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History Club

Department of History

STUDENT RESEARCH PAPERS  
IN  
AUSTRALIAN HISTORY

No. 5

1980

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## PREFACE

In the Australian History course offered in Second Year at the University of Newcastle, as part of their progressive assessment, students have the opportunity of either presenting a conventional essay or of researching a topic of their own choice from primary sources. Many students choose the second alternative, and since this programme began in 1976 a considerable corpus of material on the local history of this area has been built up. The papers are all available for public use in the local history collection of the Newcastle Public Library. The best of the papers, however, are made available to a wider readership by publishing them each year.

This, unfortunately, may be the last issue of the publication, as a reorganisation of the courses offered in this department has meant that Australian History will be taught in First Year only, where unstructured private research by students would be less appropriate. However, the editors hope you will find the papers in this volume as interesting and useful as we did.

Peter Hempenstall, Margaret Henry, Noel Rutherford.

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A PRELIMINARY SKETCH OF  
ITALIAN IMMIGRATION TO THE HUNTER REGION

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BY

MAUREEN STRAZZARI

SYNOPSIS:

The Hunter Region has never attracted many of the Italians who have migrated to Australia. This is particularly true of the outer region. Except for some fishermen in the Tuncurry area, those Italians who did settle in the Hunter Region before the Second World War were mostly from only a few provinces in northern Italy. Many of these pre-war migrants settled in areas offering employment opportunities, such as Minmi, Kurri Kurri, Cessnock and Boolaroo, where there were coal mines, or around the B.H.P. Others set up market gardens near Raymond Terrace or Warners Bay. Some established their own businesses, particularly in the retail liquor trade. The descendents of many of these pioneer migrants, some of whom settled in the region as early as 1881, are still living in the region, although they have been absorbed into the community through marriage. After the Second World War most Italian migrants came from the south of Italy. They still come from particular villages or provinces, however, such as Lettopallena, Caccuri and Venezia-Giulia.

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This paper is intended only as a background study to a history of Italian migration to the Hunter Region. It therefore focuses, for the most part, on pre-World War II migration. Firstly, there is a short, general look at the Hunter Region, within the broader context of Italian migration to Australia as a whole. The paper then concentrates on the area around Newcastle-Cessnock where most pre-war Italians in the Hunter settled. Finally, there is a brief glimpse at several diverse groups of Italian migrants who were part of the much greater post-war influx.

With some justification, Italian migration to Australia may be thought to have occurred after the Second World War, as such migration before that period was quite insignificant, by 1947 being only 0.44 per cent of the total Australian population.<sup>1</sup> Even so, by 1933 Italians had become the largest non-British overseas-born group,<sup>2</sup> a position they still retain.<sup>3</sup>

The Hunter Region, it seems, has always been under-representative of the national trend in this regard. Throughout the pre-war years there was a light sprinkling of Italians scattered around the region, but of that small number, many may have been working there temporarily.<sup>4</sup> There were a few Italian fishermen around Tuncurry,<sup>5</sup> a very few Italians at Wingham,<sup>6</sup> and even fewer at both Gloucester<sup>7</sup> and Stroud. As well, some were to be found at Merriwa and one or two at Scone.<sup>8</sup> The rest, and most numerous, were to be found in the Cessnock, Kurri Kurri, Minmi and Newcastle city and suburbs areas. By 1947, however, the local government region of Greater Newcastle contained only about two hundred Southern Europeans, most of them Greek,<sup>9</sup> and in 1976 there were far more German and Yugoslav migrants in the Hunter Region than Italian migrants.<sup>10</sup>

A partial explanation for this under-representation is to be found in the phenomenon of chain-migration, which has resulted in concentrated areas of settlement in Australia of Italians from specific villages and regions in Italy.<sup>11</sup> There are a couple of explanations for this type of migration. An important factor, no doubt, is the fact that very few Italian migrants have received assisted passage to Australia and this was true at least to 1966.<sup>12</sup> From the early 1920s chain migration by Italians had been encouraged by the Australian Government through the system of landing permits and the necessity of personal nominations, involving a guarantee that the nominee would not become a charge on the Government.<sup>13</sup> (This policy, incidentally, has recently been reactivated through the Numas selection process, introduced last year, according to reports.<sup>14</sup>) Another influential factor in chain migration, however, was the social structure in Italy which was, at that time, at least, based on village life.

