

APPENDIX 1

Chinese Labour and the Reasons for Settlement Debate

CHINESE LABOURERS AND THE GREAT DEBATE:

A CONTRIBUTION

Whatever plans or ideas the promoters had for the Chinese within the settlement none of the plans were adopted, despite being rewritten to conform to government wishes and directions, although parts of the plan devised by Matra do appear in Lord Sydney's *Heads of a Plan*.¹ Botany Bay was settled in 1788 as a penal colony, under gubernatorial command² which incorporated none of the commercial or strategic advantages that Matra, Call and Young argued could be derived from the establishment of a colony in the South Seas. The easiest explanation as to why the schemes proffered were not adopted by the British government is that they were essentially self-serving proposals, aimed specifically at providing employment and/or monetary gain for the proposers. In many respects the plans were copies of one another and contained little practical wisdom, an argument that is bolstered by the fact that the plans were constantly adapted to the perceived needs of the administration.

The plan of Sir George Young, adjusted and readjusted as it was, is a prime example of this situation, especially in the section regarding distances where Botany Bay moves progressively further away from the coast of China. This movement of coastlines within Young's plans can be attributed to either of two possibilities. Firstly, the movement away from the coast of China can be presumed as a method of alienating the colony from the major centre of the East India Company's sphere of interest. Secondly, the movement can be attributed to a realisation on the part of Young that the administration was considering sites on the basis of the degree to which the transportees would be isolated from the rest of humanity and the trading world, which in part is related to the first point. The prior negative response that Young and his co-planner Call had received from the East India Company over their plan for Madagascar may have impacted on the distances between the two coasts that Young decided to lengthen and emphasise.

1 As with the dating of Call's plan the appearance of part of Matra's plan within the *Heads of a Plan* are the centre of discussion and disagreement. However, the question as to whether or not the addition of this part of Matra's plan was only as a sop to the East India Company or a definite sign from the government that it had commercial and/or strategic plans for the settlement is not really of relevance here. For a review of this part of the debate refer to Ged Martin, 'The alternatives to Botany Bay', in Ged Martin, (ed.), *The Founding of Australia. The Argument about Australia's Origins*, Sydney, 1978, pp. 152-167.

2 The system of government chosen for the colony of New South Wales was totally different to that applied to other British colonies: on this point refer to A. Atkinson, 'The First Plans for Governing New South Wales, 1786-87', in *Australian Historical Studies*, Vol. 24, No. 94, April 1990, pp. 22-40.

As Mackay has argued, the submitting of schemes for the Colonization of various parts of the globe was not a new phenomenon that began in the 1780s with the efforts of Matra, Call and Young. The government had been, and continued to be the constant recipient of schemes, plans and proposals, and one need only look at the scheme output of Young and Call, especially the latter, and those offered by others relating to the North American colonies to realise that:

*The promotional material of Matra, Young and Call fell into a recognizable genre of literature of a Utopian character which envisaged the deficiencies of the old world being remedied by the profusion and fertility of the new*³

It would however be too easy to accept this view completely and doing so would involve dismissing what has become one of the most constant and heated debates within Australian historiography, that is, the "Reasons for Settlement" debate. Assuming that the submitted plans discussed above did have an impact upon the government's plans for the settlement of Botany Bay there is a need to examine why the Chinese were not included in the actual settlement. In order to achieve some understanding of this question it is necessary to become involved, albeit tentatively, in this "Grand Debate" of Australian history, that is, the traditional versus the Whig explanation as to why Botany Bay was settled. These two points of view may be entitled respectively, the "Dumping Ground" explanation and the "Imperial Motive" of strengthening and extending the naval and commercial power of the British Empire, or as the latter motive has been described by Alan Frost: the '...hybrid of the suspect rotten pine- recalcitrant flax cross, with more distant strains of scurvy grass and sheltered waters...'.⁴ It may appear that the question of Chinese labour has little to add to this debate; however, a number of factors combine to make a discussion of this debate within this thesis imperative.

Firstly, all the proposals outlined above incorporated the Chinese within schemes designed for the promotion and prosperity of the settlement. Secondly, these plans have been the pivot upon which much of the debate has revolved, to the extent that one side of the debate has asserted, in support of its argument, the '...centrality of Matra's scheme to the Botany Bay decision.'⁵ One protagonist has also argued, and without contradiction thus far, that '...in official minds New South Wales was already closely associated with Matra: his ideas-'Matra's Plan-...'.⁶ Thirdly, the fact that the

3 David Mackay, *A Place of Exile. The European Settlement of New South Wales*, Melbourne, Oxford University Press, 1985, p. 64.

4 Alan Frost, 'Botany Bay: A further comment', in Martin, *op.cit.*, p. 252.

5 Alan Frost, 'Historians, handling documents, transgressions and transportable offences', in *Australian Historical Studies*, Vol. 25, April-October, 1992, p. 207.

6 Atkinson, *op.cit.*, p. 31.

idea of the Chinese was dismissed or even not considered, if the assumption of the scheme's importance to the decision is accepted, has a great deal of bearing on the debate as until now the Chinese labour aspect has not been considered by any of the protagonists within this ongoing and drawn out debate. And fourthly, if the strategic/commercial aspects were imperative in the decision to settle Botany Bay, why weren't the Chinese included in the settlement, when their presence would have achieved, at a faster rate at least, these supposed strategic and commercial objectives of the British government, as had been attained through the addition of Chinese labour to the population in the Dutch and British East Indies.

On the traditional or "Dumping Ground" side of the debate are those such as Bolton, Clark, Shaw, Atkinson and Mackay, who argue that the British government in establishing a penal settlement at Botany Bay was only interested in finding some distant land of exile for the prisoners that were crowding the gaols and hulks, and which constituted a health and social risk towards the rest of the population. In the words of Lord Sydney, the situation in 1786 was such that:

*The several Goals (sic.) and Places for the Confinement of Felons in this Kingdom being in so crowded a State that the greatest danger is to be apprehended not only from their Escape but from Infectious Distempers which may hourly be expected to break out amongst them;*⁷

The situation described so colourfully by Sydney had arisen with the increased rate of prosecution, especially for minor property related offences, that characterised the eighteenth century, and the loss of the ability to continue transportation to America with the War of Independence.⁸ To the proponents of the "dumping ground" explanation for the settlement of New South Wales, the relief of the "Gaols and Places of Confinement" was the paramount concern of the Pitt government at the time when the decision to settle New Holland was taken. Acknowledging the inclusion of strategic and/or commercial motives for settlement in the form of references to flax and timber, within the *Heads of a Plan*, the dumping ground adherents argue that these commercial arguments were, in a '...perfunctory, slapdash way,....tacked on to the Botany Bay solution for the evil of overcrowded gaols.'⁹ A measure taken as the massive cost of transporting convicts to Botany Bay had placed the administration in a

7 Lord Sydney quoted in A. Frost. *Convicts and Empire. A Naval Question, 1776-1811*, Melbourne, 1980, p. 45.

8 This situation of overcrowded gaols and hulks had also been caused by the extremely restrictive British law, which presented magistrates and judges with a very narrow field of punishments to apply to those convicted. For example, the only punishments that could be levied for felonies were transportation and death, with the death sentenced being extended to a continually broadening field of offences. Refer Mackay, *op.cit.*, pp. 10-12.

9 M. Clark, 'The Choice of Botany Bay' in Martin, *op.cit.*, pp. 72-73.

position where it was '...obliged to bluster and dissemble about the supposed advantages of such an improbable choice.'¹⁰

Until the work of K. Dallas¹¹ emerged this "dumping ground" explanation for the settlement of New Holland had been generally accepted, and never seriously challenged. Dallas however, did offer a challenge by proposing the existence of commercial reasons for the establishment of the colony, with the penal colony being merely a means to an end, and in doing so initiated a debate that still fills the pages of Australian and English historical journals. To Dallas the reason behind the sending of the First Fleet was to '...seize and fortify a naval base; the convicts were what they had always been- the servants of mercantilist interests'¹², with emphasis being placed by Dallas on the extension and protection of the China trade.

The third line of argument in the settlement debate was provided by Geoffrey Blainey who argued that the establishment of the colony was aligned to, and driven by the need for a naval store within the Pacific area that could provide the British navy, and the East India Company with the mast timber and sail-cloth so essential in maintaining and expanding maritime empires. In proposing this line of argument Blainey had built upon the argument of Dallas, and used the references within the *Heads of a Plan* to flax and timber production, and the Pitt administration's fears of the dependence upon and possible loss of the Baltic trade, to bolster his argument. A fourth argument, which appears to lie somewhere between the strategy and commercial arguments was provided by H. T. Fry, whose response to the debate was to argue that Botany Bay was settled in order to protect the western route to China. To the dissenters who argued that the settlement had not been provided with, nor lived up to its supposed strategic (flax and timber) or commercial expectations, Fry pointed to the strength of the East India Company, and the necessity of taking this into account. Fry argued that the settlement at Botany Bay was undertaken to provide '...the means whereby a new route to China could be opened rapidly in times of danger...'¹³ and the fact that the colony languished for so long was due to the renewal of the East India Company's charter and the lack of need for the colony to be engaged in trade or production for strategic purposes.

10 Mackay, *op.cit.*, p. 2.

11 Dallas however did not lead the field in the non-acceptance of the dumping ground argument. This honour belongs to E. C. K. Gonner who in 1888, questioned '...whether other and nobler motives were not present in the minds of the statesmen who despatched Captain Phillip and his momentous expedition to the coast of New Holland.' E. C. K. Gonner, 'The Settlement of Australia', in Martin, *op.cit.*, p. 30.

12 K. Dallas, 'The first settlements in Australia: considered in relation to sea-power in world politics', in Martin, *op.cit.*, p. 41.

13 H. T. Fry, "'Cathay and the way thither': the background to Botany Bay", in Martin, *op.cit.*, p. 148.

Fry is correct in underlining and emphasising the strength of the East India Company, as the impact of the Honourable Company was paramount on the development or non-development of the colony during its infancy. To link the impact and wishes of the East India Company to the decision to settle Botany Bay appears however to be incorrect, primarily as the East India Company never utilised this "new and safe route" that their influence in parliament had caused to be settled. This was obviously the case, as between 1793-1801 seven East Indiamen were captured, with the Company ordering a report which concluded that to prevent this situation occurring again the ships should be fitted with heavier guns, with no mention being made of following the route past Botany Bay.¹⁴

The repostes and rejoinders, sometimes '...sharp (though still good-natured)...',¹⁵ that have characterised this debate have no place within this study, only what light they have shed upon the question as to why the suggestions of Matra, Call and Young, principally those relating to Chinese, were not utilised when the settlement of New Holland was being planned, and what implications the non-acceptance of the proposals regarding Chinese labour have on the acceptability of the opposing settlement explanations.

To accept the argument of Blainey and Dallas that the provision of naval stores and commercial enterprise, was a, if not the, motivating reason for the settlement of Botany Bay is to ignore the post-settlement proposals that emphasised the ability of the settlement to provide such stores with the assistance of Chinese labour. Dallas argues that the decision to establish a penal colony at Botany Bay was to provide '...a sufficient establishment for defence, for service to ships navigating those seas, with a sufficiency of cultivation and animal husbandry to provide fresh provisions.'¹⁶ This statement totally ignores, firstly, the poorly equipped state of the First Fleet and later transports to achieve this situation, and, secondly the suggestions within the proposals of Matra, Call and Young (and later proposals) in regard to the "usefulness" of Chinese labour to the infant colony, and thereby Great Britain. Dallas also ignores the attempts by later Governors to introduce Chinese in order to supplement the labour force with labourers who would work more diligently than the convicts.

To ignore the pre-settlement suggestions regarding Chinese labour, and the post-settlement pleas for such labour while utilising post-settlement documents and evidence from the whaling industry to argue for a strategic/commercial motive for

14 C. Northcote Parkinson, *Trade in the Eastern Seas, 1793-1813*, Cambridge. Cambridge University Press, 1937, p. 150.

15 Martin, *op.cit.*, p.3. Given the level of antagonism evident within some of the rejoinders, this is a very mild description of the debate.

16 K. M. Dallas, in Martin, *op.cit.* p. 40.

settlement, as Dallas does, appears to be a case of selective argument. In all aspects of the anti-convict dumping argument, the Chinese would have provided, and were suggested within the plans as, the perfect labour force for the growing and then manufacture of flax and hemp, to achieve the strategic and commercial ends, or as a separate settlement within the colony that would have extended the colony's ability to support itself, and not be a drain on Britain's finances. As McRae has argued, if there had been economic or national advantages to be gained from the settlement, one would expect to have found included within the First Fleet '...people capable of building defences and providing supplies for visiting ships.'¹⁷

The pre-eminent latter day proponent of the strategic motive has provided an extremely succinct rebuttal of the commercial argument, although in doing so appears to have also countered his own argument. Alan Frost, in 'The case against the Pitt administration's having had commercial motives for colonising New South Wales' states that although the *Heads of a Plan* does refer to the possibility of a spice trade being established in the proposed settlement, the fact that '...this is the only sign in all the official documents of any administrative interest in the prospect, and, to judge from the lack of preparation for realising it in the mounting of the First Fleet...' proves that the expansion of Britain's Eastern trade was not a motive in settling New Holland.¹⁸The same argument has been used against Frost's assertion that '...Pitt and his advisers decided, quite deliberately, to use the convicts to build a new base,....., which in wartime would be self-sufficient in food and naval stores, one to which the nation's shipping could retire to refresh and refit,...'.¹⁹There is no definitive evidence that proves that the Pitt administration had this intention when the decision to settle Botany bay was made, the evidence used and cited by Frost being ambiguous and circumstantial.

As a side issue, if the strategist side is right and New South Wales was settled in order to provide Britain with "A Strategic Outlier"²⁰ then it is interesting that during the Napoleonic Wars '...Governor Macquhar could seriously advise the abandonment of New South Wales in favour of Madagascar-...'.²¹If strategy was all important in the establishment of New South Wales then one would expect it to have played a part during the conflict, at least in the transshipment of goods or provisioning of ships,

17 M. D. McRae, 'The reasons for Australian Settlement', in *Tasmanian Historical Research Association Papers*, No. 4, 1952, p.7.

18 Alan Frost, *Convicts and Empire: A Naval Question, 1776-1811*, Melbourne, 1980, p. 189.

19 *ibid.*, p. xv.

20 Chapter Title, Ch. 9 in *ibid.*, p. 58

21 J. Holland Rose, 'The Struggle with Napoleon, 1803-1815' in, J. Holland Rose, A. P. Newton and E. A. Benians (eds.) *The Cambridge History of the British Empire*, Vol. II. Cambridge, Cambridge University Press, 1940, p. 112.

neither task being undertaken by the colony²², but at least not to have suggestions made for its abandonment. That Fry is incorrect in ascribing to the decision to settle Botany Bay the motive to '...safeguard the only route to China that would remain really safe for British ships approaching from the west...'²³ is evidenced by the fact that this "safe" route continued to be unused by the Company. This resulted in the Company losing over 15,000 tons of shipping between 1803 and 1809, through the actions of French privateers operating from bases in Mauritius and Bourbon.²⁴ As Gillen has argued against the strategy argument of Fry and Frost:

*If Sydney was established for the very purpose of providing this secure naval port in the East, it seems odd that no attempt whatever was made to follow up the great strategic decision and turn Port Jackson into a formidable British port in the east. Instead, the colony was filled with convicts over the years, left to struggle for survival, and ignored for any strategic use.*²⁵

One aspect of the proposed and actual settlement that rebuts the commercial and strategic arguments is the absence of Chinese labour, which Matra, Call and Young all suggested would be useful, if not imperative if the colony was to support itself, and by implication become a supplier of goods. All proposals that would have increased the colony's ability to support itself and to develop the capacity to produce food and naval stores were either ignored or unceremoniously quashed by the Pitt administration. One, if not the major problem associated with the attempts to establish commercial flax growing in British North America was that the cultivators in this case were free settlers who demanded wages commensurate with their labour input, and were more concerned with providing for themselves, a difficult task in the situation.²⁶ In many respects the convicts were not unlike these settlers in that most of their labouring was spent on merely staying alive, to undertake the plantation production of flax, or any other article was beyond the labour resources of the colony,²⁷ and it is within this restricted, and relatively expensive labour supply that requests and recommendations for Chinese labour are formulated post settlement.

It is possible that the opposition of the East India Company came to bear on the suggestions of Matra, Call and Young regarding Chinese labour, although it is

22 This point is also made by David Mackay, *op.cit.*, p. 97-98.

23 H. T. Fry in Martin, *op.cit.*, p. 147.

24 C. H. Philips, *The East India Company, 1784-1834*, Manchester, Manchester University Press, 1940, p.155

25 Mollie Gillen, 'The Botany Bay decision, 1786: convicts, not empire', *English Historical Review*, October, 1982, p. 766.

