

The following table is intended as a list of potential heritage sites and items. It is very much a working document and a great deal more research is still to be done. An attempt has been made to relate them to the themes but these categories are not meant to be exclusive. All sites found in various records have been recorded and categorised according to the following key:

- A** - Those already heritage listed or of probable heritage value
- B** - Original building in existence
- C** - Unconfirmed contemporary existence or unknown address
- D** - Building no longer exists

The final category (**D**) is included because it is important that heritage sites be given a context and one such context is that provided by numbers. How many stores were there in Sydney or Joss houses in NSW? Is the listed market garden one of 100's or one of 1,000's?

The dates given are either the recorded existence of the business, organisation, etc or a date at which it was in existence as evidenced by the source material.

A major source was the Immigration Restriction Act correspondence from 1904 to 1908. This correspondence included many letters to Chinese businesses and gives the addresses of those that existed at that time.

The 'Golden Threads' Database, is soon to be completed and will contain much more detailed information on many regional areas of NSW. See a summary of this project by Dr. Janis Wilton at the end of this appendix.

Also included in this appendix is a table of archival sources which have particular interest for NSW Chinese history and heritage.

	Type (Theme)	Location	Dates	Comments/Source
	<i>District Societies (Social Institutions)</i>			
A	Loong Yee Tong	54 Dixon St	1870s	District association of the Dung Guan people, at this site since at least 1910. George Livanes
B	Hung Fook Tong	417 Sussex St	1870s	District association of the Gao Yao (Yiu Ming) people now called Tiy Loy & Co. At this site since 1960s.
B	Sze Yap	Little Hay St	1898?	Yong, p.190.
C	Tung Sing Tong	unknown	1870s?	Yong, p.191 & Tung Wah Times. Loong Dou people association
C	Yum Duck Tong	above 84 Dixson St?	1890s- 1930s	Zhongshan people association. Ended 1930s, reformed in the 1970s. Arthur Chang, Cliff Lee.
C	Quong Sing Tong	unknown	1877	Reputedly the oldest in Sydney, district unknown. Royal Commission, op. cit. p.153, line 6094.
B	More recently established	various	since 1970s	Hainan, etc. Chinese Yellow pages
	<i>Dormitories (Social Institutions)</i>			
A	Dong Guan	54 Dixson St	1870s	Still intact?
C	King Nam Jang	85 George St	1870s?	Earliest dormitories? Cumines family, Sze Yap.
A	Kwong Wah Chong	84 Dixson St	1912	Private shop, upstairs unknown.
A	Wing On & Co	Thomas & Ultimo Rd	1930s	Dormitories upstairs, now Kung Fu rooms.

	Type (Theme)	Location	Dates	Comments/Source
	Temples (Social Institutions)			
A	Sze Yup	Edward St. Glebe	1912	Built by Sze Yup district people. Article
A	Gao Yao	Regent St. Alexandria	1904	Built by Gao Yao district people. Powerhouse ref
C	unknown district	86 Goulburn St	before 1900	Tung Wah News 28/2/1900
B	Dung Guan	54 Dixon St	1870s?	Still intact?
D	'Joss' House	Kiandra	1860s	Smith, op. cit. p.50.
D	'Joss' House	Nerringundah	1860s	Including a so called 'pig oven'
D	'Joss' House	Emmaville	1939	Reportedly destroyed in 1939
C	'Joss' House	Bathurst	?	
C	'Joss' House	Lowes St, East Maitland	?	
D	'Joss' House	Mongarlowe	1860s	McGowan, op. cit. p.33.
C	Various Temples	regional areas		Identified in <i>Golden Threads</i> Database

	Type (Theme)	Location	Dates	Comments/Source
	<i>Churches (Social Institutions)</i>			
C	Congregationalist	Pitt St	1854	Fitzgerald, op. cit., p.100
C	Anglican	Christchurch, St Lawrence, Haymarket. Christchurch, Botany. St Lukes, Surry Hills.	1885 1896	Chinese primary school 1910s-20s. Chinese minister ordained. Built by Chinese Christians Fitzgerald, op. cit., p.103-4.
C	Presbyterian	Waterloo and Foster St	1893	Rev Young Wai. Fitzgerald, p.100. Photos in Yong p.209
C	Catholic	Ashfield?		Asiana?
B	Baptist?	Milsons Point	1960s?	
	<i>Schools (Social Institutions)</i>			
C	Chung Wah (中华)	unknown	1910-1914 & 1924-1926	Yong, p.215, Tung Wah Times 26/2/1910 & 19/1/1924
C	Quong Wah (光华)	Surry Hills	1913-1915, 1920 & 1925	Yong, p.215. Reopened a number of time due to lack of teachers in 1920s.
C	Chinese School of English	Campbell St	1920s-30s	Immigration Restriction Act files & William Lee correspondence.

	Type (Theme)	Location	Dates	Comments/Source
	<i>Sydney Stores (Commerce)</i>			
D A	Kwong War Chong	46 Campbell St, then 84 Dixon St	1890-1912, 1912-1984	Zhongshan district store, operating till 1984. Had dormitories. Williams, op. cit. various. Immigration Restriction Act SP42/1
D A	Wing On & Co	24 Campbell St Thomas St & Ultimo Rd	1893 to 1908? 1930s	Original store from which Wing On Hong Kong founded. Immigration Restriction Act correspondence, 1904-08 Operated dormitories, leading Zhongshan store.
C	On Yik Lee & Co	228 George St	1890 to 1930s	Major Zhongshan store. Immigration Restriction Act correspondence, 1904-08
A	Wing Sang & Co	18-22 Campbell St	1890s to 1930s	Major Zhongshan store and basis of the Sincere & Co empire in Hong Kong. Immigration Restriction Act correspondence, 1904-08. Currently various Chinese businesses.
B	Kwong Wing Chong	307 Castlereagh St & 92 Hay St	1904/8 1927	Wong Suey. Immigration Restriction Act correspondence, 1904-08. Now a Chinese restaurant. Immigration Restriction Act files.
C	War Sang & Co	Manly	1929	Immigration Restriction Act correspondence, 1904-08
B	War Tin	215 Thomas St	1949	Immigration Restriction Act correspondence, 1904-08. Now Emperor's Garden BBQ
B D	War Hing & Co	410 Pitt St 49 Dixon St	1904/8 1953	Immigration Restriction Act correspondence, 1904-08. Now Chinese Cafe Immigration Restriction Act files
B	Hop Lee & Co	8/9 Ultimo Rd	est 1899	Immigration Restriction Act files. Market building?
C	Lees & Co	440 Railway Pde, Allawah	1940-1952	Fruit & Vegetable shop of Lee Man Dick, father of Cliff Lee. Immigration Restriction Act correspondence, 1904-08

	Type (Theme)	Location	Dates	Comments/Source
	<i>Sydney Stores (Commerce)</i>			
C	Hong Sing & Co	62 Dixon St then Reservoir St?	1930s-1963	Closely connected to Tingha and Nth NSW group of stores. Immigration Restriction Act files
B D	Hop Chong & Co	100 Hay St & 207 Thomas St	1920s	Immigration Restriction Act files. 100 Hay St now Emperor's Garden Restaurant.
C	Fong Lee Jang & Co	196 Elizabeth St	1904-08	Founded by Ah Fong of Fong Lee & Co, Wellington. Immigration Restriction Act correspondence, 1904-08.
B	Hang Hi Hop Kee & Co.	412 Pitt St	1904-08	Ah Chee owner. Immigration Restriction Act correspondence, 1904-08
B B D	Sun Hing Jang & Co	422 429 & 431 Pitt St	1904-08	Stores associated with Quong Tarts' family, Margaret Tart and Mei Chen Ying. Immigration Restriction Act correspondence, 1904-08
D	Hang Hi	309 Castlereagh St	1904-08	Immigration Restriction Act correspondence, 1904-08
C D	Quing Young & Co	136-138 & 172 Castlereagh St	1904-08	Immigration Restriction Act correspondence, 1904-08
D	Mr. Ben Hing	121 Castlereagh St	1904-08	Immigration Restriction Act correspondence, 1904-08
D	Mr. W. Shin Yee	293 Castlereagh St	1904-08	Immigration Restriction Act correspondence, 1904-08
D	Mr. Joe Ah Jung,	39 Reservoir St	1904-08	Immigration Restriction Act correspondence, 1904-08

