

Arandora Star

**July 1 1940
Liverpool**

**Analysis
of
Embarkation List
Victims
&
Survivors**

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December 2022

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Introduction & Summary

This paper reviews the latest data now available concerning which 'Italian citizens' were actually embarked on the Arandora Star on July 1st 1940. It encompasses their fate (perished or rescued), their subsequent journeys and the sources used to validate the conclusions.

This research has been carried out as part of the project to create a UK Arandora Star Memorial. It establishes, as best as I can, the precise number and names of those who were put on board the Arandora Star on that fateful night. Since the original publication of the lists of those who perished and survived (The Embarkation List) and the Missing Persons List, little extensive further research has been carried out. This document provides a more up to date and accurate assessment of the data now that more information sources have become available.

The initial List of Victims from the UK Government indicated that **486** men were lost and **226** saved, a total of **712** internees.

Up until recently, the generally accepted and more accurate assessment was that **446** Italians perished, and a further approximately **250** were rescued of whom **200** were subsequently transported to Australia on the SS Canberra; a total of about **700** men.

My research indicates that the number of Italians known to have perished is **442** and **264** men were rescued - a total of **706** internees. Of those rescued, **64** were hospitalised in Scotland before being interned at Isle of Man. The remaining **200** were sent to internment camps in Australia.

The reasons for the differences between this research and previous data are primarily two-fold.

Firstly, the availability of more records concerning detail of the tragedy (specifically around a few internees alleged to have perished on the Arandora Star).

Secondly, access to the 1940 Admissions Register at Mearns Kirk Hospital, Glasgow has provided a definitive level of information and evidence around those survivors who were hospitalised and subsequently interned at Isle of Man. Information concerning those 200 who were transferred to Australia aboard the SS Dunera has already been extensively researched and available for some time.

Supporting evidence and rationale for my conclusions are contained in the following sections. The full lists of those lost and survivors, and the towns of origin of all men, can be found in associated documents.

All of the names on the Embarkation Lists have been validated as lost, rescued, did not embark or duplicates. However, there are a number of victims and survivors whose names do not appear on the List. It is unlikely that there are any survivors that have been missed. However, it is still quite possible that one or more individuals perished whose names we will never know.

I would like to record my grateful thanks to Kay Lorenzato, Dr. Terri Colpi, Rachel Pistol and Alan Morgenroth, for their help, guidance, support and additional research in creating this document.

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Those who Perished at Sea

Initially it was reported by the authorities that some 486 Italian internees lost their lives at sea. Subsequently that number became established as 446.

The initial 486 number was the headline figure derived from the only UK Government 'official' list ever published. That list, The Embarkation List ¹, is held at the National Archives, Kew, London and is entitled:

"Embarkation Lists - Arandora Star, Sailed 30th June 1940"

The revised 446 number comes from the "Missing Persons List" which was compiled by Dr Terri Colpi, after extensive research, and published in her 1991 book "The Italian Factor" ². All subsequent publications of this "List" (on the web and in hard print) were derived from her initial list; most in fact reproducing exactly her columns and organisation of the information and also, as it has turned out, the same (understandable) errors.

My latest research concludes that the latest evidence indicates that 442 Italian Internees are known to have lost their lives. In reaching this conclusion I extensively revalidated the data underpinning the original 446 number. My focus was not to repeat the work that Dr Colpi and others had carried out, but to investigate any inconsistencies or new, additional information.

My rational and evidence for this revised number is provided here.

The original Embarkation List records **486** entries as lost. Of these:

- 19 have been identified as survivors (who were subsequently embarked onto SS Dunera)
- 17 have been identified as survivors (hospitalised at Mearns Kirk Hospital, Glasgow)
- 8 entries are duplicates
- 5 persons did not board the Arandora Star
- 5 individuals known have perished are not recorded in the list

Applying these amendments produces the number of **442** validated entries.

Embarkation List		486
survived (Dunera)	- 19	
survived (Mearns Kirk)	- 17	
duplicates	- 8	
did not board	- 5	
perished (not on list)	+ 5	
	total - 44	
		nett 442

The **442** number can also be corroborated as follows.