26 Ged Martin, 'The alternatives to Botany Bay', in Martin, *op.cit.*, p. 161.

27 The Reverend R. Johnson complained about the total lack of labour available to clear and cultivate the four hundred acres of land allotted as church grounds, stating that he had '...to use axe and spade myself...' and that he had not '...come out here as overseer or farmer..' Reverend R. Johnson to Governor Phillip, 23rd. March, 1792, *HRNSW*, Vol. 1, Pt. 2, p. 602.

difficult to recognise how the importation from China of labourers would have threatened the Company's monopoly. That Lieutenant John Meares, R. N. had, circa 1786, in establishing a port at Nootka Sound in order to engage in the lucrative fur trade transported a number of Chinese as labourers,²⁸ seems to be evidence that at least on the surface negates this judgement. It is true, however, that the East India Company stymied all attempts by the British government to nurture and assist the development of the infant colony in New South Wales, and that in many cases the British government can be perceived as acting on behalf of the East India Company, or at the least '...maintaining that Company's monopoly...'.²⁹ That such suggestions for the extension of Britain's trade into China through the colony were not followed up by the administration, and in the case of Governor King, were unceremoniously quashed, makes it difficult to accept that the promotion and extension of trade, in particular the China trade, or strategic factors, were motivating factors in the establishment of the colony. The power and antipathy of the East India Company is overwhelming when any question of trade or extension of the colony or any intercourse between the colony of New South Wales and any part of its territories, was proposed, to the extent that it was even willing to prevent even the immigration of Chinese subjects. Without the agreement and good offices of the East India Company the British government was constrained in what actions they could take, or allow in relation to the colony of New South Wales. For this reason, I would like to argue that within the reasons for settlement debate, Alan Atkinson has provided the most succinct explanation of the founding of the colony in arguing that as the administration's tenure was predicated on maintaining the goodwill of the East India Company:

*Pitt and Sydney aimed to get rid of an awkward administrative problem without disturbing, if they could possibly help it, the commercial and political interests on which their own power rested.*³⁰

As the eighteenth century merged into the nineteenth, the power and influence that the East India Company could exercise over the decision making of the elected administration increased. At the time the decision to settle Botany Bay as a penal colony was taken, the Pitt administration was confronted with 60 Parliamentary members having East India interests, a number that grew to 95 by August 1802, and achieved 103 in October 1806, the period when the East India Company reached the

28 K. M. Dallas, *Trading Posts or Penal Colonies*, Hobart, Fullers Bookshop, 1969, p. 39. Also Sir R. T. Farquhar, *Suggestions Arising from the Abolition of the African Slave Trade, for Supplying the Demands of the West India Colonies with Agricultural Labourers*, London, John Stockdale, 1807, note p. 11

29 Alan Frost, *Convicts and Empire*, *op.cit.*, p. 195.

30 A. Atkinson, 'Whigs and Tories and Botany Bay' in Martin (ed.), *op.cit.* p. 207.

zenith of its influence and power.³¹ Another undeniable fact is that it was not until the East India Company's strength within China had been eroded that Chinese labourers entered the colony of New South Wales. The discussion on the post-settlement plans and requests highlights the strength of the East India Company in relation to the development of the colony of New South Wales and the extension of Chinese emigration to the colony.

Before concluding this section another force that can be assumed to have impacted on the form that the settlement at Botany Bay actually assumed, including the exclusion of Chinese labourers, was Governor Arthur Phillip. Phillip, as the commander of the First Fleet did have a substantial input into the process by which the fleet was composed, and as he particularly opposed the introduction of slaves and the idea of convicts "laying the foundation of a new society,"³² it can be assumed that he also opposed any idea that Chinese labourers be incorporated into the colony.

To conclude this addition to the "settlement debate" it appears that the description of the Sydney settlement given by Chief Surgeon White in 1790 provides sufficient evidence to refute both the commercial and strategic motive arguments for the settlement of Botany Bay, viz:

It would be wise by the first steps to withdraw the settlement, at least such as are living, or remove them to some other place; this is so much out of the world and tract of commerce that it could never answer. How a business of this kind (the expence of which must be great) could first be thought of without sending to examine the country, as was Captain Thompson's errand to the coast of Africa, is to every person here a matter of great surprise.³³

Therefore, the pre-settlement ideas of Chinese labour being incorporated into the colony were not adopted as the Pitt administration was not interested in establishing a colony for any reason other than easing the pressure on the hulks and prisons of England, nor one that could cause the administration to incur the wrath of the Honourable East India Company. The fact that all post-settlement requests for Chinese labour, were all refused or ignored, provides further evidence for this argument.

31 C. H. Philips, *The East India Company 1784-1834*, Manchester, Manchester University Press, 1940, p. 299.

32 E. A. Benians, 'The Beginnings of a New Empire', in *The Cambridge History of the British Empire*, Vol. II, Cambridge, Cambridge University Press, 1940, pp. 25-26.

APPENDIX 2

Table 1
Effective Labour Supply
New South Wales, 1788-1850

TABLE 1
EFFECTIVE LAEOUR SUPPLY-NEW SOUTH WALES,
1788-1850

YEAR BY TERM OF GOVERNOR	CONVICTS ARRIVED	ASSIGNEES & TICKETS-OF-LEAVE	ASSISTED EMIGRANTS	FREE EMIGRANTS	ACRES ALIENATED	NUMBER OF SHEEP (s) & CATTLE (c)	ACRES UNDER CROP
1788-1792 (Phillip)	4,312						
1892-1894 (Grose)	404						
1895-1800 (Hunter)	1,310					(s): 6,124 (c): 1,044	
1800-1806 (King)	3453	648				1804 (s): 15,948 (c): 3,264	
1806-1808 (Bligh)	510					1807 (s): 25,260 (c): 6,643	
1808-1809 (Interregnum)	629						
1810-1821 (Macquarie)	17,153 1810-15 4,146 1816-21 13,007	Assignees 1814-20 7,178 Tickets-of-leave 2,319		1818: 56 1819: 133 1820: 237	1812 149,633 1821 382,466 ¹	1810 (s): 32,818 (c): 11,276 1814 (s): 74,825 (c): 26,501 1817 (s): 66,684 (c): 33,637	1810 7,615 1821 32,266
1821-1825 (Brisbane)	6,310			1821: 320 1822: 875 1823: 543 1824: 780 1825: 485	1788-1823 520,077	1821 (s): 119,777 (c): 68,149 1825 (s): 240,000 (c): 135,000	1825 45,514
1825-1831 (Darling)	16,220	Assignees 1827: 11,533 1828: 11,953 Tickets-of-leave 1827: 1,021		1826: 903 1827: 715 1828: 1,056 1829: 1166 1830: 1,242 1831: 1,561	1823-1831 3,557,321	1829 (s): 600,000	1830 55,000
1831-1837 (Bourke)	20,976	Assignees 1832: 13,486 1835: 19,247 1836: 20,934 Tickets-of-leave 1832: 3,160 1836: 4,480	1832: 792 1833: 1,253 1834: 484 1835: 545 1836: 808 1837: 2,664	1832: 1,214 1833: 1,432 1834: 1,080 1835: 883 1836: 913 1837: 813	1833 3,500,000	1832 (s): 1,100,000 1835 (s): 1,750,000	1833 60,000 1836 87,432 1838 93,000
1838-1846 (Gipps)	1838-40 7,637 1844-46 2,489 ²	Assignees 1839: 25,322 1841: 11,343 Tickets-of-leave 1839: 6,026	1838: 6,102 1839: 8,416 1840: 6,637 1841: 20,103 1842: 6,823 1843: 11 1844: 4,139 1845: 498	1838: 1,328 1839: 2,133 1840: 1,849 1841: 2,380 1842: 2,164 1843: 1,131 1844: 548 1845: 598		1838 (s): 2,750,000 (c): 750,000 1843 (s): 3,400,513 (c): 796,427	1840 126,116 1842 115,660
1846-1855 (Fitzroy)	1846-50 1706 ³	1848: 0	1846: 0 1847: 0 1848: 7,885 1849: 15,773 1850: 6,318	1846: 402 1847: 816 1848: 1219 1849: 3567 1850: 2538	1848-49 43,896,232	1846 (s): 4,409,504 (c): 1,116,420 1850 (s): 6,784,494 (c): 1,463,651	

SOURCE:-

A. G. L. Shaw, *Convicts and the Colonies*, London, Faber and Faber, 1966, pp's. 85; 230; 257; 363-368.

Derek Phillips, 'Development under Macquarie'. in James Griffin, (ed.) *Essays in Economic History of Australia*, (2nd edition), Milton, Jacaranda Press, 1967, p.29.

Ken Buckley, 'Primary Accumulation The Genesis of Australian Capitalism', K. Buckley and E. L. Wheelwright, (eds.) *Essays in the Political Economy of Australian Capitalism*, Vol. 1, Sydney, Australian and New Zealand Book Co., 1975, p. 30.

S. H. Roberts, *The Squatting Age in Australia, 1835-1847*, Melbourne, Melbourne University Press, 1935, pp. 447-8.

S. H. Roberts, *History of Australian Land Settlement*, Melbourne, Melbourne University Press, 1924, p. 25.

T. A. Coghlan, *Labour and Industry in Australia*, Melbourne, Macmillan, 1969, pp's. 180-81; 216; 247-55; 368; 424.

J. Ritchie, *Punishment and Profit*, Melbourne, Heinemann, 1970, pp's. 92-93; 289.

Marie de Lepervanche, 'Australian Immigrants, 1788-1940: Desired and Unwanted', in E. L. Wheelwright and K. Buckley, (eds.), *Essays in the Political Economy of Australian Capitalism*, Vol. 1, Sydney, Australian and New Zealand Book Co., 1975, p. 73, gives figure of 1,941 immigrants prior to 1820

NSW Statistical Returns, Return of Livestock, *NSWLC V&P*, 1843, pp's. 453; 459.

NSW Statistical Returns, Return of Livestock, *NSWLC V&P*, 1846, Vol. I, p. 205.

1 Of this total 60% was held by only 8 individuals out of the total of 1,665 landholders. Ken Buckley, 'Primary Accumulation: The Genesis of Australian Capitalism' K. Buckley and E. L. Wheelwright, (eds.) *Essays in the Political Economy of Australian Capitalism*, Vol. 1, Sydney, Australian and New Zealand Book Co., 1975, p. 30.

2 1951 to Norfolk Island, and 538 to Port Phillip

3 1189 to Port Phillip, and 517 to Moreton Bay

APPENDIX 3

Letter submitted by G. F. Davidson to the

***Sydney Morning Herald* 17th June, 1837**

CHINESE MECHANICS AND LABOURERS

The plan proposed by the undersigned for the importation of Chinese Labourers and Mechanics having met with very considerable success, I am now induced to publish it in full for the information of those distant Settlers who may not have the opportunity of perusing it at either of the Sydney Banks.

My plan is to write to Singapore, in the early part of August, for four or five hundred Chinese, to be hired from the annual supply by the Junks from the various ports in China, which arrive there in December and January in large numbers, and may be hired for this or any other country with very little trouble. With my order to hire the men I mean to send a ship from here to bring them to Sydney; or, if a vessel cannot be had here on fair terms, my agent in Singapore shall have the necessary orders on that subject.

From each subscriber I will require an advance of £5 for every Chinaman to be brought to him. This sum to be expended in paying ten dollars (that being the amount due the Junk by each immigrant on board) passage money from China, in food and clothing for the voyage to this port, and other contingent charges at Singapore.

On the arrival of the men in Sydney, I would deliver each subscriber his number, and require from him immediate payment of whatever balance might be due me over and above the advance of £5 per man already mentioned. For the satisfaction of subscribers, I would, on the arrival of the vessel in Sydney, make out an account of the whole expense of the undertaking, such account to be deposited in some public office for the perusal of those concerned.

From a calculation I have made, I feel convinced I can land the men in Sydney at £10 a head, say £11, and add £1 for commission to my Singapore agent, for this the men would serve twelve months after their arrival in the Colony, getting fed of course, and they would serve a second year for £1 per month and rations; after the second year they would expect wages something nearly equal to what free Europeans get here.

I would not begin with fewer than four hundred men, as it would require that number to fill a ship, and make it worth while. As many more as I can get subscribers for, and I have no objections to contract for an annual supply.

From my long experience amongst Chinese, I have no hesitation in recommending strongly to the settlers of New South Wales, the importation of them to this country; as Carpenters, Cabinet-makers, Wheelwrights, Millers, Blacksmiths, Bricklayers and Brickmakers, Gardeners, Cooks, growers of Maize, Sugar and

Tobacco, and general labourers, I can with perfect safety commend them. As Shepherds, I doubt whether they would answer.

For several years past, I have not seen less than six or eight thousand Chinamen brought to Singapore in the months of December and January, and have invariably seen them willing to go any where with those who paid their debt to the Junk they came in; they leave their country so very poor, that a fair prospect of plenty to eat will induce them to go any where.

From what I have seen on the Junks, I should say that 20 percent of the men brought here will be Mechanics, perhaps more, but I cannot bind myself on that head.

It will of course, be my duty to bring the number of each trades required, as near as I can, and in the event of a deficiency in any particular trade, I would recommend the drawing of lots for a priority of choices. As to the distribution of the labourers, I must let them go in parties, were I to allow drawings of lots for them, a son might be separated from a father, a brother from a brother, and so on, which would tend very much to render the men discontented.

Supposing 20 percent of the men prove to be Mechanics, a subscriber for ten will have a claim for two tradesmen, for five men one tradesman, and so on, any number under five will not give a claim to a tradesman, unless more than twenty in the hundred should prove such.

In case of loss by shipwreck, I propose taking out a policy of Insurance, to cover the sum advanced by the subscribers previous to my dispatches leaving this.

Any subscriber failing to make the necessary advance will, of course forfeit his men.

Rice being the principal article of a Chinaman's food, I would recommend the importation of fifteen hundred or two thousand bags in the ship the men come in; it might be landed here at three halfpence per lb, and would go as far as flour in rationing the men.

It seems to be a prevailing opinion that the Chinese will not remain with their masters after their arrival here-of this I have very little fear. After the expiration of two or three years, numbers of them will, no doubt, wish to return to China, which I consider will tend to induce many more to come here the following year, particularly if those who go carry accounts of good treatment, &c., with them. Chinese emigrants *never* bring their wives and families from their native country; but this does not prevent their remaining many years in those countries where they find constant and profitable employment. If they get £15 a year and rations, it will be *double* what they earn in and about Singapore, and, in my opinion, will be sufficient to keep up a

constant supply of Chinese labour in this market. On the subject of ill-treatment, I would caution the settlers of New South Wales; a Chinaman will not put up with it, and will spread such reports about it as will tend to prevent future supplies reaching this part of the world.

G. F. DAVIDSON

Sydney, June 15, 1837.

The following is a list of Gentlemen who have subscribed their names to the paper now lying at the Banks in Sydney, with the number of Chinese required by each opposite his name:-

J. E. Manning Esq.	10	T. W. Ryder, Esq.	5
George Townshend, Esq.	20	H. H. Macarthur, Esq. M. C.	10
J. Blaxland, Esq., M. C.	10	Captain P. P. King	10
G. Blaxland, Esq.	2	Dr. James Mitchell	
J. Blaxland, Jr., Esq.	5	R. and H. Scott	25
C. Campbell, Esq.	2	A. W. Scott	
Thomas Icely, Esq.	4	R. C. Lethbridge, Esq.	4
J. King, Esq.	4	R. T. Futter, Esq.	6
A. Park, Esq.	3	T. McQuoid, Esq.	5
M. O'Brien, Esq.	10	Alexander Macleay, Esq.	8
W. Dumaresq, Esq.	3	T. L. Campbell, Esq.	2
G. B. White, Esq.	2	A. C. Innes, Esq.	4
E. D. Day, Esq.	2	Leslie Duguid, Esq.	10
G. T. Palmer, Esq.	3	J. Larnach, Esq.	4
J. Verge, Esq.	3	Eyde Manning, Esq.	10
E. W. Hardy, Esq.	4	W. Braidwood Wilson, Esq.	10
A. Seymour, Esq.	4	F. McKenzie, Esq.	2
G. F. Davidson	5	J. B. Bloomfield, Esq.	4
Mr. J. R. Lyon	5	Thomas Gore, Esq.	3
W. Dangar, Esq.	5	A. B. Spark, Esq.	5
J. Robertson, Snr., Esq.	4	Thomas Smith, Esq.	2
Sir John Jamison, M. C.	5	J. W. Russell, Esq.	4
Thomas Wilts, Esq.	5	Thomas Shadforth, Esq.	4
Thomas Stubbs, Esq.	4	A. L. Brown, Esq.	5
Henry Smith, Esq.	2	William Redfern, Esq.	5
John Coghill, Esq.	10	C. Boydell, Esq.	12
W. Hirst, Esq.	5	W. H. Moore, Esq.	3
W. Ogilvie, Esq.	10	Captain S. Wright	10
Illegible Name	1		

APPENDIX 4

Extracts of letters from G. W. Rusden to C. Nicholson

Macarthur Family Papers,

Mitchell Library, Sydney

Part V, pp. 403-408

ML. A4304: CY1710

17th February, 1848.

