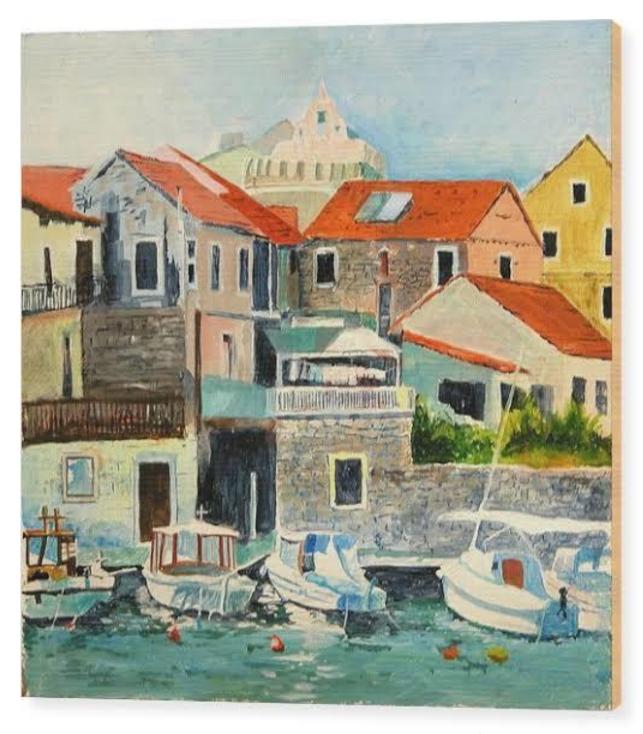
MARINKOVICH FAMILY HISTORY

JOURNAL ONE

ISLAND OF BRAC - CROATIA



Above: Harbour village on the Island of Brac 1

COMPILED BY FAMILY RESEARCHER. ROGER MOLD. 2020

 $^{^{}f 1}$ Brac Croatia is a painting by Tricia PoulosLeonard which was uploaded on July 13th, 2010.

THE DALMATIANS

THEY CAME TO NEW ZEALAND TO SEARCH FOR GOLD, KAURI GOLD WITH LITTLE AS THE SHIRTS ON THEIR BACKS...

"Nova Zelanda." They said the name over and over, dreaming of 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 and many names... Armenians, Austrians, Hungarians, Serbians, Servians, Slavs, Croatians, Dallies, Tarara, Bosnians, Muslims, all collectively known as Yugoslavians and in more modern times 'Dalmatians'.

In summer they toiled and sweated and in winter they were cold and wet searching for the fabled gold out in the pig fern. When the kauri gum became scarce, they were cold and wet all the time as they trudged through and drained the flax, all the while living in makeshift camps out there in the wilderness of Northland. All for what? Perhaps a chance to build a cornerstone for their future families like the Marinkovich people did. For them the dream came through, but the dream was only for the very hardy and committed. Many would fall by the wayside or, disappointed and disillusioned, struggle off to other lands in search of that elusive dream. Of those who stayed behind, some would settle on farms between the Kaipara and Hokianga harbours and make New Zealand their home. They, along with dreamers from other places who settled the land with them, are the backbone of this country and the reason this country is so great today.





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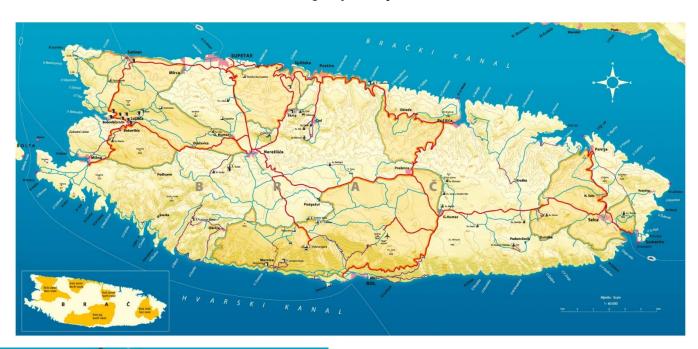
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CHAPTER ONE

ADRIATIC ISLAND OF BRAC

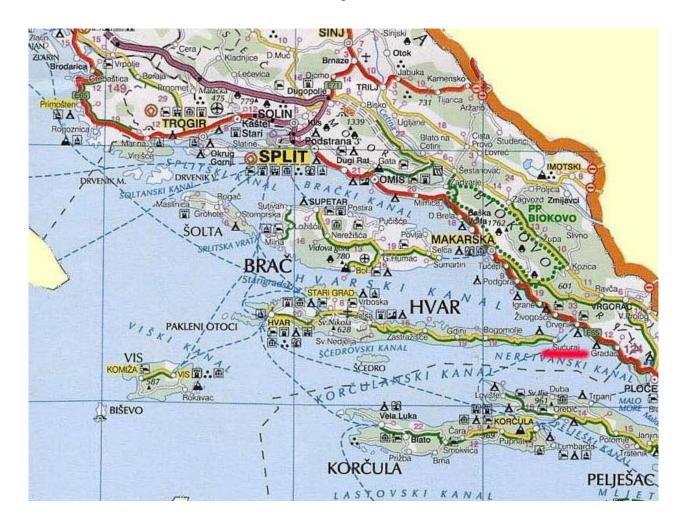
HOMELAND FOR THE MARINKOVIC/ICH FAMILY

They dream of their people far away on Island Brac in the Adriatic Ocean and their village of 'Donje Humac'...





Above and below: Island of Brac, showing the village of D Humac (Donji Humac)



Above and below: Split, 1905. This city is on the mainland of Croatia, opposite the Island of Brac



Brac is part of a chain of islands that runs up the west coast of Croatia. As the research evolves for this journal there is a definite pattern emerging which shows that the **Marinkovic/ich** family had been settled on these Islands for hundreds of years...



Above: Historical image of a village on Island Brac, Croatia

HISTORICAL TIMELINE FOR ISLAND BRAC

12000 BC: Neolithic settlement. Evidence of early settlement found in Kopacina Cave in Donji Humac. Numerous villages existed the Bronze and Iron Ages, trading with the Dalmatian hinterland.

3000 BC: Settlement by Indo-European population, whose main occupation was cattle-breeding.

2000 BC: The island was inhabited by Indo-European Illyrians.

400 BC: Greek colonisation spread through the Adriatic Coast. Although Brac was not colonised there was much trade with Greece.

600s AD: Croatian refugees came and settled on Brac. They were followed by the Slavs and it later passed under the rule of the early Croatian kings.

872 AD: Brac was sacked by Saracen raiders

9 AD: Brac came under the influence of the Romans. Brac seemed to have become a combination of vacation retreat and cemetery. The Romans were not founding settlements but were organizing farmhouses (villa Rustica). At the end of the 8th or the beginning of the 9th century, Neretva Croats came to these areas. They pushed out the Romanised Old Croat Illyrian population. The Romans left significant cultural traces in the island's interior as well as along its coastal stretches. The limestone quarry at Skrip (Brac's marble) is still being exploited and the stone from it was used for the construction of Diocletian's palace in Split too

c. 1100s: Brac under the rule of the Franks. Later by pirates.

1268: Brac recognised the supremacy of Venice and later of Hungary.

1390: Accepted the rule of Bosnian King.

1392: Hungary reclaimed the island.

Despite being under the rule of various countries, Brac was small enough to be unimportant and retained basic autonomy.

1436: Population decimated by the Black Death.

1450+: Refugees from Ottoman Empire settled on Brac.

1797: Hapsburg Monarchy annexed Brac.

1806: Brac conquered by France during Napoleonic Wars. The French introduced many economic reforms. Nobility was abolished and schools established.

1807: Brac seized by Prince-Bishop of Montenegro with help of Russians.

1811: The English attacked Bol, destroyed several ships in the port and took the stone, oil and wine that they plundered to the island of Vis.

1815: Island returned to Austria by the Congress of Vienna.

1867: Incorporated into Dalmatia. From this time, massive emigration took place, New Zealand being a popular destination.

1883: It was a long and hard battle for the Croatian language and for uniting with Croatia. In 1883 Bol populists managed to get installed as the managing municipal body.

1918: After the fall of the Austrian-Hungary Empire, Brac became part of the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes.

1929: Now recognised as part of Yugoslavia.

1939: Island included in the autonomous Croatian Banate.

1941: Italian forces occupied the island.

1943: After Italian capitulation, German troops occupied the island.

1944: Germans defeated and Brac freed. Part of Yugoslavia. World War II was a bitter period for the islanders who fiercely resisted occupation by the Italian fascists. In turn the occupying forces wrought terror, burning villages, imprisoning or shooting the islanders and packing others off to concentration camps. Fighting reached a peak in 1944 but then the island was liberated in September.

1991: Brac, now part of Croatia, gained independence.

Note: You will find testimony of the intertwined cultures and ethnic groups of **Brac** in the village called **Skrip**... picture below ...

SKRIP



Skrip, is the oldest settlement on the Island of Brac, being three thousand years old. You might think it's strange, but this, the first known village on the island wasn't created on the coast, next to the sea. On the contrary – it is inland almost in the middle of the Island 10 kilometres from Supetar a seaside village.

Skrip, to this day remains the great monument of the rich history that shaped its visage. It holds imprints of many different tribes and cultures. Some say Greeks ruled this place for some time, then Illyric tribes as well as refugees from Salona.

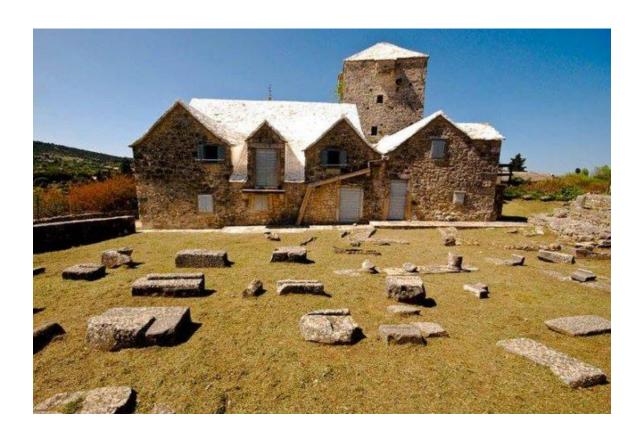
This is why, when you stroll down the old streets of Scrip, you'll see the castle of Cerinic, a Mausoleum, a Roman temple, couple of Sarcophagi, the parish church of St. Helena, the Tower of Radojkvic as well as the two museums – Museum of the island Brac and the Museum of oil.



Above: Castle of Cerinic

THE ISLAND OF BRAC MUSEUM

The Island of Brac Museum, (photo below) situated in Radojkovic Tower. This Tower from the 16th century, is one of the most visited museums in Croatia. Annually visited by more than 12,000 persons, its foundations date back 1500 years B.C. In the lower floor of the Museum, there is a Roman Mausoleum where, according to the legend, rest Valerija and Priska – wife and daughter of the Emperor Diocletian.



ZVONKO SPRINGER OF SALZBURG, AUSTRIA, TELLS THIS STORY OF BRAC ²



THREE VISITS TO BRAC IN 1934, 1960 AND IN SEPTEMBER OF 2002

The first visit in 1934...

Some 70 years ago my family of four visited BOL on ISLAND BRAC (read: Brach) for the first time. I remember that we've travelled by train in a sleeping car direct from our hometown Osijek via Zagreb to Split. Split is a large town with an important harbour on the Central Adriatic. The travel lasted the whole night, so we arrived to Split by mid-morning of the next day. The railway station is next to the harbour itself so after disembarking father found a porter with a trolley for our luggage as we had to walk over to a nearby hotel. We stayed in the hotel "Bacvice" located next to the gravel beach of the same name. At that time this hotel was the only reasonably good hotel, where we stayed for two nights.

