

Subritzky Family History from 1785 to 1915



By

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Introduction and Acknowledgements

Why am I doing this book? While doing research into our family, I have found an amazing wealth of information. At first, it was very confusing as there are so many very good but different sources and I wanted to make the story of our family simple and complete. I wanted to have an accurate reference of where my family came from. I have also found that our family is mentioned in so many different books and articles that have been published at various times over the last 50 years or so and each article or book has a different story to tell about where we came from and our verbal family history stories.

Various family members have spent a good part of their lives researching our history and this research is still on-going today. It is because of the various stories about our history that I wanted to put together the complete story, as it is known now. Some of my work is original but some of this book is composed of extracts from other people's work, where it is relevant to the story.

Why have I stopped at around 1915, well there are too many Subritzky's after that and it just gets too hard so I have stopped at the death of Johan Anton Subritzky, the last of the Sophie's children.

On my travels around the world, I have taken many photos of family places and family documents. Some of these are in this book and I am happy to share these with everyone. However all photos in this book are subject to copyright to myself or of the original authors. Note that in this book photos without a source are generally from Stephen Subritzky.

I know that this book will be controversial but I have merely stated facts as they are known to me in 2016. I have mentioned the family verbal family history stories and am not saying that the stories did not happen. What I am saying is that as of today, there is no proof on paper that the stories are true, whereas there is a paper trail of our family going back to 1785 which is the main theme of this book. However if the stories are proved to be fact sometime in the future, I have also included some history and back ground to the verbal stories.

I make no apologies for the direct quotations from various books and other publications. If I did not use direct quotations, I would have re-written the work already done and the end result would not have been the same.

There are many references to Romualdous Zubrzycki and also Reinhold Subritzky from the late 1700's and early 1800's. These are both the same person. I have referred to this ancestor of ours as Romualdous when he was in his homeland of what is now Latvia and Reinhold, when he was in Germany. Also at that time, names in general were spelt as they were heard or as people wanted them spelt so there were a variety of spellings for the same name which is why several people in this book have their name spelt differently on different records.

The village where Romualdous originated has had various names over the years. I have tried to standardize on the current name of Subate, however it has also been called Subcoz, Subata,

Subbat, Shubitz, Subitz, etc over the years and some of these names will also appear in this book.

Many thanks must go to all the people who have helped me in various ways, particularly by letting me have access to, the use of, and at times being able to directly quote, their work.

- Firstly there are the excellent publications by Mike Subritzky. Mike's publications, "The Subritzky Family Legend", "Golden Book of Subritzky Nobility" and the "Subritzky Ships" have proved to still be an invaluable source for the early history of the family.
- Maria Beniston nee Subritzky from Northland has also written three excellent books and has kindly let me have access to her notes for her last as yet unpublished book. She also allowed me to copy extracts from her current books.
- Alan Wagener has provided a great deal of information.
- Jenny Briars and Jenny Leith let me use extracts from their excellent book, "The road to Sarau" which describes life in the early days in Nelson, and the voyage of the early settlers aboard the ship "St Pauli".
- Laurel Jonkers nee Quelch, my father's cousin who is great fun to be around, shared with me her stories and photos. Her mother was Vida Subritzky.
- The Kaitaia Museum for letting me view the Alice Evans collection of family history information that is in their archives and Judy Evans (Alice Evan's daughter) for giving me permission to use her mothers work, documents, letters, books, etc.
- The Museum at Maldon, Victoria, Australia for letting me loose in their archives with a camera.
- Bev Sharp from Western Australia has provided information on the Korber Family (Sophie's maiden name was Korber) and Heinrich Deikmann, Old Sophies second husband.

Finally, I would like to thank my wife Chris for putting up with me sitting with the laptop as a barrier between me and her or shutting myself in the study for hours on end to complete my book. She understands of my obsession with my family history. I know that she has enjoyed the many trips of discovery that we have done together that have been the real inspiration for this book. It is an interesting side that we managed to track down a village in France and the Chateau where one of her Grandfather's was born and grew up, during our travels.

Without the co-operation of these people, I could not have proceeded with this publication, thank you all.



A little bit about me

I am Stephen Subritzky born in Invercargill New Zealand, well away from my father Richard Subritzky's birthplace and childhood area of Whangaroa and Totora North in Northland. My parents moved from Invercargill to Auckland when I was two years old and I grew up in Auckland. In 2003 we moved to Australia and now spend our time between New Zealand and Australia.

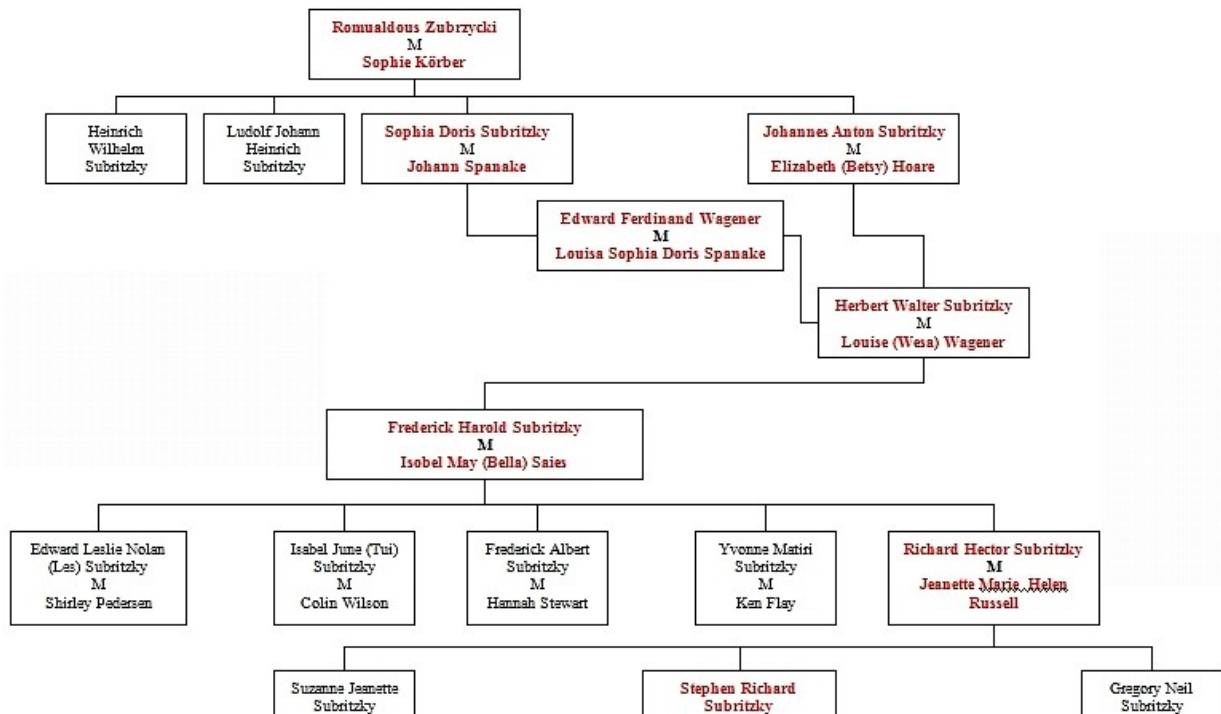
I am related back to both John Anton and his sister Sophia Doris. Through this connection, I am also related to the Spanhake and Wagener clans.

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Where I fit into the Subritzky/Wagener/Spanake families



The Subritzky Family Legend as I understand it

I am not attempting to emulate Mike Subritzky's great book "Subritzky Family Legend". I am merely stating the verbal history that I was bought up with, along with the documentation that supports this history. **Note that the supporting evidence is a series of newspaper articles that are based on the verbal history and we have no actual official non news-media paper trail to substantiate this history.**

My Story of the legend

I was always told that our name was made up and previously it was Sobieski and we are descendants of King Jan III Sobieski of Poland. There was also a link to Bonnie Prince Charlie from the UK. As far as proof of the current day Subritzky's being descendants from King Jan III Sobieski is concerned, I was led to believe that all paperwork proving the link was destroyed at some stage in the past by either the Russians or Germans. I was also told that Poland had at times been ruled by Germany, Russia, and others and because of that, at some stage, the Sobieski's were no longer able to live in Poland so escaped to New Zealand with a new name.

They had their own ship and travelled extensively before settling in New Zealand. They travelled from Poland to the USA where they participated in the Alaskan Gold Rush to the South Pacific Islands and finally to New Zealand where they settled in Houhora. Note that one of the passengers (no relation to the Subritzky's) on the St Pauli jumped ship in Brazil on the way to NZ and did participate in the Alaskan Gold Rush.

Part of the family legend I was bought up with is that there are tunnels under the still standing Subritzky homestead at Houhora, New Zealand. As the Subritzky's were also supposed to have been smugglers when they first arrived here, it is understood that they stored their smuggled goods in these tunnels. These goods included jewellery of which I will give more details later in this book.

I have more recently been told that the Subritzky's always travelled with barrels of tar, why travel around the world in a sailing ship with barrels of tar? Maybe there was something hidden in those barrels?

As can be read in Mt Camel Calling by Alice Evans, she was the first person to really question her elders about her family history and get no real answers, so she started her own research into what we now believe to be the real history of our family. Unfortunately Alice died in 2004, a year before I found the final proof of her research, in the village of Subate in what is now Latvia where I found the christening records of Romualdous Zubrzycki.

Extract from Mount Camel Calling by Alice Evans.

“THE DAY AFTER my ordeal on Grandad’s bicycle is forever stamped on my mind, marking the end of childish acceptance of family life in the old homestead and the beginning of a lifetime of research into the intriguing family legend that the Subritzky’s were blue-blooded descendants of the Royal Polish Sobieski family, driven for mysterious reasons to flee half a world away from Europe and to change the family name on the way.

It began after breakfast, when Grandad invited me down to his workshop to fiddle with the microscope. It was an unusual invitation, bringing the same expectancy as of old when I approached his sanctum. What would he be doing? He was writing a letter, but he looked up over his specs to say he had forgotten the microscope, so I had better go back to his room to get it. “And”, he said, tapping the letter, “here’s another relative asking me about family history. Go to Uncle Fred’s room and bring me a big red history book you’ll find on the table.”

Intrusion into Uncle Fred’s room? A big red book? I was dismayed, recalling one of the few times we children were ever allowed in his room, the only touch of magic ever associated with him. He saw us peeping through his half-closed door at glimpses of amazing things: A tennis racquet in a press; a brand-new straw boater hat; a paper kite shaped like a bluebird with outstretched wings; a big box from which spilled painted paper masks, fashionable entertainment in earlier times.

Our popeyed incredulity must have done something to Uncle Fred, who usually seemed to have little to offer us, except occasional boiled lollies or liquorice straps from a bottomless tin he kept in his room. He let us in and showed us the masks and for the next half hour we transformed ourselves with delight into a policeman in a helmet, a red-nosed clown, a bewigged La Pompadour, a nigger minstrel, a horned devil, a bonneted baby, an ugly old man.

But in the middle of it all, my curiosity was our undoing. Uncle Fred caught me surreptitiously spelling out the words “My Ancestors” from a paper strip marking a place in a large red volume on his washstand. His face altered as though he had miraculously exchanged a genial Santa mask for the mask of a devil, and he bundled us out without ceremony.

So when Grandad asked me to go into his room and get that same frightening red book, I dared to protest: “Oh no! Please Grandad, never mind the microscope, thank you. Anyway, the door will be locked.” Adamant, he said he knew the door was not locked. Uncle Fred was away sorting kauri gum. He could not finish the letter without the book.

I went up to Grandad’s room, came out over the front step with the microscope and, in dread, approached Uncle Fred’s door at one end of the veranda. Hoping it was locked I tried it. It opened. There was the book. In nervous haste, I grabbed it guiltily, shut the door and made off on tiptoe, as if my uncle could hear me from his gum tip a mile away. But he was not a mile away. Here he was, barring my way at the garden gate. Looking thunderous. Looking incredulously at the book. Demanding “What the devil are you doing with that book?” and reaching out to take it. My stammered excuse about the letter, that I only

intruded because Grandad said, produced an explosive: “The devil Grandad said. You’ll come with me and I’ll have my say about sneaking.”

An angry scene followed. I retreated in confusion to the very back of the shed where I had never been before. Lurking there in the grey corner, I tried to shut out the voices by concentrating on unfamiliar objects in the gloom. But irate snatches penetrated. Grandad asserted he had a right to supply information if he were the one asked for it. He should not have to sneak to obtain any book. Uncle Fred insisted that the family history was not to be passed on to any Tom, Dick or Harry. Grandad retorted that he intended to give dates and facts, not hearsay stuff.

What began as a row over the right to a book extended to rights and claims from the beginning here people — scandals — mismanagement — graft — a spinning hurly-burly of surfacing undercurrents, which I realised I had always subconsciously felt in the atmosphere. It could be said that, at my impressionable age, I read too much into the recriminations; that the outburst could be the natural result of three very different people now living a mundane life, with little else to do but exaggerate every trivial happening as they brooded over past grudges.

Occasionally, gaining difficult access through other members of the family, intrigued journalists wrote about his romantic version of the family’s origins and coming to New Zealand, which brought reflected glory to both the homestead and its owner.

During these last years I approached Uncle Fred, seeking facts and expressing genuine concern in case records should be lost forever. But in vain. Once again there were those narrowed eyes, that finger pointing at his forehead, now with angry resentment. “It’s all there — all there I tell you. It’s not for everybody, any more than this place is.” He became more and more suspicious of the motives of others in other directions. Unable to afford maintenance of the property, he refused family offers to repair it, even when a hurricane sent trees crashing through the picket fences. He neglected his health and was loath to let anyone help him through sickness. He and the old house decayed together and time did not matter, except to use for those memories he dwelt on as he sat at the cliff edge, looking across to his ancestors’ peaceful burial ground on Mt Camel, where he himself was taken in 1960.

If Uncle Fred did have the family records he claimed to have, there was no trace of them in those papers remaining after a calamitous burn-up of others following his death — unavoidable, I was told, because of the dirty and decayed state they were in. So the only alternative has been research through archivists, and other scant records. This I have done for years, seeking answers to the questions:

Were these Subritzky’s really aristocratic descendants of the Polish Royal Sobieski family?

Did their ancestors, as political refugees, indeed seek shelter in the old Kingdom of Hanover and elsewhere in Germany, as family legend has it?

What was the origin of the dead father, old Sophie’s mysterious husband, they left behind when they emigrated?

Why did early European migrants to the Far North treat the family with deference?

Why did early members of the family, in spite of knowing that to do so was a serious offence, continue to claim direct kinship with Polish royalty?

Why were the large European Court pictures in the parlour of the old house transported across the seas to New Zealand?

Looking back into family papers so long only guessed at, has always brought me a strong feeling of trespasser's guilt. And this was never more so than when I actually laid hands again on Uncle Fred's guarded red book of Polish history.

But if Uncle Fred could have seen my thoughts as I read of the mighty exploits of King John Sobieski, he might have been mollified to know that for me it was easy to understand the very human family wish to retain any possible association and to identify their own forebears with events of that period. And from these to hand down stories as if they themselves had taken part. Diligent research by responsible historians can neither prove nor contradict stories told with conviction by family elders, but certainly the results of my wide enquiries give food for thought.

Present-day family members have seen significant heirlooms. There is the story of a black box of precious papers spirited away from the deathbed of a great-uncle. The scanty recorded information available within the family, and later from archivists, together with the family reputation for secretiveness, lends credence to the theory that a family conspiracy of silence was once imposed for safety's sake. But in contradiction, their natural arrogance, Churchillian showmanship and gift for storytelling made it inevitable that the Subritzky's should hint at blue blood.

And it is certain that, whatever contradictory evidence may be found, original stories will be staunchly upheld by those who insist that where there is smoke there is fire; and that somewhere from such stories as Subritzky soldier campaigns, Court intrigue, boar hunts, banquets, refugee flights and sanctuary among peasants, there could still emerge the elusive ancestors of that key figure, matriarch Sophie's husband. As yet there is no decisive answer to the last words of the believers: "Then why did the legend begin?"

It was not until November 1973, that my European archivist found that Sophie's husband was Reinhold Zubritzky, born in 1785 (89 years after Sobieski rule), who came from Riga on the Baltic Coast to Uelzen, Germany, where he married Sophia Körber in 1817 and died in Lüneburg in 1833, nine years before the widow and her family came to Nelson. As yet there is no record of his birthplace, or of his forebears, wherein must be the answer to the riddle. And although there is no additional evidence of Sobieski-Subritzky connection in Grandad's diaries, I am finding there another later story within the story of this place; the reason for his statement: "It has had me"; a better understanding of Granny's apparent hardness; and an intimate picture of the build-up and crumbling of the Subritzky empire.

But, ironically, after all the eager searching, my innate family loyalty now puts me on guard with Uncle Fred and the old-timers who declared: "Better left untold." Is the message in Ludolph's portrait eyes: Let us be? And is there not a part of every old place which it must keep to itself, as a man must keep part of himself where none may go?

From a newspaper review of the book "Mount Camel Calling" by Alice Evans

And they always had this air of mystery. How did they come by their money, their joy of high living, their inbuilt air of authority?

Old Fred gave a hint. "Their name" he said "was not Subritzky. It was Sobieski. They changed it so they could not be found". But further than that he would not go.

Sobieski was the name of the Polish Royal Family. Had there been a scandal at court? Has some vast European fortune been spirited away? What was that picture in the parlour opposite a Napoleonic battle scene? It had been bought from Europe and it clearly depicted a royal occasion.

Fred let it be known that he knew. But he wasn't telling. He was buried with his ancestors on the slopes of Mt Camel across the narrow channel from the Subritzky homestead in 1960, still without telling.

The Red Book supposedly contained our real history but was never made available to anyone. Why was the information in the book hidden from the family?

This indicates to me that there was something being hidden in our family history. However Alice's Grandad and Uncle Fred both died without giving out any additional information, or the location of the Red Book that contained the family history. There are various stories as to the fate of the Red Book. These include being burnt, buried under the homestead in Houhora and I have even spoken to someone in Northland who claims to know where it is but is not telling. That same person has also said that the contents will never be made public to anyone, even family historians due to anyone viewing the book will have bad luck!!

We do know that the Subritzky Family in the time 1860 to 1915 were very wealthy by the standards of the day. They owned land, farmed land, dug for Kauri Gum, traded Kauri Gum, had 2 shipping lines (JL Subritzky and WM Subritzky had their ships and J A Subritzky had his own fleet). There was confusion about the 2 different companies. However all was not good as there were several Bankruptcies, many court cases, suspicious dealings, unexplained marriages, etc. J L Subritzky and W A Subritzky lived at Hohoura in the homestead whilst their younger brother J A Subritzky lived in Awanui – was there a conflict between the brothers? All this information is from newspaper articles.

Did the Red Book have family scandal from earlier days. Were the Subritzky brothers exiled from their village of Subate because they fought with Napoleon and lost after fighting their neighbours? Did Old Sophie have children to other men? Was she in a unmarried relationship with Heinrich Deitmann before she left Hamburg?

Did our family take the Polish Crown Jewels?

Are we really related to the Sobieski Family with proof in the Red Book? That relationship would have had to be in the 1600 or early 1700's

The answers to these questions may have been in the Red Book

Alan Wagener's version on the fate of the Red Book

There is the story in the family of Sophie's 'little red book' which was reputed to contain records of the time she and the family had spent in Royal company, enjoying the Hunt and the extravagant lifestyle of the upper class of the era. Given that Sophie was born a weaver's daughter, it does seem unlikely that she would have experienced much Royal involvement, even when allowing for the Subritzky royal connections from their Polish/Lithuanian/Latvian background. Reinhold was a worker with bricks and walls, and it seems equally unlikely that he would have such excellent weekends off...

The little red book stayed with Sophie until she died, and reportedly came into the hands of the Wagener who eventually took over the Houhora (NZ) homestead. This man reportedly laughed long and loud when he eventually got to read the book, then destroyed it.

*So what might have been in that book? The one logical thing a woman would place on record is the names and birthdates of her children. **All her children.***

It is worth noting the relative birth dates of these children; in those times there were no convenient contraception methods and in almost every case the wife produced child after child each year, occasionally losing one or another, in which case there would be a sad little grave in some strange new place. We have no records of children dying in Hannover or Uelsen, so the assumption has to be either that there were no births, OR that those children simply were not on the trip.

(Authors note: It has been suggested by family historians that Sophie may have had children that were not recorded in our family history to another man while Romualdous was away – possibly his brother, this have never been confirmed).

The Wagener family member would have been greatly amused if he discovered this, but he would most certainly respect the private nature of the information and would never reveal the truth. We all know that what goes around, comes around, and the Wagener Family had enough skeletons of their own to recognise this, plus it was the social pattern of the day to hide such facts from those who might feel hurt.

So were there other children, and did they go to America or elsewhere? There is no evidence to hand to say this is so; each person will have to look at the facts and surmises and judge for themselves. The one thing that is proved is that the old people were in their day as human and as fallible as we are today. Little changes...

The final chapter on the legend once again comes from Mike Subritzky, in his book published in 2005

The Subritzky Legend: This Golden Book does not feature the "Subritzky Legend" of our ancestors actually being the blood descendants of HM King Jan III Sobieski of Poland apart from this statement:

Our ancestors here in New Zealand, passed down by word of mouth and story, a Legend that the Subritzky family were not descended from the noble family ZUBRZYCKI-KUSZA, but rather the noble family JANINA-SOBIESKI. The Legend says that the children or grand-

children of King Jan Sobieski, fearing for their safety took the name of the senior Knight in charge of the gardens and grounds at the 'Palace of Wilanow, which is located just outside of Warsaw, and fled to his village in Northern Poland. This to date has neither been proved nor disproved.

Although it is also perhaps worth mentioning that on the night the Polish Crown Jewels and Royalty treasures were stolen from the Royal Castle in Krakow, the senior nobleman in charge of the Castle was a retired Artillery Captain named Zubrzycki. . Coincidence? Who knows?

This captain was not Romualdous as he was only 10 years old in 1795, but was he related to Captain Zubrzycki? More on this in the Appendix.

Perhaps some time in the future if there is enough interest a DNA test or suchlike will be carried out on the mortal remains of King Jan III Sobieski and the Legend answered conclusively. Enough said. Michael S-K.

Mike Subritzky, with the help of Polish historians, has traced all the legitimate children from King Jan III Sobieski and they have found no connection to the Subritzky family unless there are un-recorded children – either legitimate or illegitimate.

However all is not lost. King Jan III Sobieski and his wife Maria are in crypts in the “Royal Cathedral at Wawel” in Krakow, Poland. One day I hope that we will be able to have the Subritzky family DNA compared with the Sobieski DNA as Mike suggests – interesting to see the results.

So why the legend, we know that Romualdous was a Bricklayer and his wife Sophie a Weaver, neither occupation is something that a Royal would consider. Maybe they had some of the missing Polish Crown Jewels and had to account for them somehow so started the legend?? Or did the legend start in later years by their children for whatever reason??

The real question is “What were Uncle Fred and his ancestors trying to hide?”

Newspaper Articles

The first of several articles from newspapers in the 1960's and 1970's are shown on the following pages. They give a clue that all is not well with the legends that I have been bought up with. (Note, I do have copies of these articles but they are poor photocopies that are not suitable for re-publication).

Much of my verbal history (legend) was backed up by the newspapers of the day (1960's) but they were only repeats of the verbal legends from other family members.

The mystery deepens as can be seen in an extract from the following newspaper article that throws suspicion on the Sobieski legend:

The Subritzky story was tantalizing incomplete, a circumstance that clearly gave Fred a great deal of pleasure. As told, it was one of those nods and winks tales, a succession of hints

rather than facts. The teller revelled in the mystery. His tone suggested if we only knew what he knew, our astonishment would be unbounded.

The next article states:

Polish Royalty?

Everyone who knows the North has heard of the Subritzky's, more particularly the men of the second generation – seafaring men who owned and sailed such famous schooners as the "Greyhound", (later bought by the Northern Steam Ship Company) and the "Madora".

It is known that the Subritzky's came from Polish stock. It was believed that they were high born. But it appeared that the name was unknown in Poland.

That is not surprising; the name is a pure invention. I have heard today that the name is Sobieski. And Sobieski, I am told, was the family name of the Polish kings. What ripple in the Royal circles led to the migration which ended on the opposite side of the globe is not known. If that is clear is that a handful of Poles, led by Louis Sobieski and his brother Henry, left their native land in the first half of last century to lead new lives in new lands.

They had plenty of money and they had their own boat. For a start, they explored the Mediterranean and the Near East. Then they turned their backs on the old world.

They took part in the Californian Gold Rush. Later the lure of gold took them to Australia. Finally they came to New Zealand.

Text of "The Sobieski's Down Under by Noel Holmes

THE SOBIESKIS DOWN UNDER.

Do you remember the Sobieski story? The Sobieski's were Polish aristocrats. John Sobieski, second-to-last king of Poland, 'won the battle of Vienna in 1776 and was said to have "saved Europe from the Turks." The Sobieski's married into European royal families. John's granddaughter Clementina, for example, married James III, pretender to the Scottish throne, and her son was Bonnie Prince Charlie. She is buried in the Vatican. But something happened in Poland — no one is quite sure what. And the upshot was the Sobieski's were no longer in favour. They left the country and became wanderers.

About 1830 three brothers landed at Houhora Heads, Northland. They were somewhat haughty men. They had a retinue. They had money. They had ships. They said their name was Subritzky.

SMUGGLERS

They built a sturdy house —plastered with lime from shells burnt on the beach — and this became their head-quarters. They acquired land in the north—thousands of acres. They quarrelled with Sir George Gray over the ownership of Kawau Island. Their little ships roamed the South Pacific and visited Australia, They were their own importers and disapproved of paying duty—a polite way of saying they were smugglers. They married locally and the clan multiplied. Today there are Subritzky's everywhere, many of them highly successful people. Although they are scattered, they hold one piece of knowledge in common.

Although they wouldn't dream of changing it now, they know their name is assumed. The real name should be Sobieski.

Following is a letter responding to a newspaper article on the family history, sent by a family member.

Maritime Family

Sir, - the article on the seafaring Subritzky family which appeared recently in the Herald Waterfront Notes, were inaccurate in several respects in dealing with the family history. The aristocratic Sobieski family, as they were then known, fled from Poland (not Czechoslovakia) about the middle of last century as a result of political upheaval in the Polish Court. After travelling all over the world in their own vessel in search of a new home, they arrived in Australia and changed their name to Subritzky for safety, built up a business in the town of Maldon.

In 1860, the family moved to New Zealand, leaving one brother John Anton Sobieski (the Capt John Subritzky mentioned in the article) to manage the business. They settled finally in Houhora, built a home and began a thriving business. John Subritzky came to New Zealand in 1867 and took over the family shipping service which carried produce to Auckland. Their vessels included two Madoras, the "Greyhound" and the "Mahurangi".

Hemana, Whangarei

As you can see, there are people who are getting one story from their elders with no substance and there are newspapers writing stories that have been handed down and there is really no clear pattern or evidence to support the Sobieski story. Why are there so many different stories published in the 1950's to 1970's, and all with no written proof. Maybe this is what led Alice Evans into a lifelong search of the real story.

Alice Evans and Mike Subritzky have traced our family from the current day to the late 1400's and the Sobieski name does not appear in their findings. In fact they started looking for the Sobieski linkage and came up with the paper trail that this book is all about, but no proof that the Sobieski legend is reality.

On one web site you will find the Sobieski and Zubrzycki names linked, but there is no proof of this linking anywhere else on the net. This site had one of King Jan III's grandsons as the Grandfather of Romualdous, however that grandson died at 9 months old and could not have fathered children.

If Romualdous who was a bricklayer was a descendant of King Jan Sobieski III, why did he marry a commoner, Sophie Korber who's father was a weaver and very poor.

However, I still have an open mind about the Sobieski connection and if any family member can come up with a paper trail or even a few clues as to where we are connected, I will certainly pursue the connection.

Our elders also talked about coming to NZ in their own ship when we know now that they came to NZ as immigrants on the "St Pauli" because of shipping records, etc.

Note: I was always bought up with the knowledge that all Subritzky's had royal blood. This is not quite true – all Subritzky's are descended from the same family and are all related. Our blood may not be of royalty but is most probably from nobility as Mike Subritzky has discovered. A recent quote from Mike is “Kingship of Poland was not hereditary. The King was elected and was King only for his lifetime. Upon his death a new King was elected, so even if the Subritzky's were blood descendents of the Great Sobieski, they would still only be Polish nobility (which is hereditary, see the Appendix for more information) and not Royalty. Kiwi Subritzky's are making "English" comparisons to a Polish tradition.”

Mike and other members of our family have made great strides in tracing likely family threads and we now have firmer data connecting the original 'Zubrzycki' family name back in Polish history to when the Asian Golden Horde thundered in from the east. As far as I am concerned, my trip to Subate, Latvia in 2005 where I viewed and photographed the church records recording the birth of Romualdous Zubrzycki confirmed this link.

As a consequence it must be understood that the Subritzky Family history as related here is based on the modern variant, for the family were known in what is now Latvia as Zubrzycki and Germany, Nelson and in Australia as 'Subritzky'. Indeed, as far as we know there are no other family members branching off this one important genealogy. However recent research has shown that there are a number of families in the USA with the surname Zubritzky that have exactly the same family legends as our Subritzky family, but are originally from Austria, Hamburg and Riga. These people are mainly from areas where our family came from. That's very interesting. Are we related?

The modern variant of our family tree is fully supported by a “paper trail” i.e. official records dating back to the oldest record we have from 1785 in Subate in what is now Latvia. The Sobieski references in this book are for interest only.

So the big question still remains, is the legend all legend or reality? And if it is legend, why make up stories such as we have read in this chapter? If it is reality, where is the evidence that it is the truth other than word of mouth? Read on and make up your own mind.

So much for the legend, now for the facts as we know them today.



Subritzky family from approx 1400 to 1840

The following is from Mike Subritzky

Historically the Subritzky (Polish spelling = Zubrzycki) family can trace direct descent from the ancient Tartar Princely House of Subotai (Golden Horde). Subotai was one of Genghis Khan's greatest Generals.

Subotai commanded armies whose size, scale, and scope of operations surpassed all of the commanders of the ancient world. Under his direction and command, Mongol armies moved faster, over greater distances, and with a greater scope of manoeuvre than any army had ever done before. His legacy lives to the present day, for much of the theory and practice of modern military operations was first used by Subotai. The modern emphasis on speed, manoeuvre, surprise, envelopment, the rear battle, the deep battle, concentration of firepower, and the battle of annihilation, all emerged as tactical skills first practiced by this great Mongol General.

Subotai died at age 73, by which time he had conquered 32 nations and won 65 pitched battles, as the Muslim historians tell us. For 60 of those years, Subotai lived as Mongol soldier, first as a lowly private who kept the tent door of Genghis himself, rising to be the most brilliant and trusted of Genghis Khan's Generals. When Genghis died, Subotai continued to be the moving force of the Mongol army under his successors. It was Subotai who planned and participated in the Mongol victories against Korea, China, Persia, and Russia. It was Subotai's conquest of Hungary that destroyed every major army between the Mongols and the threshold of Europe. Had the great Khan not died, it is likely that Subotai would have destroyed Europe itself.

In 1401, at the invitation of the King of Poland, four regiments entered Lithuania in the service of the king. The Grandfather of Fiedz was a member of "Kondrat" banner. It was said that all the men who served under the "Kondrat" banner were of the highest class of Tartar nobility and blood descendants of Genghis Khan.

Following are some of the characters that make up our ancestry:

Fiedz the Tartar. He was a descendent of the Golden Horde and of the Genghis Khan, a Muslim man who crossed the Volga for the Polish King fighting under the Kondrat Banner in the Christian Year of 1495 he was ennobled by King John Albert and given rights to bear the Kusza shield.

Obdula Zubr (Zubr the Buffalo). He was a Muslim Knight for the Polish King who had his children baptised and became Christians, and from then on were called Zubrzycki.

Misko the Tartar – registered his nobility in 1528.

Siulaj the Tartar a Muslim knight of the Polish King. (Name recorded in 1567).

Abraham Zubrzycki a Christian and a Polish Lord of the Polish King. He lived in the province of Minsk, owner of the beautiful village of Krasne Siolo, and owned many peasants. His noble feats were recorded in 1629, in the region of Podolia.

Michael Zubrzycki, - Born 1659, died 1699 in Subocz. He was a Christian and a Polish Lord of the Polish King and also a warrior knight. He was the Lord of the village of Subocz and his remains are buried under the current day Catholic Church in Subocz.

(Note that the Roman Catholic Church in Subocz, now Subate, is the new church which is built in 1832 on top of the old cemetery. There are approx 12 of our ancestors buried under the church.)

Ignatius Zubrzycki, born 1765, married to Christina. His father was Jan-Zubrycki-kusa, born in 1699 (to be confirmed) Ignatius owned land and peasants in Subocz and was recorded still alive in 1816. He is the father of Catharina (born 1787), Romualdous (born 1785) and Johanne Anton (born 1784), known as Jan. (Note, Johanne Anton, the brother of Romualdous is not to be confused with Romualdous and Sophie's child of the same name).

January 20, 2000

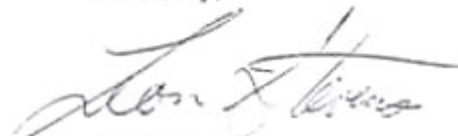
Dear Pan Michael,

Your entry in Dziadulewicz's armorial reads:

ŻUBRZYCKI (formerly ŻUBRYCKI) of the coat of arms named "ŻMUDZKICH" ("of the inhabitants of Żmudź"). They were volunteers under the (Kondrat?) banner. Their common ancestor, who was still alive in 1500, was a Muslim by the name of Fiedz. His son Miško appears in a record of 1528. His grandson Siulaj is recorded in 1567. Abraham, already Żubrzycki in 1620, was the owner of a portion of Krasne Siolo (Beautiful Village") in the province of Mińsk. Apparently, the descendants of Abraham had already accepted Christianity, although records of 1630 make no mention of it. The son of Siulaj was Obduła. He used the nickname-surname "Żubr" ("Buffalo"). Abraham was Siulaj's grandson. In 1629 they reappear in Podolia under the name Żubrzycki and are Christian. Their descendants legitimized themselves as nobles in 1786 in eastern Galicia using the coat of arms called "Żmudzkich."

I'm sorry about the bad typing. The motherboard in my PC went dead.