Dear Sir,

'.....I cannot refrain from hastening to do my best endeavours to put you in full possession of some information which I have lately obtained, touching the possibility of procuring immigrants to NSW from one of the Chinese ports. From Canton I do not know if any emigration could be brought about to such an extent as might be beneficial to the general interests of the colony: but from Amoy the people not only can be induced to emigrate, but will readily do so, and in great numbers to any part of the world in which they can reasonably expect a profitable employment.

The labouring population at Amoy is of a much more industrious and less unruly disposition than is met with amongst men of the same grade in Canton: in fact, the former of the reputation of being the best, the latter of being the worst of their class in the Empire i.e. of those whom foreigners have had opportunities of observing.

Since my first arrival here, I have been on the watch for any substantial information which I might be able to collect and send to you, and I met some few days ago at Hong Kong an Amoy merchant from whom I learnt many particulars which I am sure you will be glad to learn, and of which if you and many more do not avail yourselves to a great and profitable extent, I shall be very much surprised.

The gentleman I met is an English merchant, W. Mitchell, of the house of Messrs. Mitchell and Co., Amoy, and the following is the substance of the details with which he acquainted me-

The Cooly population (all Chinamen I may notice are called Coolies in China) will emigrate to you in thousands on the following terms.

An advance of \$5@10-i.e five to ten dollars. A dollar here ranges from 4s/2 to 4s/5 at present-

Free passage and food on the voyage.

Wages of \$3@5 (Dollars) per month according to the capability of the man.

On these terms they will bind themselves to you for (5) five years: they will be content with the common food of the country to which they emigrate: in their own they eat rice and fish when they can procure them, and rice is generally abundant and

cheap; occasionally however during a scarcity of that article, the sole diet of many of the Cooly Population is any kind of coarse vegetable which they can procure. You will notice therefore that far from objecting to beef, mutton or flour, such men will be only too glad to get them: they have besides no Mohamedan or Parsee nicety respecting the means of cookery nor Roman Catholic scruples concerning the particular hour of eating a particular dish. At present Mr. Mitchell tells me that the necessary arrangements can be made in Amoy before the British Consul or Vice Consul, and attested for you by means of his signature and seal. In a word, no possible obstruction exists to prevent while all circumstances combine to assist you in the procural of Chinese labour, as long as you think it advisable on the score of cheapness.

Upon my describing to Mr. Mitchell the nature of a shepherd's and watchman's duties in New South Wales he seemed to think that the Chinese would be well pleased with an occupation so easy: they are as you must know well, diligent but rather slow artisans....

I told him that to the best of my belief a clause in your Master and Servants Act (inserted by the providential readings and tact of Mr. Wentworth so far as I can remember) rendering valid in New South Wales all contracts which can be proved to have been entered into in good faith, by both parties subscribing or bound, in any foreign country: on this point he will require direct information from you: stating the terms of the clause alluded to, if it still exists, and in that case, informing him what steps it is best to take in China, to ensure the validity of contracts made, and to afford you the means of facility if proof of them in the mode required by the act.

...you must be dependent for a continuance of supply upon the nature of the reports which will be sent by the first emigrants to their own countrymen in Amoy: and it is therefore clear that to ensure a continuance of supply, too much care cannot be taken by those who employ the first immigrants, in managing them so that they may conceive a favourable impression of their new country.

As soon as a regular stream of emigration begins to flow to you, the temptation of money, all powerful with Chinese, will augment your new river of plenteous labour to any extent you may require; and you will be able to have tens of thousands of the natives of the Celestial Empire, as long as it suits your purpose to employ them.

....those who opposed the influx of convicts from England, lest themselves and their children should be contaminated, will have nothing to fear from the orderly, industrious, and submissive, innocent Chinamen: and they may hope that as in

N.S.W. the Chinese will first be brought into intimate acquaintance with the religion and customs of Europeans, so to N.S.W. may belong the credit of first inspiring a reverence for that religion and those customs, and a desire for conversion to their discipline.

Mr. Mitchell expressed his willingness to take a joint share in the first adventure, but of this he will best acquaint you with the details.

As Mr. Mitchell is so ready in the matter, I hope if his letter to you is satisfactory that he may be agent for you and others in procuring Chinese immigration for your flocks to a great extent, and for a long time; so that your and his enterprising and benevolent intentions may be fully carried out, and with this hope and my own expression of opinion that so long as you remain at the antipodes of Britain, this is your best labour market, you paying for its importation direct,....'

28th February, 1848.

'....., about Cooly emigration, I hope that you will be able to get something done in the matter: there cannot be a doubt of the success of the experiment if you can raise the passage money without inconvenience to the Colony, as for emigration from England, you know well you cannot pay for it, if you attempt such a thing, you will find yourselves in such another crisis as that of 1841 and 42:You cannot therefore import from England the labour you require: nor can you borrow the money necessary for such a purpose while the only property you possess which is mortgagable to English speculators is effectually put out of their reach and rejected by them in consequence of the high Government prices imposed upon it. The only question that remains for you to consider is whether the Colony can bear the expense of importing Chinese labour. If you could see the plodding, submissive, apathetic way in which labourers pursue their employment in this place, you would not for moment entertain a doubt as to the capability of the men themselves to give you satisfaction. A Chinese broker told me the other day that thousands of the field labourers in this neighbourhood get 20 Dollars per annum only: with their ration of rice, and fish or garbage: so that you will see they are considerable gainers when they get 36 to 60 Dollars in a foreign country and in fact can save nearly the whole lot of it.

APPENDIX 5

Table 2

**Listing of Ships carrying Chinese Labourers to Sydney
and Moreton Bay, 1847-1853**

TABLE 2
LISTING OF SHIPS CARRYING CHINESE LABOURERS TO SYDNEY AND MORETON BAY¹
1847-1853

DEPARTURE DATE	SHIP'S NAME, TYPE, TONNAGE AND WHERE REGISTERED	SHIP'S MASTER, DOCTOR AND AGENT	PORT OF DEPARTURE	ARRIVAL DATE	DEATHS ON VOYAGE	LANDED IN SYDNEY	MORETON BAY	OTHER PORTS ²
29-7-1847	<i>Alfred</i> , Brig, 123 tons, reg. Sydney ³	Capt. R. Napper, Thacker & Co.	Hong Kong	5-11-1847	NIL	4 ⁴		
3-12-1847	<i>Statesman</i> , Barque, 245 tons, reg. Sydney.	Capt. D. Dewar, Thacker & Co.	Hong Kong	9-2-1848	NIL	4 ⁵		
6-1-1848	<i>London</i> , Barque, 388 tons, reg. Sydney.	Cpt. Williamson, R. Campbell	Hong Kong	16-3-1848	NIL	7		
22-3-1848	<i>Alfred</i> , Brig, 123 tons, reg. Sydney	Capt. R. Napper, Thacker & Co.	Manilla	12-6-1848	NIL	6 ⁶		
7-7-1848	<i>Nimrod</i> , Barque, 234 tons, reg. Sydney ⁷	Capt. Espinasse, Chinese Doctor, Henry Moore	Amoy	2-10-1848	NIL	58 (120)	6 ⁸ 56 ⁹	
25-11-1848	<i>London</i> , Barque, 388 tons, reg. London	Capt. Williamson Dr. Innes, R. Campbell	Hong Kong	22-2-1849	1 ¹⁰	99 (149)	50 ¹¹	
8-2-1849	<i>Regia</i> , Brig, 181 tons, reg. Sydney	Capt. R. Johnson, Thacker & Co.	Shanghai	25-4-1849	NIL	212		
31-3-1849	<i>Kinnear</i> , Barque, 308 tons, reg. London	Capt. Heard, R. Towns	Manila	5-7-1849	NIL	213		
3-7-1849	<i>Julia Percy</i> , Brig, 101 tons, reg. Sydney.	Capt. J. Macarthur, also agent	Hong Kong	11-10-1849	NIL	6		
4-11-1849	<i>Cadet</i> , Barque, 376 tons, reg. London	Capt. Pratt, Dr. G. Johnson, R. Campbell	Amoy	23-4-1850	8 ¹⁴	30 (138)	108 ¹⁵	
24-2-1850	<i>Gazelle</i> , Brig, 242 tons, reg. Liverpool	Capt. Ramsay, Dr. Trevillian, Gilchrist and Alexander	Amoy	14-5-1850	3 ¹⁶	70 (131)	61 ¹⁷	

DEPARTURE DATE	SHIP'S NAME, TYPE, TONNAGE AND WHERE REGISTERED	SHIP'S MASTER, DOCTOR AND AGENT	PORT OF DEPARTURE	ARRIVAL DATE	DEATHS ON VOYAGE	LANDED IN SYDNEY	MORETON BAY	OTHER PORTS
8-11-1850	<i>Duke of Roxburgh</i> ¹⁸ , Barque, 498 tons, reg. London	Capt. Collard, Dr. R. R. Norris, Henry Moore	Amoy	6-2-1851	16 ¹⁹		180 ²⁰ /21	7 ²²
16-8-1851	<i>Duke of Roxburgh</i> ²³ Barque, 498 tons, reg. London	Capt. Collard ²⁴ Dr. Scott Robert Towns	Amoy	9-11-1851	9 ²⁵		227 ²⁶	
1-10-1851	<i>Arabia</i> , Barque 387 tons, reg. Bristol ²⁷	Capt. Chilcott, Dr. D. G. Jones, Chilcott & Thacker	Amoy	21-12-1851	9 ²⁸	130 ²⁹ (179)	10 ³⁰	10 ³¹ 29 ³²
17-10-1851	<i>Regia</i> , Brig, 181 tons, reg. Sydney	J. Johnson, Thacker and Co.	Shanghai	26-12-1851	NIL	9 ³³ 123 (213)		
14-9-1851	<i>Ganges</i> , Ship, 430 tons, reg. Liverpool	Capt. Connell, Dr. Little, R. Towns	Amoy	26-1-1852	13 ³⁴		5 ³⁵	85 ³⁶
15-10-1851	<i>General Palmer</i> , Barque, 534 Tons	Capt. Simpson, Dr. Stolworthy H. Moore ³⁷	Amoy	16-2-1852	70 ³⁸	249 (264)		15 ³⁹
22-11-1851	<i>Statesman</i> , Barque, 345 tons, reg. Sydney	Capt. Cooper, Dr. Cook ⁴⁰ R. Towns	Amoy	20-2-1852	NIL	134 (180)	28 ⁴¹	18 ⁴²
2-1-52	<i>Eleanor Lancaster</i> ⁴³ , Barque, 480 tons, reg. London	Capt. Lodge, Dr. Swain R. Towns	Amoy	11-3-1852	10 ⁴⁴	67 ⁴⁵		173 ⁴⁶ (240)
12-12-1851	<i>Caldew</i> , Barque, 300 tons, reg. Sunderland	Capt. W. Snow, Gilchrist and Alexander	Shanghai	17-3-1852	NIL	20		
12-12-1851	<i>Amazon</i> , Barque, 374 tons, reg. Singapore	Capt. Vincent, Dr. Hyslop, H. Moore	Amoy	18-3-1852	13 ⁴⁷	84 ⁴⁸		12 ⁴⁹
24-1-1852	<i>Spartan</i> , Barque, 364 tons, reg. London	Capt. Marshall, Dr. Jeff's, R. Towns	Amoy	29-4-1852	10 ⁵⁰	241 ⁵¹		34 ⁵²
19-11-1852	<i>Eleanor Lancaster</i> , Barque, 480 tons, reg. London	Capt. McLeod, Unknown, F. W. Lodge	Namoa	8-2-1853	NIL ⁵³		8 ⁵⁴	255 ⁵⁵
25-11-1852	<i>Royal Saxon</i> , ⁵⁶ Barque, 510 tons, reg. Sydney	Capt. Robertson Dr. Bastion, R. Towns	Amoy	16-2-1853 via Melbourne 5-2-1853	NIL ⁵⁷	224 ⁵⁸	3 ⁵⁹ 12 ⁶⁰	

DEPARTURE DATE	SHIP'S NAME, TYPE, TONNAGE AND WHERE REGISTERED	SHIP'S MASTER, DOCTOR AND AGENT	PORT OF DEPARTURE	ARRIVAL DATE	DEATHS ON VOYAGE	LANDED IN SYDNEY	MORETON BAY	OTHER PORTS
8-1-53	<i>Spartan</i> , Barque, 364 tons, ⁶¹ reg. London.	Capt. Allen. No Doctor R. Towns	Amoy	3-5-53 via Melbourne 20-4-1853. ⁶²	3363	15964		

- 1 The information within this table has predominantly been drawn from the *Colonial Secretary, Reports of Vessels Arriving, 1846-1853* (AO Reels 1274-1280). Other sources are the Health Officers Reports, Shipping Intelligence and Custom House Reports of various newspapers, and the letter-books of Robert Towns and Company, all of which are referenced separately where used. The figures in brackets denote the actual number landed in the colony, all other figures are the number of labourers landed and transferred to the various ports.
- 2 Includes Wide Bay, Port Stephens and the Clarence River.
- 3 In correspondence between Thacker and Co., Sydney, and Jardine Matheson and Co., in 1845-7, there is reference to Thacker and Co. chartering the *Regia* and *Statesman*, the latter to pick up sandalwood at Anatam from Captain Paddon, the proceeds of the sale to be invested in tea and sugar. J. M. and Co. Archive, in Phyllis Mander-Jones (ed.) *Manuscripts in the British Isles Relating to Australia, New Zealand and the Pacific*, Canberra, Australian National University Press, 1972, p.390. The *Alfred* had departed from Sydney bound for Aneityum on 18th March, 1847.
- 4 These Chinese, according to a letter regarding "Chinese Immigration", were employed as shepherds on a property at Yass. *MBC*, July 29th 1848. Carried tea and sugar, and one native of Anatam, no other passengers listed. *CSRVA*, (AO Reel 1274).
- 5 Carried sugar and tea. Other passengers were Mr. A. Inglis, and Captain G. Banks. Departed Sydney 15th December, 1846. *CSRVA*, (AO Reel 1275).
- 6 Main cargo of sugar and cigars, no passengers other than the Chinese listed. Departed Sydney 19th November, 1847, then Manilla 22nd March, 1848. *CSRVA*, (AO Reel 1275).
- 7 Departed from Newcastle for China via Port Nicholson (Wellington Harbour, New Zealand), carrying 210 tons of coal and 1,000 sheep. "Shipping Intelligence", *MM*, 17th November, 1847. Departed Amoy 7th July then Ascension Island (?) 30th August, 1848. *SMH*, 3rd October, 1848.
- 8 per *Clarissa*, October 28, 1848.
- 9 per *Nimrod*, November 27 1848.
- 10 "Effects of opium eating", Health Officers Report. *CSRVA*, (AO Reel 1276)
- 11 per *Elizabeth Jane*, March 9 1849. Passengers on the *London* were Mrs Williamson, Dr Mallam and son, Mr W. J. Strong, Mr H. Atkinson and Mr J. Macklin, *SMH*, 23rd February, 1849.
- 12 Cabin passenger Mr. James Grant, and in steerage Mr. A. Hoy and Mr. J. Apsey. *CSRVA*, (AO Reel 1276).
- 13 These Chinese were listed as runaways and no further information is held as to whether or not they remained in the colony. Health Officers Report, *CSRVA*, (AO Reel 1276).