Usually chain migration began as a result of a wanderer who became established in Australia and then would write home and suggest that a relation, such as a brother, join him. Over the years a number of young men from that village or nearby villages to which the news spread would come over, and frequently receive his help with jobs and accommodation. Later, when more securely established, they would feel able to bring over their wives and children, or if not married to British-Australian girls, re-migrate home and choose a bride to bring back.<sup>15</sup> A local example of such a chain will be presented later in the paper.

The early Italian migrants to Australia, particularly those who arrived during the period 1876-1899, contained an extremely high proportion from North Italy, mostly from Lombardia and Piemonte, and in fact almost half came from one small province of Sondrio.<sup>16</sup> The only Southern Italians coming in any numbers were Sicilians from the Lipari Islands (Messina).<sup>17</sup> This narrow territorial base of origin was reflected in the Hunter Region<sup>18</sup> which, along with the national trend, although only to a slight degree, saw in the early twentieth century, a broadening of that base to include other northern provinces such as Veneto.<sup>19</sup> It was between the wars that the Southern Italians began to overtake their northern compatriots as migrants to Australia, a trend which has continued. By 1950 only a little more than a quarter of the Italian migrants were from the north.<sup>20</sup> The predominance of Southern Italians was, however, a post-Second World War phenomenon in the Hunter Region, where, until then, except for the Tuncurry area, the provinces of origin appear overwhelmingly to have been Lombardia, Friuli, Veneto and Piemonte.<sup>21</sup>

This tendency to regional or village concentrations of settlement did not lead to static communities in pre-war Australia. Rather, fluctuating regional employment opportunities during the economic depression, and later, prejudice generated, or in some cases, exacerbated, by the Second World War, led to fluid Italian communities, especially among the large proportion of unattached Italian-born males.<sup>22</sup> Thus during this period quite a number of Italians who had been working in the Hunter Region either left Australia,<sup>23</sup> or drifted away to other areas, especially Queensland and the Riverina. Some left permanently, others temporarily, when they were unable to obtain work during the depression, or when they were put off from places of employment, such as the B.H.P., and Stockton Borehole Colliery, during the war years.<sup>24</sup> Others escaped economic competition by becoming self-employed, often as market gardeners.<sup>25</sup> Several in the local region, who had land in Raymond Terrace, and later, Warners Bay, were in this way able to offer assistance to their unemployed fellow-countrymen.<sup>26</sup>

The origin of Italian settlement in the Hunter Region dates back at least to 1881, and the Marquis de Rays' ill-fated and fraudulent attempt to colonise New Ireland, which resulted in about 200 Italians being rescued by the New South Wales Government. Sir Henry Parkes made it clear to them on arrival that there would be no approval of their setting up "a colony within a colony" and that they must all accept any fair offer of employment.<sup>27</sup> Mr. Carlo Marina from Murrumburrah made arrangements for some of these people to be employed at various parts of the colony, including Cessnock.<sup>28</sup> During the following two years, however, most of these Italians followed Rocco Caminati in forming a settlement on the North Coast of New South Wales, which came to be known as New Italy.<sup>29</sup> Prominent among them was the Nardi family.<sup>30</sup> Not all the settlers in New Italy had been on the Marquis de Rays' expedition; there were some Italians who had heard about New Italy and travelled there from other areas. One such was Mr. Innocente Talamini, who subsequently married one of the Nardi daughters, Annetta. The Talaminis left New Italy in 1914 for Sydney. A little later they came to the Hunter Region, to the Hunter River Hotel in East Maitland, and in December 1924 they opened up their wine shop in Boolaroo.<sup>31</sup>

