

Luo Jiezi 駱介子. *Aozhou jianguooshi* 澳洲建國史 [The Founding History of Australia: Looking Back and Looking Forward]. Chongqing: Shangwu yinshuguan, 1946.

The Founding History of Australia: Looking Back and Looking

Forward

《澳洲建国史》

Translated by Qing Wu and Rongrong Zhang

Section 8 Large gold mines found in Australia

第八节 澳洲发现大金矿

发现金矿初期

距雪梨港一百五十英里越过蓝山之右，有一地方名巴塞斯特 Rathurst，为澳洲金矿发现之原始地。自一八二三年后，即有筑路工人先后在巴塞斯特附近之河畔，拾得小块金石，报告殖民政府，而政府当局，均不置理。在一八三九年时，一著名之波兰地质学家斯基勒奇 Strzelecki 移居在澳，亦在利斯哥 Lithgow 地方，发现金矿石，当即报告总督基布斯 Governor Gibbs，而总督即警告斯基勒奇曰：“以雪梨四万五千人之犯民社会，如闻附近有黄金可掘，其秩序之难以维持，可以预见，尤且英政府输送犯民至此，意在予彼等以放逐异域之处分；如犯民在此可得大量黄金，卒然致富，是输送彼等至此，非处分也，而实奖励之。”其后在一八四一年，又有一著名牧师葛拉尔克 Rev.D.B.Clark 亦在同一地方，发现金石，并将含金之石携一小块，面呈总督化验。总督即拒之曰：“葛拉尔克牧师！迅即收藏此金石，不然社会发生危险，你我均有生命之虞”！从总督之心理与态度观之，黄金在澳发现虽早；但皆讳莫如深，不敢开掘。又同时英伦方面亦有人士向殖民部报告，谓澳洲既发现金矿，政府似应遣派专家前往指导采掘工作；但殖民大臣

格勒 Sir Grey 有恐澳洲羊毛业正在繁荣发展之际，英国纺织工厂亦多赖其供应羊毛，如由政府此时宣布发现黄金，并派专家指导采金工作，则全澳人民必将为黄金所诱动而放弃其现所努力从事之羊毛业务，影响殖民地前途自属重大，故任何有关开采金矿之建议与条陈，格勒氏多置之不理，由于英国政府与澳洲殖民地当局对采金问题之诸多顾虑，故金矿发现二三十年后犹不从事掘采，直至一八四八年，美国加里福尼亚 California 发现金矿，美国当局奖励各地人民前往开发，澳洲人民因而成群结队越渡太平洋前往参加采金者，络绎不绝，因而澳洲人口大为减少，当局颇为忧虑，于是乃改变其前此之心理与态度，对于当地金矿，亦开始研讨采掘之计划。

The initial stage of the discovery of gold

There is a place called Bathurst¹, located about 150 miles from the Sydney Harbour² to the west side of the Blue Mountains³. This is the place where the gold was first discovered in Australia. There were road workers who found small gold nuggets along the riverside near Bathurst since 1823, and they reported it to the government of the colony. However, these reports were all disregarded by the government⁴. In 1839, Sir

¹ The English place name of 巴塞斯特 is unclear in the original text. Based on the given geographical details of 巴塞斯特 in the text, it refers to the place Bathurst in New South Wales today. – Trans.

² Sydney Harbour is also called Port Jackson, an inlet of the South Pacific Ocean with more than 240 kilometres of shoreline encompassing approximately 54 square kilometres of water. It is located in Sydney, New South Wales, the first European settlement and colony on the continent of Australia. Europeans reached Sydney in 1788, and Sydney Harbour is of great importance in the history and the development of Sydney. See Ian Hoskins, *Sydney Harbour: A History* (Sydney: University of New South Wales Press, 2009), 7. – Trans.

³ The original text here is the phrase *lanshan zhiyou* 蓝山之右, translated in this context as “to the west side of the Blue Mountains”. In a geographical sense, the right side (*you* 右) refers to the west side. Luo Jiezi was taking a particular perspective of being in Australia in the Southern Hemisphere and facing the direction of south to see the position of Bathurst and the Blue Mountains, so Bathurst is to the right side of the Blue Mountains. As readers are not necessarily expected to view the position as the author did, translating to “the right side of” could be problematic. The geographical relationship between Bathurst and the Blue Mountains can also be seen from the map of Australia so Bathurst is to the west side of the Blue Mountains. See Richard E. Bohlander, *World Explorers and Discoverers* (New York: Macmillan Reference, 1992), 212. – Trans.

⁴ The word 政府当局 in this sentence refers to the 殖民政府 in the previous sentence. The British Colony of New South Wales was established in 1788. It was ruled by the government of the colony and

Paul Edmund de Strzelecki (1797-1873)⁵, a famous Polish geologist, moved to Australia. He also found gold ores in Lithgow⁶ and immediately reported to the Governor Sir George Gipps (1791-1847)⁷. However, Gipps warned him and said: “There are about 45,000 convicts exiled in Sydney. If they know they can mine the gold nearby, then it would be foreseeable that we will face a great difficulty in regulating them. The British government transports those convicts here, aiming at exiling them to the foreign land for punishments. If they can get a large amount of gold here, they will get rich in no time. Then it would be a reward rather than a punishment to send them here.” Later in 1841, the famous Reverend William Branwhite Clarke (1798-1878)⁸ also found gold stones in the same place and presented a small piece of the stones to the Governor in person for examination. The Governor rejected it at once and said: “Put it away, Mr. Clarke, or we shall all have our throats cut once the society loses control!”⁹ In the view of the Governor Gipps, though the gold was early discovered in Australia,

the Governor appointed by the British Government. The context of this sentence is in the year 1832 during which the government was called “the government of the colony”. See Thomas C. Hansard, *The Parliamentary Debates* (London: Pater-noster-Row Press, 1826), 628. – Trans.

⁵ Sir Paul Edmund de Strzelecki (1797-1873) was a Polish explorer, geologist, gold discoverer and immigration promoter. He is well-known for his contributions to the exploration of Australia. See Helen Heney, “Strzelecki, Sir Paul Edmund de (1797–1873),” *Australian Dictionary of Biography*, National Centre of Biography, Australian National University, published first in hardcopy 1967, <https://adb.anu.edu.au/biography/strzelecki-sir-paul-edmund-de-2711/text3808>. – Trans.

⁶ Lithgow is a town in New South Wales, Australia, 150km from Sydney. It is located on the west of the Blue Mountains. “Region summary: Lithgow,” *Australian Bureau of Statistics*, accessed June 2021, <https://dbr.abs.gov.au/region.html?lyr=sa2&rgn=103031070>. – Trans.

⁷ Sir George Gipps (1791-1847) was the Governor of the colony of New South Wales from 1838 to 1846. See Samuel C. McCulloch, “Gipps, Sir George (1791–1847),” *Australian Dictionary of Biography*, National Centre of Biography, Australian National University, published first in hardcopy 1966, <https://adb.anu.edu.au/biography/gipps-sir-george-2098/text2645>. – Trans.

