

## Chapter 1 : WendyUpNorth Art & Gift Fairs - Duluth / Superior, Minnesota

*With one of the largest book inventories in the world, find the book you are looking for. To help, we provided some of our favorites. With an active marketplace of over million items, use the Alibris Advanced Search Page to find any item you are looking for. Through the Advanced Search Page, you.*

These mammoth trees, which can live for a thousand years or more. Over time, the trickles of resin seeping out of the tree can form huge lumps of solidified gum, some of which have weighed as much as kilograms. Not a sturdy, lumpy word like gum, but something signifying liquid gold. Some are plant derived, like gum arabic from Acacia or the algae agar and carageen. The kauri is a prodigious bleeder. Over the thousands of years of life of the largest of these leviathans the resin runs down the tree, collecting in the forks where it becomes crutch gum, pouring from the roots as sugar gum, or accumulating in frozen drips and long wax-like stalactites on the bark as candle gum. Over the aeons, layers of forest debris cover the gum to depths of up to metres. A lone gumdigger scrapes the oxidised rind from the gum he has collected by resting the lump on a stake and using a jack knife to clean it. All gum had to be treated in this way if it was to fetch a good price. Sieves were used to separate smaller gum nuggets from surrounding soil and debris. Amber is a generic term for fossil resins aged over four million years exuded by extinct conifers. No two pieces of gum are alike. This piece has a pronounced reddish tinge, perhaps the result of heat through a slowburning bushfire. Most of the gum is to be found in swamps, yet living kauri do not like wet feet. At low tide, ancient logs stick up out of the channel of the Houhora Harbour, while at the head of the harbour layers of pipi shells are found 40 feet up, on Mt Camel, and 60 feet down, in boreholes at sea level. In places the logs lie with their stumps and roots in the ground and their huge trunks lying neatly east to west. Roy Wagener reckons there are now more theories than logs. Gum straight from the tree was boiled until soft, puha juice added, and the gum was then chewed communally. Maori also used the resin, which burns bright and hot, as a fire lighter. The first pakeha sighting of gum led to one of those endearing and enduring cases of mistaken identity. Captain James Cook is said to have picked up a handful of gum from under mangroves at Mercury Bay in When the rush for this northern gold started, the diggers had in mind less utilitarian uses for the gum than did the Maori: Thousands of hopefuls from all over the world rushed towards the treasure but most would merely eke out a living in the miserable conditions. And in so doing they would leave behind a devastated countryside, one that was turned over and burnt over. But another part of the legacy of the diggers would be a New Zealand culture made richer by the influx, a culture from which some of our major industries would spring. It attracted little interest. Gilbert Mair, a Whangarei pioneer, had a thriving gum-for-blankets deal going with the Maori at Kaitaia by red blankets earned more than twice as much gum as grey. Sod and sacking huts were typical gumdigger shelters right Lip until the s. Note the billies hanging on a gum spear over an open fireplace. William Brown reported in that large quantities had been exported to America, where it was made into copal varnish, and predicted a great future for the trade. But the ethnic group which had the greatest presence was the Yugo-slavs. Population growth, peasant farming on ever-decreasing land holdings, phylloxera in the grapes and political unrest after the Austrian annexation of Dalmatia in made emigration of sons to greener pastures a means of survival for many families. The first arrivals had no intention of staying. Their aim was to work hard, make as much money as possible and return home. Some, in fact, made the long return journey three or four times. And, like the Chinese on the goldfields, they were persecuted. The commission set aside reserves of Crown Land for British, Maori, and naturalised New Zealanders to dig for an annual fee of five shillings. Racial prejudices are not so easily assuaged, and still the persecution persisted. Nevertheless, stories of Yugoslav success are legion. In fact, gumdiggers worked inhumanly hard, often in foul circumstances, their only crime a kind of blithe hope. Most were single men; most lived in small huts made of timber, sod, and corrugated iron. Most of the holes were one to four metres deep, but groups of diggers sometimes worked 12 metres underground. On Sunday the diggers would bake bread, wash their clothes and mend their equipment. In their spare time they would play cards, play musical instruments and devise ingenious whimsies from the gum, carving it into Bibles and hearts and crucifixes; into bottles and beads and cigarette holders. At first,