Early on the next morning the family embarked on a steamer that serviced all harbours on Brac Island. I learned soon that we shouldn't stay on the stern because of black clouds with dirty particles coming out of the steamer's smokestack. One used brown coal of low burning quality for steam engines at the times in 1930s only. The sea voyage lasted several hours as the ship tied up at Supetar harbour in the island north, first, and then at Milna, at long bay on the west of Brac. We reached the harbour of Bol on the Island's south coast at last where we disembarked well after lunch time. I remember mother had served us

² on this web with kind permission, 2005

sandwiches and large peaches she had bought at the market in Split. We had two rooms reserved in the only hotel in Bol, the "Hotel Kastil" (Castle). From our rooms we had a straight view onto the harbour below the hotel. It was the centre of Bol's community. The same "Hotel Kastil" still exists although it was splendidly renovated and considerably enlarged including a pleasant restaurant next to the Esplanade.

Here are a few memories of Bol from my childhood. One of them is the long and tedious walk from the hotel to the beach at Zlatni Rat (Golden Cape) only in part through a shaded alley of young pine trees. Sometimes father found a fisherman who would take us in his two-oar boat on a long trip to the Cape. We had to walk back to the hotel, always fortunately with almost empty picnic baskets. On another occasion father, as a passionate walker, chose the long and steep pathway up the Vidova Gora (St. Vitas Mountain). I've accompanied him on this trip riding a donkey all the way up and down this rather tedious path. We stopped at a hermit's dwelling where the old man showed us some ship models he had constructed in bottles. One other day father took me to the Dominican Monastery explaining where sons go for education if they are disobedient and do not learn well. Was this to be a warning to me? Dominicans were known as excellent educators and their students were accommodated in their own boarding house throughout the whole school year. Now Dominicans do not teach students anymore, but they do provide boarding facilities for visitors of various seminars held in their House.

BRAC is the largest of the Central Dalmatian Islands and the third largest one in the Adriatic and has an area of 394,41km². To the North the wide BRACKI KANAL (Channel of Brac) separates it from the Mainland. The channel of SPLITSKA VRATA (Split's Entryway) is to the west of Brac and HVARSKI KANAL (Channel of Hvar) stretches out along its southern coastline. Brac has a typical limestone formation with a steep northern coastline with more gentle slopes at its southern side. The higher island's regions have typical Karst forms such as cracks, cavities, funnel-shaped holes, ravines and wider valleys at higher up levels only. The annual precipitation varies between 800mm to 1.450mm with rains mostly during winter months. Dominant winds are JUGO (Southerner) and BURA (Northerner) whereas the MAESTRAL is a more agreeable westerly wind blowing during hot summer days.

On the island's surface there are no open flowing watercourses and there are no freshwater springs except at the village of Bol. The inhabitants used to accumulate rain water on levelled slightly sloped flat surfaces and conserve it in their house's own cisterns. In recent years Brac gets fresh water from the Mainland by a pipeline submerged on the sea floor. The Island of Hvar gets its fresh water supply from the same pipeline too.

Some larger zones of Black and Aleppo pines are scattered at the island's higher regions at 400m ASL, as well as at some settlements on coastal stretches. The island's flora consists mainly of dense undergrowth, low shrubs, bushes or thorny hedging plants on rocky

surfaces. Sheep husbandry predominates here next to the sea fishing industry. Agricultural products are olives (for oil), grapes (wine) and other fruits, particularly almonds and cherries. The sheltered bays have or beaches of sandy or fine sized gravel but there are also many wild stone beaches where everybody enjoys swimming in the crystal blue sea of Adria.



View of the Dominican Monastery the beach and Mainland in background

At present there are 22 inhabited towns and villages on Brac. The most important ones are Supetar, Splitska, Postira, Povja, Selca, Sumartin, Bol, Milna, Sutivan, Sumartin. These are of particular interest or present special attractions to the visiting tourists.

THE SECOND VISIT IN 1960

My second visit to Bol was in summer 1960 when my family spent a 2-week holiday there. Before that, in the fall of 1959, we moved into our own flat of 52 m² though it was small and not too comfortable. For the first time we could live within on our own "four walls" since our marriage in 1951. Our daughter Vesna (6) got a new companion that was our first dog named "Lucky", a Cocker Spaniel. Lucky was in his "teens" and had long fur of black/grey/white spotted colour. Three of us plus Lucky shared one compartment in a sleeping railway wagon from Zagreb to Split. In those days it was quite unusual that somebody traveled by train taking a dog with. One needed special permission for a dog and to be lucky having understanding fellow passengers in a railway compartment during the

voyage. Early next morning we disembarked at Split Railway Station next to the harbour as 26 years ago.

We had to choose that the arrival at Split coincided with a ship's departure to Brac. It was a steamship from which the smokestack wafted black clouds with dirty particles again. We found a sheltered place on the foredeck where we had our breakfast enjoying a pleasant breeze and the sight of blue sea everywhere. We had to keep on a leash a rather excited Lucky, to control his movement on the ship deck. We got the accommodation in a rather venerable looking "Hotel Kastil" then. From our room we overlooked the harbour's wharf and the esplanade below.

We walked the same pathway to Golden Cape beach though the Aleppo pine alley which provided more shade now. The trees had grown larger during the past 26 years since my first visit to Bol in early 1934. We had problems with Lucky swimming and rushing around the beach as some visitors grumbled about a dog bathing at a place designated for people only. Often, we had to find a place where visitors were more considerate, or we found a flat rocky beach for ourselves only. Lucky was a very happy young dog those days enjoying immensely the swimming and long walks too. The climate and a good appetite made Lucky grow fast, reaching the height of a Springer Spaniel after his holidays on the Adriatic. By the summer of 1961 we got rather busy making preparations for our departure to the Sudan. We had to give Lucky away to a new master who was a dedicated hunter near Cakovec in Croatia's north where Lucky found the proper domain for the hunting dog he was.



View at the inner harbour and the centre of community Bol (Photo Jutta Menke)

THE THIRD VISIT IN 2002

We planned a visit to Bol for September 2002 to meet good friends there and to visit my sister on Hvar Island. We had the chance to fly from Salzburg straight to the new airport on Brac and the flight took a little less than two hours. It was pitch dark when the charter aircraft put down smoothly on a landing strip of Brac airport built on its Highlands at +580 ASL almost at its centre too. The bus had to drive rather slowly down a steep tarmac road with many serpentines until it reached the coastline. Bol has a fast connection by a hovercraft ship from Split during the main season twice daily linking to Hvar and Vis islands too. There is also a ferryboat link from Split to Supetar for those who prefer travelling in their own vehicles. A tarmac road from Supetar leads to all major places on the Island. It has to cross the mountain range via Nerežišca and Praznica to reach Bol on the oppositeside of the island.



The nice walkway from Bol's centre to the Golden Cape alias Zlatni Rat (Photo Jutta Menke)

The community of Bol expanded westward from its old centre in the wake of rapid tourist development in recent years. Several hotels located close to the Golden Cape have been erected since. Now many more visitors find good accommodation there including a number of private lodgings in recently built private houses. The hotels have a maximum of three storeys and are well hidden within Aleppo pine-tree wooded areas. Let me mention a few like "Bretanide", "Bonaca", "Borak" and "Elaphusa". We stayed in the later during my third

visit here. The new pathway from Bol centre to Golden Cape is wide enough even for a one-way road. It is nicely constructed of local marble flagstones and set out along the Aleppo pine-tree alley of a length about 1,5km. It provides pleasant shade even during the hottest summer days.

Our 7-day stay was too short to undertake any excursion on Brac itself. We couldn't up to walk up to Vidova Gora peak to enjoy the splendid view there anymore. There is an easier chance of doing this trip in a 4-wheel drive vehicle now. The old monastery of Blace suffered a lot during the past war and is a ruin only. We walked over to the Dominican monastery, but they don't have a school for students anymore. There are several good restaurants at the centre and a small vehicular train tours to and from the Golden Cape almost every hour. As for the restaurants, I would recommend the one of "Hotel Kastil" and the other one opposite the monastery (next to "Hotel Bijela Kuca" that is out of commission for a while).

Visiting the same place within a time range of almost 70 years, has awakened in me many reminiscences on memories and feelings of bygone times. The experiences of my own childhood and the ones of weathered manhood have made me - a grey and thin haired elder - rather sensitive to the times long passed. ³

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³ JADRAN – Vodic i Atlas of RADE KONCAR Zagreb published by Leksikografski Zavod, Zagreb 1965 et Al.



Above: Grape growing on the Island of Brac Below: The village of Bol on the Island of Brac



CHAPTER TWO

THE NEW ZEALAND YUGOSLAVIANS/ DALMATIANS ALSO KNOWN AS 'TARARA' BY MAORI

Rudi Sunde, who worked in the gum-fields right up until the end of the industry, expressed this dreaming about his homeland in the following 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



Note: 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. 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 elders' discussions that this was 'Gum Country' and that many faceless men of many cultures did come and then 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 had left behind after the digging of gum, holes now over-grown with scrub, and I wondered who these people were who lived out in this wilderness and what kind of lives they had led.

LEAVING DALMATIA

Note: In the 1880s when the Yugoslavians came to New Zealand, the Austro-Hungarian Empire ruled Dalmatia on the Adriatic coast of the Mediterranean. Therefore, they were often mistakenly called 'Austrians' in New Zealand. But if they were not Yugoslavs or Croatians, what were they? The Auckland Yugoslav Society would eventually meet to debate the issue. The term **'Dalmatian'** was eventually reinstated, being the most neutral.

The first Dalmatians in New Zealand probably arrived via the Californian and the Australian goldfields. By the early 1860s they were prospecting South Island gold diggings. In the 1880s they began to arrive in earnest by the hundred. Most came to search for and exploit the golden kauri gum from Northland's gum fields. Wayfarers returning home described 'Nova Zelanda' as a land of good prospects.

Note: Strangely enough almost all the Dalmatian gum diggers from 1800 to about 1930 came from one small area of Croatia, just a few villages on the Dalmatian coast and Islands with few from the other Balkan States.

DAILY SOUTHERN CROSS, VOLUME 2, ISSUE 83, 16 NOVEMBER 1844

Kauri Gum. — A few days ago we have been favoured by a gentleman with the perusal of a paragraph of a letter, whereby it appears that Kauri Gum is in considerable demand in the United States of America, where it is used extensively for varnish, and is worth about from 1s. 3d. to 1s. 5d. per b. We would recommend some of our merchants who have the means, to make small shipments for trial. It would confer an immense benefit on the Colony if gum could be made an article of Export.

In their own country the Dalmatian gum diggers were mainly agriculturists engaged in the vineyards and olive groves. From the coastal villages some were also fishermen. They spoke a Slavonic dialect, not German. Few of those who came to New Zealand 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 by accounts given by Dalmatian sailors who, on the frigate *Novara*, had called into Auckland during 1858.

DAILY SOUTHERN CROSS, VOLUME XV, ISSUE 1201, 31 DECEMBER 1858

THE NOVARA EXPEDITION.

