £1,200 for first year, with reduction of £100 for each year after.

C.

RETURN OF CASH AND GOODS SUPPLIED TO E. MITCHELSON AND BROTHERS' STORES FOR TWO YEARS ENDING THE 31st DECEMBER, 1897.

	1896.				1897.			
	Cash.		Goods at Cost, with 10 per Cent. added.		Cash.		Goods at Cost, with 10 per Cent. added.	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Flax-mill*	1,602	7 7	570	10 0	1,682	7 7	664	10 0
Babylon	5,631	15 5	2,223	2 7	5,017	6 11	2,148	10 9
Maropiu†	6,999	7 6	2,585	2 9	4,637	9 11	2,177	18 6
Opanake‡ .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

* A number of people deal at this store who are not gum-diggers, but it is not possible to separate their purchases. † At this store a number of customers are not gum-diggers. ‡ This store is supplying bushes, and paying bush orders. We are unable to separate the different items without considerable trouble.

D.

DRAINS.

Drain at Long Gully, being dug by Austrians, a mile and a half, consisting of cross drains; area of swamp, one mile long by 300 yards wide; depth of drain, 8 ft.; width at top, about 10 ft.; at bottom, about 6 ft. Number of men in party, 22.

Drain at Flax-mill Swamp, about a mile and a half long; area of swamp, same as above. Drain about 5 ft. by 4 ft. by 2 ft., running smaller at top of the swamp. These swamps are given over to those who are draining them for the term of our lease, subject to the usual conditions, we to protect them from encroachment by other diggers not being of the party. The number of men in this party is twenty.

E.

CONDITIONS UPON WHICH THE UNDERSIGNED IS PERMITTED TO DIG KAURI-GUM ON THE KAIHU NO. 2 BLOCK, KAIPARA.

1. All kauri-gum dug or obtained in any way from the said blocks shall continue the property of Messrs. Mitchelson Brothers, and shall be delivered by the person digging the same to them at either of their stores on Kaihu No. 1 Block, and until so delivered shall be held by the person digging the same as bailee for them.

2. No rent being charged for the right to dig gum above mentioned, it is hereby agreed in lieu thereof that, on delivery as aforesaid of any such gum, Messrs. Mitchelson Brothers (whose decision as to quality or description of gum shall be final and binding upon the person delivering the same) shall have the right to fix, and will thereupon pay, the fair and reasonable value thereof to the person delivering the same whose receipt shall be a sufficient discharge.

3. Any person being upon the said land shall leave and vacate the same within forty-eight hours after receiving notice, either verbal or in writing, requiring him or her so to do from Messrs. Mitchelson Brothers or their agent, and will not again enter upon the said land without first obtaining permission from Messrs. Mitchelson Brothers or their agent; such notice, if in writing, shall be deemed to have been given if left at the last-known place of abode of such person.

I agree to the above conditions:

HARDING'S GUM FIELD LEASE

ANTONIO FALCONETTI

I am Austrian and come from Istria. I was a sailor and came here because my brother thought I could do better than at sea. Our agreement with Mr Harding is to this effect: We pay him half royalty that is 5s per quarter per man instead of 10 shillings. which the gum diggers pay who work on any other part of the lease. In return for this concession he will have his swamp drained. Mr Harding does the carting at 1s 3 pence per hundredweight. We care free to deal with any storekeeper or butcher but as a rule we get our meat from Mr Harding. Under the agreement we have the right to dig gum in this swamp for ten years. The swamp is divided into five sections, allowing for each section to be worked over in every two years thus allowing ten years overall. We are working the swamp on a co-operative principle.

There are twelve married men and eight single in our party.

R66/779 10.11.99 Campbell conveyed the entire block (251 acres), except for the previously sold pieces, to Alfred Ernest Harding for £7,000. Harding financed the deal by raising a £6,000 mortgage from Campbell.
Harding, who originally came from Waipukurau in the Hawke's Bay, owned the 1,472 acre Auroa estate to the west of Dargaville.

Source: Title records at Land Information New Zealand, Auckland.

Note: these two blocks are separate from one another. One is leased by Harding the other is owned giving Messrs Brown, Campbell and Mr Marriner sole digging rights by way of a royalty paid to Mr Harding.

WILLIAM FITZPATRICK

DIGGERS DISHEARTENED WITH GOVERNMENT

I am a gum digger. The digger's desire is free trade that is to buy and sell in the best markets.

Harding's block is now exclusive to three merchants who pay a royalty to Mr Harding for the right to purchase gum from the diggers on his block. If you sell on this field you now have to deal with Messrs Brown, Campbell and Mr Marriner. I do not agree with this system.

I think the reason why the diggers have not paid their license fees is that they are dissatisfied. They have no voice in local affairs and have only the vote under manhood suffrage.

Gum is becoming scarcer and men are working longer hours. I know of a few men who are engaged hooking gum in the swamps, who are averaging 3 to 4 pounds but are exceptionally good men and working sixteen hours a day and these are not to be considered average any more than the aged and infirm, who are only getting 20 pound of gum a week, I am quite positive there are now five Austrians to everyone who were in the fields in 1893, and the British digger has decreased proportionately.

The diggers are thoroughly disheartened after waiting five or six years, finding no remedy whatever has been applied by the Government to do away with the substantial complaints constantly brought under notice. Many of our most active men in the union gave up agitating any further and I feel convinced if such a state of things had existed in the southern districts a remedy would have been devised long ago.

GUM DIGGING LICENSES

HORACE HAMMOND

LICENSES TO DIG FOR GUM

I am Clerk and Engineer of the Hobson County Council. There is great difficulty in collecting license fees. In 1894 we sold 142 licenses at 5s each. In 1895 we only sold 34, and in 1896 we only sold 30. Total: 206 licenses in three years.

These bear no proportion to the number working on the fields.

We appointed a Ranger, and gave him 1s 6 pence commission for every license sold.

Our first Ranger was Mr J B Pullman, and then we had John Perry. There are one or two camps of Austrians and they declined to take out licenses and refused to give their names. The local policeman was away at the time and we could do nothing.

I do not know how many diggers there are in the district. My idea is the time has gone by to worry much about collecting the license fees on the gum fields. It would have been different ten years ago or fifteen years ago.

The gum fields should have been put on the same footing as the gold fields.

There are fewer diggers in the area now as the main reason is they are working at other industries such as timber. If the timber failed, they would have to go back to digging.

In our district we have a number of settlers who have taken up land and if it had not been for the gum they could not have existed.

Our county has always advocated the selling of the gum lands.

JOHN PERRY

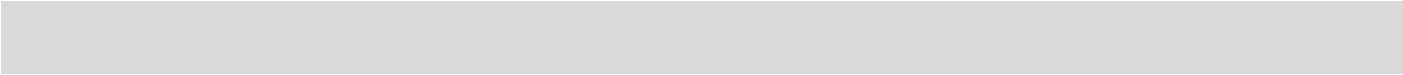
LICENSE COLLECTOR

I am a fruit grower and authorised collector of gum licenses and dog licenses in the Hobson County. I commenced the collection of gum licenses about two years ago. When I commenced to collect the licenses there was a rush to the Northern fields. I have experienced great difficulty in collecting the licenses and had to take promises to pay at some future time again and again. Some of the diggers evade paying the licenses by simply shifting from Crown land to private land when they see me coming along. Another way they have of avoiding me when working in swampy grounds, is simply to go across to the other side through 3 feet and 4 feet of water, so I cannot follow except by going miles around, and even then they would be back across again. I think an amendment should be in the law whereby a store keeper should demand the production of a digger's license before buying his gum.

PETER LANGTON

BRITISH GUM DIGGERS ARE THE WORST

I am a settler and storekeeper in the Vale of Avoca and a Ranger for the Kauri Timber Company for one hundred miles. I have the only honest men in New Zealand are the foreigners, not one of whom has gone away owing me a penny. Look at my books and you will see that all the others have a balance on the wrong side. The British gum digger is always scheming how he can get the better of me.