Not all the survivors of the Marquis de Rays' expedition went to New Italy. The three Scala brothers, for instance, settled immediately in the Hunter Region, at Minmi, and Raymond Terrace.<sup>32</sup> Adella, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Angelo Scala, who had acquired a property in Stroud Road, Euralong, near Raymond Terrace, married Faustino Chiarelli. The Chiarellis lived at Wallsend, and Mr. Chiarelli worked as a coal miner at Minmi. Later, when the mine opened at Cessnock, they settled there.<sup>33</sup>

Another family from the famed expedition was the Ros family.<sup>34</sup> This family settled in the Guildford area in Sydney, and when Vito Loscocco, a sailor working on coastal ships, went to Sydney in 1883 to be presented with a gold medal for his part in a rescue on the Clarence River<sup>35</sup> he met Miss Virginia Ros, whom he later married. Mr. Loscocco became a pilot boatman in Newcastle and was involved in another rescue, that of the 'Adolphe', at the entrance to Newcastle Harbour, in 1904. He lived at the Pilot Terrace, Parnell Place, Newcastle, with his family, until his death in 1916.<sup>36</sup>

From these beginnings, there was by the late 1920s, a permanent nucleus of Italian settlers in the Newcastle-Cessnock region. Some had settled in small groups around places of employment. For example, the Filipuzzi, Pirona and Movigliatti families were in the Maryville, Mayfield areas. Others, like the Morellos, lived at Boolaroo, near the Stockton Borehole Colliery, while the Pilatti, Toneguzzi and Negri families had land for market gardening in Bayview Street, Warners Bay (now Mount Hutton). Although there were exceptions, for example, the Cardenzanas, who arrived in 1921, it was generally the very early Italians who settled at Minmi, Kurri Kurri and Cessnock. Some of the early settlers had, by the late 1920s, established businesses. The Talaminis, as mentioned above, had a wine shop in Boolaroo, Mr. Giovanni Ruggero (and later, his widow) was a fruit and wine retailer in Newcastle, and the Bonomini, Ruggeri and Cardenzana families had successfully entered the hotel business.<sup>37</sup> To administer to their medical needs was Dr. Giuseppe Marolli, whose practice was in Denison Street, Hamilton. Dr. Marolli had arrived in Australia as a young man in 1906<sup>38</sup> and had served as a Major in the Australian Army in the first World War.<sup>39</sup> Many Italians vividly recall helping to build his "villa" at Kilaben Bay (which is still standing).<sup>40</sup>

Mr. Frank Bonofiglio of Kahibah retains links with these pre-war years by living next door (and on the same plot of land) to the family house which his pioneering father built from mud bricks. The house has been extended and is now occupied by a third generation of Bonofiglios, and their children.<sup>41</sup> Also, Mrs. Filipuzzi of Maryville has remained in the same house which her late husband occupied when he first arrived in Australia in 1924. The home of her daughter, Mrs. Maria Pirona, backs on to the Fillipuzzi home.<sup>42</sup>

The history of the Filipuzzi-Pirona families is an interesting local example of a pre-war migration chain to Australia, and its reactivation after the Second World War. It also demonstrates the supportive and cohesive relations which prevailed between members of the chain, in spite of the necessity for geographic dispersion during the pre-war years of economic depression.

The chain began with Mr. Dominico Filipuzzi from the province of Udine, who had already been to South America before the First World War,<sup>43</sup> and had returned to Italy where he served in the Italian Army, before deciding to come to Australia. A young man who lived in the adjoining village, and who had heard of Mr. Filipuzzi and his departure, went over the bridge to the neighbouring village to call on Mr. Filipuzzi's wife, to enquire how her husband was faring and also to ask for his address. When Mrs. Filipuzzi arrived in Australia the following year with her three children (a fourth was born in Australia), the young man,