The Austrian frigate Novara, the first man-ofwar of our faithful ally that ever visited these shores, and probably the largest vessel that has yet entered this harbour, was built at the Imperial docks of Venice about 10 years ago. is pierced for 44 guns, but on the present occasion—a mission of peace—she carries but 32 guns, the rest being removed and naturalists put in their place. The expedition was organized by H. I. Highness the Archduke Ferdinand Maximilian, Commander-in-Chief of the Austrian Navy and Governor-General of Lombardy, with the object of giving the young naval officers an opportunity of becoming familiarized with the navigation of different seas, to display the Austrian flag at places where it had never been seen before, and to afford likewise to professors of the natural sciences the means of increasing the knowledge of the natural history of the different countries visited.

The command of the whole expedition was intrusted to Commodore B. de Wuellerstorf Urtair, a gentleman not less distinguished as naval officer than as a man of science, who fully appreciates the importance of a task from which the whole of the continental scientific world are expecting great results. Under his direction is placed the scientific commission, as well as that of the different astronomical, meteorological, magnetical, and geodetical labours executed by the naval officers.

executed by the naval officers.

The command of the frigate is in the hands of Captain Baron de Pöck, under whose direct orders is placed a staff of about 30 officers and midshipmen (including 3 physicians and 1 chap-

lain) with a crew of about 310 men.

The scientific commission consists of one geologist, two zoologists, one botanist, one botanical collector, one ethnographer and political economist, and one draughtsman. These gentlemen had been partly invited by H. I. Highness the Archduke himself to join the expedition, and had partly, with his permission, been elected by the Imperial Academy of Sciences for that purpose.

All the collections made during the circumnavigation in the different departments of natural history are intended by the Prince to increase the fine collections of the Imperial Museum of Natural History at Vienna, and those of other

mientific institutions of the Empire.

The expedition sailed from Trieste, the principal port of Austria in the Adriatic Gulf, on the 30th of April 1847, and has since visited Gibraltar, Madeira, Rio Janeiro, the Cape of Good Hope, the islands of St. Paul and Amsterdam in the Indian Ocean (at the particular desire of Alexander Von Humboldt, who honoured the scientific commission with most valuable instructions respecting physical and geognostical investigations), the Island of Ceylon, the Nicobar

Archipelago, Singapore, the Isle of Java, Luzon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Sydney, and this port. From here the Commodore proposes to proceed to the White (Sulphur) Island; thence to Tahiti, Valparaiso, Lima, round Cape Horn to the Faukland Islands, Montevideo, Buenos Ayres, Rio, Lisbon, and Trieste. The whole cruise will

yet occupy from 12 to 15 months.

Most extensive collections have been made at the Cape of Good Hope, at the Island of St. Paul, and the Nicobar Islands (both of which have been likewise thoroughly surveyed by the officers of the frigate), at Java, Shanghai, and Sydney. More than 150 large boxes, containing botanical, zoological, geological, and ethnographical objects have already been sent home, where a hall has been specially appropriated to receive them until the return of the expedition. Among the objects sent, are likewise some very valuable anatomical preparations, showing the different states of development of some of the most prominent diseases of the tropics, a large craniological collection, with a Bushman and Papuan skeleton.

It is the intention of H I. Highness the Archduke Ferdinand Maximilian to publish, soon after its return, at the expense of the government, the history of the whole voyage together,

with its principal results.

Besides this general account—a most useful

Besides this general account—a most useful contribution to general knowledge-special reports will be published by members of the scientific commision on the different results gained by each particular branch of science represented in the mission; so that the scientific world may expect a series of reports on astronomical, meteoreological, and magnetical observations; on the physical geography of the sea (by the Commodore himself); on the geology, botany, zoology, ethnography, anthropology, and political economy of the contries visited by the naturalists of the expedition. An album of about 100 drawings, selected out of more than 1000 sketches from the sketch book of the artist, and executed with the greatest care is moreover intended to illustrate the whole voyage.

We shall take an early opportunity of expanding this short notice of the purposes and endeavour of the first Austrian expedition of circumnavigation, which is just now visiting our harbour. But it will suffice to explain the intentions which gave the impulse to the expedition, and likewise show that not only Austria but the whole civilized world will derive numerous advantages from an enterprise undertaken by a utilitarian Prince with no other but the noble object—to diffuse knowledge amongst men.

However, for reasons best known by them, Austrians/Dalmatians began arriving in New Zealand and most of them went straight out to the gum fields. The prized kauri gum lay buried, often under waterlogged land. It was in demand for varnish and linoleum until the 1930s, when synthetics appeared. Gum digging was an ideal occupation for them as few could speak English which meant that many other kinds of work were 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 New Zealand 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 probably caused some suspicion.

MARLBOROUGH EXPRESS, VOLUME XXVII, ISSUE 236, 17 OCTOBER 1891

Austrian Gum Diggers .-- It is stated that there are over 200 Austrians at work on the gum fields north of Auckland. Herald says they are quiet, sober, industrious men, and, unlike the average colonial gumdigger, bank or save their instead of drinking it. One man in the result of his weeks banked £30 as 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.

EVENING STAR, ISSUE 9138, 19 MAY 1893

AUSTRIAN GUM DIGGERS.

We cannot understand why all this bother should have arisen because a few scores of men have lately come from Austria and have commenced to dig gum in the north. We may state the facts connected with the matter so far as we have been able to ascertain. There are one or two Austrians, who had been employed as sailors, settled on the gumfields, and having been fortunate and hardworking they, at the end of a year or two, had accumulated some money, which they sent home to friends their native village. The would not be thought very great by any working man here, but it was a large sum in a remote village in Dalmatia or Moravia, and a few acquaintances of those already here came out to join them. occurred a curious incident not likely to happen again. One of the Austrians, although they are not a gambling people and do not care about horse racing, was persuaded to go into a large Australian sweep, and he was successful, his share coming to about £900, which he sent home with his year's savings. The news of the arrival of this fortune spread like wildfire,

this fortune spread like wildfire, and so there followed the migration which reached here a few weeks ago. But why should we not welcome these men? In all probability very many of them will become permanent settlers, etc. They would be just the kind of settlers that the north wants. They are accustomed to the culture of small areas, and are familiar with the plants which the north is suited for. Those who know them say that they are very frugal and abstemious till they earn money, and then they live as well as any others. They make it a rule, however, never to go into debt, and that in New Zealand renders them objects of pity and contempt. Parliament, on the motion of the Government, could of course pass a law to prevent any person coming here under an engagement to do any kind of work, but there is no engagement in respect to any of these men, so far as we know. Will the Government attempt to pass a law that no subjects of the Austrian Empire are to be allowed to come to New Zealand, and that all who are here must go? Will they attempt to put a poll tax on Austrians? They will find they can do nothing of the kind.—Auckland 'Herald.'

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 to three and sometimes four layers of gum have been found. This would indicate the past existence of two or three different Kauri forests on top of each other, which, during those disappearing ages, left in succession their quota or layer of gum in the ground. This phenomenon has yet to be solved but in my opinion, it is a natural process of the evolution of this tree. Today we are experiencing what is commonly known as Kauri die back. Could this have occurred several times in the past and is this just part of the life cycle of our most treasured tree?

The large pieces of Kauri gum were called bold gum and 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. In the swamps, which were not known previously known to contain gum, a long gum spear 8 feet to 12 feet long was used and a hook to bring to the surface.

For the right to dig gum on private lands and native lands, various systems of charges were in vogue. In most cases payment of a fee ranging from 1 pound to 7 pounds per annum was the condition of being permitted to dig gum; but in the case of those holders of private land who were 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 stores of course would be at an inflated rate.

The food supplied by storekeepers is in most cases imported from abroad; tinned meats, tinned milk, tinned butter, tinned fish, tinned fruit etc. So it was, win, win, win for both the importers of the stores and the exporters of kauri gum.

CAMP LIFE FOR THE DIGGER

Apart from scraping gum, eating, mending and laundering clothes, you might think that entertainment in the diggers' 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 groggers traded their elicit 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. Some of the diggers and bush men had fleeting relationships with Maori girls. Others took the longer-term approach, fell in love and married.

Those who could afford it, went back to their 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 open fires. Settlers doing spare-time digging to earn money, would camp out as well, although they had a home to return to.

Other diggers, who settled in one place for a while, 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 lived a normal life performing all the usual household chores. Cooking was done over an open campfire in billies and the daily bread made in the camp oven.

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 1990s, 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.

PREJUDICE

There was a lot of prejudice against the Dalmatians in those early days in New Zealand. 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. However, the Maori were more accepting of them, sharing their love of whanau/family and music.

British settlers resented their sending money home, and their unsettled ways. Gum in the ground was an income source for those first colonial settlers who were trying to develop their farms; whereas the Dalmatians methodically mined an entire area and left craters in the land. Referred to as 'birds of passage', some 60% would return 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.

Some Pakeha 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 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 Dalmatians were rapidly depleting the resources of the gum fields and the large quantities of gum brought in by them served to lower the market price according to the laws of supply and demand.

Yet another complaint was that the Dalmatians' ignorance of the English language prevented them from understanding market quotations and therefore their acceptance of any price for his gum that the storekeeper chose to give.

Because of such complaints, fair or unfair, the New Zealand Government passed the Kauri Gum Industry Act in 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 licence cost one pound a year.

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. It is far too lengthy to add all to this account, so I have concentrated specifically on the area, as we know it, between the Hokianga and the Kaipara harbours 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.

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 were exported in 1897.

For digging gum on crown lands a license fee of 5 shillings had 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.

CENSUS RECORDS AND CONTROVERSY DURING WW1

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 Manuka poles and sacking and bought supplies on credit from the local store. Their days were spent deep in trenches and swampy holes.

It is very hard to have a census of these people, but it is believed that by 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.

In 1896 Parengarenga near North Cape was termed 'a little Vienna' because Dalmatians were often labelled as 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 a prejudice against non-English immigrants.

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 their descendants". The majority were required to work for soldier's pay on land clearance, drainage, road and rail projects.

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.

AUCKLAND STAR, VOLUME XLV, ISSUE 182, 1 AUGUST 1914

SLAVS AND THE WAR.

"LJEPANASA DOMOVINA!"

CROATIAN WAR SONGS IN AUCKLAND.

EXCITING SCENES.

FROCLAMATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

VOLUNTEERS FOR SERVIA.

The excitement amongst the Croatians of the North daily grows, and almost hourly messages are received from entousiasts in the country at the head-quirters of the newly formed Croatian Independence League in Auckland.

Last night the gum diggers, anxious to be mar the hub of the excitement, poured into Auckland from all quarters, and held in enthusiastic meeting in the boarding-nouse known as the Bricklayers' Arms, in Lader il Street, which is the "home away from home" of the Croatians when they visit the city. The proceedings were more or less incoherent, owing to the fact that many of the participants were young enthusiasts, and wanted to simultantously give vent to their feelings in inflammatory speeches. Many of those present advocated that a demonstration against Austria and Germany should be held to-day, and the flags of those two countries burned with due ceremony in front of the Austrian Consul's office in Customs Street.

This proposal proved to be a very popular one, despite the efforts of the leaders to restrain the more impetaous spirits, and ultimately an arrangement was made to carry out this programme, and to add to the impressiveness of the ceremony by parading the Servian flag and the Union Jack and honouring them by a salute.

Unfortunately for the Croation enthusiasts some unsympathetic individual imparted the information to the police, so that to-day the plans had to be duly amended.

A proposal that practical sympathy with Servia should be demonstrated by obtaining volunteers for her army was cordially received, and the names of eight or nine recruits were enrolled. It is stated that they will leave by the earliest possible boat for the Continent, and that their expenses will be paid out of the war relief fund which is being raised locally.

The meeting also endorsed a proclamation of independence.