From the previously accepted number of **446** victims (T Colpi et al), we need to subtract the three internees who did not board (Massari, Olivelli & S-Anti) and also the one person (listed as lost) who was rescued and sent to Australia on the Dunera (Felloni). Subtracting these four individuals from this list leaves a total of **442**.

The detail supporting these conclusions is provided in the following sections.

Errors & Anomalies - Lost

Survivors incorrectly classified as lost

There are 36 persons recorded on the Embarkation List ¹ as “Lost” who have been subsequently validated as survivors. The page numbers in the lists below (p13 etc) refer to the relevant page on the Embarkation List. In addition five persons recorded as lost did not in fact board the Arandora Star.

These 19 men were rescued and sent to Australia on board the SS Dunera ¹².

p13	Amato F	Kempton Park	
p15	Crolla G	Edinburgh	14591
p15	Calderoni	Kempton Park	
p15	Di Ciacca L (Di Caggo)	Edinburgh	
p16	Ferrari G	unknown	
p16	Forte R	Edinburgh	
p16	Ianetta S	Edinburgh	
p17	Jaconelli L	Edinburgh	
p18	Mazzolini R	Edinburgh	14714
p18	Novello E	Lingfield	
p18	Previdi E	Lingfield	
p20	Alberici A	Bury	59401
p20	d'Agostino A	Bury	58309
p21	Barbuti P	Bury	59242
p23	Gazzi M	unknown	58407
p25	Rabaiotti B	unknown	58794
p28	Bruni G (Caio)	Paignton	44410
p28	Corinti V	Paignton	44196
p28	Scola G	Paignton	44353

These 17 men were admitted to Mearns Kirk Hospital ¹⁰:

p13	Amato G	Edinburgh	
p14	Colombini G	Lingfield	
p14	Cibelli R (Cibrella)	Edinburgh	
p16	Ionta G (Sinibaldo)	Edinburgh	
p17	Limentani U	Southampton	
p17	Minchella L	Edinburgh	
p17	Maraldo G	Edinburgh	
p18	Mariano V	Edinburgh	14618
p18	Mingoia A	Edinburgh	
p19	Pini P	Lingfield	
p19	Rustagni C	Lingfield	
p20	De Angelis A	Bury	59282
p22	Cavanna G	unknown	58192
p26	Rossi G	unknown	58429
p26	Scappatice B	unknown	59444
p27	Tozzi L	unknown	58285
p28	Bortoli O	Paignton	44270

Individuals who did not board the Arandora Star

There are five individuals recorded on the lost list who are known either not to have embarked, or, there is no corroborative evidence that they did indeed embark.

p14	Carpinati Jario	Edinburgh	Did not Board
p20	S-Anti S	Edinburgh	Unidentifiable
p28	Olivelli A	Kempton Park	SS Ettrick
p28	Massari A	Bury 58607	Did not Board
p28	Salerni P M	Paignton 44366	Did not Board

Jario Carpinati

There are no references to Jario Carpinati in any of the Government HO396 ³ files nor across the internet. The closest and most likely person is Giacinto Carlo Carpaneto, born 30th April 1886 at Genova. He was interned at Palace Camp (54238/C11420) and released on 25th November 1943. A London resident, Giacinto Carlo died in 1962.

Adolfo Massari

There is only one Adolfo Massari in any of the records. Born 25th December 1911 at Bardi, he was interned at Isle of Man (58607/M14489) and released on 15th January 1941. A resident of Abergavenny, Adolfo died in 1984 at Crosskeys, Gwent.

Alfredo Giovanni Olivelli

Alfredo, born 10th July 1916 (O589) is recorded as boarding the SS Ettrick on July 3rd bound for Canada. He eventually returned to the UK 27th July 1943 on SS Munster. He was released in December 1943. Alfredo is enumerated in the 1939 England Register ⁴ living at Holborn, occupation Wine Shop Manager. He died at London in 1991.