⁸ William Branwhite Clarke (1798-1878) was an English geologist and Anglican clergyman. In 1841, he discovered particles of gold and later added evidence from Bathurst to the Liverpool Range proving that the country would be found “abundantly rich in gold”. In April 1844, he reported Governor Sir George Gipps of his finds. See Ann Mozley, “Clarke, William Branwhite (1798–1878),” *Australian Dictionary of Biography*, National Centre of Biography, Australian National University, published first in hardcopy 1969, <https://adb.anu.edu.au/biography/clarke-william-branwhite-3228/text4865>. – Trans.

⁹ The translation of the Governor’s quote is adapted from the original words “Put it away, Mr. Clarke, or we shall all have our throats cut” said by the Governor Gipps to Reverend William Branwhite Clarke. See Ann Mozley, “Clarke, William Branwhite (1798–1878).” – Trans.

everyone was unduly reticent about this issue and dared not start gold mining. At the same time, some people of the British side also reported to the Colonial Office¹⁰ that the government should assign experts to instruct gold mining as the gold had already been discovered in Australia. However, as the wool business in Australia was thriving at the time and British textile factories heavily relied on its wool supply, the Colonial Secretary Sir Henry George Grey (1802-1894)¹¹ worried that if the government announced the discovery of gold at this point and assigned experts to instruct the gold mining work, then all the people in Australia would be tempted by the gold and quit the wool business that they were currently working on, which would hugely affect the future of the colonies. Therefore, Sir Grey always discarded suggestions and itemised memorandums¹² related to gold mining aside. As the British government and the colonial authorities in Australia had many concerns about the gold mining, the gold mines were still not excavated for 20 to 30 years after they had been found. Until 1848, gold mines were found in California in the United States, and the United States authorities rewarded people around the world for coming there to work on gold mining. As a result, people from Australia travelled across the Pacific Ocean to the United States in droves to engage in gold mining and the population of Australia greatly reduced,

¹⁰ “The Colonial Office was the British Government department chiefly responsible for the administration of the Crown colonies, communications between Britain and self-governing colonies and for the formulation of imperial policy.” Quoted from *Australian Joint Copying Project. Part 2: Colonial Office – Class and Piece List* (Canberra: National Library of Australia and the Library of New South Wales, 1974), 11. – Trans.

¹¹ Sir Henry George Grey (1802-1894) was a politician. He was known as Viscount Howick from 1807 until he succeeded to the earldom in July 1845. He was under-secretary for the colonies in his father’s administration from 1830 to 1833. He was under-secretary in the Home Office in 1834, and secretary from 1835 to 1839. Later he became a highly independent private member. See John M. Ward, “Grey, Henry George (1802–1894),” *Australian Dictionary of Biography*, National Centre of Biography, Australian National University, published first in hardcopy 1966, <https://adb.anu.edu.au/biography/grey-henry-george-2126/text2693>. – Trans.

¹² The original text here is *tiaochen* 条陈. *Tiaochen* is a noun used in ancient times, referring to memorandum to a superior officer. The translation of 条陈 is “itemised memorandums”. *New Century Chinese-English Dictionary*, ed. Yu Hui (Beijing: Foreign Language Teaching and Research Press, 2004), 1660. – Trans.

which left the authorities in a great concern. Therefore, the authorities changed their previous views, and also began to discuss mining plans for the local gold mines.

人民采金狂

一八五一年新南威尔斯总督斐资若伊 Sir Charles Fitzroy 鉴于时代环境之要求，澳洲金矿既已发现多处，不能长此隐瞒，必须着手采掘，乃请准英政府派遣著名地质学家司都基伯力 Samuel Stutchbury 前来指导开掘工作，是年有一澳洲矿工名哈格里甫 Edward Hargraves 因在加尼福尼亚得有采金之经验，回澳后即往巴塞斯特自行勘察，果在巴塞斯特附近之麦格尔河畔，发现一大矿源，当即报告总督，并由地质学家斯都基伯力察验证明，认为其所报告甚为正确；谁知总督甫正计划以政府力量开采此大金矿消息泄露后，人民皆知巴塞斯特附近有金可采，风声所传一唱百和，成群结队，前往采金。雪梨居民，在争先恐后状态中，奔越蓝山参加采金者，为数尤众，甚至有身体瘦弱，犹在病中，不适于金矿工作者，亦奔往采金。巴塞斯特居民仅执有铁签铁铲及洗面盆等件，为采金淘金之工具，足见当时人民卤莽状态，及采金狂热之一般。同时哈格里甫因发现矿源有功，政府特委为皇家土地勘察委员会委员，彼偕斯都基伯力等又先后发现金矿十余处，益使人民兴奋，采金狂潮，激盪全澳，举世震惊。当时总督报告殖民部云：“巴塞斯特居民如疯如狂，雪梨居民且歌且舞，以欢迎黄金发现之消息。吾甚信世界大资本家大企业家，将由各地接踵而来努力于黄金之采掘。”是黄金发现后，当时澳洲丕变情形，可以相见。

People in gold rush

In 1851, given the consideration of the requirements of the times, Sir Charles Augustus FitzRoy (1796-1858)¹³, the Governor of New South Wales, thought that since the gold had been discovered in many places in Australia, its discovery could not be kept

¹³ Sir Charles Augustus FitzRoy (1796-1858) replaced Sir George Gipps and was chosen as the tenth Governor of the Colony of New South Wales in 1845. In 1851, he received commissions as governor of New South Wales, Van Diemen's Land, South Australia and Victoria and also as governor-general of all the Australian possessions. See John M. Ward, "FitzRoy, Sir Charles Augustus (1796-1858)," Australian Dictionary of Biography, National Centre of Biography, Australian National University, published first in hardcopy 1966, <https://adb.anu.edu.au/biography/fitzroy-sir-charles-augustus-2049/text2539>. – Trans.

concealed and the government should set out to excavate. Therefore, he requested the British government to send the famous geologist Samuel Stutchbury (1798-1859)¹⁴ here to instruct the gold mining work. In the same year, a miner in Australia called Edward Hammond Hargraves (1816-1891)¹⁵ returned to Australia and immediately went to Bathurst to prospect for gold on his own because he had previous experience in gold mining in California. He found a large source of mines as expected on the banks of the Macquarie River near Bathurst and reported it to the Governor at once. It was proved to be quite true by Stutchbury. However, after the news that the Governor was planning to excavate the large gold mines with government power leaked, people all knew there was gold to be mined near Bathurst. This message was widely spread and believed by a huge amount of people.¹⁶ People came in flocks to mine the gold. Afraid that they would arrive too late, large numbers of Sydney residents rushed across the Blue Mountains to join the search for gold. Even those who were emaciated, still sick, and not suitable for working as gold miners also rushed to mine the gold. Bathurst residents were only equipped with tools like iron sticks, iron shovels and washbasins for gold mining and gold panning. This could absolutely reflect how reckless people were at that time, and their excessive enthusiasm for mining the gold. At the same time,

¹⁴ Samuel Stutchbury (1798-1859) was an English geologist and biologist. In 1849, there were rumours about gold finds in New South Wales. Stutchbury reached Sydney in November 1850 because of a successful request from Australia that a geologist be sent to the colony. He confirmed the discovery of gold and instructed the gold mining work. See David F. Branagan and Thomas G. Vallance, "Stutchbury, Samuel (1798–1859)," Australian Dictionary of Biography, National Centre of Biography, Australian National University, published first in hardcopy 1976, <https://adb.anu.edu.au/biography/stutchbury-samuel-4664/text7711>. – Trans.