	Type (Theme)	Location	Dates	Comments/Source
	<i>Sydney Stores (Commerce)</i>			
D	Wing War Hing & Co.	52 Campbell St	1904-08	Fun Chong, d.1904, Low Tew Hee. Immigration Restriction Act correspondence, 1904-08
D	Tiy Sang & Co	30 Campbell St	1904-08	Joint company for importing bananas from Fiji. Yee Wing , Manager, George Lee. Immigration Restriction Act correspondence, 1904-08
D	Hie, Lee & Co	28 Campbell St	1904-08	Immigration Restriction Act correspondence, 1904-08
D	Lee Sang and Co	28a Campbell St	1904-08	Mr. Wong Kew Jim/Mr. G.Y.T.Quoy. Immigration Restriction Act correspondence, 1904-08
D	Gee Ick & Co	62 Wexford St	1904-08	Mr Willie Gee Ick. Immigration Restriction Act correspondence, 1904-08
C	On Yik Lee	228 George St	1904-08	Mahor Zhongshan related store. Immigration Restriction Act correspondence, 1904-08
D	Sun Suey War	75 Campbell St	1904-08	George Suey, Shee Wah. Immigration Restriction Act correspondence, 1904-08
C	On Chong & Co	223 George St	1904-08	Immigration Restriction Act correspondence, 1904-08
C	Tiy Loy & Co	Botany Rd, Alexandria	1904-08	Mr. Choy Young. Major Gao Yao district peoples store. Immigration Restriction Act correspondence, 1904-08
D	Suey You Kwong	84 Goulburn St	1904-08	Immigration Restriction Act correspondence, 1904-08. Masonic Centre
C	Mrs Hock Shung	100 Botany St Waterloo	1904-08	Immigration Restriction Act correspondence, 1904-08
C	Mr S.C.S. Dockson	219 George St	1904-08	Immigration Restriction Act correspondence, 1904-08
C	Mrs Mary Joy	244 Botany Rd Alexandria	1904-08	Immigration Restriction Act correspondence, 1904-08
C	Quong Hing Chong & Co		1904-08	Immigration Restriction Act correspondence, 1904-08

	Type (Theme)	Location	Dates	Comments/Source
	<i>Cabinet Makers (Commerce)</i>			
C	Lock Lees	134-136 Botany Rd	1890s- 1930s	Supposedly leading Cabinet makers and last. Victor Gow, Immigration Restriction Act files
C	Ah Toys	192 George St	1870s	Furniture workshop. (Photo Fitzgerald, op. cit., p.77)
D	Chow Kum & Co	230 Elizabeth St	1915	Immigration Restriction Act files
C	Jung Hing & Co	Pecks Lane, Alexandria	1921	Immigration Restriction Act files
C	unknown	143 Devonshire St	1919	Immigration Restriction Act files
C	unknown	419 Sussex St	1920	Immigration Restriction Act files
C	Sing War & Son	Albion Pl	1903	Immigration Restriction Act files
C	Regional Areas			Identified in <i>Golden Threads</i> Database
	<i>Newspapers (Commerce)</i>			
C	Chinese Australian Herald		1894	European partners
A	Chinese World News	18 Mary St	1921	Chinese Masonic Society
C	Chinese Republican News		1914	
C	Tung Wah Times		1898	
A	Chinese Times	77 Ultimo Rd	1920?	KMT. Printer upstairs.

	Type (Theme)	Location	Dates	Comments/Source
	<i>Other businesses (Commerce)</i>			
C	China House	249 George St	1919-1925	HQ of China-Australian Steamship Line, bought for 14,000. Yong, p.106. William Liu papers.
C	Quong Tarts Tea Shop	Queen Victoria Building?	1890-1903?	Position?
C	Kee Sun, Tobacconist	352 Pitt St	1904	Suspected gambling shop, Immigration Restriction Act files
	<i>Cafes (Commerce)</i>			
B	Town Hall Coffee Palace	517 George St QVB	1904-08	Mr Ah Gow. Immigration Restriction Act correspondence, 1904-08
C	Peking Cafe	City	1930s	Pre WWII Cafes. Immigration Restriction Act files
C	Nankin Cafe	City	1949	Pre WWII Cafes. Immigration Restriction Act files
C	Shanghai Cafe	City	1930s	Pre WWII Cafes. Immigration Restriction Act files
C	Arthur's	Parramatta	1950s	1st in this area? Arthur Chang
C	Overseas Cafe	21 Pitt St	1951	Wilfred Yee, owner. Immigration Restriction Act files
C	Tiensin Cafe	City	till 1950s	
C	Harry Sing	Blaney	1950s?	Later owned by Billy Soo. R. Miller, op. cit., p.34
C	Restaurant	Herbert St Gulgong	1871	Johnson papers
	Various in rural NSW			<i>Golden Threads</i> database

	Type (Theme)	Location	Dates	Comments/Source
	<i>Rural Stores (Commerce)</i>			
C	Kwong On & Co.	Cobar	1904-08	AA (NSW), correspondence, 1904; Daily Telegraph, 1903
C	Fong Lee & Co.	Wellington	c1875-1935	Father and owner died 1903?, two boys raised in China, returned 1915?, one opened store in Dubbo? Fong Lee Jang, Sydney. <i>Golden Threads</i> AA (NSW), correspondence, 1904; Daily Telegraph, 1903.
C	Tong Hup & Co.	Coonamble	1904-08	AA (NSW), correspondence, 1904
C	Joe Wah Gows	Wollongong	till 1930s	Victor Gow
C	Ti Hing (Hung) & Co.	9 Steel St Newcastle	1904-08	AA (NSW), correspondence, 1904
C	Sun Hong Shing & Co. (Sun Hing Sheng)	Narrandera	1904-08	AA (NSW), correspondence, 1904
C	Mr Yee Lee	Emmaville	1904-08	AA (NSW), correspondence, 1904; Linked to Hong Sing, Reservoir St, Surry Hills, 1920s.
C	Yee Hing & Co.	Tumut	1904-08	AA (NSW), correspondence, 1904
C	Wing Jang & Co.	Macquarie St Dubbo	1904-08	AA (NSW), correspondence, 1904
C	Hop Cheong	Lachlan St, Hay	1904-08	AA (NSW), correspondence, 1904; Royal Commission
C	Kwong Sing War	Glen Innes	1889-1908	Young family. AA (NSW), correspondence, 1904; <i>Golden Threads</i> .
C	Way Kee's	Bega, Bourke, Stanthorpe, Hillston	1890s	Royal Commission
C	Wing Hing Long	Tingha	c1885-	<i>Golden Threads</i> Database; Heritage Office Inventory Form.

	Type (Theme)	Location	Dates	Comments/Source
	<i>Rural Stores (Commerce)</i>			
A	Hong Yuen & Co	Inverell, Tingha	1899-	Daily Telegraph, 1903, Immigration Restriction Act files, <i>Golden Threads</i>
C	Sun Sun & Co	Tenterfield	c1924-1973	<i>Golden Threads</i> Database.
C	Yee Lee	Stuart Town		<i>Golden Threads</i> Database
C	Hop Sing & Co	Tenterfield	c1925-1990	<i>Golden Threads</i> Database. Linked to Hong Sing, Reservoir St, Surry Hills, 1920s. Immigration Restriction Act files, 1913
C	F. Kwong Sing	Casino	1929-	<i>Golden Threads</i> Database
C	Nomchong	Braidwood		<i>Golden Threads</i> Database
C	Sam Kee	Tingha, Inverell	c1870-1997	<i>Golden Threads</i> Database
C	unkown	Tamworth	1903	Daily Telegraph, 1903
C	Hang Sing	Summer St Orange	1930s	R. Miller, Orange
C	Paul Kee Chong	Gulph St Nerringundah	1885	Burdett, op. cit. 25
C	Chewying (George & Sophie)	Vulcan St Moruya	1920s	LEP
C	Wong Store	Blaney	1877	LEP
C	Sun Tong Lee	Herbert St Gulgong	1870s	Johnson papers
C	Hong Hing	Belmore St Gulgong	1870s	Johnson papers
C	Sam Hand	Belmore St Gulgong	1870s	Johnson papers.

	Type (Theme)	Location	Dates	Comments/Source
	<i>Rural Stores (Commerce)</i>			
C C C C	Chung Hin Gee	Cassiles, Binnaway, Merriwa, Gundagai	1915	Chung Hin Gee chain of stores, killed by bandits in China 1915.
	Other rural stores			<i>Golden Threads</i> database
	<i>Gardens (Agriculture)</i>			
A	Operational	Four Botany ones		Gao Yao and Zhongshan
A	George Gay	Chester Hill	1910s to 50s	Owned, not leased. Now a park
C	Gardens	Willoughby, Moama, Condobolin, Nundle, Tamworth, Wellington Point, Newcastle, Deniliquin, Jerilderie (Coree Station), Junee	various years	Immigration Restriction Act file refs. Yong, op. cit., p.39 based on local histories. <i>Golden Threads</i> database

	Type (Theme)	Location	Dates	Comments/Source
	<i>Gardens (Agriculture)</i>			
C	Yee Lee (owner King Young, Dixon St)	Tuggerah	1930s	Immigration Restriction Act files
C	Sun Chong Kee Hop Chong	Camden		Immigration Restriction Act files & correspondence, 1904-08.
C	Wong Hing	Ryde		Immigration Restriction Act files
C	Louey Chong, Union Bridge Gardens	Albury		Immigration Restriction Act files. <i>Golden Threads</i> database
C	See Lee Garden	off Fredrick St, Camperdown		Immigration Restriction Act files
C	Hang Sing	Chessmans Creek, Orange		R. Miller
C	Sung On Sung Garden	Fairfield		Immigration Restriction Act files
	<i>Farms (Agriculture)</i>			
C	Tobacco Farms	Albury, Manilla	1880s	Yong, p.232.
C	Banana Growing	Mullumbimby, Billinudgel, Grabbes Creek	1919-1925	Freehold and leasehold Yong, p. 243.
C	Corn & potato Farm (700 acres)	Tingha	1902	Owned by several partners. Immigration Restriction Act files

	Type (Theme)	Location	Dates	Comments/Source
	<i>Other Occupations(Labour)</i>			
C	Fishing	Swansea, Lake Macquarie, Port Stephens, Coila Lake		Royal Commission on Fishing, 1881
C	Scrub Cutting	Albury, Riverina	1860s-70s	Gangs of 500. Chinese Camps report, op. cit., p.659. <i>Golden Threads</i> database
	<i>Mines (Mining)</i>			
A B C	Gold Mines	Rocky River (Uralla), Ophir, Nundle, Sofala, Hill End, Forbes, Gulgong, Braidwood, Kiandra, Adelong, Lambing Flat, Bulgandry, Nerrigundah.	1850s-1870s	Remains of Chinese include diggings and tailings, ‘races’, dams and cemeteries. Various archaeological & local history sources. <i>Golden Threads</i> database
C	Tin Mines	New England area, Emmaville	1870s-1910s	Various local histories & <i>Golden Threads</i> database.