- 14 The barque Cadet, from Amoy and Manila, has put in for supplies, being bound for Moreton Bay, with 138 Chinese labourers. She was off Moreton Bay on the 11th instant, where she fell in with a continuation of strong westerly gales,..... There were eight deaths during the voyage, which has been an unusually long one of four months from Manila. The rest of the people are in good health. They have been short of provisions for some time past, and from the severe storms the vessel experienced, she makes a great deal of water'. April 24th 1850, *SMH*. The deaths were from dysentery and general debility caused by insufficient provisions, and occurred on 26th and 28th January, 24th and 27th February, and 1st, 4th, 11th and 20th April. Health Officers Report. *CSRVA*. (AO Reel 1277)
- 15 per *Favorite*, departed Sydney April 27th, 1850. Of these 10 went to M. H. Marsh's "Maryland" Station, (which covered the area of the present town of Stanthorpe), arriving there circa 28th May 1850. *Maryland Cash and Stores Book*, 1850-51, *UNE A1352*.
- 16 All of dysentery, 11th March, 6th and 8th May. Health Officers Report. *CSRVA*. (AO Reel 1277)
- 17 via *Tamar*, departed Sydney, May 16th, 1850, *SMH*, 16th May, 1850.
- 18 Passengers were Mrs. Searle, Mrs. Leslie, Mr. Kim Cow, and Mr. Ross Lewin, *SMH*, 6th February, 1851.
- 19 Chief Officer also died during the voyage from injuries sustained two years previously. *MBC*, 22nd February, 1851.
- 20 per *Emma*, March 4, 1851. Four died during the passage from Sydney and apart from ...one or two of the men who are suffering apparently from debility, the labourers appear to be in excellent health and condition'. *MBC*, 8th March, 1851.
- 21 There is some discrepancy regarding the number of Chinese transferred upon the *Emma* as the *SMH* 19th February 1851 lists 180 as leaving per *Emma* whereas the arrival notice in the *MBC* 8th March 1851 states that 130 Chinese were aboard. However in another article on the "Trade between Brisbane and Wide Bay" it is stated that the *Albion* and *Vixen* forwarded a number of the Chinese to Wide Bay and '...the remainder were embarked for this port in the *Emma*. As the *Herald* reported that the *Duke of Roxburgh* had '...on board 242 Coolies intended for Moreton Bay.' (*SMH*, 7th February, 1851) the higher of the two numbers given as embarked on the *Emma* has been accepted as correct.
- 22 *MBC*, 22nd February, 1851, notes that some of the Chinese aboard the *Duke of Roxburgh* left Sydney for Wide Bay upon the *Albion* and the *Vixen*, with the majority proceeding aboard the *Emma*. Although the *Albion* is noted as departing Sydney 13th April only sundries are listed in the manifest, however it was not unusual for the Chinese not to be listed as passengers.
- 23 The Clearance notice for the *Duke of Roxburgh* (19th April 1851) notes a Tam Kin Kiew as passenger, who presumably was the interpreter or Chinese Doctor hired by Towns for the voyage. *SMH*, 21st April, 1851.
- 24 '...Collard has made a mull of his at Moreton Bay, (?) on board...'. Towns to Lodge, 26th February 1852, *RTC*, (ML MSS 307/117).
- 25 'Nine are reported as having died on the passage of debility, diarrhoea, and opium smoking, and the surgeon, of delirium tremors. The *Toroa* was engaged to bring the men up the river, and accordingly they were landed in Brisbane on Wednesday night. One of the Chinese died on the way up, and an inquest was held on the body the same night, when a verdict of "died of natural causes" was returned. Another, who was sickly, has we are informed, since died, but the men generally seem to be in good health and condition. We hear that most of them are engaged.' *MBC*, November 15, 1851.
- 26 "Maryland" Station received another assignment of Chinese from the *Duke of Roxburgh*, however the number is unknown as the surviving station records do not cover this period. The information regarding the arrival of this second batch of Chinese labourers was gleaned from the *MBC* 29th November, 1851.
- 27 Within the correspondence between Thacker and Co. of Sydney and Jardine Matheson and Co, cited in Phyllis Mander-Jones, *op. cit.*, p.390, two letters refer to the ships *Arabia* and *Regia*. The first letter, written 4 June 1851, has Thacker suggesting the importation of Chinese labourers with their wives and children; the letter of 27 June 1852, requests that Jardine's engage a Chinese cook, carpenter, and overseer for Edward Hamilton of Collaroy, and suggests wages, rations, and conditions of employment.

- 28 40 were affected by dysentery, deaths occurred 10th, 12th 16th, 24th and 28th November and 3rd, 4th, 6th and 10th December, 'Attributed to unwholesome diet "Fish"'. Health Officers Report. CSRVA. (AO Reel 1278)
- 29 7 for the Australian Agricultural Company, P. A. Pemberton, *Pure Merinos and Others: The "Shipping Lists of the Australian Agricultural Company*, Canberra, Australian National University, 1986, p. 64. Had departed Sydney 23rd September, 1851, arriving in Amoy 12th November, joining the *Statesman*, *Spartan* and four other ships waiting to load in Amoy. *Journal of Dr W. D. P. Swain* (ML B1654-1 CY1388).
- 30 per *Jack*, departed Sydney 24th December, 1851, arrived Moreton Bay 6th January, 1852. *MBC Supplement*, January 6, 1852. Note: The 10 Chinese not denoted as such in the Shipping Intelligence, only reference is to a Mr. Moore as passenger and 10 in the steerage. In another note in the shipping column is it noted that the ten in steerage were Chinese labourers. The *Jack* also cleared from Sydney 23rd December and the *Eagle* 1st January both of which noted only steerage, with no mention of Chinese being in the steerage. However, given the fact that Henry Buckley, the main shipping agent at Moreton Bay advertised on 27th December that he had Chinese labourers waiting to be indentured (*MBC*, 27th December 1851) and then later advertised that any Chinese not indentured '...when the next steamer arrives, they are to be forwarded to Sydney...' (*MBC*, 10th and 17th January 1852) appears to imply that firstly, more than the 10 Chinese aboard the *Jack* arrived at Moreton Bay, and secondly, that the northern region at that time had obviously reached labour market saturation, at least in regard to the Chinese. Although the *MBC* does not carry any further information as to whether Buckley did return the Chinese to Sydney by the next steamer, it was transferred back to Sydney per the *Jack*, 6th March 1852. *SMH*, 12th March 1852.
- 31 To Clarence River per *Phoenix*, for R. R. C. Robertson of "Wellington Vale". Letter dated 24th December, 1851, from R. Campbell Snr. and Co. to R. R. C. Robertson, *Wellington Vale Station Records* (UNE-A185). The Chinese are not listed as embarked upon the *Phoenix* only sundries are listed when it departed Sydney 29th December, 1851, which is the obvious date of their departure from Sydney as Robertson's Accounts with Campbell for 27th December, includes passage for Chinese to the Clarence per the *Phoenix*.
- 32 14 to Wide Bay per *Effort*, 1st January, 1852, (*SMH*, 1st January, 1852) and 15 to Wide Bay per *Frederick Griffiths*, 2nd January, 1852, *SMH*, 2nd January, 1852.
- 33 Report by Rutherford Alcock, British Consul at Shanghai, that 20-30 left Shanghai aboard the *Regia* in 1851; '...many of these were servants in the employment of foreigners, and this has been the only instance of a strictly voluntary or spontaneous emigration.' Only passenger listed Mr. Fiedler. Alcock to Earl of Malmesbury, September 1 1852, Sub-Enclosure 1 to Enclosure 1 in No. 10, Papers Relative to Emigration to the Australian Colonies, *BPP*, 1852-53 (1627).
- 34 '...13 dead about as many sick and invalided...several of these later died...' Towns to Tait and Co. 19th March 1852, *RTC*, (ML MSS 307/117). Health Officers Report of 27th January, 1852, states that 9 died of dysentery, one of disease of the hip joint, one of fever and '...one Coolie of injury of the Head...'; *CSRVA* (AO Reel 1279)
- 35 per *Harp*, 2nd February, 1852. *SMH*, 3rd February, 1852.
- 36 30 per *Phoenix*, to the Clarence River January, 1852. 30 per *Christopher George*, 4th February 1852; 10 per *Liberty*, 7th February 1852; 15 per *Effort*, 10th February 1852, all to Wide Bay. The Chinese aboard the *Phoenix* and the *Harp* were not listed within the clearance notice, the notice only stating that sundries were being carried. The information that Chinese were being carried out of Sydney aboard these ships was taken from the Custom House notice, which is the case for many of the transshipments making tracking the movements of the Chinese and establishing the numbers in various regions fraught with difficulty. The *Phoenix* made a second voyage to the Clarence River 11th February, 1852.
- 37 " ...Moore got the same by the "General Palmer" " this same was £12 per head & the advance in all £13.10- refer Towns to Lodge 11th March 1852, *RTC*, (ML MSS 307/117). The voyage of the *General Palmer* is discussed in detail in the body of the thesis.
- 38 " ...the "General Palmer" arrived 3 days before her (the Statesman) lost 13.... Towns to Lodge, 26th February, 1852, *RTC*, (ML MSS 307/117).
- 39 For Captain Pike of Aberfoil. A. B. Spark acquired the Chinese for Pike and forwarded 10 of them to Pike via the Clarence River the remainder being sent to Pike's establishment on the Hunter's River. G. Abbott and G. Little, *The Respectable Sydney Merchant*, A. B. Spark of Tempe, Sydney, Sydney University Press, 1976, pp. 210-211.

- 40 Within a letter from R. Towns to Dr. Cook, Surgeon-Superintendent aboard the *Statesman*, 24th April, 1851, *RTC*, (ML MSS 307/116) there is a memo from Captain Collard regarding the necessity to carefully examine the emigrants for disease. The Clearance notice for the *Statesman* when leaving Sydney (23rd April 1851) listed apart from Dr. Cook, two natives of the South Seas, and one Chinaman, who it can be presumed was either the interpreter or Chinese doctor.
- 41 per *Souvenir*, departed 26th February, 1852, arrived March 5.
- 42 12 per *Elizabeth Jane*, 1st. March, 1852 and 6 per *Albion*, 4th March, 1852.
- 43 Shipping Intelligence- Newcastle Shipping, *Empire*, March 11, 1852, *Eleanor Lancaster* arrived at Newcastle from Amoy with 240 Chinese.
- 44 According to Towns to Tait 19th March, 1952 the *Eleanor Lancaster* lost 10 and 13 sick and invalidated. *RTC*, (ML MSS 307/117).
- 45 This number were landed in Sydney 16th April, 1852 from the *Eleanor Lancaster*, which ship was placed up for sale the next month. *SMH*, 18th May, 1852. As Lodge was to later undertake another venture into shipping Chinese labourers, this time as agent, and no actual sale notice has been sighted, it can be assumed that the ship was not sold.
- 46 79 for the Australian Agricultural Company, one of whom was '...not fit for service...' and was to be swapped. R. Towns to F. Ebsworth, 27th March, 1852, *RTC*, (ML MSS307/117) The Australian Agricultural Company eventually had 98 Chinese on their books. Pemberton, *op. cit.*, pp. 66-68.
- 47 'Six ill on board, 13 died, 3 of suicide, 7 of diarrhoea, 1 of sloughing of the penis, 1 of fever and 1 of (?) of bowels. Ascribe the diarrhoea to a want of their usual quantity of opium.' Health Officers Report, *CSRVA*, (AO Reel 1279)
- 48 Although the *Amazon* landed in Sydney with 290 Chinese aboard 206 of these passengers travelled on to Geelong upon the *Amazon* on 3rd. April, 1852.
- 49 Twelve Chinese labourers from the *Amazon* were transferred to the Clarence River per the *Phoenix* which departed Sydney 9th April, 1852. This report also notes the appearance "...amongst the blacks, ..., a Chinaman, who appears quite mad." From "Report of the sinking of the *Phoenix*", *SMH*, 5th May, 1852.
- 50 '...they lost 10 five of which was from poison by eating something unwholesome at Raja Bassa...'; see Towns to Tait, 24 May, 1852, *RTC*, (ML MSS 307/117). Health Officers Report states that 5 dead of digestible poison at Raja Bassa taken by accident, another 5 of dysentery, *CSRVA*, 1852. (AO Reel 1279)
- 51 Included three Chinese contracted by the Everett's of "Ollera" Station. 23rd September, 1852 *Ollera Account Book* 1841-72 (UNE-A103-V2259)
- 52 Departed Sydney for Wide Bay per *Mary Anne* 1-6-52.
- 53 'There has been neither death nor sickness during the passage. The healthy state of the passengers and cleanliness of the ship reflect great credit on the captain and doctor.' *MM*, 12th February, 1853. Appears that Lodge sent some of this shipment to Towns in Sydney as within a letter Towns states that '...yours go off very slowly, about 25 still remain.' Towns to Lodge, 23rd April 1853, and that 'I send by this opportunity all your Chinamen 12 in number (2 missing)...' Towns to Lodge, 17th May, 1853. *RTC*, (ML MSS 307/118).
- 54 per *Bella Vista*, mid-August 1853. These Chinese had been requested by Montefiore Graham and Company through Robert Towns, who forwarded the request to Lodge who was still in Newcastle, lending further credence to the above assertion that Lodge had trouble engaging the Chinese that he had shipped. Towns to Lodge, 15th August, 1853, *RTC*, (ML MSS 307/118).
- 55 Included two Chinese contracted by the Everett's of "Ollera" Station. May 1853 *Ollera Account Book* 1841-72 (UNE-A103-V2259) Also Frederick Vigne of "Tenterden" Station, a neighbour of the Everett's of "Ollera", took some of these labourers from Captain Lodge, for information regarding this ship see Towns to Lodge, 9th January 1853, 12th Feb 1853, *RTC*, (ML MSS 307/117). Also 28th February and 10th March 1853, mentions Lodge being with the *Eleanor Lancaster* in Newcastle. Towns to Lodge, *RTC*, (ML MSS 307/118). From *MBC*, 19th March, 1853; and from *MM*, 255 landed at Port Stephens, under Captain McLeod, with Captain Lodge being the agent in this case.

- 56 The consignee of this ship was R. Jackson in Amoy, rather than Tait and Co. (Refer Inclosure 2 in No. 19, Dr. Bowring to the Earl of Malmesbury, January 18, 1853, *BPP*, Vol. 68, 1852-53), which may have been a result of the growing animosity between Towns and Tait that is evidenced within the correspondence between the two, that arose due to unpaid bills (on Towns's part) and the unsuitability of some of the Chinese that Tait was consigning to Towns. Refer to Towns to Tait 19th March 1852, 20th October 1852, 7th January, 1853, this being the last piece of correspondence between the two. *RTC*, (ML MSS 307/117).
- 57 No Health report was lodged for this ship, although the Custom House report states that '...the cleanliness of both ship and men speak most highly of the excellent management on board' (*SMH*, 17th February 1853).
- 58 Number loading in Amoy was supposedly 330, Refer Inclosure 2 in No. 19, Dr. Bowring to the Earl of Malmesbury, January 18, 1853, *BPP*, Vol. 68, 1852-53. The difference in number loaded in Amoy and those landing in Sydney is accounted for by the 85 disembarked in Port Phillip. The table within this Inclosure also includes the provisions, and space aboard ship allowed per Chinese passenger- subjects discussed in Chapter Seven.
- 59 per *Bella Vista*, departed Sydney 8th March arrived 21st March, 1852.
- 60 These 12 Chinese immigrants are listed in Appendix 2, R. Fisher, 'The Alien Presence in Early Brisbane 1840-60: A Preliminary Survey', in *Brisbane, Aboriginal, Alien, Ethnic*, Brisbane History Group Papers, No. 5, 1987, p. 106. They have been placed as arriving aboard the *Royal Saxon* as a note within the *MBFP*, March 22, 1853 states that a vessel carrying Chinese immigrants '...of a very superior class' was expected shortly.
- 61 According to a Table within the *British Parliamentary Papers*, the ship *Spartan* was carrying in excess of the number of passengers that were allowable under the Passengers Act for a ship of its size, 240 as against 153; provided no berths for the passengers; 86 feet of hospital space and no berths within this space although the Act required 120 feet in 8 berths; a deficiency of boats, and life-buoys, only one interpreter instead of 2 speaking Chinese and English, and no qualified doctor. The Act stipulated that the "Dietary Scale per week per Adult" consisted of "3 quarts of water, daily; 2 1/2 pounds of bread or biscuit; 1 pound of flour; 6 pounds of oatmeal; 2 pounds of rice; 1/2 pound of sugar; 2 ozs. of tea, or 4 ozs. of cocoa or coffee; 2 ozs. of salt. The *Spartan* provided the required amount of water (according to the Captain's information), no biscuit, flour or oatmeal, which was replaced by 10 1/2 pounds of rice weekly and 1 3/4 pounds of beef, preserved meats, or fish. Copy of Survey held on Three Vessels loading with Coolies at Amoy, 27th December, 1852, Dr. Bowring to the Earl of Malmesbury, Inclosure 16 in No. 14, *BPP*, Vol. 68, 1852, p. 82. A report on the *Spartan* taken from the *Straits Times* reprinted in the *SMH*, 21st March, 1853 states that 228 men and 26 boys were loaded aboard the *Spartan* in Amoy.
- 62 Was a riot on board the *Spartan* just after leaving China in which the second officer was killed and the chief mate severely wounded. Captain Marshall took the ship into Singapore in order to hand the "ringleaders" over to the authorities and was himself required to remain at Singapore in order to prosecute the Chinese; the chief officer Captain Allen took command. *SMH* 4th May, 1853. Apart from the death and injury inflicted upon the *Spartan*'s crew ten Chinese were '...either shot dead, or jumped overboard and were drowned;...and one man died on the following day of his wounds.' *SMH*, 21st March, 1853. As with the *Royal Saxon* (departed 25th November 1852) a Mr. Robert Jackson was the supplier of the Chinese aboard the *Spartan*. Dr. Bowring to the Earl of Malmesbury, 7th February, 1853, No. 21, *BPP*, 1852-53, (1686) Vol. 68.
- 63 Health Officers Report, 33 deaths from dysentery, 10 at present sick, 240 passengers noted as embarking in Amoy, *CSRVA*, 1853, (AO Reel 1280).
- 64 "...the *Spartan* has made her appearance at last with 159 remaining from 264. The mortality has been frightful, but those left are a fine set of men, but I cannot see how I am to get rid of them..." Towns to Lodge, 6th May, 1853. On 13th May 1853 is a letter from Towns to Dr. Alleyn (the Health Officer for Port Jackson) regarding the health of the Chinese aboard the *Spartan* as several had died whilst in port "...and more are dropping off daily without any apparent cause." *RTC*, (ML MSS 307/118)