A MUSICAL WIND UP.

matten of independence.

A MUSICAL WIND UP.

Towards the end the proceedings took a musical turn, the audience indulging in the singing of Croatian war songs. "(i) Hrvati" ("O' Croatia") and "Malenaje Dalmacia," which proclaims that Dalmatia is small, but her sons are none the less proud of her. To wind up with the audience bare-headed joined in the Servian National Anthem "Ljepa Nasa Domovino" ("Our Dear Fatherland").

The Croatians were up betimes this morning with the object of duly carrying out their threat, but evidently the police had been apprised of the decision of the meeting. Early in the morning they paid a visit to the office of the Croatian newspaper "Zora," and informed the editor Mr G. L. Scansie), who is also one of the leaders of the newly-formed league, that the demonstration would not be al-In view of the fact that several lowed of those who expressed their intention of joining in the bonfire lighting are naturalised British subjects, it can easily be seen that rather awkward complications might ensue. Accordingly, Mr. Scansic proceeded to Federal Street to apprise the assembled Croatians of the view taken by the police, but voices were loud and high in favour of going on with the project. Accordingly, a deputation procceded to a local flag-maker's shop and secured the Austrian field-marshal's flag, which had been made to order at a cost of twenty-five shillings.

Apparently the purchasers gave some hint of what was intended. "You needn't take much trouble in making it, as it will only last about half-an-hour," they informed the shopkeeper. "Of course," said the shopkeeper, to the "Star," "they might have wanted it to salute it." The flag, however, enjoyed a longer life than that forecast for it; extra police were throughout the morning on the watch at the Federal Street boardinghouse and in Customs Street, where the office of the Austrian consul is situated.

AUSTRIAN FLAG DESTROYED.

Shortly before 2 o'clock, however, the emblem was destroyed with due ceremony. The young Croatians reluctantly removed their red, white, and blue favours, and assembled from various

points in front of Messrs. Langguth's office. A fairly large crowd was attracted by the sight of about a hundred exerted demonstrators shouting in the Slavonic tongue, and when the flag was produced, a plain-clothes officer, who was standing near by, promptly signalled to several policemen up the street. Kerosene was poured upon the flag and an attempt made to ignite it, but there was so much keen competition for the honour of applying the match, that the police arrived on the scene before the burning operation could be carried through.

for the benefit of the general public the Croatian-shouted "Down with Austrm" in English, but there was such a labbering and scuffing that rowd seemed to be a bit mystified the proceedings. Finding that matches would not remain ignited in the midst of a wrestling, scuffling mob, with the police now on the scene, the demonstrators decided to destroy the ting by tearing it up. As the flag was their property, the police, perhaps wisely, decided not to intervene, except pacifically, and no amount of argument would per-uade the young bucks to depart. until they had emphatically demon--trated their contempt for things Austrian. They hooted the flag, trampled on it, and fore it into shreds, nearly everyone triumphantly securing a remnent as a trophy of the event. burg went twenty-five shillings.

After the destruction the Croatians formed into a procession in Customs Street, and with feared heads sang the Sational Anthem. To wind up the ceremony, the procession walked through Chican Street singing and cheering for Service.

OTAGO DAILY TIMES, ISSUE 16506, 5 OCTOBER 1915

GUM DIGGERS' LOYALTY DEFENDED BY PRIME MINISTER.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

WELLINGTON, October 4. When the Kauri Gum Industry Bill was under discussion in the House to-night Dr Thacker, referring generally to the northern gum diggers, said that many of the men were subjects of Austria, and instead of being allowed to enlist in the New Zealand forces, where they were a potential danger, they should be kept in an internment camp until the conclusion of the war.

The Prime Minister stated emphatically in reply that this reflection upon the loyalty of the diggers was not justified. The attitude taken up by these Austrian diggers had surprised him and many others. were not really Austrians, but were mostly Croatians and Dalmatians, and their sympathies were entirely with Britain and Russia. A number of diggers at Dargaville had telegraphed offering him 200 men for ser-They had also contributed vice abroad. money most generously. They had subscribed, he thought, about £300, and he had repeatedly received money for the funds from one or other of them. Thacker's statement was unfair and unjustified.

ALIENS COMMISSION. SITTING AT DARGAVILLE.

SLAVS GIVE EVIDENCE.

REFUSAL TO SERVE AUSTRIA

[BY TELEGRAPH.—OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

DARGAVILLE, Friday.

THE Aliens Commission resumed its sitting here this morning.

Constable Newman deposed that he had inspected all the alien gum camps for firearms, without finding any. At one camp he found the Union Jack and the New Zealand Ensign flying in honour of the landing at Gallipoli. He only knew of one true Austrian in the district. The police had a list of all the alien birth-places. No official complaint had been received of their being a menace.

Dr. William Henry Horton gave evidence that he had had a wide experience of the aliens. He was satisfied that they were anti-Teutonic, and that the reports of their drilling and arming had arisen from hysterical men.

George Herbert Bellamy, district recruiting officer, stated that the aliens had offered to form a corps of 200 men, and he believed 500 could be obtained in North Auckland for active service. He knew the aliens well, and was satisfied as to their loyalty. The reports of their arming were groundless.

Further evidence regarding the "cutting" of road contract prices by aliens was given by Messrs. Harding and Yankovich, disproving the charges.

Slavs' President's Statement.

John Totich, president of the district sub-branch of the London Slavonian Society, said he had resided in the Dominion for 17 years, and was naturalised. He had been a member of the Dargaville Rifle Club for seven years. During the Balkan War in 1912, the Slavs in New Zealand were delighted at the movement to secure freedom for his race. A large Slav meeting was held in Dargaville. when resolutions sympathetic with their race were cabled to England and Russia, and moneys totalling £170 were scribed to assist the Servians. None of the Slavs reported to the Consul for service, but a large number went to the Consul's office and publicly burned the Austrian flag. That was the reply of the Slavs to the Austrian Consul's call. Immediately war was declared by England against Germany, the district Slavs assembled and carried resolutions to be telegraphed to the Prime Minister and Mr. J. G. Coates, M.P. In answer thereto, the Prime Minister replied, through Mr. Coates, that he had received through witness an offer of a Slav contingent for active service.

No Disloyal Statements.

Witness handed in literature bearing on the Slav movement, which showed that, excluding Montenegro, the movement embraced 13,000,000 people and, including all the southern Slav territory, 22,000,000. Continuing, witness said the given in evidence yesterday, that there were 1936 male Slavs in the Dominion. were correct. If the North Auckland Slavs were interned at Parengarenga or Somes Island, they would deeply resent it, as they were anything but disloyal, and were fully entitled to be trusted. From a business point of view they objected to go to the Parenga field. There was no justification for such internment. He had never heard a disloyal statement, and he had never known the Slavs to utter disloyal statements. On the contrary, they regretted they were not better able to assist the allies.

Evidence as to the law-abiding nature of the aliens was given by Thomas Bassett, S. Colmore Williams, and R. E. Hornblow.

Mr. Harding handed in a comprehensive report of the Parengarenga gumfields, which contained references to the disabilities of diggers in the locality.

Mr. Simon Michel Ujdur, president of the New Zealand branch of the Slavonian Society, sketched the history of the Slavonian movement, which 800 so-called Austrians in the Dominion supported. He knew of no disloyal case amongst all the Slavs.

Native Land Court Judge Satisfied.

Thomas Henry Wilson, Judge of the Native Land Court, stated that he was familiar with the conditions in North Auckland. From his observations he was satisfied the aliens had always been lawabiding, and they compared favourably with the British. The chief objection to Austrians in the North was the fact that they held wine licenses, which led to the debauchery of Maori women. At Kaikohe they were very friendly and subscribed generously to the patriotic funds.

Mr. Harding drew the attention of the commission to a report in Thursday's HERALD of the Parliamentary proceedings, wherein the Austrian question was discussed. He considered the position cruel and detrimental to the North. He suggested that the commission should telegraph to the Prime Minister asking members of Parliament to suspend judgment pending the decision of the commission.

Mr. Poynton replied that the subject sub-judice, the commission could

not interfere.

The commission adjourned till to-morrow, when it will sit at Kaihu, and also

visit the gum camps at Aranga.

The executive of the Kaipara Chamber of Commerce subsequently met and telegraphed to Mr. Massey asking him to request the House to suspend judgment till the report of the commission was made, as grave injury was being done to the North by the statements of members.

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. Because of prejudice their early wine was scorned as 'Dally-plonk but today, highly respected, you'll find their names on wine labels: Babich, Nobilo, Delegat. From early days ,fishing, which included netting mullet in the Kaipara Harbour, became a tradition too.

Below: Hauling in the fishing nets



CHAPTER THREE

SURNAME: MARINKOVIC-MARINKOVICH ISLAND PEOPLE OF THE ADRIATIC

CROATIA - NEW ZEALAND



Above unknown???: Obitelj Marinković Miene: Tomo, Mate, otac Dinko, žena Jozica (Bepina),
Anka (Eni), Juro i Dinko, te Nila kći Anke

(arhiv: Jasenka Milosavljević)

After assuming the 'Marinkovich' is an uncommon name which would make research relatively easy, the following was discovered:

2020: From the Mormon records taken from original Parish and church records worldwide there are 5,025 recorded results for this name spelt **'Marinkovich'** and for the surname spelt **'Marinkovic'** 2,978 records.⁴

And so, to try and narrow down the family 'Marinkovich' of New Zealand, it was important to find out what part of Croatia this family came from and then work backwards and then forwards from there. Thanks to help from family it soon became obvious that these people were 'Island people' originating from that chain of islands that run up the western coast of Croatia. In more recent times they lived in villages situated on the Island of Brac.

The next problem to overcome, is spelling variants of this name, which is a common factor when searching family records. People would often write the name as it sounded, which created spelling mistakes. This is understandable for years 1500 through to about 1750 after which education was improved and more accessible to the people of the land.

Following are some early variants for the name 'Marinkovich' dating from 1526. Mostly all were Island people living on Hvar and Osor, part of the same chain of islands which includes the island Brac...

Chatharina Marinchovich Croatia, Church Books, 1516-1994 baptism: 30 May 1555 Hvar,

Croatia father: Pauli Marinchovich mother: Susana

Jerolimos Marincovics Croatia, Church Books, 1516-1994 baptism: 7 March 1579 Hvar,

Croatia father: Barnicsi Marincovics mother: Katarina

Franciscum Marinsovich Croatia, Church Books, 1516-1994 baptism: 28 October 1558

Hvar, Croatia father: Pauli Marinsovich mother:Fran

Ivane Marinkinlich Croatia, Church Books, 1516-1994 baptism: 9 January 1620, Osor,

Croatia father: Donco Marinkinlich

Margarita Marincevics Croatia, Church Books, 1516-1994 baptism:16 November 1589,

Hvar, Croatia father: Mni Marincevics mother: Catarine

⁴ (familysearch.org)

Mathea Marinkalich Croatia, Church Books, 1516-1994 baptism: 21 October 1618, Osor,

Croatia father: Franc Marinkalich mother: Isidora

Petrum Marincevics Croatia, Church Books, 1516-1994 baptism: 18 July 1588, Hvar,

Croatia father: Nicolaj Marincevics mother: Ursu

Maria Mingovics Croatia, Church Books, 1516-1994 baptism: 26 November 1526, Hvar,

Croatia father: Antonÿ Mingovics mother: Mathilda

Also, from as early as 1600 we have International Genealogical Index (IGI) or personal community records (sometimes conjecture only) which show Marinkovich living on the Island Vis, village Komiza/Comiza, which is also part of the chain of islands which includes the island Brac.