	Type (Theme)	Location	Dates	Comments/Source
	<i>Cemeteries (Social Institutions)</i>			
A	Old and New Chinese section	Rookwood Cemetery	1877-present	Oldest graves in Sydney. Many exhumations. Rookwood cemetery record book.
A	Quong Sing Tart construction	Rookwood Cemetery	1877	Memorial or ritual pavilion set up by reportedly oldest district association. Nearly forgotten by Chinese community.
A	Mei Quong Tart grave	Rookwood Cemetery	1902	Grave outside Chinese sections
A	Quarantine Station	North Head	1930s?	Quarantine Station has at least 6 headstones with Chinese inscriptions. Also numerous rock engravings. National Trust listed
A C	various rural	Carcoar, Cobar, Nerringundah, Emmaville, Tumut, Criagie, Windeyer,	1860s to 1920s?	Headstones often give districts of origin and other information. Windeyer reportedly has an 'Amoy' Chinese Cemetery. Local histories, LEP. <i>Golden Threads</i> database
A	various rural	Tabaroora (Hill End), Home Rule (Mudgee), Condoblin, , Upper Bingara, Lighting Ridge, Wombat (Young)	1860s to 1920s?	Condoblin monument, 1883-1945. National Trust listed
A	Newcastle	Newcastle		Dong Guan monument

	Type (Theme)	Location	Dates	Comments/Source
	<i>Homes (Persons)</i>			
A	Mei Quong Tart	Ashfield	1890s-1903?	now a nursing home
A	Rev Young Wai	2-6 Mary St, Surry Hills	190s	Leading Presybeterian Minister. Fitzgerald, op. cit., p.100. Immigration Restriction Act files. Now ACCA site.
C	Various Homes in rural NSW			<i>Golden Threads</i> database
	<i>Chinese Merchants associations (Social Institutions, Commerce)</i>			
C	Lin Yik Tong	Probably met in shops of the	1892-1903	8 leading merchants, including Quong Tart. Acted as shipping agents. Yong, op. cit., p.211.
C	Chinese Merchants Society	various members.	1903-1912	
C	Chinese Merchants Defence Society		1904-1912	Formed in response to Anti-Asiatic League. SMH
C	Chinese Chamber of Commerce		1913-1965	Minutes in Noel Butlin Archives
C	Chinese Chamber of Commerce		1975-present	
C	Empire Reform Association	166 George St	1900?	

	Type (Theme)	Location	Dates	Comments/Source
	<i>Chinese associations (Social Institutions, Commerce)</i>			
A	Nationalist Party (KMT)	77 Ultimo Rd	1920- now	
C	Chinese Seaman's Union		1940s	Protected refugee seamen, fought for wage equality. Arthur Chang
C	Chinese Workers Association			Successor to Seaman's Union? Arthur Chang
A	Aust-China Association	Cnr Hay & George St	1941	Attempted to bring in part-Chinese. William Lee
B	China-Aust Friendship Association	Trades Hall	1950s	Early links with People's Republic
A	Chinese Masonic Society (Yee Hing)	Blackburn St, 18 Mary St	1912	Yong, op. cit., p.160. Supported court challenges to White Australia Policy. William Lee.
A	Australian Chinese Community Association (ACCA)	2-6 Mary St	1974	General Community association
	<i>Moveable Objects (Agriculture)</i>			
A	Billy Gay	Chester Hill	1930-50s	Watering Cans, weights and measures, taps, photos, etc.
	<i>Moveable Objects (Migration)</i>			
A	Arthur Chang, Cliff Lee	In south China	1930s	Ajax Safe, bird cage, various household objects, photos, houses. Medal awarded by Sun Yat-sen to Sydney resident (Kaiping)
C	Various rural NSW			<i>Golden Threads</i> database

	Type (Theme)	Location	Dates	Comments/Source
	<i>Sydney general (Law & Order, Migration)</i>			
A	Customs House	Circular Quay		HQ of Immigration Restriction Act admin 1902 to 1940s. Dictation Tests administered
D	Anthony Horderns	Haymarket	1900s- 1930s	Popular among Chinese, advertiser in Chinese papers. Model for first Shanghai Department stores
A	Quarantine Station	North Head	1875-1930	Many Chinese kept in 'Asian' section, graves and inscriptions.
B	Shipping Agents	China Navigation (G.S. Yuill & Co) 6 Bridge St Eastern & Australian Steamship Co (Gibbs, Bright&Co)		Tickets to Hong Kong purchased. Often went surety for well known passengers.
	<i>Hong Kong (Migration, Commerce)</i>			
C	Kwong War Fong	Hong Kong	1930s	Branch of the Kwong War Chong, Dixon St. William Lee.
C	Tong Sang Loong	110 Gerbisal?, HK	1930s	Agents for purchasing tickets and negotiating with Immigration in Aust.
C	Dang Chee, Son&Co	25 Des Voeux Road, HK	1930s	Agents for purchasing tickets and negotiating with Immigration in Aust.
C	Mr. Nis Men	4 Connought Road	1930s	Agents for purchasing tickets and negotiating with Immigration in Aust.

	Type (Theme)	Location	Dates	Comments/Source
	China (Commerce)			
C	Kwong War Cheong	Shekki (Zhongshan City)	1930s	Branch of the Kwong War Chong, Dixon St
A	Ma Houses	Shekki	1930s	Two houses of Ma brothers, Wing Sang & Sincere
A	Wing On House	Shekki	1930s	House of Kwok family or Wing On & Co
	Rural Items general (Mining, Agriculture, Commerce)			
B	Dams	Warren shire		
B	Dam	Chinaman's Crossing, Yerong Creek	1860s?	A dam, now a causeway. No real evidence anything to do with Chinese people beyond the name. Lockhart.
A	Assorted items	Mt Panorama Museum, Orange		
A	Assorted items	Braidwood Museum		Nomchong family
B	Stone fences	Cooma		
A	Letter book	Tumut		Tumut historical society
A	Cathurthun wreck	Seal Rocks	1895	Many Chinese passengers
C	Various rural NSW			<i>Golden Threads</i> database

Archives	Comments
Noel Butlin Archive - Australian National University	Australian Agricultural Company records (with contracts of Amoy labourers) NSW Chinese Chamber of Commerce minutes & records.
Mitchell Library MSS5857, MSS6294	John Shying research, William Liu papers
NSW Archives AO Col Sec Special Bundles 4/829.1	Various Chinese related matters, including passenger shipping arrivals and various investigations and disputes concerning Chinese migration.
Fisheries Inquiry Commission 1881. Votes & Proceedings, NSW.	Details basic history and locations of fishing and fish curing industry carried out by Chinese people between 1860 and 1880, one Chinese witness.
Chinese Camps report, 1884. Votes & Proceedings, NSW.	Summary of statistics, occupations and issues of women and gambling associated with various towns in the Riverina area of NSW.
Royal Commission on Alleged Chinese Gambling and Police Corruption, 1892. Votes & Proceedings, NSW.	Numerous Chinese witnesses. Details activities and locations of Chinese people in Sydney.
Foreign Office Confidential Prints, various dates. Many held in Australian National Library.	Material prepared for use by the British Foreign Office, often including detailed reports on Chinese Immigration to the Australian colonies and governmental reactions to issues such as anti-Chinese legislation.
Rookwood Cemetery, Anglican Trust, Old Chinese section records.	Records of burials and exhumations in the old Chinese section of Rookwood cemetery, including names, dates and ages.

GOLDEN THREADS: THE CHINESE IN REGIONAL NSW DATABASE

This database links sites, objects, places, people and customs/events relating to the Chinese contribution to regional New South Wales. There is a particular focus on the Central West, New England and Riverina regions where extensive field work has been carried out. There are also some entries for other parts of regional NSW.

The focus of the Project (and the database) is on the moveable heritage in local museums, families and communities, and the varying historical contexts which give it meaning. To this end, field work and research have sought to identify relevant sites as well as documenting the specific history of the Chinese presence in different localities and regions. The amount of detail varies. Some sites, for example the Wing Hing Long store in Tingha, have attracted some initial in depth research, while other sites consist of no more than a name, location and some very preliminary details.

The initial purpose of the database is to provide local museums and communities with consolidated information and assistance relating to the Chinese heritage of their areas. The information collected underpins recommendations for the types of assistance which could benefit local museums and their Chinese collections. It also underpins the small travelling exhibition and accompanying products which are currently being planned as a means to continue providing assistance and to promote the significance (including as potential tourist and educational attractions) of the Chinese heritage of regional New South Wales.