APPENDIX 6

Table 3

Chinese Labourers and Employers Identified

TABLE 3
CHINESE LABOURERS AND EMPLOYERS IDENTIFIED¹

DATE	NAME	REFERENCE	EMPLOYER	LOCALITY	SHIP/COURT	OUTCOME
18-10-48	Eyu	RTC-307/182	R. Towns	Sydney	per <i>Nimrod</i>	Contract in Appendix 7(i)
10-3-49	Tieck	MBC	W. Thornton ²	North Brisbane	Neglect of Duty	Discharged
25-8-49	Gan Som	MBC	A & H Hockings	South Brisbane	Absconded	Warrant issued ³
26-1-50	3 Anons	MBC	Crawford and Hodgson	"Eton Vale"	Disobedience and neglect	1 fined £10 11s. 6d and the other 2, 1 week lock-up ⁴
28-5-50	Cheo	<i>Maryland Journal</i>	M. H. Marsh	"Maryland"	per <i>Cadet</i>	
28-5-50	Eat	<i>Maryland Journal</i>	M. H. Marsh	"Maryland"	per <i>Cadet</i>	Contract in Appendix 7(ii)
28-5-50	Ket	<i>Maryland Journal</i>	M. H. Marsh	"Maryland"	per <i>Cadet</i>	
28-5-50	Leong	<i>Maryland Journal</i>	M. H. Marsh	"Maryland"	per <i>Cadet</i>	
28-5-50	Shung	<i>Maryland Journal</i>	M. H. Marsh	"Maryland"	per <i>Cadet</i>	
28-5-50	Tyam	<i>Maryland Journal</i>	M. H. Marsh	"Maryland"	per <i>Cadet</i>	
28-5-50	Hong	<i>Maryland Journal</i>	M. H. Marsh	"Maryland"	per <i>Cadet</i>	
28-5-50	Choo/Sou	<i>Maryland Journal</i>	M. H. Marsh	"Maryland"	per <i>Cadet</i>	
28-5-50	Ching	<i>Maryland Journal</i>	M. H. Marsh	"Maryland"	per <i>Cadet</i>	
28-5-50	Sooie	<i>Maryland Journal</i>	M. H. Marsh	"Maryland"	per <i>Cadet</i>	
5-10-50	Eu ⁵	MBC	M. H. Marsh	"Maryland"	per <i>Cadet</i>	7 years hard labour ⁶
26-10-50	Au	MBC	R. Jones	"Mundua/Mundure"	Shooting J. Moran	Unknown
Nov. 50	Ang	CC-MB	J. B. Reid	Burnett District ⁷	Murder of another Chinese	3 years hard labour
21-2-51	Chin Sue	<i>Tenterfield Bench</i>	Unknown	"Pikedale"	Manslaughter	Dismissed
21-2-51	Lyn (Lym)	<i>Tenterfield Bench</i>	J. Pike	"Pikedale"	Lost sheep	Dismissed
21-2-51	Quong	<i>Tenterfield Bench</i>	J. Pike	"Pikedale"	Disobedience	2 months Brisbane Gaol
21-2-51	Ching ⁸	<i>Tenterfield Bench</i>	J. Pike	"Pikedale"	Riotous Behaviour	3 months Brisbane Gaol
21-2-51	Tan Kuo (Kee)	<i>Tenterfield Bench</i>	J. Pike	"Pikedale"	Riotous Behaviour	3 months Brisbane Gaol
21-2-51	Seweh Lym	<i>Tenterfield Bench</i>	J. Pike	"Pikedale"	Breach of M & S Act	Declined to Prosecute
21-2-51	Swa	<i>Tenterfield Bench</i>	J. Pike	"Pikedale"	As above	Declined to Prosecute
21-2-51	Kerr	<i>Tenterfield Bench</i>	J. Pike	"Pikedale"	As above	Declined to Prosecute
24-4-51	Jovil	RTC 307/116	R. Towns	Sydney	Interpreter ⁹	
24-5-51	Soo	MBC	J. Smith	Ipswich	Witness ¹⁰	
24-5-51	Ong Awk	MBC	J. Smith	Ipswich	Assaulted	
24-5-51	Toe Tong	MBC	J. Smith	Ipswich	Assaulted	
24-5-51	Tan Tong	MBC	J. Smith	Ipswich	Assaulted	

DATE	NAME	REFERENCE	EMPLOYER	LOCALITY	SHIP/COURT	OUTCOME
24-5-51	Hong Li	MBC	J. Smith	Ipswich	Assaulted	
May-51	Ah Hung	CC-MB	Unknown		Aggravated Assault	Imprisoned 14 days
3-6-51	Chong	Wellington Bench	G. G. Burges	"Yarrowford"	Absconded	Dismissed with costs
24-9-51	Yap Chew	ML- Ac 38/4	R. Campbell	Unknown	per Arabia ¹¹	
15-11-51	Angee	MBC	J. B. Reid	Burnett District	Murder	Death
15-11-51	Fooksee	MBC	J. B. Reid	Burnett District	Witness to above	Suicide ¹²
15-11-51	Ameen	MBC	J. B. Reid	Burnett District	Witness to above	
15-11-51	Kongee	MBC	J. B. Reid	Burnett District	Witness to above	
15-11-51	Isim	MBC	T. S. M. Prior	Logan River	Interpreter	
15-11-51	Tinko	MBC	Unknown	Brisbane	Interpreter ¹³	
1-1-52	Tui ¹⁴	MBFP	C. J. MacKenzie	"Warra Warra"	Absconded	Warrant issued
1-1-52	Fh ¹⁵	MBFP	C. J. MacKenzie	"Warra Warra"	Absconded	Warrant issued
16-1-52	Li Be (No. 12)	RTC-307/182			per Spartan	Signed China per R. Campbell
16-1-52	Ti Koon (No. 13)	RTC-307/182			per Spartan	Signed China per R. Campbell
16-1-52	Gaw Lai (No. 14)	RTC-307/182			per Spartan	Signed China per R. Campbell
16-1-52	Li Tiaou (No. 15)	RTC-307/182			per Spartan	Signed China per R. Campbell
16-1-52	Tsoa Kiet (No. 16)	RTC-307/182			per Spartan	Signed China per R. Campbell
16-1-52	Chiong Kung (No. 17)	RTC-307/182			per Spartan	Signed China per R. Campbell
16-1-52	Tung Pi (No. 18)	RTC-307/182			per Spartan	Signed China per R. Campbell
16-1-52	Tan Khi (No. 19)	RTC-307/182			per Spartan	Signed China per R. Campbell
16-1-52	Sio Hoon (No. 35)	RTC-307/184	R. Towns	Sydney	per Spartan	Signed China per R. Campbell
16-1-52	Kaw Hoe (No. 106)	RTC-307/184	Mr. Lamotte		per Spartan	Contract in Appendix 7 (v)
16-1-52	Tan What (No. 110)	RTC-307/178			per Spartan	Signed China per R. Campbell
16-1-52	Haw Nai (No. 115) ¹⁶	RTC-307/178			per Spartan	Signed China per R. Campbell
16-1-52	Sam Lee Foo	Empire	Unknown	Sydney		Watch Stolen ¹⁷
19-1-52	Sim Chick (No. 213)	RTC-307/182 ¹⁸	R. A. Campbell		per Spartan	Signed China by Capt. Marshall
3-2-52	Oug Khai (No. 5)	SMH	R. Fitzgerald	Windsor	per Ganges	Died ¹⁹
3-2-52	Chioong Hang (No. 33)	SMH	R. Fitzgerald	Windsor	per Ganges	Died
5-2-52	Dame Jeong ²⁰	MBFP	Simon Scott	"Taromeo"	Absconded	Warrant Issued
6-2-52	Tieo (No. 78)	RTC-307/184	R. Towns	Sydney	per Ganges	Contract in Appendix 7 (iii)
12-2-52	Anon	MBFP	M. O'Brien	Ipswich	Absconded	Case Dismissed
12-2-52	Dean	Wellington Bench	O. Bloxsome	"Dundee"	Ill-use against McMaster	Case Dismissed
12-2-52	Dean	Wellington Bench	O. Bloxsome	"Dundee"	Absconding	Lock-up 7 days
14-2-52	Seung Lye ²¹	MBC	G. Sandemann	"Burradowan"	Absconded	Warrant Issued

DATE	NAME	REFERENCE	EMPLOYER	LOCALITY	SHIP/COURT	OUTCOME
19-2-52	Mickey	<i>MBFP</i>	S. Robertson	Maryborough	Assault	Sent to Brisbane ²²
19-2-52	Sam	<i>MBFP</i>	S. Robertson	Maryborough	Assault	Sent to Brisbane
19-2-52	Johnny	<i>MBFP</i>	S. Robertson	Maryborough	Assault	Sent to Brisbane
19-2-52	Joe	<i>MBFP</i>	S. Robertson	Maryborough	Aiding and abetting	Sent to Brisbane
19-2-52	Doctor	<i>MBFP</i>	S. Robertson	Maryborough	Aiding and abetting	Sent to Brisbane
21-2-52	Pan Keene	<i>Empire</i>	N/A	Sydney	per <i>Ganges</i>	Died ²³
21-2-52	Tan Jor	<i>Empire</i>	N/A	Sydney	per <i>Ganges</i>	Interpreter ²⁴
24-2-52	Aphong	<i>Empire</i>	N/A	Sydney	per <i>General Palmer</i>	Died ²⁵
26-2-52	Hong	<i>MBFP</i>	J. Gorman (complainant)	Brisbane	Assault	Fined 40s. and 3s. 6d. costs
26-2-52	Taw	<i>MBFP</i>	As above	As above	As above	Fined 40s. and 3s. 6d. costs
26-2-52	Sing ²⁶	<i>MBFP</i>	As above	As above	Assault	Fined 40s. and 3s. 6d. costs
26-2-52	Teeang aka Tekam	<i>MBFP</i>	Fisher (witness)	South Brisbane	Unnatural Act	Death Committed to 12 months hard labour ²⁷
5-3-52	Yinswee	<i>Empire</i>	N/A		per <i>Ganges</i>	Witness ²⁸
9-3-52	Keaua ²⁹	<i>Wellingrove Bench</i>	G. Burges	"Yarrowford"	Refusal to work	3 months Maitland Gaol with hard labour ³⁰
13-3-52	Tang Ki	<i>SMH</i>	Dr. Nicholson	"Kenmore"	per <i>General Palmer</i>	Died ³¹
13-3-52	Le Eung	<i>SMH</i>	Dr. Nicholson	"Kenmore"	As above	Witness
25-3-52	Tan Seik	<i>Empire</i>	W. C. Wentworth	"Vaucluse"	Absconding	
27-3-52	Tsan Tin Ho	<i>Empire</i>	As above	As above	Disobedience ³²	Discharged
27-3-52	Le Tien	<i>Empire</i>	As above	As above	As above	As above
27-3-52	Yass Yeaon	<i>Empire</i>	As above	As above	As above	As above
27-3-52	Kair Peen	<i>Empire</i>	As above	As above	As above	As above
6-4-52	Nyc	<i>Empire</i>	Unknown	Sydney	Destitute	Committed to the Benevolent Asylum ³³
6-4-52	Deene	<i>Empire</i>	W. C. Wentworth	"Vaucluse"	Disobedience	Discharged
6-4-52	Sayang	<i>Empire</i>	As above	As above	As above	Discharged
12-4-52	Zuan Zing	<i>SMH</i>	Unknown	Goulburn	Interpreter ³⁴	
12-4-52	Loo Such	<i>SMH</i>	W. McLeay	Goulburn	Disobedience	3 months
12-4-52	Le Soy	<i>SMH</i>	W. McLeay	Goulburn	Disobedience	3 months
12-4-52	Yap Pian	<i>SMH</i>	W. McLeay	Goulburn	Disobedience	2 months
12-4-52	Anon	<i>SMH</i>	Dr. Murray	Murrumbidgee	Suicide	
15-4-52	Kang	<i>MBFP</i>	T. M. L. Prior	Logan River	Absconded	3 months hard labour ³⁵

DATE	NAME	REFERENCE	EMPLOYER	LOCALITY	SHIP/COURT	OUTCOME
20-4-52	Appoo	<i>Wellingrove Bench</i>	C. Fletcher	Glen Innes	Insubordinate and refusal to work	Discharged and to return to master.
23-4-52	Lye Tin	<i>SMH</i>	W. C. Wentworth	Murrumbidgee	Absconding	Discharged ³⁶
26-4-52	2 Anons	<i>MBFP</i>	A. Treveltham	"Terrin "	Murdered ³⁷	
26-4-52	4 Anons	<i>MBFP</i>	G. Sandemann	"Burradowan"	Absconded	To Brisbane ³⁸
7-5-52	Lipo	<i>SMH</i>	Darvall	Sydney	Absconded	Discharged ³⁹
7-5-52	Choo Neang	<i>SMH</i>	Herbert	Wide Bay	Absent without leave	Discharged ⁴⁰
19-5-52	Su Hoon (No. 35)	<i>RTC-307/184</i>			per <i>Spartan</i>	
20-5-52	Lgau geeah	<i>Wellingrove Bench</i>	G. Burges	"Yarrowford"	Insubordinate and absconding	3 months Maitland Gaol
20-5-52	Shangleah	<i>Wellingrove Bench</i>	G. Burges	"Yarrowford"	Insubordinate and absconding	3 months Maitland Gaol
20-5-52	Tan Poh (No. 245)	<i>RTC-307/184</i>			per <i>Spartan</i>	
21-5-52	Don Swan	<i>MBFP</i>	Simon Scott	"Taromeo"	Illegal Discharge	Warrant issued
21-5-52	Ting Tong	<i>MBFP</i>	Simon Scott	"Taromeo"	Illegal Discharge	Warrant issued
21-5-52	Token	<i>MBFP</i>		Unknown	Absconded	2 months hard labour
21-5-52	Oqui	<i>MBFP</i>		Unknown	Absconded	2 months hard labour
22-5-52	Ko See	<i>RTC-307/178</i>			per <i>Spartan</i>	
27-5-52	Poan	<i>MBFP</i>	John Booth	Brisbane	Theft	Not Guilty
27-5-52	Teau	<i>MBFP</i>	John Booth	Brisbane	Theft	6 months hard labour at Newcastle ⁴¹
27-5-52	Dimchang aka Deem Chong	<i>MBFP</i>	Simon Scott	"Taromeo"	Shot by J. Murray, overseer for Scott	Warrant issued for Murray's arrest ⁴²
27-5-52	Pekai	<i>MBFP</i>	J. & R. Balfour	"Colinton"	Absconding in debt	3 months hard labour at Newcastle
27-5-52	Chiok Kaon	<i>MBFP</i>	J. & R. Balfour	"Colinton"	Absconding in debt	As above
27-5-52	Sang	<i>MBFP</i>	R. Fleming	"Gayndah"	Assault	Not Guilty ⁴³
May 52	Tuam	<i>CC-MB</i>	Unknown		Bestiality	Death
10-6-52	Thaw Je (Ge)	<i>Tenterfield Bench</i>	J. Pike	"Pikedale"	Disobedience	2 months Brisbane gaol
10-6-52	Yap Yam	<i>Tenterfield Bench</i>	J. Pike	"Pikedale"	Interpreter for above	
12-6-52	Lim Poh	<i>MBC</i>	R. Watson	"Tarrame"	per <i>Duke of Roxburgh</i>	Queries re contract ⁴⁴
12-6-52	Ti Khio	<i>SMH</i>	N/A		per <i>Cadet</i>	Murdered ⁴⁵
14-6-52	Than Hoo	<i>SMH</i>	William Wyatt	Sydney	Theft ⁴⁶	1 month
14-6-52	Kine Tzin	<i>SMH</i>	Mr Jones	Sydney	Theft ⁴⁷	1 month
17-6-52	Tinko	<i>MBFP</i>	T. M. L. Prior	Logan River	Assault	£20 sureties to keep peace for 12 months
17-6-52	Tecam	<i>MBFP</i>	T. M. L. Prior	Logan River	Assault	As above ⁴⁸