Paulus Marincovich

International Genealogical Index (IGI)

birth: about Of Comiza, Vis, Croatia

1630

marriage: about Of Comiza, Vis, Croatia

1662

spouse: Cattharina

children: Michael Marincovich, Joannes Marincovich

Michael Marincovich

International Genealogical Index (IGI)

birth: before Of Comiza, Vis, Croatia

1652

Margarita / Marincovich /

Pedigree Resource File

birth: about 27 Komiza, Vis, Croatia

June 1649

christening: 27 June Komiza, Vis, Croatia

1649

father: Petrus /Marincovich/

mother: Thomasina /

Jacobus Marincovich

International Genealogical Index (IGI)

birth: about Of Comiza, Vis, Croatia

1646

Jacobus /Marincovich/

Pedigree Resource File

birth: about Of Comiza, Vis, Croatia

1646

marriage: about

1677

• children: Olivia /Marincovich/, Domenica /Marincovich/, Catharina /Marincovich/, Joannes /Marincovich/, Nicolaus /Marincovich/, Cecilia /Marincovich/, Helena /Marincovich/

Paulus /Marincovich/

Pedigree Resource File

birth: about Of Comiza, Vis, Croatia

1630

marriage: about Of Comiza, Vis, Croatia

1662

spouse: Cattharina //

children: Joannes /Marincovich/, Michael /Marincovich/

Jacobus Marincovich

International Genealogical Index (IGI)

birth: about

1646

marriage: about

1677

 children: Catharina Marincovich, Helena Marincovich, Olivia Marincovich, Cecilia Marincovich, Domenica Marincovich, Nicolaus Marincovich

Michael Marincovich

International Genealogical Index (IGI)

birth: about

1638

marriage: about

1669

children: Paulus Marincovich, Hieronyma Marincovich, Domenica Marincovich

Georg /Imrikowicz/

Pedigree Resource File

birth: 1645

spouse: Princess Judith of /Szechenyi/

Michael /Marincovich/

Pedigree Resource File

birth: before Of Comiza, Vis, Croatia

1652

marriage: about

1669

children: Paulus /Marincovich/, Domenica /Marincovich/, Hieronyma /Marincovich/

Georgius Marinkovich Slovakia Church and Synagogue Books, 1592-1935 spouse: Catharina

children:

Elisabeth Marinkovich

Marting Marinkovich Slovakia Church and Synagogue Books, 1592-1935 spouse: Elisabetha

children:

Catharina Marinkovich

There is no doubt in my mind now, after reading and compiling the preceding records, that the Marinkovich people, who feature in this journal, were all descendants of people who had been inhabitants on the islands off the west coast of Croatia for centuries.

Down through the ages their blood had been intermingled with various cultures including those of their own from the Croatian mainland.

The question did arise about clannish names such as the clans of Scotland. The name **Spadic** attached to Marinkovich from about 1900 was explored as such. However, early church and synagogue records make no mention of this. Further research has revealed that this name was mostly found in Croatia...

Note: Špadić families are almost entirely Croats (from Biograd na moru area), very rarely Montenegrins (from the Island of Rab). In the past century, relatively most of Croatian residents bearing this family name were born in Zadar and in Biograd na moru area.

About 30 people with family name Špadić live in Croatia today, in 16 households. There were 20 of them in the middle of the past century, and their number increased by 40 percent.

They are located in four Croatian counties, four cities and 5 other places, mostly in Zadar (10), Vrgada in Biograd na moru area (<10), Barban in Labin area (<10), Palit on the Island of Rab (<5), and in Sveti Filip i Jakov in Biograd na moru area (<5).

Characteristic first names

Vilma Špadić, Gordan Špadić, Mirjana Špadić, Andjelko Špadić, Ivica Špadić, Nevija Špadić, A nte Špadić, Mladen Špadić, Sonja Špadić, Iva Špadić, Vinko Špadić, Jelka Špadić, Verica Špadić, Neven Špadić, Martina Špadić, Josip Špadić, Ilka Špadić, Ljubomir Špadić, Marija Špadić

Family information: Regarding the Cognomens "Spadic" and "Bilus".

During the earlier half of the 20th century the cognomen 'Spadic' was applied to all of Ante Marinkovic's offspring and to all of Jure Marinkovic's offspring. In the latter part of the century, in the case of Jure's descendants, there seems to have been an evolutionary change towards the use of the cognomen Bilush. Thus, we see that Bilus is applied not only to Zaneta but also to the 5 emigrant children of Zaneta's brother Mice.

///

The surname 'Spadic' seems to have been added to the name Marinkovich, in recent times, after 1900, which would suggest some knowledge of a female lineage attached to this family. Nowhere have I found that this is officially so.

However genealogical information which follows has suggested that at least one of these family branches was Marinkovic-Spadic. If you notice that some attached surnames are in brackets beside the married name, this suggests that this could be the maternal thread.

My conclusion for the family in question is that 'Spadic' was the female lineage (maternal) which came from a seaside village on the mainland and or an offshore island off Croatia. The reader can decide.

The main characters in this journal who came from the village of **Donji Humac** and other villages on the Dalmatian island of **Brac**, to New Zealand were officially known as 'Marinkovic or Marinkovich'.



Above unknown: Family Marinkovic 'Spadic '

Obitelj Marinković Špadić, godine 1942. s talijanskim vojnicima koji su u to vrijeme okupirali Bol. Na slici (slijeva) dvije Ane, Lodina, Danica (udana Belamarić), Franka (Restović), Domina, Zorica i Keka-Franka, u donjem redu: Katica, Ecija, ?, ? , ?

(arhiv: Matko Glasinović)



Above unknown: Dinko (Mene) Marinković (1908. - 1986.) sa suprugom Lukrecijom rođ. Berković (1910. - 1963.) sa djecom: Eticom, Rajkom i Vinkom, nedostaje Branimir (snimak iz 1940-ih)

(arhiv: obitelj Malvasija)

CHAPTER FOUR

WORLDWIDE MIGRATION

Although Croatia was not densely populated, it can be assessed as being agriculturally overpopulated. That is, a large portion of the land was unusable for intensive farming and that means that there were many residents living on the little remaining workable land. The Banate of Croatia (*The Banovina of Croatia or Banate of Croatia was an autonomous province (banovina)* of the Kingdom of Yugoslavia between 1939 and 1941) had sixty residents per square kilometre and that was a few percentage points lower than in Hungary, and over 30 percent less than in the Austrian portion of the Monarchy.

The densest population was in the Varaždin county (Županija) - twice as many as the other portions of the Banate of Croatia , while the Lika-Krbava county was the most sparsely populated. Dalmatia had an even lower population concentration, but because of a pronounced unfavourable land structure there was agricultural over population here as well, especially along the seacoast and on the islands. And in fact it is from these regions that emigration was the greatest. During this time period there were very few emigrants from the Dalmatian highlands.

Regions of especially strong emigration were the central Dalmatian islands, especially Brač and Hvar. These were the only political districts (kotars) in Dalmatia, which in 1910 had an absolute fall in population. Brač in the previous decade had lost 955 residents or 3.41 percent and Hvar 1,349 residents or 5.90 percent of the population. If we take into consideration the natural growth of the population in that period, then there is a resulting lack of 7,800 residents. Almost all of them emigrated because the migration from Dalmatia to other regions of the Monarchy is negligible. Dalmatia was the seventh largest region in the Monarchy and composed 4.2 per cent of its territory. However, in 1910 the population represented only 2.1 percent of the total.



Left: Croatian farmers

YUGOSLAV JEWS FLEE THE HOLOCAUST, 1941–1945⁵

From April 1941, the Yugoslav Jewish community was the target of the brutal anti-Semitic policies of the occupying forces and local collaborators. During the four war years, 60,000 people, 80% of the community, were killed at places of execution and in death camps in Yugoslavia or in territories of the German Reich. Some 3,000–5,000 Jews — foreign nationals and refugees from Germany, Austria and Czechoslovakia — were in Yugoslavia when the war broke out. Most of them perished. Of the 121 Jewish communes that existed in the Kingdom of Yugoslavia until 1941, many lost the majority of their members during the war or were completely extinguished. Between 8,000 and 10,000 Yugoslav Jewish citizens survived the war by hiding, fleeing or being interned in Italy.

Below: The forgotten ones of Yugoslavia. The Jews.



⁵ Authors and affiliations: Milan Ristović

CHAPTER FIVE

AMERICAN MARINKOVIC/ICH

CROATIAN HERALDRY

MARINKOVIC---MARINKOVICH---MARINCOVICH

Marinkovich is probably the son of Marin or Marinko and is a very popular and common name in Croatia. It is found in great numbers on the islands of Vis and Brac, Zadar district, Split and in the Lika district of Croatia.

Arms were granted to the brothers Marinkovich by Kaiser Maxmilian II in 1569 as a captain of the Uskoks. The Uskoks actually operated as pirates and plundered Venetian shipping for many years, in the interests of Austria.

Mateo Marinkovich had the famed Delmonico Restaurant at Treasure City, Nevada in 1864. This town in the Nevada desert, now a ghost town, boasted of a Delmonico Restaurant serving oysters, eggs and wines, with private rooms for ladies. Mateo Marinkovich and Koschina were from the island of Brac. Peter Marinkovich had a restaurant in Los Angeles in 1875 and the United States Restaurant at Portland, Oregon in 1883. John Marinkovich operated the Overland Chophouse at San Jose, California in 1878. George Marinkovich was goldmining on the Calaveras in California in 1852.

Mateo Marincovich is found at Mobile Bay, Alabama in 1862 fishing; Joseph Marinkovich was an oysterman in New Orleans, Louisiana in 1874; Blas, Nikola and Vincent Marinkovich were fishing at San Francisco, California in the early 1870s; Anton, M., Pete, Vincent and Vicko Marinkovich were fishing the San Pedro area of California at the turn of the century while Jerry Marinkovich had a Fish Company in San Pedro, California. Andrew, Antonio, Nikola and Paul Marincovich were fishing in Astoria, Oregon at the turn of the century while Nikola and Peter were fishing in Washington State. Jack Marincovich, of recent times, was running the Columbia River Fishermen's Protective Union out of Astoria, Oregon.