kauri gum was collected from the surface of the ground. In hilly country a digger could often tell from the contours of the land where a kauri tree had fallen, and by finding where the head of the tree was, could usually find gum. As the price rose, surface gum rapidly disappeared and the gum-seeker was forced to look underground. Early diggers used spades and sometimes spears to find the gum. The Skelton gum spade, with its ash handle and tapered, forged blade is said to be the spade that dug the foundations of Northland. For extra strength, the spade was strapped and riveted front, back, and sides, and it featured foot treads. In wet places a long spear with a handle was used to locate the gum. Dorall Blucher, a gumdigger who worked in the Ahipara area in the s, says that gum teams usually had a specialist spearer who could tell by the sound the spear made whether it had struck gum. He pushed it into the ground to try to get it off and found that the spear was easier to get into the ground with it on. There was quite an art in twisting the wire. If the joker scratched past a piece of gum, traces were left on the side, so you could tell what sort it was. This sometimes obviated the necessity to dig a hole, and could be used by experts to manoeuvre swamp-buried logs out of the way. When filled, the gum would be emptied into a sack and carried back to the shanty at the end of the day. There, accumulations of dirt and the crusty exterior of the gum had to be cleaned off with a sharp knife. The most recent of these ventures was Kaurex. Kaurex was confident of success. Engine-driven tub washers, like this one from the mids, were used to speed up the process of separating gum from soil. The Kaurex resin and wax extraction plant at Kaimaumau shimmers as solvent is burned off during its decommissioning in By March the final products were reported as being weeks away, but no product ever came out of the plant. By February the company was in receivership, and in the dismantled plant was auctioned. The whole site is under a metre of scrub, and the gum remains locked up in the ground. The process required the peat to be dried. Colin Putt, chemical engineer on site says: I learned about solar drying. If the resin is old enough, these inclusions can be of great scientific interest recently, a study was made of the cells of a 40 million-year-old fly trapped in amber. Sand in the peat caused abrasion to the pipes and equipment, and the main extractor itself kept clogging up. When this happened, the resin set solid in the pipes and had to be chipped off. Kaurex had a good source of raw material, good process, good product and good markets, but they bit off more than they could chew. Rei Hamon, an artist who collects gum for his art gallery and museum in Thames, explains: When it was cold they would then carve it into beautiful things and polish it. Gum heads were popular curios, but they were usually made by pouring melted gum into a mould, and were Jess attractive than the carved variety. White range gum was the most valued, then white swamp gum. It was the introduction of gorse. Northland is now glutted with the pest, and lacks the economic strength to get rid of it. Patu club shaped by Gordon Fergusson, Matakoho, shows ripples of different coloured gum, indicating a number of separate resin flows when the lump was being formed. Another outcome of the passing of the kauri gum industry was a tung oil venture. Touted as a replacement commodity for declining kauri gum, tung oil is obtained from the seeds of *Aleurites fordii* and *A.* Elaborately-built lighthouse is one of a number of impressive gum structures in the Matakoho Kauri Museum. It is thought to have been made around Vanrish, lino and false teeth It is estimated that half a million tons of kauri gum left New Zealand shores for North America and England. The two main uses of the resin were in varnishes both oil-based and spirit-based and linoleum. Before the advent of kauri gum, varnish makers used a variety of resins, and sometimes amber, to produce their lacquers. The usual method was to melt the resin in an iron or copper vessel, and then to stir in heated oil, usually linseed. It was also dangerous. Once made, these varnishes were difficult to apply, took a long time to dry and gradually darkened with age. It was also combined with pigments to make enamel paints, and, in later decades, a variation made with a higher gum-to-oil ratio was used to coat the armature windings of electric motors. It was found that the addition of kauri gum to a shellac polish gave it better water resistance and greater elasticity, but made it more difficult to apply. Today, synthetics have supplanted natural resins, and kauri gum varnishes are only used in specialised fields such as the polishing of stringed instruments, or by furniture restorers seeking to match the original polishes on antique woodwork. Hamilton violinmaker Ian Sweetman uses kauri gum in his varnishesâ€”along with such romantic-sounding ingredients as sandarac, gum mastic and oil of lavender spike. Then, along came the linoleum industry, and gumdiggers struck the jackpot for a second time. Developed in by Frederick Walton, lino was made from linoxyn obtained from the oxidation of linseed oil melted with resins and allowed

to cool. The product of the melt was mixed warm with cork and pigments and rolled into sheets. The result was a tough, durable floor coveringâ€”one which, until the introduction of vinyls, probably graced most homes in New Zealand. Kauri gum was used initially because it was the cheapest resin available, but later, resins from the Congo were cheaperâ€”hence congoleum. Other lesser known uses for kauri gum include impression moulds for false teeth still used today in India and as a binding agent in phonograph records.