DATE	NAME	REFERENCE	EMPLOYER	LOCALITY	SHIP/COURT	OUTCOME
1-7-52	Ki Poot or Poon ⁴⁹	MBFP	H. Buckley	South Brisbane	Absconded	Warrant issued
8-7-52	Sing	MBFP	D. Graham	"Tabragalba"	Absconded	14 days Brisbane gaol ⁵⁰
15-7-52	Cheng (Ching)	Wellingrove Bench	G. Burges	"Yarrowford"	Murdered ⁵¹	
15-7-52	Crok	Wellingrove Bench	G. Burges	"Yarrowford"	Referred to in above case	
15-7-52	Chiop	MBFP	T. M. L. Prior	Logan River	Absconded	Dismissed ⁵²
17-7-52	Sang	RTC-307/184	Henry Osborne	Illawarra	per <i>Spartan</i>	
22-7-52	He Chinan	Wellingrove Bench	G. Burges	"Yarrowford"	Absconded	Lock-up for 2 weeks
22-7-52	Gee	MBFP	C. W. Pitts	"Gonbunga"	Absconded	Warrant issued ⁵³
22-7-52	Low San	MBFP	H. Mort	"Franklyn Vale" ⁵⁴		
27-7-52	Juwanna	MBFP	Mr. Greiner ⁵⁵	South Brisbane	Refusal to work	1 month Brisbane gaol, then return to service
5-8-52	Chong	Wellingrove Bench ⁵⁶	G. Burges	"Yarrowford"	Murdered	
10-8-52	Tam Lai ⁵⁷	Fisher ⁵⁸	H. Buckley	South Brisbane	Absconded	1 month in gaol
10-8-52	Keong	Fisher ⁵⁹	H. Buckley	South Brisbane	Absconded	6 weeks in gaol
31-8-52	Ceyong	MBFP	C. J. Clarke	Unknown	Absconded	Warrant issued ⁶⁰
Sept-52	Wee	Dwight ⁶¹	W. Maxwell	Armidale	Assault	Four months
Sept-52	Hee	Dwight	W. Maxwell	Armidale	Assault	Six months
7-9-52	Quong Gee	Tenterfield Bench	J. Pike	"Pikedale"	Breach of M & S Act	Discharged
23-9-52	Ung Hap	Ollera Papers	G. & J. Everett	"Ollera"	per <i>Spartan</i> ⁶²	
23-9-52	Tang Ko	Ollera Papers	G. & J. Everett	"Ollera"	per <i>Spartan</i>	
23-9-52	Chin Ho	Ollera Papers	G. & J. Everett	"Ollera"	per <i>Spartan</i>	
25-9-52	Bar Teong	MBC	Dr. Barton	Brisbane	Vagrancy	Dismissed ⁶³
25-9-52	10 Anons	MBC	B. J. Bertelson	"Boonera"	Assault and Arson	Withdrawn ⁶⁴
12-10-52	No Tang ⁶⁵	MBFP	R. & H. Watson	"Tarrame"	Absconded	Warrant issued
12-10-52	Hang ⁶⁶	MBFP	R. & H. Watson	"Tarrame"	Absconded	Warrant issued
12-10-52	Lim Poh ⁶⁷	MBFP	R. & H. Watson	"Tarrame"	Absconded	Warrant issued
12-10-52	Sai	MBFP	Captain Collins	Logan River	Vagrancy	1 month hard labour
19-10-52	Li	MBFP	W. D. White	Logan River	Assaulted by Mr. Haughtstein	Defendant guilty - fined 6s. 6d. and 13s. 6d. costs ⁶⁸
16-11-52	Tong Pean	MBFP	Unknown	Drayton	Found dead ⁶⁹	
16-11-52	Ko-ho	MBFP	F. & F. Bigge	"Goodwood"	Absconded in debt	3 months hard labour
16-11-52	Tang-si	MBFP	F. & F. Bigge	"Goodwood"	Absconded in debt	3 months hard labour ⁷⁰
16-11-52	Tong Chou/ Tan Choo	MBFP	B. J. Bertelson	"Boonera"	Assault	4 months Brisbane gaol

DATE	NAME	REFERENCE	EMPLOYER	LOCALITY	SHIP/COURT	OUTCOME
16-11-52	Ke Tiam/ Ki Tiam	MBFP	B. J. Bertelson	"Boonera"	Assault	4 months Brisbane gaol ⁷¹
22-11-52	Eong	Wellingrove Bench	O. Bloxsome	"Rangers Valley"	Absconded	Lock-up for 7 days
22-11-52	Cock/Crock	Wellingrove Bench	G. Burges	"Yarrowford"	Absconded	Lock-up for 7 days
30-11-52	Chiu-y-a ⁷²	MBFP	J. Whitting	"Pilton"	Absconded	Warrant issued
30-11-52	Lu-Tiaon ⁷³	MBFP	J. Whitting	"Pilton"	Absconded	Warrant issued
30-11-52	HoLim ⁷⁴	MBFP	J. Whitting	"Pilton"	Absconded	Warrant issued
30-11-52	Anon	MBFP	St. George Gore	"Badumba"	Drowned ⁷⁵	
14-12-52	Ang Koon	MBFP	D. Graham	"Tabragalbra"	Assault on Kee	Fined 10s. or 14 days in default
14-12-52	Kee	MBFP	D. Graham	"Tabragalbra"	Assaulted ⁷⁶	
24-12-52	Iboe	Tenterfield Bench	H. Nicol	"Ballindean"	Disobedience	Discharged
27-12-52	Tan Wat	RTC-307/196	C. G. H. Chauvel	"Tabulam"		
28-12-52	Tan Hoon ⁷⁷	MBFP	G. Sandemann	"Burrandowan"	Absconded	Warrant issued
4-1-53	Anon	MBFP	T. M. L. Prior	Logan River	Drowned	
11-1-53	Tan Li	MBFP	H. Buckley	South Brisbane	Absent without leave	3 months Brisbane gaol
11-1-53	See-eth	MBFP			Vagrancy Act	3 months hard labour ⁷⁸
1-2-53	18 Anons	MBFP	Gore and Co.	"Yanuttilla"	Absconded	Drayton lock-up
15-2-53	Juwanna (Juwanna)	MBFP	T. Greiner	South Brisbane	Assault against Greiner	Proved. Greiner fined 1s. and 14s 10d. costs ⁷⁹
15-2-53	Whan (Wan)	MBFP	T. Greiner	South Brisbane	Assault	Fined £4 13s 4d. and 6s. 8d. costs
26-2-53	Tan Hai	MM	G. Bowman	"Archerfield"	Absconded	3 months with hard labour
26-2-53	Tee Ham	MM	Major Crummer	Maitland	Refusal to work	14 days then return to work
3-4-53	Ahing	RTC- 307/191	T. Collins	Brisbane		Dishonoured Bill
19-4-53	Joe	Wellingrove Bench			Assault	Dismissed
12-5-53	Ling Kong	Ollera Papers	G. & J. Everett	"Ollera"	per Eleanor Lancaster	
5-5-53	Qua Sim	Ollera Papers	G. & J. Everett	"Ollera"	per Eleanor Lancaster	
12-5-53	Ash Shim	Ollera Papers	G. & J. Everett	"Ollera"		
18-5-53	Yap Gro	Wellingrove Bench	O. Bloxsome	"Rangers Valley"	Absconded	Remanded
18-5-53	Theis/Their	Wellingrove Bench	O. Bloxsome	"Rangers Valley"	Neglect of Duty	Discharged
18-5-53	Ong	Wellingrove Bench	O. Bloxsome	"Rangers Valley"	Neglect of Duty	Discharged
24-5-53	Lim Khi	MBFP	Millar	Dawson River	Theft	Discharged ⁸⁰
27-7-53	Tsam	Wellingrove Bench	W. Haydon		Assaulted by Haydon	Dismissed
27-7-53	Lamas(?)	Wellingrove Bench	W. M. Boyd	"Boyd's Plains"	Absconded	3 Months Maitland Gaol with hard labour
2-8-53	Hong	MBFP	Hawk steamer		Assault	Not guilty ⁸¹

DATE	NAME	REFERENCE	EMPLOYER	LOCALITY	SHIP/COURT	OUTCOME
9-8-53	Juvanna	MBFP	T. Greiner	South Brisbane	Absent without leave	1 month gaol then return to service
9-8-53	Wan	MBFP	T. Greiner	South Brisbane	As above	As above
9-8-53	Coon	MBFP	T. de Lacy Moffatt	"Coorangah"	Absconded	Warrant issued ⁸²
16-8-53	Gaw Koor	Maitland Bench	G. Bowman	"Maidenhead"	Absconded and assault	3 months Maitland gaol with hard labour
29-8-53	Chong ⁸³	MBFP		Brisbane Hospital		
7-9-53	Dick(?)	Wellingrove Bench	G. Burges	"Wellingrove"	Absconded	Lock-up for 12 days then return to work
7-9-53	Crow(?)	Wellingrove Bench	G. Burges	"Wellingrove"	Absconded	As above
7-9-53	Sheepy(?)	Wellingrove Bench	G. Burges	"Wellingrove"	Absconded	Lock-up for 12 days then return to work
1-9-53	Hoe	Wellingrove Bench			Obtaining money under false pretences	Dismissed- not proved
7-9-53	Jimmy	Wellingrove Bench			Obtaining money under false pretences	Dismissed- not proved
20-9-53	Harp	MBFP	J. J. Whitting	"Beauraba"	Lost order ⁸⁴	
20-9-53	Li	MBFP	C. L. McDonald	"Nundubbermere"	As above ⁸⁵	
20-9-53	Noo Heang	MBFP	C. L. McDonald	"Nundubbermere"	As above ⁸⁶	
20-9-53	John	MBFP	C. L. McDonald	"Nundubbermere"	As above ⁸⁷	
4-10-53	3 Anons	MBFP	J. C. Pearce	"Perseverance"	Sued for wages	Order issued against Pearce ⁸⁸
19-10-53	Sam Loon (Soon)	Wellingrove Bench	R. R. C. Robertson	"Wellington Vale"	Assault by Robertson	Dismissed- no evidence
9-11-53	Tan Long	Wellingrove Bench	Hugh Gordon	"Strathbogie"	Refusal to work	Discharged and to return to work
9-11-53	Chia Me	Wellingrove Bench	Hugh Gordon	"Strathbogie"	Refusal to work	Discharged and to return to work
9-11-53	Lamas	Wellingrove Bench	Hugh Gordon	"Strathbogie"	As above	As above
9-11-53	Lee Me	Wellingrove Bench	Hugh Gordon	"Strathbogie"	Refusal to work	Discharged and to return to work
9-11-53	Ong Ying	Wellingrove Bench	Hugh Gordon	"Strathbogie"	As above	As above
9-11-53	Hing Sam	Wellingrove Bench	Hugh Gordon	"Strathbogie"	Refusal to work	Discharged and to return to work
9-11-53	Tsao(?)	Wellingrove Bench	J. T. Baker		Absconded	Discharged
23-11-53	Sam Sonan	Wellingrove Bench	R. R. C. Robertson	"Wellington Vale"	Assault against J. Cosgrove and Robertson	Robertson case dismissed and Cosgrove fined £3 and costs.

DATE	NAME	REFERENCE	EMPLOYER	LOCALITY	SHIP/COURT	OUTCOME
23-11-53	Sam Loon (Soon) ⁸⁹	Wellingrove Bench	R. R. C. Robertson	"Wellington Vale"	Refusal to work	Three months in Maitland gaol ⁹⁰
23-11-53	Thea ⁹¹	Wellingrove Bench	O. Bloxsome Jnr.	"Rangers Valley"	Absconded	£5 fine or three months in Maitland gaol
29-11-53	Lye	MBFP		Condamine River	Theft	15 months hard labour ⁹²
29-11-53	Heong	MBFP		Tamar steamer	Assaulted ⁹³	
21-12-53	Chin Chong	Wellingrove Bench	W. Vivers	"Kings Plains"	Absconded	£3 Fine or Two months in Maitland Gaol
21-12-53	Boe(?)	Wellingrove Bench	W. Vivers	"Kings Plains"	Absconded	Discharged from custody and to pay 4s 6d and costs
21-12-53	Chin Cooi(?)	Wellingrove Bench	W. Vivers	"Kings Plains"	Absconded	As above
21-12-53	Wan	Wellingrove Bench	W. Vivers	"Kings Plains"	Absconded	Discharged from custody and to pay 4s 0d and costs
21-12-53	Oher(?)	Wellingrove Bench	W. Vivers	"Kings Plains"	As above	As above
21-12-53	Lim	Wellingrove Bench	W. Vivers	"Kings Plains"	As above	As above
21-12-53	Clowd(?)	Wellingrove Bench	W. Vivers	"Kings Plains"	As above	As above
21-12-53	Wan	Wellingrove Bench	W. Vivers	"Kings Plains"	Absconded	£5 fine or 3 months in Maitland Gaol
27-12-53	Aloy	MBFP		Ipswich	Defrauded	Dismissed
10-1-54	Kim	MBFP	W. D. White	"Dungogy"	Claimed wages	Awarded £8 4s. 5d., less costs ⁹⁴
18-1-54	Wan	Wellingrove Bench	A. Wauchope	"Moredun"	Assault on Constable	£5 fine or 3 months in Maitland Gaol
18-1-54	He	Wellingrove Bench	G. Burges	"Yarrowford"	Absconded	£5 or 14 days imprisonment
18-1-54	Sing	Wellingrove Bench			Lurking around Edgerton ⁹⁵	Remanded for 14 days then dismissed for want of evidence
18-1-54	Soocy Ho	Wellingrove Bench	W. Vivers	"Kings Plains"	Absconded	£5 fine or 3 months in Maitland Gaol
18-1-54	Hee	Wellingrove Bench	G. Burges	"Yarrowford"	Absconded	Remanded for 14 days
18-1-54	Le Leon ⁹⁶	Wellingrove Bench	R. R. C. Robertson	"Wellington Vale"	Absconded	£3 fine or 3 months in Maitland Gaol
18-1-54	Ka Loon	Wellingrove Bench	R. R. C. Robertson	"Wellington Vale"	As above	As above
18-1-54	Ka Kaw	Wellingrove Bench	R. R. C. Robertson	"Wellington Vale"	As above	As above
10-2-54	Kip Gonan(?)	Wellingrove Bench	O. Bloxsome	"Rangers Valley"	Absconded	£1.10.0 fine and 5s costs
14-2-54	Mai	MBFP	C. J. MacKenzie	"Goomburra"	Absconded	Warrant issued ⁹⁷

DATE	NAME	REFERENCE	EMPLOYER	LOCALITY	SHIP/COURT	OUTCOME
21-3-54	Jemmy	<i>Armidale Bench</i>	T. G. Wilson	"Aberbaldie"	Horse stolen by one James Hogan	Defendant sent to Maitland for trial
22-3-54	Yong	<i>Wellingrove Bench</i>	O. Bloxsome	"Rangers Valley"	Absconded	Discharged
22-3-54	Souhang	<i>Wellingrove Bench</i>	A. Campbell	"Byron Plains"	Insubordination and refusal to work ⁹⁸	3 months in Maitland Gaol
22-3-54	Kouchou	<i>Wellingrove Bench</i>	A. Campbell	"Byron Plains"	As above	As above
10-5-54	Gowlay (Gowly)	<i>Wellingrove Bench</i>	G. Burges	"Yarrowford"	Dead ⁹⁹	
10-5-54	Tau Fee and 5 others	<i>Wellingrove Bench</i>	G. Burges	"Yarrowford"	Mentioned in the inquest	
May-54	Liqua	<i>CC-MB</i>	Unknown		Assault	Not Guilty
May-54	Tan Hoon	<i>CC-MB</i>	G. Sandemann	"Burradowan"	Killing Sheep	Not Guilty
May-54	Teang	<i>CC-MB</i>	G. Sandemann	"Burradowan"	Killing Sheep	Not Guilty
May-54	Lim Groo	<i>CC-MB</i>	G. Sandemann	"Burradowan"	Killing Sheep	Not Guilty
4-7-54	Lee Leon ¹⁰⁰	<i>MBFP</i>	Mortimer & Alexander	Unknown	Absconded	Warrant issued
4-7-54	So Toon ¹⁰¹	<i>MBFP</i>	Mortimer & Alexander	Unknown	As above	As above
4-7-54	Tan Ting ¹⁰²	<i>MBFP</i>	Mortimer & Alexander	Unknown	As above	As above
19 7 54	On Shut	<i>Wellingrove Bench</i>	W. Vivers	"Kings Plains"	Complaint against Vivers ¹⁰³	Dismissed
5-8-54	Tsang	<i>Wellingrove Bench</i>	G. Burges	"Yarrowford"	Absconded	Dismissed to return to work
5-8-54	Thitton(?)	<i>Wellingrove Bench</i>	G. Burges	"Yarrowford"	Absconded	Dismissed to return to work
15-8-54	Gung Kang	<i>MBFP</i>	F. & F. Bigge	"Goodwood"	Absconded	Warrant issued ¹⁰⁴
13-9-54	Tan Koey	<i>Armidale Bench</i>	H & G. Morse	"Abington"	Suicide ¹⁰⁵	
20-9-54	Moy (Hoy)	<i>Wellingrove Bench</i>	G. Burges	"Yarrowford"	Witness in case of horse theft	
20-9-54	Go Go	<i>Wellingrove Bench</i>	G. Burges	"Yarrowford"	As above	
20-9-54	Dehan	<i>Wellingrove Bench</i>	O. Bloxsome	"Rangers Valley"	Fighting ¹⁰⁶	Fined £3
20-9-54	Thiers	<i>Wellingrove Bench</i>	O. Bloxsome	"Rangers Valley"	Witness in above	
13-12-54	Suchong	<i>Wellingrove Bench</i>	W. Vivers	"Kings Plains"	Absconded	Bailed at £27 ¹⁰⁷
13-12-54	Bow	<i>Wellingrove Bench</i>	W. Vivers	"Kings Plains"	As above	As above
13-12-54	Lee (?)	<i>Wellingrove Bench</i>	W. Vivers	"Kings Plains"	As above	As above
27-1-55	Du Hop	<i>MBC</i>	A. Hodgson	Drayton	Lost Horse ¹⁰⁸	
20-3-55	Long Kong	<i>Wellingrove Bench</i>	A. Mossman	"Furracabad"	Refused to go shepherding	3 months in Maitland Gaol ¹⁰⁹
20-3-55	Athong	<i>Wellingrove Bench</i>	W. Moffat	Unknown	Non-payment of wages	No further action recorded
20-3-55	Gee	<i>Wellingrove Bench</i>	W. Moffat	Unknown	As above	As above
10-3-55	Jim Song	<i>RTC- 307/196</i>	C. G. H. Chauvel	"Tabulam"		Bill Drawn ¹¹⁰
10-3-55	Hong Chin	<i>RTC-307/196</i>	C. G. H. Chauvel	"Tabulam"		Bill Drawn ¹¹¹
3-5-55	Sam Keau	<i>RTC- 307/196</i>	C. G. H. Chauvel	"Tabulam" ¹¹²		