¹⁵ Edward Hammond Hargraves (1816-1891) was a gold rush publicist. He sailed for California in July 1849 and returned to Sydney in January 1851. He claimed to the government that gold had been found in Australia in 1851, which started the gold rush in Australia. See Bruce Mitchell, "Hargraves, Edward Hammond (1816–1891)," Australian Dictionary of Biography, National Centre of Biography, Australian National University, published first in hardcopy 1972, <https://adb.anu.edu.au/biography/hargraves-edward-hammond-3719/text5837>. – Trans.

¹⁶ The original text here is *fengsheng suo chuan, yichang baihe* 风声所传, 一唱百和. They are Chinese idioms, meaning rumour or news is spread over, and many people respond and agree to it. The word 一唱百和 was originally written as 一倡百和, derived from the Records on the Sinology in Qing Dynasty (*Hanxue shicheng ji* 汉学师承记). Zuo Xiuling 左秀灵, *Shiyong chengyu cidian* 实用成语辞典 [Practical Chinese idioms dictionary] (Taiwan: Taiwan shangwu yinshuguan, 1999), 11. – Trans.

Hargraves was appointed as a Commissioner of Crown Lands¹⁷ by the government for his credit in finding the mine sources. Later he found more than ten gold mines successively with Stutchbury, which further excited people. The gold rush shook the entire Australia and shocked the world. At that time, the Governor reported to the Colonial Office and said: “The residents in Bathurst and Sydney are feverish to celebrate the discovery of gold. I firmly believe that the great capitalists and entrepreneurs will vie with each other successively from all over the world to work hard on gold mining.” The radical changes in Australia since the discovery of gold thus can be seen.

发现新金山

澳洲东南部维多利亚地方，亦于一八五一年发现著名之金矿即巴拉哇 Balarat 金矿，其产量远过于新南威尔斯之巴塞斯特，因其开始之四个月中，竟掘得黄金十顿以上，一时声震世界，华人当时赴澳者，即称此地为“新金山”，因美国东部发现金矿在先，而早有旧金山之称也。维多利亚境内除巴拉哇金矿外，尚有奔地戈 Bendigo 金矿亦出产大量黄金。以上二矿，均距维多利亚之首都美尔钵 Melbourne 不远，因而世人即以新金山称美尔钵，而美尔钵之繁荣发展，有如今日者，其黄金出产，当为主要之因素。

The discovery of New Gold Mountain¹⁸

¹⁷ In 1851, Hargraves became a Commissioner of Crown Lands for the gold districts. See Bruce Mitchell, “Hargraves, Edward Hammond (1816–1891).” Commissioners of Crown Lands were first appointed under the provisions of Act 7 Will. IV no.4 (1836), who were the sole officials of Government in areas outside the settled districts. They had magisterial authority and were responsible for preventing Crown Land being occupied without a licence, collecting the proceeds of the assessment on stock, and ensuring that law and order were maintained throughout their districts. See “Commissioners of Crown Lands Guide,” The State Archives and Records Authority of New South Wales, accessed June 2021, <https://www.records.nsw.gov.au/archives/collections-and-research/guides-and-indexes/commissioners-crown-lands-guide>. – Trans.

¹⁸ New Gold Mountain here refers to the Ballarat gold mines excavated in Victoria, Australia. People use “New Gold Mountain” to make a comparison with the gold mines that had already been excavated in the eastern United States. For more information see: Ching Fatt Yong, *The New Gold Mountain: The Chinese in Australia, 1901-1921* (Melbourne: Raphael Arts, 1977). More information about the concept

In 1851, the famous Ballarat¹⁹ gold mines were also found in Victoria in southeastern Australia, whose production was found to be far greater than that of Bathurst's in New South Wales. It shocked the world as more than ten tons²⁰ of gold was dug during the first four months since the mines had been found. Chinese people who went to Australia at that time called Ballarat "New Gold Mountain" since the place where gold mines were found earlier in the eastern United States was called "Old Gold Mountain", namely San Francisco²¹, and the name had long been known. Apart from the Ballarat gold mines in Victoria, Bendigo²² gold mines also produced a great amount of gold. The mines in these two places were not far from Melbourne, the capital of Victoria. Therefore, people called Melbourne as New Gold Mountain and the gold production was the major contributor to the prosperity and development of Melbourne today.

of "New Gold Mountain" can also be found in another author's book. See Michael Symons, *One Continuous Picnic: A History of Eating in Australia* (Adelaide: Duck Press, 1982), 75. – Trans.

¹⁹ The English place name given by the author is "Balarat" in the original text. Considering the potential printing issues in old days, the translators believe that the author referred to Ballarat. Ballarat is the third-largest city in the Central Highlands of Victoria, Australia. In 1851, within months of Victoria separating from the Colony of New South Wales, gold was discovered near Ballarat, which sparked the gold rush and brought thousands of prospectors here to dig. This was also known as the Ballarat diggings. See Richard H. Norwood and Charles S. Bull, *A Cultural Resource Overview of the Eureka, Saline, Panamint, and Darwin Region; East Central California* (California: Riverside, 1980), 137. – Trans.

²⁰ The character in the original text is *dun* 顿 whose exact meaning was same as *dun* 吨 in modern Chinese. *Dun* 吨 is a unit of measurement in China equivalent to ton in English. Li Shen'an 李慎安, *Xinbian changyong jiliang danwei cidian* 新编常用计量单位辞典 [Newly edited dictionary of frequently used units of measurement] (Beijing: Zhongguo jiliang chubanshe, 1993), 109. – Trans.

²¹ San Francisco is a cultural, commercial, and financial centre in Northern California, the United States. It was founded on June 29th, 1776 by the colonists from Spain. Later in 1849, the California Gold Rush brought rapid growth, making it the largest city on the West Coast at the time. People from all over the world came here to seek fortune and capitalise on the wealth generated by the Gold Rush. Chinese immigrants called here "Gold Mountain". After the discovery of "New Gold Mountain" in Australia in 1851, people called San Francisco "Old Gold Mountain" to distinguish it from the one in Australia. See Rand Richards, *Mud, Blood, and Gold: San Francisco in 1849* (San Francisco: Heritage House Publishers, 2008), 7. – Trans.

²² Bendigo is a city located in the Bendigo Valley in Victoria, Australia. The discovery of gold there in 1851 transformed it from a sheep station to one of colonial Australia's largest boomtowns. Migrants from all over the world, especially those from Europe and China, were attracted by the gold rush here to mine and capitalise. See William Howitt, *Land, Labor and Gold; Or, Two Years in Victoria: With Visits to Sydney and Van Diemen's Land* (Boston: Ticknor and Fields, 1855), 4. – Trans.