Sincerely,



Leon Stevens

From Mike Subritzky



Romualdous Zubrzycki

Romualdous Ignatius Zubrzycki (Reinhold Subritzky)

Born: 1785 at: Subocz Lithuania, Polish Commonwealth (now Subate, Latvia),

Married: 16 NOV 1817 at: St Michael's Church, Lüneburg, Germany

Died: 24 JUN 1833 at: Lüneburg, Germany

Father: Ignatius Zubrzycki-Kusza

Mother: Chriztina

Godparents - Isidorus Zubrzycki & Agatha Adamowiczowa.

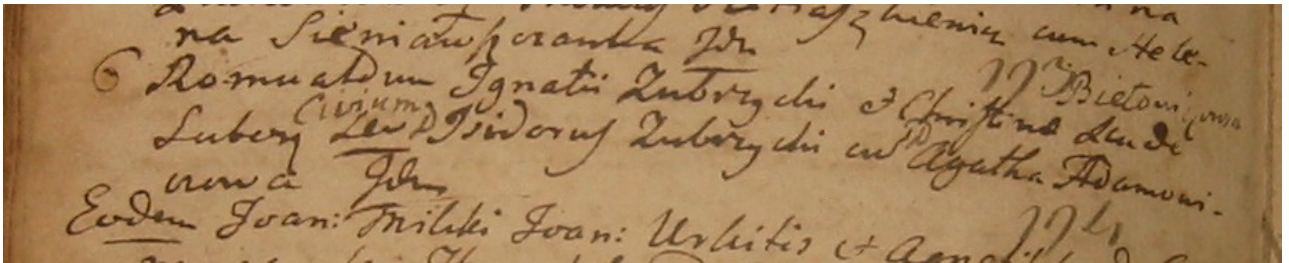
The Subritzky family in New Zealand came from a village called Subate which is located in the Kurland region of Latvia. How do I know the Subritzky's come from Latvia – I have been there? I was the first Subritzky to visit the village since 1812. While I was there, I found the following record in the local Roman Catholic Church.



The original book with Romualdous's christening records



Romualdous's christening record is item 6 which is the date, 6 Feb 1785



The actual church record of Romualdous Zubrzycki's christening from the church record, Subate (2005) the date is 6 February 1785

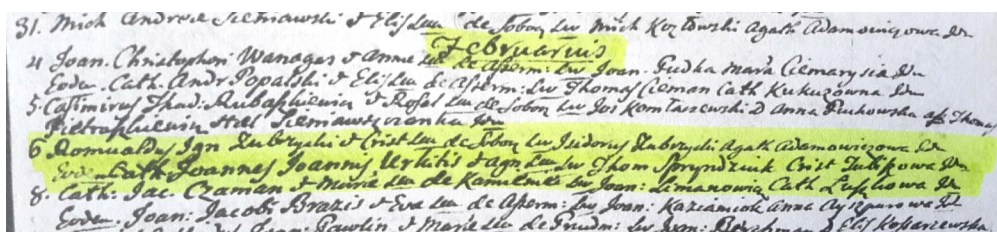
The record reads

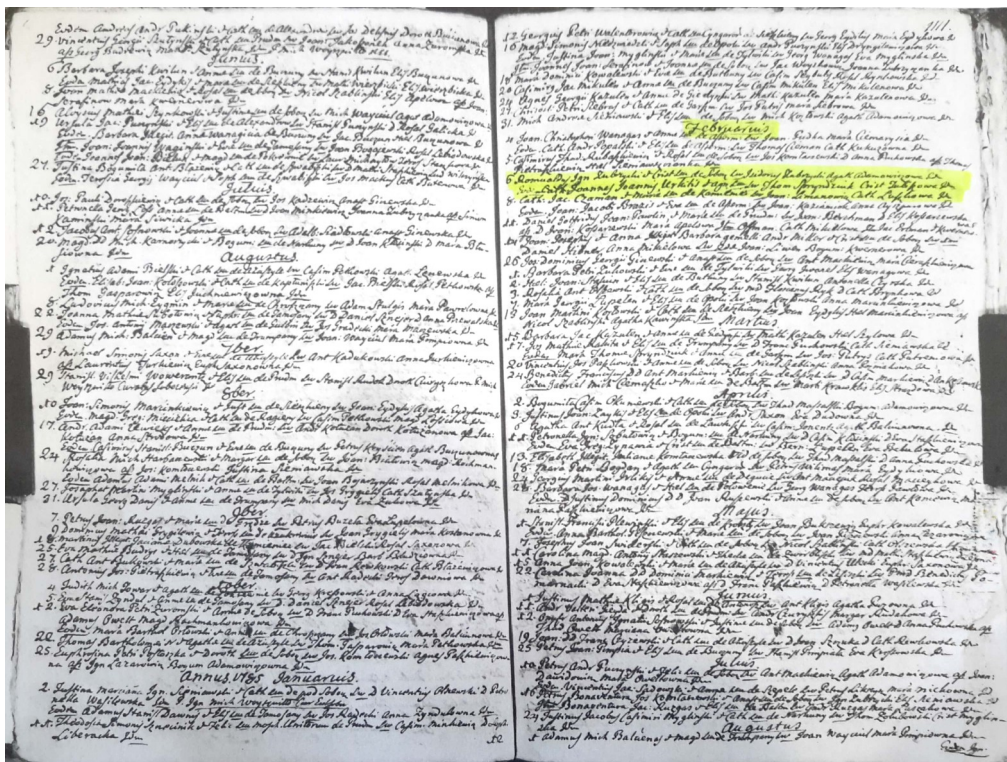
1785 February 06

Romualdous (child of) Ignatius Zubrzycki & wife Chrztina, of Subocz.

Godparents - Isidorus Zubrzycki & Agatha Adamowiczowa.

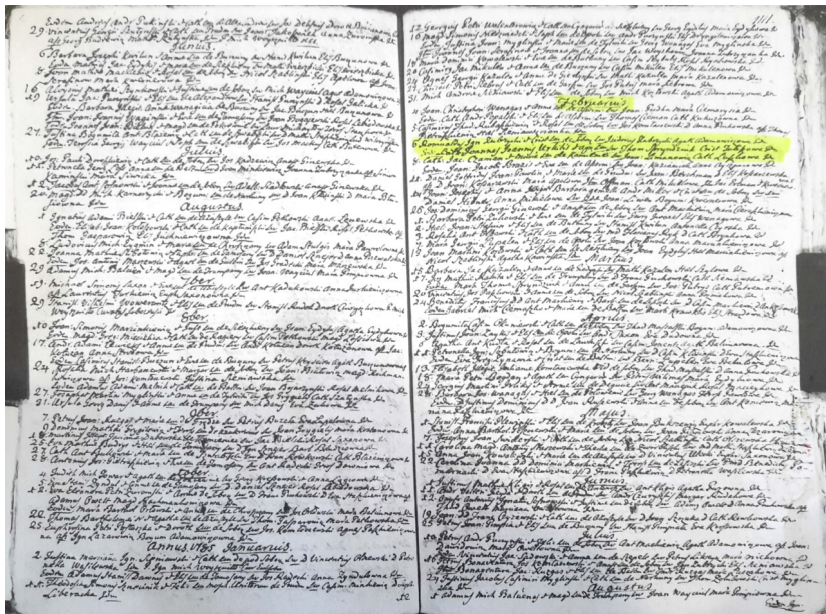
Finding this record was the key to proving where our family came from. It is probably the most important information for the family since Alice Evans started her search for the truth about our family as it proves her theory of where we came from is in reality FACT, not legend.





Another record of Romualdou's birth from church records held in Lithuania – from LDS Family Search web site

31. Mich. Andree. Altmawski & Elz. Lu. de. Sobon. Lu. Mich. Ker. Dowski. Agath. Adamowiczowa. Dr.
32. Joann. Christoph. Wierogor & Anna. Lu. de. Oforn. Lu. Joann. Fudha. Maria. Ciemary. ia. Dr.
Eoder. Cath. Andr. Popalshi & Elz. Lu. de. Oforn. Lu. Thomej. Cierman. Cath. Kuz. Gorna. Dr.
33. Cassimirus. Thad. Rubaschewicz & Rosal. Lu. de. Sobon. Lu. Jos. Kom. Tarszewski. & Anna. Pukowiska. ag. Thomej.
Pietraschewicz. Huel. Ciermanowiczowa. Dr.
34. Romualdu. Joann. Lubryski & Crist. Lu. de. Sobon. Lu. Judony. Laborski. Agath. Adamowiczowa. Dr.
Eoder. Cath. Joannes. Joann. Ustchits & Apr. Lu. de. Oforn. Lu. Thomej. Cierman. Cath. Kuz. Gorna. Dr.
35. Cath. Jac. Czarnan & Maria. Lu. de. Kom. Bous. Lu. Joann. Lemasowicz. Cath. Kuz. Gorna. Dr.
Eoder. Joann. Jacob. Bratis & Eva. Lu. de. Oforn. Lu. Joann. Kazimier. Anna. Cy. Kuz. Gorna. Dr.
36. Cath. Joann. Pawlin & Maria. Lu. de. Oforn. Lu. Joann. Berchman & Elz. Kuz. Gorna. Dr.



A suspected family member from 1714

How do we know that Romualdous Zubrzycki is our ancestor?

The following document gives this proof

Romualdous Zubrzycki served an apprenticeship as a bricklayer under Master brick layer Behn from 1801 until 1804 in Subocz where he qualified as a “Fellow Bricklayer”. Romualdous next turned up in the town of Lüneburg in the Kingdom of Hanover (Germany). The following entry appeared in the town archives in Lüneburg for 1816, (entry AB1063):

“Reinhold Zubritzky from Riga settled as a fellow bricklayer in Lüneburg the 20th July 1816”. Note Riga is the capital of what is now Latvia.

Mike Subritzky has the Romualdous Zubritzky Certificate (a copy of the original is below the translation)

Translation of the original text which is written in the old Germanic script known as ‘Sueterilin’.

Dear Mr Behn (or Betin),

Romualdous Zubritzky who was born at Subocz, Kurland, in 1785, and who is living in this town as a bricklayer, is intending to get married. For this reason he requires most urgently his apprenticeship papers.

He has asked the Town Treasury, who looks after the affairs of the local bricklayer trade, to obtain his apprenticeship papers for him and also to ask you for a confirmation that he duly served his apprenticeship according to the rules of the Trade from 1801 to 1804.

The duty has fallen on me, the patron of this town’s bricklayers, to implore you to send the apprenticeship papers of the above Romualdous Zubritzky to this Treasury by the very first mail. The fees will be paid by Master Bricklayer Isidor Zubritzky, who lives in your town. To this end I ask you to forward the enclosed letter to him.

Looking forward to an early reply and the most urgently required apprenticeship papers I remain with due respect yours faithfully,

Lüneburg in the Kingdom of Hanover the 20th August, 1816.

HR. Meyer, Treasury Official and Patron of the local bricklayers.



Photo - M. M. Beniston

1812 - This painting is in the Subritzky Homestead.

At this time Romualdous was aged 27 and it seems reasonably certain that he fought with Napoleon's Army in the Polish legion. Napoleon recruited locals to fight with him in what was Poland. Note that our family legend has our ancestors fighting with Napoleon and pictures of Napoleon's battles were displayed in the Subritzky homestead at Houhora.



This was one of Sophie's treasured photos of Napoleon retreating from Moscow— taken by Joseph Subritzky

But why did he move to live in Germany? There are several theories but no answers.

1. If Romualdous did fight with Napoleon for whatever reason, did being on the losing side to the Russian overlords, he preferred not to go back to his village, Subate, even though his parents stayed on in Subate.
2. According to Mike Subritzky, Romualdous was a Polish nobleman and all Polish Nobel men have to fight for their King against the Russians if they are called to do so. This is a condition of nobility. Romualdous was born at a time of great upheaval in the land of his birth.

3. The Russians were conscripting men in lands that they occupied for military service for 25 years. Maybe Romualdous did not want to spend 25 years as a Russian soldier.
4. Maybe it was because according to Mike Subritzky, Romualdous owned part of the village of Subate and had interests in two other nearby villages. There are no grand castles, houses or estates – BUT it was home and income to the Zubrzycki family. By owning a town or village, you actually owned the land, the buildings, the animals, the crops and also the people. This was called Serfdom. When I was in Latvia in 2005, I found that serfdom was to be made illegal in 1816 in Latvia, so Romualdous and his brother were losing all their wealth and income. My guess is that they had nothing to lose if they joined Napoleon’s army as “Napoleon rejected requests to free the Russian serfs”, which meant that if Napoleon won, then the Zubrzycki family would keep their wealth.
5. I have also read that Napoleon had a training camp for Polish soldiers in Hamburg where there were a great number of deserters. Maybe Romualdous was one of these deserters?
6. Maybe Romualdous thought that living in Lüneburg near the big city of Hamburg was more to his liking than the small country village of Subate.
7. Maybe they came into ill gotten gains. It is known that the Polish Crown Jewels were stolen in 1795. A retired artillery captain named Zubrzycki led the Prussians to the treasury and participated in the theft of the jewels. The fate of some of the lesser jewels is unknown and maybe some were kept by the Zubrzycki Captain and some may have ended up in the possession of Romualdous

In 1816, Romualdous and his brother Johann arrived in Lüneburg in Germany to start a new life with a newly spelt name and eventually a new identity, where maybe the family legend Sobieski comes in, to possibly create a false identity and background. We may never know the real reason why he moved.

Also remember the Red Book that was mentioned earlier had information on the Subritzky history, maybe there was wrong doing or scandalous behaviour which was the reason why the Subritzky’s were so secretive about its contents.

In her book *Mount Camel Calling*, Alice Evans, herself a descendant of Romualdous, describes (on page 57) two pictures that the Subritzky’s brought out from Europe which were treasured possessions. One picture was a battle scene, the other a European court. The Court scene was long ago destroyed but the battle scene was hanging in the Subritzky homestead in Houhora in 2002.

Following is a quotation from Mike Subritzky in one of his newsletters in the 1990’s

*Family Research - * (update) **

On the 3rd October 1992 I was visited briefly here in Blenheim by Mr Stan Schmitt, President of the Polish Genealogical Society of America. Stan and his wife were on holiday in New Zealand and managed to bring with them a number of different Polish Heraldry entries on the family Zubrzycki- Kusza. He also gave me a bound book containing a series of maps

showing the various villages and parishes in the Old Polish Commonwealth up to the year 1785.

Our own on-going research in the area of Subocz has turned up a book of deaths covering the period 1750 – 1850. In all it contains some fourteen members of the Zubrzycki (Subritzky) family. However as yet, I have not quite sorted out the various family relationships. In regards to the members of the family who remained in the village after Romualdous and Johannes Anton departed – there is no mention of any Polish families in Subocz after 1920. Research tends to suggest that those who remained were liquidated by Stalin in 1920 as a reprisal for Russia's defeat by the Polish Home Army at the end of World War I.

From Judy Evans

Lüneburg and Sophie Körber

Romualdous/Reinhold Subritzky fled his native village Subate, Latvia and settled in Lüneburg in 1816. Town records from the Stadtarchiv (town archives) in the Rathaus (town hall), a big yellow building in the centre of town, say that he was a fellow-mason ex Riga. He worked as a brick-layer or stonemason.

In Lüneburg Reinhold married a tall, buxom and very attractive German girl by the name of Sophie Elisabeth Körber. She was the daughter of Johann Martin Körber, a cloth maker, and his wife Anna Catarina Elisabeth (Nee St Eenicken).

Following is an extract from the Lutheran church records from Lüneburg, Germany from their marriage register 1817 Record number S257 Nr 15.

On the 23rd and 24th Sundays after Trinity, that is on the 9th and 16th November, the Banns of marriage were called for Reinhold Subritzky (Romualdous Zubrzycki) resident and journeyman bricklayer of this place and Sophie Elisabeth Körber daughter of the late Johann Martin Körber cloth maker of Ultzen, and they were joined together in Holy Matrimony by paster Crome on the 16th November 1817.



**St. Michaelis in Lüneburg, Germany where
Reinhold and Sophie
were married on 16th Nov 1817 (photo from the
net)**

a

der ev.-luth. Kirchengemeinde
 Jahrgang: 18

1. Name, Stand und
 Reinhold Maurergesell

2. Name, Stand und
 Sophie Elisabeth
 Töchter, zu

3. Tag und Jahr der hi
 die Ehe geschlossen ist
 den 9ten und

4. Tag der Trauung:
 von dem Hr. :

Evang.-luth.
 Kirchenbuchamt Lü
 Bei der St. Johannis

314 Lüneburg, den
 Telefon 44439

**Sophie and Reinhold's Marriage
 Certificate**

aus dem

der evang.-luth. Paroc
 Jahrgang: 18

1. Name des Verstorbenen

2. Beruf: Einwohne

3. Wohnort: Lüne

4. geboren:

5. gestorben: 24. Ju

6. beerdigt: 26. Ju

7. Bemerkungen:

Evang.-Lut
 Kirchenbuchamt L
 d. d. St.-Johannis-Kirche
 Neue Sammelnumme
 Lüneburg, den 4. Jun

Reinhold's Death Certificate

Reinhold and Sophie had four known children. There is a gap of almost seven years between the birth of the oldest child (a girl) and the birth of the second: (a boy). During this period I am told by Beryl Blake, (a member of the family who has visited Lüneburg on several occasions) a second daughter was born and - died, she was christened Elisabeth.

The four known children were all born in Lüneburg in Hanover but regarded themselves as Polish. They were educated and could read and write, which were most important skills in that period of history as education had to be paid for and there were a great many illiterate people in Germany at that time.

Reinhold died in Lüneburg on 24 June 1833 of "Auszehrung" (a wasting disease, probably TB), and was buried at the church of St John's, leaving his wife Sophie a widow at 35. Little did Sophie know but her life of adventure was just beginning.



**St John's church, Lüneburg where
 Romualdous is buried.**

(Photo from the net)

We know the history of Reinhold to whom we are all related, but Johanne, Reinhold's brother's history is unknown. What has emerged recently is a family in the USA with the surname Zubritzky with the same family crest and the same Sobieski legends as our family. Did Johanne go to USA? Only time and research on their side of the family will confirm this.

From Judy Evans

In the town records there is mention of Brother Johannes/Hans Subritzky ("visitor from Riga") paying the rates/rent. At 6 Schlagertwiete Street in 1831.



**Photo of buildings in Schlagertwiete Street, Lüneburg
that Jan Subritzky paid rates/rent on**



Sophie Subritzky (nee Körber)



Sophie Elizabeth Körber

Born: 23 APR 1798 at: Uelsen, Germany

Died: 11 APR 1875 at: Houhora, New Zealand

Father: Johann Martin Körber

Mother: Anna Catharina Elizabeth Steinicke

Husband: Reinhold Subritzky (Romualdous Zubrzycki)

Born: 1785 Subocz, Lithuania, Polish Commonwealth

Married: 16 NOV 1817 at: St Michael's Church, Lüneburg, Germany

Died: 24 JUN 1833 at: Lüneburg, Germany

Other Spouses: Heinrich Dieckmann

Married aboard the vessel "St Pauli", 2 April 1843

The following is composed from notes that Alice Evans made

Sophie Elisabeth Körber (can also be written Koerber)

Uelzen Germany

Sophie Subritzky was born here - Sophie Elisabeth Körber (pronounced kerb-er) was born 23.4.1798, baptised 25.4.1798. Her parents were Johann Martin Körber and Catharina Elisabeth née Steinicke(n). Sophie has two brothers, Johann Heinrich Samuel Körber born 1794 and Johann Friedrich Heinrich born 8.3.1795, baptised 6.5.1795 at Uelzen, St Marien Kirche (St Mary's church). Died 1.1.1798, buried Uelzen, St Marien Kirche. (who later emigrated with Sophie) and Johann Friedrich Heinrich born 1795 who died 3 years later.

Sophie's father was a weaver who probably came with other weavers in 1794 from Salzwedel (Altmark district). The Körber name was not in town records before this, though the Steinicke(n) name was an old family in Uelzen.

The cloth factory was behind the St Marien Church, where Sophie was christened, in the centre of town, in the old Herzogenhaus building on the corner of Pastoren and Bahnhof Streets. The factory did not do well, particularly when machinery took over the weaving process.

The weavers were the poor of the town and they lived in Schuh and Schmied Streets. When Sophie's mother died, (when Sophie was 2) she was buried in a pauper's grave. The father died when Sophie was in her teens, leaving her with only her brother until she married Reinhold Subritzky in nearby town Lüneburg at the age of 19.

Sophie married Reinhold Zubritzky on the 16th November 1817 by Herr Paster Crone in Lüneburg, St Michaelis Kirche. (Lüneburg is approx 35km from Uelzen).

When Sophie's and Reinhold's son Johann Anton was baptised, his uncle Johann Anton from Riga was in attendance. Johann Anton also is known to have paid rates on land in Lüneburg.

There was a big fire in Hamburg on the 5th and 6th May 1842 which destroyed a large amount of the city, especially the centre where 110 houses and 102 warehouses were destroyed. After Reinhold died, maybe Sophie went to Hamburg to work as a Mercer but after 10 years, she emigrated maybe because of the big fire. It is said that people just lined up on the wharves at Hamburg and got onto ships – they did not have much choice as to where they went, America, NZ, Australia, etc.

EPITAPH FOR OLD SOPHIE

By Mike Subritzky

Sophie Elisabeth Subritzky (nee: Körber) is the Matriarch of three very well known New Zealand pioneering families; the Subritzky's, Spanhake's and Wagener's. As well, she is also the blood ancestors of the following well known Kiwis - Sir James Henare (last Commanding Officer of the 28th Maori Battalion), Sir Stephen Roberts (Australian, and Vice Chancellor of Sydney University), Richard Matthews ONZ (microbiologist), Bill Subritzky QSM (Evangelist), Alice Evans (author), Dame Miriam Dell (Champion of women's issues), Les

Subritzky (New Zealand's first professional diver), Florence Keene (author), Bryce Subritzky (Speedway Champion), Captain Basil Subritzky (Subritzky Shipping Line), George Henare OBE (actor), Des Subritzky (Deputy Mayor of Dargaville for many years), Tau Henare MP (union leader and Member of Parliament), Sue Bradford MP (activist for the poor and later an Member of Parliament), Sophie Bird (child violin player).

Back in the 1940's, the author A.H. Reed toured the old gumfields of Northland, to do research for his book "The Gum Diggers". While at Houhora he visited Mount Camel and discovered the old Subritzky cemetery at the bottom of the mountain during his exploring. He rested beside Sophie's grave, leaning against the iron railing that surrounded it, and was so taken by the inscription "Her sorrowing sons" that he wrote down the information contained on the headstone in its entirety.

IN MEMORY

OF

THE BEST OF MOTHERS FROM

HER SORROWING SONS

MAY SHE REST IN PEACE

SOPHIE SUBRITZKY

DIED APRIL 1875

AGED 77

He was also puzzled by the Polish surname and wrote:

"I left this storied solitude with a resolve to learn something more about that BEST OF MOTHERS, SOPHIE SUBRITZKY"...who was this woman who was buried in an ancient and overgrown lonely graveyard, so very far from her European homeland?

Sophie Subritzky was born in the Kingdom of Hanover in the Year of Our Lord 1798. Her actual birth date is not recorded but she was baptised in the Uelzen Lutheran Church on the 25 April 1798. Her parents were Johann and Anna Körber, who were cloth makers, and she had a brother named Heinrich. Both parents died when she was very young, leaving Sophie and Heinrich to raise themselves; both were illiterate. Heinrich Körber became a shoemaker and Sophie became a mercer.

.....Romualdous Subritzky married Sophie Körber after the reading of banns in the church of Saint Michael in the town of Lüneburg. At the time of her marriage, Sophie was aged 19 and was described as being tall, buxom and attractive.

Romualdous and Sophie Subritzky had four children who later anglicised their Christian names and are known in New Zealand as Doris, Louis (sometimes John Louis), Henry, and John Anton. Just 16 years later, Romualdous Subritzky's war injuries caught up with him and he died leaving Sophie a widow at the age of 35. At that time of her life in the Europe of old, she was no longer a marriageable prospect, her life being all but over. Her daughter

Doris not long after fell in love with a Hanoverian Guard by the name of Frederick Spanhake.....

On the 26th December 1842 a converted ship-of-war, the 'Saint Pauli', weighed anchor on the Elbe stream in Hamburg and set sail, bound for New Zealand with a ships company of about 20 sailors and 140 German settlers. The Captain was Peter Schacht. Among the passengers aboard the Saint Pauli were eleven members of three related families, Sophie Subritzky, widow of Romualdous Subritzky and her three young sons, her brother Heinrich Körber, his wife Maria and their two sons, and her now married daughter Doris and husband Frederick Spanhake, and their baby son Otto. They were described as being of 'good character and adequate means' with Sophie herself being described as a 'well dressed widow'. The three families were accommodated in the a'tween deck berths. There were also four Lutheran Missionaries on board and during the voyage they taught the children how to read and write which was in later years a real godsend to many of the families.

.....In mid January, Sophie's grandson, baby Otto became sick and on the night of the 20 January his conditioned worsened. The doctor woke the Rev. Wohlers late that evening and informed him that the Spanhake family had need of him. Wohlers clambered down into the dimly lit a'tween deck where he found the family huddled together. Sophie was nursing Otto and his parents were grief stricken with sorrow. Otto was stiffened with cramp and had convulsions. The Rev. Wohlers gave them what comfort he could, and not long afterwards baby Otto died. Sophie then handed Otto's body to the Boson and it was prepared for burial at sea. Otto was sewn into a canvas covering (traditionally a sailor's hammock), and a ship's cannon ball was placed at his feet. Sophie gathered up her family and they made their way to the quarterdeck, where at dawn the Rev. Wohlers gave a short service and Otto's tiny body was committed to the deep. Otto Spanhake's funeral was the first during the voyage, there were to be three others.

..... One day whilst sailing south a hullabaloo took place between two female passengers in the a'tween deck. Beit was informed. He ordered the offending woman be summoned and report to him on the Poop Deck. Presently an elderly and well dressed widow reported to him; it was Sophie Subritzky. Beit questioned her as to her reasons for creating such a disturbance to the peace, and Sophie replied that she had fallen in love with one of the male passengers and had decided to become engaged. Her daughter, who was already married, had objected because of her age and so she had "boxed her ears". Beit informed Doris Spanhake that she had no power to prevent her mother from marrying and shortly afterwards Sophie was married for the second time. She was aged 45.

On the 12th June, the coast of New Zealand was sighted and two days later, on the 14th June 1843, the 'Saint Pauli' sailed into Nelson harbour. The voyage had lasted 176 days.

.....Sophie and her family had been in Nelson for about a month when one afternoon they noticed all of the English settlers gathered in small groups crying, wringing their hands and showing mortal fear. No-one in the family spoke any English and it took some time for them and the other Germans to realise that the Maori had gone on the war path in the Wairau and had slaughtered Captain Arthur Wakefield and about 20 of the leading citizens of the town, including the local Magistrate. All of the men and Sophie's eldest son Louis assisted in the building of Fort Arthur as the frightened citizens of Nelson town prepared for an attack by Te Rauparaha and his warriors. Eventually peace was restored but over the next two years

there were many alarms. The various German families sent many deputations to John Beit requesting to have either their land given to them or their money returned, but Beit refused and on one occasion he stated "that the land was too good for them". This made Sophie's blood boil and her, and a large group of women descended on Beit's house with the intention of stoning him. The women were stopped by the timely intervention of one of the Lutheran Missionaries.

In 1845, after two years of misery and hardship in the settlement of Nelson, Sophie and her extended family simply cut their losses and sailed to the German settlement of Klemzig just on the outskirts of Adelaide, in Australia. There, life rapidly improved for Sophie and her family.



Klemzig Village 1846 (from Wikipedia)

.....In 1851, gold was discovered in Victoria and Sophie along with her sons, joined in the rush and spent the next three years of her life travelling from one rush to the next on the 'diggin's'.

.....In 1854, after the strike at Tarrengower was over and the diggers had moved on Sophie and her family decided that with children in tow (Louis and John Anton had married), and John Anton's wife Betsy heavily pregnant they would put down roots and buy some land. They and a number of other families purchased a number of blocks of land and then built a town that they called Maldon. John Anton became a member of the first town council. They then set up several business enterprises and later made more money selling implements and produce to the diggers, than they ever made on the goldfields. By 1860 when the Subritzky's moved back to New Zealand and purchased a large farming block in the Houhora region of Northland they were an extremely wealthy family.

Sophie arrived at Houhora in 1861, to find that her sons had built a large solid homestead made out of a mixture of stone, a local cement and swamp Kauri. They were the first European settlers in the Far North of New Zealand, their nearest neighbours being the Matthews and Puckey families at the Mission Station in Kaitaia. Sophie was now aged 63 and spent the remainder of her life at Houhora. There were no roads in the North at that time, the main highway from Auckland ended at the bottom of lower Queen Street so the Subritzky's purchased a small schooner named the 'Isabella', and this was to lead to a long family association with coastal shipping which has lasted to the present generation. She was one of the first women in New Zealand to establish her own brand name and manufactured and sold "Mrs. Subritzky's" brand of herbal medicines.

.....The last 14 years of Sophie's life were probably the most interesting and sometimes exciting too.

.....Another time, a fierce-looking group of young Maori warriors came down to the homestead. They had watched at a distance until the menfolk had sailed out of Houhora harbour on the 'Isabella' bound for the sea port of Mangonui and had then come down to scare the Subritzky women into giving them some money or trade items as payment for the land. As they approached the homestead one of children raised the alarm, at which everyone of the family ran inside to the safety of the house all that is except for Sophie who stood on the front porch and waited as they approached. The warriors, many of them heavily tattooed, made an awesome sight as they walked towards the lone elderly woman standing on the porch. About twenty metres from her they stopped and Sophie then spoke in heavily accented English, "Vat do you vant?"

"More Money", replied the Maoris.

"For vat?" asked Sophie, staring down at them with her hands on her hips.

"For the land", they replied.

"For da land!" yelled Old Sophie, "I'll give you for da land!" and with that she jumped off the porch and ran over to the chopping block that was nearby, wrenched the axe out of it and proceeded to chase the startled Maoris around the yard, all the while yelling, "I'll give you da more money, cum unt ze here!"

The warriors withdrew in great haste having decided that discretion was the better part of valour, all the while yelling to each other, "te wahine porangi!" (She's a crazy woman). And there was Sophie in her long black dress chasing after them with the axe and yelling at them in a mixture of broken German and English.

From that day onward Sophie Subritzky was held in the highest regard by the warriors for having proved herself in battle she was considered to be their equal.

In 1875, Sophie Subritzky died at Houhora at the age of 77 years, after a full and most interesting life. She had been born in the same year that Admiral Nelson achieved his famous victory in the Battle of the Nile. She had known much joy and sadness during her lifetime and also deprivations of extreme hardship during those early days of the settlement named Nelson, and she died in her twilight years at a time when her children had achieved great prosperity. She had outlived her husband Romualdous, daughter (Doris Spanhake died in childbirth in the Barossa Valley in 1849 - she was 31 years old), and several of her grandchildren. She had ruled her family in a no-nonsense fashion and had remained fit and active throughout the whole of her life - indeed even in her seventies she is remembered for being able to lift the anvil that stood in the family smithy!

She was held in the highest regard by the local Maori population who mourned the passing of their treasured "Mata" (Mother). They gathered at the homestead and informed the Subritzky family that the elders wished to take her remains to the marae so she could be honoured with a tangi. The family respectfully declined the honour and a Christian service was held at the homestead from where her body was taken by boat across the harbour to the

base of Mount Camel where she was interred in what is now known as the Subritzky family cemetery.

Little did the widow Sophie Subritzky realise when she set sail for the Antipodes all of those long years ago; with three small sons, and married daughter, that she would become the matriarch of such an influential dynasty. Her story itself is quite typical of the sheer grit and determination of many of the pioneering women who came to this country, and shaped the history of early New Zealand.

Today she has more than three thousand descendents, both Pakeha and Maori, and many of her female descendents are named in her honour (her Maori descendents are often called "Te Paea") and she is always referred to within the extended family as "Old Sophie".



Sophie and daughter Sophie (Doris)



**A Vase that Sophie brought from Germany
(Photo 2006)**

Certified Copy of Ent*Place of Reg*

1. When died	
2. Where died	
3. Usual place of residence	
Description of Deceased	
4. Name and surname	
5. Profession or occupation	
6. Sex and age	
Cause of Death	
7. Causes of death and intervals between onset and death	
8. Medical attendant by whom certified and date last seen alive	
Parents	
9. Name and surname of father	
10. Name and surname of mother	
11. Maiden surname of mother	
12. Profession or occupation of father	
Burial	
13. When and where buried	
Where Born	
14. Where born and how long in New Zealand	
If Deceased was Married	
15. Where married	
16. At what age married	
17. To whom married	
18. Age of widow	
19. Ages and sex of living issue	

Certified to be a true copy of the above in the records of the Registrar-General

Given under the seal of the Registrar-General

the 1ST day of

The fee for this certificate is 5s.
--

The end of an era, Sophie's Death Certificate

Heinrich Dieckmann

Sophie's second husband.

They were married on the St Pauli on the way to New Zealand from Germany. Sophie and Heinrich separated around 1861, Sophie stayed on in Maldon, Heinrich went to live in Oakleigh, in Victoria, Australia.



Photo of Heinrich Dieckmann, Sophie's second husband (from Alice Evans collection)

Note that Heinrich Dieckmann went under several different spellings including Dietman and Dickman. He was also known as Henry.

Heinrich was with the Subritzky family all the time they were in Australia but never appeared on any records in New Zealand when the Subritzky family returned to Houhora. He was also registered as living in Adelaide in 1847 and 1849 as a blacksmith and wheelwright. His name is also on land records held in Maldon, Victoria, Australia in the late 1850's.

From Bev Sharp 2019

[I found Heinrich Dieckmann in Oakleigh as a smith in 1861 through to when he died 1893. Oakleigh was apparently a town in its own right in those days and had huge brickworks and railway yards and workshops, so plenty of work for a smith or fettler as he was.

The last Subritzky's left for NZ in 1868 and Sophie spent some time in Sydney before she went to NZ. It would seem they parted company in 1861 when Heinrich Dieckmann went to Oakleigh.

He was listed in Oakleigh Shire first as Smith, then when older a gardner, then when older no trade listed as we assume that he had retired. His parents are listed as unknown as he had senility when he died.