Piero Mariano Salerni

Piero Mariano Salerni is incorrectly recorded as having perished in several publications including Serena Baldacci's book, "Arandora Star - Dall'oblio alla memoria" ⁵ and he is also inscribed in the London St Peter's memorial. A prolific and renowned inventor with over 30 patent applications, he was reputed to be helping the UK war effort when he was arrested. Piero was indeed interned at IoM (44366/S4624) and released on 20th December 1940 under category 6 - "Individuals who occupied key positions in industries engaged in work of national importance". Born 3rd August 1904 (location unknown), there is an entry for him in the 1939 Royal Blue Book Court and Parliamentary guide ⁶:

Salerno Chevalier Commandr. Piero Mariano, 23 Carlton House Terrace, SW1
telephone Whitehall 9105.

S-Anti S

There are no HO396 ³ nor internet records for someone with a name similar to S-Anti. I have concluded that is is a typographical error and should be excluded from the list. The nearest possible records are:

Quinto Santini	perished, residence Paisley, Scotland, 14718/S39713
Sabato Sabatini	Glasgow, Palace Camp, 62808/S2187
Filippo Santangeli	Glasgow, S39926, released 24 th March 1941
Adelmo Santi	Durham, Palace Camp, 59578/S39929
Roberto Santini	Glasgow, S39925, released 26 th August 1940

Duplicate records

There are eight persons recorded as *lost* who have been recorded twice on the List.

p14	Ciuffardi R	Lingfield	recorded as survivor p15
p16	Fortura E	Edinburgh	recorded as a survivor p16
p16	Felloni J	Edinburgh	59636 recorded as a survivor
p18	Picozzi Carlo	Lingfield	recorded twice on p18
p19	Papa P	Pembroke	59641 recorded also p18
p19	Rocchiccioli C	Edinburgh/Pembroke	59632 recorded twice on p19
p19	Rossi F	Edinburgh	59649 recorded twice on p19
p27	Solari L	unknown	58502 recorded on p26

Lost but not recorded on Embarkation List ¹

These five individuals were not recorded in the Embarkation List but have been validated as having perished via other prime records.

- Bravo Francesco**
- a. National Archives HO396/285 ³
 - b. UK, Army Registers of Soldiers' Effects 1901-1929 ⁷
UK National Army Museum
- Cavalli Giovanni**
- a. National Archives HO396/163: Arandora Star Lost ³
 - b. Register of Deceased Passengers April 1941, BT334 ⁸
 - c. UK, Army Registers of Soldiers' Effects 1901-1929 ⁷
UK National Army Museum
- Fiorini Clemente**
- a. National Archives HO396/163 - Arandora Star Lost ³
 - b. Register of Deceased Passengers April 1941, BT334 ⁸
 - c. UK, Army Registers of Soldiers' Effects 1901-1929 ⁷
UK National Army Museum
- Melaragni Michelangelo**
- a. National Archives HO396/163 - Arandora Star Lost ³
 - b. Register of Deceased Passengers April 1941, BT334 ⁸
 - c. UK, Army Registers of Soldiers' Effects 1901-1929 ⁷
UK National Army Museum
- Pacitti Gaetano Antonio**
- a. National Archives HO396/163 - Arandora Star Lost ³
 - b. Register of Deceased Passengers April 1941, BT334 ⁸

Victims not recorded in BT334/100: Deceased passengers 1941

This BT334 Register ⁸ records the names of those who have died at sea. The date of record is often some time after the event but they have provided a fairly complete set of records of those who died on the Arandora Star.

In the case of the Arandora Star victims, 435 Italian entries were recorded in April 1941 and stretch over 22 pages (pages 54-75) with some 20 entries per page. In addition, a further 5 names are listed in May 1941 on page 86.

The entry for Giulio Felloni, who was originally recorded as lost, has been subsequently deleted from this register.

An in-depth analysis identifies the following three names missing from the listings in this Register:

D'Inverno Francesco	Recorded in HO396/289 ³ and UK, Army Registers of Soldiers' Effects 1901-1929 ⁷ UK National Army Museum
Muzio Enrico	buried Island of Barra, Scotland ^{9 18}
Plescica Baldassare	buried Hallan Cemetery, South Uist Island, Scotland ^{9 18}

This source also support the revised total of **442** who perished.