掘金期间之纷扰

自巴塞斯特，巴拉哇奔地戈各地金矿发现后，澳洲东南部人民如醉如狂，奔往矿山，采掘黄金，莫可遏止。因而工人缺乏，工厂关闭，牧场无人料理，绵羊大多死亡，羊毛业务，因而大受影响。其他各种事业，亦因黄金发现后，均感工人不足，纷纷停顿；甚至守卫警察，亦多辞职奔往采金。据云，在一八五二年春，美尔钵首都仅有警察二人站岗，其余均已辞职，可见当时黄金吸引力之大。此外因供求之不调，物价之飞涨，亦足骇人听闻，例如当巴塞斯特金矿开采后，不一月间，雪梨物价尤其一般日用品骤涨至百分之五十至百分之百者，面粉每吨原为二十镑，忽涨至三十镑，三个月后又涨至七十镑。美尔钵方面除日用品激涨外，因缺乏工人之故，饮水一挑之价，亦涨至五倍以上。金矿区之物价尤高涨惊人。在此短促期间，物价波动，最大原因并非澳洲人口激增，亦非物资缺乏，实因成千成万工人，舍弃本业，离开原地，前往采金，并拥挤居住于金矿附近之地带，一时交通未便，供应困难，分配失调，物价飞涨。故当时搬运工人及开设小食店者，获利独丰，尤有少数不肖之徒，乘机囤积居奇，造成粮食恐慌，而大发其“黄金时代”财者。一时社会人心，甚为浮动。雪梨晨报 Spdney Morning Herald 特发表社论一篇，内中大意：“吾人甚望各地金矿产量不丰，如果产量既丰，质又纯美，运送英国变卖复易，澳洲殖民地其休矣！吾人不忍见今日所受黄金之祸，有如地震与黑死病者”！足见当时社会，因黄金发现后之紊乱情形。

Chaos during the period of gold mining

Since the gold mines had been found in various places like Bathurst, Ballarat and Bendigo, people in southeastern Australia were feverish to rush to the mines for excavation and there was no way to stop them. As a result, there was a shortage of workers and factories were shut down. No one ran pastures and most of the sheep died. Therefore, the wool business was hugely affected. Other industries also experienced a shortage of workers and successively stopped their business after the discovery of gold. Even many of the police resigned to join the rush. It is said that there were only two police officers on guard in the capital of Melbourne in the spring of 1852 and all the rest had resigned, which reflects the great appeal of gold at the time. Besides, due to

the imbalance between supply and demand, the skyrocketing prices were also shocking. For example, after mines in Bathurst were excavated, the prices in Sydney, especially those of daily necessities, surged sharply by 50% to 100% within a month. The original price for flour was 20 pounds per ton. It rose to 30 pounds suddenly and increased to 70 pounds three months later. In Melbourne, in addition to the soaring prices of daily necessities, the price of two buckets²³ of drinking water also rose over five times due to a shortage of workers. The prices of items in gold districts were extremely high and shocked people. During this short period, the biggest cause of price fluctuations was neither the surge in the population in Australia nor the lack of supplies. The true reason was that tens of thousands of workers quitted their jobs and left for gold mining from where they lived and were crowded to live in the vicinity of the gold mines. This led to inconvenient transportation, tight supply, out-of-balance distribution and soaring prices at a time. Therefore, removers and those who ran eateries made huge profits at that time. In particular, there were even a few unscrupulous people who took advantage of the opportunity to hoard and corner the market, causing food panic and gaining great wealth in their so-called “Golden Age”²⁴. At one time, people lived in anxiety. *The Sydney Morning Herald*²⁵ published an editorial concerning this situation which contained a main idea that “we really hope that the gold production in Australia is not so abundant. If the production is rich and the gold is of high purity, then it will be much easier to

²³ The original text here is “饮水一挑之价”. *Tiao* 挑 is a traditional unit of measurement in China equivalent to two buckets. Although the exact volume of one “*tiao*” changes throughout time and depends on the volume of buckets, people in old times often used it as a kind of unit of measurement when transporting liquids like water. Guo Shaoyu 郭绍虞, *Hanyu yufa xiuci xintan* 汉语语法修辞新探 [New research on Chinese grammar and rhetoric] (Shanghai: Shangwu yinshuguan, 1979), 61. – Trans.

²⁴ The period from 1851 to 1861 was called “Golden Age” as a large amount of gold was discovered in many areas in Australia at that time. See Geoffrey Serle, *The Golden Age: A History of the Colony of Victoria 1851-1861* (Melbourne: Melbourne University Publishing, 1968), 2. – Trans.

²⁵ The original text here is “Spdney Morning Herald”. Considering the possibility of printing issues and the historical background, the translators think that the author might refer to *The Sydney Morning Herald*. *The Sydney Morning Herald* is a daily compact newspaper published in Sydney, New South Wales, Australia. Founded in 1831 as *The Sydney Herald*, it is the oldest continuously published newspaper in Australia and “the most widely-read masthead in the country”. See Robert Johnston, *160 Years of the Sydney Morning Herald: Major News Stories 1831-1990* (New South Wales: John Fairfax Group, 1990), 23. – Trans.

transport the gold to Britain for sale and the development of the colonies in Australia will be ruined! We cannot bear to see the scourge of gold today to be something like earthquakes and the Black Death!” This could reflect the chaotic situations after the discovery of gold.

Part II

颁发采金执照

一八五一年五月十四日，哈格里甫向雪梨总督报告发现巴塞斯特金矿消息传出后，五月十九日即有居民四百余人，携带不适宜之工具奔往金矿，自行采掘。其后载道而来者，千百成群络绎不绝，雪梨总督乃下令宣告：“所有金矿主权，均属于英皇陛下，凡人民未得政府许可擅自前往开采者，依法惩办之”；同时并颁布核发采金执照条例，凡领有采金执照者，每月缴纳照费三十先令，始可准予采金。警察侦探，如到金矿巡查，采金者必须出示执照；否则依法惩罚。维多利亚总督莱脱勃 Governor Latrobe 亦同样颁布核发采金执照条例。后因增加照费过高，引起甚大罢工风潮。于是有主张取消发给执照办法而实行征收黄金出口税者；但当时颁发执照之目的，一在限制工人离弃原来职业，一在藉以增加收入而弥补其他税收之损失。

Issuance of gold mining licences

On May 14th in 1851, after the news that Hargraves reported the discovery of gold in Bathurst to the Governor of New South Wales²⁶ spread around, over 400 residents rushed to the gold mines with unsuitable tools, conducting gold mining by themselves on May 19th. Afterwards, hundreds of thousands of people went after the gold in Bathurst in droves and more were on their way. The Governor of New South Wales

²⁶ The original text here is “哈格里甫向雪梨总督报告”，whereas, after in-depth research on the timeline (1851-1860) of Australia, the translators found that the one whom Hargraves reported to should be the Governor of New South Wales. The phrase “雪梨总督” also appears in the third sentence of this paragraph and the same strategy was adopted. See Bruce Mitchell, “Hargraves, Edward Hammond (1816–1891).” – Trans.