When the Dieckmann/Subritzky, Korber and Spanhake families were all in North Adelaide the Spanhake's had a bakery at lot 1016 in Stanley Street. It looks like they sold it to Henry Kollmorgen who lived in the Shire of Oakleigh. Henry Dieckmann lived at Stanley street – they were friends, as Kollmorgen lost a horse in 1853, so their friendship extended over many years. He went to Oakleigh as a Smith, Fettler and there were railway workshops and a large brickworks there, so he probably got work there.

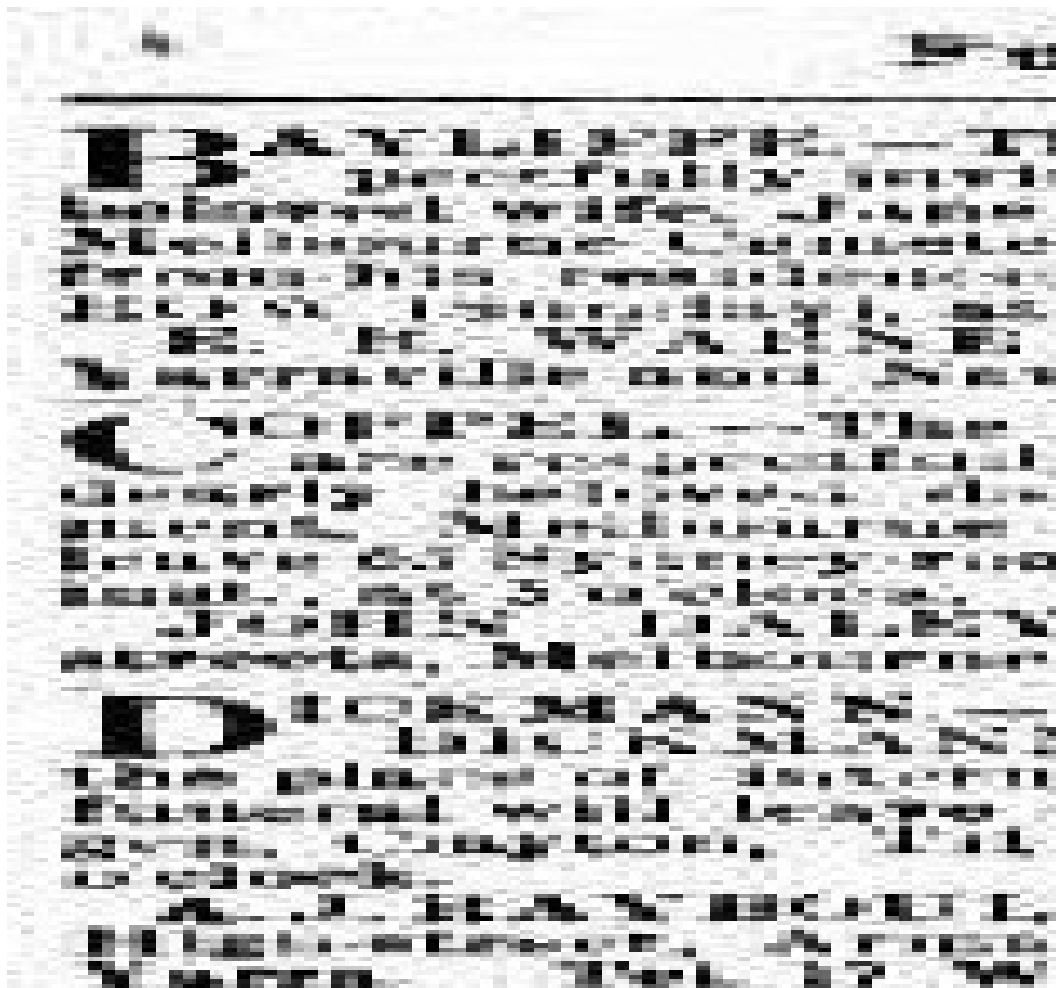
In Directories for a few years he was listed in (The Shire of) Oakleigh as a Smith. Then I saw he was a gardener. Kollmorgen ran a market garden so possible he ended up a worker there. Then after that he was listed at Oakleigh with no trade listed, but he lived with his friend, Henry Kollmorgen

INSOLVENT COURT.
MONDAY, 30TH SEPTEMBER.
 (Before his Honor Judge Noel.)
Re George Bull.—This was an examination summons. There was no attendance, and the meeting lapsed.
 (Before Mr. MacDonnell, Chief Clerk.)
 Meetings were held and closed in the following estates:—Patrick O'Hara, of St. Kilda, teacher; Timothy Charles Morley, of East Collingwood, draper's assistant; Charles Wagner, of Melbourne, late fruiterer; Reuben Booth, of Richmond, salesman; John Galloway Thompson, of Melbourne, clerk; Henry Kollmorgen, of Oakleigh, late baker; Samuel Nash, of Alexandra, miner; James Farrell, of Richmond, tanner; Henry Lynch, of Carlton, assayer; Henry Walters, of East Collingwood, boot manufacturer.

LAND MART.
ON FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 12TH, 1862,
AT 11 O'CLOCK PRECISELY.
GREEN } will offer for sale by auc-
AND } tion—
WADHAM }
BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEES.
 Lot .
NORTH ADELAIDE.
HOUSE, BAKEHOUSE, &c.
 The LAND is portion of Town Acre 1016, having a frontage of 108 feet to STANLEY-STREET, by a depth of 97 feet. On the same are erected all those Premises known as Mr. KOLLMORGEN'S, full Particulars of which will appear in next advertisements.
 For particulars as to Title, apply to Messrs. BAKEWELL & SCOTT, Solicitors, North-terrace.

Sale of Kollmorgen Bakery in Adelaide
 September 1862

Insolvency of Kollmorgeb in Oakleigh 1872



Dickmann Funeral notice with the funeral procession leaving the house of Henry Kollmoren 1893

That now ends the mystery of what happened to Sophie's second husband
 Heinrich Dieckmann.



Children of Romualdous and Sophie

Name: **Sophia Margaretha Dorothea Subritzky**

Born: 15 JUL 1818 at: Lüneburg , Germany

Married: 26 DEC 1842 at: On ship 'St. Pauli'

Died: 1849 at: Barossa Valley, South Australia in childbirth

Spouse: Johann Herman Frederick Spanhake



Book 26
4/10

No.

14

SOUTH



AUSTRALIA

CERTIFIED COPY OF REGISTRATION OF DEATH

No.	1849	Deaths in the District of	183
No.	2332		
When Died	Sept. 4th, 1849		
Name and Surname	Sophia Dorothea SPANHAKS NE SUBRITZKY		
Sex	Female		
Age	Thirty One years		
Cause of Death	In Childbirth		
Rank or Profession	Wife of Johann H. F. Spanhake, Baker, North Adelaide		

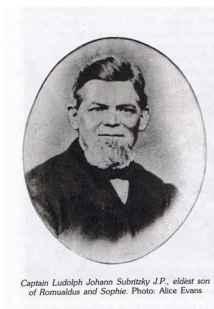
Name: Ludolph Johann Heinrich Subritzky

Born: 11 FEB 1825 at: Lüneburg , Germany

Married: 22 DEC 1845 at: Adelaide , South Australia

Died: 4 JUL 1884 at: Houhora , New Zealand

Spouse: Maria Christina Sophia Westphal



Captain Ludolph Johann Subritzky J.P., eldest son of Romualdus and Sophie. Photo: Alice Evans

Ludolph Johann Heinrich Subritzky's Birth Certificate

Evang.-luth. Kirchenbuchamt Lüneburg Bei der JohannisKirche 4 2120 334 Lüneburg, den 9. Juni 19 86 Fernruf 4-4 33. 42077

Auszug aus dem Tauf - Register

St. Michaelis - Kirche, Jahrg. 1825 S. 111 Nr. 12

Ludolph Johann Heinrich Zubritzky, ehel. Sohn des Maurergesellen Reinhold Zubritzky und dessen Ehefrau Sophie Elisabeth, geb. Körber, ist den 11. Febr. geboren und den 20. März von dem Herrn Pastor Hamelberg publ. getauft. Gevattern: 1) Ludolph Meyer, Kaufmann hieselbst 2) Johann Wittmar 3) Heinrich Körber, vertreten durch Jgfr. Luise Maria Soph. Höver.

Birth Register. (Tauf) St Michaelis Church 1825. (SIII, Nr 12) Born: Ludolph Johann Zubritzky, son of Wallbuilder, Journeyman Reinhold Zubritzky and his wife Sophie Elisabeth Nee Körber, on 11th February 1825, baptised on 20th March by the Pastor Hamelburg. Godparents were: (1) Ludolph Meyer, merchant of this city, (2) Johann Wittoir, (3) Heinrich Körber, in place of Miss Luise Maria Soph. Höver.



Beglaubigt

Kirchenbuchführer

Name: Subritzky, John Ludolph Date and place of birth: 11/2/1825; Hanover, Germany

Table with columns: CLASS OF CERTIFICATE, NO. OF CERTIFICATE, DATE OF EXAMINATION, DATE OF ISSUE, REMARKS. Row 1: Mr. H. G., 2448, Jan. 23/76, 1871 act

Name: Subritzky, John Henry Date and place of birth: 10/1/1852; Halifax, South Sea I.

From Maria Beniston

The Marriage Certificate of Ludolph Johann Heinrich Subritzky and Maria Christina Sophia Westphal

Table with columns: MEN WEDDED AND NAME, NAME AND BIRTH DATE, AGE, NAME, SIGNATURE AND DESIGNATION OF PARTIES, NAME OF GROOMSMAN, BEST MAN, WITNESSES, NAME OF MINISTER, DATE OF WEDDING, PLACE OF WEDDING. Includes handwritten entries for Ludolph Subritzky and Maria Westphal.

It is hereby certified that the above is a true copy of an entry in a Register kept in this Office. Given under my hand and seal of office this 20 day of May, 1886

OFFICE OF THE PRINCIPAL REGISTRAR OF BIRTH, DEATHS AND MARRIAGES, ADELAIDE, S.A.

PRINCIPAL REGISTRAR



12-11-7

South Australia } Certificate of Naturalization

Received into the Registry Office at Adelaide, South Australia, on the 5th day of March, one thousand eight hundred and forty seven, for the naturalization of certain Persons Natives of Germany, mentioned in the said Ordinance, hereby certify that John Ludolph Subritzky described in the said Ordinance as of Adelaide South Australia one of such persons, did this day take and subscribe, in my presence the Oath appointed and set forth in an Act passed in the Session of Parliament of the 7th and 8th years of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, entitled An Act to Amend the Laws relating to Oaths, and that such Oath was administered and received by me as required by the above recited Ordinance.

GIVEN under my hand this second day of May one thousand eight hundred and forty eight
Charles Cooper

Burial entry at Kaitiata:

Ludolph Subritzky
 No. 203.

Pat Carmel
 or
Houhora

Buried on the 6th July 1884 in the 4th July 1884 59

Joseph Shannon Lay Reader

R.G. 112

NEW ZEALAND

Nº 64121

Certified Copy of Entry of Death in the Registrar-General's Office

Place of Registration: Mangonui

1. Name and Surname 2. Profession or Occupation 3. Usual place of residence	John Ludolph Subritzky Station Holder -
4. Sex. Age. Date of Birth	M 59 -
5. When died 6. Where died	4 July 1884 Houhora
7. Where born 8. How long in New Zealand	Hanover 30 years
9. Name and Surname of Father 10. Name and Surname of Mother 11. Maiden Surname of Mother 12. Profession or Occupation of Father	Arnold Subritzky Sophia Elizabeth Curber Blacksmith
13. Where married 14. At what Age married 15. To whom married 16. Age of Widow/Widower if living 17. If Issue living, state Ages of each Sex	North Adelaide South Australia - Maria Sophia Westfall Not Stated M. 32 F. 34 29 27 22
18. When buried 19. Where buried	6 July 1884 Houhora
20. Causes of Death and Intervals between Onset and Death	Fever 12 days
21. Medical Attendant by whom certified	Not Certified
22. When he last saw Deceased (i.e., before death).	-

Certified to be a true copy of the above particulars included in an entry of death in the records of the Registrar-General's office.

Given under the seal of the Registrar-General at Lower Hutt.

the 6 day of May 19 86



Ludolph Subritzky
 No. 203.

Pat Carmel
 or
Houhora

Buried on the 6th July 1884 in the 4th July 1884 59

Joseph Shannon Lay Reader

This is the last Will & Testament of me
 Johann Ludolph Subritsky of the County
 in the Province of Wisconsin in the County
 of Washington

I give and devise all my real & personal
 Property of whatsoever description in the
 County of Washington and State of Wisconsin to my
 Wife William & Grandchildren in the
 following manner.

- to my son John Henry Subritsky of Wisconsin
- to my daughter Louise of Wisconsin
- to my daughter Marie of Wisconsin
- to my daughter Henriette of Wisconsin
- in equal shares.
- to my wife and
- to my daughter Mina and
- to my Grandson William John of all property

in equal portions belonging to me
 all property to be sold and divided as
 stated above. My wife's portion is to be
 put out an interest said interest to be
 for her support during her lifetime and
 at her death the principal is to be equal
 divided between my Grandchildren of my
 deceased daughter Henriette

My Grandson William John Henry Smith
 portion is also to be put out an interest
 the interest thereof to be for his support
 and Education until he is of age when
 he is to have the principal my wife to
 have charge of him during her lifetime
 should the above property have been sold
 and should my son have received two
 out of the same he will only be entitled
 to anything said and above the \$5000

ground in my portion of the estate
 my brother Richard Henry Subritsky as executor
 at the time he writes this & personally give
 to the executor and his co-executors this
 has to be divided just in like proportions
 in my name in Wisconsin and
 elsewhere are solely my own and I
 hereby appoint my brother Richard Henry
Subritsky and Mr Richard Henry Matthews
 of Kaukaia as my Executors of this my
 last will & Testament and I hereby revoke
 all former wills & Testamentary dispositions
 by me at any time heretofore made and
 declare that my last will and Testament
 in witness thereof I the said Johann
Ludolph Subritsky the Testator have to
 this my will affixed my name this

11th day of August one thousand eight hundred
 and eighty four

Witness my hand
Johann Ludolph Subritsky
 the Testator in the
 presence of us present
 witnesses and in
 the presence of each other
 and in his presence have
 signed and subscribed our
 names as witnesses.

Richard Henry Subritsky Marygate
John Matthews John Matthews
 Witnesses
 I have my daughter Henriette so for joy of herself
 as to marry with George Luck she will receive nothing
 and her share will be divided as follows one half of
 her share will be divided among Richard Matthews
 children and the other half will be divided among
Henriette, Marie and William after taking too (1/4 of share) from
 the same for Richard Henry Matthews for his wife as Executor
 of this my will
Richard Henry Subritsky
John Matthews
John Matthews

This is the paper writing marked "A" Last Will and Testament of
 Johann Ludolph Subritsky mentioned and referred to in the
 affidavit of William Henry Subritsky and produced at the time of
 receiving the same this 11th day of August 1884 before me
Chas. T. Duffins
A. Soby

This is the paper writing marked "A" Last Will and Testament of Johann Ludolph Subritsky mentioned
 and referred to in the affidavit of William Henry Subritsky and produced at the time of serving the same
 this 11th day of August 1884 before me
 Signature: Chas T. Duffins & A. Soby

From Maria Beniston

Name: **Heinrich Wilhelm Subritzky**

Born: 18 MAY 1828 at: Lüneburg , Germany

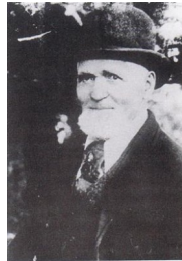
Married: 8 DEC 1884 at: Registry Office, Auckland , New Zealand

Died: 24 JUN 1909 at: Auckland , New Zealand

Spouse: Mary Jane Smith

Births, Deaths & Marriages New Zealand Marriage certificate 1884/3257

Births, Deaths & Marriages New Zealand Death certificate 1909/2588 aged 82Y



"Original Henry"
Heinrich Subritzky 1828 - 1909
Photo: Alice Evans

Note that Heinrich went to London in 1857 and returned with a wife in 1859- There is no further information as to what happened to this wife.

Certificate of Naturalisation - National archives c1886

His Excellency Sir William Francis Drummond Aronson
Lieutenant General in Her Majesty's Army, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and Saint George, Companion of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Governor and Commander-in-Chief and Commander Her Majesty's Colony of New Zealand and its Dependencies and Vice Admiral of the same.

The Memorial of William Henry Subritzky of Christchurch
Provincial District of Auckland in New Zealand

Assembly: Seventh

- That the name is William Henry Subritzky
That his age is Fifty eight years
That he was born at Hannover in the Kingdom of Hannover
That he resides at Whare aponaia
That his occupation is as Gunner Merchant and Farmer
- That he has resided in the Colony of New Zealand Twenty five years and desires to settle therein
- That he requests that Letters of Naturalisation be issued to him
- That the said person named in a certain Certificate of Naturalisation of which a copy is submitted herewith, signed under the hand of Charles Rogers Esquire Judge of the Supreme Court of New Zealand and is collect therein William Subritzky
That such Certificate of Naturalisation was obtained without any fraud or intentional false statement
- That the signature Charles Rogers to the said Certificate of Naturalisation is to the best of his belief and knowledge genuine
I, *William Henry Subritzky of Christchurch*

District of Auckland in New Zealand Gunner Merchant and Farmer
solemnly and sincerely declare
That the statements contained in the foregoing Memorial are to the best of my knowledge and belief true in every respect
That 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 entitled the Statute of the 15th Geo. 4th 1825
Declared at Auckland in the said Provincial District this twenty second day of July one thousand eight hundred and eighty six before me
Henry Rogers J.P.

S. Peter Francis Boyd of Auckland
in the Provincial District of Auckland in the Colony of New Zealand a Justice of the Peace in and for the said Colony do hereby certify that the above named William Henry Subritzky is known to me and is to the best of my belief and knowledge a person of good repute

Northland Age 28 June 1909

Death Heinrich Wilhelm Subritzky

Extract.....
An old identity of Awani Mr Henry Subritzky has passed away at the age of 81 years. He was one of the oldest settlers of the County having arrived in the north in 1861. He died in the Auckland Hospital Thursday 24 June 1909.

Subritzky. On June 24th 1909 at the District Hospital Auckland, William Henry Subritzky of Awani, brother of Capt. J.H. Subritzky of this city, died aged 81 years.

From Maria Beniston

Name: **Johannes Anton Subritzky**

Born: 28 JUL 1830 at: Lüneburg , Germany

Married: 27 JUN 1851 at: Manse, Freeman St. , Adelaide , Sth Australia

Died: 9 OCT 1912 at: Auckland , New Zealand

Spouse: Elizabeth (Betsy) Hoare



When John Anton and Betsy were alive they were known in Awanui as the 'Duke' and the 'Duchess'. Indeed, 'Duke Street ' in that town immortalizes the fact. John was one of the original settlers in the town of Awanui.

Auszug

Geburts- und Taufbuche aus dem Verzeichnis der Getauften

der evang.-luth. Parochie St. Michaelis Lüneburg
 Jahrgang: 1830 Seite: 347 Nr.: 49

1. Name des Kindes: Z u b r i t z k y , Johann Anton
2. Tag und Jahr der Geburt: 28. Juli 1830 in Lüneburg
3. Tag und Jahr der Taufe: 1. August 1830 durch Herrn Pastor Görges.
4. Name und Stand der Eltern: Z u b r i t z k y , Reinhold, Maurergeselle und Ehefrau Sophie Elisabeth geb. Körber, Lüneburg.
5. Bemerkungen: Gevattern: Johann Anton Z u b r i t z k y Kupferschmidt, Vaters Bruder, auf Reisen
2. Johann Christian David Rauschenplatt.

Evang.-luth.
Kirchenbuchamt Lüneburg
 Bei der St. JohannisKirche 4 - Tel. 4439

Zur Beglaubigung des Auszuges:

314 Lüneburg, den 26. März 1973



1851. Marriages in the District of L 47

Date	Name of Bride	Age	Rank	Signature and Description of Person	Year of Christian Profession, or Date of Baptism	Year of Marriage	Signature of the Minister
<u>27th June 1851</u>	<u>Frances M. Betty Hoare</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>Butcher</u>	<u>J. D. Schützky</u> <u>Minister</u>	<u>1838</u>	<u>1851</u>	<u>Wm. Minnie</u>

Married in the presence of J. D. Schützky and Wm. Minnie
 at the residence of Maria X Hoare

It is hereby certified that the above is a true copy of an entry in the register in this office. Given under my hand and seal of office this 27th day of June 1851.

OFFICE OF THE PRINCIPAL REGISTRAR
 CIVIL SERVICE, STATUS AND MARRIAGES, ADELAIDE, S.A.
 PRINCIPAL REGISTRAR

Certified Copy of Entry*Place of Residence*

1. When died .. .. .	..	..	..
2. Where died .. .. .	..	..	..
3. Usual place of residence .. .. .	..	..	..
Description of Deceased			
4. Name and surname .. .. .	..	..	..
5. Profession or occupation .. .. .	..	..	..
6. Sex and age .. .. .	..	..	..
Cause of Death			
7. Causes of death and intervals between onset and death			
8. Medical attendant by whom certified and date last seen alive			
Parents			
9. Name and surname of father			
10. Name and surname of mother			
11. Maiden surname of mother			
12. Profession or occupation of father			
Burial			
13. When and where buried			
Where Born			
14. Where born and how long in New Zealand			
If Deceased was Married			
15. Where married			
16. At what age married			
17. To whom married			
18. Age of widow			
19. Ages and sex of living issue			

Certified to be a true copy of the
in the records of the Registrar-General

Given under the seal of the Registrar-General

the 6th day of

The fee for this certificate is
5s.

Name: **Elizabeth Subritzky**

Born: 1819 Luneburg Germany

Died: 1824 Germany



Germany to Nelson (New Zealand)

Like much of the earlier family history, the era from when the Subritzky's left Germany until they reached Australia via Nelson in New Zealand, remains a mystery.

We know that Romualdous died a number of years before Sophie travelled to New Zealand with her 4 children. She travelled with her brother and other family so it was not as if she was all alone. Still the question is why did she do it? One theory is that Sophie worked as a

Mercer in the family business but the factory burnt down, was not insured so the family suddenly had no income and were destitute. The New Zealand company were actively looking for settlers and promised the world to would be immigrants, a place in the sun that was too good to be true.

The St Pauli was originally bound for the Chatham Islands when ot voyage was first being planned but due to many political problems, the destination was changed to Nelson.

From www.lynly.gen.nz

THE VOYAGE OF THE “St Pauli” AND THE GERMAN EMIGRANTS

(Weblink “St Pauli” Voyage & German Emigrants)

Why they left Germany

There are many different reasons why the Germans emigrated. King Friedrich III of Prussia created a single official State Church in 1813 with a new order of service called the “Agenda”. The term Lutheran was abolished in 1823 and in 1830 the new order of service was made compulsory in all churches. The Prussian government began to enforce its “Union Church” and the Lutheran faith went underground.

It was at this time that many Lutherans left for America and Australia where they could freely follow their faith. In 1840 King Friedrich Wilhelm III died and his son succeeded him. King Wilhelm IV abolished the “Agenda”, enabling the Lutherans to continue practising their religion, but this did not stop the flow of emigration. The aftermath of the Napoleonic Wars was a turbulent time and the political climate persuaded many to leave Germany, poverty, near famine and overcrowding in Europe, and the hope of freedom of faith and improving their standard of living, motivated many German families to emigrate.

However Sophie’s ship was well organized so she did not take the first ship available. Sophie, her four children and various other Körber’s were also on the ship. Sophie re-married while on the voyage to Heinrich Dietman. Sophie was naturalised in NZ on the 16 July 1844. Left NZ on the Palmyra on 21 August 1845, arrived in Adelaide on 4 September 1845.

The Family legends indicated Sophie was well off, in which case, why did she travel in steerage on a free passage? Maybe she was not as well off as we thought or maybe she was hiding her wealth. Her 2nd husband was known to have supported her and her family so maybe she did not have any wealth. Maybe Sophie married her second husband so he could support her and her family? However part of the family legend is that she travelled with barrels of tar, why and was anything hidden in the tar?

Following are extracts from the book *The Road to Sarau, From Germany to Upper Moutere* by Jenny Briars and Jenny Leith. It gives an accurate account of why the Subritzky’s travelled to New Zealand, then onto Australia.

Germany in the early 1800s

The early nineteenth century brought great restlessness to much of Europe as people sought to escape the financial and political pressures which had resulted in widespread poverty and oppression in much of the Old World. French occupation during the Napoleonic Wars,

following a long pattern of military take-overs, and the general unrest of the period, led Europeans to look longingly outwards to the New World.

For centuries in Germany, rural villagers whose wages, housing and working conditions were generally poor, had been forced to leave their homes, either from poverty, religious unrest, wars or through the splitting of family farms with each succeeding generation. On some occasions, whole villages had moved to escape religious or political persecution.

With the Franco-Prussian war threatening in Germany (although this did not take place until the 1870s,) some may have chosen to leave at this time in order to escape conscription. It has been recorded that for a period 20,000 people were leaving Germany each year.

To the peasant classes, the opportunity to begin a new life in any country was an improvement to their existing situation. For the adventurous amongst the middle-classes, the propaganda circulated by the New Zealand Company painted a deceptively rosy picture. Emigrants were offered a free passage, permanent work and the prospect of becoming independent settlers in a country where the seed needed only to be thrown on the ground to produce an abundant harvest. New Zealand of the 1840s proved to be less welcoming and prosperous than the literature had portrayed.

Karl Sieveking was a leading Hamburg merchant with considerable enthusiasm for colonisation. His early interests lay in Brazil, South Africa, Samoa and Palestine. In 1837 he became interested in New Zealand when commercial attempts at settlement were beginning, and he was responsible for the circulation of the pamphlets encouraging emigration to New Zealand. His enthusiasm was dampened when in May 1842 the devastating fire of Hamburg destroyed much of his business empire.

.....The first German emigrants who boarded the "St Pauli" in December 1842 were freemen. Many were farmers, or well educated middle class artisans - hardworking and practical people, eager for land and opportunity. Their intention was to found a new home away from militaristic Germany. Some later emigrants were illiterate and poorly educated - as evidenced by lack of a signature on marriage or naturalization certificates - but they were nevertheless eager for the same opportunities. Those on the "St Pauli" from middle-class city backgrounds must surely have felt their lives had been shattered when they entered the Nelson of 1843, with its handful of whare and wooden huts.

The ship “St Pauli”

Captain: Peter Schacht.

Sailed Hamburg 26th December 1842 - arrived Nelson 14th June 1843

The “St Pauli” A barge of 388 tons, was built in Hamburg in 1841 by Johannes Morts. Measurements were: 107ft long, 25ft wide and depth 18ft (these are estimates). The vessel was chartered by the New Zealand Company to bring German immigrants out to New Zealand.



This 1/48 scale model of the St Pauli, by local modeller Peta Raggett, is in the Motueka District Museum.



Painting of the St Pauli off Rocky point, South Island NZ 12 June 1843. This is a painting by Peter O’Sullivan commissioned by “The Subritzky Legend Trust”

The” **St Pauli**” was a virtually new vessel at the time she left Europe for New Zealand, a although a three-masted ship-of-war, had been converted for the lucrative emigrant business. Paid Passage was a deal costing the equivalent of 300 English Pounds, in which was included passage, ship-board rations, and at least 50 acres of land at their destination, purchased from the New Zealand Company Agent, one Johann Niholas Beit. The company also guaranteed there would be employment in New Zealand in road making or other development work for those who required it.

GERMAN EMIGRATION TO NEW ZEALAND.

Article from the “nelson Examiner and New Zealand Chronicle, Volume II, Issue 64, 27 May 1843

By the kindness of a friend, we are enabled to furnish our readers with the following interesting extract from the New Zealand Journal of the 26th of November. The paper was brought to Auckland by the Westminster, which left Plymouth on the 4th of December, and, as far as we know, is the only one in the colon. We have been much gratified to learn that a party of German colonists, purchasers of land in the Nelson Settlement, are preparing to take their departure shortly for the colony, and have Chartered the “St. Pauli”, a fine vessel of about 380 tons, to sail from Hamburg on the 20th December next. They will muster about 16 or 17 in the cabin, and about 100 labouring emigrants will embark in the steerage

This is the first result of the measures recently taken by the New Zealand Company to spread information in Germany respecting New Zealand and we are informed that great probability exists that the emigration thence will be followed up with spirit next season.

Mr. John N. Beit, of Hamburg, whom the Company some time since appointed its agent in Germany, wrote a little pamphlet containing an account of the Company's settlements ; and many of the papers issued by the Company have been translated into the German language, and extensively circulated. A spirit of enquiry has been thus awakened, and the results are the purchase of land to a considerable amount, and the despatch of the first body of German emigrants to New Zealand. Mr. Beit himself proceeds to Nelson, accompanied by a large family and two clergymen, sent out by the North German Mission, will also form part of the expedition.

We believe that the whole of the arrangements respecting the ship have been made by the parties themselves and that the labouring emigrants have been carefully selected according to the regulations of the Company for English emigrants. Several vinedressers are of the number, and Mr. Beit has expressed his determination to attempt the cultivation of the vine at Nelson. We hail with pleasure this commencement of a German emigration to the Company's settlements.

The number of emigrants who leave Germany annually is about 22,000 souls, the greater part of whom emigrate to the United States or to Canada and it has been calculated that these do not possess less than from £15 to £20 per head many of these are of that ' intermediate class ' which has just gone out in the fore-cabin of the Phoebe, and would be a most valuable acquisition to New Zealand. We have little doubt, from all we can learn, that a considerable stream of emigration will now be kept up, particularly when accounts shall have been received from this expedition.

Messrs. De Chapeaurouge and Co, a well known and most respectable mercantile firm at Hamburg, have accepted the agency of the Company, and have taken up the subject with great spirit ; and we may look forward to the despatch of another vessel in the course of next spring, with a fresh batch of settlers for Wellington or Nelson. The Company have an agent at Boulogne, but we are not aware that it has led to any useful result. We think the appointment of an agent for Belgium would be more successful. The Belgians would form most useful settlers in New Zealand." The St. Pauli may now be daily expected, it being highly probable that, in making arrangements for the despatch of this first vessel, the time named for sailing was not able to be kept. No emigrants are more valuable than the Germans, and we hail the announcement of the intended cultivation of the vine by them with unfeigned pleasure.

Rev WOHLER "St Pauli" travel diaries summary

From www.lynly.gen.nz

Rev WOHLER details boarding a steamer that took them to the "St Pauli" which was anchored in the Elbe. Before boarding the "St Pauli" the families had to line up and be examined by the Surgeon, Captain & the German Agent Beit. Their names were read out and checked against the Embarkation Register. He describes the weather condition and scene aboard the ship as the German families, said their goodbyes to families members. Rev

WOHLER and Rev RIEMSCHEIDER married five couples on the “St Pauli” between decks and some of the couple’s names are listed in the diary

WOHLER describes leaving Hamburg and the sights they passed and the seasickness amongst the steerage and cabin passengers. The care they received from the ship’s Doctor and the favourable treatment resulted in no deaths from a later outbreak of small pox. The diary shows clearly that the actions of the Immigration Agent for the Natives of Germany Mr BEIT tested the patience and faith of Rev WOHLER many times. BEIT reduced the passenger’s rations and threatened the passenger with fines etc. He was a disagreeable man and his treatment of the passengers is well documented in the diary and other New Zealand Company records.

WOHLER records the arrival in Bahia and a daily account while in the port. He wrote about the written complaint from the steerage passengers detailing treatment from the German agent BEIT. Eleven men who signed the petition, were invited to visit the consulate in Bahia and when they returned to the ship BEIT fined the men ½ a crown each. He ordered the men to sit on deck for several hours in the hot sun, because they visited the consulate without his permission. The petition they signed was later used by the NZ Company in Nelson as evidence against BEIT

Before leaving Bahia two couples were married and a baby boy was baptised. Interesting to note is that the Arrival passenger list does not record the brides as married or record their new married surname but it does records the child’s birth.

St Paul Marriages

The two marriages took place on Sunday 02 April 1843 aboard “St Pauli”.

[1] H DIECKMANN 35 Smith & Farrier-Single Wohler Diary

[1] Sophie Elisabeth SUBRITSKY 43 Mercer-Widow Wohler Diary

[2] Karl Friedrich Wilhelm JUNG 34 Yeoman-Single Wohler Diary

[2] Wilhelmine HELMER 29 Servant-Single Wohler Diary

As Rev WOHLER describes the journey, he includes weather conditions, lists many old major landmarks and Islands. With this information it was easy to plot the voyage from Germany to Nelson. Note: Bahia, which is now known as Salvador. They travel through Bass Strait between Australia and Tasmania (then Van Diemens Land) then sailed up the Westcoast of New Zealand and eventually around Farewell spit and arriving at Nelson in June 1843. Rev WOHLER records the first sighting of New Zealand and their final journey into the port of Nelson.

Statement showing the total amount of Ordinary Rations to which the Emigrants per "St Pauli" were entitled during the voyage from Hamburg to Nelson, the Quantities issued for their use, according to the Superintendents' accounts, and the excess or deficiency where any occurs.