It is also envisaged that the database will provide a very useful reference point for government departments and agencies like the Heritage Office and the Migration Heritage Centre, for members of Chinese communities, for local historical societies and museums, for school students, and for researchers.

A version of the database should be available for some government and public use by early 2000. Currently, details and images are still being collated and entered; further consultation is required with the owners of collections and information about the extent to which they want their material made publicly available; and a decision needs to be made about the ultimate home of the database.

It is hoped that agencies and researchers seeking to work on aspects of the Chinese heritage of regional NSW will work cooperatively and collaboratively with the Golden Threads Project. There are substantial issues relating to ethics and ownership as well as the pragmatic desire to ensure that scarce resources are used to further the work being done rather than to retrace and reinvent research and details already collated.

In this spirit of cooperation and collaboration, a small number of additions and cross references have been added to Michael Williams' list of rural stores in his Chinese heritage sites table. The reference to the Golden Threads Database indicates that some research and documentation is underway. It seemed premature and overwhelming, however, to provide a complete list of sites so far identified through Golden Threads.

(Currently these amount approximately to 70 sites mainly in the Central West, New England, and Riverina regions, and include cemeteries, gold and tinfields, stores, 'camps', joss houses/temples, market gardens. Added to these, is the growing number of linked entries on objects, places, people and customs/events.)

The Golden Threads Project was conceived and is financially supported by the Museums Committee of the NSW Ministry for the Arts. It is also supported by the Powerhouse Museum, the New England Regional Art Museum and the University of New England.

Enquires should be directed to the Project Coordinators:

Janis Wilton Phone: 02 6773 2107
Joe Eisenberg Phone: 02 6772 5255

PO Box 508
Armidale 2350

August 1999.

Chinese language considerations

Many systems for the romanisation of Chinese dialects¹ have been used in the past and so much confusion results when texts from different periods are used. 'Mandarin', which is the national language of the People's Republic of China, has had numerous romanisation systems developed to enable it to be pronounced phonetically. Some of the most common are Wade, Yale, Giles, Wade-Giles and finally *Pinyin*, which is that officially used by the Chinese Government today. However, for Cantonese, its sub-dialects and non-Cantonese dialects such as that spoken within the Long Du area of Zhongshan few or no standard romanisation systems have been developed.

As neither the Chinese person, nor the various English speaking officials seeking to write down their names, would have known any such systems, the result was a variety of renderings into English script of the names of people and places. Thus, Zhongshan (using its *Pinyin* romanisation in mandarin pronunciation) was usually written either Chungshan or Chongshan and either variation is recognised by descents today. When it comes to personal names, however, there are even more complications.

As Philip Lee Chun, whose Chinese name was Lee Lum Chun though he'd been naturalized as a NSW citizen under the name Ah Tchee, conceded, 'I can readily understand that the Chinese system of nomenclature is rather bewildering to a European.'² Many Australians of Chinese descent today carry family names such as Hoon, Gay and Gooley which have no relation to traditional Chinese family names. These names usually derive from the personal names of the first family member to arrive in Australia.

The explanation for such renderings is a combination of the non-phonetic basis of written Chinese, dialect variations within spoken Chinese and different cultural practices in the way family and personal names are given and written. The absence of

¹ 'Treatment of them [Chinese languages] as mere dialects is based on the fact that they all can be put down, at least to some degree, in Chinese characters acceptable to the Great Tradition.' Leo J. Moser, *The Chinese Mosaic. The Peoples and Provinces of China*. Westview, London, 1985, p.3.

² AA (NSW), SP42/1; C36/813, Lily Lee. Letter, Philip Lee Chun to the Collector of Customs, 1 February 1915.

a consistent system of spelling English renderings and a lack of interest in ‘getting it right’ on the part of the officials writing them down are contributing factors. When John Louie Hoon’s father, Louie Hoon, gave his name he was expressing his family name Louie (雷) and his personal name Hoon (寬) in the Chinese order. Europeans, however, identified ‘Hoon’ as the family name. Both ‘Louie’ or ‘Louey’ and ‘Hoon’ were roughly rendered English phonetic equivalents of the characters 雷寬 in the Min dialect of his Long Du area in the district of Zhongshan. When his son was given the English name John (Jack), this was appended to his father’s name to make him John Louie Hoon in the files of the Customs and Excise Office of NSW. He was also given a Chinese name which began with his family name Louie (雷) and then Jer (則). This last was chosen either because it sounded similar to John (or Jack) or visa versa. As an added twist, John Louie Hoon’s fellow Chinese might ignore his Chinese name and write his ‘English’ name in Chinese characters. The result, 則雷寬 or Jer Louey Hoon was a confused mix of naming conventions.³

John Louie Hoon and his father were unusual in referring to their family name at all. The majority of villagers when asked their name for the purposes of registration or CEDT applications would omit what, for English speakers would be the essential element, the family name. This was not because it was thought unimportant, but because it was too important. For most Chinese speakers at the end of the 19th century the ‘family’ name was the clan or lineage name. They were members of a specific clan but were not in the habit of using that name as part of their personal identification. Such use was also unlikely as most people came from either single surname villages, or villages that had at most, 3 to 4 separate clan names. In such a situation, the habit of using a ‘family’ name as a personal identifier would not have been very practical.

When giving a name to Customs officials in the port of Sydney, the average person gave his personal name. Yuk Kwan’s family name, for example, was Wong. This name does not appear in his files until the 1950s, some 30 years after the file began,

³ AA (NSW), SP1122/1; N1952/24/3951, John Louis (Louie) Hoon. This was how Norman Lee explained the various renderings in Chinese characters of John Louie Hoon’s name that appear throughout his file, interview with Norman Lee, 25 September 1997 (12).

when he also began to refer to himself as Ken.⁴ If a name happened to sound similar to an English name or word then that was written down, such as with Young or Lee. Otherwise a name was rendered as best the differences in basic sounds between the two languages allowed, such as Duck or Dick for 德, and Yet or Yat for 日.

Another common variation also came about when a person had only a single character for their personal name. In this case, it was usual to extend it and make it sound more 'polite' by adding another sound to the beginning. For those of the Pearl River Delta districts this was invariably the sound 'ah' (ㄚ). Sufficient people became known as Ah something, Ah Moy, Ah Yat, etc, that the second and subsequent custom-made alphabetical CEDT registers ordered by NSW Customs had additional leaves tagged 'AH' inserted between the 'A' and 'B' leaves to facilitate their being recorded.⁵

The final factor adding confusion to this issue is that a persons name might have been different when a boy or young man (that is, before marriage) from that later in his life. As Philip Lee Chun explained, for the benefit of the Collector of Customs, when a son is born, 'the mother gives him a name; when he goes to school, the schoolmaster gives him a name; if the boy marries, then he takes his paternal name...' 'The names given to him in his infancy are of no import, except the family name. It is when he marries that he acquires a definite name.'⁶ This was the Chinese practice, but the imperatives of bureaucratic documentation meant that the name of 'no import' often became a person's permanent name. Philip Lee Chun himself was writing this explanation because the Collector of Customs wanted to know why he was claiming to be the naturalized Ah Tchee, the name he used before his marriage.

⁴ AA (NSW), SP11/12; Yuk Kwan, Tai Moon, & others, 1926-47 and SP1122/1; N56/6446, Yuk Kwan Wong.

⁵ AA (NSW), SP726/2; Particulars of Applications for CEDTs, vol. 2, 10/1/11 - 21/10/18. A similar explanation 'Ah' is in, Char Tin-Yuke, *The Sandalwood Mountains. Readings and Stories of the Early Chinese in Hawaii*, The University Press of Hawaii, Honolulu, 1975, p.61, n.19.

⁶ AA (NSW), SP42/1; C36/813, Lily Lee. Letter, Philip Lee Chun to the Collector of Customs, 1 February 1915.

Canton

A final confusion of identification exists over places of origin. Chinese people in nearly all the files and records of the Immigration Restriction Act administration give 'Canton' most often as their place of origin.⁷ In fact very few people actually came from this city. The *Royal Commission* minutes also has numerous instances of witnesses replying 'Canton' when asked where they come from. Only Sun War Hop answers, 'I come from the big city in Canton.'⁸ In English-speaking terms this means he actually came from Canton City.

European officials were not usually interested in village or even district names. Chinese people in giving 'Canton' as a place of origin were not, however, naming the only city in south China they thought these officials may have heard of. Rather they were referring to their province of origin, Guangdong (Kwangtung). "Canton" is "Kwang-tung," corrupted and misused.⁹ 'When Chinese speak of themselves as being from Canton, they may mean from the province of Kwangtung [Guangdong] and not necessarily from the city of Canton. The word Canton is used instead of Kwangtungese.'¹⁰

⁷ An interesting exception to this is during the 1930s when a question concerning the 'location of wife' was asked, the answer often given was the name of a specific village.

⁸ *Royal Commission*, op. cit., p.398, line 14490.

⁹ Parkes, op. cit. p.2.

¹⁰ Char, op. cit., p.88, n.2.

Chinese characters

This table lists some of the variations in romanisation of Chinese words and names referred to in the text.