thus issued the proclamation: “Whereas by law, all mines of gold, and all gold in its natural place of deposit, whether on the lands of the Queen or any of Her Majesty’s subjects, belong to the Crown; And all persons within any of the Waste Lands which have not yet been alienated by the Crown digging for and disturbing the soil in search for such gold, metal or ore without having been duly authorised by Her Majesty’s Colonial Government will be punished according to the law.”²⁷ At the same time, the *Mining Act*²⁸ was enacted. It regulated that people held a gold mining licence should pay a monthly licence fee of 30 shillings, then they would be permitted to dig for gold. Gold miners should present their licences if the police and detectives inspected the gold mines, or they would be punished in accordance with laws. Sir Charles Joseph La Trobe (1801-1875)²⁹, the Governor of Victoria, also issued a similar Act for the issuance of gold mining licences.³⁰ Later, a huge strike wave was provoked as the licence fees rose too much. Thus, there were some people proposing abolishing the issuance of the

²⁷ The original text here is “所有金矿主权，均属于英皇陛下，凡人民未得政府许可擅自前往开采者，依法惩办之”。According to the timeline (1851-1860) of Australia, it was on May 22nd, a proclamation was issued in the Colony of New South Wales declaring all gold found on private or Crown land to be the property of the Crown. See “Timeline: 1851-1860,” Australian History Timelines, accessed June 2021, <http://www.pocketoz.com.au/afe/timeline-1851.html>. This translation is an adaptation of a similar proclamation issued on August 18th, 1851 in the Colony of Victoria, Australia. See “The licensing system,” School of Literature, Languages and Linguistics, The Australian National University, accessed June 2021, <https://slll.cass.anu.edu.au/centres/andc/licensing-system>. – Trans.

²⁸ The first mining law in Australia was enacted in 1851 in New South Wales, marking the beginning of Australian mining law and introducing the gold mining licence system. See Arthur C. Veatch, *Mining Laws of Australia and New Zealand* (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1911), 91. – Trans.

²⁹ Sir Charles Joseph La Trobe (1801-1875) was a superintendent and lieutenant-governor. He was appointed superintendent of the Port Phillip District of New South Wales in January 1839. After Port Phillip District was separated from New South Wales and the Colony of Victoria was established in 1851, he became its first lieutenant-governor. See Jill Eastwood, “La Trobe, Charles Joseph (1801–1875),” Australian Dictionary of Biography, National Centre of Biography, Australian National University, published first in hardcopy 1967, <https://adb.anu.edu.au/biography/la-trobe-charles-joseph-2334/text3039>. – Trans.

³⁰ The gold licensing system was introduced in Victoria in 1851, starting from 1st September. Victoria enacted the *Mining Act 1852* and supplemented by the *Mining Act 1853*. See William J. Tenney, *The Mining Magazine and Journal of Geology, Mineralogy, Metallurgy, Chemistry and the Arts, Volume 2* (New York: 98 Broadway, 1854), 188. – Trans.

licences and adopting a way of imposing export duty³¹ on gold. However, the purposes of issuing the licences at that time were to restrict the workers to quit their original jobs and to compensate for the loss of other taxes by increasing income.

最初十年黄金产量

自一八五一年开采黄金一、三一九、九三二镑后，至一八六一年止，十一年之间，共产黄金一二四、〇〇〇、〇〇〇镑。兹将新南威尔斯及维多利亚两地自一八五二年至一八六一年，十年产金数量分列如下：

地方 黄金产量 年、别	新南威尔斯	维多利亚	备考
一八五二	二、六六〇、九四六镑	一六、七七六、三五〇镑	
一八五三	一、七八一、一七二镑	一二、二〇六、八五一镑	
一八五四	七七三、二〇九镑	八、六六一、一六一镑	
一八五五	六五四、五九四镑	一一、七〇八、〇八八镑	
一八五六	六八九、一七四镑	一三、九五七、四三二镑	
一八五七	六七四、四七七镑	一〇、九八七、五九一镑	
一八五八	一、一〇四、一七五镑	一〇、一〇七、八三六镑	
一八五九	一、二五九、一二七镑	九、一二二、八六八镑	
一八六零	一、四六五、三七三镑	八、六二六、八〇〇镑	
一八六一	一、八〇六、一七一镑	七、八六九、八一二镑	

³¹ Export duty is “a fee charged on goods (usually luxury or non-essential commodities like alcohol and tobacco) entering or exiting a region.” Quoted from “Export Duty,” Glossary, State Library of Victoria Ergo, accessed June 2021, <http://ergo.slv.vic.gov.au/glossary/term/147>. Export duty was proposed for increasing the amount paid on gold leaving the colony. However, this proposal was not voted to pass by the council, as it would encourage smuggling across different colonies and further lead to necessary physical searches of all men. See “Land, taxation & revenue,” Impact on society, Golden Victoria, State Library Victoria, accessed June 2021, <http://ergo.slv.vic.gov.au/explore-history/golden-victoria/impact-society/land-taxation-revenue>. – Trans.

Gold productions in the first ten years

Since gold valued for £1,319,932 had been mined in 1851, a total amount of gold worth £124,000,000 was produced in the 11 years until 1861. The amounts of the gold produced in New South Wales and Victoria during the ten years from 1852 to 1861 are listed as follows:

Year	Location		Notes
	New South Wales	Victoria	
1852	£2,660,946	£16,776,350	
1853	£1,781,172	£12,206,851	
1854	£773,209	£8,661,161	
1855	£654,594	£11,708,088	
1856	£689,174	£13,957,432	
1857	£674,477	£10,987,591	
1858	£1,104,175	£10,107,836	
1859	£1,259,127	£9,122,868	
1860	£1,465,373	£8,626,800	
1861	£1,806,171	£7,869,812	

第九节 黄金发现后之建国影响

Section 9 The influence of gold discovery on the founding of

Australia

黄金发现初一二年所发生之不良影响，如物价之激涨，劳工之缺乏，工厂之倒闭，牧场之荒芜，已如上述；但至后来产金数量大增，经济情形好转，社会秩序安定，人民由英移澳者亦日见增加，以上困难问题，逐渐分别解决。兹将所谓黄金时代对于澳洲日后建国所发生之影响，分述如次：

The negative effects in the first one or two years since the gold was discovered, such as soaring prices, shortage of labour, factory shutdown and unattended pastures, have been stated as above. Afterwards, the gold production increased greatly, and the economy improved. The social order became stable, and there was also a progressive increase in the number of people moving from Britain to Australia. The above difficult issues were gradually resolved respectively. The influence of the so-called Golden Age on the later founding of Australia is now stated as follows:

(一) 移民方面之影响

金矿开掘后，一时风声所播，欧洲各地除英国人大量移澳外；爱尔兰人德意志人及意大利人等，亦皆纷纷南来采金。中国人在一八五五年时，即有二一、〇〇〇人工作于维多利亚之金矿。一八五六年，因受白种工人之压迫，人数减至一八、〇〇〇人；但在一八五九年，又增至四二、〇〇〇人，至一八六一年，排华风潮爆发，尤其在奔地戈金矿，竟有枪杀华人之惨案发生，白种工人当时心理，以华人如此忍苦耐劳，工作勤谨，当为政府及矿主所乐用，如不设法抵制华人，将其驱逐出境，则全澳金矿势将尽为华工所侵占。由于此种畏惧及妒嫉心理之酝酿，全国上下排华行动，渐趋一致，政府并颁订种种入口苛例，以限制华工之入口。自一八六一年后，华侨在澳人数果然锐减；但英国人之移居澳洲者自是数量大增。在一八五一年黄金初发现时，全澳仅有四〇五、〇〇〇人，至一八六一年，则增至一、一六八、〇〇〇人。其中百分之九十二均为英人。此黄金发现后所影响于英国人民之移澳者，从上列数字，即可窥见其一般。