### Chapter 2 : Down the Road | Northland, New Zealand. Escape, explore & eat local.

*Northland's Trash is the Northland's Treasure Junk Sale at Superior Middle School. October 20, Arman Rahman, SUPERIOR, Wis.- On Saturday Superior Middle School was filled with junk, but.*

A wealth of activities are available, ranging from sailing to the thrill of sand-tobogganing. Around the Northland Region From ancient forests to a coastline etched with quiet coves and white-sand beaches, Northland is a place of contrasts. In a region dense with history, the line between past and present thins in forests that have stood for millennia and on harbours where settlers first dipped oars many centuries ago. Waipu Country village with a Scottish flavour. Tutukaka Gateway to the Poor Knights Islands. Kawakawa Famous for its Hundertwasser-designed public toilets. Paihia Base for exploring the Bay of Islands. Opuia Main marina in the Bay of Islands. Waitangi Home to the Waitangi Treaty Grounds. Kerikeri History, fresh produce and craft galleries. Kaitaia Last major town before Cape Reinga. Ahipara Southern end of Ninety Mile Beach. Matakohe Visit the Kauri Museum. Soak up Scottish history in Waipu Village. Ride the surf on the Tutukaka Coast. Beach-hop along the white sands of Bream Bay. Go swimming with dolphins in the warm coastal waters. Catch the passenger ferry from Paihia to Russell. Take a boat cruise through a flotilla of islands to the Hole in the Rock. Skydive over blue water studded with green islands. Sand-toboggan down massive dunes at Ninety Mile Beach. Discover gum-digging history at Ahipara. Explore local history in the Kauri Museum at Matakohe. Place of Spirits Cape Reinga offers astonishing coastal views. Far below metres, to be precise , the Tasman Sea and Pacific Ocean meet in a turbulent clash, producing waves up to 10 metres high in a phenomenon known as the Columbia Maelstrom. According to Maori legend, this is where departing souls leave to travel back to the ancestral homeland of Hawaiki. The year-old Pohutukawa on the cliff is sacred to Maori and should be left well alone.

### Chapter 3 : Northland Cinema in Columbus, OH - Cinema Treasures

*So they hurried off and found Mary and Joseph, and the baby, who was lying in the manger. When they had seen him, they spread the word concerning what had been told them about this child, and all who.*

### Chapter 4 : Travel: Northland and the treasures of Tutukaka Coast - NZ Herald

*Treasures of the Zuni by Theda Bassman, Northland, Jerry Jacka (Photographer) starting at \$ Treasures of the Zuni has 1 available editions to buy at Half Price Books Marketplace.*

### Chapter 5 : Northland Visions E Hennepin Ave Minneapolis, MN Gift Shops - MapQuest

*Treasures of the Northland: A Compendium of the Literature, Art, Science, Poetry, Folk-Lore and Ancient Myths of the Scandinavian Race Paperback - December 29,*

### Chapter 6 : Treasure Sales - Saturday market 4U2 sell @ Wild West Centre, Calgary

*Northland Cinema closed on 4/21/ with showings of Girls Just Want to Have Fun, Porky's and Care Bears. The ad noted that this theatre was closing and that a new 8-plex would be opened later in the year.*

### Chapter 7 : Shopping in Northland | New Zealand

*Being a South Islander, jaunting to Northland always feels like a glorified overseas holiday, bordering on a South Pacific mini-break. The weather and foliage is fabulously subtropical and the sun.*

### Chapter 8 : Northland & Bay of Islands – What's Hot New Zealand

*Treasures from the Campaign Trail The Hundertwasser Art Centre with Wairau Maori Art Gallery project invites all supporters to a night of information, celebration and great art. The project is celebrating the launch of its new campaign 'Be Part of the Art' with a sparkling new website, the re-opening of Hundertwasser HQ at The Hub and.*

### Chapter 9 : Northland's buried treasure | New Zealand Geographic

*About Us. Northland Visions, started as Northland Native American Products, and has grown from a home-based, mail-order business into a gallery and retail space where one can find treasures of the land, original items made by Native peoples from the Woodland and Plains tribes of the upper Midwest in what is now Minnesota, the Dakotas, Wisconsin, Canada and other northern states stretching from.*