440 internees on the BT334 register, less one incorrect entry plus three victims missing from the record.

$$440 - 1 + 3 = 442$$

Those who Survived

There has never been a definitive number or list of those who were rescued by HMCS St Laurent on 2nd July, 1940. There were various estimates of around 250 men.

It is well known is that 200 survivors were immediately taken from Greenock and sent to Australia on SS Dunera. The number, names and personal data are available at the National Australia Archives ¹² and have been well researched and documented (Alan Morgenroth).

The remainder, who were assessed as “unfit to travel”, were taken to Mearns Kirk Hospital at Glasgow. Once recovered they were subsequently re-interred at Donaldson Internment Camp, Edinburgh. They were then taken to camps in the Isle of Man towards the end of September.

At least one of them (Uberto Limentani) was released from Edinburgh at the end of August. The exact number and their names have never been documented fully until now.

From the Admissions Register at Mearns Kirk Hospital ¹⁰ we can establish that the hospitalised survivors numbered 63. One other internee (Cesare Bianchi) is reported to have been rescued and hospitalised at Mearns Kirk but his name does not appear on the Register. Together with the 200 sent to Australia, we can now confidently state the number of known survivors as **264**.

My rational and evidence is provided here.

The original Embarkation List ¹ records **226** entries as Survivors. Of these, we need to:

- add 36 individuals from the “Lost” list who were rescued
- remove 3 individual who did not board
- add 3 individuals recorded as Dunera internees who do not appear on the list
- add 3 individuals recorded as hospitalised after rescue but do not appear on the list
- remove one duplicate entry

This leaves **264** validated survivors:

Embarkation list		226
incorrectly recorded as lost	+36	
did not board	- 3	
not recorded but on Dunera	+ 3	
not recorded but in Mearns Kirk	+ 3	
duplicate entry	- 1	
total	+38	
	nett	264

The **264** number can also be corroborated as follows:

SS Dunera Internees ¹²	200
Mearns Kirk Admissions Register ¹⁰	63
Not recorded in either category (C Bianchi)	1
Total	264

The detail supporting these conclusions is provided in the next sections.

Mearnskirk Hospital Glasgow Admissions Register 1940 ¹⁰

In carrying out this research, the major area of ambiguity concerned the names and exact number of internees rescued and then hospitalised at Mearnskirk Hospital, Glasgow. Between 1939 and 1946 the hospital was used as an Emergency Medical Service Hospital and later as a Naval Auxiliary Hospital. Mearnskirk Hospital no longer exists; in its place are flats, a care home and a nursery.

Whilst trying to establish some background to the hospital, I came across a contact point for the Archives Department for NHS Scotland and Mearnskirk Hospital. I sent off an inquiry more out of hope than conviction and to my surprise, a week later I got a response from the senior archivist there informing me that there was an Admissions Register for that period and indeed that there were 131 Italian and German names admitted on July 3rd 1940.

This Register, located at the NHS Scotland Archives, Mitchell Library, Glasgow contains records of all admissions to the hospital during 1940. For reasons unknown, the possible existence of this type of record was not investigated until this year (2022).

I visited the Archives in early September to review and document the entries. There were 63 Italian and 68 German men admitted with a complete set of accompanying information.

Name	Home address	Sex, Age, Religion, Marital Status
Injury	Next of Kin	Next of Kin Address
Discharge date	Nationality	Internment Camp

The majority (59) of the Italian patients were discharged on 11th July 1940 and taken by bus to yet another internment camp, located at Donaldson School in Edinburgh. Two more were discharged on 16th August 1940 and the final two were transferred to Gartloch Hospital, Gartcosh on 23rd August 1940.

One internee, Uberto Limentani, was freed from Donaldson Camp on August 31st. The remaining men were then sent back to Internment Camps at the Isle of Man towards the end of October.

Errors & Anomalies - Survivors

Survivors incorrectly classified as lost

The names of the 36 individuals incorrectly classified are detailed in the previous section.