I. The impact on immigration

After the excavation of gold mines, the news of gold discovery spread widely at that time. Besides a large number of British people who moved to Australia, many other people around Europe, including those from Ireland, Germany and Italy, also set out to the south to Australia for gold mining. In 1855, there were 21,000 Chinese people working in the gold mines in Victoria. In 1856, the number reduced to 18,000 due to the oppression from the white gold miners. However, the number rose again, reaching

42,000 in 1859. Then in 1861, the wave of Chinese exclusion³² broke out. Especially, in the gold mines in Bendigo, tragedy of shooting Chinese people even happened. At the time, the white gold miners thought that since the Chinese people could endure hardships so much and they were so industrious and meticulous in their work, they were more likely to be hired by the governments and mine owners. The white gold miners believed if they did not try to resist the Chinese people and expel those people from Australia, all the gold mines in Australia would be occupied by Chinese workers. Due to such fear and jealousy, colonies across Australia were gradually consistent in Chinese exclusion. Governments also issued various harsh regulations to restrict Chinese workers to getting into Australia. After 1861, the number of overseas Chinese in Australia decreased sharply as expected while that of British people moving to Australia grew considerably. When the gold was first discovered in 1851, there were only 405,000 people in Australia. By 1861, the population in Australia rose to 1,168,000 and 92% of them were British. The influence on the British people moving to Australia after the gold discovery can thus be reflected from the figures above.

(二) 牧畜方面之影响

牧畜业尤其牧羊业，在黄金发现初期，因牧羊人之纷纷离弃牧场，奔往采金，以致遭受重大打击；但一二年后，牧场主人采用新的办法，将其牧羊场四周围以篱笆，然后畜养羊群于篱笆范围内，以节省工人；而同时工人之前往金矿采金者，生活比较辛苦，且无一定把握时时可获多量黄金，故当牧场主人如能将原给薪资酌量增加，牧羊人亦多有愿回原来之牧场者；但由于牧羊人工资之提高，羊毛之

³² During the period of gold rush in Australia's history, a series of violent anti-Chinese demonstrations and riots took place due to the tension between white workers and Asian workers. There were a large number of Chinese workers among the Asian workers and they were more willing to endure the hardships in gold mining. The white workers assumed that Asian workers, especially those Chinese workers, occupied jobs and gold that should belong to them. Therefore, they initiated demonstrations and riots and the governments also enacted laws to exclude Chinese. See Hugh H. Lusk, "Chinese Exclusion in Australia," *The North American Review* 174, no. 544 (Mar 1902): 369, <https://www.jstor.org/stable/25119217>. More information about the Chinese exclusion in the gold rush can also be found in another author's book. See Alan George Lewers Shaw, *The Economic Development of Australia*, 7th ed. (Melbourne: Longman Cheshire, 1980), 103.

成本加大，英国羊毛市场，自亦受其影响，销路不甚畅旺，所幸当时澳洲人口激增，大都喜食羊肉，每年羊肉消费数量，亦足惊人。故当时牧畜家在澳洲本土，出卖羊肉之营业收入，实远过于羊毛之运销国外者。因是羊毛事业，反因羊肉之畅销而赖以维持。迨后英国市场逐渐好转，羊毛价值大见提高，例如一八五一年时，羊毛在英国每磅仅售价一先令一便士，至一八六一年时，则每磅售价二先令二便士，且有供不应求价格愈有提高之趋势。于是国内畅销羊肉，国外畅销羊毛，牧畜家益得鼓励而发展其牧羊事业，因而羊毛遂为澳洲出口货物之大宗，国家经济基础，由是益见巩固。

II. The impact on livestock farming

During the initial stage of gold discovery, the livestock farming, especially the sheep farming was hugely hit as the shepherds successively left their pastures and rushed for gold mining. But one or two years later, the pasture owners adopted a new approach of fencing the sheep pastures around and raising sheep inside to save workers. At the same time, workers heading for gold mining were relatively living a hard life and not sure that they could obtain a lot of gold at all times. As a result, many shepherds were willing to return to the pastures if the owners could reasonably increase the original wages. However, due to the increase in shepherds' wages, the cost of wool rose, and the British wool market was inevitably affected. Wool was not selling very well in Britain. Fortunately, at that time, the population in Australia increased sharply and most people liked to eat sheep meat. The annual consumptions of sheep meat were also striking. Consequently, the revenues of livestock farmers from selling sheep meat in Australia far exceeded those from selling wool abroad at that time. The wool business was hence sustained by the good sale of sheep meat instead. It was not until the British market gradually recovered that the value of wool increased greatly. For example, the wool sold at only one shilling and one penny per pound in Britain in 1851 while it sold at two shillings and two pennies per pound in 1861. In addition, the prices tended to increase as demand exceeded supply. As a result, sheep meat was in a good sale at home while wool sold well abroad. The livestock farmers were further motivated to develop

their sheep business. Wool then became the main commodity among Australia's exports and the economic base was thus progressively strengthened.

(三) 农业方面之影响

黄金发现初期，农人纷纷离弃农场田庄，奔往金矿期得意外之幸运。因而农业日趋衰败之境；但不久期间，因受黄金之吸引，澳洲人口骤增，需要食粮愈多，粮价因而高涨，农人以生产粮食仍属有利可图，乃又相率离开金矿而回到农场。一八五一年时，全澳仅有可耕之熟地四九一、〇〇〇英亩，至一八五八年，竟增至一、〇〇〇、〇〇〇英亩；但所产之粮食，仍不足供应地方之需要，尚须国外之大量输入。于是澳洲地主及一般农人在政府政策指导之下，除积极增辟耕地外，并研究农业科学，及农场机器之发明与运用。在一八六〇年时，维多利亚一地竟有工厂二十家，专门制造农业生产工具，以供应当地社会之需要，足见当时澳洲农业进步情形，及其发展之趋势。

III. The impact on agriculture

At the early stage of gold discovery, farmers successively left their farms and estates in the country, rushing to the gold mines in the hope of gaining unexpected fortune. Hence, the agriculture was gradually in decline. But soon, because of the appeal of gold, the population in Australia soared, leading to a growing demand for food grains. The price of food grains thus rose considerably. Farmers thought that they could still gain profits by producing grains. Then again, they returned to their farms from gold mines in succession. In 1851, there were only 491,000 acres of cultivated land suitable for farming in Australia, but surprisingly, it increased to 1,000,000 acres in 1858. However, the food grains produced were still not enough to supply the local demands and had to be imported in large quantities from abroad. As a result, guided by government policies, the landowners and ordinary farmers in Australia not only actively increased the amount of cultivated land, but also studied agricultural science, invented and applied the machines for farming. In 1860, there were even twenty factories that specialized in manufacturing tools for agriculture to supply the needs of the local community in

Victoria, which can reflect the progress of agriculture in Australia at that time and the trend of its development enough.