GUM DIGGERS' CONFERENCE

NORTHERN ADVOCATE, 19 MAY 1906, PAGE 4

At the request of the Secretary of the Gumdiggers' Union we publish the following:—

The meetings of representatives from the Waihopo, Parengarenga, Waipu, Kaipara and other district branches of the Gumdiggers' Union have been concluded. The following resolutions were passed:—

That representation be made to the Premier of the Colony calling his attention to the disabilities under which the gumdiggers labour in the matter of not being able to be represented on the County Council, and asking the amendment of the Local Government Act so as to allow the gumdiggers to have a vote in the matter.

That where it can be shown that lands which have either been purchased or leased from the Government, or even private property are not being used for legitimate pastoral or farming purposes, but solely for the purpose of working the gum therein, the State shall have power to resume such land at the original value plus improvements.

That the local authority have power to have swamps and lakes in the reserves drained, and to charge a special license in addition to the present one to any qualified digger who wishes to dig therein, until the amount expended in drainage plus interest is paid out of such special licenses. Thereafter such special license fees shall be paid to the Government, and be utilised for the repurchase of gum land and settlement of gumdiggers on the land after the gum has been dug out of it.

That all gum land reserved under the Kauri Gum Industry Act be re-surveyed and boundaries fixed with iron standards, and that all people settled on the reserve be not disturbed by such re-survey.

That the book of rules be left with the executive.

That at the present time the gum-digging community has no opportunity to settle on the land, as there are no crown lands adjacent to the reserve. Therefore we propose that the Government resume all those large estates on the Northern Wairoa, such as Mitchelson's, Mangawhare, Harding's, Fitzgerald's run and Yate's, Parengarenga, North Cape, or any other large estate; and if resumed by the Government the State to bring in some scheme of land settlement in combination with gumdigging.

That before any reserve is taken off gum lands the Commissioner or his authorised deputy shall inspect such land, and evidence must be taken on the spot, all notice of application to be served on the Gumdiggers' Union.

That a gumdiggers' union brokerage be started in Auckland to be controlled by the Gumdiggers' Union and all workers in connection therewith to be members of the union exclusively.

exclusively.

That only bona fide gumdiggers shall be members of the Union, or those whom the executive consider fit and proper persons to be members.

That the headquarters of the Union be shifted to Waipu, that Mr Crowe be recommended as President, Mr Stafford as General Secretary, and Mr Way, Organising Secretary for Auckland.

That 75 per cent. of all funds accruing to a branch be retained for the purpose of meeting the branch expenditure, and that the remaining 25 per cent. from each branch be forwarded to the executive and banked to a general Union account. That if at the conclusion of the year's operations it is found that a branch has more funds than it requires for its own use out of the 75 per cent. it shall devote the remainder or surplus to the general Union account for organising or other purposes.

That the entrance fee be 2s 6d and the annual subscription be 12s payable quarterly in advance.

That all genuine out of pocket expenditure for travelling etc. be allowed the General Secretary, and that if he be called upon in the interests of the Union to devote his own time to their affairs he be remunerated for such services at the rate of five shillings per day in addition to travelling expenses.

That the Government be urged to take over the entire control of the gum industry in so far as the handling, sorting, and selling of such gum is concerned. That a central depot be established in Auckland for the receiving of such gum, that all private persons be prohibited from exporting gum, that all gum dug on private land shall pass through the Government depot, and that a royalty be chargeable on such gum.

That the New Zealand Worker be the official organ for the Auckland Gumdiggers' Union.

That the above resolution dealing with the administration of gum lands be sent on to the Premier and the members of the Legislature.

That for the purpose of collecting the subscriptions of the Union a collector be appointed in each camp by the Union exercising authority over such camp.

That the Government be urged to so amend the Act as to allow the Union to take up a lease of gum land in a syndicate form and work it with a view to testing the advantages of thorough co-operation.

- (a) Only Unionists to become shareholders.
- (b) All gum to be sold under the auspices of the Union.
- (c) Their own servants employed.
- (d) A reasonably small store instituted for their use.

NORTHERN ADVOCATE, 22 OCTOBER 1906

At Mr J. Trounson's bush at Siberia, near Kaihu, Messrs Lineham and Watson have a body of men engaged in tapping 2000 kauri trees, 600 of which have already yielded seven tons of pure white gum, valued at £65 per ton. The average yield per tree is about 84lbs., though in one record instance a tree yielded 203lbs.

EVENING POST, VOLUME XC, ISSUE 82, 5 OCTOBER 1915, PAGE 6

A plea for the segregation of all alien enemies was made by Dr. Thacker in the House of Representatives last night, during the debate on the Kauri-gum Industry Amendment Bill. The doctor said that it was all very well for the Prime Minister to make arrangements for the re-issuing of licenses to the gumdiggers, but what had struck him was that no mention had been made during the discussion of the fact that a very large number of these men were Austrians. He contended that they should be placed on one of the islands in the same manner as other alien enemies. Incidentally, he mentioned that he believed there were two soldiers in the Tauherenikau camp who could not speak a word of English, and who had learned their drill by copying the other men. The Prime Minister, when replying, said that the attitude generally taken up was that a large number of the gumdiggers in the north were Austrians. The fact was, however, that they were Croats and Dalmatians, and their sympathies were not with Germany, but with Russia. A large number of them had volunteered for service, and he had received a telegram to the effect that 200 of them were available for the front. That fact proved their loyalty. Also, in the way of contributions, they had been some of the most generous of the residents of New Zealand. On one occasion they had contributed £1000. At a carnival in Dargaville not long ago their queen occupied third place on the list. During the recess considerable sums of money had arrived from these gumdiggers, and it was only right that he should place this fact on record to remove the misapprehension that existed.

NEWS FROM PAPERS PAST...

EVENING POST, VOLUME XLII, ISSUE 90, 13 OCTOBER 1891, PAGE 2

summonses per annum.

It is stated that there are over 200 Austrians at work on the gum fields north of Auckland. The Herald says they are quiet, sober, industrious men, and, unlike the average colonial gumdigger, bank or save their money instead of drinking it. One man in six weeks banked £30 as the result of his labours in gumdigging. They are sending home remittances to Austria, and bringing out more of their friends, considering that it will be better for them to come out to the colony than to remain in the Old World.

THE AUSTRIAN GUMDIGGERS.

For a number of years the Austrians who have come to this province, and devoted themselves to kauri gumdigging, have been as well hated by the British gumdiggers as are the Chinese. The cause of dislike has been much the same in each case. Both the Chinese and Austrians have proved themselves to be industrious to a degree; both live frugally and pay their way, and whether their earnings are large or small, the surplus over the cost of the necessary food, clothes, etc., has been carefully saved, and when each class had saved a certain sum, they either send it to their native country or go home with the savings. Both peoples have thus come to be looked upon as birds of passage rather than as permanent settlers, which circumstance has provoked no end of jealousy, and in some cases hatred. While strong racial feelings of this kind exist it is hardly to be expected that either the Chinese or Austrians will bring their wives and sweethearts to the land where their husbands and brothers are saving money, and thus a sort of unfair competition exists against which the British settler has to struggle. In each case also it has generally been understood or surmised that neither the Austrians nor the Chinese are quite free people on their arrival here, that they are under a sort of contract to capitalists in their own countries, and are in the position of a kind of modified slavery. All these circumstances have tended to provoke a strong hostile feeling against these industrious people by the freedom-loving Britons, and much slightly-concealed anger has been cherished towards the strangers.

Mr. M. A. Ferri has sent us a long account of the Austrian gumdiggers in Auckland, their first arrival here, their social condition at home, etc., but the account is far too long for the space at our disposal. He states that his countrymen who are here are of two classes—one skilled in agriculture and fruit

classes—one skilled in agriculture and fruit and vinegrowing, as carried on in Dalmatia, the province from which they all come; and the other class is devoted to a seafaring life. The first Austrian who came here and devoted himself to gumdigging, Mr. Paul Lapis, who has his wife and family here, is a mariner. Mr. Lapis has done well in New Zealand, but intends to return to Dalmatia in March next. Those who are acquainted with a seafaring life are nearly all from the peninsula of Sabbioncello, while the agriculturists and orchardists are more from the main land. All kinds of agricultural produce are grown there, and there is about five per cent. of the land devoted to vineyards, with the management of which many of the Austrians are quite familiar. He states that all his countrymen are Slavs, and they speak the Slavonic tongue, though in writing and printing they use the Roman letters. About 85 per cent. of these are members of the Roman Catholic Church, the rest belonging to the Greek Church.