Mr. Giobatta Pirona, was living in the Filipuzzi home at Maryville. Two years later, Giobatta acted as guarantor for his brother, Aldo, to come to Australia, and from then on quite a number of paesani (fellow villagers) arrived. Because of the lack of employment opportunities in the Hunter Region, this group of men, including Aldo Pirona, left Newcastle to work in Queensland, but they used to return to the Filipuzzi home each Christmas, and stay for several weeks. Typically, these men, who had arrived from Italy unattached, gradually sent for their wives and family, or returned to their village in Italy to marry. One, Mr. Leonarduzzi, had been left a widower with four children, including a son, Neil. In the meantime, in 1938, Mr. Giobatta Pirona had married one of the Filipuzzi daughters, Maria. After the war, in 1948, his brother, Aldo, returned to Italy to be married. The following year, when his wife came to Australia, she brought with her her sister, who, it had been arranged, was to go to Queensland to marry the widower, Mr. Leonarduzzi. (The couple were known to one another, being paesani.) On the same ship to Australia was Angelo, another Pirona brother, whom Giobatta had sponsored, and who went to live in Sydney with Aldo, who by that time had found work there with a firm owned by Italians, The Malocco Brothers.<sup>44</sup> Also on the ship was Mr. Carlo Narboni, who had been nominated by Mr. Filipuzzi. Mr. Narboni had been in Australia since 1941 as a prisoner-of-war.<sup>45</sup> He was sent to Fort Scratchley in 1945, along with other Italian prisoners-of-war and it was while he was there that he met the Filipuzzi and Pirona families, and used to visit their homes. He was shipped back to Italy at the end of 1946 but a year later he returned to Australia and in 1950 he married Mrs. Maria Pirona's younger sister, Caterina Filipuzzi, and the couple settled at Raymond Terrace. Eventually, their daughter married Neil Leonarduzzi from Queensland. This couple also settled at Raymond Terrace, but their name has been changed to Leonard.<sup>46</sup>

Mr. and Mrs. Narboni's daughter is an exception in the Newcastle-Cessnock region. Almost invariably the descendents of the pre-war Italian migrants have been absorbed by intermarriage into the Australian community. While many of their names, e.g. Chiarelli, Bonomini, Toneguzzi, Ruggeri, Ruggero, Filipuzzi, Pirona, Morello, Omodei, Movigliatti, Talamini, Bonofiglio, Sedran, Scala, Cardenzana, have been retained through the male members of the families, the female members, with married names like Wakley, Ritchie, Sweet, are indistinguishable from their sisters of British origin. Some Italian names such as Loscoco, Negri and Conti will die out, as others have already, because there are no male heirs, and there are the occasional names, like Leonarduzzi, which have been changed.<sup>47</sup>

It is not possible, within the limits of this essay, to look at the post-war migration in the Hunter Region in any depth, but it seems desirable to include in this background study a very brief introduction to some interesting aspects which could be expanded in any future, more comprehensive history.

One interesting aspect concerns the migration chain to Australia from the village of Lettopalena, Abruzzi, which dates back to the 1920s in Queensland, but which did not gain momentum, or take root in Newcastle, until after the Second World War, and it did so then as the result of the village being destroyed by German bombs in 1943.<sup>48</sup> The first Lettesi arrived in Newcastle in 1947 and by 1962 the number had risen to 86,<sup>49</sup> while the community at the present time comprises some 100 families.<sup>50</sup>

The Lettesi community is a cohesive group and has retained its links with the parent village in Italy (which has been rebuilt). Each year there are celebrations in honour of the patron saint of Lettopalena, and money is sent to the parish priest of that village in Italy for celebrations there.<sup>51</sup> Perhaps the most interesting aspect of the Lettesi in Newcastle, however, is their organisation. They have established an association which is a fully constituted body, with elected office bearers. It has been formed as both a sickness benefit fund, and as a social and cultural club. In this way the community has been able to gain access to welfare support.<sup>52</sup>

Another Italian-born group in Newcastle, again a village concentration, is peculiar in its isolation from the rest of the Italian community, and in the fact that this group has its own ethnic church, which is not Catholic. These people are Calabresi, and are all from the village of Caccuri, in the province of Catanzaro, and they did not arrive in Australia until 1955-6. After the war they went to Belgium, and there they were converted to the Pentacostal religion, under the influence of their first pastor and fellow village, Vittorio Campisi. The Chiesa Evangelica Italiana (Italian Evangelical Church) is situated in Anderton Street, Islington, as an independent branch of the Assembly of God.<sup>53</sup>