Character (former name)	Pinyin Mandarin	Wade-Giles Mandarin	Cantonese (former name)	Other dialect or non-standard romanisation
中山 (香山 or 香邑)	Zhongshan (Xiangshan or Xiang Yi)	Chung Shan (Hsiang Shan or Hsiang I)	Chungshan (Hsiangshan or Hsiang Yap)	Chongshan (Heängshang Heong Shang Hung Shang)
隆都	Long Dou	Long Tou	Lung Dou	Long Doo
石岐	Shiqi	Shi Ch'i	Shekki	Shakee
四邑	Siyi	Ssu I	Sze-Yap	Ssu Yap See Yip
台山 (新宁)	Taishan (Xinning)	T'ai Shan (Hsin Ning)	Toisan (Sunning)	(Sun Wing)
开平	Kaiping	K'ai Ping	Hoi Ping	Hoy Ping
新会	Xinhui	Hsin Hui	Sunwui	Sun Wiy
恩平	Enping	En Ping	Yanping	Ying Ping
三邑	Sanyi	San I	Sam Yap	Sam Yip
番禺	Fanyu	Fan Yu	Pun-yu	Par Yoon
南海	Nanhai	Nan-hai	Nan-hai	Namhoy
顺德	Shunde	Shun-te	Shuntak	Sun Duck
东莞	Dong Guan	Tung Guan	Tung Kwun	Toon Goon
增城	Zeng Cheng	Tseng Ch'un	Tsang Sing	Chang Sing
高要	Gao Yao	Kao Yao	Go You	Go Yiu
鹤山	He shan	Ho Shan	Hok Shan	Hock Sang
客家	Kejia	K'er Chia	Hakka	Har Kar
广州	Guangzhou	Kwang Chou	Kwongchou	
广东	Guangdong	Kwangtung	Kwong Tung	Canton
阴德堂	Yin De Tang	Yin Te Tang	Yam Tak Tong	Yum Duck Tong
洪福堂	Hong Fu Tang	Hong Fu Tang	Hung Fook Tong	Hing Fook Tong
公义堂	Gong Yi Tang	Kong Yi Tang	Kung Yee Tong	Goon Yee Tong
广善堂	Guangshantang	Kuangshantang	Kwong Sin Tong	Quong Sing Tong

An estimate of the proportions in which Chinese people emigrated to NSW from the various Pearl River Delta districts would be of great value in beginning the process of 'disaggregation' of the Australian-Chinese communities referred to by Dr Henry Chan.¹ This is of particular importance for Sydney, as it appears to have attracted an unusually wide range of districts compared to other Australian regions, particularly when compared to Melbourne's domination by the Sze Yap.²

The most ambitious attempt at estimating Sydney's Chinese population by district of origin was that by Dr Charles Price.³ His findings were Chungshan (Zhongshan) - 40%, Kao Yao (Gao Yao) - 24%, Tongkoon (Dong Guan) - 20%, Sze Yap (Si Yi) - 10%, Sam Yap (San Yi) - 3% and non-Cantonese - 2%. However these figures were based on Department of Immigration files of the late 1960s and early 70s and it cannot be assumed that the proportions had remained the same since the nineteenth century.

A Chinese Chamber of Commerce membership list of 1913 provides some comparative evidence. This membership list shows the stores and the district of origin of each manager who were members of the Chamber.⁴ The table below shows the tally.

Xiangshan (Zhongshan)	香山 (中山)	6
Gao Yao	高要	4
Dong Guan	东莞	9
Xing Ning (Taishan, one of the Si Yi)	新宁 (台山)	2
He Shan (one of the San Yi)	鹤山	1
Zeng Cheng	增城	7

¹ H. D. Min-hsu Chan, 'A decade of achievement and future directions in research on the history of the Chinese in Australia', in Paul Macgregor (ed.), *Histories of the Chinese in Australasia and the South Pacific*, Museum of Chinese Australian History, Melbourne, 1995, p.420.

² Choi, *Chinese Migration*, op. cit., pp.78-9.

³ Price, op. cit., p.220, n.12.

⁴ Noel Butlin Archives Centre (ANU); Deposit 111, 111/2/3, Chinese Chamber of Commerce of NSW and other Chinese Associations, miscellaneous 1913-26, membership list.

The most obvious difference between the estimates of Dr Price and the Chamber list is the appearance of Zeng Cheng. This is a district often associated with Dong Goon and which according to evidence given in the Royal Commission co-operated in the Loong Yee Tong.⁵ The relatively few representatives of the Sze Yap districts and the preponderance of Zhongshan and Dong Guan/Zeng Cheng districts does, however, roughly fit with the Price calculations.

Of course stores and managers do not necessarily correspond neatly with population numbers. Particularly when is possible that a manager was not from the same district as the store's orientation. This appears to have been the case with Wing On & Co., an undoubtedly Zhongshan store, whose Chamber of Commerce member was from Dong Guan!

Various estimates of society membership are also given in the Royal Commission into Alleged Chinese Gambling. At a time when the census reported the total NSW Chinese population at 13,048 and Sydney's share as 3,499, the Koon Yee Tong of the Dong Guan district is reported to have had 600 'scattered' members.⁶ The Loong Yee Tong, which had Dong Guan as well as Zeng Cheng district members, is said to have had 1,500 members representing 80% to 90% of the community.⁷ The Gao Yao are reported to have 1,000 of the 'clan' in Sydney and of the Sze Yap there were 300 in Sydney.⁸

Taking this evidence at face value and assuming all but the Koon Yee Tong evidence were referring only to Sydney, the total mentioned are 2,800. This leaves a further 700 to be made up by Zhongshan district members. This calculation would show a much higher representation for the Dong Guan and Zeng Cheng districts in the nineteenth century and a smaller one for Zhongshan than the 1970s Price estimates. Yet Zhongshan had at least two societies in operation at this time. If, however, the 1,500 for the Loong Yee Tong is taken to mean NSW and this is added to the 600 Koon Yee Tong members then the total NSW proportion for the Dong Guan and Zeng Cheng districts is not too far off the 2,600 the Price calculations would give

⁵ *Royal Commission*, op. cit., p.146, lines 5871-2, where it is transcribed as 'Chang Sing'.

⁶ *Royal Commission*, op. cit., p.54, lines 2056-83.

⁷ *Royal Commission*, op. cit., p.153, lines 6098-99.

them. The figure for the Gao Yao people in Sydney is also not too far off its Price level of about 1,000, though the Sze Yap level is twice as high.

Little definite can be said from such calculations except that it is highly likely some districts shrank in size more rapidly than others in the years between the 1891 Royal Commission and the final 'non-European' files of the Department of Immigration of the early 1970s. If further sources of figures can be found it may be possible to come to more conclusive findings.

⁸ *Royal Commission*, op. cit., p.391, lines 14174-76 and p.145, lines 5807-09.

Table 1: Chinese populations of Australia, NSW and Sydney, 1861-1947¹

Year	Australia			NSW			Sydney			Year
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
1856				1,800	6	1,806				1856
1861			40,000	12,986	2	12,988			189	1861
1871			28,662	7,208	12	7,220			336	1871
1881	38,274	259	38,533	10,141	64	10,205			2,232	1881
1891	35,523	298	35,821	13,048	109	13,157			3,499	1891
1901	29,153	265	29,418	10,063	159	10,222			3,474	1901
1911	21,856	897	22,753	7,942	284	8,226	3,183	151	3,334	1911
1921	15,940	1,143	17,083	6,903	379	7,282	2,813	85	2,889	1921
1933	9,311	1,535	10,846	3,472	193	3,665	1,761	130	1,891	1933
1947	6,594	2,550	9,144	2,548	724	3,272	1,726	611	2,337	1947

Table 2: Percentage of Chinese in NSW and in Sydney

Year	NSW of Australia	Sydney of NSW	Sydney of Australia
1861	32.5	1.5	0.5
1871	25.2	4.6	1.1
1881	26.5	21.8	5.8
1891	36.7	26.6	9.8
1901	34.7	34.0	11.8
1911	36.2	40.5	14.6
1921	42.6	39.6	16.9
1933	33.8	51.5	17.4
1947	35.8	71.4	25.5

¹ Tables 1 and 2 are derived from a variety of sources, most of which are ultimately derived from either Commonwealth or NSW Census data. The figures are sometimes difficult to interpret as it is not always clear when figures include both China and Australian-born people. Generally aggregate figures are used as the earlier data does not make a distinction. 'Sydney' is also difficult to define but the general trend of the figures is clear. Census of the Commonwealth of Australia, 1911, 1921, 1933 and 1947, Official Year Book of the Commonwealth of Australia, No.18, 1925, Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics, Melbourne, 1925; *Royal Commission*, op. cit., p.402 & Coghlan, op. cit., p.594, Table no. 5, 'Populations in Divisions at the Census of 1891'.

CEDT derived statistics: Tables 3 to 6

Statistics for these tables are derived from the CEDT applications found on the individual files in Australian Archives (NSW); SP42/1 and SP1122/1. A total of 130 files were examined on a random basis from years across the period. These were 1903, 1911, 1913, 1920, 1929, 1931, 1933, 1936, 1941, 1946, 1947, 1952 and 1955. The details of name, date of birth, arrival, trips, family, occupation, and location were recorded and analysed to provide the statistics.