Mr. Ferri thinks the position of his countrymen here is a false one. They are all hard-working, honest, and sober people; and he thinks, if they were to become naturalised British subjects, secure a small piece of land each, and partly work on that and partly on the gumfields until such time as they had their farms in a condition to yield an income to themselves and families, it would be a desirable change. He has visited the Puhai settlement, and seen what the settlers there have done, and thinks that the Austrian gum-diggers could make many such thriving settlements, to the advantage of themselves and the colony with which they cast in their lot. He is quite satisfied that if they were to act on such lines they would lay the foundation for themselves of a prosperity in a few years which would be for ever beyond their reach in their native country.

THE GUM-FIELDS COMMISSION

PRESS, VOLUME LV, ISSUE 10099, 27 JULY 1898, PAGE 4

THE kauri gum bearing lands of this colony, at present known, have an area of 814,000 acres. The industry has been prosecuted for more than forty years, and the total value of the exported article has been £8,163,000, or rather over an average of £10 per acre for the whole field. It is quite possible that further gum-bearing areas may be discovered, and that deeper

may be discovered, and that deeper layers may be found in places already worked. It appears that several successive forests have left deposits of gum. The first diggers search for the layer that lies within a few inches of the surface. Subsequently a second, third, and even a fourth layer has been found, the latter at a depth of several feet. Hence, though the exhaustion of the gumfields has been foretold for many years, the present generation will probably not see the end. It is now felt, however, that the gum districts should not be allowed to be wholly destroyed in the process of gum digging. Some permanent improvement should be made out of the rich finds of gum to compensate for the necessary destruction.

A commission, consisting of Mr. E. TREGGAR and Mr. J. G. MUELLER, was appointed at the close of last year to inquire into the condition and grievances of gumdiggers, and into the best means of conserving the interests of the colony in the future of the gum districts. The report of this Commission is before us, and, on the whole, it is a wise one, though, unfortunately,

that is no guarantee that the Government will act upon it. The grievance of which the colony has heard most is the Austrian invasion. There are equal to 3500 British and Maori gum diggers constantly at work, and 1500 "Austrians," who are really Dalmatians, Istrians, Bulgarians, &c., speaking Slavonic dialects. The British-Maori contingent earn, on an average, £1 6s a week, and the Austrians £1 11s 6d. The difference is owing solely to co-operation, long hours, and sobriety. Of course a cry has been raised for a poll tax on these undesirable immigrants. We are glad to see, however, that even such a socialist as Mr. TREGEAR characterises this as unworthy of notice, and proceeds to suggest how such industrious people can be made of permanent value to the colony. They send their savings to Austria to invest them at less than 2 per cent. Let the regulations of the Post Office Savings Bank be translated into their language. They make no permanent home in the colony. Let them receive twenty acres each, on favourable terms, where they may use their knowledge of vine and olive growing, or where such as come from Adriatic Islands may turn their skill in fishing to good account.

The most difficult question in connection with the gum fields is how to provide a local revenue. Only about half the field is Crown land, and the license fee of 5s is so small that the County Councils have not found it worth collecting. The good land is in small valleys widely separated. There is a block of 5000 acres fit for settlement, then ten miles of gum country, then 6000 acres of settlement and fifteen miles more of gum fields. The settlers are poor, and expect to eke

fifteen miles more of gum fields. The settlers are poor, and expect to eke out a livelihood by gum digging for a part of the year. Hence it is impossible to raise rates on the settled lands to maintain roads through the gum districts. The roads are, therefore, of the worst possible description. When they get very badly cut up the only present resource is to strengthen the team and cut them still deeper. The result is that the cartage of the gum to port reaches £3 and £3 10s per ton, where 10s or 15s would suffice on good roads. This state of things is believed to involve 1s 6d a head per week additional cost of living on the fields, besides the heavy tax on the gum for cartage. The Commissioners, therefore propose an average export duty of £3 per ton on the gum. They propose that it should be graded, and that the best quality, which reaches as high as £200 per ton, should pay £5, the average quality £3, and the inferior, which is worth say £40, only £2. This scheme would raise a revenue of over £21,000 a year, which might be used in various ways for the permanent benefit of the fields. Export duties are, of course, admirable only in exceptional cases. But this appears to be an exceptional case. Kauri gum is practically a unique product. The varnish trade must have it, and there is no fear of its being displaced by competition. This is evidenced by the fact that the price was never higher than now, that inferior sorts have of late been marketable for the first time, and that even the scrapings and samples formerly burnt are now sought after. It is unlikely, therefore, that the whole of the duty would fall upon the digger. If it did he would still save most of it in cheapened living and reduced cartage when pass-

the whole of the duty would fall upon the digger. If it did he would still save most of it in cheapened living and reduced cartage when passable roads were made. In any case the colony has a right to protect itself. The gumfields are wretched pipeclay country with a stunted growth of tea tree and fern. It has been proved, however, that the grass named *Poa brownii* will do well upon it. Mr. T. C. WILLIAMS has also proved that it will grow a useful gorse crop. The gorse is sown in drills three feet apart, so that sheep may walk between. When the crop reaches a certain growth the sheep are turned on, and when they have eaten down the growth they are moved to the next paddock. After they have had three or four changes they begin over again. In this way Mr. WILLIAMS has made land that formerly would not carry a sheep to the acre carry and fatten five or six sheep to the acre!

It is clear that the country is not wholly useless, and that the colony cannot allow it to be entirely destroyed by the gum diggers without any compensation whatever. With a revenue of £21,000 a-year the Commissioners think that in addition to roading a great deal of useful tree planting might be done, and also that the free and careless methods of the diggers might be restrained. When the Austrians find gum they work the ground several feet deep "in the face," and leave no pickings. The nomadic Britisher objects to this, which, as the Commissioners say, is the only proper way to work. He, working singly, and not in strong parties like the Austrians, prefers to dig a hole here and

and careless methods of the diggers might be restrained. When the Austrians find gum they work the ground several feet deep "in the face," and leave no pickings. The nomadic Britisher objects to this, which, as the Commissioners say, is the only proper way to work. He, working singly, and not in strong parties like the Austrians, prefers to dig a hole here and there, scratching the whole country. Then the digger has a habit, when he wants to clear a few square yards, of "putting a match to it," and thus often burning thousands of acres. The few inches of soil on top of the pipe-clay are of a fibrous and vegetable nature, and are entirely destroyed by these reckless burnings. Miles of country have been reduced to white stretches of pipeclay by these fires, which also often injure the settlers and burn the Government telegraph poles. The Commissioners very rightly think that the colony cannot afford to allow large districts to be utterly destroyed by the caprice of these men. They think that all diggers should work under a license at a nominal fee, but with some reasonable conditions attached. They would have the diggers, both English and Austrian, induced to settle by offers of land. They also advise the Government to conduct experiments in planting grass, trees and gorse, so as to provide against the country being an absolute desert when gumdigging becomes a thing of the past.

There is much in the report that commends it to our judgment. We take exception, however, to the proposal to give a monopoly to the present diggers, not by placing a poll tax on future Austrian arrivals, but by refusing a license to anyone who has not been a year in the colony. This is an indirect method of excluding these people, who are admitted to be the most industrious and least destructive of the gum diggers. The proposal is a sop to Cerberus. The Austrians have no vote.

1893

THE AUSTRIAN GUM DIGGER'S

NEW ZEALAND HERALD, VOLUME XXX, ISSUE 9217, 3 JUNE 1893, PAGE 3

A PUBLIC meeting was held at Paketui, near Riverhead, on the 31st May, at seven o'clock p.m., to consider the question of the immigration of Austrian gumdiggers. There being no building in the locality sufficiently large to hold the men who had assembled to take part in the meeting, it was held in the open air. Mr. John Skinner was chosen as chairman. It was full moon; the evening was perfectly calm; no mist veiled the splendour of the firmament; no cloud hid the light of a single star. Night in all its solemnity, in all its majesty spread its mantle over the scene, and thus were the minds of the audience naturally brought into a deeply reflective condition.