The Marinkovich clan, not a bad lot, went from piracy to gold to restaurants and fishing.⁶

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⁶ Courtesy of the Croatian Genealogical and Heraldic Society, 2527 San Carlos Ave., San Carlos, California, 94070. Phone: 650-592-1190; E-Mail croatians@aol.com; Web www.croatians.com. Adam S. Eterovich

MARINKOVICH FISHERMEN OF LOS ANGELES, AMERICA

(Official records. Just a few of many)

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Event Place: Councilmanic District 15, Los Angeles,

Los Angeles Township, Los Angeles,

California, United States • Edit

Gender: Male Age: 47

Marital Status: Married
Race: White
Race (Original): White
Relationship to Head of Head

Household:

Relationship to Head of Household Head

(Original):

Birthplace: Yugoslavia

Birth Year (Estimated): 1893

Last Place of Residence: Same House

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VINKA MARINKOVICH

(Boarding house owner for Croatian fishermen)

Name:	Vinka Marinkovich • Edit
Event Type:	Census
Event Date:	1940 • Edit
Event Place:	Councilmanic District 15, Los Angeles, Los Angeles Township, Los Angeles, California, United States • Edit
Last Place of Residence:	Same House
Gender:	Female
Age:	67
Marital Status:	Widowed
Race:	White
Race (Original):	White
Birth Year (Estimated):	1873
Birthplace:	Yugoslavia
Relationship to Head of Household:	Head
Relationship to Head of Household (Original):	Head
Sheet Letter:	A
Sheet Number:	61
Digital Folder Number:	005456513

Household

Roll	Sex	Age
Birthplace Yugoslavia		
Vinka Marinkovich		
Head		
	Female	67
Nina Evich		
Daughter		
	Female	31
Yugoslavia		
Pete Reskusich		
Lodger		
	Male	54
Yugoslavia		
Mitchell Reskusich		
Lodger		
	Male	26
Yugoslavia		
Jack Masnov		
Lodger		
	Male	42
Yugoslavia		
Anthony Stanovich		
Lodger		
	Male	25
Oregon		

Vincent Lwanich	
Lodger	
	Male 26
Yugoslavia	
	JERRY MARINKOVICH
Name:	Jerry Marinkovich
Event Type:	Census
Event Date:	1940 • Edit
Event Place:	Councilmanic District 15, Los Angeles, Los Angeles Township, Los Angeles, California, United States • Edit
Last Place of Residence:	Same House
Gender:	Male
Age:	47
Marital Status:	Married
Race:	White
Race (Original):	White
Birth Year (Estimated):	1893
Birthplace:	Yugoslavia
Relationship to Head of Household:	Head
Relationship to Head of Household (Original):	Head

Role Sex Age

Birthplace Yugoslavia

Male 47

Jerry Marinkovich Head

Barbara Marinkovich Wife

Female 41

Birthplace Yugoslavia

ANTONIO AND JOHN MARINKOVICH

Name: Antonio Marincovich

Event Type: Immigration
Event Date: 16 Jul 1892
Event Place: New Zealand

Event Place (Original): San Francisco (other ports also listed),

New Zealand

Gender: Male Age: 26

Occupation: Seaman Birth Year (Estimated): 1866

Departure Date: 16 Jul 1892
Departure Place: Auckland
Departure Port: Sydney
Ship Name: Mariposa

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CHAPTER SIX

SOUTH AFRICAN MARINKOVIC/ICH /WITZ⁷

CROATIAN SETTLERS IN SOUTH AFRICA

Summary:

The 2013 census of South Africa indicated that the total population was nearly 53 million. It is estimated that the total of Croatian immigrants and their descendants living today in South Africa to be about 7000-8000, however this figure is not accepted by all researchers, as some believe the true figure to be much less.

TIMELINE OF CROATIAN IMMIGRATION

Pre-European Settlement - before 1652...

Although it is known that ships from Europe (Portuguese and Ragusan ships with trading interests in Goa, India) sailed past the Cape of Good Hope and may have established temporary camps, there are no records of the involvement of Croatian sailors.

Eterovich speculated about Croatian sailors who travelled around the Cape of Good Hope with Portuguese explorer Vasco de Gama but could not identify any individuals.

DUTCH CAPE COLONY 1652-1795

Mursalo noted that a few individual Croatian settlers (mainly sailors from Dalmatia and Dubrovnik) arrived in the Cape only a hundred years later, in the middle of the 18th century.

The earliest record of a possible Croatian is dated May 1667 for a **Jacob [Jacilen] van Venetien** (if we can assume that the remark "from Venice" meant that the person came from Dalmatia, which was under the control of Venice at the time), and recorded in the Cape Town church register.

⁷ (Link to Marinkovic in South Africa... history/PLID51815909)

BRITISH CAPE COLONY 1795-1910

Up to the start of the 19th century, only a few Croatian immigrants had settled in the Cape Colony. As the hinterland had not yet been explored and opened up, other regions were seen as offering better opportunities. With the discovery of diamonds and gold within the territories of the Afrikaner republics (viz. Oranje Vrijstaat, Gosen, Stellaland and Transvaal) many Croatians (together with countless fortune seekers of many other nationalities) travelled inland. This was not a mass immigration as one source has stated because many of these new arrivals perished in the primitive conditions that they found themselves in, and even more of these "settlers" eventually moved off to seek other opportunities elsewhere in California and Australia.

Mursalo noted that J. Martinich, C. Ratsic and J. Krinic (Krnic) left South Africa and returned to Croatia in 1883.

Pavao Vidas was among those who came to South Africa during the late 19th century but left after the conclusion of the Anglo-Boer Wars, (ref.4.). His great granddaughter Vera Tadic, came to South Africa many years later as the Croatian Ambassador to South Africa.

Croatian settlers who remained in the Afrikaner republics between 1872 and 1890 came from territories which were at that time controlled by the Hapsburg Monarchy, and were thus considered to be Austrian subjects.

In 1875, according to the census register, 85 men and 15 women of Croatian origin lived in Cape Town.

Up to the turn of the 19th century, Croatian migration was driven by economics, by adverse conditions experienced in their homeland. The allure of South Africa was diminished somewhat by the impact of the two Anglo-Boer Wars.

After hostilities ended, about 65 Croatians who had expressed support (vocal and otherwise) of the Boers were deported as undesirables by the British.

The start of the 20th century saw new restrictions on Croatian immigrants. Some Croatians who had failed to obtain an entry permit for South Africa, settled in Mozambique. Settlers to Rhodesia still had to obtain permission before transiting South Africa.

According to the census of 1911, 1504 people, originating from Austro-Hungarian territories, resided in the Union of SA, many of them Croatians. They had settled in the urban areas, Bloemfontein, Cape Town, Durban, Stellenbosch, Simonstown, Pretoria, Pilgrim's Rest, with the majority living in Johannesburg.

Croatian immigrants experienced difficult times during the WWI as they were classified as Austrian and were regarded as enemy subjects, by the authorities of the Union of South Africa.

During 1915-1919, more than 300 male able bodied Croatian settlers were interned at camps at Fort Napier in Natal and at Standerton near Johannesburg.

Croatians also came to South Africa from Australia during the early 20th century. These included Antonio Tomasic-Dezulic, Ivan Vojkovic, Ivan Letic, Marko Brojcic and Petar Bilis.

After the 1920s, increasing political difficulties in their homeland provided a new reason for emigration, and better educated Croatians began to arrive inSA, with 349 Croatians settling in South Africa between 1923 and 1933.

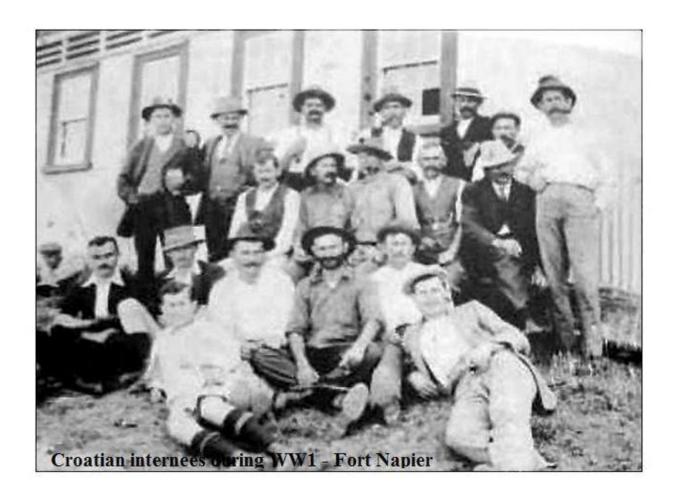
The work of the first Honorary Consul of the Kingdom of Yugoslavia, Danilo Štrekelj, a Slovene appointed in 1930 proved to be unsatisfactory to the local Croats. Eventually he was replaced by locally born G.A. Sinovich, for the time period 1937-1945. After WW2 another Slovene N Vidmar, a professional diplomat was appointed by the new Yugoslav regime.

In 1929, the Croatian Cultural Club "Stjepan Radić" was founded in Johannesburg. This would later be renamed as the Yugoslav Progressive Club. By the 1960s it was replaced by the "Hrvatski Dom" which in turn had disappeared by the end of the 20th century.

Top Surnames...

Sinovčić, Sinovich, Stipinovich, Piškulić, Piskulich, Vuković, Janjetich, Stipinović, Sinović, Kucul o, Puljević, Janjetić, Marinković, Punčec, Kirigin, Matković, Matkovich, Matović, Matulovich a nd Mursalo... ⁸

⁸https://www.geni.com/projects/South-African-Settlers-Croatian/10278





TOMO MARINKOVIC 9

(Offspring became known as 'Marinkowitz')

TOMO was born about: circa 1775

At: Istria, Croatia

died about:

Married:

At:

To: Margarita Marinković

was born about circa 1780

At: Istria Croatia

Died about:

They had the following children...

Jeronim (Gerolemo Marincowitz)

a

JERONIM MARINKOVIĆ 10

Son of Tomo Marinković and Margarita Marinković
Also known as Girolamo Marincovich", "Gerolm", "Gerome"

Jeronim was born about: February 11, 1805

At: near Trsat, Trsat, Općina Rijeka, Primorje-Gorski Kotar County, Croatia

died about:

At: May 13, 1890 (85) Vrolykheid, Western Cape, South Africa

Married:

At:

To: Hester Adriana Carolina Merckel Hitge

He was born about

Died about:

They had the following children...

Gerolm Stephanus Marincowitz;

Thomas Frederik Marincowitz;

George Conrad Marincowitz;

Mary Louisa van der Hoven;

Vincent Jan Adriaan Marincowitz

Charles Frederik Marincowitz

Herbert Vincent Marincowitz

James Caithness Marincowitz

Nicolaas James Marincowitz

¹⁰ Managed by: Frans van der Merwe Oosthuizen

FORTUNATA/NATA KIRIGIN

was born about: 1903

At: Mirca, Općina Supetar, Split-Dalmatia County, Croatia

Listed as"Nata Kirigin" in the book about 'Emigrants from Island Brac', which notes that she was born in 1903, in the small village of Mirca near Supetar. Unfortunately, the book does not indicate if she married on Brac or later on in South Africa.

She died about: 2002 (aged 98-99)

Married: Tade Sinovčić

At:

To:

He was born about

Died about:

They had the following children...

Antonio Tade Sinovich

Ivo Gabriel Sinovich and

Mile Sinovich

CHAPTER SEVEN

AUSTRALIAN

MARINKOVICH AND MARTINOVICH CONNECTION

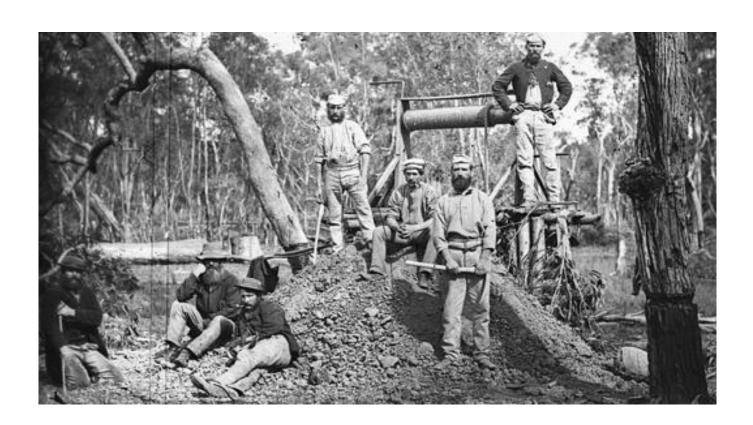
Family information:

In the book "Iseljenici Otoka Braca" it is recorded that from Donji Humac (between 1914 and WW2), 9 Marinkovic-named migrants migrated to New Zealand, but none are recorded as having gone to Australia.