Table 3: Locations²

NSW location	<i>workers</i>	<i>per</i>	Sydney	<i>workers</i>	<i>per</i>
Sydney	98	48%	Botany	15	21%
Far West	31	15%	Nth Sydney	14	20%
Northern NSW	23	11%	Double Bay	6	9%
Queensland	11	5%	Rose Bay	5	7%
Newcastle	10	5%	Fairfield	5	7%
Brisbane	9	4%	Liverpool	5	7%
Melbourne	8	4%	Alexandria	4	6%
Victoria	4	2%	Camden	4	6%
Riverina	3	1%	Manly	3	4%
Snowy Mts	2	1%	Canterbury	2	3%
West Australia	2	1%	Waterloo	2	3%
Wollongong	1	0%	Parramatta	2	3%
South Australia	1	0%	Windsor	2	3%
			Granville	1	1%
Total	203	100%	Total	70	100%

Table 4: Occupations

Occupation	<i>worker</i>	<i>percentage</i>	Occupation	<i>worker</i>	<i>percentage</i>
Gardener	101	46%	Scrub cutter	7	3%
Labourer	23	11%	Tobacco	5	2%
Storekeeper	14	6%	Drapery	2	1%
Hawker	13	6%	Bookkeeper	2	1%
Groceries	12	5%	Farmer	2	1%
Cook	11	5%	Station work	1	0%
Cabinet Maker	11	5%	Total	219	100%
Carpenter	8	4%			
Miner	7	3%	Mulitple jobs	45	

² Occupations are derived from applications for CEDTs which requested details of all previous jobs and locations. The details from the 130 files sampled were tallied to provide the distribution of both locations and occupations. As many people had multiple jobs and locations, the totals exceed 130.

Table 5: Dates of arrival in NSW

Year	People	percentage	Year	People	percentage
1877	3	2%	1890	4	3%
1878	0	0%	1891	5	4%
1879	0	0%	1892	7	5%
1880	2	2%	1893	6	5%
1881	2	2%	1894	6	5%
1882	0	0%	1895	9	7%
1883	5	4%	1896	9	7%
1884	4	3%	1897	11	8%
1885	4	3%	1898	10	8%
1886	7	5%	1899	7	5%
1887	16	12%	1900	3	2%
1888	4	3%	1901	1	1%
1889	6	5%	Total	131	100%

Table 6: Average periods spent in China³

Time in China			Time in Australia		
Less than 12 months	23	14%	1 year	9	6%
1 year	63	39%	2 years	24	17%
2 years	43	27%	3 years	27	19%
3 years	22	14%	4 years	25	17%
4 years	4	2%	5 years	16	11%
5 years	3	2%	6 years	15	10%
6 years	1	1%	7 years	7	5%
7 years		0%	8 years	3	2%
8 years	2	1%	9 years	3	2%
9 years		0%	10 years	4	3%
			11 years	3	2%
			12 years	1	1%
			13 years	3	2%
			14 years	1	1%
			15 years	2	1%
			16 years	1	1%
Total	161	100%	Total	143	100%

³ The number of previous trips and the dates of Sydney arrival and departure were all recorded on each subsequent CEDT application, this allowed the approximate length of time both in China and between sojourns to be calculated.

Table 7: Burials and Returns⁴

Year	Burials	Returned		Year	Burials	Returned	
1875	13	7	54%	1914	44	34	77%
1876	11	7	64%	1915	54	38	70%
1877	8	6	75%	1916	50	33	66%
1878	17	10	59%	1917	39	23	59%
1879	17	12	71%	1918	37	28	76%
1880	21	12	57%	1919	76	45	59%
1881	28	23	82%	1920	56	33	59%
1882	18	16	89%	1921	49	31	63%
1883	16	9	56%	1922	40	21	53%
1884	24	16	67%	1923	42	22	52%
1885	23	17	74%	1924	58	31	53%
1886	29	21	72%	1925	38	18	47%
1887	45	36	80%	1926	38	17	45%
1888	46	36	78%	1927	54	14	26%
1889	38	31	82%	1927	41	19	46%
1890	44	37	84%	1928	41	19	46%
1891	56	39	70%	1929	48	26	54%
1892	33	30	91%	1930	44	18	41%
1893	33	24	73%	1931	25	9	36%
1894	43	33	77%	1932	31	19	61%
1895	35	32	91%	1933	38	26	68%
1896	31	30	97%	1934	25	15	60%
1897	38	27	71%	1935	36	18	50%
1898	38	22	58%	1936	37	20	54%
1899	41	29	71%	1937	42	18	43%
1900	52	33	63%	1938	33	7	21%
1901	52	32	62%	1939	42	10	24%
1902	39	23	59%	1940	39		
1903	50	19	38%	1941	42		
1904	55	21	38%	1942	60		
1905	46	28	61%	1943	66		
1906	69	33	48%	1944	47		
1907	39	21	54%	1945	62		
1908	53	30	57%	1946	47		
1909	42	27	64%	1947	40		
1910	19	15	79%	1948	36	1	
1911	43	32	74%	1949	57		
1912	54	3	6%	1950	38		
1913	43	31	72%	Total	3094	1523	49%

⁴ The statistics in this table are derived from the Rookwood Cemetery, Anglican Trust: Register of Burials in the Necropolis at Haslem's Creek, under the Necropolis Act of 1867, 31st Victoria, no.14, 'Chinese Section of General Cemetery'. Each burial was recorded and then crossed out in red ink when exhumed. If a burial subsequently took place in the same plot it was recorded by being written over the same space. The figures for 'Returned' relate to the year of burial not the year of removal. Exhumations usually took place several years later.

**Table 13: Arrivals in Australia by CEDTs
and Certificates of Exemptions (C of E)⁵**

Year	CEDT	C of E	Year	CEDT	C of E
1902	121	8	1924	1544	100
1903	308	14	1925		
1904	603	31	1926	1549	99
1905	1,200	31	1927	1518	100
1906			1928	1440	118
1907	1,312	60	1929	1213	104
1908	1,628	71	1930	1025	85
1909	1,618	56	1931	665	106
1910	1,684	58	1932	562	100
1911	1,851	74	1933	444	91
1912	2,098	79	1934	490	111
1913	2,187	32	1935	460	170
1914	1,681	59	1936	461	198
1915	2,178	36	1937	470	191
1916	2,191	58	1938	426	300
1917	1,889	40	1939	293	251
1918	1,575	88	1940	187	264
1919	1,336	68	1941	148	340
1920	1,395	174	1942	0	328
1921	1,464	108	1943	0	734
1922	1,681	75	1944	0	483
1923	1,668	102	1945	0	488
			1946	8	296
			Total	44571	6379

All material drawn from Immigration Restriction Act files and other sources in,

Michael Williams, *Sojourn in Your Native Land*, M.Lit thesis, University New England, October, 1998, Appendix IV.

⁵ This information is extracted from that provided in Barry York, *Admitted: 1901 to 1946. Immigrants and others allowed into Australia between 1901 and 1946*. Centre for Immigration & Multicultural Studies, Australian National University, Canberra, 1993.

Primary Sources

Government Archives

Australian Archive (NSW)

SP42/1; Correspondence of the Collector of Customs relating to Immigration Restrictions and Passports, 1898-1948.

SP1122/1; General Correspondence and Case files, 1901-1967.

ST84/1; Certificates of Exemption From Dictation Test, 1904-1959.

A1026; Outward letters books, Correspondence in connection with the Immigration Act 1904-8, vol.1-vol.3.

SP726/1; Register of Certificates Exempting from the Dictation Test, 1902-1959.

SP115/10; Certificates Exempting from the provisions of the Influx of Chinese Restrictions Act of 1881, 1862-1888.

SP11/26; Applications for Certificates of Domicile, 1897-1910.

SP11/6; Certificates of Exemption from the Dictation Test, 1902-1946.

SP726/2; Register of Birth Certificates, 1902-1962.

SP11/25; Aliens Returns for December 9th, 1939, NSW, 1939-1940.

SP1148/2; Passenger lists, Outward 1902, 1929 & 1939.

Australian Archive (ACT)

A1; 1903/3081, Instructions re: Certificate of Domiciles, minute, 26 November 1902.

A6980/T1; S250386, Non European Policy Review 1962.

Private archives and records

Rookwood Cemetery, Anglican Trust: Register of Burials in the Necropolis at Haslem's Creek, under the Necropolis Act of 1867, 31st Victoria, no.14, 'Chinese Section of General Cemetery'.

Noel Butlin Archives Centre: Chinese Chamber of Commerce of NSW and other Chinese Associations Deposit 111, Australian National University.

Mar Letters. A collection of letters and sundry documents written to and from Harry Fay from c.1912 to the 1950s. Copies held by Dr Janis Wilton, University of New England.

William Liu papers, Mitchell Library MSS 6294.

Governmental Reports

Administration of Justice (Imprisonment at Parramatta of a Blind Chinaman), *Votes and Proceedings of the Legislative Assembly, 1879-80, Vol.III, pp.207-210.*

Reports upon Chinese Camps, *Votes and Proceedings of the Legislative Assembly, 1883-84, 11th Parliament, Vol.II, pp.559-666.*

Report of the Royal Commission on Alleged Chinese Gambling and Immorality and Charges of Bribery Against Members of the Police Force. Appointed August 20th 1891. Government Printer, Sydney, 1892.

Official Year Book of the Commonwealth of Australia, no.6, 1901-1912, Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics, Melbourne, 1913.