Mr. C. Hardy was called upon to address the meeting, which he did in a manner that thoroughly riveted the attention of every person present. The gum industry, he said, was threatened with an overwhelming disaster. The thousands of Austrians who, they were told, on no mean authority, were about to come to this country would so swamp the market with kauri gum that the price would fall until a gumdigger's wages were reduced to a mere pittance. There were now 15,000 men on the fields, upon whom were dependent at least 3000 wives and 9000 children. In the event of that great European war which might at any moment overtake us, the paralysation of the gum trade would be a certain result, and were the miseries which this would entail upon all engaged in this industry to be increased by hordes of foreigners who would then be wandering about unable to earn a livelihood? The prospective condition of the gumdiggers in

foreigners who would then be wandering about unable to earn a livelihood? The prospective condition of the gumdiggers in the event of war was gloomy enough, without this other cloud which it was the bounden duty of the Government to dissipate as far as possible. The rich had no feeling for the sufferings of the poor. To them nothing was a misfortune, except the loss of property, but the day might not be far distant when the Government and people of New Zealand could not look with indifference upon the distress of 27,000 of their fellow-colonists. The price of every article of commerce was governed by the inexorable law of supply and demand. About five years ago 4000 or 5000 of the unemployed in the South Island flocked on to the Auckland gumfields, and the result was a fall in the price of gum of from 50s to 23s per cwt. Let them look back on the effect of the Franco-German war. At that time every factory throughout France and Germany was closed, and the price of gum consequently fell to 20s in Auckland. Great numbers of the unemployed in Australia has lately come to the gumfields. They were still constantly coming and they did not wish them any harm, but if the gumfields were so be flooded with immigrants from every country in the world, if a population was forced upon them which they were unable to sustain, a terrible disaster must be the assured result.

A petition to the Premier, drafted by Mr. Hardy, was read to the meeting, and unanimously approved of.

A vote of thanks was given to Mr. Hardy for his lucid address, and also a vote of thanks to the chairman of the meeting, and the meeting separated, but not before every man present had signed the petition.—[A Correspondent.]

THE AUSTRIAN TROUBLE

WANGANUI HERALD, VOLUME XXXIII, ISSUE 9641, 13 JANUARY 1899, PAGE 3

(Per United Press Association.)

AUCKLAND, JANUARY 13.

About 100 Austrians are on the Mokoia, due here on Sunday. The Austrian Consul is not prepared to enter into a bond for their landing.

The Government has issued instructions to the Union Co. that they must execute a bond for £10 a head before the Austrians per Mokoia are allowed to land.

THE AUSTRIAN INFLUX

TARANAKI HERALD, VOLUME XLVIII, ISSUE 11423, 13 JANUARY 1899, PAGE 2

[PER PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

WELLINGTON, January 12 — The Government has issued instructions that the Union Company must execute the bond of £10 per head before the Austrians per Mokoia are allowed to land.

AUCKLAND, January 12. — The local agent of the Union Company declines to give any information as to what action the Company will take on the arrival of the Austrians by the Mokoia on Sunday and the action of the Government is looked forward to with interest.

THE MOKOIA'S AUSTRIAN PASSENGERS

EVENING POST, VOLUME LVII, ISSUE 12, 16 JANUARY 1899, PAGE 6

NO TROUBLE ABOUT THEIR LANDING.

[BY TELEGRAPH—PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

AUCKLAND, THIS DAY.

Eighty-eight Austrians arrived by the Mokoia from Sydney last night. They were landed quietly, and their names taken by a Customs officer.

Sixty will go at once to draining work in the Waikato to qualify by the three months' residence which are required to obtain licenses to dig gum. The others are expected to be similarly provided for.

A great crowd witnessed the arrival of the steamer, but the Austrians delayed their landing until midnight, when everything was quiet, and then proceeded to various boarding-houses.

These are believed to be the last of the Austrians who left Dalmatia before the authorities notified the passing of the restrictive legislation.

THE MOKOIA PASSENGERS: THEIR OWN ACCOUNT OF THEMSELVES
EVENING POST, VOLUME LVII, ISSUE 11, 14 JANUARY 1899, PAGE 5

The Sydney Daily Telegraph had a number of the men—presumably those who will arrive in Auckland by the Mokoia to-morrow—looked up by one of its representatives last week. About a dozen of them were assembled, and apart from their want of knowledge of English (says the reporter) there was very little to distinguish them from the ordinary style of foreign sea-going man. Several of them were fine-looking, upstanding fellows, with frank, open countenance, and of intelligent appearance. The worst of them might have been taken for fairly comfortable labourers. Two or three of the immigrants—they were all Austrians—wore gaudy shirts, crewelled round the collars, and at least one, who sported a neat cap, was distinctly, as the Americans put it, struck on his shape. They conversed readily with our representative in two or three dialects of the Slavonic tongue. They talked volubly, and though none of them spoke the national language, such as it is understood at Vienna, several amongst the number did not appear at all ignorant for their class. One, indeed, who was familiar with Italian gave a most intelligible statement of their position, and he was supported in all his main facts by several of those who conversed in the Slavonic dialects.

The man who knew Italian was a painter by trade, and he said the men knew nothing of the new restriction until they got to Melbourne, where they met two of their countrymen who had been refused admission. So far as they knew, when they left Trieste, New Zealand was perfectly open to them, and some of them had embarked the savings of years in the enterprise. What had attracted them to the far off, isolated British colony was news they had received from friends who had been at the Antipodes for years. They estimated that at least 2000 people had emigrated from

Antipodes for years. They estimated that at least 2000 people had emigrated from the district whence they hailed—Dalmatia—to New Zealand. Some of these had done very well financially, and the news they sent back to the homeland had encouraged others to look far afield and gather together the spare florins to pay the fare by steamer to the land where milk and honey flowed.

“What were they in Dalmatia?”—He was a painter, and others agricultural labourers, another an artisan, others labourers in the city, and so on. He earned four francs a day, and the agricultural labourers three francs and a meal in good seasons. They had not come to New Zealand because they were starving at home. They all had their homes; some had a little land, and they had enough to eat and wine to drink. Some even had wives and families. It was the prospect of earning more money that had attracted them.

If the difficulty with the New Zealand Government could not be patched up, they would stay in Sydney and see what they could do in New South Wales. None of them had enough money to pay their passages home again. There were eight of their companions on the steamer who were not allowed to land in Sydney. One was an Austrian who had been in New Zealand four times before. He had his son with him, and the son could land, but the father could not. They looked upon their lot as very hard. A suggestion that they had come out to work on the gumfields under contract to some New Zealander was stoutly denied, and the painter, for his part, said if he could have got work at his trade in Auckland, he would have taken it, and would not have gone to the gum fields. Now they would have to keep themselves from starving in Sydney as best they could.

1908

A WORD FOR THE AUSTRIAN

THAMES STAR, VOLUME XLV, ISSUE 10166, 4 JANUARY 1908, PAGE 2

The Austrian gum-diggers of this island have formed a benefit society. This will serve as a test to consider the qualities of the immigrant who comes to these shores from the great and loosely-knit Austro-Hungarian Empire or Federation. Be he Austrian or Croat, he should be welcomed, for he has the toughness of fibre, and knowledge of tillage, and perseverance that are necessary, if settlement of the backblocks of a new country is to be successful. The Austrian is an agriculturist by heredity; and his instincts tend to make him frugal and temperate. The Austrian is strongly tinctured with the domestic virtues. In striking contrast with allegedly more highly civilised countries, Austria is wonderfully free from drunkenness. As countrymen of Louis Kosuth, they cannot be said to lack patriotic fervour or political aspiration. It is estimated that at the present time there are some 2500 Austrians engaged on the Auckland gum-fields. The early batches came out,

Austrians engaged on the Auckland gum-fields. The early batches came out, not to settle, but to make money. They saw the land, were impressed with its possibilities, and their good word has encouraged many others to emigrate, and these latter are in many cases taking up selections and planting fruit trees and vines, for which these lands are so suitable. The prejudice against the Austrian will disappear in time. His ability and hard work will make him a valuable asset to the manhood of this vigorous young country. The German was not welcomed when he first came to Australia, but now the value of the pioneer labours of the early German immigrants is shown in thousands of prosperous and smiling farms. We are confident that the Austrian will put up a similar record here. And it must not be forgotten that the child of the German immigrant passes through the national school and grows up into a good English-speaking colonial.