Duplicate records

There is one person (Eugenio Bravo) recorded as a survivor on two separate pages on the List. ¹

p 16	Bravo E	Lingfield	59264 recorded also on p13
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Did not board

There are three individuals recorded on the List ¹ as survivors who are known either, not to have embarked, or, there is no corroborative evidence that they did embark.

p22	Cavalli G	58497	
p23	Gilardi E	58236	
p27	Treves P	59213 Bury	released 11 th July, 1940

Giuseppe Cavalli

Giuseppe was born 30th May 1887 at Bardi and is recorded as living at Hoolfawr, Llanelly, occupation given as Refreshment Housekeeper. He was interned at Palace Camp (58787/C10879). Released on 10th January 1944, Giuseppe died 1982 at Dwr-y-Fel, Glamorgan

Enrico Gilardi

Enrico was born 19th February 1887 at Milano. Employed as a waiter at the Carlton Hotel, London, he was initially interned at Palace Camp (58236/G16523). The records for S Camp at Ramsey, show Enrico still interned as of 27th April 1945.

Paolo Treves

There are two Paolo Treves on HO396 ⁵ files: one a Shipping Director and the other a Writer and Anti-fascist. Both appear to have been released on 13th July 1940 but the Shipping Director was re-interned 29th November 1940. The Writer and Anti-fascist Paolo (58296/T6299) was born 27th July 1908 at Milano and lived as a writer in Cambridge. He returned to Italy after the war and died at Roma in 1957.

From Francesca Fiorani's article "A Political Exile Relived - Paolo Treves in Great Britain (1938-1945)" ¹¹, published in 2020, we can establish what probably happened.

"The impressive series of arrests also involved many well-known members of the antifascist community, including Paolo Treves, who was interned in the camp of Bury. Treves narrowly escaped a tragic fate: he could have been boarded on the Arandora Star. Due to a case of homonymy, Treves managed to be freed thanks to the intervention of members of the Labour Party, in particular William Gillies, responsible of the International Section of the Labour."

Because the authorities could not establish which Paolo Treves to send to Canada, it seems that neither man was in fact embarked on the Arandora Star.

Survivors not recorded on the Embarkation List

SS Dunera ¹²

These three individuals are recorded in detail as Dunera Internees but do not appear on the Embarkation list.

Albericci Santo	b 21.09.1898
Casci Henry	b 20.01.1916
Iannetta Luigi	b 27.10.1897

Mearns Kirk Hospital ¹⁰

Three individuals, who do not appear on the Embarkation List, are recorded as being hospitalised at Mearns Kirk after the rescue by HMCS St Laurent.

Olivieri Mario	b 05.11.1895
Onesti Gasparo	b 21.04.1889
Guido Toncher (Rev)	b 30.09.1883

Mario Olivieri

Born 5th May, 1895 at Forlì, Emilia-Romagna, Mario emigrated to London in the early 1920s. He described himself as a Bookkeeper, Director and Financier. He had his own Tobacconist at Edgware Road, London. after his rescue and hospitalisation, he was interned at Metropole Camp (76795/O1735). Mario was repatriated to Italy 8th September 1943.

Gasparo Onesti

Born 21st April 1889 at Fosciandora, Lucca, Gasparo emigrated to Motherwell, Scotland, where he established himself as a restaurateur with his own business. He was eventually released 10th February 1944. Gasparo died at Carlisle, Scotland in 1961.

Rev Guido Toncher

Rev Toncher was not recorded in any of the Embarkation lists. Born at Roma on 30th September 1883, he studied at Capranica Seminary and was ordained priest in 1909. In 1926 he was assigned as a pastor to the Italian Community in Glasgow (St. John's Parish). He was also a teacher at the Glasgow "Ricreatorio" He moved to London 1937 and Westminster Cathedral. In 1942, he wrote to Pope Pius XII pleading intervention to release him ¹³ :

.... Most Holy Father: Permit me to implore your help from this Island between England Ireland where I am interned. I am a priest of the Diocese of Rome, about 50 years old and for the past eleven months suffering with four illnesses and almost blind....