DATE	NAME	REFERENCE	EMPLOYER	LOCALITY	SHIP/COURT	OUTCOME
15-5-55	Young	Wellingrove Bench	G. Burgess	"Yarrowford"	Refusal to work	Forfeit wages and discharged
22-5-55	Yanfa	MBFP			Theft	
22-5-55	Ahong	MBFP			Theft	
29-5-55	Thiers	Wellingrove Bench	O. Bloxsome	"Rangers Valley"	Assault	Fined £5 4s. 6d. costs
29-5-55	Hong	Wellingrove Bench	O. Bloxsome	"Rangers Valley"	Assault	Fined £5 4s. 6d. costs
5-6-55	Sheehang	MBFP		Ipswich	Theft	Not Guilty ¹³
5-6-55	Hong Mong	MBFP		Ipswich	Watch stolen	
4-9-55	On Shea	Wellingrove Bench	Unknown	Unknown	Theft	No case- dismissed
2-10-55	Toowey (Soowey)	Wellingrove Bench	T. McChallie(?)	"Wellingrove"	Disobedience	Fined £1.4.6 or 14 days
27-11-55	Wau	Wellingrove Bench			Vagrancy	Discharged to look out for work
27-11-55	Ung	Wellingrove Bench			Vagrancy	As above
8-2-56	Uoa	Wellingrove Bench			Drunk	£1 fine
5-9-56	Tom/Tam Shu	Armidale Bench		Rocky River	Assaulted ¹⁴	
5-9-56	Johnny	Armidale Bench		Rocky River	Assaulted	
5-9-56	Baldy	Armidale Bench		Rocky River	Assaulted	
5-9-56	Jimmy Tiann	Armidale Bench		Rocky River	Assaulted	
5-9-56	Hong Sing	Armidale Bench		Rocky River	Assaulted	
5-9-56	Oonan	Armidale Bench		Rocky River	Assaulted	
5-9-56	Har	Armidale Bench		Rocky River	Assaulted	
7-10-56	Sam Loon	Armidale Bench		Rocky River	Bag stolen ¹⁵	
7-10-56	Hong	Armidale Bench		Rocky River	Interpreter	
7-10-56	Hong Chin	Armidale Bench		Rocky River	Mentioned in evidence ¹⁶	
7-10-56	Mose (?)	Armidale Bench		Armidale		
7-10-56	Joe Lin (Lim)	Armidale Bench		Rocky River	Theft	Committed to Maitland for trial ¹⁷
7-10-56	Ling/Linz Sui	Armidale Bench		Rocky River	Theft	As above
7-10-56	Jim Swee	Armidale Bench		Rocky River	Theft	As above
7-10-56	Johnny Kee (?)	Armidale Bench		Rocky River	Theft	As above
2-12-56	On shea	Wellingrove Bench	A. Cameron	"Byron Plains"	Absconded	Discharged
30-12-56	Tilley	Wellingrove Bench			Murder	Killed by Constable
27-1-57	On Shea	Wellingrove Bench	A. Cameron	"Byron Plains"		Dismissed as act out of date
27-1-57	Ashaush	Wellingrove Bench		"Paradise"	Claimed assault	Dismissed
27-1-57	Hong Shea (John)	Wellingrove Bench			Witness to above	

DATE	NAME	REFERENCE	EMPLOYER	LOCALITY	SHIP/COURT	OUTCOME
20-4-57	Hue Bow ¹¹⁸	Wellingrove Bench	H. Gordon	"Strathbogie"	Refused wages	Forfeit wages and fined £1 costs ¹¹⁹
20-4-57	Ho You	Wellingrove Bench	H. Gordon	"Strathbogie"	Interpreter for above	
20-4-57	Hue Bow	Wellingrove Bench	H. Gordon	"Strathbogie"	Absconded	Fined £4.4.0 and £1.4.6 costs
24-11-57	Tan Yan ¹²⁰	Ollera Papers	G. & J. Everett	"Ollera"		
27-4-58	On Shea John /Hong Shea	Wellingrove Bench	G. Wyndham	"Bukkulla" ¹²¹	Forgery	Committed to Maitland for trial-discharged by proclamation
27-4-58	Kong	Wellingrove Bench	P. Dittus	"Clarevaux"	Mentioned in above case.	
14-9-58	Kooshong ¹²²	Wellingrove Bench			Vagrancy and attempted assault	Six months in Maitland Gaol with hard labour
12-10-58	John Kong	Wellingrove Bench			Dangerous state of mind	Dismissed
7-12-58	Chino	Wellingrove Bench	R. R. C. Robertson	"Wellington Vale"	Non-payment of wages ¹²³	Ordered to return to work
19-4-59	Athong	Wellingrove Bench	C. Campbell	"Byron Plains"	Refused rations ¹²⁴	Dismissed
23-4-59	Athong	Wellingrove Bench	C. Campbell	"Byron Plains"	Assault	Fined £5
19-5-59	Long Kong	Wellingrove Bench			Drunk and disorderly	Discharged
23-10-59	Long Gum (Yum)	Armidale Bench	R. McLennan	"Rockvale"	Absconded	Dismissed
10-9-60	Ang Tan	Armidale Bench			Suspected of murder	Bailed to appear Muswellbrook
10-9-60	Tan Luey	Armidale Bench			Horse Stealing	Remanded to Muswellbrook
19-10-60	Hong Tong	Armidale Bench			Insanity	
24-11-60	Long Gum (Jim)	Armidale Bench	R. McLennan	"Rockvale"	Absconded	Remanded one week
31-12-60	Go Youm	Armidale Bench			Murder	Sent to Maitland
31-12-60	Chin Sang	Armidale Bench			Murdered Man	

OTHER CHINESE LABOURERS NOTED

DATE	NAME	REFERENCE	EMPLOYER
1853-54	Tam Sui; Tuy Pong; Gin Sheeh; Kan Lichen; Long Chin; Jem (Jim) He; Kah He; Boo; Ti Boon; Lgau Ke; Bo Su; Cap Sue; Tan Teau; Tam Po; Shan; Tan Chew; Gin Show; Lim So; O Hoo; Shou Moy; Tin Ta; Sing Sing; Jemie; Tim Poo.	Maitland Bench	Various
1853-54	Tan Yock; Go Sue; Qui Lan; Lo Tang; Kou Koey; Tea Tang; Go Sue; Lo Tang;	Maitland Bench	G. Wyndham
1856	She Ong; Tan; Harp; Ong Ok; Lee; Swan; Moon; Yaw Gaw; Sing Hong; Sam; Shonny; Chummei; Aloof/Aloe; Nun an; Chang Sue; Chong; Chee/Chic; Arlong/Artong/Artoy; Meeha/ Ong Sue; Sing Song; Keam/Keau; Meeha; Chic; Tom Can Ong; Shippein/Shipiet; How Hing; Susat.	Maryland Stores Book 1856.	M. H. Marsh

SOURCES: Robert Towns and Company Correspondence (RTC); Maryland Cash and Stores Book, 1850-51 and Maryland Day Book 1856, (*Maryland Journal*); Wellington Bench of Magistrates, 1 March 1847- 20 May 1856, (*Wellington Bench*); Tenterfield Bench of Magistrates, 15 November 1847 to 13 June 1856, (*Tenterfield Bench*); Artmidale Bench of Magistrates, 30 August 1847-7 November 1854, 8 November 1854-26 April 1859, (*Artmidale Bench*); Ollera Account Book, 1841-1872 and Stores Issue Book, 1848-57, (*Ollera Papers*); Maitland Court Of Petty Sessions, 22nd July, 1853-8 March 1854, (*Maitland Bench*); R. Fisher, 'The Alien Presence in Early Brisbane', *Brisbane, Aboriginal, Alien, Ethnic, Brisbane History Group Papers*, No. 5, 1987, (*Fisher*); A. Dwight, 'The Chinese in New South Wales Law Courts, 1848-1854', *JRAHS*, Vol. 73, No. 2, 1987, (Dwight); Civil and criminal Cases tried at Moreton Bay, Return to Address, 27th July, 1855, *NSWLC V&P*, 1855, Vol. 1, pp. 817-821, (*CC-MB*).

- 1 This is by no means a definitive nor exhaustive listing of the Chinese labourers imported under indenture, but rather those noted during research. In order to provide an idea of the dispersal of the labourers the listing includes apart from those that were definitely employed in the Northern Districts of the Colony, some labourers noted in the Sydney newspapers and those named in the Towns correspondence. To these numbers may be added the 105 listed by P. A. Pemberton, *Pure Merinos and Others*, Canberra, Australian National University, 1986, pp. 64 and 66-68; and those named on the contracts signed with T. B. Simpson, *Papers re Agriculture*, No. 53, (ML A280). The dates stated within the table refer to the date of the reference, therefore within the footnotes only any extra information relating to the labourers is referenced. For the location of the st mentioned refer to Figure 7 in Chapter Eight.
- 2 Thornton was the Customs Official at Brisbane.
- 3 Gan Som was cook to the Hockings (merchants of South Brisbane) and later acted as interpreter in court for many of the Chinese brought before the bench. R. Fisher, *op. cit.*, p. 86 noted that Gan Som had absconded previous to this in February. The advertisement regarding Gan Som is interesting in its format as there is no mention made of prosecuting Gan Som for absconding, rather the Hockings were '...determined to prosecute with the utmost severity all persons who may harbour or encourage...' Gan Som. In 1850 he was imprisoned for one month for disobedience.
- 4 This case attracted comment in the form of a letter to the Editor questioning the amount which one of the Chinese was fined and the lack of an interpreter (*MBC*, 2nd. February 1850), which letter in turn prompted a response from the Drayton correspondent stating that the Chinese labourer fined within the action had acted as interpreter in other cases since arriving in the region. (*MBC*, 16th February 1850). This brought another letter to the editor from "A Subscriber" stating that they found it incredible that the interpreter who he named as Whang Kong Mong Ping, could with facility '...interpret, fully explain, and as a matter of course read the affidavits to the others....' (*MBC*, 23rd February 1850)
- 5 Eu arrived aboard the *Nimrod* according to Jones's statement 'In December 1848, a vessel arrived in the bay with about 70 Chinese on board, out of which I hired sixteen, paying freight-£8 15s. each.' *MBC*, 12th July 1851.
- 6 Trial and judgement reported *MBC*, 16th November 1850.
- 7 The report does not state on which of Reid's properties, either Binjour, Jonday or Tanjour, that the incident in question occurred.
- 8 In evidence it was stated that Ching and Tan Kuo entered the service of Pike on 10th September 1849, therefore they probably arrived in the colony aboard the *London*.
- 9 Jovill had been despatched on the *Statesman* to assist with explaining the contracts to prospective labourers, Towns to Cooper, 24th April, 1851, *RTC*, (ML MSS 307/116).
- 10 The assault upon the four following Chinese occurred at Mr. Smith's boiling down establishment in Ipswich, in which about 21 Chinese were attacked, nine of whom required medical assistance. Of the six men charged with assault three were released the other three receiving sentences of two years and eighteen months.
- 11 It has been presumed that Yap Chew arrived in the colony aboard the *Arabia* as the contract held in Mitchell Library is signed by Chilcott and Jones, the captain and doctor respectively of the vessel, and given that the date of signing is prior to the *Arabia* leaving Amoy, Yap Chew had been contracted specifically for Campbell, most probably along with some of his countrymen.
- 12 Fooksee hung himself prior to being brought to Brisbane as a witness to Angee shooting the overseer Holbert.

- 13 Tinko was described as being a "Christian Chinese" yet was not very successful at interpreting for Kongee as he, Tinko did not understand the dialect of the interpreter Isim. It is possible that Tinko was also employed by Prior as in 1852 Prior charged one Tinko with assault.
- 14 Described as being '...a native of Amoy,-dark complexion, about 5 feet 5 inches high,-talks good English.'
- 15 Described as '...a native of Amoy. - light complexion, stout and square built, about 5 ft. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. high- talks good English.'
- 16 There are three contracts for Haw Nai, one in Chinese, one signed in Amoy and the other signed in Sydney.
- 17 Sam Lee Foo had reported that his watch valued at £2 10s had been stolen by Charles Howard, who was later apprehended by the police in a "house of ill-repute".
- 18 Includes the Chinese language agreement and the agreement signed in Amoy.
- 19 Oug Khai and Chioong Hang were amongst 26 labourers indentured by Fitzgerald from the *Ganges*.
- 20 £1 reward was offered for the apprehension of Dame leong. He was described as '...being about twenty years of age, light complexion, speaks a little English and understands it well. This advertisement was repeated until 26th February, 1852.
- 21 Arrived aboard the *Duke of Roxburgh*. The advertisement for Seung Lye was also carried in the *MBFP*, 12th February, 1852.
- 22 Mickey, Sam, Johnny, Joe and Doctor all appeared at the next Assizes in Brisbane in May yet were released '...on their own recognizances, they promising to employ themselves in the neighbourhood of Brisbane until the next Assizes, and then to surrender themselves for trial.' (*MBFP*, May 27, 1852) There is however no mention of these men at either the next nor the subsequent Assizes at Brisbane, nor any indication of what happened to them in Brisbane, or if they returned to Robertson.
- 23 "Died by the visitation of God", Water Police Report, *Empire*, 5th March, 1852.
- 24 Acted as interpreter during the inquest into the death of Pan Keene noted above, Water Police Report, *Empire*, 5th March, 1852.
- 25 The inquest into Aphong's death found that while suffering from dysentery, Aphong fell overboard and was not saved, a verdict of "accidental drowning" was returned.
- 26 The problems of tracing the Chinese immigrants with any degree of accuracy is shown clearly in this case where the *MBC*, 28th February, 1852, report names the Chinese as Pooun, Taw and Seong, with one Tshow being charged with indecent conduct.
- 27 This "unnatural act" of bestiality on a dog, was witnessed by Fisher on 27th January and on 24th February Teeang/Tekam was committed to stand trial, on which day Hong, Taw and Sing attacked J. Gorman and "his mate Fisher" "...against whom the ire of the Chinamen seemed principally to be directed....". The sentence of death, commuted was passed 21st May 1852 and reported in the *MBFP*, 27th May 1852.
- 28 Yinswee was examined as a witness during the inquest into the death of Pan Keene (see above 21-2-52).
- 29 Within the evidence it was averred that Keaua had been hired on 25th February for a period of eight months as watchman and general useful, with wages to be paid at the end of the term. On the way to the magistrates Keaua supposedly met with his brother, who made to accompany Keaua.
- 30 Described as 5 feet 5 inches in height, with scar on left forehead, and born in 1829, therefore 24 years of age at time of confinement, Maitland Gaol Annual No. 139, *Maitland Gaol Description Book, 1849-99*, (AO 759, 2/2017.)
- 31 Tang Ki was found to have died from dysentery. Another 7 Chinese were being transferred to Nicholson's estate at the time of Tang Ki's death. Zuan Zing aka Tuan Zing acted as interpreter during the inquest.