AUCKLAND, April 13

The s.s. Mokoia, which left for Sydney this evening, took 44,000 feet of timber.

The Mokoia takes to Australia a very large number of passengers, berths in the vessels steerage class being absolutely unprocurable by noon while only a few saloon berths remained open for selection. The steerage passengers alone number 181.

Thirty-seven Austrians from different parts of the district, but chiefly from the northern Wairoa are passengers by the Mokoia for Sydney to-day. Most of the men are gundiggers, who have been in the Dominion for from five to seven years. Some of the travellers are proceeding to Austria with the intention of remaining there, while others are only paying a visit to their homesteads and will afterwards return to New Zealand.

THE GUMFIELDS COMMISSION

[BY TELEGRAPH.—OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

DARGAVILLE, Friday.

THE Commissioners rode through Harding's lease yesterday to the East Coast, and interviewed several camps of Austrians and Englishmen. They found the former's huts well up to the average in cleanliness and comfort. The men stated that they earned about 10s weekly over tucker. They intended going home, but the majority would doubtless stay. Many had already been out five and six years, although they had had no intention on leaving to stay more than a few months. In all probability, not half would return.

To-day a meeting was held at Maropiu, Mitchelson's lease, when eight Austrians, all new arrivals in the country, were examined. They expressed themselves pleased with the quality of the land for agriculture. If the Austrians understood the terms on which they could get good land, and could save a little money, they would take up land. They made 20s to 25s weekly, and paid 12s to 14s for tucker.

Frederick Marriner, storekeeper, of Mount Wesley, was examined, and handed in some interesting statistics, showing the wages earned, and the proportion of earnings to expenditure of Austrians and other foreigners. Mitchelson's manager was also examined. He said that during three years they had not lost a penny through the Austrians, but lost about £100 yearly through other diggers.

THE GREAT NORTHERN WAIROA.

THE KAIHU VALLEY.

—
A RAILWAY OUTPOST.

VII.

The immensity of the Northern Wairoa district is due primarily to the length of the finest navigable river in the Dominion. Steam boats of all descriptions daily ply upon its surface and bring into touch the many settlers with the river towns. Hardly less important to the river is the Kaihu section of railways, which traverses the 17 miles between Dargaville and Kaihu, the present terminus. By its means a large volume of trade is transacted with the bushes, gumfields, and farmers. In fact, all the settlers residing for many miles within the eastern confines of Hokianga County transact their business through Dargaville, and so severed are their interests from their own county that a movement is on foot to incorporate the whole of the Waipoua district in Hobson County. Daily the train leaves Dargaville, carrying stores of all descriptions, and returning with long rakes of kauri logs, trucks of sawn timber, sleepers, and kauri gum, and the line is rightly looked upon as one of the best paying the Railway Department possesses.

The townships of Dargaville and Mangawhare embrace the stretch of flat lands which are the entrants to the valley, and through which the Kaihu Creek winds its way from the ranges of Tutamoe to the Wairoa. A considerable area of rich alluvial flat appears to be in its native state, and one cannot help expressing surprise that such valuable territory is not laid down in grass. But although native growth is the predominant feature, and a wide extent of property appears uncared for, such is not altogether the case, for the same land is feeding many cows and horses, and at no distant date will be closely cultivated. Leaving Dargaville by train, that class of land is passed for some three miles, when Flaxmill Station is reached; and a wealth of floral beauty is observed on the creek banks with the white-blossomed, powerfully-scented ti or cabbage tree, and the surprisingly large stems of the crimson korari, or flax stems.

In olden days Flaxmill was a place of great importance, in fact 37 years ago it was the most important centre in Northern Wairoa, and the busiest hub of industry in the North. At that time, Mr. E. T. Tinne, representing a Liverpool syndicate, arrived from England, and noting the plentitude of the wild flax, decided to erect a manufactory for the treatment of phormium into rope,

twine, paper, and matting. Extensive buildings were erected, modern machinery was imported, and special families used to spinning and such work were brought from the Old Country. Mr. John Mitchelson, who with his brothers has just retired from business in Dargaville, was an engineer and fitter employed in the construction of the mill, and it is interesting to note that at the same period, the Hon. E. Mitchelson, who was then a building contractor, was engaged erecting the Kopuru sawmill. Mr. Tinne started on a somewhat huge scale. Suitable areas were planted in flax, in fact the land on which Dargaville now stands was one of the best phormium fields. For ten years the industry was carried on, the output was material of the finest, and old established Auckland merchants will remember the satisfaction they evinced in using the twine, wrapping paper, and other Warroa manufactured goods. But the markets of the world were restricted at that period, and the carriage of goods was an item of heavy expense. By the time the output had been conveyed by vessel to Helensville, thence waggoned to Riverhead, and carried by boat to Auckland, serious inroads were made upon its marketable values, and after ten years of hard, plucky striving, Mr. Tinne was forced to close down, and all that to-day remains of his enterprise is an empty portion of the huge building. The scale on which the industry was conducted may be gauged by the current report that over £100,000 was sunk in the venture.

Flaxmill is now a trading station of Messrs. Marriner and Williams, gum merchants, and quite an air of briskness pervades the picturesque creek side hamlet. A modern flaxmill is in the vicinity, and gives employment to a large body of men, and increases the volume of train freightage. This is the lower boundary of Messrs. Marriner and Williams' gum land property, which comprises 40,000 acres.

A few miles further on is Babylon, the firm's chief gum station, and as far westward as the eye can see is a huge tract of that poor looking country which till lately was considered valueless apart from its kauri gum deposits. The amount of wealth taken off this field can hardly be estimated, but no land in New Zealand can ever be expected to furnish per acre anything approaching its past revenue. At the present time close on 800 men are digging on the property, the half of them being Austrians. One is struck with the huge swamps which intersect the hills, and the value of such for flax cultivation is readily apparent. The greater portion of the swamps have been drained by gum diggers, and are at present leased to a southern flax company who intend to lay down all such areas in phormium, and embark £100,000 in cultivating and treating the fibre. It is generally considered that Piako will be the future centre of the flax industry. It will, however, have a rival in the Kaihu Valley.

As the train speeds onwards the quality of the land improves, and at Taita it bears every appearance of being highly reproductive. Away on the right, clearings can be discerned on the range dividing the Kaihu and Awakino valleys. Several fortunate settlers are there located, and have started cream supplying on a broad scale to the district butter factory. There is still a fairly large parcel of Crown lands lying idle, and which, when opened for selection, will be snapped up. From Taita on to Maropiu the train passes through the property of Mr. Jas. Trounson, and finer land cannot be seen. Every paddock is a fattening one, and one can only lament that the valley at this part is not many miles wide. At Maropiu is a store and hotel, and from there a road leads over the range into the Awakino Valley, where several settlers are raising stock on good bush land. The country here is picturesque and increases so as the train speeds Kaihuwards. At Ahikiwi the Kaihu Creek is crossed, and the eye notes with pleasure the wide, pebbly, purling stream, which runs almost parallel to the railway, and the improving scenic attractions of the vicinity. Close to Kaihu is a scenic reserve, an island of some ten acres, embowered in native bush—the most charming of all picnic spots, and where young and old of the Wairoa hold their summer picnics.

Kaihu is a township of importance, as befits a terminus. It contains plenty of stores of every description, and representatives of all trades ply their callings. The town is in many respects unique. When the line was carried to its present point, business men experienced a barrier to their efforts in securing building sites, as all the land belonged to the natives. The Railway Department acquired the area necessary for a station—far more than sufficient for its wants—and a portion of which was leased in small sections; so as one steps from the train he alights in the midst of quite a collection of commercial emporiums. The architecture of Kaihu is peculiar, but a visible appearance of betterment is apparent on every hand. The earlier buildings are conspicuous by their quaint, angular, and stunted construction; but the modern evidences bespeak taste and a superlative degree of comfort. As noticeable in the pretty residences to be seen nestling under the bush-clad heights. The native population predominates, and it would cheer the hearts of Dr. Pomare and Dr. Buck to witness the cleanly, healthy conditions under which they exist. There are two parties, under the chieftains Te Rore and Rikihana, and all live in concord and prosperity.