The letter appeared to have little effect and Rev Guido was not released until 1944. He died at London in 1962.

Survivor not recorded on the Admissions Register

Cesare Bianchi b 27.04.1897 Mozzate, Como

Cesare was recorded as a survivor on the Embarkation List ¹ and he also features in the HO396 ³ internee files. Cesare is not recorded in the Mearns Kirk Hospital Admission Register. ¹⁰

Although he is not recorded in the Glasgow Mearns Kirk Register nor as an SS Dunera Australian Internee, there is a detailed article on Cesare Bianchi on the Warth Mills Project ¹⁴ website, and two other media internet sites (the entries all look similar and probably sourced from the same place). He is however also listed on the unofficial Mearns Kirk List. ¹⁵

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Deaths in Internment Camps

The majority of those who survived the sinking of the Arandora Star and subsequently interned, were eventually released and returned to some form of civilian life.

However a number of internees died during their time in an Internment Camp. These are:

Isle of Man

Notorianni Giustino	16 June 1941	IoM Palace Camp
Girolami Oswaldo	27 April 1942	IoM Palace Camp

Australia (Tatura)

Fagiano Michele	29 January 1943	Tatura Camp
Felloni Giulio	8 June 1944	Tatura Camp
Lucchese Pietro	25 June 1941	Tatura Camp
Moscardini Pietro	18 January 1942	Tatura Camp
Pacitti Pasquale	6 June 1942	Tatura Camp

Giulio Felloni b 25-03-1905

Giulio is recorded both as lost (J Felloni) and as a survivor (G Felloni). Subsequent records remove him from deceased status. He and his brother Adolfo were both rescued and sent to Australia on the SS Dunera. He was hospitalised in May 1943 and subsequently died at Waranga Hospital, Australia on 8th June 1944.

Sources of Information

Some of these sources mentioned in the earlier part of the document are described in more detail here.

A Arandora Star Embarkation Lists ¹

National Archives - FO 371 Document no 25210: Arandora Star Embarkation Lists

This document (the earliest chronologically) lists the names of all embarked internees under two columns headed 'Survivors' and 'Lost'. Where known, each individual is also identified by a number as well as a camp of origin. On the front page, a simple handwritten calculation under the heading 'Italians', indicates 486 lost and 226 saved, total of 712 men.

Detailed analysis of the entries reveals that this number of 712 individuals has in fact nearly 60 errors. These duplicates, omissions and errors represent an error rate of nearly 7% - high by many standards but not particularly unexpected given the era, conditions at embarkation and the subsequent priority attached to the exercise as WWII expanded. The fact that this 712 number is relatively close to the 706 number is completely coincidental.

B The "Missing Persons List" ²

It was not until 1990 that the Home Office finally allowed access to some of their data concerning the Arandora Star. The Missing Persons List was first released into general viewing at the National Archives, Kew. These archive files do not form an integral 'list' as such, but consist of a main list and smaller hand-written additional lists.

Dr Terri Colpi visited the Archives and compiled a list to her own design and format. In 1991, she was the first person to publish 'the list' in her book "The Italian Factor". All subsequent publications of this "list" (on the web and in hard print) were derived from her initial list; most in fact reproducing exactly her columns and organisation of the information and also, as it has turned out the same (understandable) errors.

This original 'list' which implies 446 names, has in fact enumerated only 445. There is no entry for number 333 (between Baldassare Plescia and Amadeo Poli). The missing individual is Egisto Poli.

This list which has been reported on AFHS, Serena Balestracci's book, and other web-based sites (u-boat.net , anglo-italianfhs.org.uk and many others) all contain this same error, presumably since they derive from the same source viz. Terri Colpi's initial research.

C WW2 Internees (Aliens) Index Cards 1939-1947 (HO396) ³

These cards are located at the National Archives, London and one individual is recorded on each card. The files are collated over numerous collections and individuals often appear several times in different categories. They have provided information that has allowed corroboration of facts and provided useful background information to allow further research. They cover both Italian and German Internees and often names are misspelled or filed out of an expected alphabetical order.