Finally, there are the Italian immigrants from Venezia-Giulia, who began arriving in Australia from early 1950 as refugees under the International Refugee Organization (I.R.O.) scheme. These people were among about 125,000 who left their homeland, in some cases whole towns being evacuated (e.g. 30,000 from Fiume) when the major part of Venezia-Giulia was handed to Yugoslavia by the Peace Treaty with Italy of 1947.<sup>54</sup> (Most, about 100,000, had in fact left before then.)<sup>55</sup> Towards the end of 1950 those Venezia-Giulians who were unable to prove they were Italian citizens, but who were not Yugoslavs, about 24,500 of them, were given refugee status under the auspices of the I.R.O. resettlement scheme, and, we are told, about half of them were resettled by the end of 1951.<sup>56</sup> According to official I.R.O. figures, however, only 3,000 Venezia-Giulians (i.e. those designated Venezia-Giulians) were resettled by the time I.R.O. was disbanded, including nearly 2,000 to the U.S.A. and 275 to Australia,<sup>57</sup> while no Italian nationals received I.R.O. assistance under the I.R.O. scheme.<sup>58</sup> A number of Italian migrants from Venezia-Giulia, however, were brought out to Australia as Yugoslavians, even though they were unable to speak the language, and they are therefore incorrectly classified in the immigration statistics in Australia as being Yugoslav.<sup>59</sup> The history of these Venezia-Giulians, however, is very complicated, and requires much more research.

The number of Italian migrants who settled in the Hunter Region before the Second World War was small. Even so, it has been possible to focus only on certain areas and aspects of these pioneer migrants. There has been only a brief look at the much larger post-war influx, the story of which is yet to be written.<sup>60</sup> Nevertheless, it seems clear that there is a feature common to both periods, and that is that the history of Italian migration to the Hunter Region is inexorably linked with the individual histories of migration from specific villages and regions.

## FOOTNOTES

1. F. Lancaster Jones, "The Territorial Composition of Italian Emigration to Australia 1876 to 1962", International Migration, Vol.2, No.4, 1964, p.260.
2. Jerzy Zubrzycki, Immigration in Australia, Melbourne, 1960, p.44.
3. F. Lancaster Jones, op.cit., p.26.
4. Dr. Charles A. Price, of the Department of Demography, Australian National University, has kindly allowed me access to application for naturalization cards he has collected for the years 1903-1947, and which he has classified into regions. Dr. Price estimates the cards would cover three-quarters of the Italian settlers in Australia during that time, and would therefore be representative of them: The Method and Statistics of "Southern Europeans in Australia", Canberra, 1963, p.2. These naturalization cards are very informative, being in fact short biographies, and indicate a very high degree of mobility among these early Italian migrants, especially during their first years in Australia.
5. They were from Sicilia (Lipari Islanders): Naturalization card. This was the only concentration of Southern Italians in the Hunter Region, if such a small number can be called a concentration. One was Mr. Giovanni Fazio, who arrived in Australia in 1906: Naturalization card. There are a number of Fazios in the current telephone book for the area.
6. They were all from Sondrio, Lombardia. Three of them were brothers, Pietro and Agostino Borserio, who arrived in 1924 (naturalization cards), and a third brother, Luigi, who came over shortly afterwards. Agostino, who had a small dairy farm at Mt. George, near Wingham, is now dead, but the other two brothers are still living at Mt. George (interview with Mr. N.F. Borserio of Charlestown, son of Luigi).
7. Mr. Testorelli, who arrived in 1914 from Brescia, Lombardia (naturalization card) continued to live at Gloucester (interview with his widow).
8. Naturalization cards. According to Mr. E. Penzo, Italian Consular agent in Newcastle, there were also some Italians at Taree, mainly farmers from Udine.
9. Charles A. Price, Southern Europeans in Australia, Melbourne, 1963, p.154.
10. 1976 Census, Australian Bureau of Statistics: This Census shows 1,825 Italian-born persons in the Hunter Statistical Division, including only 47 in the outer Hunter region, while German-born and Yugoslavian-born for the Hunter numbered 2,819 and 2,929 respectively.
11. Charles A. Price, op.cit., p.109. For areas of concentration in Australia, see p.154. Dr. Price suggests that between 1890-1940 only seven per cent of Southern European settlers came to Australia outside the chain process (p.109).
12. F. Lancaster Jones, "Sociological Aspects of Italian Migration to Australia", Quaderni dell' Instituto Italiano di Cultura, 4, Melbourne, 1971, p.138.
13. F. Lancaster Jones, 1964, op.cit., p.261.
14. Newcastle Morning Herald, 17 June 1980, p.3.
15. Charles A. Price, op.cit., pp.112-113.
16. F. Lancaster Jones, 1964, op.cit., p.255.
17. Ibid., p.256.
18. Naturalization cards.
19. F. Lancaster Jones, 1964, op.cit., p.261.