The Kaihu Valley was ever a favourite territory for native occupation. Mr. Percy Smith, in his researches, finds that the valley was peopled as far back as 1640, and that the situation of any portion of the valley afforded a degree of comfort unobtainable in less favoured districts. The settlement is intersected by the sparkling waters of the Kaihu, across which stretches a fine traffic bridge. The centre of the settlement is noticeable by the existence of a handsome little church, adjoining which is the presbytery occupied by the Revs. Father von Westendorp and Father Lanna. The interior of the sacred edifice is interesting, particularly so by the altar rails being carved in old Maori pattern. The Wesleyan body has also a fine church, but no resident minister, and two commodious halls accommodate the pleasure

hunting public. The State school is always an indicator of place and people, and one has only to observe the scores of bright, clean, well-dressed children to base a correct opinion of the character of the parents. The children of Kaihu, pakeha and Maori, are a bonny lot, and it is a pleasure to observe them trooping into the school grounds. There is one institution in Kaihu which, at its inception, caused a wave of excitement amongst a large section of the population, and that is the Opanaki hotel. When those interested in the matter first conceived the idea of having a publicans' license transferred from Hokianga to Wairoa, the trouble began, and it was not confined to the district responsible for the disturbance. Public meetings were held in Auckland and elsewhere to protest against the movement, the assistance of our legislators was invoked to veto the proposal, and for a time a battle royal ensued between the temperance and the brewer sections, with the result that Kaihu has a commodious and well-appointed hostelry which is dominated not only by a licensing bench, but by the native owners of the property, who at any time may issue a prohibitory mandate against any Maori being supplied with liquor. The system has worked admirably, and I am told that natives seldom visit the hotel.

At the upper portion of the township is Trownson's sawmill, which gives permanent employment to a large staff. Here are also the booms, where the logs floated down from the upper bushes are arrested and loaded on railway trucks for Dargaville. This also is the point where the Kaihu waters, dammed back by the mass of logs at the booms, on two occasions broke through the mill property and actually diverted the whole large stream from its ordinary course into the township, wrecking mill, residences, bridges, and line, and entailing a severe loss upon those adjudged responsible for the damage. Such an occurrence is unlikely to happen again, as the waterway is kept free and the creek banks have been piled at great cost.

LOYALTY ESTABLISHED

EMPHATIC REPORT OF THE COMMISSION.

NO PROOF OF ALLEGATIONS.

NO DANGER TO COMMUNITY

SEPARATION NOT REQUIRED

The report of the Commission appointed to inquire into the alien problem in the North of Auckland has been issued to the Minister of Justice. The Commissioners were Messrs. George Elliot and J. W. Poynton. The following is the text of their report:—

The Hon. the Minister of Justice,
Wellington.

Sir.—As requested by your reference to us, dated the 13th July last, we have enquired into the questions:

1. Whether the existence of large bodies of Austrian subjects in the North Auckland district is attended with any danger to the community.
2. Whether public feeling on the question is such as to make it desirable in the interests of the community, or of the aliens themselves, that steps should be taken to segregate or intern some or all of them?
3. Whether such segregation or internment is likely to produce any serious disturbance of existing business conditions in the district.

to produce any serious disturbance of existing business conditions in the district to and from which the aliens may be removed? 4. Whether the proposed internment of enemy subjects on the Parengumfield is likely to prove an effective and satisfactory solution of any difficulty that may exist? 5. What other, or alternative steps, if any, should be taken to deal with the situation. And have the honour to report as follows:—

ITINERARY.

We visited the following places:—Dargaville, Kaihu, Whangarei, Kaikoh, Awanui, Kaitaia, Kaimaumau, Houhor and Te Hapua, besides taking evidence in Auckland on four different dates.

Altogether we examined 125 witnesses and perused many documents and much literature on the questions submitted to us. The inquiry was open to the public and its sittings advertised in the Auckland, Dargaville, and Whangarei newspapers. All persons were invited to give evidence on the matters under consideration. Taking the questions seriatim—

NO DANGER.

We are decidedly of the opinion that the existence of large bodies of Austrian subjects in the North Auckland district is not attended with any danger to the community.

ETHNOLOGICAL POSITION.

We base our conclusions on the following proved facts:—

Although Austrian subjects, political the vast majority of those in North Auckland are Dalmatians. Not one per cent. of them are either Hungarian or Teuton in blood. We were able to locate only four non-Slav Austrians, one a Roman Catholic priest, another a naturalised British subject working on railway works, and two others whose present position is uncertain.

POLITICAL ASPIRATIONS OF SLAV

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It is well known that the Southern Slavonic subjects of Austria are desirous of breaking away from the rule of the Teutonic and Magyar races that dominate the varied races of that Empire. The German and Hungarian races separate the Northern from the Southern Slav. The Southern Slavs, of which the Dalmatians are amongst the most progressive, bitterly resent this Magyar-Teutonic domination, and have long dreamt of, and worked for, a united South Slav confederation; an independent nation, comprising the Dalmatians, Croatians, Serbs, Herzegovinians, Bosnians, and Montenegrins. Such a nation would be under the protection of Russia. This aspiration, which is very ardent amongst the Southern Slavs, is, of course, utterly incompatible with the future of the Austrian Empire as planned by the Germans and Hungarians who rule it. They look to the absorption of the Slavs in the Hungarian and German elements. An independent Slav nation, which would prevent the boundaries of the Empire extending to the Aegean, would be intolerable to its ruling races. These conflicting forces were bound, sooner or later, to produce friction, and the attack by Austria on Serbia two years ago was really due to a desire to prevent the dream of the Southern Slavs from being realised. This unjust war, commenced by Austria against a small, brave Slav nation, aroused in the Dalmatians in New Zealand the deepest indignation. In Auckland a meeting of them was held during the last days of July, 1914, when it was resolved to show their resentment by burning the Austrian flag before the Austro-Hungarian consulate in that city. This was done. About 200 Dalmatians were present. All who could be speedily collected were there. A collection was started to aid the Servians, and large sums of money were given to it, one Auckland resident giving £100.

Auckland resident giving £100.

During our investigations some of the witnesses opposed to these Dalmatians asserted that they have called themselves Dalmatians only since the war between Britain and Austria; before that they were glad to be known as Austrians. That statement is not correct. At the time of their emphatic protest against the war on Serbia, Britain and Austria were on terms of complete amity. War was not declared between these two countries until about a fortnight after this flag-burning incident. A great deal of evidence was given to us about these men flying the Austrian flag at their camps. We are satisfied that the flag they have flown for years past was the South Slav, Servian, or Slavonian flag as it is variously called by them—a flag they dare not exhibit in their own country.

As a proof of this, it may be pointed out that when, in July, 1914, they resolved to show their indignation against Austria for attacking Serbia by burning the Imperial flag, there was not an Austrian flag amongst them. The only way they could carry out their intention was to get one made, which they did. The flag burned was made in Auckland to their order. As soon as it was completed the hostile demonstration took place.

In a paper, "Zora" ("The Dawn"), printed in Auckland in the Croatian and English languages, we find these words in the issue of December 6th, 1913, eight months before the present war started. After giving an extract from the "Contemporary Review" of an article by Mr. R. W. Seton-Watson, entitled "New Phases of the Balkan Question," the paper said:—"We have copied this to give English people in New Zealand an insight into our home position. That we are not Austrians, but Slave-Croats, desiring to have our own autonomy, independent of Austria-Hungary, like our *kingdom in Serbia.*"

In order, therefore, to understand the peculiar position of these people in New Zealand, it must be clearly realised that they differ entirely in blood, language and political aspirations from their oppressors, the Magyars and Germans, with whom we are unhappily now at war. They desire above all things as a people or community to see Austria humbled by their Slav relatives, the Russians; and whatever may be their feeling towards the British people, that desire must ensure us against any hostile actions on their part while we are fighting with Russia as our redoubtable ally.

We have arrived at the conclusions above stated, not on consideration of the past actions and the sworn evidence of these men only, but also on a study of all the literature we could obtain for perusal on the subject of the Southern Slavs, particularly on the sentiments shown by the periodical literature circulating amongst them, much of it in English; and on the following standard works — "The Slav Nations" (S. P. Tuce), "The Southern Slav Question" (Dr. Seton-Watson), "The War and the Balkans" (Noel Buxton, M.P., and Charles Roden Buxton).