Items	Quantity required for the voyage	Amount issued by Supdt. Acct.	Excess	Deficiency	Remarks
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	
Biscuits	12,540	11,000		1,540	If fresh bread has been issued in due Proportion with fresh meat the amount would have been 4,055 Bre. And 9,048 ³ / ₄ Bisc.
Salt Beef	2,430	3,040	610		
Salt Pork	2,430	2,700	270		
Soup & Bouille	1,749	900		849	900 lbs. were thrown overboard being spoil.
Fresh Meat	3,491	3,480		11	
Flour	3,077 ¹ / ₂	3,600	522 ¹ / ₂		Fresh meat was issued daily for 7 weeks during which no flour was served out except to children between 1 & 7 years of age; others having the usual allowance of be.[sic] together with an additional quantity of Por. [sic]
Raisins	862	900	38		
Suet	320 ³ / ₄	318.6oz		2.6oz	
Peas	1710	2,000	290		
Rice Barley etc.	1,822 ¹ / ₂	2,300	477 ¹ / ₂		
Potatoes	9,785	5,000		4,785	
Sour Kraut	2,430	1,800		630	Further remarks Jany. 26 th 1844
Plums	855	800		55	After balancing the excess of some articles the deficiency of others, & substitute Beef for Biscuit, flour for
Tea	74 ¹ / ₄	80	5 ³ / ₄		
Coffee	222 ¹ / ₂	200		22 ¹ / ₂	Kraut & vinegar I recommended that.
Chocolate	296 ³ / ₄	250		46 ³ / ₄	the following articles should be issued
Sugar	1,781 ¹ / ₄	1,600		181 ¹ / ₄	and they were according served out by
Butter	1,187 ¹ / ₂	1,048		139 ¹ / ₂	Mr J N Beit.
Salt	"	"	"	"	
Vinegar	1,187 ¹ / ₂	480		707 ¹ / ₂	

	lb.		lb. oz.
Beef	509	or	5.4
Flour	1315		13.13
Potatoes	2583		27.3
Plums	17		0.2 ³ / ₄
Chocolate	46 ³ / ₄		.7 7/8
Sugar	181 ¹ / ₄		1.13 ¹ / ₂
Butter	139 ¹ / ₂		1.7 2/3

Alex. MacShane Immigration Agent

SIR—We, the undersigned, Emigrants by the ship St. Pauli, beg that you will allow us, through the medium of your paper, to return our thanks to Captain Schacht for the kindness we received from him throughout the voyage, and also to express our gratitude to his excellent lady for her care of our sick and children:

J. H. A. Spanhake	A. Assmann & wife
G. H. C. Mansen	J. D. T. Möller and family
L. Subritzky	F. Schumacher and wife
H. Dickman	P. J. Eisemann
B. Benseman	W. Pahl
F. C. G. Hemhel	F. E. Rähdel
H. Körber	D. Fricke
J. Stade	— Hutter
H. Schüler	— Trost
H. Mohr	— Heine
C. Pahl	— Jung
D. Meyer	— Ooye
F. W. Hase	Th. Barth
P. D. Schneider and wife	A. Hasenbein
J. C. M. Karstens	F. Jaensth
J. Schieb	P. Ahrens
D. Adam	A. Trebau
F. Beckman & wife	B. Ollerich.
G. Scheucher	
C. Lange & sisters	

The first time the Subritzky's were mentioned in a New Zealand newspaper, Nelson Examiner, 15 July 1843

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NELSON EXAMINER.

SIR—We testify that Captain P. Schacht, of the St. Pauli, has a very good reputation among his countrymen in Hamburg, both as captain and as private man, and we declare that on the whole voyage we were treated by him in a most kind and honourable manner, as clergymen and medical gentlemen may require to be.

We remain, sir,

Your most obedient servants,
 Rev. T. F. H. WOHLERS,
 Rev. F. T. RIEMEN SCHNEIDER,
 T. F. GOEDERS, M.D.

Nelson, July 13.

[We have been compelled to omit a portion of the above letter, as it contained matter which, if inserted, would compel us to give other parties an opportunity to reply to.—ED.]

**IMPORTANT SALE BY AUCTION.
EX SHIP ST. PAULI.**

MR. J. WILLIAMS respectfully informs the inhabitants of Nelson that he has received instructions to offer to PUBLIC COMPETITION the following valuable MERCHANDISE, belonging to the ship St. Pauli, being the private cargo of the Captain. The sale will commence on FRIDAY next, June 30th, at Twelve o'clock precisely, at Messrs. Empson and Co.'s store, Auckland Point.

- Very best refined sugar
 - Best pearl barley
 - Starch
 - Cherry brandy, in bottles
 - Best French brandy, in bottles
 - 1,000 jars imperial Hollands gin
 - Quantity of glass tumblers ditto wineglasses
 - 80 prime hams
 - 20 casks real Hamburg pork
 - 32 ditto prime Hamburg beef
 - A large assortment of shoes, all descriptions
 - Best white pepper
 - Good black tea, in chests
 - Jamaica coffee
 - Best rice
 - 30 casks superior Irish pork
 - Quantity of preserved fruits
 - Gunpowder, in barrels ditto, in cases
 - Best cabin biscuit, in barrels
 - Best white-wine vinegar, in bottles
 - 1 double-barrelled gun, and case
 - Pickles
 - Sauces
 - French capers
 - Irish butter, superior quality
 - Women's white cotton hose
 - Children's ditto
 - Splendid assortment of gilt, glass, and fancy buttons
 - Jars of lime juice
- Together with a variety of other goods, too numerous to mention. The whole to be sold without reserve. The terms of purchase will be stated at the time of sale.
Nelson, June 23.

THE undersigned are now landing, ex St. Pauli, from Hamburg—

- 60 barrels superfine kiln-dried flour
 - 70 cwt. fine biscuit
 - 60 tierces Hamburg navy beef and pork
 - 53 barrels do. prime mess beef
 - Melted suet in jars
 - Holstein butter in jars
 - 20 hhds. brown stout
 - 20 do. strong ale
 - 2 do. French wine vinegar
 - 10,000 stone bottles Hollands in casks
 - 50 cases do.
 - 25 do. cherry cordial, 12 quarts or 24 pints in each
 - French and Rhenish wines in cases of 1 dozen each—
 - St. Estephe
 - St. Julien
 - Chateau Margeaux
 - Cautenac
 - Chateau Leoville
 - Haut Sauternes
 - Do. Lur Saluce
 - Muscat Lunel
 - Champagne
 - Hochheimer, vintage of 1834
 - Marcobrunner, do.
 - Rudesheimer, do.
 - Cogniac brandy
 - Port and Madeira
 - Havannah cigars, in $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{3}{4}$ boxes
 - Woodville's la fama, trabucos, ne plus ultra, caballeros, &c.
 - Kanaster tobacco, in 1-lb. packages
 - Petit kanaster, do.
 - 1 doz. bottles natchez touches snuff
 - 50 cases white soap, in boxes of 56-lbs.
 - 2 do. toilet soaps
 - 24 boxes stearine tallow candles
 - Stearine candles
 - 3 tons double refined loaf sugar
 - 1 case Havannah sugar
 - 3 barrels tapioca
 - 2 canisters fine arrow root
 - 1 puncheon rice
 - 6 casks new Smyrna raisins
 - 3 kegs currants
 - 1 cask Malaga raisins
 - 3 boxes Muscatel do.
 - 1 keg Valencia almonds
 - 1 case citron
 - 20 cwt. new prunes
 - 9 do. dried apples
 - 30 do. Scotch barley
 - 3 boxes tea
 - 4 bags Batavia coffee
 - 8 cwt. chocolate
 - Seed wheat
 - Do. barley
 - Red and white clover seed
 - Rye-grass seed
 - Timothy do.
 - 60 hides patent leather
 - 700 pair of assorted boots, shoes, and slippers
 - 1 case hats
 - Assortment of straw, Leghorn, & Tuscan hats
 - Assortment of German toys, lookingglasses, musical instruments, and hardware
 - 50 cases window-glass various sizes
 - Large assortment of glass — tumblers, wineglasses, decanters, &c.
 - 12 bags assorted nails
 - 4 barrels gunpowder
 - 2 casks lemon juice
 - 2 tons table salt
 - 50,000 yellow bricks
 - 40,000 red do.
 - 5,000 feet Norway deals
- Nelson, June 23.
JOHN BEIT & SONS,
Bridge Street.

Beit's advertisements for cargo goods that he brought on the "St Pauli" from Germany

Nelson Examiner June 24, 1843

NOTE: There are more detailed descriptions of the voyage of the "St Pauli" in the appendix to this book. Also the full Wohler Diary can be found at <http://www.lynly.gen.nz/>



[SPAAppendixV4.pdf](#)

The Nelson years

Historically the Subritzky family are recognised as being New Zealand's first Polish settlers.

When the Subritzky family arrived in Nelson, they were in for the shock of their lives. Not only did they find a very primitive settlement but also the New Zealand Company had not organised their land and what land there was, was un-useable because it was swamp and or still owned by the Maoris'. i.e. the New Zealand Company sold land that they did not own!!

After a passage of between five and six months, the St. Pauli, with German immigrants, arrived here on Wednesday last. She left Hamburg on the 4th of January, but put into Bahia, where she remained three weeks. The passengers are Mr. Beit and family (amounting, we believe, to fourteen), two Lutheran missionaries, and an English gentleman from Bahia. Mr. Beit is a large purchaser of land in this settlement, having five allotments, and, we understand, is appointed German Consul. The immigrants are partly mechanics and partly labourers; many of the latter are from the Rhenish provinces, and are acquainted with the culture of the vine. We yesterday witnessed the landing of the first boat, and several immediately betook themselves to the hill side and examined the soil, which they pronounced to be well adapted for vine growing. They all appear in high spirits, and will no doubt make valuable settlers. Notwithstanding the prolonged passage, and that destructive disease the small-pox making its appearance on board three weeks after sailing, only four children died. A salute was fired from the shore on Thursday morning, when the St. Pauli came into harbour.

Nelson Examiner 17 June 1843

It was not long before they sailed to Australia after the Körber's house burnt to the ground one night, creating extreme hardship for all three families.

From Alan Wagener.

The agent on the ship proved to be a con man. In spite of the written contracts each passenger has signed he made it clear on arrival that he had no intention of allocating the promised land. In practice there was no land because the entire undertaking was based on questionable agreements with local Maoris who it turned out did not have the tribal authority to sell anything, and this became a serious source of tension in the Nelson area as

Before the German's left Germany, 10 German emigrants including Johann Spanake (married Sophie's daughter also named Sophie on the St Pauli) and H Dieckmann (the man Sophie married on the St Pauli) bought land in Nelson.

The area called St Paulidorf is mentioned and it is where some of the "St Pauli" passengers finally settled. However St Paulidorf was abandoned after less than 2 years as it was located in swamp land and I believe that the Subritzky's never lived there. Even today, the land is of not very good quality and does not seem to be of much use.

There is not a lot known about what the Subritzky's did in Nelson although the boys were employed by the New Zealand Company to build roads. It is also understood that Heir Dietman, (Sophie's husband from the "St Pauli") supported the Subritzky family while they were in Nelson and the early times in South Australia. The Spanhake and Körber families are also believed to have helped support the Subritzky's. The Korber's rented in the "Lutheran Mission Town" section of Nelson rather than trying their hand at farming.

elsewhere. The 'St. Pauli' arrivals were caught in a situation not of their making and were unable to set up on farms and enterprises that would feed their families. Eventually most of them chose to leave while they still had some resources, heading to the nearest Germanic settlement, which was Adelaide.

The families were almost destitute when they and many of their 'Palmyra' friends left on the 'Sisters' for Hobart, where on their arrival the newspapers of the day commented that most of the 'German immigrants' were paupers and a collection was taken up for them locally. This may not have been true for the Subritzky clan for on arrival in Adelaide they were able to buy land with money of Herr Dieckmann's.

In a publication the families SUBRITZKY'S, SPANHAKE and KÖRBER are quoted, as, "On arrival in Nelson, the three families appear to have settled in St Paulidorf". I have found no evidence to confirm this statement. If you read details from WOHLER's diary it records that KÖRBER rented the Lutheran Mission Town section in Nelson. Also recorded on the NZC roadwork invoices for Waimea road the names SUBRITZKY, SPANHAKE and KÖRBER appear which proves that they did not go to Moutere but stayed to work on the roads in Nelson. All the Subritzky's, Korbers and Spanhakes were naturalised as NZ citizens on the 16th April 1844.

GERMAN MEN WORKING ON WAIMEA ROAD GANG

Taken from a N.Z.Co. receipt dated 30 December 1843.

Post, Philip
Pahl, Carl
Lange, Conrad
Sixtus, Johann
Rahdel, F. (or S.)
Frank, Jacob
Körber, Heinrich
Barth, Fedor
Mohr, Herman
Ovye, J.W.
Hempel, (E.)
Bensemann, Cordt
Subritzky, Heinrich
Körber, C.
Franck, C.

Note - some names and initials differ from those given on the St Pauli register.



Waimea Rod, Nelson in 2016, originally built by the Germans in the 1840's

Following is an extract from Mike Subritzky's book "The Subritzky Family Legend" which gives a good account of the very hard years that the Subritzky's and other German families experienced while in the Nelson area.

The Nelson Years

For the family the Nelson years were probably the hardest and most: back-breaking time that the family were to ever experience. In Nelson the Subritzky boys were still little more than youths, and Heinrich Körber could neither read nor write, so Fred Spanhake appears to have acted as the family spokesman — remember, this is back in the 1840s when women had little or no speaking rights during any business transactions.

Just two days before the arrival of the "St Pauli" began the build-up to what was later to be referred to in history books as either "The Wairau Massacre" or "The Wairau Incident",

depending upon which book you read. Actually it was more of a fiasco than an incident or a massacre and I will give now a truthful account of what actually took place because I'm sick of reading "coloured up English history books" which gloss over the facts and tend to concentrate more on waving the Union Jack than telling the truth. The Wairau plain was an area of flat arable land that was communally owned by a large number of Maoris. On occasion areas of it were cultivated, on others it was left untouched. Wakefield and his Company were desirous of securing it from the Maori and made a number of attempts to obtain it off them. This was to ignite the sparks that fed the flames that came to be known as Wairau.

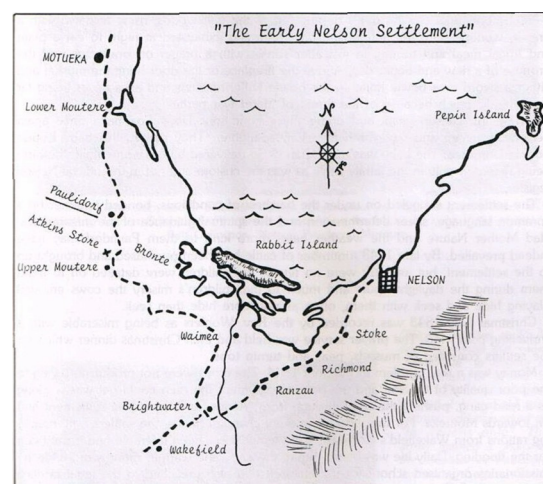
Wakefield made what he considered a purchase in 1839. The purchase in itself was suspect, to say the least — Wakefield not having taken into account the communal ownership of Maori land. In any case his very dubious claim of purchase became null and void with the signing of the Treaty of Waitangi. The second spark that led to the igniting of the flames was the vicious rape and murder of a Maori woman in which the murderer (a white settler) went unpunished.

.....The third and final spark came from Blenkinsop's cannon. In 1839 John Blenkinsop, a sea captain and master of the whaler *Caroline*, sailed into Port Underwood. There he took on board a consignment of spars and flax provided by the local Maori. Blenkinsop's payment was some items of trade, a cask of tobacco and cannon. For the latter he required the chiefs to put their moko (facial signature) on a document he produced. They were made to understand that it was a receipt for the transaction that had just taken place. It was in fact a deed of sale for the Wairau plains. The *Caroline* sailed away and Blenkinsop later drowned at sea. His sea chest was eventually returned to his widow, and she later sold the "deed" to Wakefield's Company. These three incidents made up the background to Wairau.

Wakefield's method of land settlement in the South Island was fairly simple. He would (disregarding tribal and communal ownership of land) find a chief who was willing to sell him land, be he a paramount chief or a mere village leader, strike a bargain with him, survey the land in question, then move settlers onto it who had the capability of defending themselves. Any ensuing problems with the Maori were dealt with by gifts, threats, bluff and cajoling. In late 1842, with shiploads of would-be settlers making ready to sail for New Zealand, Wakefield decided to survey the Wairau, as he required thousands of acres to satisfy the needs of land hungry settlers.

The Paulidorf group is known to have included the families of J.C.M. Karsten, J.H.F. Beckmann, J. Huter, F.W. Haase, and F.R. Jaensch, the names of these five families were later recorded, but three families were not as they had departed for Adelaide — they were almost certainly the Spanhake's, Korber's and Subritzky's.

The hardships they suffered at Paulidorf were at frequent and irregular intervals increased by flooding. Whenever it rained the small steam which ran through the settlement flooded right



up into the homes of the settlers. Undeterred they laboured on felling trees, clearing scrub and planting gardens. Most of the families had brought seeds, vines, potatoes, etc, from Germany and these were planted, mainly by the wives, while the menfolk cut down trees, hacked tracks to the road and also made improvements to the homes.

The land was divided into sections by drawing lots — so that all had an equal opportunity of obtaining the best land. By sheer hard work they managed to gain a toehold on their situation. Initially the only food they had to eat was hard track (ship's biscuits) and salt pork as was issued by Colonel Wakefield, the only supplement being that prior to planting the (now shrivelled) potatoes, they cut them in half, planting the portion that had sprouted eyes and cooking what remained.

Gradually as they began to explore the wilderness about them they supplemented their food resources by shooting the larger native birds (including pigeons, tuis, kakas, kiwis). The children fished for eels in the rivers and also koura (fresh water crayfish). Then there were expeditions to the coast in search of seafood — mainly returning with mussels, carried a distance of just over three hours' walk. This was the life at Paulidorf — real pioneering, carving one's destiny out of the backwoods, rising at dawn with a prayer, working hard throughout the day, returning exhausted at night to eat a plain and frugal meal and turning in just after sunset with a prayer on one's lips and the promise of a new and better day. Above the fireplace or the door hung the musket and either a sword or a bowie knife — the bowie knife, hatchets and axes never being far from hands' reach because of the threat of Maori war parties.

During the Nelson years and under these conditions Doris Spanhake once again became pregnant and gave birth to a baby daughter. They named this baby Louisa Sophia Dorothea. The baby was more than likely delivered by the womenfolk, the birth being recorded only in the family Bible as was the custom and not in the official Nelson register.

The settlement struggled on under the harshest of conditions, bonded together by a common language, sheer determination and the spiritual guidance of the missionaries. Had Mother Nature and the weather been more kind to them Paulidorf may have indeed prevailed. By late 1843 a number of cattle had been purchased and brought up to the settlement, but as there were no fences the children were detailed off to mind them during the daylight hours and much to the children's misery the cows enjoyed playing hide and seek with them, often as not more hide than seek.

.....In New Zealand June heralds the beginning of winter and sadly for the inhabitants of Paulidorf the weather which had been reasonably kind thus far deteriorated rapidly. In early August the Rev. Riemenschneider decided to travel to the North Island and minister amongst the Maoris: his departure signalled the beginning of the end. All the while the weather and their situation worsened. By the end of October 1844 the little German village ceased to exist. Of the eight families one group returned into Nelson, the others decided to try their luck in the Waimea with Cordt Bensemman and his group. I do not believe that the family were ever with the Waimea group for several reasons:

1. The Germans who went to Waimea fared better than their fellows and are the forefathers of most of the modern Nelson families with Germanic surnames — many of whom still live within close proximity to their original settler homes.

2. Fred Spanhake made several further attempts to have the family land released by Beit.



St Paulidorf in 2006

German families at Paulidorf christened this valley "Schachtsal" in honour of the captain of the "St Pauli".

However as it stands the family is only mentioned once by Bensemann, and that were with regard to their migration to Adelaide in 1845. So it is natural to assume that the family would have spent their remaining months in Nelson Township. The Waimea group of German settlers thrived and

took root. The soil was richer than at Paulidorf and they didn't have the problem of flooding to contend with, and more important they also managed to find paid employment for the menfolk.

Their small community sprang up in the area of Lot 200, in the Waimea East. Initially, after landing ashore from the "St Pauli", they like their fellow passengers struggled in the town of Nelson. Once Wakefield released Lot 200 to them the men moved out with axes, hammers and nails and erected whares for the families. The women and children then joined them, walking for two days to reach the settlement. As luck would have it, across the river from their village was an abandoned Maori garden containing cabbage, potatoes and kumera; the river contained eels aplenty.

With paid employment, essential for the purchase of clothing, food and provisions, the Waimea settlement went from strength to strength. Some of the men, Cordt Bensemann included, worked at sawmilling, others as shipwrights — returning home on the weekends, while the women kept house, ran the household and planted and tended as next season's crops. Some of the women were even contracted to spin wool.

Make no mistake though — life was just as harsh for the Waimea group as it was for those at Paulidorf, with the exception of the soul destroying floods. Gradually their life style improved, chickens and cattle began to make their appearance and stronger, more durable houses began to get erected.

Their seeds were planted, the roots took hold, and the community flourished. The town group had come ashore with the others. Some were lawyers and others tradesmen. As previously stated, Beit refused to hire any of the Germans so the town group fended pretty much for themselves. Coming out under the German Colonisation Company Scheme as assisted immigrants, the group included labourers and servants who arrived in New Zealand with little more than the clothes they stood up in. For those the immediate future looked decidedly bleak. Many of them survived the first few months only through the generosity of the citizens of Nelson. Beit, entrenched in his position, gave them nothing, not even hope.

Gradually the drift to Australia began, becoming a steady tide by the end of 1844, the German settlements at Hobart and Adelaide being the easiest to reach. Family groups of Germans arrived there at all levels of destitution, the local Germans raising --he money to pay for their passage and upon arrival giving them cash assistance to help them establish themselves. The first ship the Germans used was the "The Sisters" which took quite a number of German families to Australia during the next twelve months.

MIGRATIONS

In 1842 the ST PAULI sailed from Hamburg in Northern Germany, carrying 140 passengers. The journey was unpleasant and arduous. In June 1843 the ship sailed into Nelson - a province with few jobs and little land prepared for settlement.

A second ship, the SKIOLD, arrived in September 1844, bringing migrants from Rantzau estate near Mecklenburg in Northern Germany.

There was a second wave of German migration between 1855 and 1870, encouraged by the New Zealand Government. Some immigrants were sponsored by German families already living in New Zealand. The majority of the later migrants settled at Sarau (Upper Moutere).

ST PAULIDORF

Soon after the arrival of the ST PAULI in Nelson four German missionaries took up their Moutere sections (in the area now known as Harakeke) with a view to establishing a German Mission. Soon after, they were joined by ten families from the ST PAULI who took up land nearby.

Devastating flooding, together with problems in farming the unfenced bush and the infertile land, led to the abandonment of the settlement only fifteen months after it was started.

.....But the drift to Australia continued. On 1st February 1845 the "Augustus" sailed for Adelaide. On board as passengers were Mrs Tod and three children as well as several in steerage (as their names are not mentioned they were quite probably Germans). On Saturday 25th another group of Germans described as being destitute and in poor physical condition sailed for Hobart aboard the ship "The Sisters". The family struggled on. Nearing the end of

their means, they and a number of the other small landowners made one final attempt to have their land released by Biet. Included in this group was Dieckmann, Schieb, Schneider, C.J.F. Lange and Fred Spanhake. But to no avail. Enough was enough, the family decided to cut their losses and move to Australia before things got desperate.

On 23 August 1845 the family and a number of other German families boarded the "Palmyra" and sailed out of Nelson harbour to the established German colony in Adelaide. The ship arrived in Adelaide on 21 September 1845, a voyage of 29 days. The Nelson years were over, but they stated that they would have remained in Nelson if Beit had treated them more fairly.

POLICE OF
 On Monday brought before charged with bei at the Haven, ten on Saturday went to the hou jacen", and infor the store. Furt on search being. It has not been any associates, t been had up or journed until thi On Tuesday, and Deitman, Posti with havin from following h be under the be were less than On the prisoner for his loss of tis offend again the Several Germ employ of Mr. man with having prisoners pleade

count between t they had detain were settled. -t charge was with On Thursday, was occupied in ders against M taken a couple c horses had beer Imlay, and Mr. of them from hi Nelson for an

Nelson Examiner and New Zealand Chronicle, Volume II, Issue 85,

21 October 1843, Page 338



Subritzky Family in Australia

Why did the Subritzky's, who arrived in Nelson with such high hopes, leave again for a new life in Australia so soon after leaving Germany? The following may be the reasons why.

The German emigrants planned to settle in Nelson under an arrangement with the New Zealand Company. When the Company's plans for settlement fell into disarray and the emigrants were unable to find work, many of them, in a state of destitution, decided to leave left New Zealand.

From the South Australia REGISTER newspaper: *We understand that Captain Simpson, who recently sailed in the "JOHN PIRIE" for NEW ZEALAND is authorised to afford passages to fifty emigrants from New Zealand at £2. a head, if he should be applied to by any unemployed persons whose capabilities and character would entitle them to such a boon. From the SOUTH AUSTRALIAN NEWS - another group of Germans settlers left on the "JOHN PIRIE" from Auckland, NZ and Hobart Town with Captain Simpson, arrived in Adelaide Nov 30th 1844 with 26 emigrants of superior description. (Names not listed)*

Then in 1844: *The "JOSEPH ALBINO" from New Zealand with Captain Finnis on July 25th and arrived Hobart Town August 6th 1844. The HOBART TOWN COURIER reported upwards of 40 people arrived on board the "JOSEPH ALBINO". The greatest portion of them is emigrating from New Zealand to South Australia. Some few will remain in Hobart.*

1844 - ADELAIDE OBSERVER: EMIGRANTS FROM NEW ZEALAND. *Several English settlers were left at Hobart Town when the "JOSEPH ALBINO" left there with Captain Finness, with about 40 German passengers (names not listed in the SA REGISTER newspaper) and arrived in Adelaide on August 27th 1844. These men, women and children - who, being reduced to a state of extreme destitution and distress, were glad to avail themselves of the opportunity afforded by Captain Finness, to quit the land of their disappointment, for one which (it is hoped) will be found in every way adapted to their wants and circumstances. They described the state of the colony (NZ) as wretched in the extreme. All who can leave (English as well as German) are leaving. Another batch of Germans was waiting to escape by the next vessel, and will probably arrange with Captain Simpson for their passage hither.*

Note that the families Diechman and Korber were on this ship arriving in Adelaide in August 1844. They stayed in Hobart for several months before departing for Adelaide on the Palmyra

1845 January 8th - This group of Germans settlers and others including the Subritzky's joined the "Palmyra" with Capt. T. Griffiths, bound for Adelaide. After contrary winds she became becalmed in Bass Strait for 14 days, Jan 22nd 1845 - Arrived at Port Philip (Melbourne) for water, food Jan 30th 1845 - Left Port Philip (Melbourne) to resume her passage to Adelaide. Feb 15th 1845 - Arrived at Adelaide at last.

These are some of the Passengers on board the “Palmyra” which arrived in Adelaide February 15th, 1845:

DIECKMANN H. 36 Farrier (Sophie Subritzky’s husband)

Courier (Hobart, Tas. : 1840 - 1859),

Friday 9 August 1844, page 2

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF HOBART TOWN.

August 4—Arrived the schooner *Lillias*, 88 tons—Smith, from Port Phillip 23rd July, with sheep and sundries.

6—Arrived the schooner *John and Charlotte*, 94 tons, Paterson, from Port Albert 1st instant, with sheep and cattle—steerage passenger, John Byron.

6—Arrived the schooner *Sylvaans*, 74 tons, Taylor, from Port Albert 29th July, with sheep and cattle—cabin passenger, Mrs. Tingombe.

6—Arrived the schooner *Joseph Albino*, 124 tons, Finnis, from New Zealand 25th July, with a general cargo—cabin passengers, Mr. and Mrs. Rich and family, Mr. Coghill, Mr. Bateman, Miss M’Cartney—steerage, J. Clare and son, Mr. M’Irvine, Mr. Barr, Mr. Badden, J. F. Spinhull, wife, and child, H. Deichman, wife, and child, H. Kerber, wife, and child, H. Kerber, E. Kempel, wife, and two children, H. Moore, wife, and child, P. Lange, wife, and two children, Frederick Sisters, Charles Sisters, Frederick Radel, F. Engerman, J. Hunter and wife, D. Mayer, Serjeant Quintin, wife, and two children, Private Anderson.

No Departures.

National Library of Australia

DUBE, Johann Joachim
Heinrich Hans 33 - Steerage

DUBE, Johanna Maria
Christina nee Parbst 20 (wife
of Johann, sister of Johann
Joachim Parbst)

KÖRBER Johann Heinrich
Samuel 44 Shoemaker

KÖRBER Maria Elizabeth 41
Wife

KÖRBER Jurgen Heinrich
Reinhard 18

KÖRBER Johann Carl Joseph
15

The Körber's travelled on to
South Australia and the two

boys eventually married and had children of their own. They and their kin, the Subritzky’s and Spanhake's travelled in the “Palmyra” with another family that became connected, the Westphal's. In Adelaide the 'Körber' spelling quickly reverted to 'Koerber', then 'Körber', as it remains today.

SPANHAKE Johann Heinrich Friedrich 23 Agricultural labourer

SPANHAKE Sophie Margarete Dorothea 24 Wife

SPANHAKE Louisa Sophie Doris (b.1844 Nelson, NZ) went to Adelaide with her family Frederick SPANHAKE married Sophie immediately after their ship left Germany for New Zealand (to avoid the fees and taxes due on shore).

SUBRITZKY Sophie Elisabeth 44 Widow (mercier) - Married H.

SUBRITZKY Johann Heinrich Rudolf 18 Agricultural Labourer

SUBRITZKY Wilhelm Heinrich 15 Agricultural Labourer

SUBRITZKY Johann Anton 12

WESTPHAL Maria Sophie Christine 19

WESTPHAL Karoline Katharine Sophie 16

From Alan Wagener

Simply getting to Adelaide was a mission, for after several days in Hobart they took passage on the 'Palmyra', a vessel engaged in shipping between the various southern ports. Sailing west into the teeth of the predominantly SW winds was very difficult, and on this particular voyage the ship ran out of water and firewood. This latter was particularly important to sailing vessels because all the cooked food on board was courtesy of the carefully maintained wood fire below decks. Even if they caught fish they still needed to cook them, so in this instance the ship turned east and put into shore on the western coast of Victoria where they could obtain food, water and firewood.

It still took a record passage time to reach their destination but they did so and soon mingled with the other German immigrants and took up various trades including that of butcher. After some years they trekked overland back to Victoria and the goldfields where their fortunes improved yet again. They never did lose their intention of getting back to New Zealand and eventually managed to do so when they settled in the very Far North of that country.

Records of the "St Pauli" voyage stated that Sophie married Herr Dieckmann on the way to New Zealand, but subsequently she used both the Subritzky and Dieckmann names.

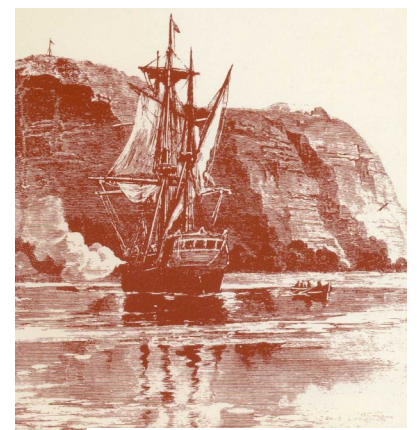
- Old Kappler in Adelaide was one of the sponsors to Wilhelmina Sophie Henriette Subritzky. The Sponsors were Heinrich Dietman, (Blacksmith) and **Sophie Dietman**
- Old Sophie's name also appears on the Marriage record of Christian Goesh and Anne Petrus, 22 March 1847. Witnesses were J Spanhake and **Sophie Dietman**.
- Sophie also attended baptisms using the name **Sophie Dietman**.

The three eldest WESTPHAL girls were sent off to Adelaide, with the SUBRITZKY family and others. Ludolph SUBRITZKY obviously formed an attachment with Marie Westphal, for he married her later in Adelaide.

Local News.

THE GERMANS PER "PALMYRA."—We are glad to hear that Osmond Gilles, Esq., has kindly allowed the Germans who arrived per *Palmyra*, to occupy the old huts erected by some of the first German settlers in 1839, at the village of Glen Osmond, for a few months, till they get permanently settled. The new comers are young couples, with families, from the agricultural districts of Mecklenburg Schwerin, and several of them, we are happy to say, have already got employment from the neighbouring farmers. It appears that these Germans have been particularly fortunate in the results of their emigration; having left the Elbe in May last they had four months run to New Zealand, thirteen weeks there, and one month *en route* from that place to Port Adelaide, *viz* Hobarton; eight months in all. They were sent out at the entire expense of a Mecklenburg Count, who purchased from 150 to 2000 acres of land from the New Zealand Company. From not getting possession of their land they were relieved from their contract, and have landed without being involved in any foreign or local debt. The Klemzig people conveyed them to Glen Osmond free of expense. It will be encouraging to those now arrived to know, that the sixteen families of their countrymen, whom Mr Gilles allowed to locate on the same spot for three years, are now in independent circumstances, being all landed proprietors, and owners of horses, cattle, sheep, and goats. Happily, in this favored country we can wish those now arrived even greater success than their predecessors, with nearly a certainty of fulfilment.

From "South Australian" 25 Jan 1845



Palmyra



THE AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL UNIVERSITY

BOX 4, P.O., CANBERRA, A.C.T., AUSTRALIA, 2600

TELEPHONE: 49-3111
TELEGRAMS AND CABLES:
"NATUNIV" CANBERRA

Department of Sociology,
School of General Studies.

3rd September, 1971

Dear Mrs. Evans,

Thank you for your letter of July 29, and my apologies for this late reply. I did not feel justified in commenting without consulting first my good friend Mr. Lech Paszkowski, author of the book Poles in Australia and New Zealand, 1790-1940. Mr. Paszkowski has just sent me his comments on your letter and I have incorporated them in what follows.

The name ZUBRZYCKI and its German derivative SUBRITZKY is quite common in that part of Silesia which in the 19th century was under the German rule. There was heavy migration from Lower Silesia to South Australia in the late thirties and forties of the 19th century. Two members of Subritzky family were naturalised in Adelaide on 24 June 1859 (Naturalisation Book 4, Nos. 147 and 148): JOHANN RUDOLF and HEINRICH SUBRITZKY. Judging by their first names they belonged to the German stock. John Rudolf Subritzky lived in Victoria where he was elected a member of the town council in Maldon (TARRANGOWER TIMES, 1859: March 4, March 22, April 26, August 2.)

I also understand from Mr. Paszkowski that the Polish magazine DOKOLA SWIATA (Warsaw, April 9, 1967) carried an article by B. Kolodziejcki, entitled "Sobieski under the Southern Cross". The article gives the history of Arnold Subritzky and the photographs of his family.

I accept Mr. Paszkowski's judgment that the hypothesis linking the Sobieski family with the family Zubrzycki and Subritzky is completely fictitious. ~~The last descendant of King John III (Sobieski), Prince Jakub Sobieski, died on December 19, 1737.~~ He had no issue. There are several families bearing the name Sobieski but they are not related to the royal family.

I hope this information will be of some interest to you. Incidentally, should you wish to purchase a copy of Mr. Paszkowski's book you can write to him at 28 Darling Road, East Malvern, Victoria 3145. He has a few copies left, I believe.