D BT 334 Register of Deceased Passengers April 1941 ⁸

This Register is where detail of everyone who dies at sea is supposed to be recorded. The date of the record is often some time after the event but the Register has provided a fairly complete set of records of those who died on the Arandora Star.

In the case of the Arandora Star victims, the 435 Italian entries stretch over 22 pages (pages 54 - 75) with some 20 entries per page. Strangely, the names of two German victims have been inserted on page 29. Giulio Felloni's name has been removed from this register.

An in-depth analysis identifies the missing eight names that make up the 442 total. They are:

Bartolomeo Antoniazzi	Francesco Bravo	Francesco d'Inverno
Aristide di Ciacca	Luigi Giovanelli	Orazio Iannetta
Enrico Muzio	Baldassaro Plescia	

E UK, Army Registers of Soldiers' Effects 1901-1929 ⁷

This set of records is located at UK National Army Museum at London. It appears that the authorities used some spare empty pages in a book already being used for the above purpose. The records of the estates of those internees who died on the Arandora Star at the end of the book.

This particular record set comprises 369 individuals. Quite a few had no monetary effects left behind but some had quite a lot. The money was eventually given to next of kin.

F Irish Newspaper records (for those washed ashore & buried in Ireland)

- Donegal Vindicator ¹⁶
- Donegal Democrat¹⁷

G Various websites & documents detailing bodies washed ashore & buried in Scotland

- Stornoway Gazette ¹⁸
- The Loss of the Arandora Star, 1940; Clyde Maritime Website ¹⁹
- Imperial War Museums website: ism.org.uk: Islands of Barra and Vatersay ⁹

H National Archives Australia ¹²

The Australian National Archives is an Australian Government agency, based in Canberra, that holds all important government records. Many of the records are accessible online at naa.go.au. Each of the 200 Italian internees has one or more records extensively detailing their time held in various Internment camps located in the states of South Australia and Victoria.

I Mearns Kirk Hospital Glasgow Admissions Register 1940 ¹⁰

This register located at the NHS Scotland Archives, Mitchell Library, Glasgow contains records of all admissions to the hospital during 1940. There were 63 Italian and 68 German men admitted on July 3rd 1940 with a complete set of accompanying information:

Name	Home address	Sex, Age, Religion, Marital Status
Injury	Next of Kin	Next of Kin Address
Discharge date	Nationality	Internment Camp

The majority (59) of the Italian patients were discharged on 11th July 1940 and taken by bus to yet another internment camp, located at Donaldson School in Edinburgh. Two more were discharged on 16th August 1940 and the final two were transferred to Gartloch Hospital, Gartcosh on 23rd August 1940.

One internee, Uberto Limentani, was freed from Donaldson Camp on August 31st. The remaining men were then sent back to Internment Camps at the Isle of Man towards the end of October.

J Mearns Kirk Survivor list: an unofficial handwritten list of 43 survivors ¹⁵

As part of my research. I was provided with a typed document headed: "Arandora Star Survivors Transferred to Palace Camp IoM on 25/10/1940 after Hospitalization".

The original document was apparently hand-written and allegedly smuggled out of the Mearns Kirk Hospital. It contains the names of 43 internees. Its provenance is not known.

I cannot explain why there are only 43 names and not the 64 names that one would expect. It does include the name of Cesare Bianchi who does not appear on the Official Register from Mearns Kirk Hospital. Also, not all of these individuals were transferred to Palace Camp, they ended up in a variety of camps including Granville and Metropole.

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- 4 1939 England Register
General Register Office
- 5 Arandora Star - Dall'oblio alla memoria
Maria Serena Balestracci 2008 Parma
- 6 The Royal Blue Book: court and parliamentary guide, 1939
Kelly's Directories
- 7 UK, Army Registers of Soldiers' Effects 1901-1929
UK National Army Museum, London
- 8 BT 334 Board of Trade: Registrar General of Shipping and Seamen:
Registers and Indexes of Births, Marriages and Deaths of Passengers and Seamen at Sea
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NHS Scotland Archives, Glasgow
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