- 32 Tsan Tin Ho and the three other labourers named below were engaged by Wentworth from the *General Palmer* as within his evidence he stated that he had contracted with the Chinese on the 18th of the preceding month, February. The *General Palmer* arrived the 16th and the *Statesman* the 20th February.
- 33 It is unknown what happened to Nye, nor how long he remained in the Asylum. However, it is known that in 1853 three Chinese were resident in the Tarban Creek Lunatic Asylum. Report from the Commissioners of Inquiry on Lunatic Asylums, *NSWLC V&P*, 1855, Vol. III, p. 55.
- 34 From the statements made in the report of this case it appears that Zuan Zing had been acted in the capacity of interpreter for the court previously, and was called in whenever the need arose. Although it is not stated by whom he was employed he is termed as a confederate of Mr Walsh, who was to appear as the unpaid advocate of Loo Such, Le Soy and Yap Pian, *Goulburn News, SMH*, 12th April, 1852.
- 35 Within the evidence it was stated that Kang had contracted with Prior on the 5th November 1851 to serve for a period of 3 years and 6 months at a rate of 12s. per month. During his period of service Kang had acquired goods to the cost of £2 18s. 2d. and it was on the basis of absconding in debt that he received the sentence of hard labour on the Newcastle breakwater. This case is discussed in greater detail in Chapter Ten.
- 36 Lye Tin had entered the service of Wentworth in February.
- 37 These two labourers were killed during an attack by the Aborigines in which Mr. Trevelyan was also killed. From the correspondence of Robert Towns with Trevelyan the Chinese had only arrived on the station a couple of months prior to their death, and were of a group of six that Trevelyan had engaged. R. Towns to A. Trevelyan, 31st January, 1852, *RTC* 307/117.
- 38 Although the newspaper report regarding this case stated that these four ringleaders of a revolt on Burrandowan were committed to the Brisbane Assizes there is no record of them appearing at the May nor the November Court.
- 39 Lipo was discharged for want of an interpreter. Darvall declared to the court that he had no intention of taking Lipo back into his service as '...several men having narrowly escaped very severe injury, if not death, at his hands, having set upon them with a hoe while at work.
- 40 Choo Neang had been placed on a vessel for transport to Wide Bay with a number of other Chinese labourers, yet had not remained on board. The cases of Lipo and Choo Neang led to Alderman Allen who had adjudicated on the cases to facetiously state in regard to the problem of interpretation that '...gentlemen might as reasonably bring their horses to the justices for a breach of agreement as to waste their time with men who could not be made to understand the charge against them, much less to defend themselves....'
- 41 It is possibly of interest that the witness to this theft which occurred on 26th November, 1851 was a person named Fisher, the same name, if not person who witnessed the "unnatural act" of Tecang/Tekam, and was involved in the fracas with Hong, Taw and Sing (see above 26th February). As all three incidents occurred in the South Brisbane area it can be presumed that the Fisher named in each case was one and the same person, who appears to have borne a grudge against the Chinese. Fisher, the witness with eyes everywhere, was one Samuel Fisher a sawyer of South Brisbane, of whom it has been queried elsewhere whether or not he '...fabricated evidence or merely conducted his own vendetta.' R. Fisher, 'The Alien Presence in Early Brisbane', *Brisbane, Aboriginal, Alien, Ethnic*, Brisbane History Group Papers, No. 5, 1987, p. 90.
- 42 Deem Chang also stated that he was owed wages of £8 for which he was required to procure a warrant from the magistrate
- 43 This is an extremely interesting case as within the evidence the treatment of Sang on Walker's station, the fact that he had been there for twenty months, the rations and wages he was supposed to have received and the non-payment of his wages is brought up as an issue by Sang in a deposition he placed before the court. It was also suggested, although not ordered that Sang was to be paid the £10 owing to him.
- 44 Lim Poh's contract was the subject of a great deal of contention being challenged by H. H. McArthur as to its validity on the basis that Lim Poh had been illegally transferred from Kirsopp to Watson.
- 45 Ti Khio died from head injuries during the passage from Amoy, for which R. Newman and W. Martin were charged with manslaughter, the former receiving three month's imprisonment, the latter one week.

- 46 Than Hoo was in the service of Jones in Woolloomooloo charged with stealing one half crown and two shillings and was sentenced to hard labour in Sydney gaol for one month with three days in each week spent in solitary confinement .
- 47 Kine Tzin, aka Kine Seing, was charged with stealing from his master's till one half-crown, one shilling and three half pence, for which crime he was sentenced to one month in Sydney gaol, with three days of each week to be spent in solitary confinement.
- 48 A third unnamed Chinese labourer had been charged with assault but did not appear at the Court due to illness. Prior declined to prosecute this third employee and paid the sureties for the other two Chinese.
- 49 A reward of £1 was offered for his apprehension. Described as having arrived on *The Duke of Roxburgh*, was 5 feet 5 inches tall about 20 years of age and '...complexion, as usual yellow'.
- 50 Sing was remanded in the lock-up until the following day when he was to answer a charge of threatening to shoot Mr. Lack the station superintendent. In the evidence it was stated that Sing had contracted with Graham on 22nd May 1850 for five years, therefore it can be presumed that he arrived aboard the *Cadet*.
- 51 Had absconded from Newton Boyd the previous September. The aboriginal charged with his murder, Charlie Charlie, had been found with Cheng's knife, tinder box and book on his person at the time of the arrest, the case subsequently not being proceeded with as there was a belief that the evidence was inconclusive and that about convicting him for that would entail no beneficial result either as an example for the Aborigines....or as regards the Colony itself... in the costs imposed in transmitting him to the Assizes. Copies of Letters Sent, *Wellingrove Bench*, 5 August 1852, (State Archives 4/6660).
- 52 Chiop had originally been brought to the court on a charge of being an 'idle and disorderly person...' which charge was dismissed. Prior then claimed that Chiop had previously absented himself from Prior's employment, to which the defendant agreed. The case was dismissed however due to the lack of an interpreter. The report on this case also states that Ganson (Gan Som) who had been employed as an interpreter at the court '...now declines to do so, being deterred, as is supposed, by the threats of his countrymen'.
- 53 Gcc had in his possession a gaol discharge which presumably means that he had just been released and that part of his sentence was to return to his employer in order to fulfil his contract. A reward of £2 was offered for his apprehension.
- 54 Low San had been sent to the Brisbane Hospital as a pauper patient by Mort, an action which started a heated series of exchanges between Mort and William Wilkes of the Hospital Committee. Refer *MBFP*, 15th July, 3rd August and 17th August 1852.
- 55 Greiner was the publican of the Brisbane Hotel and a substantial land owner.
- 56 This information is drawn from the Copies of Letters Sent, *Wellingrove Bench*, (State Archives, 4/6660.)
- 57 The dates for Tam Lai and Keong are derived from the *MBFP*, of that day which carried a notice that three of the Hockings' Chinese had absconded, none of whom were named. During the court hearing the defendants '...excused their conduct by finding fault with the overseer, whom they objected to serve under.' From Fisher, *op. cit.*, p. 87, Tam Lai or Lia is described as being of about 20 years of age, broad set, 5 feet 2 inches in height and spoke with a quick hoarse voice.
- 58 R. Fisher, *op.cit.*, 87.
- 59 *loc. cit.*,
- 60 £1 reward offered, described as being about 5 feet 5 inches in height, 30 years of age with a strong build and a sullen appearance.
- 61 A. Dwight, *The Chinese in New South Wales Law Courts, 1848-1854*, *JRAHS*, Vol. 73, No. 2, 1987, pp. 75-93.
- 62 It is presumed that the Everett's procured Ung Hap, Tang Ko and Chin Ho from the *Spartan* as in July 1852 there is an entry within the Account Book, July 15th, for "Three dogs for Chinamen", and the ship named was the last to arrive previous to July.

- 63 During the court proceedings Bar Teong expressed his dissatisfaction with his employers insistence on withholding his wages until the end of the year, an action with the magistrates suggested as being the cause of Bar Teong's discontent and dismissed the charge of vagrancy.
- 64 Four of Bertelson's Chinese were charged with assault with the other six lodging complaints against Bertelson for mistreatment. During the court proceedings, it was admitted by Bertelson that he had tied some of the Chinese up by the throat, arms and legs and kept them in a meat safe without food and water for two and three days at a time. A neighbour of Bertelson's averred that he had seen one of the Chinese covered in stock-whip marks. Bertelson eventually withdrew the charges and transferred the four charged with assault to other employers at a cost of £14 10s. for passage expenses, with another seven Chinese employed by Bertelson leaving the flocks. (*MBC*, 23rd. October 1852.) Bertelson dismissed the accusations regarding the Chinese being stock-whipped and threatened that a libel action would ensue. (*MBC*, 4th December 1852.)
- 65 Described as having a dark complexion and surly looks.
- 66 Described as 18 or 19 years of age with a yellow complexion.
- 67 Described as being short, thick set and fat, marked with the small pox and a yellow complexion. Lim Poh had either absconded previously or been brought in front of the magistrates for another misdemeanour as the *MBC*, 12th June 1852 reports that questions had been raised regarding the legality of transferred contracts, with the transfer of Lim Poh from Captain Kirsonn to Mr. Watson being declared illegal by the magistrates. The correspondence that was prompted by this decision appeared in the *MBC*, 5th and 12th June 1852, with the ultimate judgement being that such transfers were legal under certain conditions.
- 68 This case where neither the prosecutor, Li nor the defendant Haughstein, a German, spoke English invoked a bitterly sarcastic report of the proceedings of the case within the *MBFP*, and more importantly another call from that paper for the government to provide an interpreter as 'Under the present system, justice is made a mockery, and its dispensation a farce.'
- 69 Tong Pean had escaped from the Drayton constables on the way to Brisbane where he was committed to stand trial for stabbing another Chinese labourer. The constable in charge was charged with negligence for which he was fined £10, and admonished to keep closer watch on his prisoners. (*MBFP*, 23rd November, 1852)
- 70 Three other unnamed Chinese labourers were included in the action against Ko-ho and Tang-si but were discharged on promising to return to the station.
- 71 In the summation of this case, the judge and jury both made mention of the need for an '...efficient Chinese interpreter.' Ke Tiam and Tong Chou were eventually released on the basis of being unfairly tried due to the lack of an unbiased interpreter, as Bertelson the prosecutor was also the only witness and the interpreter. (*MBFP*, 23rd and 30th November 1852, and 4th January 1853.)
- 72 Chiu-y-a is described as being 27 years of age 5 feet 6 inches in height and having lost his front teeth.
- 73 Described as 22 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches in height and with a cast in one eye.
- 74 Described as a "lad" of about 18 years of age 5 feet 6 inches in height and '...rather silly or half-witted.'
- 75 This labourer was reported to have drowned himself in a waterhole '...after a quarrel with some of his countrymen...'
- 76 A doctor who attended Kee stated at the trial that he may be crippled. During the trial the employer of Ang Koon and Kee Mr. Dugald Graham of Tabragalba acted as interpreter.
- 77 Described as being about 25 to 30 years of age with a swarthy appearance, slight speech impediment, talks fast and above average height for a Chinaman. Arrived per Duke of Roxburgh, November 1851. (*MBFP*, 28th December 1852). A £5 reward was offered for his apprehension. Ad was repeated 4th, 11th and 18th January 1853.
- 78 In the ruling against See-eth it was stated that the prisoner had been sentenced to one months gaol under the Vagrancy Act during the previous October.
- 79 After winning his case for assault by Greiner, Juwanna was then charged with assaulting Mrs. Greiner of which he was cleared, with the complainant paying 10s. 6d. costs. Both Juwanna and Whan were then charged with stealing ginger beer from the Greiner's for which they were both fined 5s.

- 80 In Lim Khi's defence Millar stated that he believed that the gun had been taken to be used only in self-defence as there had been attacks on the Chinese by the Aborigines, therefore he, Millar, did not wish to continue with the prosecution.
- 81 Within the newspaper report of the Court case Hong was mis-named Hawk. (*MBFP*, 29th November 1853)
- 82 Described as about 45 years of age, tall and ill-looking with large front teeth, and when last seen (July 17) was wearing a blue serge shirt, moleskin trousers, and a cabbage-tree hat, riding a very old and nearly blind blind dun coloured horse.
- 83 Chong was operated upon for the removal of a '...large-ulcerated cancerous tumour...' from the lower part of his abdomen on the 10th July and was discharged 7th August pronounced cured. Given the earlier debate between Henry Mort and the Hospital over the treatment of indentured labourers as paupers it can be presumed that Chong was a paying patient.
- 84 In the advertisement the money order that was either lost or stolen was made out to Harp for the amount of £6 and had been drawn on How Walker and Co.
- 85 The money order had been drawn on Thomas Mort of Sydney to the amount of £5 14s.
- 86 This order to the amount of £4 17s 3d had also been drawn on Thomas Mort and Co. of Sydney.
- 87 *This order was also drawn on Mort and Co. to the amount of £3 11 s*
- 88 This case is very interesting as it involved a great measure of antagonism between Pearce and the magistrate that heard the case Mr. Arthur Hodgson, which ended in Hodgson being brought before the Supreme Court on a charge of "corrupt practice in the discharge of his functions as a magistrate."
- 89 Had been in Robertson's employ for about two years at the time of the case- complained that his wages were too low.
- 90 Described as being 5 feet 2 inches in height, no other description given. Maitland Gaol Description Book, 1849-99, (AO 759, 2/2017.)
- 91 At the time of this case Thea had been in Bloxsome's employ as a cook for more than three years. Within the evidence two other Chinese are mentioned, although not by name, who were going to lodge a complaint against Bloxsome.
- 92 The theft was of property belonging to William Koch the gardener at "Canning Downs". In the evidence it was stated that Lye was employed on a property two miles from "Canning Downs", and travelled there twice a week for vegetables.
- 93 Timothy Clancy was fined 30s. and 10s.6d. costs for striking Heong, whereas John Purcell had been fined 40s. and 8s.6d. costs for striking the captain of the *Tantar*.
- 94 Within the evidence it was stated that Kim had signed with White for 6 months at the rate of £26 per annum. As a response White attempted to charge Kim with absconding in debt, a charge which was not accepted.
- 95 Apprehended under 13 Vic No. 46.
- 96 Le Leon, Ka Loon and Ka Kaw had at this time been in Robertson's employ for three years.
- 97 Described as being very slight with small features, 22 years of age and with a '...peculiar way of throwing his right leg forward, and placing his right hand on his left arm when speaking. He has chiefly been used to stable work.' A £2 reward was offered for his apprehension.
- 98 Stated as being charged under the Vagrancy Act, 15 Vic. No. 4 Sec. 3.
- 99 Within the evidence to the inquest it was stated that Gowlay had been in Burges's employ since June 1852 and had always shown '...signs of general imbecility, which latterly had increased to idiocy...'

- 100 Described as being about 5 feet 9 inches in height , being slightly affected with scurvy on the nose, and smiles when talking. A reward of one pound was offered for the recapture of Lee Leon, So Toon and Tan Ting.
- 101 Described as 5 feet 6 inches in height with a rather intelligent appearance.
- 102 Described as being 5 feet 3 inches in height, squints slightly, with round features.
- 103 The complaints against Vivers included being refused a discharge, assault and illegally taking On Shut's property.
- 104 The newspaper notice stated that Gung Kang had been released from Brisbane Hospital but had not returned to his service. He was described as being about 5 feet 7 inches in height and rather stout.
- 105 Within the evidence it was stated that Tan Kocoy had been at Abington for 18 months at the time of his death.
- 106 Dehan and Theirs first appeared before P. Ditmus on 12th September at which time they '...entered into bail on the sum of £12. 6s. to appear on Wednesday the 20th instant.'
- 107 This amount was to be returned to the three named once they had received their discharges from Mr. Vivers, in an expected eight weeks.
- 108 Du Hop styling himself "Mr Hodgson's Chinaman" placed the advertisement offering a reward of £2 to whoever returned the mare.
- 109 The overseer of Furracabad, a Mr. Neil had withheld Long's wages, at the time he was owed £6. 5s for 13 weeks work, which Neil offered to pay, an offer which was refused by Long, hence the harsh sentence. Described as Heathen Labourer, 5 feet in height. *Maitland Gaol Description Book, 1849-99, (AO 759, 2/2017.)*
- 110 Drawn by Chauvel on his account with Towns to the amount of £1. 18. 2. for wages.
- 111 To the amount of £2. 10. 7 for wages.
- 112 Sam Keau was in Sydney to give evidence against another Chinese for attempted murder. Within Chauvel's letter Sam is described as a '...tall, rather stout middle aged man. One of his front teeth rather broken. Several scars on his head from a Tomyhawk also one on his left cheek bone.'
- 113 The court report states that Sheehang was found not guilty due to the '...conflicting and unintelligible nature...' of the evidence.
- 114 These and a number of other Chinese located on the Rocky River gold-field had been attacked by a group of 2-300 people led by George Peck and John Robinson, who were remanded to appear at the Maitland Court of Quarter Sessions, 10th November, 1856.
- 115 Sam Loom/ Sun's carpet-bag contained 15 sovereigns, 2 white shirts a pair of "trowsers", and a silver watch.
- 116 Stated by Charles Elliot in his evidence that on the night of the offence Hong Chim had called at the Chinese hut with some opium.
- 117 The report of this case in the *Armidale Express* stated that there was an on-going feud at the Rocky River diggings between the "Hong Kong and Pekin Chinese", *Armidale Express*, 18th October, 1856.
- 118 Within the evidence it was stated that the prosecutor, Hue Bow, had been employed on Strathbogie station for five years at the time of the court case.
- 119 In his evidence Gordon called the attention of the Bench to the 6th clause of the Master and Servants Act.
- 120 Tan Yan was employed from this date by the Everett's as a house servant, for a period of three months for which he was paid £10.
- 121 At the time of the forgery On Shea had been in the employ of P. Ditmus of Clarevaux as cook and house servant, leaving that service about 22nd December, 1857.
- 122 Had previously been employed by T. Dowling of Glen Innes, receiving 14s. 5d. per week.
- 123 Chino filed the action against Robertson under the Master and Servants Act, 20 Vic. 28, Sec. 8.
- 124 Within this action Athong had retained the services of a solicitor in Armidale by the name of Bosweir/Rowsell