Official Year Book of the Commonwealth of Australia, no.18, 1925, Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics, Melbourne, 1925.

Official Year Book of the Commonwealth of Australia, no.28, 1935, Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics, Melbourne, 1936.

Coghlan, T. A., *NSW Statistical Register for 1899 and Previous Year*, Sydney, Government Printer, 1900.

Fisheries Inquiry Commission, Report of the Royal Commission, Votes and Proceedings of the Legislative Assembly, 1879-80, Vol. III, pp.1101-1265

Great Britain Foreign Office Confidential Prints, No. 894, 'Correspondence respecting Emigration from China, April 1859 to May 1860'.

Great Britain Foreign Office Confidential Prints, F.O. 3742. 'Notes by Mr. Crawford on Chinese Immigration in the Australian Colonies', Acting Consul Davenport to Lord Tenterdon, September 1877,

Great Britain Foreign Office Confidential Prints, F.O. 24867. Report by E.H. Parkes, Undersecretary of State, Colonial Office to Foreign Office, 15/12/1888.

Statistical Register of New South Wales for 1886, Government Statisticians Office, Government Printer, Sydney, 1887.

NSW Statistical Register for 1919-20, NSW Government Statisticians Office, NSW Government Printer, Sydney, 1921.

Smith, Lindsay M., *The Chinese of Kiandra, NSW. A report to the Heritage Office*, October, 1997.

Oral History interviews

- Arthur Gar-Lock Chang, Sydney, 28 October 1997.
- Cliff Lee, Sydney, 28 September 1997 and Zhongshan, January 1998.
- Victor Gow, Sydney, 30 October 1997.
- Norman Lee, Sydney, 25 September 1997.
- Donald Young, Sydney, 11 October 1997.
- Billy Gay, Sydney, 19 March 1998.
- King Fong, Sydney, 1 April 1998.
- William Lee, correspondence with the author, June, 1999 and interview 20/8/99

Newspapers & Journals

‘Chinese refutation of Anti-Chinese and Asiatic League attacks’, *Sydney Morning Herald*, 22 August 1904.

‘Chinese in Sydney’, *The Sydney Mail*, 25 February 1903.

‘Chinese life in Sydney’, *Illustrated Sydney News*, 12 June 1880.

‘Chinese delegation to the Prime Minister’, *Daily Telegraph*, 30 December 1902.

‘The Belmore Markets’, *Dalgety's Weekly*, 1 January 1902, pp.84-93.

Clark, W. H., ‘Our Vegetable Supply’, *The Agricultural Gazette of NSW*, vol. XII, Part 12, Dec, 1901, pp.1606-1613.

Egerton, Margaret, ‘My Chinese’, *The Cosmos Magazine*, Sept, pp.124-128, Oct, pp.138-141, Nov, pp.192-196, 1896.

The Chinese Australian Herald, 广益华报, 3 June 1903.

Tung Wah News, 东华新报, 9 March 1901.

Chinese Republic News, 13 September 1919 and 20 September 1919.

Secondary Sources

Chinese language articles

高民川 Gao Minchuan, 中山市华侨大事记 ‘Zhongshanshi huaqiao dashiqi’ (Record of major events of Zhongshan City overseas Chinese), 中山文史 Zhongshan Wenshi (*Zhongshan Cultural History*), 1990.

阚延鑫 Kan Yanxin, 从开平华侨博物馆文物藏品, 看华侨对祖国的贡献 ‘Cong Kaiping Huaqiao bowoguan wenwu changpin, kan Huaqiao dui zuguo de gongxian’ (From the collection of the Kaiping Museum to see the Huaqiao contribution to the homecountry), 侨史学报 Qiaoshi xuebao (*Journal of Overseas Chinese History*), 1, 1987, pp.44-49.

林金枝 Lin Qinzhi, 从族谱资料看闽粤人民移居海外的活动及其对家乡的贡献 ‘Cong zupu ziliao kan min yue renmin yiju haiwai de huodong ji qi dui jiaxiang de gongxian’ (A look at clan records to see the overseas activities of Fujian and Guangdong people and their contribution to their hometowns), 华侨华人历史研究 Huaqiao huaren lishi yanjiu (*Overseas Chinese History Researches*), 1, 1991, pp.16-23.

缪文雨 Miao Wenyue & 高焕章 Gao Huanzhang, 石岐银业的回忆 ‘Shiqi Yinye de Huiyi’ (Recollections of the Shiqi silver industry), 中山文史 Zhongshan Wenshi (*Zhongshan Cultural History*), 1962-5, reprint, Special collection, 5/10, 1989, pp.88-95.

周孝中 Zhou Xiaozhong, 海外华侨与省港罢工 ‘Haiwai huaqiao yu shengong bagong’ (Overseas Chinese abroad and a provincial port strike), 华侨论文史 Huaqiao lun wen shi (*Overseas Chinese History Thesis*), no.1, April, 1982, p.258.

English language articles

Chen Yong, *The Internal Origins of Chinese Emigration to California Reconsidered*. Western Historical Quarterly 28 (Winter 1997), pp.521-546.

Cushman, J.W., ‘A ‘Colonial Casualty’: The Chinese community in Australian Historiography’, *Asian Studies Association of Australia*, vol.7, no 3, April, 1984.

Eardley, Gifford and Eileen, ‘The Chinese Market Gardeners of St George District’, *St George Historical Society Bulletin*, Dec 1970, pp.75-81.

Eitel, Rev E.J., ‘Social Life in China,’ *Royal Geographic Society of Australia*. S.A. Branch, Proceedings 8, 1904-06, pp.1-18.

Hayden, Albert A., ‘NSW Immigration Policy, 1856-1900’, *Transactions of the American Philosophical Society*, vol 61, Pt 5, 1971.

- Loh, Morag, 'You're My Diamond, Mum!' Some thoughts on women married to immigrants from China in Victoria from the 1860s to the 1920s', *Oral History Association of Australia Journal*, no. 6, 1984.
- Markus, Andrew, 'Chinese in Australian History', *Meanjin*, 42.1, March, 1983.
- Mei, June, 'Socioeconomic origins of emigration: Guangdong to California 1850-1882', *Modern China*, vol. 5, no.4, June, 1979, pp.463-501.
- Nairn, N. B., 'A Survey of the History of the White Australia Policy in the Nineteenth Century', *The Australian Quarterly*, vol. XXVIII, no.3, September, 1956, pp.16-31.
- Oddie, G., 'The Lower Class Chinese and the Merchant Elite in Victoria, 1870-1890', *Historical Studies*, vol.10, no.37, November, 1961, pp.65-69.
- Palfreeman, A. C., 'The End of the Dictation Test', *The Australian Quarterly*, vol. XXX, no.1, March, 1957, pp.26-38.
- Palfreeman, A. C., 'Some Implication of Asian Immigration', *The Australian Quarterly*, vol. XXIX, no.1, March, 1958, pp.43-50.
- Sinn, Elizabeth, 'Xin Xi Guxiang: A Study of Regional Associations as a Bonding Mechanism in the Chinese Diaspora. The Hong Kong Experience', *Modern Asian Studies*, 31/2, 1997, pp.375-397.
- Siu, Paul C.P., 'The Sojourner', *The American Journal of Sociology*, LVII, July, 1952, pp.34-44.
- Wang Gungwu, 'South China perspective's on overseas Chinese', *The Australian Journal of Chinese Affairs*, no.13, 1984, pp.69-84.
- Wang Gungwu, 'Upgrading the Migrant: Neither Huaqiao nor Huaren', *Chinese America: History and Perspectives*, 1996, pp 1-18.
- Yu Lan Poon, 'The two-way mirror: contemporary issues as seen through the eyes of the Chinese language press, 1901-1911', Chapter 3, pp.50-65 in Fitzgerald, Shirley & Wotherspoon, Garry (ed.) *Minorities: Cultural Diversity in Sydney*, State Library of New South Wales Press in association with the Sydney History Group, Sydney, 1995.

Chinese language books

- 陈直夫 Chen Chih-fu, 澳洲及旅澳华侨 Ao-chou chi lu Ao Hua ch'iao (*Australia and Australian Overseas Chinese Travel*), Shanghai, 1946.
- 郑嘉锐 Zheng Jiarui, 李承基 Li Chengji, et al, 中山人在澳洲 Zhongshanren zai Aozhou (*Zhongshan people in Australia*), 政协广东中山市委员会 Zhengxie Guangdong Zhongshanshi weiyuanhui (Assisted by Guangdong Zhongshan City Committee), n.p., 1992.

English language books

Aitken, Christo, *Windeyer - Tent Town to Village*

Australian Dictionary of Biography, vol.1-vol.6, Melbourne University Press, Calton, 1966-1993.

Barker, Theo, *A History of Bathurst*, Vol 2, Crawford Hse Press, Bathurst, 1992.

Blainey, Geoffery, *The Rush that Never Ended. A History of Australian Mining*, Melbourne University Press, Victoria, 1969.

Brawley, Sean, *The White Peril - Foreign Relations and Asian Immigration to Australasia and North America 1919-1978*, UNSW Press, Sydney, 1995.

Campbell, Persia Crawford, *Chinese Coolie Emigration to Countries Within the British Empire*, P.S. King & Sons, Westminster, 1923.