Yours sincerely,

J. Zubrzycki.

Mrs. Alice Evans,
Pukenui, RD4,
KAITIAKI, NORTHLAND, NZ

Some highlights of the early years in South Australia.

- The Subritzky's were all made naturalised Australian's on 25th March 1947
- 13th Feb 1848, Allotments 210 and 211 of Stanley St, North Adelaide were bought by A W Bannier and Henry Subritzky, re-sold for 200 Pounds on 28 July 1851.
- 4th January 1847, John Louis Subritzky appointed as a constable in the South Australian Metropolitan Police Force.
- While in Adelaide, Sophie's daughter Sophie Doris died in childbirth on 4 September 1849 while in childbirth.

Found,
THE 8th of April, in Mr Rankine's
shop, a Burra Burra receipt for a
load of ore, and a £1 note. The owner
may receive the same, by paying the ad.
vertisement.
JOHN SUBRITZKY,
Shopkeeper at Mr Rankine's,
Hindley-street.

From the "South Australian" 9 April 1847

TO be LET or SOLD, a Blacksmith's Business,
with shop and ground, and one set of tools.
For further particulars, apply to Mr Dickman, black-
smith, Stanley-street, North Adelaide.

From "South Australian Register" 23 Nov 1850

Alan Wagener has also commented on the Subritzky's in Australia in an email to me

With regard to the various stages of the Subritzky's, you will have to obtain a sort of contextual feel for it. After arrival in NZ their fortunes were dictated by the man Sophie married on ship. It was his money that supported them once they left Nelson.

The core problem in Nelson was the fact that they were given poor land and the Maoris were pretty upset at everything that was going on. Add to that the fact that one of the boys had his eye on the girls just arrived on 'Skjold' and there was plenty of motivation for leaving for Adelaide.

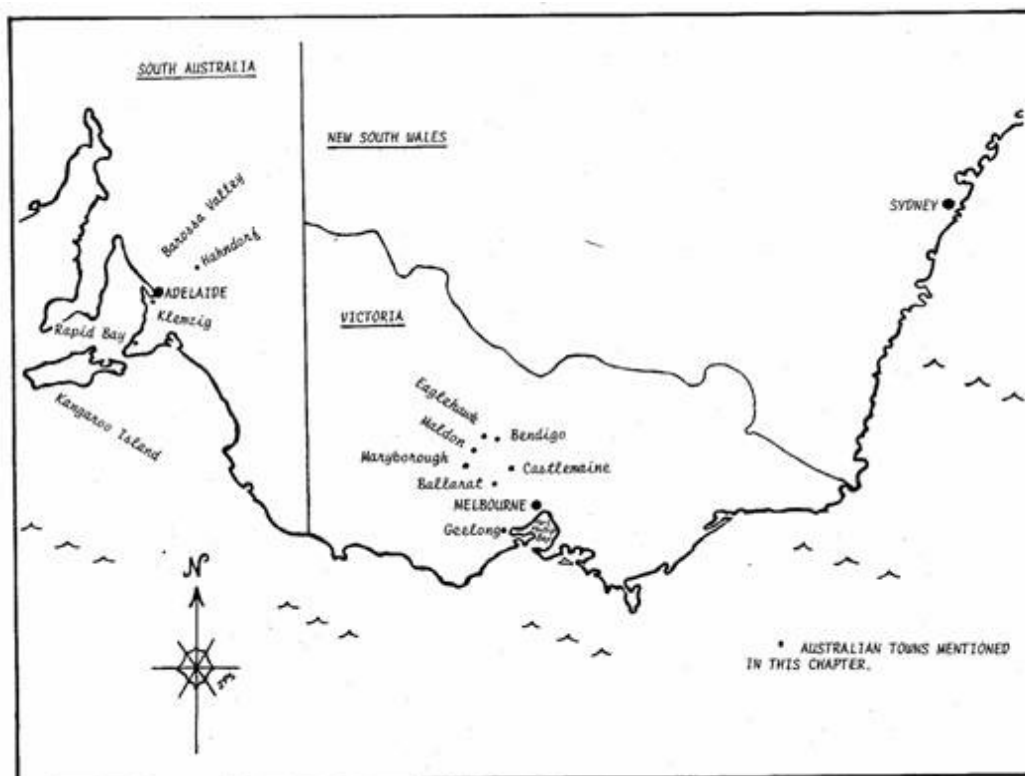
In Adelaide it was Heinrich Dieckmann's money that kept them afloat, plus Fred Spanhake's wheeling and dealing that made them enough money to look seriously at the Victorian Goldfields.

In fact there had been on-going waves of German (Wend) settlers going east to the Wimmera, that region of VIC next to SA, so there were lots of kindred souls on the way.

Once again, Mike Subritzky's excellent book "The Subritzky Family Legend" has an excellent account of the Subritzky's in Australia. Since publication of that book, there has been little new information which is why I have used his work extensively in this chapter. Thanks Mike.

Adelaide

On arrival the family disembarked and made their way to the "Established German Colony" — either at Klemzig or Hahndorf, but more probably Klemzig. There were two German colonies in Adelaide, founded by the passengers of three ships that arrived in the colony in 1838-1839. Two shiploads settled on the banks of the Torrens River just a few miles north-east of the centre of Adelaide and founded the settlement of Klemzig. The third shipload were all devout Lutherans who had sailed to Australia aboard the ship Zebra. They had been persecuted in Germany because of their religious convictions and had sailed to Australia to start a new life. 139 sailed from Germany and 12 died during the voyage. When these passengers disembarked in Adelaide they pushed south-east from the settlement and approximately 25 kilometres from Adelaide they formed their own rural community which they named after their former captain — Captain Hahn.



Klemzig was not far from Adelaide itself and formed one of the northern suburbs. The way of life in this community, although Lutheran was more tolerant and, as it would have been easier for them to obtain work in the township, this was most likely their first destination Johannes Anton was listed in an early Adelaide directory as living in North Adelaide.



The small township of Klemzig, near Adelaide, South Australia, in the 1840s.

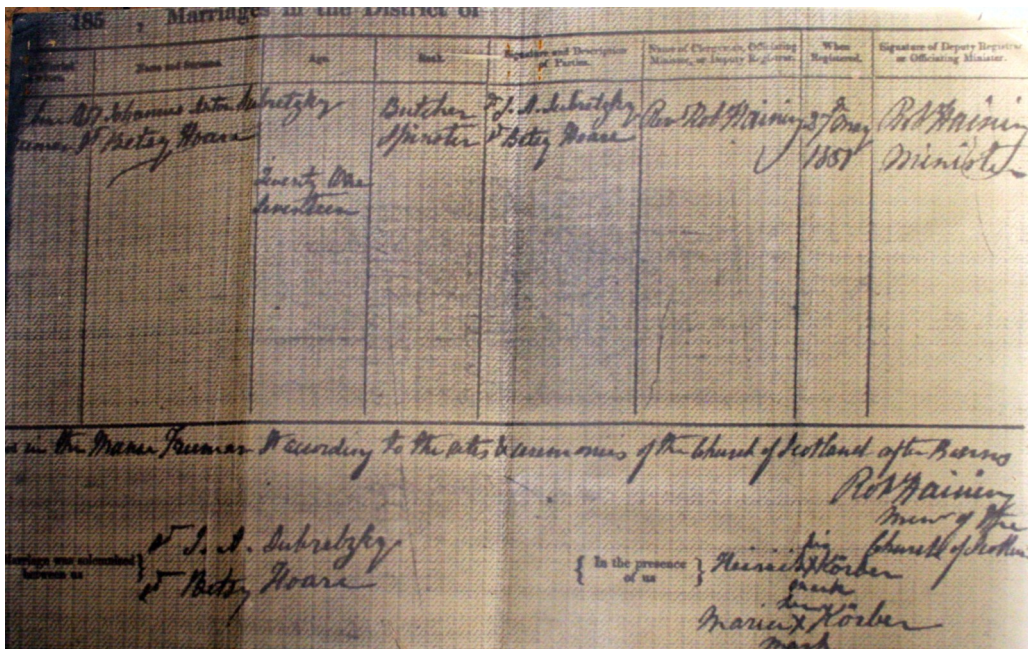
Just to recap — on arrival in Adelaide the boys Ludolph Heinrich and Johannes Anton were now almost grown men. Ludolph was twenty, Heinrich was seventeen and Johannes Anton was fifteen. Now the family was in Adelaide with the opportunity of a reasonable income with everyone of working age. Things could only get better whilst in Adelaide the boys anglicised their Christian names. Ludolph became Louis or John Louis, Johannes became John Anton, Heinrich became Henry or William Henry, Johann Spanhake became Fred Spanhake and Sophia Margaretha became Doris.

They found Adelaide well established upon their arrival and just getting over a depression brought on by the Governor George Grey who had tightened the purse strings to try and curb the excessive spending that had been done by his predecessor. A small part of the settlement and survey of Adelaide had been done by a man called James Hoare who was the “husbandman” (servant) of B.T. Finniss — I make mention of this because James Hoare was shortly to become John Anton’s father-in-law.

Within a very short time after making their way to Klemzig the family fortunes began finally to change for the better. Henry found work as a labourer as did Ludolph; John Anton became an apprentice butcher. They settled into the community and began to put down roots. Shortly afterwards Ludolph fell in love with a young German peasant girl by the name of Maria Christina Sophia Westphal (Westphal translates as “The tribe of the west”). They married before the year ended and their eldest child Marian was born in Adelaide on October 15, 1846.

.....Ludolph and Maria’s second child was a son. They named him August Henry. He was born in Adelaide on July 20, 1848, but sadly died a baby and is buried in Adelaide. Then a second daughter, Henriette Sophie, was born on July 21, 1850 — also in Adelaide.

At about this time John Anton fell in love with one of the daughters of James Hoare. Her name was Elizabeth but she was called either Betsy or Bessie. During their lifetime together, Betsy was to bear him fifteen children. John Anton and Betsy married in Adelaide and their eldest child, Sophia Doris, was born on May 4, 1851.



Johanne and Betsy's Marriage Certificate

Heinrich was to remain single until after the family returned to New Zealand. One thing that Ludolph and Heinrich did whilst in Adelaide was become Australian citizens. The whole family were already naturalised New Zealanders as of the date the "St Pauli" arrived in Nelson (June 14, 1843) although they may not have been aware of this. (There is no record of Old Sophie or John Anton's becoming naturalised while in Adelaide; this is probably due to John Anton's youth at the time and Old Sophie being a woman).

Life in Adelaide was hard for the family and their fellow settlers but each day saw an improvement of one kind or another. Fred and Doris Spanhake spent an initial period in Klemzig in 1845 then moved to another German settlement not far from Adelaide in the Barossa Valley where they took up land and settled for a time. The Barossa Valley was to become famous for its rich soil and climate making it a most favourable wine growing region. Fred also served for a time as a police trooper.

Their second son, William Henry Spanhake, was born on 16 September 1846. Doris Spanhake died in the Barossa Valley in 1849, in childbirth — she was 31 years old. Fred and their children drop out of the picture for a few years but resurface again after the family returned to New Zealand. Fred is also known to have made a fortune on the Victorian goldfields and later owned the Union Hotel in Ballarat, which is still standing today.

Meanwhile in Adelaide all was going well through the hard work put in by the Subritzky brothers. Ludolph and John Anton had married, put down roots, produced children and appear to have been quite contented with their lot. They also purchased land: allotments 210 and 211 in Stanley Street, North Adelaide, was purchased by Heinrich on 13 February 1848 in partnership with an A.W. Bannier. The land was later sold by them in 1851 for the sum of £200.

In 1851 John Anton completed his apprenticeship and became a qualified butcher. Had history not unfolded in the manner it was about to, probably most of their descendants would have been Australians. However gold was about to be discovered in the neighbouring state of Victoria, and when gold fever swept through Adelaide it affected the Subritzky family in

exactly the same way as it affected just about everyone else businessmen, clergy, lawyers, magistrates, the lot. Like many others, the Subritzky brothers sold up, armed themselves with picks, shovels and panning equipment and with their wives and children in tow, they joined in the rush and made the dash for the Victorian goldfields.

On 8 August 1851 gold was discovered in Victoria by a prospector called Thomas Hiscock. He found gold at a place called Buninyong, not far from Ballarat. Shortly afterwards a second group of prospectors discovered gold in the same area, finding their first four ounces within three hours. The next day that same group panned a further 30 ounces in a single day. They named the area "Golden Point" and continued panning and digging for a further two weeks during which time they lifted over £3000 worth of gold from their claim. They described the claim as "looking like the floor of a jeweller's shop" with gold lying everywhere.

After two weeks of digging they decided that it was time to get their wealth to safety. In the dead of night they packed their equipment and, armed to the teeth, set off towards the town of Geelong. En route they reached Ritchie's Hotel and over a few drinks they decided to send gold on to Geelong while they returned to the diggings.

News of the discovery spread like wildfire, enveloping whole communities in gold fever. Within a month diggers were arriving from all over Australia and shortly afterwards from the whole world, including America, England and China.

Overnight, tented towns sprang up and by the end of the first month there was a population of 8000 within the area of the diggin's — from Geelong in the south to Eaglehawk in the north.

The family were one of the first to pack up and move lock, stock, and barrel, taking with them their wives and babies. They may have made first for Castlemaine because it is known that John Anton's mother-in-law, Sarah Hoare, took her family to the diggings as well where she joined her daughter Mary Ann who was living in Castlemaine at the time. The family were to settle in Maldon but that was not until after the gold rush that took place in 1854. So for just over three years they could have been anywhere on the goldfields, because prior to the strike Maldon was an unnamed area of dusty red soil, sand and gum trees.

.....The police had grave problems recruiting men because as soon as another strike was made many of the troopers would simply disappear into the newly discovered diggings to try their luck. As well as that, the chance of easy wealth attracted many ex-convicts and "ticket-of-leave" -men. The two largest centres of population were Ballarat and Bendigo. In many cases finding the gold was the easy part — getting it to the bank was another problem. Bushrangers were everywhere.

There were cases of miners and citizens being robbed several times while moving along the road from one town to the next. The first robber would always relieve them of their gold and their horse so that by the time the victim had walked to the nearest settlement to raise the alarm the bushranger was well clear of the area

During the hours of darkness there were numerous shootings and stabbings. Almost all of the miners were heavily armed with horse pistols, muskets and bowie knives and were known to use them when threatened. They also hid their gold in all sorts of ingenious places — holes

in the ground under their bed, under their pillow, in their horse's collar, and one old chap put his in the bottom of his billy under the tea leaves. It made a wonderful cup of tea but the billy was almost impossible to lift.

In Eaglehawk in early 1852 a group of 15 Maori who had jumped ship off a whaler and working with a fellow New Zealander by the name of Throckmorton, discovered gold on the Bendigo side of Eaglehawk gully. A rush to the diggings around them took place. Realising that the rush would soon be over, instead of washing out the gold which might then get taken from them, they just dug up the dirt from their claim until it formed a large heap some 30 feet high. When the rush was over and the majority of miners and undesirables had left the area, the Maori quietly washed the dirt and extracted a considerable fortune.

.....Conditions were terrible for the most part. Dry and dusty, very little shade and for most of the year very little water. And the water that was available was used to work the cradles which the miners built to separate the gold from the soil and clay. Some lived in tents, others when taking rest slept under drays or wheelbarrows. Food was very bland: "damper", "billy tea" and the odd leg of mutton, and because of the population explosion and the shortage of supplies prices for even the most basic commodities were grossly inflated. Then there was also the frustration of the miners' licence. The Government of Victoria was quick to act once the significance of the size of the fields was realised and implemented a licence system. All miners were required to purchase a licence if they intended to search for gold on Crown Land. The cost of each licence was £1.10s.0d. per month and was purchased from the local police troopers. To this end the Government despatched several detachments of troopers on to the fields. These were for the most part overzealous in their pursuit of unlicensed miners; any they caught they tied to trees and either beat them up or whipped them.

The miners resented paying the licence fee which they regarded as a form of tax, which did not hurt the wealthy miner but caused a great deal of hardship for any of the diggers who were down on their luck. Several submissions were made to the Government to get the licence fee reduced and a tax placed on the gold itself. This was eventually done but not before a very interesting incident in Victoria's history took place — the riot at the Eureka stockade.

.....The Tarrengower strike took place in January 1854 in a stony dusty area situated about 14 miles north west of Castlemaine Large amount of easy gold was discovered by the first batch of diggers and within two weeks the population exploded to more than 3000 with hundreds of fortune seekers arriving daily. The conditions they laboured under were atrocious and there was no easy water to be found. It had to be hauled a distance of more than eight miles

John Anton's wife Betsy was pregnant with their second child at the time and many of the miners fell sick and died during the period including a number of Chinese whose deaths were logged in the records as simply unknown — Chinese — male — approx 35 years etc

The easy gold was gleaned from the soil within the first few months but there were considerably larger quantities locked inside the quartz reefs that covered the hillsides Most of the diggers remained in the area until May 1854 when the "Maryborough" strike was made on the Simpson's property between Castlemaine and Creswick.

The diggers moved out and the population rapidly dwindled, but Betsy was now heavily pregnant and for the moment the family decided to remain. As the mining companies were beginning to work for the harder gold the brothers laid up their picks and shovels and decided to move into business. A town sprang up in the area of the diggings, which was named Maldon. It was here that Betsy gave birth to their eldest son, Johannes Wilhelm Heinrich (John William Henry) on 27 June 1854.

From "Ballarat Gold Museum for providing a copy of this guide. "

BAROSSA VALLEY
ARCHIVES & HISTORICAL TRUST INC.



BOX 51
TANUNDA 5352
South Australia
18th May, 1973

Mr. F.G. Atkinson,
P.O. Box 26/014
EPSOM, AUCKLAND 3
NEW ZEALAND

Dear Sir,

I trust the following further information may be of some assistance to you. On the 13th February 1848 Allotments 210 and 211 of Stanley Street, North Adelaide were purchased by August William Bannier and Henry Subritzky both of Adelaide, as joint tenants. They resold the land on the 28th July 1851 for £200. Reference was also found that in 1851 John Ludolph Subritzky of North Adelaide, Butcher sold as the Attorney of Heinrich Diekmann certain land of Carl Peters of North Adelaide, Wheelwright.

I notice that ⁱⁿ your letter of the 21st August, 1972 that you refer to Heinrich Dietmann. We can presume that there is a misspelling in the land register. Heinrich Diekmann is described, late of North Adelaide, Blacksmith but now absent. This means that he has left the State of South Australia at the time the transfer was signed. Unfortunately I am unable to find any further reference of the land held by J. Subritzky in the Barossa Valley.

Yours faithfully,

R. C. Turner

ALICE,

the original of this letter arrives today. It may not have much information but I would appreciate your comments.

Yours in haste.

Frank.

After 9 years in Adelaide, the Subritzky family was on the move again to Maldon in Victoria



Maldon Victoria



Subritzky house in Maldon – from Google StreetView

Maldon is a town steeped in history. The National Trust declared it Australia's first Notable Town in 1966. It once had quartz reefs that were among the world's richest, attracting a population which built grand houses and a very busy commercial centre.

This is where the Subritzky's finally put down roots after many tumultuous years in the wilderness. Maldon is approx 3 hours northwest of Melbourne and right in the centre of the goldfield's area. In the 1860's, it was very much alive with miners, farmers, traders and of course, the Wagener brickworks. Today it is a sleepy, picturesque, historic town, known for its intact 19th century commercial centre that supports the surrounding farming community.

Johanne and his brothers bought a large amount of land in Maldon, Victoria during the gold rush. Johanne ran the local butchers shop while the Wagner's ran the brick works. This land was leased to the miners and the Subritzky's made their money from the land leases as well as supplies, gold and cattle.

The Subritzky's raised cattle, dug for gold in their own mine and generally made their fortune as the boys all bought blocks of land all over the town and surrounding areas which they made money from when they sold them. They were also on the local council as councillors.

While in Maldon, Australia, the Subritzky family meet the Wagener family and since then, both families have been very close.

From “The Subritzky Family Legend”

Maldon grew out of the ashes of the Tarrengower gold rush. With the mass exodus of the diggers the area was strewn with great piles of rubbish and, with the mass of holes that had been dug helter-skelter all over, the countryside resembled something like the face of the moon.

Gold towns sprang up overnight. First it was rough shelters made out of sticks and vegetation or old and faded tents that could be packed in a digger's swag. These were the

serious diggers, mobile and very determined to strike it rich. Within a week or two they would be joined by the “merchants” who came in covered wagons and carried all manner of goods with them. They set up shop in calico tents and flew brilliantly coloured flags to advertise their presence. Alcohol was generally top of the list, then tools, provisions and clothing. “Ladies of the night” were also not unusual. If the strike began to look substantial, the calico tents gave way to more permanent structures — shanties and the like. Tented grog shops were replaced by rough wooden hotels constructed with weatherboard walls, dirt floors, and calico (later galvanised iron) roofs.

The Subritzky brothers through a lot of hard work and a great deal of luck had by now amassed a considerable fortune with their successes on the goldfields. The Victorian gold rush was now coming to an end for the hordes of fortune seekers who dug and panned for the easy gold an era in Australian history was ending: it was now the turn of the big mining companies. There were still a number of “rushes” yet to take place, the last one being the rush to “Back Creek” in 1858, but gradually the mining companies were taking over.

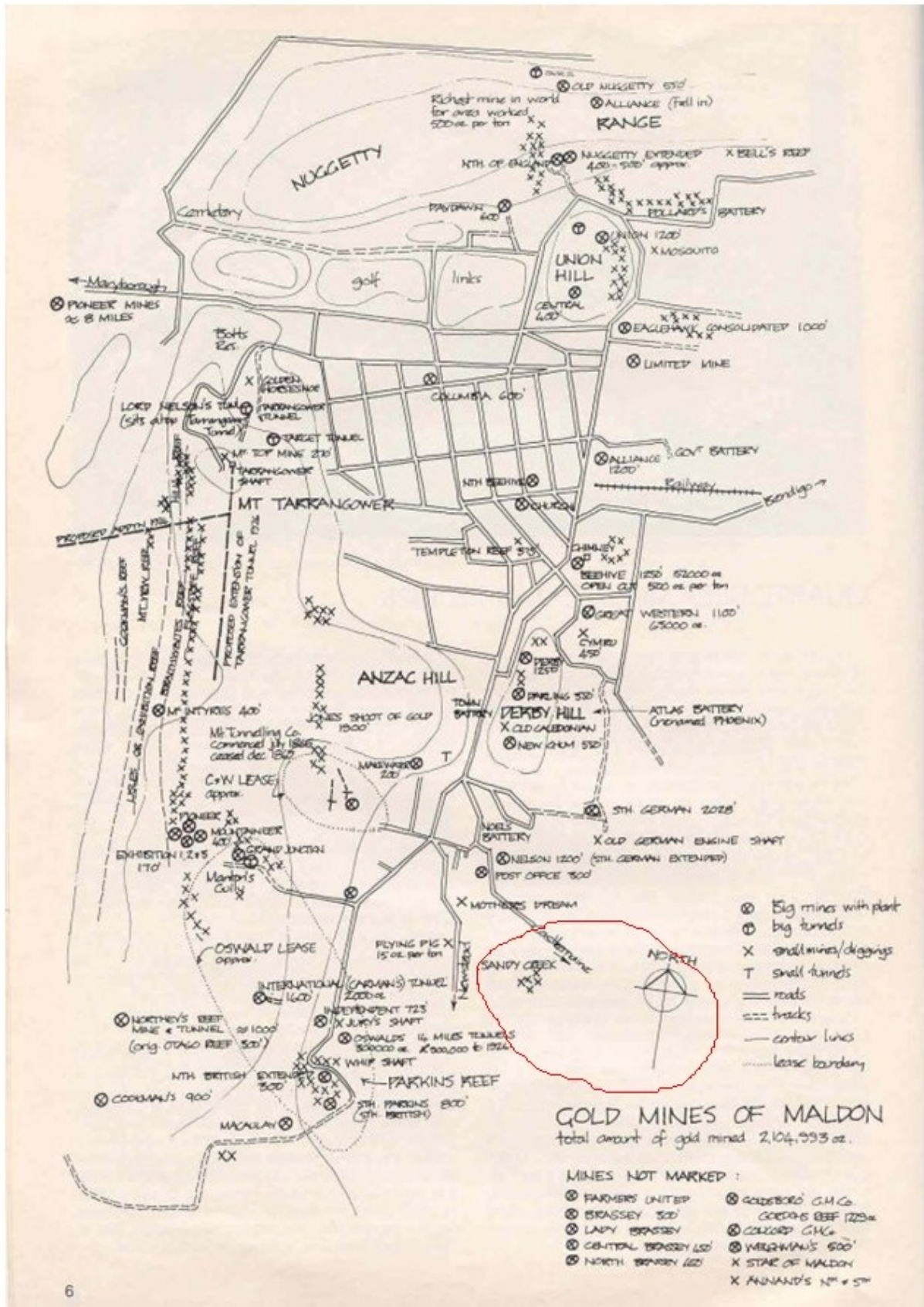
Ludolph, Heinrich and John Anton assessed their situation and decided that the mining companies would remain in Maldon for some considerable time. They decided to go into business. They purchased a property on the Maldon/Sandy Creek road and built a butcher shop in the main street. John Anton and Ludolph ran the butcher shop and Heinrich appears to have run livestock on the property. John Anton also built a house of a good standard which he later passed on to his wife’s sister Phyllis who was still residing in the house in 1910. They also owned land and a slaughter yards at a place called Porcupine Flat.

I saw the last piece of the gold that the family had obtained in Victoria in 1978 when I went to visit my great-aunt Annie Elizabeth Jane (née Subritzky). When she was a young girl she had chipped one of her teeth and her grandfather (John Anton) had given the dentist a small gold nugget with which to cap her tooth. Annie was a very elderly woman when I spoke with her but could remember “the good old days” as if it was only yesterday. She still had her own teeth then and the gold cap that her grandfather had given to her was her pride and joy.

The family business in Maldon did well and the money was coming in. In those days butcher shops not only sold meat but eggs and produce as well. Old Sophie was something of a herbalist and medicines were sold as well. Then at some time in the 1850s Ludolph and his family and also Heinrich and Old Sophie decided on a business venture in Tahiti. Nobody is sure when they went to Tahiti or why, but what is known is that Ludolph’s wife Maria gave birth to a son in Tahiti who was named John Henry. His birth was believed to have happened in 1852 but of this I am not sure, although what may have happened is that after initial success on the goldfields they set up a business venture in Tahiti, selling mining implements and provisions to the many shiploads of Americans who sailed the San Francisco-Tahiti-Melbourne route to the goldfields, thereby getting first bite at would-be diggers. There was no arable land available for farming in Tahiti, the small amount there was having been long since purchased by hardnosed French colonists so the time spent in Tahiti was almost certainly a business venture. At any rate they did not stay long and were soon back in Maldon amongst the easy wealth and prosperity.

In 1858 Maldon was proclaimed a municipality and John Anton was elected one of the town’s first seven councillors. He also became a member of the Maldon German Club and it was there that he first rubbed shoulders with a German settler by the name of Edward

Ferdinand Wagener (Wagener translates as wagon driver or teamster). Edward Wagener is the patriarch of the Wagener branch of the family and his descendants to this day lovingly take care of the family homestead at Houhora in the north of New Zealand.



Note the red circle shows the Subritzky homestead, mine and farm location

Trip to London 1857 - 1859

In 1857, Hienrich Dieckman, Sophie and Wm Subritzky set sail for London, England from Melbourne on the Istanboul departing in March 1857. We do not know why they travelled to London at that time but it was probably to either resettle back in Europe or to see old friends and family.

Sophia Dikmann
in the Web: Victoria, Australia, Outward Passenger Index, 1852-1915

Name: Sophia Dikmann
Age: 50
Birth Year: abt 1807
Departure Date: Mar 1857
Departure Place: Victoria, Australia
Destination: LONDON
Ship: ISTANBOUL
Ship's Master: COLE J E
Page: 2
URL: <https://www.prov.vic.gov.au/ex...>

This record is not from Ancestry and will open in a new window. You may need to search for the record when the web page opens. For more information on web records, [click](#)

Hy Dikmann
in the Web: Victoria, Australia, Outward Passenger Index, 1852-1915

Name: Hy Dikmann
Age: 50
Birth Year: abt 1807
Departure Date: Mar 1857
Departure Place: Victoria, Australia
Destination: LONDON
Ship: ISTANBOUL
Ship's Master: COLE J E
Page: 2
URL: <https://www.prov.vic.gov.au/ex...>

This record is not from Ancestry and will open in a new window. You may need to search for the record when the web page opens. For more information on web records, [click](#)

Wm Subritzky
in the Web: Victoria, Australia, Outward Passenger Index, 1852-1915

Name: Wm Subritzky
Age: 28
Birth Year: abt 1829
Departure Date: Mar 1857
Departure Place: Victoria, Australia
Destination: LONDON
Ship: ISTANBOUL
Ship's Master: COLE J E
Page: 2
URL: <https://www.prov.vic.gov.au/ex...>

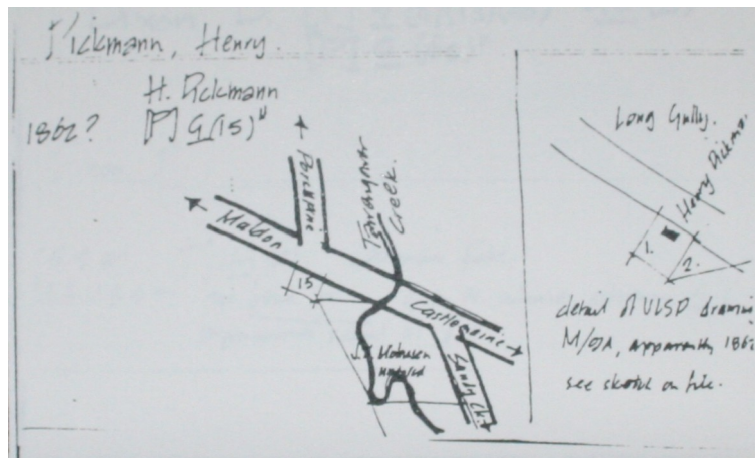
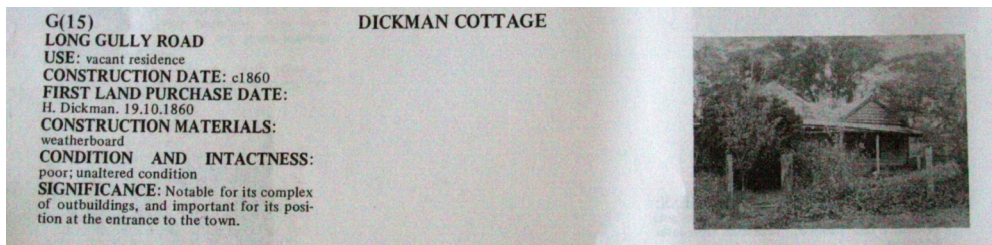
This record is not from Ancestry and will open in a new window. You may need to search for the record when the web page opens. For more information on web records, [click](#)

Their return was on the ship Prince of the Seas arriving 3 May 1859 back in Melbourne. As well as Heinrich and Sophie, they also had Henry Dickman who was born in 1839 and we assume was Heinrich's nephew plus an A Subritzky with wife. There is no record of Wm Subritzky returning from London and an assumption can be made that this A Subritzky was in fact Wm Subritzky with wife. We do not know what happened to this wife as the official



The oldest known Subritzky Homestead and other Subritzky owned properties in Maldon

Maldon is where the first Subritzky homestead was built around 1858. All the land records record the house and land as owned by H Dickman (Dietman) who married Old Sophie on the "St Pauli". I visited there in 2008 and spoke with the then owner of the house who insisted that the house and land were owned by the Subritzky family, who also owned much of the surrounding land. The house is still standing today and even though it is much neglected, it is still in mostly sound condition. The construction of the walls is very similar to the homestead in Houhora. The owner assured me that the house is an Australian Heritage building which means it cannot be demolished but then again, he has no obligation to look after it. The house is currently being used to store junk and is not really liveable by today's standards.



The original Subritzky Homestead in Maldon, built approx 1858





Photos from Steve Subritzky of the homestead

most of the buildings and the findings are set out in Appendix 5. For buildings outside the Historic Interest Zone paint scrapings should be taken to determine their original colour schemes when repainting is contemplated.

In the residential areas many fences are not original but are compatible with the general character of the area. For example woven wire fences are in most cases compatible with nineteenth century houses although they were only produced from 1910. Where the fence is compatible it is noted that 'fence is not original'. Where the fence is not original and not compatible this is noted as 'not compatible'.

These comments are based solely on the street facade and thus many other alterations have not been noted.

3.6 FUNDING PRIORITIES

Funding priority should take into account combined priority rating, building condition and the effect reconstruction work would create. With limited funds, an attempt should be made to achieve tangible results and a rapid turnover of the available money.

In addition, financial hardship and the eligibility for other funding through the Historic Buildings Act should be taken into account. (Refer to the section on conservation management for detailed proposals for the operation of revolving funds.)

The following groups of buildings constitute an initial set of funding priorities and represent those buildings which require:

URGENT PRESERVATION immediate funds to prevent loss to the town due to further deterioration of building.

PRESERVATION -- Other significant buildings at risk or requiring reconstruction.

RESTORATION -- Buildings where reconstruction work would have a tangible effect on the town's appearance.