On the other hand, it is recorded that, from Bol (between 1864 and WW2), 12 Marinkovic-named individuals migrated to Australia, but none are recorded as having gone to New Zealand.

It can also be deduced, from Page 257 of "Iseljenici Otoka Braca", that most of the ex-Bol migrants referred to above finished up in Western Australia.

///



Above: Croatian gold miners in Australia

AUSTRALIAN OFFICIAL RECORDS FOR MARINKOVIC/ICH 11

A65 9	1939/1/1344 1	Marinkovich, J J - Naturalisation Access status: Open Location: Canberra	1927 - 1940		79740	
	PP14/1	5/1/152	Antony [Anton][Antone][Antoni][To ny] MARINKOVICH Access status: Open Location: Perth	1916 - 1919		750612
	PP14/1	5/2/145	Marinkovich Anton, Radisich Anton, Bravcic Radic, Bakotich Ivan Access status: Open Location: Perth	circa191 5 - circa192 0		750881
	PP14/1	5/12/99	Radisich A, Marinkovich A, Bravcic R, Bakotic I Access status: Open Location: Perth	circa191 5 - circa192 0		751404
	PP14/2	PF/656	Marinkovich, Bravcic Access status: Open Location: Perth	circa191 4 - circa192 0		752835
	A1	1929/11588	Mate MARINKOVICH - Naturalisation certificate Access status: Open Location: Canberra	1929 - 1930		154831 6
	PP302/1	WA3014	Andy MARINKOVICH Access status: Open Location: Perth	1921 - 1928		159689 7
	PP302/1	WA4080	MARINKOVICH George Access status: Open Location: Perth	1926 - 1926		160552 4
	PP302/1	WA5968	MARINKOVICH [MARINKO] Antony [Arrived 15 February 1890] Marie [Arrived 17 May 1903] Access status: Open Location: Perth	1916 - 1929		161395 5
	PP302/1	WA11735	MARINKOVICH Slavomir - [includes application for admission to Australia for Yaraj PAVSICH] Access status: Open	1927 - 1942		166265 3

¹¹ Australian archives

		Location: Perth		
PP14/3	AUSTRIAN/MARINKOVI CH A	MARINKOVICH Antony - Nationality: Dalmatian - [Application Form for Registration as Alien] Access status: Open Location: Perth	circa191 6 - circa192 0	431595 5
PP14/3	AUSTRIAN/MARINKOVI CH M	MARINKOVICH Marie - Nationality : Dalmatian - [Application Form for Registration as Alien] Access status: Open Location: Perth	circa191 6 - circa192 0	431595 6
PP14/3	AUSTRIAN/MARINKOVI CH M	MARINKOVICH Marin - Nationality: Dalmatian - [Application Form for Registration as Alien] Access status: Open Location: Perth	circa191 6 - circa192 0	431595 7
A261	1926/1319	Applicant - MARINKOVICH George; Nominee - MARINKOVICH Joseph; nationality Yugoslavian Access status: Open Location: Canberra	1926 - 1926	760300 8

MARINKOVIC

PP14/1	5/9/17	Collger John, Marinkovic Toni Access status: Open Location: Perth	circa1915 - circa1920		751303	
	PP9/4	MARINKOVIC, FRANJKA V	MARINKOVIC, Franjka V - Passport and or travel documents Access status: Open Location: Perth	1926 - 1926		1332743
	PP9/4	MARINKOVIC, MATE	MARINKOVIC, Mate - Passport and or travel documents Access status: Open Location: Perth	1924 - 1924		1332744
	PP302/1	WA6334	MARINKOVIC Mate [arrived Fremantle 20 November 1924 per Ville de Strasbourg] Access status: Open Location: Perth	1924 - 1929		1616443

PP246/4	YUGOSLAV/MARINKOVIC A I	MARINKOVIC Ante Ivanov: Nationality: Yugoslav - Arrived Fremantle per Commissaire Ramel 2 April 1928 Access status: Open Location: Perth	1928 - 1928	3464535
A261	1925/362	Applicant - MARINKOVIC Andy; Nominee - BRESKOVIC Toma; nationality Yugoslavian Access status: Open Location: Canberra	1925 - 1925	7525573
A261	1926/836	Applicant - GRGICH Jakov; Nominee - MARINKOVIC Ante; nationality Yugoslavian Access status: Open Location: Canberra	1926 - 1926	7525825
A261	1926/1337	Applicant - MARTINOVICH Ivan; Nominee - MARINKOVIC Visko; nationality Yugoslavian Access status: Open Location: Canberra	1926 - 1926	7603026
A261	1926/1338	Applicant - MARTINOVICH Mate; Nominee - MARINKOVIC Vicko; nationality Yugoslavian Access status: Open Location: Canberra	1926 - 1926	7603027
K269	2 APR 1928 COMISSAIRE RAMEL	Incoming passenger list "Commissaire Ramel" arrived Fremantle 2 April 1928 [includes landing permtis for Mate Kovacevich, Ante F Vlahov, Ante Sokol, Bozo, Vinka, Cojeta, Tvo and Jaka Lipanovich, Franko S Kolinac, Mile Taliancic, George Bodinitsiotis, Anton Vukitch, Ante Marinkovic] Access status: Open Location: Perth	1928 - 1928	11553670

CHAPTER EIGHT

GENEALOGY FOR MARTINOVIC 12

OF DONJI HUMAC, BRAC, DALMATIA

NIKOLA MARTINOVIĆ (MOGE) AND KATICA MARTINOVIĆ PRDIĆ (ŽUVIĆ) 1855 13

Generation one: Nicola and Katica

Nikola was born about:

At: circa 1855 Donji Humac, Brac, Croatia

Died about: Donji Humac, Brac, Croatia

Married:

Probably at: Donji Humac, Brac, Croatia

To: Katica Martinović Prdić (Žuvić)

She was born about estimated between 1825 and 1883 Nerežišća, Splitsko-dalmatinska, Hrvatska (Croatia)

Died about:

They had the following children...

1/. Ivo Zane Martinovic;

2/. Filomena Jaksic-Belolija;

3/. Mate Martinovic;

4/. Juraj Martinovic;

5/. Jakov Jim Martinovic

and 2 others

13

Managed by: Daarhn Hempelis and Denny Vrandecic

¹² (Link: https://www.geni.com/list?focus id=5522670277330087604)



Above: Katica and Nicola Martinovic



Left: Katica Prdic (Zuvic) wife of Nicola Martinovic (Moge)

1/. IVO MARTINOVICH-ZANE AND NINA MOGE 1870

Generation one: Nicola and Katica

Generation two: Ivo and Nina

THE FOLLOWING AUSTRALIAN GENEALOGY IS MANAGED BY

IVAN FARCICH

(Son of Ivan Farcich and Katie Martinovich)

Last updated 7 November 2014...

Nina (First wife of Ivo) was born about: 1870

At:

She died about:

Married:

At:

To: Ivo Martinovic/Zane

He was born about: 1870

At: Donji Humac, Brac, Croatia

Died about:

They had the following children...

1/. Celestine

2/. Dugi

3/. Frane

4/. Jakov

5/. Miko

6/. Marija

And possibly two more

All born at: Donji Humac, Brac, Croatia

Family information:

One of the most interesting links in the migration chain is Franka Marinkovic who migrated from Bol in 1911 and who married Ivan Martinovic from Donji Humac. The Ivan in question was Ivan Martinovic-Moge, a great uncle of Dick Martinovich the compiler of these notes. Ivan was also the grandfather of Norma Willesee and he figures prominently in Norma's folder entitled "The Martinovich Family Tree". Thus, we can find, in Norma's folder, not only a photograph of Ivan and his Bol Marinkovich wife but also many pages of photographs and detailed notes about their many descendants in Western Australia.

FRANJKA MARINKOVIC AND IVO MARTINOVIC (ZANE) 1890

Generation one: Nicola and Katica

Generation two: Ivo and Franjka



Franjka was born about: 23 Nov 1891

(Second wife for Ivo Zane Martinovic)

At: Bol, Brac, Croatia

She died about: 30 September 1959 At: Perth, Western Australia, Australia

Married:

At:

To: Ivo Martinovic (Zane)

He was born about: 1880

Died about:

They had the following children...

1/. Nickolas

2/. Mati

3/. Katie

1/. NICKOLAS MARTINOVICH

Generation one: Nicola and Katica

Generation two: Ivo and Franjka

Generation three: Nikolas, Mati, Katie



He was born about: 24 February 1915

At: Boulder, Western Australia, Australia

Died about: 20 May 1993 Perth, Western Australia, Australia

Married:

At:

To:

He was born about

Died about:

They had the following children...

MATI MARTINOVICH



He was born about: 17 September 1916

At: Boulder, Western Australia, Australia

Died about: 1 April 1972

At: Geraldton, Western Australia, Australia

Married:

At:

To:

She was born about:

Died about:

They had the following children...

1/. Ronald Martinovich

2/. Shirley Martinovich

KATIE MARTINOVICH

Katie was born about: 13 September 1919

At: Boulder, Western Australia, Australia

She died about: 18 April 2007 (87) At: Perth, Western Australia, Australia

Married:

At:

To: Ivan Farcich

Was born about: 19 April 1914

At: Blato, Korcula, Croatia

Died about: 4 April 1973

At: Western Australia, Australia

They had the following children...

1/. Ivan

(Manager of this genealogy)

2/. Private

3/. Nickolas

4/. Mati

MICE MARINKOVICH - (SPADIC) AND CELESTINE MARTINOVICH-(ZANIC)

Generation one

MANAGED BY IVAN FARCICH

Family information...

Mice Marinkovic: Mice's wife was Celestina nee Martinovich-Zanic Mice and Celestina lived in Donji Humac and DM occasionally visited them on his earlier trips to Brac. Their 8 children have been well documented in Norma Willesee's excellent folder entitled "The Martinovich Family Tree".

///

Celestine was born about: 1900

At: Donji Humac, Brac, Croatia

She died about:

At: Donji Humac, Brac, Croatia

Married:

At:

To: Mice Marinkovic (Spadic)

He was born about: 1900

Died about:

At: Donji Humac, Brac, Croatia

They had the following children...

Eight including...

1/. Jure Marinkovic

Jure was born about: 30 March 1929

At: Donji Humac, Brac, Croatia

He died about: 31 July 2004 At: Nova Gradiska, Zagreb, Croatia

LUCY (LUCRE) ZUVICH AND FRANK MARTINOVICH

GROWING IN A NATION¹⁴





Above: Frank and Lucy Martinovich

Left: Lucy Lucre Martinovich nee Marinkovich in 1976 with her British Empire Medal for 60 years of community work.

¹⁴ HTTP://WWW.STUFF.CO.NZ/AUCKLAND/LOCAL-NEWS/NORTH-HARBOUR-NEWS/257247/GROWING-IN-A-NATION

Frank Junior, with the help of his wife Barbara and other family members, compiled a complete list of known family members with photographs. The result is a fascinating book of the family's century in New Zealand, which was then circulated to mark Frank Jnr's 80th birthday.

At first there was only one member of the Martinovich family in New Zealand, but eventually there were more than 420.

The first of the New Zealand thread was his father, Frank Martinovich, who was born on Brac Island off the coast of Dalmatia. He came to New Zealand in 1897 and worked as a gum digger.

In 1907 he proposed by letter to a woman the family now jokingly describes as a "mail order bride". Her name was Lukre, or Lucy, Zuvich (Zuire).