PROOFS OF THEIR LOYALTY TO US.

As evidence of their sympathy with the cause of the Allies, we mention these facts:—

1. They have freely offered for service. Captain Bellamy, of Dargaville, stated on oath that he could raise a regiment of several hundreds of them, and he had such confidence in them that he would lead them himself. Dr. Power, of Houhora, who examines recruits, said many of them were eager to go, but on getting instructions that they could not be taken, he asked them not to come up for examination. He thought fully one-half of them would be willing to go. Many of them are actually on service, and some have been killed fighting with our boys.

2. They have subscribed most freely

... HAVE BEEN KNOWN FIGHTING WITH OUR BOYS.

2. They have subscribed most freely to patriotic funds. Their opponents say this is done for selfish reasons, to throw dust in our eyes; but it must be remembered that they liberally gave their money to help Serbia against Austria before Britain entered the present conflict, or had any intention of doing so.

3. We have diligently sought for evidence of any disloyal act or words amongst them, but failed to find any.

NO FOUNDATION FOR REPORTS OF ARMING, ETC.

The statements widely circulated, that they were armed and drilling and menacing settlers, were conclusively proved to be utterly baseless. We visited the places where these occurrences were reported to have taken place, and searched out the witnesses who were supposed to be able to give evidence of disloyal acts or words. In every case there was nothing whatever to support the alarming reports. As examples: A riot was supposed to have taken place in Dargaville as a result of racial feeling, and some feared a repetition. The facts discovered by us were these:—An inoffensive Serbian boardinghouse-keeper was sitting in his house fondling his little child. A number of British and Maoris under the influence of drink rushed in and asked him what he and his countrymen would do to their people when they (his questioners) had gone to the War. Without provocation they then assaulted him, striking him over the head with a bottle and wounding him severely. They were prosecuted by the police and fined £10 each. Firearms were alleged to have been used in Dargaville, but the only man who came forward to give evidence against them admitted that the only case where he had known of their use was where an Austrian had committed suicide by shooting himself. His grievance against them was not that they were arming or drilling, but that they sometimes tendered for contracts at a lower figure than he did. We visited Kaihu,

times tendered for contracts at a lower figure than he did. We visited Kaihu, where a meeting had been held urging the Government to take action about the reported acts of disloyalty, but although we summoned those who took part in organising the meeting and moving and seconding the resolutions, we completely failed to find any proof of the allegations made at that meeting. Indeed, the assertions were completely disproved. The only particle of evidence as to arming was that a bullet was reported to have been fired into the wall of a whare, empty at the time. It could not be said when this took place, or even conjectured whether it was fired, if at all, by a Maori, Briton, or Austrian.

Another example of how these men are misrepresented was furnished by a witness in Auckland, who swore he heard one of them (named) refuse to give a contribution to a patriotic fund. The evidence of the lady who asked for the money, and a companion who was with her, proved that there was no refusal, and that the man who was asked explained that he had no money on him, but he would give something later. This he did, giving more than he was asked for, and without being requested a second time to contribute.

A still more glaring case of misrepresentation is this:—A man wrote to Mr. Poole, M.P., a letter, which was read in the House. It contained the following sentences:—“Well, I can inform you that every Austrian in this district still possesses firearms and a good supply of ammunition. Quite recently I saw six of them all in possession of Browning automatic shotguns.”

On being examined, the writer knew nothing of any arms or ammunition, and said the six “Austrians” he saw had only two guns between them—shotguns—one of which he examined and the other he did not.

NO CAUSE FOR APPREHENSION.

NO CAUSE FOR APPREHENSION.

After the most searching investigation we feel convinced that these men possess no arms, except some shotguns, an odd pea rifle, with some revolvers, all of which they willingly hand to the police to be kept until after the war, that they do not drill, and instead of being a menace to settlers, their behaviour towards the British has been most exemplary.

We have fully stated our findings in order to do these men justice, as well as to lessen the apprehension throughout the Dominion, which has been caused by ridiculous statements as to their hostile intentions towards us. They are not hostile, but most friendly, and are fervently anxious that the greatest Slav power, our ally Russia, will, with our aid, overcome our enemies. As succinctly put by one of them in his evidence: "We have the feeling that if the Allies gain the victory we will gain our liberty; if they lose, we will never get our freedom."

A REMARKABLE PETITION.

Another and final example of how these men may be slandered and misunderstood may be given. A petition was signed by 370 persons, including members of local bodies, Justices of the Peace, and others, who might be expected to consider before acting in such a manner. We examined as many of them as we could find, and not one of them, even those who drew up the petition, could be found to justify the charges therein made against the Dalmatians. These statements included, amongst others, the assertion that many of the naturalisation papers granted to them were obtained by fraud; that the majority of them were trained to arms, and in the event of a reverse to our forces in Europe these "Austrians" would be a serious danger to us. Various excuses, mostly apologetic, were given by those who signed the petition for having done so. None of the allegations were supported by any evidence. The man who originated the

petition said he merely wanted the gum fields to be reserved for the British born. We found that not 10 per cent. of these Dalmatians have done military service the great majority of them had left their country when youths, and many, for the express purpose of evading military service in the Austro-Hungarian army or navy.

NECESSITY FOR BRITISH-SLAV OFFICIALS.

Although we are certain that no danger whatever exists to the community from the presence of these aliens, the evidence taken by us indicates that certain things should be done in order to re-assure nervous persons, and to bring about a better understanding between the two peoples. In view of the increased friendship that must result between the British and Slav people throughout the world on the termination of the present war in our favour, it is desirable to prevent anything occurring that might leave bitter memories. By some of the more ignorant British in the North, these Dalmatians are often subjected to insult and annoyance. Although they have, up to the present time, exhibited remarkable self-control under much provocation, an unfortunate incident may at any time happen, if this offensive conduct is not discontinued. We are certain it arises out of ignorance as to the real position. To the man who has not the knowledge to the contrary, these men are "Austrians subjects of the enemy we are fighting taking the gum away which our boys will want when they return, hostile to us, and waiting an opportunity to treat us as the Germans have treated the Belgians or the Austrians the Servians."

It is desirable in the interests of both races that these wrong and unjust suspicions should be removed. At present there is no nexus or organic relation between the two peoples by which a better knowledge of their respective feelings can be brought about. Many of these Slavs are of high intelligence and character, are of undoubted loyalty to Britain

ter, are of undoubted loyalty to Britain and have acquired remarkable fluency in the use of our tongue. They can be thoroughly trusted by the authorities.

Our recommendation is that in consultation with the police authorities in Auckland the leaders of the Dalmatians should suggest the names of men of standing in each camp or settlement of their countrymen. Such men could be given a status such as a special constable or Justice of the Peace, with authority to do certain things that may become necessary for preventing disloyalty or any hostile acts. Such men could co-operate with the police in any work which may be required to control aliens such as reporting change of residence, possession of arms, presence of spies, or secret enemies, etc.; also insulting behaviour to them by Britons.

We believe that such committees or officials would not often be required to take any action, but their existence would give confidence to timid persons and prevent a recurrence of the absurd lying, and mischievous rumours recently so widely prevalent.

INTERNMENT OR SEGREGATION NOT NECESSARY.

The foregoing remarks on Clause 1 of the reference to us will indicate what must be our reply to Clause 2. The public feeling is overwhelmingly against the internment or segregation of these men. We do not think it desirable either in their own or the interests of the Community, that all of them should be interned. The disloyal ones amongst them are very few, and unknown both to the British people and the loyal Slavs. If there should be any manifestation of hostility by such minority, the proposed committee could be trusted to deal with them. The loyal Slavs have already assisted the authorities in the matter of the internment of some of their countrymen whose loyalty was doubtful.

EFFECT OF INTERNMENT ON BUSINESS.

As to Clause 3 of the reference to Intern-

EFFECT OF INTERNMENT ON BUSINESS.

As to Clause 3 of the reference: Internment of such a large body of steady industrious men, practically all producers, would seriously affect business conditions in the districts to and from which they may be removed. In many cases it would cause the complete ruin of small business men. Moreover, in some cases, farmers have purchased land which is under mortgage. They have considered the gum contents of the soil in buying it, reckoning on the profits to be got from these Dalmatian gum-diggers to pay their mortgagees' interest and enable them to improve their lands. To take these men away and so stop gum production would be a calamity to such farmers.