Section	Crown Allotment	Name	Street	Combined Priority Rating
3.6.1 Urgent Preservation				
A	11	Royal Hotel and Theatre	High Street	6 A R
9	2/3	Dr. Hardy's House	High Street	6 A R
10	1	Edward's Crushing Plant	Francis Street	6 A R
11	Church Reserve	Denominational School	Church Street	6 A R
3.6.2 Preservation				
8B	1	Motor Garage and House	Long Gully Road	5 A R
G(Parish)	15	Dickman's Cottage	Castlemaine Road	5 A R
G(Parish)	80	D'Orsa's House	Sandy Creek Road	5 A R
G(Parish)	105	Duer's Cottage	Sandy Creek Road	5 A R
Cemetery Reserve		Lodge & Rotunda		5 A R
Public Gardens Reserve		Old Fire Station	Fountain Street	5 A R
Crown Land		Government Crushing Battery	Cnr Adair & Evans Streets	5 A R
3.6.3 Restoration				
A	32	Former Dabb's Store (timber)	High Street	4 A R
G(Parish)	34	Marsler's House	Sandy Creek Road	4 A R
2B	32	House	John's Road	3 A R
A	13	McFarlane's Drapery	Main Street	6 B R
A	17	Former Upton's Butcher Shop	Main Street	6 B R
A	27	Former Calder's Ironmongery	Main Street	6 B R
A	28	Calder's House	High Street	6 B R
A	33	McMillan & Padley's Ironmongery	Main Street	6 B R
A	6	Former Bank of NSW	High Street	6 C R
A	9	Langslow's Building	High Street	6 C R
A	12	Grand Hotel and Shops	High Street	6 C R
A	15	Goldsmith's Building	Main Street	6 C R
A	16	Former Albion Hotel	Main Street	6 C R
A	19	Maldon Hotel	Main Street	6 C R
B	1	Maldon Post Office	High Street	6 C R
B	6	Robinson's House	High Street	6 C R
2	4	Welsh Congregational Church	Church Street	6 C R
4	1	Rule's House	Cnr High & Adair Streets	6 C R
9	14/16	House	Adair Street	6 C R
10	1	Vivian's House	High Street	6 B R
10	17/18	Lisle's Cottage	High Street	6 C R
10	21	Tresidder's Cottage	High Street	6 C R
12	1	Scotch Pie House	Cnr. Templeton & Reef Streets	6 C R
12	8	Brook's Store	Templeton Street	6 C R
A1(Parish)	13	Former Maldon Brewery and Residence	Franklin Street	6 B R
Hospital Reserve		Hospital	Cnr. Adair and Chapel Streets	6 C R
1B	19	House	off Parkins Reef Road	4 A
16A	6	House	Hornsby Street	3 A
10(Parish)	26	Stone Buildings	Nuggetty Road	3 A
C		Court House		5 A

From council records 2008 – notice that the Dickman cottage is on the Preservation list



Dickman cottage (Subritzky homestead from Google 2018)

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WANTED, a Maid of all Work. Apply to
Mr. JOHN SUBRITZKY, Long Gully.
746-170

WANTED, a GENERAL SERVANT.
Apply to THOS. TRESIDDER

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WANTED, a Maid of all Work. Apply to
Mr. JOHN SUBRITZKY, Long Gully.
746-170

WANTED, a GENERAL SERVANT.
Apply to THOS. TRESIDDER

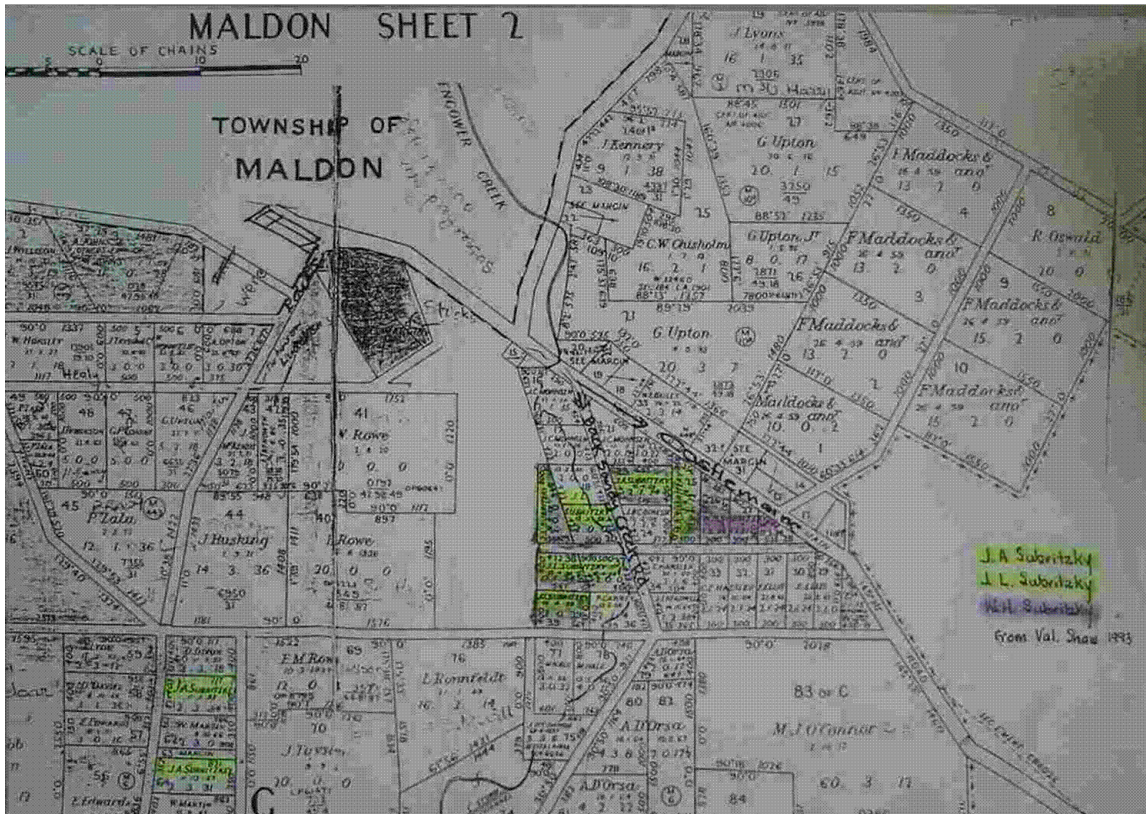
J. L. SUBRITZKY,
WHOLESALE CARCASE BUTCHER,
LONG GULLY.

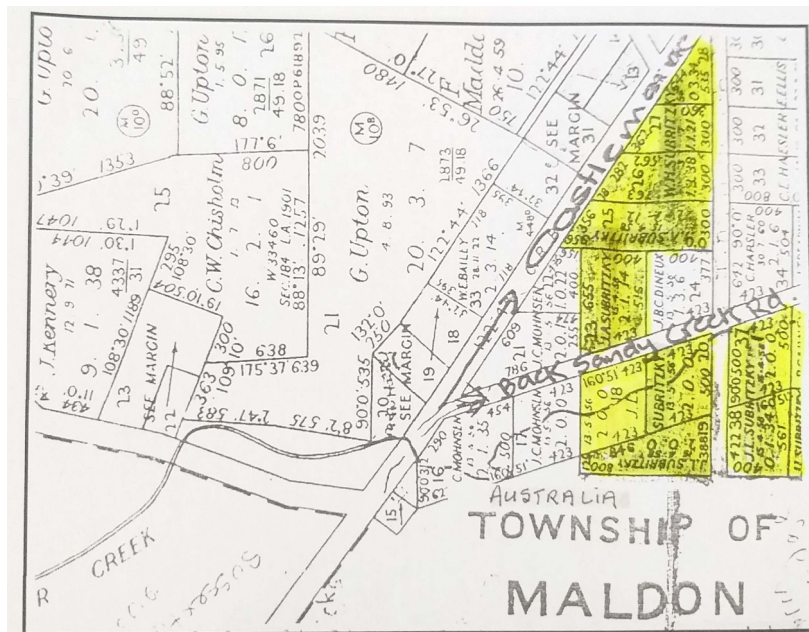
THE TRADE AT THE LOWEST
CASH PRICES.

None but very
PRIME CATTLE
 KILLED, 31 129

VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

ALLOT MENT	SEA ION	PARRISH	PARTICULARS OF DEEDS.		REGISTER RECORD	PAGE.	WHEN ENTERED	
			AREA	DATE GRANT	GRANTEE			
22	1	MALDON	A. P. P 2-0-0	12-9-1856	JOHANN L. SUBRITZKY	70 80	347 96)	30-9-56 15-9-56
23	1	"	2-0-0	12-9-56	"	70 80	35 97	30-9-56 15-9-56
24	1	"	2-0-0	11-6-58	"	11A	3	22-6-58
25	1	"	1-3-34	11-6-58	"	11A	4	22-6-58
26	1	"	2-0-39	11-6-58	"	11A	5	30-6-58
35	1	"	2-0-0	11-6-58	"	11A	6	22-6-58
10	1	"	0-3-37	12-9-56	"	80 70	89 27	15-9-56 30-9-56
11	1	"	0-3-34	12-9-56	"	70 80	28 90	30-9-56 15-9-56
16	5	"	0-3-7	1-6-59	"	26A	54	6-6-59.
1	13	"	0-1-0	12-6-57	"	59 71	127 71	6-7-57 12-6-57
7	13	"	0-1-0	18-11-57	"	74 79	23 193	5-1-58 18-11-57.





If you look carefully, you will find the name Subritzky on several of the blocks. These are photos of the original land records from 1865. They owned a lot more land than these records show and further records are available in the Historical Centre located in Maldon, Victoria, Australia.

The following pictures are some of the blocks of land that the Subritzky's owned – taken in 2003 and 2008.





Upton's butcher shop 2008

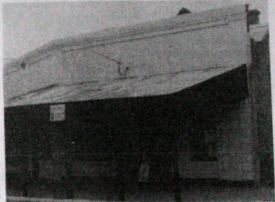
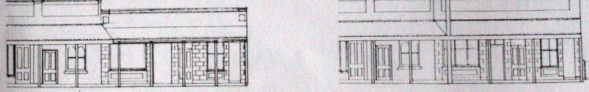
The for Upton's Butcher shop land was first purchased by J Subritzky in 1856. The site was sold to George Upton in January 1858 but it is not known if the building had been constructed by then. By March 1859 Upton was advertising as a butcher and by November it was reported he had plastered the rooms and flagged the shop. In November 1860 Upton was permitted to erect a veranda. The rear two-storey brick section seems to have been erected between 1867 and 1875. Upton still occupied the building in 1900 but by 1907 the shop was being conducted by W. Evans, butcher. The parapet line was raised around the turn-of-the-century to match that of the adjoining shops. On the opposite side of the street

A(17)
MAIN STREET
 USE: handicrafts shop
 CONSTRUCTION DATE: c1858
 FIRST LAND PURCHASE DATE:
 J.L. Subritzky 17.11.1856
 CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS:
 brick
 CONDITION AND INTACTNESS:
 good; window not original.
 SIGNIFICANCE: early brick shop with
 timber facade.
HISTORY: The site was sold to George
 Upton in January 1858¹ but it is not known
 if the building had been constructed by
 then. By March 1859 George Upton was
 advertising as a Butcher in Main Street,²
 and by November it was reported that he
 had plastered the rooms and flagged the
 shop.³ In November 1860 Upton was
 permitted to erect a verandah.⁴ The rear
 two-storey brick section seems to have
 been erected between 1867 and 1875 and it
 does not appear in the panorama PHp4
 (1867) (see page 2) but can be identified
 in panorama PHp3 (see page 37) (1875).
 George Upton still occupied the building in
 1900⁵, but by 1907 the shop was being
 conducted by W.K. Evans, butcher.⁶ The
 parapet line was raised around the turn of
 the century to match that of the adjoining

FORMER UPTON'S BUTCHER SHOP

shops. In photograph PH36 the lower
 parapet line can be seen.

1. Title documents.
2. Tarrangower Times 1.3.1859
3. Tarrangower Times 9.11.1859
4. Tarrangower Times 10.11.1860
5. 1900 ratebook
6. 1907 directory.

A 18/A 17 c1900

A 18/A 17 1977




Dabb's Produce Store, Main Street, now an IGA supermarket 2008


The land was first purchased by J Subritzky in 1856. The site was occupied by Conborough and Jones until it was taken over from them in 1856 by T and J Woodfull who ran a hay, corn, household and general goods store. The business was taken over in 1865 by J and J Pedlar and later in the year by Dabb and Co who carried on the business as a Hay and Corn Store. The property was sold to J Brittingham in 1868 and the existing building appears to be have been built around this time. The building was originally unpainted with white brickwork around the arches, quoins and cornices, similar in appearance to the Albion Hotel previously built next door. In 1886 Dabb and Co moved across the road to Dabb's Store. The site was sold to Manan Ray in 1886 and was used as livery stables until at least 1920.

**A(31 and 32)
MAIN STREET**
USE: supermarket
CONSTRUCTION DATE: from 1859
FIRST LAND PURCHASE DATE:
A(31) – J. Wright 15.9.1857; A(32) – C. Cushen 15.9.1857.
CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS:
brick and stone
CONDITION AND INTACTNESS:
good
SIGNIFICANCE: An intact simple facade and verandah with pleasant timber details. Decorative timber carriage-way is of note.
HISTORY: The southern section of A(31) was the site of the Wright, Ross Store, which operated on the site from before June 1857.¹ They rebuilt the store in 1859, calling for tenders in March of that year.² In August 1859 tenders were called for the completion of the premises.³ By November 1862 the partnership had been dissolved, and the business continued as James Wood & Co.⁴ In 1864 the business is described as J Wood & Co, wholesale and retail grocers, wine and spirit merchants, Main Street.⁵ The business was still operating in 1868.⁶ In 1871 S. and J. Warnock purchased the premises, and may have carried on the grocery trade as in January 1885 they sold the site to James Thompson⁷ who is described in the directory for 1884–85 as a grocer.
In January 1885 Samuel Dabb purchased A(32), and by November 1887 he had also purchased the southern section of A(31). It appears that in about 1886 Dabb constructed the southern part of the existing building to match that of the Wright, Ross Store on A(31). Although Samuel Dabb died before 1900, the business was carried on as Dabb & Co until it was taken over by Dickson's Foodland.

FORMER DABB'S STORE

1. M.A.M. 12.6.1857
2. Tarrangower Times 8.3.1859
3. Tarrangower Times 19.8.1859
4. Tarrangower Times 21.11.1862
5. Moon, op cit, p.28
6. 1868 directory
7. Title documents
8. 1900 ratebook.





PH28 Main Street West Side c1920

 **Australia, Electoral Rolls, 1903-1980**
1930S

[View Image](#)

NAME: John Subritzky
RESIDENCE: 1856 - city, Loddon, Victoria,
Australia

 **Australia, Electoral Rolls, 1903-1980**
1930S

[View Image](#)

NAME: John Subritzky
RESIDENCE: 1856 - city, Loddon, Victoria,
Australia

 **Australia, Electoral Rolls, 1903-1980**
1930S

[View Image](#)

NAME: John Lewis Subritzky
RESIDENCE: 1856 - city, Loddon, Victoria,
Australia

 **Australia, Electoral Rolls, 1903-1980**
1930S

[View Image](#)

NAME: John Lewis Subritzky
RESIDENCE: 1856 - city, Loddon, Victoria,
Australia

 **Australia, Electoral Rolls, 1903-1980**
1930S

[View Image](#)

NAME: William Henry Subritzky
RESIDENCE: 1856 - city, Loddon, Victoria,
Australia

 **Australia, Electoral Rolls, 1903-1980**
1930S

[View Image](#)

NAME: William Henry Subritzky
RESIDENCE: 1856 - city, Loddon, Victoria,
Australia



Back to New Zealand again

After several very successful years in Australia, the Subritzky family returned to New Zealand for a new life again. However this time, they chose the far north rather than Nelson which had caused them so much heartbreak several years earlier

In 1859, Ludolph and Heinrich Subritzky were made aware of the intended sale of Kawau Island in the Hauraki Gulf of New Zealand and also the opening up of the Mangonui area in the Far North. Ludolph and Heinrich crossed the Tasman aboard the (steamer) 'Prince Alfred' arriving in the port of Auckland on the 17th January 1860. They were beaten to the purchase of Kawau Island by Governor George Grey, so instead purchased the estates of Ohore (Houhora) and Awanui. The original buy was more than eight thousand acres and shortly afterwards they leased a further twenty five thousand acres from the central government. They were the first European settlers north of Kaitaia, their nearest neighbours being the Matthews and Puckey families at the Kaitaia Mission Station. At the heads of Houhora harbour, beneath the shadow of Mount Camel, they built the Subritzky Homestead which still stands to this day.

Smart & Co., agents.
January 17—Prince Alfred, (s.s.) James Bowden, from Sydney. Passengers—Mrs. and Miss Blake and servant, Messrs. Leathes, Jones, Raymond, Donovan, Dougharty, McKee, Lubritzky, D. Parker, G. Kelley, Mr., Mrs., and Miss Leggatt, Mr. and Mrs. Samuels. Gilfillan & Co., agents.
January 18—Lilly, 17 tons, Eggenton, from Waiheke, in ballast.

From “The New Zealander” 18 Jan 1860 and “Daily Southern Cross” 20 Jan 1860. L
Subritzky arriving in New Zealand from Sydney in 1860

New Zealand, Electoral Rolls, 1853-1981 1900S CENSUSES View Image	NAME: John Ludolph Subritzky RESIDENCE: 1853-1864 - Mongonui, Northland
New Zealand, Electoral Rolls, 1853-1981 1900S CENSUSES View Image	NAME: William Henry Subritzky RESIDENCE: 1853-1864 - Mongonui, Northland
New Zealand, Electoral Rolls, 1853-1981 1900S CENSUSES View Image	NAME: John Ludolph Subritzky RESIDENCE: 1870-1871 - Mongonui and Bay of Islands, Northland
New Zealand, Electoral Rolls, 1853-1981 1900S CENSUSES	NAME: John Ludolph Subritzky RESIDENCE: 1870-1871 - Mongonui, Northland

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

FOUR THOUSAND FOUR HUNDRED AND EIGHT ACRES OF THE RICHEST ALLUVIAL SOIL OFFERED FOR POSITIVE AND UNRESERVED SALE.

MESSRS. T. & G. H. CHEESEMAN

Have the pleasure of notifying to Late Arrivals and the Public generally, that they are instructed by W. & C. MARSH, Esquires, to sell by auction, in the early part of February next, 1860,

ALL THAT VALUABLE ESTATE called the AWANUI FARMS AND VILLAGE OF HUNAI.

This splendid property, a few miles N.W. of Mongonui, is situated on a Navigable river,—having upwards of sixteen miles of water frontage, along which vessels of considerable tonnage can discharge or take in cargo,—and is the only natural outlet, to the Ahipara Block now under survey by Government, and which will shortly be offered for sale,—the Mission Station of Kaitia,—and the fine Block of Land known as the Victoria Valley.—Indeed there is not a Block of Land of the same extent either in the hands of Government, or of Private Individuals, now offered for sale, that can compete with this, as regards quality of soil or easy shipment of produce; it being rich alluvial deposits, and perfectly level, consequently more easily brought into cultivation with little outlay of Capital.

This Estate has been surveyed and laid out in Farms of convenient size, to suit the means of any purchaser,—and there is no Farm which has not a road of less than a mile from a good landing place, care having been taken in laying out the roads, to afford easy access for Shipment from each Farm that has not an immediate water-frontage.

The Village of Hunai is situated at the mouth of the Awanui River, and has water sufficient for a Steamer of 100 tons. It contains sixty eight Allotments varying in size from two rods to two ——— acres, and will be sold immediately after the general Farms are disposed of.

The Auctioneers would particularly call the attention of late Immigrants to this Sale, as it affords them an opportunity of immediate settlement in the country.

One of the Proprietors will gladly accompany any parties desirous of inspecting the property.

The place and Date of Sale in a future advertisement.

TERMS:—25 per cent. Cash; 25 per cent. in approved Bills at 3 or 4 months; the remainder on Mortgage if required for a term of years bearing present Bank Interest.

Plans may be seen and information had at the office of the Auctioneers.

Queen-street, Auckland,
December 27th, 1859.

gratified with their selections. A considerable portion of the Township of Mongonui was sold on the 31st of January; 72 allotments were offered at an aggregate upset price of £465—the amount realised was £1776, or an advance of nearly 300 per cent. For an account of Mongonui district, we refer to a letter in another page from a "Prince Edward Islander" who has taken up his land there; and from Mr. Melling we have received an equally favourable description of Taraira and of the progress making by Mr. Guylai (a Hungarian gentleman who has come out as the pioneer of a party of his countrymen), Mr. Kidd, and other practical settlers who have fixed their home in that fertile block. In our next Summary we hope to announce that the whole of the Alipara block, which is in the vicinity of the two already mentioned, is in the hands of settlers possessed of energy as well as capital; and for the information of our Southern friends, who seem to have got a notion that we have no territory at our disposal, we may state that Mr. Johann Ludolph Subritzky has claimed a "little run" of 40,000 acres at Muriwhenua, North Cape—to commence with 1000 sheep, 20 head of cattle, and 5 horses.—The Wangarie or Maudslayi district is also available for settlement.

SAILED.
August 25—Egmont, ship, Gibson, for Shanghai.
August 25—White Swan, s.s., Wilson, for Napier and Wellington.

We have much pleasure in renewing our acquaintance with Captain Laing (formerly of the Eclipse), who arrived here on Friday last in the clipper schooner Heron, of which he is captain and owner. The Heron left Melbourne on the 30th of July, and arrived at Ohoru, near Mongonui, on the 19th inst., with cattle and horses for Mr. Subritzky. Captain Laing intends keeping the Heron in our coasting trade, for which she seems very suitable. Her dimensions are as follows,—length, 75 feet 7 inches; beam, 20 feet 6 inches; depth of hold, 10 feet 2 inches; her register, 91 tons. The Heron is now under charter to the New Zealand Government, and will proceed to New Plymouth on Thursday next.

Arrival of Cattle and horses for Subritzky from Australia August 1860

J L Subritzky leasing 40,000 acres at North Cape Feb 1860

RETURN OF ALL PERSONS SQUATTING ON, OR IN ANY WAY OCCUPYING MAORI LANDS OVER WHICH THE NATIVE TITLE HAS NOT BEEN EXTINGUISHED, WITH THE FULLEST PARTICULARS THAT CAN BE OBTAINED AS TO THE CHARACTER OF THE OCCUPANCY, &c.

MONGONUI.							
Name of the Occupant.	The year when his occupation began.	The quantity of land held by him.	The character of the tenure, whether by sufferance or by positive Lease or Agreement.	The amount of rent or other consideration given.	Term for which held.	Value of Stock or other property possessed by occupant.	The tribe it belongs to.
Edward Sydney Yates	1852	6 acres	Agreement	None	Yearly	£20	Barawa
John Smith	1854	3 acres	Sufferance	None	Yearly	£100	Barawa
Henry Moor	1862	House and garden	Agreement	£5 yearly	Yearly	£100	Barawa
John Ludolph Subritzky	1852	About 200 acres.	Running sheep on Native Reserve at Ohora	£10 yearly	Yearly	£50	Barawa
William Kenny Subritzky			By his wife being owner, and chiefs desiring a deed for their children	None			

Mongonui, January 5th, 1864.

W. B. WHITE, Resident Magistrate.

PROVINCE OF WELLINGTON.

Name, &c.	Nature of tenancy.	Term unexpired.	Yearly rent.	Quantity of land.	Time in occupation.	Locality.	Native owners.	Remarks.
Thomas Bevan, senior, storekeeper, Otaki.	Lease for fifteen years	10 years	£ s. d. 8 0 0	A. R. P. 1 0 0	3 years	Village of Otaki	Kiharoa, Ngatipare	Occupier holds as assignee of George Bevan, the original lessee
John Lawson Waistcoat, flaxplanter, Otaki.	Verbal permission to occupy; no term specified			1 2 0	21 years	Village of Otaki	Nihi, Ngatihuri	The native owner is brother to occupier's late wife
William Davies, storekeeper, Otaki.	Lease for fourteen years	12 years	10 0 0	1 1 0	2 years	Village of Otaki	Tamihana te Rauparaha, Ngatitua	
Edward Prince, carpenter, Otaki.	Verbal agreement; no term specified		12 0 0	0 1 0	1 year	Village of Otaki	Te Poria, Ngatikikipiri, Ngatiraukawa	
Manuel de Silva, labourer, Otaki.	Tenancy for life, with absolute remainder to occupier's son by an aboriginal female.			0 1 0	3 years	Village of Otaki	Eria Mateawa	This land was granted by the relations of the occupier's wife; occupier is of African descent

OCCUPYING NATIVE LANDS.

7 E—No. 10.

LIST of Persons qualified to vote at the Election of Members of the House of Representatives, for the Electoral District of MONGONUI.

- Subritzky Wilham Henry, Ohora, household, Ohora, house in occupation
- Subritzky John Ludolph, Ohora, freehold, 104 acres at Panau, (Waiake), No. 24
- Tanton Thomas George, Emily Place, Auckland, freehold, allotment No. 151 Township Mongonui, allotment No. 8, country lot do., and allotment No. 1, parish of Awaau
- Whitehead Thomas, Mount Pleasant, Orowiti, freehold on Orowiti River, 40 acres adjoining Wm. Whitehead's
- Wilkinson Thomas, Orowiti Valley, freehold, Orowiti, No. 23, in Mongonui East, 41 acres.

W. B. WHITE,
Registration Officer.

Part of the Electoral roll April 1861

PORT OF AUCKLAND.

ENTERED—INWARDS.
APRIL 1.

- Zillah, 68 tons, Sullivan, from Napier, with 14 head cattle. Passenger—Capt. Lowrie.—J. Salmon & Co., agents.
- Isabella, 18 tons, Subritzky, from Ohore and Awanui, with 20 tons kauri gum.—Owen & Graham, agents.

Kauri gum Ohore to AK April 1863

CLEARED—OUTWARDE.

SEPTEMBER 11TH.

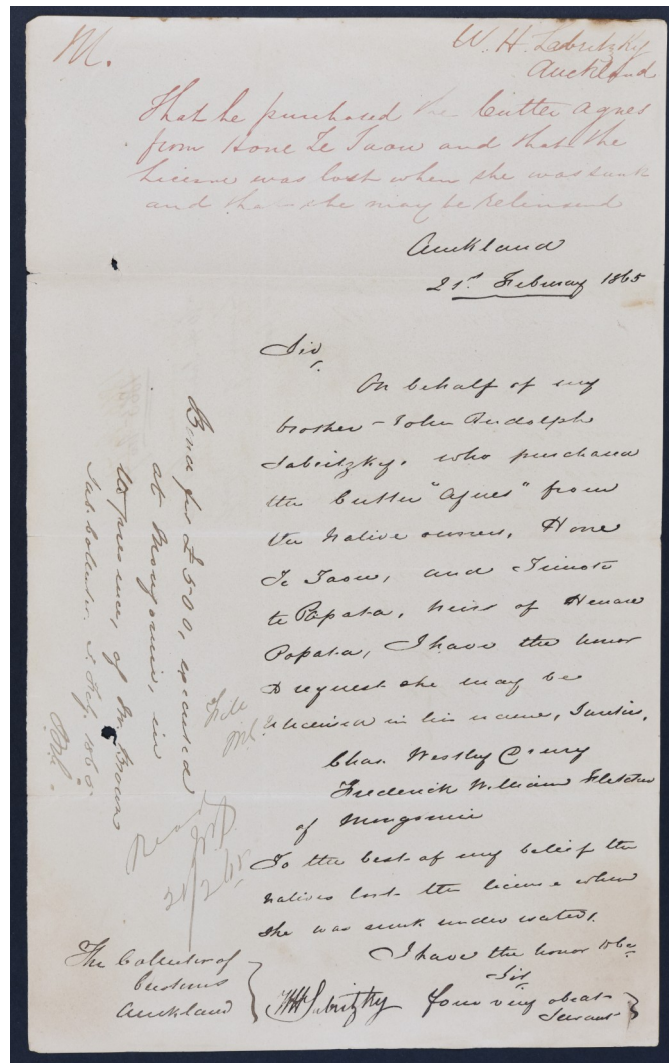
Dolphin, 40 tons, Doughty, for Napier, with 1 qr cask port, 1 qr cask whiskey, 1 half tierce tobacco, 15 cases old tom, 1 qr cask sherry, 1 hhd rum, 4 cases, 1 bale, 30 cans, 7 casks, 72 bags sugar, 1 bale, 2 cases, 10 boxes glass, 50 pkges merchandize, 36 pieces kauri timber, 20 cases merchandize, 3 barrels, 18 bags, 2 pkges, 6 boxes, 25 felloes, 6 boxes soap, 10 doz. pannikins, 1 truss, 60 bars, 1 bundle, 127 bars and bundles, 15 pkges merchandize, 2 cases, 1 cask, 3 drums, 83 pkges merchandize, 5 passengers.
 Mary Ira, 16 tons, Seymour, for Mangawai, with 2 tons flour, 2 tons potatoes, 2 bags rice, 4 bags sugar, 2 bags sharps, 2 tierces beef, 2 casks oatmeal, 1 head cattle, 5 passengers.
 Rosina, 15 tons, Willitt, for the Wade, in ballast.
 Isabella, 18 tons, Subritzky, for Ohore via Mongouui, with 3 boxes merchandize, 7 bars iron, 2 bags rice, 1 bag biscuit, 2 pkges rope.
 Emma, 15 tons, Tillar, for Omah, with 2 cwt flour, 3 cwt potatoes, 1 bag sugar, 1 package.
 Sylph, 50 tons, Norris, for Russell, with 25 tierces beef, 5 tons flour, 1 ton sugar, 5 passengers.—Webster and Patterson agents.

Goods from Auckland to Ohura 11 Sept
1861

Commissioner of Crown Lands' Office,
Auckland, 5th August, 1862.
I HEREBY notify that the Run described below has been claimed by Mr. E. W. Puckey.
 Situation—District of Tangonge, Mongouui County.
 Boundaries—Bounded on the North by a line from Motutangi on the East Coast to Wai-ihī on the West Coast (being the Southern boundary of Subritzky's run); on the West by the sea; on the South by the Ahipara block; and on the East by the base of the hills on the West of the Awanui river, by Rangounou Bay, and by the sea; excluding Maxwell's and Ford's land, and Mackay's claim.
 Estimated extent—42,000 acres.
 Number and description of stock upon the run (to commence with)—800 sheep.
 DANIEL POLLEN,
Commissioner of Crown Lands,

Southern boundary of Subritzky land
August 1862

In 1865, the Subritzky brothers purchased their first boat called Agnes which was a 14ton cutter. This meant that they saved on shipping costs to get their goods to town and supplies. It was the start of their shipping empire that would last for the next 50 years.



This document is asking the Government to register the boat as the original owners of Maori decent had lost the registration papers.

CLEARED OUTWARDS.

JANUARY

- 23—Rosella, 36 tons, E. Sellars, for Tauranga, w sundry merchandize—3 passengers.—T. Macky a Co., agents.
- 23—Mary Ann, 21 tons, Trimmer, for Waiheki, ballast.
- 23—Agnes, 14 tons, Subritzky, for Chore, North Cape, with sundries—1 passenger.
- 23—George, 15 tons, Holt, for the Thames, w sundries.
- 23—Lily, 17 tons, Allan, for Waiheki, in ballast-passengers.

Goods Auckland to Ohore on the Agnes, a Subhip January 1865

AUCKLAND REGATTA, 1866.

It will be seen, by announcement elsewhere, that the committee are to meet at the Waitematta Hotel, at 7 o'clock sharp, this evening, when all the prizes will be paid, cups presented, &c. All accounts against the committee are to be sent in by 7 o'clock to-day, otherwise they will not be recognised.

The following are the particulars of a private match, which came off on Monday last, between the trading craft:—The course was from the end of the wharf round the red and white chequered buoy off Drunken Bay, round the flag-boat off Stokes' Point, coming in at the wharf. £2 sweepstakes. Mr. Copland acted as starter, and gave universal satisfaction. The following boats started:—Shamrock, Stevens; Mahurangi, Queen; Waterlily, Allen; Agnes, Subritzky; Hero, Joiner; Orpheus, Inness. The race ended with the following result:—

Mahurangi.....	(Queen).....	1
Waterlily.....	(Allen).....	2

We are glad to perceive that the committee did not allow Captain Machin and his officers to take their departure for Sydney without some slight recognition of their services. We have much pleasure in giving publicity to the following address and reply:—

Auckland, 29 th January, 1866.

Auckland Regatta 1866

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

FEBRUARY 22.

WEATHER.—Cloudy, unsettled; Wind, W.S.W.
WEATHER.—February 23, Fine; Wind, S.W.

ARRIVALS.

- Jane, s.s., Thwaites, from the Thames, in ballast.
- Enterprise, p.s., Seon, from the Thames, with passengers.
- Tauranga, s.s., Sellars, from the Thames, with passengers.
- Elf, schooner, from Wangarei, with cattle and produce.

- Agnes, cutter, 14 tons, Subritzky, from Ohore, with 40 sheep, 9 hides. Passengers—5.
- Glance, cutter, 18 tons, Cockfield, from Matakana, with produce and passengers.
- Asp, cutter, 10 tons, Hastie, from the Wade, with produce and passengers.
- Leather Bell, cutter, 24 tons, Dam, from Mahurangi, with passengers.

FEBRUARY 23.

- Ahuriri, s.s., 131 tons, J. Flowerday, from Southern Ports, with cargo and passengers.
- Argo, schooner, 32 tons, from Wangarei, with produce and passengers.
- Severn, cutter, 19 tons, Downes, from the Thames, in ballast.
- Rob Roy, cutter, 23 tons, Edwards, from the Thames, in ballast.
- Cornstalk, cutter, 18 tons, from the Thames, in ballast.

Goods from Ohore to Auckland Feb 1868

Newspaper articles on some of the voyages of the Agnes including sailing in the Auckland Anniversary Regatta which the Subritzky family did with various boats for 50 or so years.

ENTERED INWARDS.

APRIL

- 6—Agnes, 14 tons, Subritzky, from Ohore, North Cape, with 54 sheep.
- 6—Hellen, 23 tons, Rickets, from Wangaroa, with 8 tons gum, 70,000 shingles, 6 boxes honey, and 3 passengers.

Goods Auckland to Ohore April 1865

CLEARED OUTWARDS.

APRIL

- 7—Wahapu, 15 tons, Norton, for Russell, 1 ton flour, half hundredweight bar iron, half hundredweight copper, ½ hundredweight sugar, 6 packages groceries.
- 7—Sydney, 14 tons, Cranch, for the Wairoa, 3 cases ale, 5 casks porter, 1 ton flour, 1 ton sugar, 1 ton potatoes, half ton soap, 5 half-chests tea, 3 tons guano, 300 bricks, 500 feet timber, 1 bag sugar, 1 bag flour, 2 casks grass seed, 1 cask lime, 2 bags oats, 3 packages groceries, 9 packages groceries, 5 packages, 4 packages paint, 5 bags seed, 10 bags bread, and 3 passengers.
- 7—Agnes, 14 tons, Subritzky, for Ohore, North Cape, half ton flour, 7 bars iron, 2 bags sugar, 1 bag biscuit.
- 7—Morning Light, 28 tons, Tiller, for Mercury Bay, 500 pounds flour, 2 bags potatoes, 1 bag sugar, 1 cask pork, and 6 passengers.
- 7—Miranda, 23 tons, Wood, for Cabbage Bay, in ballast, and 4 passengers.
- 7—Gazelle, 25 tons, Cheshire, Wangapoa, in ballast.
- 7—Rapide, 230 tons, Walker, for Melbourne, with original cargo from Tahiti. D. Nathan, agent.
- 7—Wonga Wonga, s.s., 104 tons, Thompson, for Wangarei, 80 bags flour, 1 keg nails, 6 paper

Goods to Subritzky from Auckland to Ohore 7 April 1865

CLEARED OUTWARDS.