(四) 工业方面之影响

自一八五一年至一八六一年之黄金时代，仅新南威尔斯地方尚有雏形工业之可述；但所制造物品，远不足供应当时社会之需要，故每年必须自国外输入大量制成品，以资补救。当时社会人士一般心理，以为在此黄金狂热时期，工人不易雇用，工资既涨，成本加高，反不如由国外输入价廉物美之成品为愈。又当时英澳两国人民一般印象，以为澳洲方面“采取黄金易，制造物品难”澳洲工人不如多采黄金，以购买英国之制成品。英国方面则“制造物品易，求取黄金难”英国欲求黄金，最好多制物品，用向澳洲掉换，如是英澳两方通力合作，以有易无，均沾其利。由于此种心理及观念之形成，故在黄金发现时期，澳洲工业殊不易发展；但当黄金时代行将结束之际，即一八六一年之后，英国资本家以澳洲人口既已激增，经济情形，亦甚富裕，大可乘此机会，开发建设。于是相率前往投资创办各种工业期获厚利者，络绎不绝于途。故在一八六五年，新南威尔斯一地，即有工厂四〇三家，各业工人共有三八〇三人，工厂之类别则有农具制造厂，五金铸造厂，制革厂，酿酒厂，砖瓦厂，锯木厂，以及制糖厂等等，皆蓬蓬勃勃，盛极一时，澳洲工业，自是奠立其初基。

IV. The impact on industry

During the Golden Age from 1851 to 1861, only New South Wales had industries at an embryonic stage that worth mentioning. However, the number of manufactures was far inadequate to satisfy the demand of society at that time. Therefore, a large quantity of manufactured goods had to be imported from abroad every year to ensure that supply can meet demand. People at that time held a general idea that it was not easy to hire workers during the gold rush. Now that the workers' wages had risen and costs had increased, it was better to import inexpensive and high-quality finished products from abroad for compensation. Additionally, at that time, people in Britain and Australia held a general impression – it was easy for Australia to excavate the gold but difficult to manufacture goods. Workers in Australia would better mine more gold to buy finished

goods from Britain. Meanwhile, it was hard for Britain to manufacture goods while difficult to acquire the gold. In order to obtain the gold, the Britain had better produce more goods to exchange with Australia. If Britain and Australia could work in full cooperation and exchange with each other for what they did not have, then both of them would share the mutual benefits. As such impression was formulated, Australia's industry was particularly difficult to develop during the gold discovery period. But when the Golden Age was about to end, after 1861, the British capitalists considered that they could take advantage of the opportunity to develop and construct since there had already been a surge in the population in Australia and the economy was in prosperous as well. As a result, there were many people continuously heading to Australia to invest in and establish various industries with the aim of making huge profits. Therefore, in 1865, there were 403 factories involving a total of 3,803 workers from all industries in New South Wales. Factories had different types like *farming* implements factories, hardware factories, tanneries, breweries and wineries, brick and tile factories, sawmills, sugar refineries and so on. All of them were flourishing and popular over a period, and the foundation of the industry in Australia was hence laid.

（五）社会政治方面之影响

澳洲东部殖民区之人民素质，原甚低劣，最早时期，大都为英国运送之犯民。自一八三七至一八五一年间，由英迁移来澳之自由人民，为数渐众。彼辈要求政府，原有犯民逐渐解放后，应勿遣送新的犯民，以便改进社会组织。几经争议，政府许之；但此辈自由人民，其本身大多因政府之资助而来澳，故经济情形，甚为困迫，对于社会上之贡献，自难如所期愿；甚且增加社会之负担。直至一八五一年后，所谓黄金时代开始时期，英国较有资产之人民不赖政府资助而自助移澳者，为数不少。十年之间，由于此辈之不断南来，澳洲南部人口合共增至七四〇、二二九人。人数既多，份子亦自较为复杂，其中有许多来自欧洲大陆者，因受当时法国革命思想之洗礼及社会主义之熏染，势难立足于本国，先行逃至英伦三岛，然后设法潜往澳洲。此辈到澳后多无适当职业，惟有加入金矿工作，以维生活。于是金矿工人之思想行动，因受彼辈之宣传蛊惑，影响甚巨，每次金矿工人罢工，

反抗政府，或反对征收重税，皆由此辈从中策动而为其领导者。再在黄金时代以前，牧畜家，或从事羊毛生产者，皆为社会上最有力之组成份子，甚至其力量可能左右当地政府政策之决定，及一般行政业务之措施；但自黄金时代以后，社会经济力量，渐见转移于操有黄金者之手，而此辈社会主义思想者，又从中组织领导之，故经营金矿业之势力，渐驾羊毛业之势力而上之，亦即金矿工人与其他一般工厂工人之社会组织力量远较牧羊工人之力量为大也。澳洲之工人运动，亦可谓自此开端，后经诸多演变，而产生澳洲今日最有力之政党——工党。政论家咸谓自黄金发现后，澳洲社会及政治上所受之影响，此为最显之例，无可否认者。

V. The impact on social politics

People in colonies in eastern Australia used to have a quite low-level population quality, and in the earliest times, most of them were convicts transported from Britain. From 1837 to 1851, the number of people whose liberty was not deprived and moved to Australia from Britain continuously increased. This cohort of free men requested the government not to send new convicts after the existing ones were gradually released to improve the social structure. After numerous disputes, the government granted their requests. However, most of these free men came to Australia with government support. Therefore, they were experiencing financial hardships, and they could not contribute to the society as they had been expected. Even worse, they increased the burden on society. It was not until the so-called Golden Age began after 1851 that many people with a relatively huge amount of assets in Britain moved to Australia on their own without government support. The population in southern Australia increased to a total of 740,299 within 10 years as those people continued to move south to Australia. Since there was a huge population, its composition was complex. Many of those people came from the European continent, experiencing the baptism of the ideologies of the French Revolution³³ and highly influenced by socialism at that time. They were certainly in a

³³ The French Revolution was a period of fundamental political and societal change in France that started with the Estates General of 1789 and ended in November 1799 with the formation of the French Consulate. Many of its ideas and revolutionary symbols have profound influence on later campaigns in human history. Many historians regard the French Revolution as one of the most important events in

difficult situation to stay in their home countries. Initially, they escaped to the British Isles, and then managed to leave for Australia secretly. The majority of these people did not have proper jobs after reaching Australia and had to engage in gold mining to maintain their livelihood. Hence, gold miners' ideas and actions were highly influenced by those people's propaganda and instigation. Whenever gold miners went on strike to rebel against the governments or oppose the imposition of heavy taxes, those people would instigate events among them and be their leaders. Before the Golden Age, livestock farmers or people working on wool production were the most powerful community in the society, whose power could even influence local governments' decisions for policies and measures of general administrative affairs. But after the Golden Age, the socioeconomic power was gradually shifted to those who possessed the gold. Then within this community, people who were influenced by socialism organised them and took the leadership in return. Therefore, the power of people running the business of gold mining progressively overtook that of the people working on wool. In other words, the power of the gold miners and workers in other general factories to organise people in the society was far greater than that of the shepherds. The labour movements in Australia were initiated since then. Afterwards, the Labor Party, the most powerful political party in Australia today, was formed through developments. Political commentators deem that this is the most typical example of the gold discovery's impact on society and politics in Australia and everyone would acknowledge that.