20. Ibid., p.260.
21. Naturalization cards.
22. That is, large in comparison with the number of females or even married males: Charles A. Price, op.cit., p.104.
23. In the years up to the war, following the economic depression, there was a considerable decline in migration to Australia, and between 1931-36 there was, in fact, a net emigration of Italian males from Australia. Lancaster Jones, 1964, op.cit., pp.259-260.
24. Interviews with Mrs. Maria Pirona of Maryville, Mrs. Morello of Charlestown, and Mr. Romano Toneguzzi of Nelson Bay.
25. Charles A. Price, op.cit., p.157.
26. Interviews with Mrs. Morello, Mr. R. Toneguzzi and Mrs. Wakley of Nelson Bay.
27. The Maitland Mercury, 26 April, 1881.
28. Ibid.
29. Marina R.B. Hennessy, "The Last of the South Sea Bubbles", Armidale & District Historical Society Journal and Proceedings, Nos.15-19, 1971-76.
30. Ibid., p.115.
31. Interview with Mrs. N. Sweet of Speers Point, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Innocente Talamini. Also naturalization certificate of Mr. Talamini, marriage certificate of Mr. and Mrs. Talamini, and birth certificate of Mrs. Sweet (born in New Italy).
32. Naturalization cards.
33. Interviews with Mrs. M. Ritchie of Gateshead and Mrs. Wakley of Nelson Bay, the two surviving children.
34. Our Italian Heritage 1880-1980, compiled by H.T. de Stefani and S.M. Craven, Brisbane, for the centennial celebration of the departure from Italy of the early settlers, 1980.
35. National Wreck Release Society of New South Wales, Sixth Annual Report, 1883, published by W.E. Smith, pp.21-23.
36. Interview with his granddaughter, Miss Mary Loscocco of Tighes Hill.
37. Various documents, especially naturalization certificates and interviews with various family members; also naturalization cards.
38. Naturalization card.
39. Interview with Mrs. L. Filipuzzi who informed me that Dr. Marolli's name is engraved on the cenotaph in Gregson Park, Hamilton. This has been sited.
40. Various interviews.
41. Interview with Mr. Frank Bonofiglio. Also certificate of naturalization, and other documents of his father, Mr. Pietro Bonofiglio.
42. Naturalization cards, and interview with Mrs. Maria Pirona.
43. Charles A. Price, op.cit., p.105, gives examples of the number of early Southern European settlers who had been to other countries before arriving in Australia.
44. This firm employed Italian terrazzo workers, some of whom came to Newcastle and stayed with the Filipuzzis while working on a new block of the Royal Newcastle Hospital: see The Newcastle Morning Herald, 6 May, 1949, p.1.
45. There were 18,432 Italians transported to Australia as prisoners-of-war. Their repatriation was complete by 1947, but some were allowed to remain in Australia, while many others returned: Address by the Minister for Immigration, the Hon. H.F. Opperman, to the Italian Society for International Organization, Rome, 27 April, 1965, p.5.