They had never met, although as a child she also lived on Brac Island and was not too sure about crossing the world to marry a stranger, particularly when her hand was being sought by two men at home and one in the United States.

She arrived in Auckland about 1907 and three days later they tied the knot.

Soon the numbers began to soar.

They had 12 children with 80-year-old Frank Jr, a prominent member of Orewa Bowling Club, the youngest.

Then came 56 grandchildren and 157 great-grandchildren, followed by 186 great-great-grandchildren and 12 great-great-grandchildren.

The first home of the original New Zealand Martinovich couple, Frank and Lucy, was a one-bedroom hut lined with sacks at a place by the gum fields of Te Kopuru known as the Black Swamp.

Their first three children were born there.

After five years they moved to a four-bedroom house and opened a store catering for the gum diggers. Mrs Martinovich, who became known affectionately as Queen of the Dallys, also became the district midwife, despite having no training.

Their home was often a crowded refuge for the sick or needy.

Mr Martinovich died in 1953 at age 76.

Mrs Martinovich's remarkable life was portrayed in the award-winning 1975 television documentary 'I think I go to New Zealand', and the following year she received the British Empire Medal for 60 years of community service.

Still the family continues to grow.

Registration	Bride's Given	Bride's Family	Groom's Given	Groom's Family
Number	Name(s)	Name	Name(s)	Name
1907/8174	Lukre Zuvic	Zuire	Frank	



Above: The Martinovich family 80 years ago. Frank Jr is on mum Lucy's knee

was born about:

At:

She died about:

Married:

At:

To:

He was born about

Died about:

They had the following children...

CHAPTER NINE

MARINKOVICH IN CHILE

Name: Francisco Bodanovich Marincovich

Event Type: Marriage

Event Date: 19 Apr 1909

Event Place: Tocopilla, Antofagasta, Chile

Event Place (Original): Tocopilla, Antofagasta, Chile

Gender: Male

Age: 33

Marital Status: Single

Birth Year (Estimated): 1876

Birthplace: Dalmacia Austria

Father's Name: Juan Bodanovich

Mother's Name: Vicencia Marincovich

Spouse's Name: Maria Zurich Bonavich

Spouse's Gender: Female

Spouse's Age: 27

Spouse's Marital Status: Single

Spouse's Birth Year (Estimated): 1882

Spouse's Birthplace: Dalmacia Austria

Spouse's Father's Name: Simon Zurich

Spouse's Mother's Name: Maria Bonavich

CHAPTER TEN

NEW ZEALAND MARINOVICH

TURKETO/MARINKOVIC...

Family information:

The Enigmatic Mimi Turketo. In the Totich papers in the Auckland Museum library there is a file with the following name:

MARINKOVIC – TURKETA Dimitar pok Dimitra.

These words indicate that the file was that of Dimitar Marinkovich-Turketa. (The "pok Dimitra" simply indicates that the given name of Dimitar's father was also Dimitar.)

Dimitar was born at Supetar on Brac and was known (in New Zealand) as Mimi Turketo. Thus, he was one of a number of early Dalmatian migrants whose "official" names were derived from their cognomens instead of from their correct family names. From the Totich file it is clear that Mimi was living in Whangarei in 1931 but there is no indication in his file regarding when he was born or when he arrived in NZ; and there is nothing of relevance concerning his family (either here or on Brac).

As far as DM can gather Mimi had the reputation of being, in his younger days in New Zealand, a hard-working, hard-living extrovert who "drank a bottle of whiskey a day". DM's father, who lived in the Whangarei area from 1923 to 1931 knew Mimi well and on one occasion in the early 1970s DM accompanied him on a visit to Mimi. At that time Mimi was an old man living with his second wife in very modest circumstances. (The NZ Herald for 01.05.1996 has a death notice for Rouminea Turketo, wife of the late Demetre. Rouminea died at Whangarei in her 80th year on April 29, 1996.)

There are several Turketo part-Maori families in Whangarei (and probably elsewhere in New Zealand) who it seems are Mimi's descendants. From matters discussed in the preceding page it seems reasonable to believe that Mimi has genealogical connections with the Marinkovics in both Donji Humac and Bol.



Above: Could this be our Mimi Turketo

Dimitar Turketto sin Dimitra, rođen je u Bolu 1890., a kao 22-godišnjak otputovao u Australiju 1912. godine

(arhiv: borovčić)

NZ RECORDS FOR TURKETO

Naturalisation - Application for -Department of Internal Wgtn Marinkovich, Demetre Turketo; 1925 1938 Affairs, Head Office [record **ORDER** Marinkovich, Vera Mrs DETAILS » group]

Registration Number	Bride's Given Name(s)	Bride's Family Name	Groom's Given Name(s)	Groom's Family Name
1922/7720	Vera Isabella	Jesperson	Demetra	Turketo
Registration Number	Family Name	<u>Given Name(s)</u>	Date of Birth/ Age at Death	
1940/24324	Turketo	Vera Isabella	39Y	
1978/29909	Turketo	Demetre	28 February 1890	
1996/40208	Turketo	Kathleen Carrie	21 September 1921	
1996/35626	Turketo	Rouminea	20 July 1915	
2016/21909	Clark	Stella Vincenza	19 August 1926	
2017/4970	Turketo	Rosemary Elizabeth	19 June 1927	
2000/23738	Turketo	Alfred Demetre	2 November 1922	
2013/17043	Turketo	Lodina	18 June 1924	
2014/5722	Turketo	Domenico	30 September 1928	

A MERINKOCH/MARINKOVICH. 1895

Name: A Merinkoch Event Type: **Immigration** Event Date: 20 May 1895 Event Place: Auckland, New Zealand Event Place (Original):

Auckland (other ports also listed), New

Zealand

Gender: Male Occupation: Labourer Departure Place: Auckland Departure Port: Sydney Ship Name: Tarawera

IVAN MARINKOVICH. 1903

Bol Brac Croatia

From: Ivan Marinkovich [Gumdigger, Dalmatia], Waiuku Date: 21 February 1903

Subject: Memorial for naturalisation

View or download digitised record

ORDER DETAILS »

1903

Department of Internal Affairs, Head Office [record group]

Wgt n

1903/549 Rew Zealand.
COLONIAL SECRETARY.
From Ivan Marinkovich
Wanku
Subject: MEMORIAL FOR NATURALISATION.
21 · 2 · 1903 (5,000/d1902-2817
MEMORANDA.
Metun menmal in order that
applicants musk may be witnessed
state how long he has known
state him king he has known
applicant - It 27.2.1903
Than I would be
memorial reserved back 24/2/03.
T 12 14 1 1 D
Lake outte before af . F.
Ser 31/2/1/03
Oath received on 14-7-03 Oath received on 14-7-03 J. Marinkorich (Form)
71/03

1903 549
ew Zealand.
olony of New Zealand,
ty with the provisions
ariiko vieh
via Dahualia
ny of New Zealand for
isation may be granted
Marinkovich
ORIAL.
ve-named Memorialist,
tated facts relating to
nis solemn declaration
irtue of an Act of the
ices of the Peace Act,
J.P.
CTER.
rukovich
period of Juny -
of my knowledge and
is a person
norialist is as follows:*
vorlling
7

	A Second	MEMORIAL.
3		
		To His Excellency the Governor of New Zealand.
	Name.	The Memorial of Ivan Marinkovich
	Residence.	of Waiilly auckland, in the Colony of New Zealand,
	Residence.	
	Occupation.	of "The Aliens Act, 1880,"—, made in conformity with the provisions
		Humbly Sheweth:
	Name.	1. That the name of your Memorianst is of Van Marinkovich
	Age.	2. That your Memorialist is 3.3 years of age.
	Birthplace.	2. That your Memorialist is 3.3 years of age. 3. That your Memorialist was born at Bol ausbria Dahualia
	Residence.	4. That your Memorialist resides in Wantha
	Length of residence, and desire to settle.	5. That your Memorialist has been residing in the Colony of New Zealand for Years, and is desirous of settling therein.
	D	And your Memorialist prays that Letters of Naturalisation may be granted
	Prayer.	to him.
		Signature of Memorialist: Jvan + Marinkovich
		Witness mark
		DECLARATION VERIFYING MEMORIAL.
		John Mariistovich , the above-named Memorialist,
		do solemnly and sincerely declare that all the above-stated facts relating to
	1 ' 1	myself are true as I have stated them, and I make this solemn declaration
		conscientiously believing the same to be true, and by virtue of an Act of the
		General Assembly of New Zealand intituled "The Justices of the Peace Act,
		1882."
		Declared at Wanthy,
		this M day of February 1903
		before me—
		A.W. M. Cumng. J.P.
		CERTIFICATE AS TO CHARACTER.
		I, the undersigned, a W Manning
		do hereby certify that I have known I bau Maryultovich
		the Memorialist named in the foregoing memorial, for the period of
		years and months, and that, to the best of my knowledge and
		belief, the said wan Manufovick is a person
	The state of the s	of good repute.
	* Here state the facts upon which	My knowledge of the character and status of the Memorialist is as follows:*
	knowledge of the character of the applicant is based.	That he is dober hardworthing
	-PP-rooms to outcut	houest man
	-	
7		Place: Waring A W Manuing J.P.
		Date: 21-2-1903
	2. "	

1903/549



Oath of Allegiance.

I, Ivan Marin Rovich

do swear that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to His Majesty King Edward the Seventh, His Heirs and Successors, according to law. So help me God.

Signature: John Mounkouch + mask AMILL

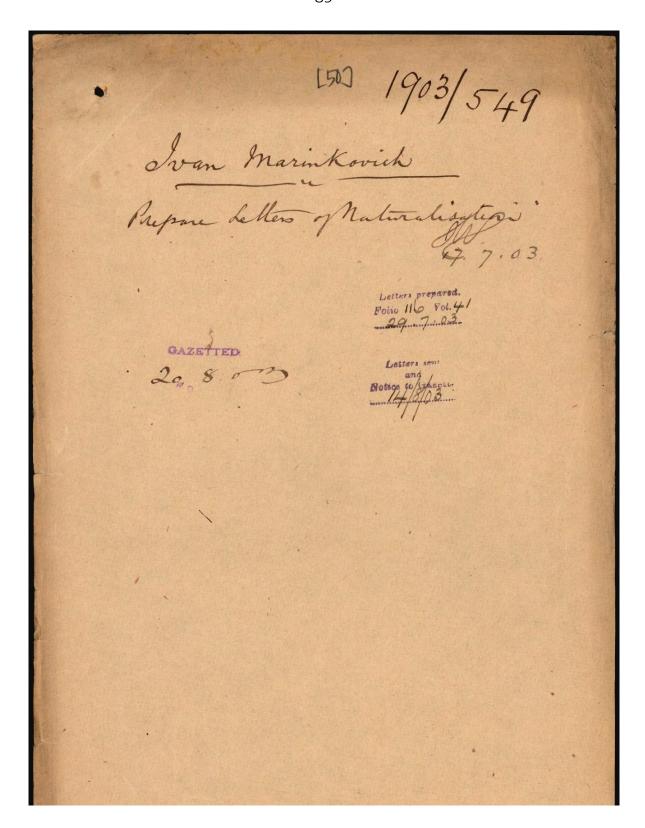
Sworn at Wainklu , New Zealand, this

// day of July , 1903.

before me,-

A.W. anning J. D. Justice of the Peace.

250/10/1902-8165]



Those who came before. Those who come after. I am them and they are me...

Continues into Journal two
(Marinkovich of New Zealand Genealogy)