MARCH

- 18—Tay, 16 tons, Hopkins, for Tapu Creek, with 3,000 feet timber, 1 ton potatoes, ½ ton flour, 4,000 shingles, 5 mats sugar, &c.
- 18—Agnes, 14 tons, Subritzky, for Ohore, North Cape, with 4 bags sugar, 2 bags rice, 1 cask barley, 4 bags grass seed, and 3 tons other stores. Passengers—5.
- 18—Francis, 19 tons, Sullivan, for the Hot Springs, with sundries.
- 18—Miranda, 23 tons, Judd, for Whangarei, in ballast.
- 18—Mariner, 38 tons, W. Stroud, for Kaipara, with 3,000 bricks, 5,000 feet timber, 5 cases furniture, 2 tons flour, 1 ton grass seed, 1 ton sugar, 10 packages sundries.

Goods AK to Ohore March 1868

Good

By 1868, the Subritzky brothers had purchased land, built a house and setup a viable business at Hohoura. Johan who had stayed behind in Maldon, Australia sold all their land and business's in Australia and moved to New Zealand. We believe that he stayed on in Australia to look after their affairs there in case the New Zealand gamble did not work out. In March 1858, the last of the Subritzky's left Maldon in Australia for Hohoura. Everything in Australia was sold up so a new life waited them in their new country

TARRANGOWER TIMES.

FRIDAY, 28th FEBRUARY.

ORDER—A most appalling case of murder is reported of the order of Bourne, and accordingly covered in a state of 1866. On execution had been made also that the order in the spot 17th of February the victim, was to a man named man, pointing to him; he has in the murderers of several to have a is moment, but allowed to before select and Hilaire a in close rela- August, 1869, and agreed to ordered man in. For a further to write down he had actually a piece of paper, mind, and would moment David, of complicity in murder has just found to be im- directly home to vident to prove the tragedy, and re' hard labor, also of kerosene burns and scalds to, and in all effect has been further instance. A person was chance the part; fat spilled over rs. A relative, office of the use of its application ceased almost ters of an hour highest trace of

EXTENSIVE SALE OF CONTRACTOR'S PLANT.
TWELVE-HORSE POWER ENGINE, HEAVY DRAUGHT HORSES, Drays and Harness.

L. MACPHERSON and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at the **Banker's Creek Reservoir, near Harcourt, at Two o'clock,** A large quantity of planking, barrows, contractors' tools, building materials, covering of weatherboards, corrugated iron roofing, 12 horse power horizontal engine and boiler, sixteen useful heavy draught horses with drays and harness, three first-class hacks, and sundries too numerous to mention within the limits of an advertisement.

IN the Supreme Court of the Colony of Victoria: In His Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction.—In the Goods of **Doulay Duffin, late of Maldon, Police Constable, deceased,** to whose goods, chattels and credits a rule to administer the same has been granted by the Supreme Court of the Colony of Victoria to me the undersigned, as Curator of the Estates of deceased persons, and in the matter of the "Statute of Trusts," 1861, section 60. Notice is hereby given that all persons having any claims, claims or demands against or upon the Estate of the above named deceased person, are hereby solemnly required on or before the thirtieth day of March, 1868, to submit the same to me the said Curator, at my offices, No. 25, Temple Court south, in the city of Melbourne, for examination; in order that, if such accounts are found to be correct, the same may be settled and paid. I the said Curator hereby further giving notice that I shall, on the sixth day of April, 1868, proceed to distribute the assets of the said Estate according to law. And I also give notice that under the said Statute, from and after the said last-mentioned day, the claims and demands of all and every creditors and claimants of or under or against the said Estate, not coming in as aforesaid, will be excluded as against me the said Curator with respect to the assets so distributed as aforesaid or otherwise, and also against the said Estate of the said deceased.

Dated, Melbourne, this 21st day of February, 1868.
F. J. BURY,
Curator of the Estates of Deceased Persons.
833 14

Newstead Agricultural Society.

THE Annual Exhibition of this Society will take place at the **Foote's Show Yards, Newstead, on Wednesday, 18th March.**
ANDREW KIRWAN,
Secretary.

O N S A L E—
Martell's Brandy,
Jennison Run,
JINZ Cigars,
Warranhip do,
Whisky—in bottle and bottle,
Old Port and Sherry—do,
Plus Colonial Wine—Vintage 1866, 1s 2d per bottle.
Bottled At and Foster,
WALD, McKENZIE & CO.,
Eagle Hawk.

SUPERIOR NEW SEASON'S TEAS.
761 sp 30's, &c.
W. M. K. & Co.

For Sale:
ONE 8-horse power ENGINE and BOILER, cheap, at **Growler's Gully;** also, **BREWERY and Plant,** at the Springs; also, 4-roomed HOUSE and Garden, in Spring-street. Apply to
WARNOCK BROS.

TO
COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS,
VISITORS,
PUBLIC GENERALLY.

RICHARD MARKS, late of the **CRITERION HOTEL,** Castlemaine, begs to inform his friends, and the public generally, that he has taken the

No. 793,
th, 1868,
LONDON.
Varl
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KANGAROO HOTEL,
And is now prepared to offer the very **BEST ACCOMMODATION** possible to be obtained in Maldon, his aim being to render his house the only really genuine **Family and Commercial Hotel.**
Commercial Travellers will find a splendid large and well-furnished room for their especial behoof, and families can be accommodated with private sitting rooms.
The Cuisine is under the control of an experienced cook, and the wines, spirits, and beer have been, and will be, selected by Mr Marks, with an eye to securing the **Best of Everything.**
Best table, best rooms, best beds, best stabling

IMPORTANT SALE,
BY AUCTION,

On **FRIDAY, Feb. 28, 1868.**

W. E. RICHARDS has received instructions from Mr J. A. Subritzky, to offer for sale, by auction,
at 2 o'clock p.m., on the above date, at the residence of Mr Subritzky, **LONG GULLY, MALDON.**

The following
TOWN ALLOTMENTS,
HIGH-STREET:
Allotment 1 of section 13
Allotment 4 of section 13
Allotment 7 of section 13
EAGLEHAWK:
Allotment 16 of section 6, corner allotment, near the Eagle Hawk Hotel
CASTLEMARINE ROAD:
Near the Australasian Hotel:
Allotment 10 of section 1
Allotment 11 of section 1

Also, all the excellent
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
AND EFFECTS.

HORSES
CARTS

A quantity of
PIGS

A lot of Sows with litters
A splendid Boar, well known to be one of the best bred in the colony

MILCH COW,
Not to be equalled in the district
Buggy and Harness
A quantity of Sheep
A lot of Poultry

And other articles and effects too numerous to mention within the limits of an advertisement.
N.B. The proprietor being about to leave the district, the whole must be sold without reserve.
Terms—Cash on the fall of the hammer.

Remember the date,—
Friday, 28th February.
W. E. RICHARDS,
Auctioneer.

Important Announcement.

PATRICK CULLEN
BEGS to acquaint the inhabitants of Maldon that he has determined upon leaving the district, and is therefore
SELLING OFF
ALL THE STOCK remaining in his possession

HICKS & R

LIFE JOHN

DISPENSING AND FARM
Druggists and
MAIN - STREET

H. A. R. would direct
obtained for the outside and
throughout the district.

HICKS'S VICTORIAN
RIENT, OR ANTI-B

These purely Vegetal pills
the utmost care, and will be
found useful in cases of Indis-
tury, debility, and all disor-
ders. They are extremely
and being gentle in their op-
erations, may be taken by the most
perfect safety at any time.

HICKS'S ESSENCE OF
QUININE

This new and elegant pre-
parations, recommended as a stimulant,
and as a powerful tonic in
fever, &c.

Hicks's Emul-

An invaluable remedy for
neuralgia, sprains, and brain
stiffness of the joints, sore throats,
&c.

Walmesley's Abo-

Prepared from the best

Hicks's Pectoral
Elixir.

For Coughs, Colds, Pleurisy, &c.
It gives immediate relief in
any of those distressing complaints,
deteriorated ingredients, will be
found for all constitutions.

Hicks's Glycerin

For cleansing and beautifying
disagreeable effects arising from
impurities in the skin.

HICKS'S EYE

Is a speedy, safe, and efficacious
remedy for all eye affections.

Hicks's Odontalg

Gives instant relief from

HICKS'S ALTERA
CONDITION PILLS
FOR HORSES.

Are a most excellent Medicine for
producing a fine smooth skin,
strongly recommended as the best
prevention and cure of
accident to that noble animal.

Driffeld Black and White
Worm Powders,
Physic and
St.

James's Illiac,
Leaming's Facem,
Rose's H.

All other Veterinary Medi-
cines.

ALL THE ENGLISH, FRENCH,
AMERICAN, AND COLONIAL
MEDICINES.

Dr. Cullen's Composition
other Botanic Medicines.

From the Tarrangower Times Tuesday February 25, 1868.

Johan selling their Australian assets

ARRIVAL OF THE PRINCE ALFRED.

The barque Prince Alfred, Captain Watson, arrived in harbour early yesterday morning after a fair passage of twelve days. She cleared Sydney Heads on the morning of the 4th inst. and experienced fine weather and light N. and N.E. winds until making the Kings on Tuesday last. On Wednesday had a moderate westerly wind, and yesterday light breezes from the N.E.

The Prince Alfred brings a general cargo from Melbourne and Sydney, and the following passengers:— Mr. John Subritzky, Elizabeth, Dora Bessie, Cecilia, Sophia, John, Louis, Henry, and Herbert Subritzky, and John Hopcroft.

There were no other vessels loading at Sydney for Auckland on the 4th inst.

We are indebted to Captain Watson for Sydney, papers to the 3rd inst.

ARRIVAL OF THE PRINCE ALFRED.

The barquentine Prince Alfred, Captain Watson, arrived yesterday morning from Sydney. She reports having left that place on the morning of the 4th, and experienced fine weather throughout the passage. Sighted the Three Kings on Tuesday evening, and arrived in harbour as above.

Passengers: Mr. and Mrs. Subritzky and eight children, Mr. John Hopcroft.

Cargo: Part of original cargo from Melbourne: 6 tanks malt, Brown, Campbell, and Co.; 96 half-chests tea, order; 90 boxes tobacco, 7 cases tobacco, L. D. Nathan and Co.; 12 packages, J. Subritzky. Shipped at Sydney: 50 cases whiskey, L. D. Nathan and Co.; 101 cases kerosine oil, Eaton and Dewolf; 2 bars iron, 1 bundle wire, 50 cases kerosine oil, 12 bundles plates, 3 bottles quicksilver, order; 10 kegs nails, 3 cases castor oil, 1 bhd. black oil, S. H. Smith; 103 bags maize, Thornton, Smith, and Firth; 30 cases kerosine oil, 2 rolls lead, 20 bundles wire, S. H. Smith; 215 gunnies sugar, order; 3 casks glassware, order.—S. H. Smith, agent.

Arrival of Prince Alfred from Sydney with Subritzky's April 1868

Subritzky travellers from Melbourne to Auckland via Sydney in 1865 were Johan and Betsey Subritzky and all their children.

The Subritzky family being all together again became building their empire in earnest with many different industries including sheep, dairy, flax, gum trading, gum digging and shipping.

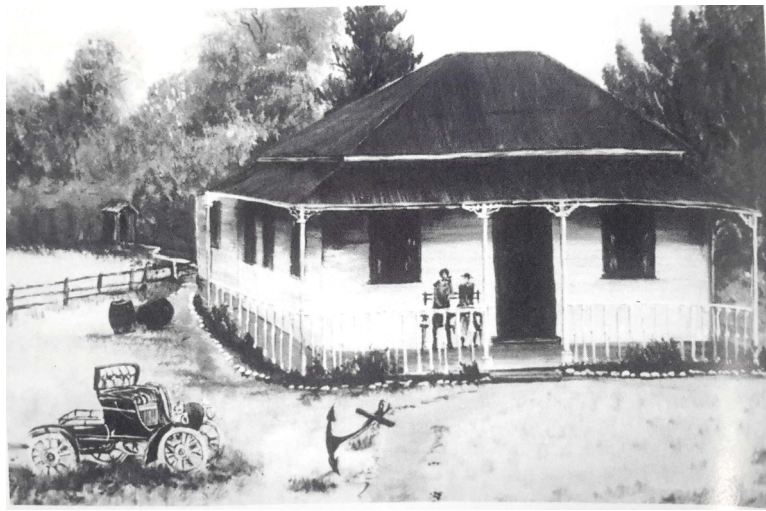
H.—9. 18

RETURN of Sheepowners and of Sheep and Lambs in the Bay of Islands Subdivision—continued.

Name of Owner.	Run or Farm.	Post Office.	No. of Sheep.	Rate.
Snowden, R.	Puhine	Kaio	110	£ s. d. 0 4 0
Stanton, J. L.	...	Awanui	221	0 6 0
Stephenson, E.	Moturoa	Russell	100	0 2 0
Sturge, J. J.	Olveston Manor	Mongonui	27	0 2 0
Subritzky, L. & H.	Ohore	Ahipara	500	0 10 0
Subritzky, J. A.	"	Awanui	250	0 6 0
Switzer, J.	"	Oruru	38	0 2 0
Taylor, J.	Toetoe	"	45	0 2 0
Thomas, G.	Waikanga	"	300	0 6 0
Thomson, G.	...	Ornaite	21	0 2 0
Thompson, G.	Upper Oruru	Mongonui	11	0 2 0
Totua, Hopa	Hautaru	Kaitia	16	0 2 0
Toia, John	...	Hokianga	10	0 2 0
Tolerton, G.	...	Okaiana	72	0 2 0
Tutere,	Kirikiri	Waimate	85	0 2 0
Webster, J.	Opononi	Hokianga	387	0 8 0
Welby, A.	...	Wangaruru	60	0 2 0
Wells, W. senr.	...	Oruru	26	0 2 0
Wells, W. junr.	...	"	30	0 2 0
Wilkinson, T.	...	"	595	0 12 0
Williams, J. M.	Ngawha	Ohaeawai	1900	1 18 0
Williams, H.	Paharaka	"	2100	2 2 0
Williams, J. M.	"	"	6550	6 12 0
Wi Hamiora	...	Mongonui	10	0 2 0
Wiropoama	...	"	10	0 2 0
Whitehead, W.	...	"	52	0 2 0
White, C. junr.	...	Oruru	23	0 2 0
White, F.	Maungatunewhi	"	45	0 2 0
Wrathall, G.	...	"	425	0 10 0
Wrathall, J.	...	"	140	0 4 0
Total ...			85,484	

Sheep return 1879

By 1875, Johan had setup his own business in Awanui. He had built a home in Hohoura not far from the homestead for his family but found that he wanted to settle in Awanui. He purchased land there, dismantled his house in Hohura and shipped it using the family boat to Awanui where it was rebuilt in Duke Street which was named after him. The street is still there in Awanui but his house in Duke Street is long gone.



Painting of Johan Anton's house in Duke Street, Awanui.

Painted by P J Sullivan, painting owned by Mike Subritzky

COMMERCIAL.

NEW ZEALAND HERALD Office,
Monday evening.

The duties collected at the Customs to-day amounted to £364 3s 7d.

Messrs. B. Tonks and Co., held a large sale of new English furniture, ex Sam Mendel, to-day, at their mart. The goods consisting of chimney-glasses, drawing room suites, lustres, and oil paintings realised satisfactory prices. The pianofortes sold from £27 to £50 each. The sale was well attended.

Messrs. M. Jones and Co. sold the schooner Venture to-day for the sum of £165. The purchaser was Mr. Subritzky.

3 September 1876.

Purchase of the ship Venturer

In 1876, the Subritzky family purchased a second ship, the Venturer which was a 35ft schooner with a purchase price of 165 Pounds. Not long afterwards, the cutter Mahurangi 43 ft and 21 ton was purchased in 1878.

Mougals of the North

Sophie Subritzky and her sons Ludolph, Henry, John and her daughter Sophia, with husband J. H. F Spanhake first came to New Zealand in 1843 aboard the emigrant ship, St Pauli under the New Zealand Company's Settlement Scheme, where they settled in Nelson. However, unhappy with the conditions here, they left two years later for Maldon, Australia which saw them amass a small fortune during the Australian goldrush before deciding to return to New Zealand.

They first settled in Houhora (below Mount Camel) where the family ran a prosperous business, trading gum, flax and other commodities until 1875 in which John Anton Subritzky and his six sons, who had all become qualified mariners, dismantled the family home and shipped it down the coast and rebuilt it at Awanui.

Within a short space of time the Subritzky family owned or controlled most of the land from Awanui northward. During this period the township of Awanui consisted of a general store, a post office, a community hall, a church, a school, and an odd assortment of houses owned either by the Subritzkys or their near relatives; so, one could say the Subritzskys “were Awanui”.

Essentially, the township of Awanui was built by the Subritzkys as a safe port for their many ships as in those days there were no established roads north of Auckland for trade and other economic purposes. The most well known of these ships and the favourite of Captain Herbert Subritzky, was the Greyhound known for its speed.

The Subritzkys also capitalised on the key industries at the time by importing cattle, establishing flax mills for sale and export and owning several gum stores which saw the family heavily involved in the Kauri Gum industry. They also developed a shipping link with Auckland, then later expanded across the Tasman and up into the South Pacific Islands.

*Guest Community Curator
Paul Senior*

Te Ahu Museum

SHEEPOWNERS AND NUMBER OF SHEEP AND LAMBS
ON 31 MAY, 1879, 1880, AND 1881

(RETURN OF ALL, SHOWING THE COUNTY IN WHICH OWNERS RESIDE, SO FAR AS INFORMATION IS SUPPLIED IN THE SCHEDULES "A" FURNISHED BY SHEEPOWNERS UNDER SECTION 21 OF "THE SHEEP ACT, 1878").

Presented to both Houses of the General Assembly by Command of His Excellency.

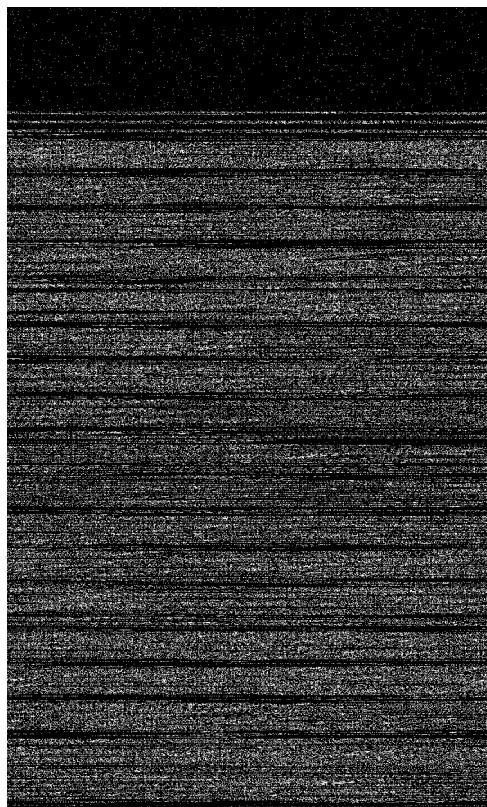
AUCKLAND DISTRICT.				AUCKLAND DISTRICT—continued.			
RETURN of Sheepowners and of the Number of Sheep and Lambs in each county on the 31st May, 1879, 1880, and 1881.	No. of Sheep on 31st May.			No. of Sheep on 31st May.			
	1879.	1880.	1881.	1879.	1880.	1881.	
MONGONUI COUNTY (In Bay of Islands Subdivision).				Kitchen, Philip, Kohimaru, Mongonui ...			
Adamson, Mrs. E., Taipu, Mongonui ...	195	135	155	40	70	60	
Aperahama Tengara, Parenga ...	—	30	—	21	28	151	
Ball, Thomas, Oruaiti, Mongonui ...	14	3	3	140	120	7	
Begg, John, Whangaroa ...	45	55	43	130	—	Nil	
Bell, R., Totara, Whangaroa ...	46	74	60	70	—	Nil	
Bergham, Edward, Oruaiti, Mongonui ...	89	74	90	Lepe, Puhipi, Ahipara ...	—	—	
Bergham, D. A., Ahipara ...	14	20	34	Mario, N., Oruru ...	65	80	
Bowman, John, Ahipara ...	500	450	606	Masters, C. M., Pukepoto, Mongonui ...	113	139	
Bramley, W., sen., Kaeo ...	28	22	24	Matthews Brothers, Aurere, Awanui ...	955	790	
Brown, T. A., Murewhenua, Parengarenga ...	1012	—	Nil	Matthews, R. H., Kaitia ...	117	250	
Carr, S. H., Carston Manor, Kaitia ...	—	—	170	McKee, J., Kaeo ...	3	4	
Conrad, W., Awanui ...	51	96	200	Moore, H., North Cape, Parengarenga ...	160	290	
Cornes, E. O., Tekere, Whangaroa ...	18	12	8	Motaiti, Mattieu, Pukepoto, Mongonui ...	14	—	
Denny, C. B., Mount Pleasant, Mongonui ...	31	38	31	Murray, W., Cavalli Island, Kaeo ...	408	280	
Edwards, Sarah, Mrs., Victoria, Oruru ...	116	170	239	Neho, Waata, Grassmere, Kaitia ...	147	166	
Emeriona, Ahipara, Mongonui ...	7	—	Nil	Ngarama, Mongonui ...	—	—	
Evans, J., Mangatete, Awanui ...	72	91	95	Panther, D. F., Kaitia, Mongonui ...	—	43	
Foley, Edmund, Kaitia, Mongonui ...	—	—	200	Patana, Hohepe, Ahipara ...	30	—	
Foster Brothers, Mongonui ...	210	300	290	Patana, Rapihana, Kaitia ...	20	—	
Foster, Cornelius, Mongonui ...	—	—	20	Puton, J., Te Popo, Victoria, Mongonui ...	43	49	
Foster, S., Land of Goshen, Mongonui ...	65	75	60	Pekahu Neho, Toetoe, Oruru ...	20	27	
Frear, J., Mongonui ...	154	132	138	Penny, Joseph, Mongonui ...	—	100	
Frear, W., sen., Matakaka, Oruaiti ...	53	50	30	Penney, George, Kaeo ...	—	20	
Frear, W., Mongonui ...	280	—	500	Poharama, Manukau, Mongonui ...	50	—	
Gardiner, W. A., Mongonui ...	—	—	50	Puckey, W. G., Woodville, Kaitia ...	330	210	
Garton, W., Wainamu, Oruru ...	820	796	750	Puckey, C. J., Woodville, Kaitia ...	100	80	
Goulton, B., Kaeo, Whangaroa ...	80	110	85	Puitete, Heke, Pukupu, Kaeo ...	35	—	
Hakarania Awarau, Awanui ...	—	40	30	Rangitiamutu, Tamati, Awanui ...	100	80	
Haki Wi Kaitia, Peria, Oruru ...	—	11	Nil	Reade, J., Muriwhenua, Ahipara ...	805	555	
Hamaina Puki, Ahipara ...	20	—	Nil	Reid, J. W., Ahipara, Ahipara ...	78	61	
Hare, Wesley, Kaeo ...	—	110	Nil	Rewe, Ns, Ahipara ...	20	20	
Hare, W. J., Kaeo, Whangaroa ...	56	70	92	Rewiri Hengi, Maungapiko, Parenga ...	80	—	
Hazard, W., Oruru ...	—	7	12	Richards, G., Maungatete, Awanui ...	164	193	
Hayes, J. C., Mangiti, Whangaroa ...	—	50	60	Robertson, J. H., Grassmere, Kaitia ...	—	100	
Hayes, Thomas, Kaeo, Whangaroa ...	30	44	50	Rose, Mrs. W., the Kumi, Awanui ...	200	175	
Hayes, William, Whikora, Whangaroa ...	63	65	40	Rosteur, Mrs. M., the Island, Mongonui ...	—	16	
Henari Tika, Ahipara ...	50	—	Nil	Shannon, J. W., Waipuna, Kaitia ...	100	—	
Henderson, R., Haupapanui, Mongonui ...	138	130	140	Shepherd, A. B., Whangaroa ...	100	116	
Hetarsaka Komene, Kareponia, Awanui ...	—	70	—	Shepherd, Isaac, Upokorau, Kaeo ...	286	300	
Hetarsaka Awanui ...	28	—	Nil	Shepherd, H. G., Tauranga, Whangaroa ...	360	380	
Hobson, William, Victoria, Kaitia ...	60	76	70	Shepherd, J. G., Whangaroa ...	—	14	
Holmes, J. E., Mangatarire, Mongonui ...	21	30	24	Shepherd, J. N., Upokorau, Kaeo ...	5	9	
Hows, J. T. A., Waitapu, Whangaroa ...	66	125	95	Shepherd, S. E., Tauranga, Whangaroa ...	380	425	
Jecentho, J., Oruru ...	250	200	200	Silva, J., Oruru ...	100	150	
Karena Kiwa, Kenana, Mongonui ...	—	40	Nil	Simpson, J., Awanui ...	—	95	
Kerehama, Ahipara ...	100	—	Nil	Smith, T. W. P., Victoria, Kaitia ...	93	120	
Kererama, Ahipara ...	120	—	Nil	Snowden, B., Puhie, Kaeo ...	110	132	
				Southey, Awanui ...	20	—	
				Stanton, G. L., Awanui ...	221	182	
				Stephenson, E. (Trustee late), Kaeo ...	100	127	
				Sturges, J. J., Orveston Manor, Mongonui ...	27	42	
				Subitzky, L. and H., Choro, Ahipara ...	500	500	
				Subitzky, J. A., Choro, Awanui ...	250	—	
				Switzer, J., Oruru ...	38	40	
				Taitimu, Hemi, Parenga ...	170	—	
				Tarenga, Aperahama, Parenga ...	25	—	
				Taylor, J., Toetoe, Oruru ...	45	40	

However good times had to end. On the 4th July 1884 when Ludoph died. Ludoph had been in business with his brother Heinrich since they arrived in New Zealand in 1860.

He was the brains of the business and Heinrich was happy to as we would say go with the flow and take half the proceeds. Heinrich was not much of a business man and with theft of cattle by the local Maori's, no paper records of business transactions, new taxes and poor managements, he ended up bankrupt.

The executors of an eccentric old identity, named Johann Ludolph Subritzky, whose name is familiar about Mahurangi, applied with a perfunctoriness which, under the circumstances, does credit to their kindness of heart, for probate of a singular codicil to the will, said codicil declaring that "should my daughter Henrietta so far forget herself as to marry with George Tuck, she shall be cut off, and her share divided among," etc., etc. They had previously obtained probate of the will, and now that the codicil was reluctantly produced, the Judge similarly leant to pity's side and refused the application as being unnecessary. Hence Henrietta may wed as she lists without fear of worldly loss by operation of the dead hand.

December 1884



Wm Henry Subritzky Bankruptcy March
1890

BANKRUPTCY.

MEETINGS OF CREDITORS.

Wm. HENRY SUBRITZKY. — An adjourned meeting of creditors in the estate of Wm. Henry Subritzky was held yesterday in the Official Assignee's office. Present: Messrs. A. H. Nathan, Calvert, Bruce (Sargood and Co.), Stichbury (Parker, Green, and Co.), and Ivey (Bank of New South Wales). The Official Assignee read a letter from Mr. Robert Houston, of Mangonui. It appeared that about 200 cattle on the Government run could be mustered and identified by Wright as Subritzky's, but most of them had been re-branded, and were now claimed by different members of the family. Wright, however, was prepared to swear that they were Subritzky's originally, and were re-branded after Subritzky filed. There were 20 horses in the same position. He recommended that Wright be instructed to muster the cattle and horses and have them sold, and then if these people put in a claim let them prove it in Court. If what Smith (who is married to the daughter of the Subritzky who is dead) says is true, that he claims these cattle, then he should rank as a creditor. A letter from Mr. Cave on the subject was also read, and after some discussion it was resolved, on the motion of Mr. Nathan, seconded by Mr. Calvert, "That all cattle and horses that can be identified by Wright as belonging to the bankrupt at time of filing should be mustered and sold, as suggested in Mr. Houston's letter, and that Mr. Houston be wired instructions accordingly."

March 1889

MEETING OF CREDITORS

WILLIAM HENRY SUBRITZKY.

A MEETING of creditors in the estate of William Henry Subritzky, of Ohora, Mangonui district, was held at the office of the Official Assignee this afternoon. There were present Messrs A. H. Nathan, Calvert, (Owen and Graham), Cuthbertson, (Laybourn and Co.) Towsley, (Sargood and Co.), Tennant, (Bank of New South Wales), Coleman (solicitor). In this bankruptcy the Bank of New South Wales held all the deeds of properties and had only what is called a "banker's lien" on them, so that they could neither sell or benefit from them. After a good deal of trouble and correspondence the Official Assignee (Mr Lawson) received from the manager of the Bank (Mr Tennant) a memo. stating that "the Bank was willing to surrender the deeds it holds in which the bankrupt has an interest, on condition that Mr Lawson got his Court to decree, in the usual partition, Subritzky's interest in the properties. He also stated that the Bank held some deeds of properties at Waldon, Victoria, in the name of the bankrupt; these were to be retained for the present, but the property was believed to be of little value. According to the Victorian law a "banker's lien" carried with it a right to charge the land for a deed, so that the Bank has a right to hold those.

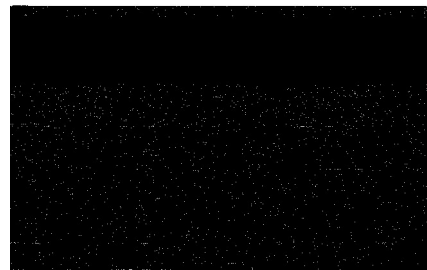
August 1889

Bankruptcy of the estate of W M Henry Subritzky

DEBT

WILLIAM HE made the follo the Official A ing his affairs thirty years. We were join in money an leased land districts. W perfect confid of partnershi there ever a respective in acquired or t actions. W of properties names. In t fully until a death, which 4, 1884. He all our busine fered with brother's dea in a general s properties an schooner calle a will was p had hinted hi but I was n until after his own ha been admitt was appoint of two exec named refuse I acted alo the parties to carry on were living. gundiggers— business, buy them stores— district, as th account of g was a very se but about £40 used the old s was decease the locality, c I cannot say that I was t but think the fact that my i taken and val death, and I in the hands c properties w none were sol has since beer tion everythi stock-in-trade dealt with jus tions passed t were not clo At the time bankruptcy. necessity for I never been br brother had the time of owing at the have long si prepared to s July 4, 1884, o prior to that c not be less th stock-in-trade have been £3 (native) were but the Europ than now. cattle, has s sheep have None have be natives have before my bro he had deposit at the bank, f that they wer purpose. All

not aware w liabilities othe the joint bus youngest dau former, who assist me in th maintenance. concrete hou the harbour brother, but I the will was r which the stor same way. my brother Chapel in Wel leaving £1500 It earned the has been unte Its present sal the mortgage. been an overd been increased of my brother time. The ba tax. They w the best of my at the time t five or six m cheques before my account, honored. Abc bank issued upon which I c and offered t trustees on t standing that business after fied. The b payment of t listen to an s were the only I was advised was for many ; the natives un about ten m surplus from j secured credit unencumbered low :—Store b debts, £300 ; tools, fiat-bott and schooner, : mainder of the trade, £200 ; European book sundry propert I cannot say wh part of the latte as "joint." The



NZ Herald 8 October 1888

Explanation as to why the Subritzky family had money problems in the late 1880's that eventually led to the sale of the Homestead to the Wagener family

MONDAY

TIME

FREEHOLD

IN THE

MESSRS W.

AND J. L.

SPLENDID E

FAR

COTTAGE I

COTTAGE

And

SAMUEL

(Late

Have been inst of the property and by the ad late Johann auction at the street, Auckland

ALL that p district name Hohoura. 5.884 acres more purtenances the late forms a by the excell another by the a post and vir of easy subdivi the soil is a loam, and part still in the g level and undt throughout. COAL AND COPPE THE FLAX worked lately, a very large THE HARBIC any state of U drawing 14 feet This property or CATTLE STAN All that piece of Mangatote, taining by ad less, and being ment No. 51. Me Lot 4, Parish admeasuremen Part of Lot 51 ment 22 Sectic taining by ad less, and havi Clarence-street, erected thereon

Also, in

NORTHCOTE and eastern por ment 10, 11, 12, all laid down in ROOMED COT

Northern part Allotment 10, 11 acres, all in st. FOUR ROOMED Both the above

ALLOTMENT 100 acres level ALLOTMENT 100 acres; upse

WAIROA No Allotment 190, 191 acres, and havi Mangonui five

And other pr

Full particula

SAMUEL

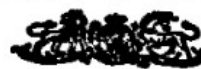
S

A semi-priv the estate of the Official A (Lawson), Mr. Bank of New chair. Mr. G the business rocollected th question as to property in th Theo. Cooper opinion, and y form of a conf appears that t question are in and the only w get hold of th Supreme Court was to ascerte steps he shou should be pur was arranged,

January 1890

(Before His WILLIAM HEN Cooper "That a pi Smith be ac Mr Smith omi the four month to ignorance c bankrupt filed amount claime 8d, for wages Subritzky's en months. The debtor had incl of liabilities. Official Assign stated that it sider whether His Honor before him had been inclu the bankrupt, the great lap place, he col lish such a motion was di this bankrupt Cave, and th motion was gr

February 1890



IN BANKRUPTCY. IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF BANKRUPTCY HOLDEN AT AUCKLAND.

In the matter of the Bankruptcy Act, 1883, and the Amendments thereof.

Notice is hereby given that by separate orders made on the dates specified hereinafter, in the matter of the several Bankruptcies hereinafter mentioned, the said Court did order and declare that the said several Bankruptcies had closed.

- No. JANUARY 20, 1890. 880-Edward and Alfred Edward Isaacs, of Auckland, Merchants. 886A-Edward Isaacs, of Auckland, Merchant. 880B-Alfred Edward Isaacs, of Auckland, Merchant. JANUARY 27, 1890. 973-Geo. Ivis, of Auckland, Hairdresser. FEBRUARY 4, 1890. 800-Wm. Henry Subritzky, of Ohora, Storekeeper. MARCH 10, 1890. 802-Richard Coles Jordan, of Tauranga, Auctioneer. 804-Wm. Green, of Thames, Hatter.