46. Interview with Mrs. Maria Pirona. Also certificates of naturalization and other documents.
47. Newcastle telephone directory and interviews.
48. Judy Galvin, "Origin and Destination: Two Ends of a Chain", Newcastle Studies in Geography, Dept. of Geography, The University of Newcastle, 1979, edited by J.C.R. Camm & R.J. Loughran,
49. Ibid., p.66.
50. Newcastle Morning Herald, 28 June 1980.
51. Interview with Mr. Emilip Penzo, Italian Consular agent in Newcastle.
52. Newcastle Morning Herald, op.cit.
53. Interview with Mr. Penzo, who has details. The church has been sited.
54. Louise W. Holborn, Refugees: A Problem of Our Time, N.J., 1975, p.342.
55. Jacques Vernant, The Refugees in the Post-War World, London, 1953, p.91.
56. Louise W. Holborne, The International Refugee Organization, London, 1956, p.185. Also Jacques Vernant, ibid., p.92.
57. Louise W. Holborn, ibid., p.439.
58. Ibid.
59. Italian citizens were not eligible for assisted migration to Australia, it seems, until some time in 1951: Australian Department of Immigration and Ethnic Affairs, 1788-1978 Australian Immigration, Australian Government Publication, 1978.  
My husband, Silvano Strazzari, who arrived in Australia, along with about 50 fellow Venezia-Giulians in December 1950 and Mrs. E. Giacarri of New Lambton, who arrived the following year, are examples of Italians who had been granted permanent residence in Italy, but who were designated as Yugoslavian under the I.R.O. assisted migration scheme. Dr. Charles A. Price has agreed that the immigration statistics would be affected by people such as the writer's husband, as some Italians would be counted as Yugoslav: Letter from Dr. Price, 2 June 1980.  
Also, F. Lancaster Jones, 1964, op.cit., p.253, includes in his statistics of Italian migrants to Australia for the period 1950-62 only those Venezia Giulians who came from that part which was retained by Italy after the Second World War.  
Mrs. Giaccari maintains that during her stay in the Bagnoli I.R.O. Transit Camp (near Naples) of the approximately 2000 Italian Venezia-Giulians there at the time, nearly all were labelled Yugoslavian for migration purposes. As these camps were only short-stay camps for immigration processing purposes, presumably the numbers could have been much larger over time. For further research, the Refugee Cards, which are housed in the Commonwealth Archives, may be helpful.
60. If application for naturalization papers are to be used as a basis for such a study, it will be some years before enough useful information is available, as there is a 30 year ban on access to these papers, and it would have been the mid-1950s before even the earliest post-war Italian migrants were eligible to apply for naturalization.

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Private documents, such as Certificates of Naturalization, Marriage Certificates, Birth Certificates, Embarkation Papers, etc. of  
 Bonofiglio, Pietro Giovanni  
 Cardenzana, Filippo Giacomo  
 Conti, Andrea Frederico  
 Filipuzzi, Dominico  
 Loscocco, Vito (to be sited)  
 Morello, Sebastiano  
 Nardi, Annetta  
 Negri, Prospero  
 Pirona, Giobatta  
 Strazzari, Silvano  
 Talamini, Innocente

Newspapers

Newcastle Morning Herald, 6 May 1949  
 17 June 1980  
 28 June 1980  
The Maitland Mercury, 26 April 1881

Unpublished Material:

Application for naturalization cards 1903-1947 (referred to throughout throughout the essay as "naturalization cards"), for Italian migrants living in the following areas at the time of application.

Manning  
 Wingham  
 Taree (nil)  
 Gloucester  
 Stroud  
 Hunter-Merriwa  
 Scone  
 Singleton (nil)  
 Muswellbrook (nil)  
 Kearsley  
 Cessnock  
 West Maitland (nil)  
 Tarro  
 Greta  
 Port Stephens (nil)  
 Raymond Terrace  
 Newcastle City  
 Newcastle Suburbs

These cards are transcriptions from the original official application forms and were collected by Dr. Charles A. Price, Department of Demography, Australian National University for research purposes, and who were very kindly allowed me access to them.

Letter to the writer from Dr. Charles A. Price, 2 June 1980.

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