The placing of a large body of them in one locality would, of course, conversely stimulate business activity there, assuming that they would find profitable employment in such place.

PARENGARENGA SUITABLE FOR INTERNMENT.

Although these men deeply resent the suggestion of segregating them at Parengarenga, and consider it slavery, we are of opinion that if a considerable number of them were hostile, it would be an admirable place to intern them. They would be allowed to work at their ordinary occupation, live under conditions they are used to, and earn at least sufficient to live upon, without being an expense to the country. Anything they earn above living expenses would be their own. That would be better for both parties than keeping them in idleness.

As against the segregation of a large number at Parengarenga, it should be considered that the interests of the Maoris would suffer. Gum, their only source of income, would be rapidly exhausted, and their future living in comfort jeopardised.

WINE LICENSES.

A great deal of feeling against these men in the Far North is due to many of them being wine growers, and the belief that Maori women are able to get, through them, intoxicating liquors. Since the amendments of the Licensing Act of 1914, this evil of wine selling or supplying to natives has been reduced, but it still exists. A suggestion has been made to us that wine growers should only be allowed to sell their wines to hotels or holders of wholesale licenses, over which there is some control. In a country with a sparse population, much of it native, and few police to supervise them, the risk of these men being detected in illegal selling is slight. We believe that the Slav Committee suggested by us would materially aid by preventing abuse of this trade. The Dalmatians, as a body, are very anxious to retain the good opinion of their British hosts, and many of them would prefer to see wine-making suppressed rather than that its continuance, although profitable to some of them, should cause a feeling of bitterness against them as a class. Where young and vigorous men, attractive young women, free from conventional social restraints, and abundance of intoxicating liquors are found together, debauchery will certainly result amongst any race or races. We suggest for consideration a more rigid control of the sale or supply of wine where a considerable native population exists.

CERTIFICATE OF CHARACTER AND LOYALTY.

We recommend that provision be made for the issue to those Dalmatians who deserve it, without any charge, of certificates setting forth that their cases have been investigated, and they are loyal to, or in sympathy with, Britain and her Allies. These certificates should be

signed by a Stipendiary Magistrate, and sealed with the Magistrate's Court seal. We have found several cases where men enthusiastically loyal to us have, simply because they were "Austrians," been insulted or refused employment. The production of such certificates would at once have allayed this suspicion felt against them.

One case was particularly unfortunate. A young man who left Dalmatia to evade military or naval service, had twice offered his services in our Expeditionary Forces. He declared with evident sincerity that he would rather kill himself than serve Austria. Yet he was turned away more than once with insult when seeking work. As long as they are on the gumfields, such certificates would not be of much use to them (although they should receive such if they are eligible and apply for them), but if it is intended to force them to seek other employment, documentary proof of their sympathies with us will be necessary. It may be said that the issue of these documents will involve too much trouble to officials, but the unique position of the Dalmatians in our midst, their proved loyalty and earnest wish to remain on good terms with us, surely deserve recognition.

RESERVATION OF GUMFIELDS FOR BRITISH-BORN.

We find in many places a strong feeling that all our gumfields still remaining

We find in many places a strong feeling that all our gumfields still remaining should be reserved for the British-born subjects of His Majesty, and no fresh licenses should be issued to any aliens, friendly or otherwise. There are many objections to such a course. Why, it may be asked, should not the same restrictions apply to gold-mining, timber-getting, or the exploitation of any other of our natural resources, even farming the land or developing our fisheries? But the gum deposits are different from most others in the Dominion, or, indeed, any other country. In other pursuits there is not the same existence of a large class of foreigners; no capital, or very little, is required in getting the article, and old men can obtain a living by gum-digging when too feeble to do any very hard work.

The reservation of the gumfields for British people being a matter of policy, and outside the scope of an inquiry, we hesitate to make any recommendation thereon; but we are convinced that any feeling of hostility now existing against the aliens in the North Auckland would be considerably lessened if it were known that no fresh aliens would be permitted to dig for gum on Crown lands in New Zealand. Of course, any rights acquired by aliens already on the gumfields should be scrupulously respected. The prohibition should only apply to any more aliens of any kind starting digging.

CRIMINALITY OF DALMATIANS.

As bearing on the question of the probability of these aliens giving trouble, and the statements made that they were menacing settlers, we inquired into their character as a class, as indicated by the criminal statistics of our courts. Amongst criminologists of all nations, British communities are credited with being comparatively free from crime, and amongst British States New Zealand holds a fine position in this respect, being, with one exception, the most crime-free of the various countries inhabited by the British races. It is, therefore, an extraordinary thing to find amongst us a large community of aliens of an entirely different race so well behaved as these Dalmatians are. An analysis of the statistics furnished by the Superintendent of Police at Auckland, which we attach hereto as an appendix, brings out this feature clearly.

In justice to these Slavs, the fact of their splendid conduct should be made widely known. That they are better behaved than the best of the British communities, is a striking testimony in their favour as sojourners or citizens.

SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS.

SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS.

As a result of our enquiries, which were very exhaustive, we find on the issues submitted to us:—

1. The presence of Dalmatians in large numbers in North Auckland is not attended with any danger to the community.

2. Public feeling, or the interests of the aliens or the community, do not require their internment or segregation.

3. Such internment or segregation, if carried out with respect to large numbers of aliens now in North Auckland, would seriously disturb business conditions.

4. Parengarenga would be a suitable place for internment or segregation if such were necessary.

5. As to the steps that should be taken to deal with the situation, we recommend.—

(a) That the undoubted loyalty to the Allies in the present war, almost universally felt by these Dalmatians, should be made widely known, either by the printing and circulation of this report, or in some other way. It is not fair to them that they should be wrongly suspected of a want of sympathy with us in our present trial.

APPENDIX.

Comparative table showing criminality of the Dalmatian population of North Auckland compared with offences committed by British and Maoris for a period of five years to August, 1916.

Police District.	Offences by Dalmatians	By British and Maori.
Avondale ..	2	75
Dargaville ..	55	932
Helensville ..	4	254
Hierekino ..	11	68
Hikurangi ..	—	295
Houhora ..	42	109
Kaikohe ..	16	427
Kaitaia ..	27	153
Kawakawa .	—	297
Maungaturoto	10	260
Mangonui ..	4	65
Rawene ..	3	290
Russell ..	—	49
Waipu ..	3	23
Warkworth	—	29
Wellsford ..	—	20
Whangarei	4	1,054
Whangaroa ..	1	89
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	191	4,481

(b) That an official pronouncement should be made that there is no reason whatever to fear any acts of hostility from them. This should be done to counteract the feeling of disquietude excited by the wild and reckless statements made about them having arms, drilling under German officers, and so on.

(c) That committees or individuals from amongst them be appointed with an official status as above explained.

(d) That the question of refusing to renew wine licenses in districts where there is a native population be considered by the Government.

(e) That certificates of character and loyalty be issued to deserving Dalmatians.

(f) Earnest consideration should be given to the desire of many of our people that licenses to dig gum on Crown lands should not in future be issued to any fresh aliens arriving in this colony, whether naturalised or not, but that such lands be kept for British-born.

We return your reference and all other papers sent to us therewith.

We have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servants,

J. W. POYNTON }
 GEORGE ELLIOT } Commissioners.

21st August, 1916.

The total population, British, Maoris, and Dalmatians, and others of the above districts would be not less than 60,000. Of this number not more than 1,800 would be Dalmatians, the great majority of them being adult males. Allowing one-third of the non-Dalmatian inhabitants of North Auckland to be adult males, it will be seen that there are roughly 12 British and Maori adult males to one Dalmatian.

Therefore, if the Dalmatian element in North Auckland were as prone to commit breaches of the law as those whom they live amongst, there would be a much greater number of offences recorded against them than is shown by these returns.

Comparing their conduct in this respect with that of our people, it can be seen that they are much more law-abiding than the rest of the population.

Taking the amount of crime per head (or for 1,000 or any other number) of each class, it is found that they commit only about one-half of the number of crimes that our people do.

Most of these offences are for breaches of the Kauri Gum Industry Act. They are a class remarkably free from serious offences.