Char Tin-Yuke, *The Sandalwood Mountains. Readings and Stories of the Early Chinese in Hawaii*, The University Press of Hawaii, Honolulu, 1975.

Chen Ta, *Emigrant Communities in South China: A Study of Overseas Migration and its influence on standards of living and social change*, Institute of Pacific Relations, New York, 1940 (1939).

Choi, C. Y., *Chinese Migration and Settlement in Australia*, Sydney University Press, Sydney, 1975.

Cole, E. W., *Better Side of the Chinese Character*, Melbourne, 1918.

Cronin, Kathryn, *Colonial Casualties: Chinese in Early Victoria*, Melbourne University Press, Melbourne, 1982.

Cushman, Jennifer W. & Wang Gungwu (eds), *Changing Identities of the Southeast Asian Chinese Since World War II*, Hong Kong University Press, Hong Kong, 1988.

Fitzgerald, Shirley, *Red Tape, Gold Scissors*, State Library of NSW Press, Sydney, 1997.

Freedman, Maurice, *Chinese Lineage and Society: Fukien and Kwangtung*, University of London, Athlone Press, 1966.

Giese, Diana, *Beyond Chinatown: Changing Perspectives on the Top End Chinese Experience*, National Library of Australia, Canberra, 1995.

Giese, Diana, *Astronauts, Lost Souls & Dragons: voices of today's Chinese Australians*, University of Queensland Press, St Lucia, 1996.

Gittins, Jean, *The Diggers from China: The story of the Chinese on the Goldfields*, Quartet Books, Melbourne, 1981.

Hicks, George L. (ed.), *Overseas Chinese Remittances from Southeast Asia, 1910-1940*, Select Books, Singapore, 1993.

Hornage, Bill, *The Yellow Peril*, Review Publications, Dubbo, 1971.

Huang Tsen-ming, *The Legal Status of the Chinese Abroad: Overview of legal conditions in the US, British Empire, French and Dutch East Indies*, 2nd edition, China Cultural Service, Taipei, 1954.

Huck, Arthur, *The Chinese in Australia*, Longmans, Melbourne, 1963.

Kee, Poo-Kong, *Chinese Immigrants in Australia: Construction of a Socio-Economic Profile*, Institute of Applied Economic and Social Research, University of Melbourne, September, 1988.

Lobsey, Ian, *The Creek, A History of Emmaville, 1872-1972*, Emmaville Centenary Celebrations Committee, Glen Innes, 1972.

Loh, Morag Jeanette (Judith Winternitz, ed.), *Dinky-di: the contributions of Chinese immigrants and Australians of Chinese descent to Australia's defence forces and war efforts 1899-1988*, Australian Government Publishing Service, Canberra, 1989.

London, Herbert Ira, *Non-white Immigration and the White Australia Policy*, Sydney Uni Press, Sydney, 1970.

McGowan, Barry, *Conservation and Heritage overview of the Araluen catchment area, incorporating the Araluen, Bell s Creek and Major s Creek Goldfield*, Canberra August, 1998.

Macgregor, Paul (ed.), *Histories of the Chinese in Australasia and the South Pacific*, Museum of Chinese Australian History, Melbourne, 1995.

Macnair, H. F., *The Chinese Abroad Their Position and Protection. A Study in International Law and Relations*, The Commercial Press, Shanghai, 1925.

Markus, Andrew, *Fear and Hatred: purifying Australia and California, 1850-1901*, Hale & Iremonger, Sydney, 1979.

May, Cathie, *Topsawyers: the Chinese in Cairns 1870 to 1920*, James Cook University, Townsville, 1984.

Mo Yimei, *William J. Liu, O.B.E. - Pathfinder, 1893-1983*, Australia-China Chamber of Commerce and Industry of New South Wales, Canberra, 1991.

Moser, Leo J., *The Chinese Mosaic. The Peoples and Provinces of China*. Westview, London, 1985.

Palfreman, A. C., *The Administration of the White Australia Policy*, Melbourne University Press, Melbourne, 1967.

Price, Charles Archibald, *The Great White Walls are Built: Restrictive Immigration to North America and Australasia, 1836-1888*, Australian Institute of International Affairs in association with Australian National University Press, Canberra, 1974.

Purcell, V. W., *Chinese in Southeast Asia*. Oxford University Press, 2nd Edition, 1966 (1951).

Reid, Anthony (ed.), *Sojourners and Settlers: histories of Southeast Asia and the Chinese*, Asian Studies Association of Australia in association with Allen & Unwin, Sydney, 1996.

Rolls, Eric, *Sojourners: flowers and the wide sea*, vol.1, University of Queensland Press, St Lucia, 1992.

Rolls, Eric, *Citizens: flowers and the wide sea*, vol.2, University of Queensland Press, St Lucia, 1996.

Ross, I. Clunies, *Australia and the Far East. History of Oriental Trade Contacts and Diplomacy*, Australian Institute of International Affairs, Angus and Robertson, 1935.

Ryan, Jan, *Ancestors: Chinese in Colonial Australia*, Fremantle Arts Centre, Fremantle, 1995.

Ryan, Jan (ed.), *Chinese in Australia and New Zealand: a multidisciplinary approach*, New Age International, New Delhi, 1995.

Saunders, Kay (ed.), *Indentured Labour in the British Empire 1834-1920*, Croom Helm, Canberra, 1984.

Sinn, Elizabeth, *Power and Charity - The Early History of the Tung Wah Hospital, Hong Kong*, Oxford University Press, Hong Kong, 1989.

Siu, Helen F., *Agents and Victims in South China - Accomplices in Rural Revolution*, Yale University Press, New Haven & London, 1989.

Somers Heidhues, Mary F., *Southeast Asia's Chinese Minorities*, Longman, Hawthorn, 1974.

Sleeman, John H. C., *White China. An Austral-Asian Sensation*, Ultimo Sydney, 1933.

Smith, Lindsay M., *The Chinese of Kiandra, New South Wales*. A report to the NSW Heritage Office, October 1997.

Stacker, Julie & Stewart Perri, *Chinese Immigrants and Chinese-Australians in NSW*, Guide 1, Australian Archives, NSW Office, August, 1996.

Stockard, Janice E., *Daughters of the Canton Delta - Marriage Patterns and Economic Strategies in South China 1860-1930*, Stanford University Press, California, 1989.

Tart, Margaret, *The Life of Quong Tart: or How a Foreigner Succeeded in a British Community*, Sydney, 1911.

Travers, Robert, *Australian Mandarin: the life and times of Quong Tart*, Kangaroo Press, Kenthurst, 1981.

Tweedie, Sandra M., *Trading Partners: Australia and Asia 1790-1993*, University of New South Wales Press, Sydney, 1994.

Wakeman, Frederic, *Strangers at the Gate - Social Disorder in South China, 1839-1861*, University of California Press, Berkeley, 1966.

Wang Gungwu, *China and the Chinese overseas*, Times Academic Press, Singapore, 1991.

Wang Gungwu, *Community and Nation: China, Southeast Asia, and Australia*, Asian Studies Association of Australia in association with Allen & Unwin, Sydney, 1992.

Willard, Myra, *History of the White Australia Policy to 1920*, 2nd edition, Melbourne University Press, Melbourne, 1967.

Wu, C.H., *Dollars Dependents and Dogma; o/seas Chinese remittances to Communist China*, The Hoover Institution on War, Revolution and Peace, Stanford, California, 1967.

Yarwood, A. T., *Asian Migration to Australia: the background to exclusion, 1896-1923*, Melbourne University Press, Melbourne, 1964.

Yong, C. F. (Ching Fatt), *The New Gold Mountain: the Chinese in Australia, 1901-1921*, Raphael Arts, Richmond, South Australia, 1977.

York, Barry, *Admitted: 1901 to 1946. Immigrants and Others Allowed into Australia between 1901 and 1946*, Centre for Immigration & Multicultural Studies, Australian National University, 1993.

York, Barry, *Admissions and Exclusions: 'Asiatics' and 'other coloured races' in Australia: 1901 to 1946*, Centre for Immigration & Multicultural Studies, Australian National University, 1995.

Young, Faye & van Barnevald, Nicole, *Sources for Chinese Local History and Heritage in New South Wales*, n.p., 1997.

Unpublished Theses & Conference Papers

Choi, Chi-cheung, Descent Group unification and segmentation in the coastal area of southern China. University of Tokyo, PhD, 1987.

Burrage, Vivien Suit-Cheng, The Chinese community, Sydney, 1870-1901, Masters thesis, Macquarie University, 1974.

Darnell, Maxine, The Chinese Labour Trade to New South Wales, 1783-1853, PhD thesis, University of New England, 1997.

Darnell, Maxine, Responses and Reactions to the Importation of Indentured Chinese Labourers. Paper presented to 'The River' Australian Historical Association Conference, Newcastle, 28-30 September 1997.

Jones Paul Anthony, Alien Acts: The White Australia Policy, 1901 to 1939. PhD, Uni of Melbourne, 1998.

Williams, Michael, Sojourn in Your Native Land, M.Lit thesis, University New England, October, 1998.

Wilton, Janis, Chinese Voices, Australian Lives: Oral history and the Chinese contribution to Glen Innes, Inverell, Tenterfield and surrounding districts during the first half of the twentieth century, PhD thesis, University New England, August, 1996.