Dated at Auckland this 13th day of March, 1890. JOHN LAWSON, Official Assignee in Bankruptcy.

With the death of Ludoph and bankrupt of Heinrich the Subritzky estate at Hohura was put up for sale. After much discussion, the Wagener family that were long time friends of the Subritzky family from Maldon days finally purchased the Hohura estate and grounds.



Ludoph Anton Subritzky

From the net re AWANUI

Within a short space of time the Subritzky family owned or controlled almost all of the North from Awanui northward - the town of Awanui was built by the Subritzky's and their extended family, both Pakeha and Maori. The hub of the Subritzky family operations was the Mount Camel Station and their influence on the Far North for the next fifty years stretched far and wide. They imported cattle and developed their own breed of shorthorn. They developed a shipping link with Auckland, transporting many of the early pioneering families into the northern districts. The Subritzkys also established flax mills and began processing fibres for sales and export. Then came the days

of the gum diggers and for the rest of the 1800s and later well into the 1900s it was the gum trade which provided much of the prosperity in Northland.



However Johan had kept all his business affairs separate from his brothers and prospered in Awanui. He had his house, his ships with his sons as captains, cattle, sheep, flax, gum

digging and trading plus all the good things in life. He built a dance hall that was the social

centre of the area and dances would at times go until day break next day. A skating rink was also setup in the hall. He owned most of what is now Awanui including all of the waterfront.

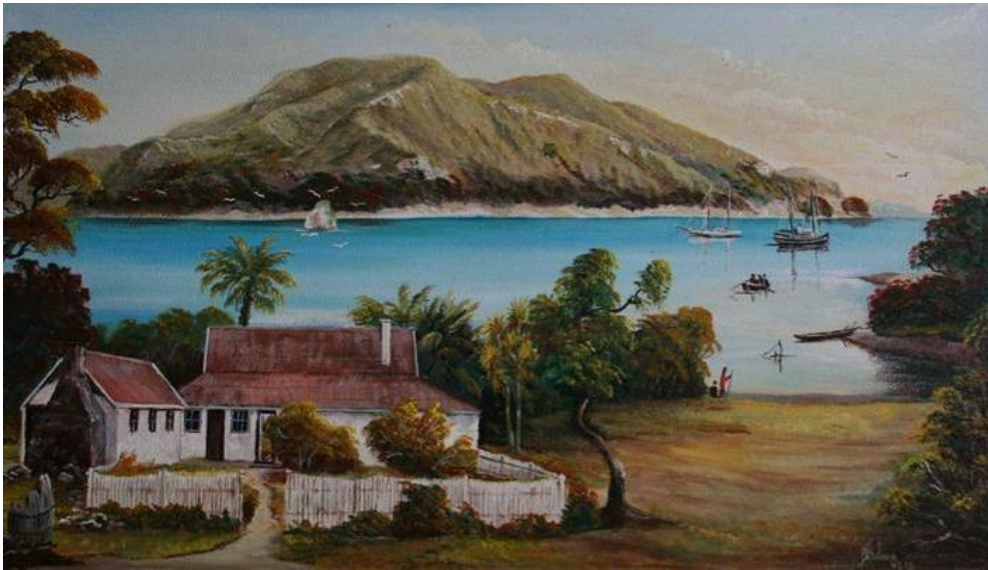
Johan had various ships built including the Greyhound, imported a car from Australia, the 1902 Oldsmobile that is still running today in 2019. (more information is in the appendix for the Greyhound and Johan's car)

He purchased property in Auckland, attended the theatre there in his own box seat. The last few years of his life, he lived in Ponsonby Road, Auckland and ran the Auckland end of his shipping business.

There is a lot more information on the lives of the Subritzky family arriving in New Zealand in 1860 to 1915 in the appendix of newspaper articles.



Subritzky Family Homestead, Houhora



Copy of painting owned by Mike Subritzky

The homestead was constructed between April 1860 and June of the following year and was built in the style of European farmhouses of the period but using local materials, and is the oldest European residence on the Aupouri Peninsula, bearing testimony to the courage and resilience of the original members of this pioneering family. The flooring was constructed using swamp kauri, as was much of the other timber, whilst the walls were constructed using lathes of Manuka that were affixed to split swamp kauri using handmade nails. The walls of the homestead were 'musket proof' being filled with rock shipped from Mount Camel across the harbour and then cemented into place by mortar mixed with sand from the beachfront and lime-cement, which was made by burning shells gathered off the beach.

At the end of the 19th century, New Zealand was in the grips of a severe depression and this saw a considerable decline in the family fortunes. Crippling land taxes were imposed on the large estate owners and this forced the breakup of the majority of the Mount Camel Station. In 1898 the homestead was sold to Ludolph's married daughter, Louisa Wagener and has remained ever since in the care of the Wagener family. In 1991, the Subritzky Homestead was named a National Historic Place.

<http://www.heritage.org.nz/the-list/details/80>

The house has an unbroken association with the Subritzky's, one of the most notable settler families in the far north. Development of the area was initiated and encouraged by their activities in production, trade and the provision of services, such as coastal shipping. Mystery surrounding the family's exact origin and speculation as to the purpose of Houhora tunnels adds a certain richness to local history.

ARCHITECTURAL QUALITY:

Half-timbering was a construction technique used in Elizabethan England and elsewhere in Europe. The principal has been adapted here for construction using kauri studs, ti tree laths and a rubble infill. Because the structure has been plastered, Subritzky House makes no reference to the Tudor precedent. It remains a largely original and well maintained example of half-timbered construction in colonial New Zealand.

Construction Professionals

Subritzky, Ludolph & Heinrich

Ludolph Johann Heinrich SUBRITZKY (1825-1884)

Heinrich Wilhelm SUBRITZKY (1828-1909)

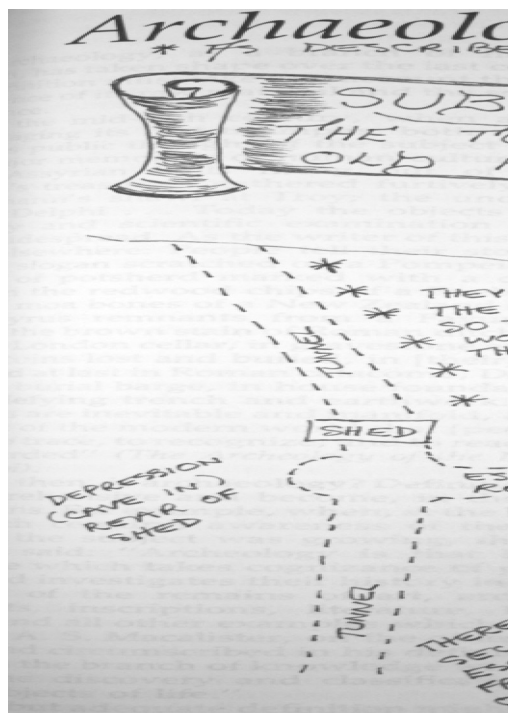
Brothers Ludolph and Henry Subritzky along with their mother, sister and her husband, settled permanently in New Zealand in 1860, having come from Maldon where the family had owned a butchery business during the Victoria gold rush. Said to be the first European settlers of the "Far North", they built their family homestead, known today as Subritzky House, in 1860-62 with the help of local Maori. Neither appear to have had experience in architecture or building.

My first visit to the homestead would have been in the late 1950's or early 1960's when I was a child and I do not have many memories of the early visits. However the old homestead is like a magnet to me and I visit there at every opportunity. Looking at old photos and present day photos, I can see a major difference in the condition of the homestead and grounds. The Wagener's who have looked after the homestead have done a great job and I only hope that they can continue the good work into the future.



Mt Camel from the Wagener Museum 2003





Thanks to Mike Subritzky for this diagram

There have always been in the family legend the stories of tunnels below the homestead. These went from the water front to the homestead and were used for storing various goods that they traded. I was bought up with the legend that the tunnels also contained smuggled goods including jewellery and treasure. Is this the home of the missing Polish Crown Jewels? See the appendix for further information.

Following are photographs of the homestead over the years.



(Aunty) Vida Quelch nee Subritzky and Dick Subritzky my Father



**Steve (me), Sylvia, Jeanette
and Dick Subritzky**





SUBRITZKY/WAGENER HOMESTEAD



BUILT IN 1860, HOUHORA NEW ZEALAND

(Restoration Appeal)

He Panui tenei ki te SUBRITZKY Whanau: "Ki te whanau Subritzky me te whanau whanui hoki. Kua hangaia e matou he putea hei whakatika, whaka pai ranei to tatou papa kainga noreira ke karanga, inoi ranei ki te whanau - whanui mo he koha. Na to rourou, na toku rourou ka tu kaha ono to tatou papa kainga." - Mikaere SUBRITZKY

To the many members of our large and extended family. The historic Subritzky/Wagener Homestead at Houhora in the Far North of New Zealand, is in urgent need of repair.

In the early 1960's when Wilf WAGENER, MBE purchased the Homestead, the old Homestead was pretty much derelict. Wilf single headedly spent many thousands of dollars authentically restoring the Homestead back to its original grandeur...a little piece of Poland transported to the Far North of New Zealand. Since then, Wilf and his branch of the family have spent many thousands more keeping the Homestead in the pristine condition that we all love, and making it available to members of our family, and indeed the public.

Unfortunately, the Trust does not have sufficient funds to undertake the work needed to keep the building waterproof. Our family Homestead urgently needs re-roofing.

Wilf Wagener's determination to restore the Homestead authentically, using burnt shell and beach sand has actually made the problem worse than it would have been had the family simply plastered the walls with a commercial product. I have spoken with Keith WAGENER who is currently undertaking the restoration and Keith has stated that "The authentic plaster is very susceptible to water damage and is now turning to powder and just falling off the walls."

Keith also believes that "Unless the Homestead gets immediate attention, the water damage anticipated during the coming winter is likely to be too significant to be addressed and the country and the Subritzky family (all of us), will lose an invaluable piece of our heritage."

Noel SUBRITZKY has suggested that the wider family and Whanau be asked to help raise sufficient funding to assist with the ongoing maintenance, and at the very least carry out repairs on the roof. The full replacement of the roof is a much more daunting task and probably in the region of \$35,000.00 NZ in total.

When the roof was refurbished during the last restoration it was discovered to be a very complex operation because of the original construction used by our forebears Ludolph and Heinrich SUBRITZKY all of those years ago.

The Family and the Subritzky/Wagener Homestead Restoration Appeal would appreciate any donations from Family, Whanau and Friends.

I am not sure if the roof has been replaced as this web site has been there for several years but I do know that the Wagener's would welcome any donations for the maintenance of the homestead at Houhora.

PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT.

IMPORTANT SALE OF FREEHOLD PROPERTIES IN THE ESTATES OF MESSRS W. H. SUBRITZKY (bankrupt) AND J. L. SUBRITZKY (deceased).

RARE OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE A REALLY PAYING PROPERTY.

**MONDAY, DECEMBER 23RD, 1889,
At 2 p.m. sharp.**

**SAMUEL VAILE AND SONS
(Late Vaile and Douglas)**

Have been instructed by the Official Assignee of the property of William Henry Subritzky, and by the administrators of the estate of the late Johann Ludolph Subritzky, to sell by auction at their land sale rooms, Shortland-street, Auckland.

EXCELLENT Sheep and Cattle Run of 5,884 acres, in the Mangonui district, and known as Hohoura.

This grand estate forms a **PENINSULA**, bounded on one side by an excellent **HARBOUR**, on two sides by the East Coast, and on the third side by post and wire fence. The soil is partly **VOLCANIC** and partly clay, the latter containing very rich deposits of **KAURI GUM**. There is also on the property large quantities of good **FLAX**.

And other smaller properties in the same Estates.

Full particulars in future advertisements, or from the Auctioneers.

**SAMUEL VAILE & SONS,
Shortland-street.**

Auckland Star 23 November 1889

MONDAY

IMPORTANT SALE OF PROPERTIES OF MESSRS W. H. SUBRITZKY (bankrupt) AND J. L. SUBRITZKY (deceased)

SPLENDID FREEHOLD COTTAGE in the City of Auckland.

SAMUEL VAILE AND SONS
(Late Vaile and Douglas)

Have been instructed by the Official Assignee of the property of William Henry Subritzky, and by the administrators of the estate of the late Johann Ludolph Subritzky, to sell by auction at their land sale rooms, Shortland-street, Auckland.

ALL that is situated in the Mangonui district, and known as Hohoura, and containing 5,884 acres more or less, and forming a PENINSULA, bounded on one side by an excellent HARBOUR, on two sides by the East Coast, and on the third side by post and wire fence. The soil is partly VOLCANIC and partly clay, the latter containing very rich deposits of KAURI GUM. There is also on the property large quantities of good FLAX. And other smaller properties in the same Estates.

COAL AND COPPER mines, and a very large quantity of **FLAX**.

THE HARBOUR is in a very good state of cultivation, and is capable of drawing 14 feet of water.

This property is situated in the City of Auckland, and is bounded on three sides by the Harbour, and on the fourth side by the City of Auckland.

All that piece of land containing 14 acres, and being situated in the City of Auckland, and is bounded on three sides by the Harbour, and on the fourth side by the City of Auckland.

Part of Lot 8, Section 22, containing 14 acres, and being situated in the City of Auckland, and is bounded on three sides by the Harbour, and on the fourth side by the City of Auckland.

Part of Lot 8, Section 22, containing 14 acres, and being situated in the City of Auckland, and is bounded on three sides by the Harbour, and on the fourth side by the City of Auckland.

Part of Lot 8, Section 22, containing 14 acres, and being situated in the City of Auckland, and is bounded on three sides by the Harbour, and on the fourth side by the City of Auckland.

ALLOTMENT of 100 acres, level, and being situated in the City of Auckland, and is bounded on three sides by the Harbour, and on the fourth side by the City of Auckland.

ALLOTMENT of 100 acres, upland, and being situated in the City of Auckland, and is bounded on three sides by the Harbour, and on the fourth side by the City of Auckland.

Full particulars in future advertisements, or from the Auctioneers.

SAMUEL VAILE AND SONS

Auckland Star 30 November 1889

Edward and Louisa Wagener.

Edward Wagener travelled to New Zealand in 1883 at the age of 21, hoping to work on the Subritzky estate, but in fact this did not happen, partly because the Subritzky's were beginning to feel harder times. He did however marry his second cousin Louisa, who was a widow with one son. He was an engineer by trade, and when work was not available in the north he went to Auckland to work at his trade. His new wife reluctantly joined him, for she was a creature of the wild open beaches and the cattle runs of her father's extensive estates. When economics worsened and the family returned to Maldon, Louisa felt as if she was in exile, although Edward became manager of the town gasworks and was happy enough.

When the Subritzky fortunes in New Zealand ebbed to where the homestead property was to be sold, Louisa begged her husband to return to New Zealand and secure her roots. This they did, and Edward began a new life alongside the placid waters of Houhora Harbour. There he established a blacksmith's shop and a reputation for eccentricity, for he had what was probably the first 'wireless' in the district, and would ride his penny-farthing bicycle down the nearby East Beach, much to the amusement of the Maoris. In Maldon he had been a cycle club champion, and was mad about bikes.

Louisa Subritzky grew up as what we would nowadays call a 'tomboy', riding horses with her hair tucked up under a man's cap, standing in the stirrups at a gallop, firing a rifle and laughing as she came. She grew up to enjoy brief happiness in Napier during a compatible marriage to John Edward Leyland, who had worked as a drover for the Subritzky family in the far North. After his sudden death she found he could not fit in with her Napier in-laws' conventional ways, and so returned with her small son Ludolph ('Lu') to her father's family. In January 1884 she married her second cousin Edward Wagener, who had come from Maldon in Victoria expecting to work on the Subritzky estate.

When this work did not eventuate Edward was forced to go to Auckland to work at his own trade as engineer and blacksmith. Louisa reluctantly joined him there in their city home, but was always looking for the family ships bringing news and visitors from her beloved Far North. When a great economic depression set in Edward took Louisa, Lu and their more recent children Fred and Hally back to Maldon. There he became the manager of the gasworks, and was settled and happy, but Louisa always pined for her Houhora home, and when she heard the Subritzky property at Houhora was to be sold she could stand exile no longer, and pressed her husband to travel to New Zealand once again with their now extended family of seven, there to buy the family property.

Incidentally, this to-ing and fro-ing of the family explains how it was that Bert Wagener (son of Edward and Louisa) became known as 'Possum', for he was constantly reminded of his Australian birth by the other, wilder kids at school, and the name stuck throughout his life. He never returned to the land of his birth.



Edward and Louisa Wagener



Edward Wagener 1937 – He purchased the Subritzky Homestead from the Subritzky's.
Authors note, these are my Great Great Grandparents



Summary of the Subritzky family between 1785 and 1900

What a good story the Subritzky family makes, even if you believe 100% that we are descended from the Sobieski family. As you know, I still have an open mind on the Sobieski's. Following is a summary of this book with my own personal spin on the first part of our **recorded** history.

As you have read, we know that Romualdous Zubrzycki, husband of Sophie, was born in Subate, Latvia and christened on the 6 Feb 1785. We also know that with the work done by Alice Evans and Mike Subritzky that Romualdous Zubrzycki is also Reinhold Subritzky from Hamburg in Germany. Note that Latvia at the time was part of the Polish empire so our family is of Polish descent, even though we come from modern day Latvia.

There is now a full paper trail going back to 1785 that cannot be disputed. There is also no paper trail or even evidence of a paper trail to link our family with the Sobieski family that has been found to date. However, the years before 1785 are sketchy and maybe one day evidence will be found to link our family with the Sobieski family. (This is still a work in progress and I have plans to get further records from Latvia over the coming years as and when time and funds allow).

In 1795, the Russians invaded Latvia ending 400 years of Polish rule. The Russians were not well liked, especially by the Zubrzycki family.

Part of the family legend that I was bought up with says that our family fought with Napoleon and in fact here are photos of Napoleon campaign paintings in the possession of Subritzky family members.

While I was in Latvia, I found that the neighbouring town to Subate, Daugavpils (50km away), had built a fort to protect the town from Napoleon. Napoleon actually attacked that fort – AND LOST. My guess is the Romualdous and his brother Johanne fought with Napoleon as our family legend indicates, and LOST.

We next hear from the 2 brothers living in Hamburg in Germany, with revised spellings of their names – why? Well I suggest that they were trying to hide their true identities. I also suggest that they invented the Sobieski legend to help create a false identity. This is only my theory, make up your own mind as to why the spelling of our name was changed and why the Sobieski story is part of our oral history.



Subritzky children born up to 1900.

From <http://www.tribalpages.com/tribe/familytree?uid=mcleancollinsfamily&surname=Subritzky>

Subritzky, Ada Isola, Born 1865 in Maldon, Victoria, Australia, Died Jun 02 1866 in Maldon, Victoria, Australia

Subritzky, Ada Phyllis, Born 1862 in Maldon, Victoria, Australia, Died Feb 08 1863 in Maldon, Victoria, Australia

Subritzky, Adelaide Annie, Born Mar 20 1892 in Houhora, New Zealand, Died Oct 24 1986 in Dargaville, New Zealand

Subritzky, Alfred, Born Aug 02 1868 in Houhora, New Zealand, Died Jun 17 1961 in Auckland, New Zealand

Subritzky, Alfred Vivian, Born Aug 29 1895 in Awanui, New Zealand, Died 1961 in Dargaville, New Zealand

Subritzky, Annie Elizabeth Jane, Born Oct 31 1888 in Awanui, New Zealand, Died May 07 1981 in Auckland, New Zealand

Subritzky, Archibald Ludolph Cyril, Born Oct 11 1886 in Awanui, New Zealand, Died Oct 03 1948 in Auckland, New Zealand

Subritzky, Arthur William Thomas, Born Jan 23 1875 in Houhora, New Zealand, Died 1952 in Awanui, New Zealand

Subritzky, August Heinrich, Born Jul 20 1848 in Adelaide, South Australia, Died Dec 20 1849 in Adelaide, South Australia

Subritzky, Charles Iselton, Born Mar 01 1876 in Houhora, New Zealand, Died Dec 02 1933 in Auckland, New Zealand

Subritzky, Doris Sophia, Born Oct 25 1857 in Maldon, Victoria, Australia, Died May 09 1910 in Kaitaia, Far North, New Zealand

Subritzky, Dorothy (twin), Born Aug 03 1888 in Houhora, New Zealand, Died Jan 06 1930 in Auckland, New Zealand

Subritzky, Dorothy Elizabeth Maria, Born Oct 23 1859 in Maldon, Victoria, Australia, Died Aug 05 1937 in Waihopo, New Zealand

Subritzky, Edith Florence, Born Nov 12 1880 in Houhora, New Zealand, Died 1924

Subritzky, Elizabeth Eleanor, Born Oct 18 1857 in Maldon, Victoria, Australia, Died Dec 08 1926 in Auckland, New Zealand

Subritzky, Emily Maude, Born Sep 11 1894 in Mangonui, New Zealand, Died Jan 21 1932 in Auckland, New Zealand

Subritzky, Eva Amy Elizabeth, Born Jan 18 1871 in Houhora, New Zealand, Died Dec 10 1949 in Auckland, New Zealand

Subritzky, Evelyn, Born Jun 18 1863 in Maldon, Victoria, Australia, Died 1934 in New Zealand

Subritzky, Harold George, Born Sep 14 1895 in Te Kopuru, Dargaville, New Zealand, Died Jul 09 1969 in Auckland, New Zealand

Subritzky, Haywood Charles, Born Jul 20 1873 in Houhora, New Zealand, Died Dec 20 1943 in Auckland, New Zealand

Subritzky, Heinrich Wilhelm, Born May 18 1828 in Lüneburg, Germany, Died Jun 24 1909 in Auckland, New Zealand

Subritzky, Henrietta Isabella, Born 1863 in Houhora, New Zealand, Died May 11 1935 in Houhora, New Zealand

Subritzky, Henrietta Marie, Born Mar 10 1885 in Auckland, New Zealand, Died May 30 1970 in Kaitaia, Far North, New Zealand

Subritzky, Henry George, Born Jun 20 1861 in Maldon, Victoria, Australia, Died Apr 27 1941 in Kaitaia, Far North, New Zealand

Subritzky, Herbert Walter, Born Sep 26 1866 in Maldon, Victoria, Australia, Died Mar 15 1944 in Auckland, New Zealand

Subritzky, Herbert Wilfred, Born May 31 1894 in Awanui, New Zealand, Died Dec 08 1965 in Auckland, New Zealand

Subritzky, Johannes Anton, Born Jul 28 1830 in Lüneburg, Germany, Died Oct 09 1912 in Auckland, New Zealand

Subritzky, Johannes Wilhelm, Born Jun 27 1854 in Maldon, Victoria, Australia, Died Nov 11 1930 in Awanui, New Zealand

Subritzky, John, Born Jan 27 1892 in Waihopo, New Zealand, Died Dec 10 1950 in Whangarei, New Zealand

Subritzky, John Anton, Born Aug 14 1890 in Awanui, New Zealand, Died Apr 05 1977 in Northland, New Zealand

Subritzky, John Henry, Born Jan 10 1852 in At sea off the coast of Tahiti, Died Jul 18 1931 in Waihopo, New Zealand

Subritzky, John Sydney, Born Nov 14 1882 in Houhora, New Zealand, Died Dec 03 1941 in Te Kao, New Zealand

Subritzky, Leonard Augustus William, Born Jun 16 1891 in Awanui, New Zealand, Died Dec 22 1920 in Auckland, New Zealand

Subritzky, Louisa Bertha, Born Sep 23 1856 in Maldon, Victoria, Australia, Died Aug 19 1935 in Houhora, New Zealand

Subritzky, Louisa Ivy Isabell, Born Aug 28 1896 in Mangonui, New Zealand, Died Dec 16 1969 in Whangarei, New Zealand

Subritzky, Louise Cecilia, Born Mar 06 1859 in Maldon, Victoria, Australia, Died Oct 03 1936 in Auckland, New Zealand

Subritzky, Ludolph Anton, Born Feb 11 1856 in Maldon, Victoria, Australia, Died Sep 11 1909 in Awanui, New Zealand

Subritzky, Ludolph Johann Heinrich, Born Feb 11 1825 in Lüneburg, Germany, Died Jul 04 1884 in Houhora, New Zealand

Subritzky, Makinihi (Maggie), Born May 05 1898 in Te Hapua, New Zealand, Died Jun 02 1972 in Whangarei, New Zealand

Subritzky, Mary Ann (twin), Born Aug 03 1888 in Houhora, New Zealand, Died 1928 in Whangarei, New Zealand

Subritzky, Norman Ernest Henry (Nim), Born May 26 1899 in Mangonui, New Zealand, Died 1976 in Kaitaia, New Zealand

Subritzky, Sophia Louisa Henrietta, Born 1847 in Adelaide, South Australia, Died Nov 18 1876 in Aurere, Taipa, New Zealand

Subritzky, Sophia Margaretha Dorothea, Born Jul 15 1818 in Lüneburg, Germany, Died 1849 in Barossa Valley, South Australia

Subritzky, Sydney James, Born Dec 30 1880, Died 1881

Subritzky, Violet Grace May, Born Aug 19 1880 in Auckland, New Zealand, Died 1964 in Auckland, New Zealand

Subritzky, Wilhelmina Henrietta Sophie, Born Jul 21 1850 in Adelaide, South Australia, Died Nov 24 1889 in Mangatete, New Zealand

Subritzky, William John Henry, Born Jul 25 1871 in Houhora, New Zealand, Died Dec 03 1941 in Te Kao, New Zealand

Subritzky, Winifred Elizabeth, Born Jun 05 1899, Died Nov 19 1990



Timeline for the Subritzky/Wagener family, 1800 to 1940

Thanks to Alan Wagener

Australia	New Zealand
	1806
William Gilbert Puckey travels with his family, accompanying Samuel Marsden to the Bay of Islands in NZ from NSW	Puckey and his sister Elizabeth grow up in close association with the Maori
	1819
	Hongi Hiki, One of the important Maori warriors from the Bay of Islands region of NZ travels to England
	1820
Joseph Matthews arrives in Sydney aboard the ' <i>Argyle</i> ', one of the Church Missionary School's newest recruits	Sept. 1831
	Oct 1831
	William Gilbert Puckey marries Matilda Davis
	Mar 1832
	Joseph Matthews travels to Paihia, in the Bay of Islands of New Zealand where he meets a woman he has only dreamed about
	mid 1833
	He travels north to the Kaitaia region to reconnoitre, largely at the request of local Maori, then returns to Paihia
	Oct 1833
	Joseph Matthews holds the first church service in Kaitaia , in a church built of <i>raupo</i>
	Dec 1833
	Joseph Matthews marries the woman he dreamed of, Mary Ann Davis, sister to Matilda Puckey

	1834	Matthews and Puckey families move to Kaitaia to start their mission station in earnest
Ship ' <i>Cygnets</i> ' arrives at Holdfast Bay, near what would become Adelaide, with one James Hoare and pregnant wife Sarah Angel aboard.	1836	
John 'Rapid' Hoare born. He is recorded as the first white child to be born in Sth Australia.	Nov 1836	
German Lutherans arrive in South Australia to found a colony free from persecution. They established the settlement of Klemzig just north of Adelaide.	1838	
	1840	Treaty of Waitangi signed
	1843	<i>'St. Pauli'</i> arrives in Nelson, with German immigrants, including Subritzky, Spanhake and Körber families, among others
		Conflict with the Maoris over land, and the non-allocation of pre-paid land by their agent disheartens many of the Germans
	Sept. 1844	<i>'Skiold'</i> arrives in Nelson with second lot of Germans
		More Maori troubles. Some settlers leave for Australia.

After a futile final attempt to get the land owed to them, the Subritzky's, Spanhake's and Körber's leave for Adelaide and the flourishing German colonies there.

'Palmyra' arrives in Adelaide after a passage of 29 days **August 1845** 'Palmyra' leaves Nelson for Adelaide on 23 August 1845

The three families probably settled in Klemzig, a German settlement close to the north of Adelaide. There is no record of them at the alternate Hahndorf settlement.

Ludolph Subritzky marries Maria Westphal, the oldest of three girls who had travelled from Nelson with them.

**Late
1845**

The Spanhake's have a son (William Henry)

**Sept.
1846**

Ludolph and Maria Subritzky's first child (Marien) is born and dies

**Oct.
1846**

Ludolph and Maria Subritzky's second child (August Henry) is born and dies

**July
1848**

Doris Spanhake dies in childbirth at the Barossa valley.

1849

John Anton Subritzky marries **Betsy Hoare** in Adelaide

1850

First commercial interest in Kauri Gum in the Far North of NZ. Trial shipments to the UK and USA

Gold discovered in Victoria near Ballarat, by one Thomas Hiscock

1851

John Anton and Betsy's first child (Sophia Doris) born

**May
1851**

John Anton completes his

1851

butchers apprenticeship			
	Edward Ferdinand Wagener arrives in Australia from Hesse-Cassel, in what was about to become Germany	1853	
The Subritzky brothers and their families shift into the goldfields, but only in 1854 did they settle in Maldon, setting up a butchery and shops that sold eggs and other produce as well		1854	
John Anton and Betsy's second child (John William Henry) born		Jun 1854	
	Miners killed at the Eureka Stockade	Dec 1854	
	Maldon proclaimed a municipality	1858	
John Anton elected as one of 7 councillors for the town	Wagener family first meets Subritzky family, in Maldon	1858	
	Weckert family arrives in Adelaide on the ' <i>Sophia</i> '	1858	
		1859	Joseph Matthews of Kaitaia ordained as a minister
Subritzky family hears of the upcoming sale of land in		late 1859,	Ludolph and Heinrich sail from Sydney to Auckland on

Maldon
 Herbert Walter Subritzky
 born to John Anton and
 Betsy

1865
Sep
1866

Louis Gustavus Henry
 Wagener **2** dies at Maldon

1868
Apr
1868

John Anton sells up the
 family interests in Maldon

John Anton sails to New
 Zealand on the '*Prince
 Alfred*' with his family and
 joins his clan in Houhora

Eleanor Sophia Doris
 (Lena) Wagener **4** born at
 Maldon

May
1868

Louisa Maria Henrietta
 (Weza) Wagener **5** born at
 Maldon

Nov
1878

early 1880's The first 'Dallie' families came to the Far North to dig gum. These were known as 'Austrians' but came from what we now know as Croatia and Serbia

Doris Elise Wagener **6** born
 at Maldon
 Edward Wagener **1** leaves
 Maldon due to poor work
 prospects

Feb
1882
1883

Edward travels to New
 Zealand and works in
 Auckland

Jan
1884

Joseph Matthews performed the ceremony at Kaitaia

Edward marries Louisa Bertha Leyland, widowed daughter of

In doing so he accepts her son Edward Ludolf (Lu) Leyland.

Elsie Augusta Maria
Wagener **7** born at Maldon

John Henry
Benjamin
Wagener **8**
born in
Maldon

Edward
Wagener **1**
settles back
in Maldon
where he gets
a job
managing the
gas works

Albert
Ulysses
(Bert)
Wagener
born at
Maldon

		Ludolph Subritzky, in Kaitaia.	
Mar 1884			
Jul 1884		Ludolph Subritzky (Louisa's father) dies and is buried on Mt. Camel	
Sep 1884		Frederick Ferdinand (Fred) Wagener born in Auckland	
Jan 1886		Harold Bernard (Hally) Wagener born in Auckland	
Jul 1886			
1887		Edward returns to Australia, taking his young family with him, and a pregnant wife, plus stepson Lu Leyland	
May 1887		St. Saviour's Church at Kaitaia consecrated	
Oct 1887			
1887		Thomas family moves from Auckland to Herekino on the coastal vessel ' <i>Oreti</i> ', including 2 yr old Lillian	
Jul		Thomas family moves from	

Percy
Melville
Wagener
born at
Maldon

Maud
Winifred
Wagener
born in
Gippsland,
VIC

Wilfred
Ernest
Wagener
born at
Maldon

At the
insistence of
his wife
Edward
Wagener **1**
leaves
comfortable
Maldon for
NZ once
again

1891

Herekino to Pukenui, on the Houhora Harbour. Harold Tahana Thomas born a few days later, in a tent, with a Maori midwife

**Oct
1891**

**Feb
1890**

**Aug
1893**

1895 **First school opens in Houhora**

1895 Rev Joseph Matthews dies at [Kaitaia](#) at the age of 87

1897

In NZ they buy the Subritzky homestead, largely to keep it in the family. In Houhora Edward worked as a blacksmith, and dug gum

Death of Louisa Wagener (née Spanhake), wife of the original Wagener, in Maldon

Doris Wagener **6** marries Christopher Roberts in Victoria

John Henry Benjamin Wagener **8** joins the Victorian Police force, giving his

**Nov
1897**

Ludolph's wife Maria Subritzky dies and is buried on Mt. Camel (Louisa's mother)

**Dec
1899**

1900

Kauri Gum became in demand and gum diggers moved north by the thousands to toil in the swamps. Most of this activity was around Dargaville, at the head of the Kaipara Harbour, and on the Aupouri Peninsula, north of Kaitaia.

**Abt
1900**

**Feb
1900**

John Anton's wife Betsy Subritzky dies in Awanui

1901

[Waiharara School](#) opened in **Kaimaumu Rd**

**Nov
1902**

The vessel '[Elingamite](#)' strikes the Three Kings Islands in fog and sinks; one lifeboat reaches [Houhora](#) with 57 survivors.

1903

Houhora Hotel, 'last pub north', is opened

**Mar
1908**

previous
occupation as
Blacksmith
Death of Edward Ferdinand
Wagener, in Maldon

Sep
1908
Aug
1910
1911
Oct
1912
1918
Aug
1935
Jul
1944
1949

Bert Wagener marries Lillian
Thomas at Pukenui

[Ngataki School](#) opened

John Anton Subritzky dies in
Auckland

Worldwide influenza epidemic hits
Australia and New Zealand particularly badly.

Edward's wife Louisa
Wagener dies and is buried
on Mt. Camel

Edward Wagener dies and is
buried on Mt. Camel

[Waiharara School](#) moved to present site
beside main highway

**This is the end of my story but there is still a wealth of information and stories in the
appendix so keep reading.**