(六) 金融财政方面之影响

澳洲各殖民地最初通用之钱币，均由英国铸造运来。在一八五一年时，南澳居民大多奔往维多利亚各地采金，因而社会流通之有限钱币，亦皆随之外流，几告净尽。故当大量黄金条，由维多利亚金矿运到南澳时，南澳政府及人民竟无现币以资购换，数月之后，只将上项金条厚数运还，足见当时南澳金融情形枯竭一般。

human history. See Jocelyn Hunt, *The French Revolution* (London and New York: Routledge, 1998), 1. – Trans.

复因南澳总督杨格氏采用非常手段，颁布金条使用法，并设立金条兑换评价局，将金条大小一一评定价格，使其流行社会，视为法定通货；同时并令南澳银行发行纸币，且规定纸币七十一先令，可兑换黄金一两。于是现币纸币相辅而行，以奠立南澳金融之基础；惟英国方面殖民大臣与财务大臣，对此均抱激烈反对态度，因铸造钱币发行纸币，皆英皇之特权，殖民地不可违法紊乱币制，几经谈判，交涉抗议，引起甚大风潮，最后英国政府卒承认澳洲各殖民地有铸造钱币及发行纸币之权。自是澳洲金融基础奠立而财政亦走上自立自主之途。

VI. The impact on finance

The initial common coinages used in colonies in Australia were all minted and transported from Britain. In 1851, most residents in South Australia rushed to Victoria for gold mining, so there was an outflow of the limited number of coinages in circulation in the society and the colony was nearly drained of its coinages. Therefore, when a large amount of gold bars was transported from the gold mines in Victoria to South Australia, the government of South Australia and people there even had no available coinages to buy and exchange those gold bars. Several months later, they could only return a large quantity of the gold bars stated above. This can adequately reflect the financial hardship of South Australia at that time. Then, Sir Henry Edward Fox Young (1803-1870)³⁴, the Governor of South Australia, adopted special measures

³⁴ Sir Henry Edward Fox Young (1803-1870) was the fifth Governor of South Australia. He was transferred to South Australia in June 1848 from the Eastern Districts of the Cape Colony where he had been knighted and appointed lieutenant-governor. He arrived in Adelaide on 1st August 1848, taking up the position of Governor of South Australia on 2 August 1848 and serving in this role until 20 December 1854. See Herbert J. Gibbney, "Young, Sir Henry Edward Fox (1803–1870)," Australian Dictionary of Biography, National Centre of Biography, Australian National University, published first in hardcopy 1976, <https://adb.anu.edu.au/biography/young-sir-henry-edward-fox-4902/text8207>. – Trans.

to enact the *Bullion Act*³⁵ and establish the Assay Office³⁶ in Adelaide to assay the gold bars for their prices so that they could circulate in the society and be regarded as a legal tender. At the same time, the Governor ordered the Bank of South Australia to issue bank notes and stipulated that bank notes valued for 71 shillings could exchange for one *liang* (两) of gold. Therefore, coinages and bank notes were used in coordination with each other, laying the foundation for the finance of South Australia. However, the Colonial Secretary and the Colonial Treasurer³⁷ from the British side fiercely opposed to the measures because minting coinages and issuing bank notes were all the prerogatives of the Crown and people in the colonies could not break the laws and dislocate the monetary system. After several negotiations and protests regarding this issue, a huge influence on the society was induced. In the end, the British government admitted that colonies in Australia had authority to mint coins and issue bank notes. Since then, the financial foundation of Australia was settled, and its finance also stepped into a stage of self-reliance and self-governance.

³⁵ The *Bullion Act* was enacted in 1852. South Australia was greatly affected by the discovery of gold in its neighbouring colonies of New South Wales and Victoria and faced a financial hardship. Therefore, in 1852, Sir Henry Young assembled the Legislative Council for a single session of a single day and passed the *Bullion Act*. See “YOUNG, Sir Henry Edward Fox,” State Library of South Australia, accessed June 2021, https://archival.collections.slsa.sa.gov.au/prg/PRG46_HenryYoung_serieslist.pdf. The *Bullion Act* is a measure framed to resolve the crisis in South Australia induced by the discovery of gold. See Boyle T. Finnis, *The Constitutional History of South Australia During Twenty-One Years, from the Foundation of the Settlement in 1836 to the Inauguration of Responsible Government in 1857*, (Adelaide: Burden & Bonython, Advertiser Office, 1886), 67. – Trans.

³⁶ The Assay Office was established in Adelaide in 1852, under the control and management of Mr. B. Herschel Babbage. Its establishment is coupled with the passing of the *Bullion Act*. The Adelaide Assay Office was opened for receiving and evaluating the gold since 10th February, only thirteen days from the passing of the *Bullion Act*. Gold was converted into a form of currency in the Assay Office. See Boyle T. Finnis, *The Constitutional History of South Australia During Twenty-One Years, from the Foundation of the Settlement in 1836 to the Inauguration of Responsible Government in 1857*, 84. – Trans.

³⁷ The Colonial Treasurer of the Colony of South Australia in 1852 was Sir Robert Richard Torrens (1814–1884). He served in this position from 1852 to 1857. See Douglas J. Whalan, “Torrens, Sir Robert Richard (1814–1884),” Australian Dictionary of Biography, National Centre of Biography, Australian National University, published first in hardcopy 1976, <https://adb.anu.edu.au/biography/torrens-sir-robert-richard-4739/text7869>. – Trans.

(七) 交通方面之影响

由于黄金之发现，及人口之增加，交通方面自亦发生问题；尤其铁路之建筑为刻不容缓之举。一八五〇年雪梨至拔拉马塔 Parramatta 十四英里长之铁路，一八五三年纽喀斯尔 Newcastle 至麦特兰 Maitland 二十英里长之铁路，均分别计划建筑成功。又由维多利亚之美尔钵至吉隆 Geelong 地方之五十英里，至奔地戈地方之一百英里铁路，亦皆由私人组织公司，先后开始建筑；但后因私人赔累过巨，中途停工，政府乃一一接收，以公款完成之；惟当时人民对于铁路收归国有，颇表反对，尤以新南威尔斯与维多利亚两地政府所设计建筑之铁路，各因意见不同，致两地路轨，宽窄亦不同，行车无法衔接，造成交通上种种不便及浪费之现象，极为人民所不满；然澳洲铁路自此之后，积极建设，东南沿海各地交通问题，渐次解决。又海上交通，由于黄金之发现，及进出口货物之增加，英国至澳往返途中，原有商轮不敷应用，澳洲政府，于是商准英国共建邮船多艘，往来英澳，航期缩短，便利实多，英澳贸易，由是日趋发展。由此黄金发现后所发生之影响也。

VII. The impact on transportation

Due to the discovery of gold and the increase in population, issues also emerged in transportation. Especially, the construction of railroads became the top priority. Constructions of a 14-mile rail line from Sydney to Parramatta³⁸ and a 20-mile rail line from Newcastle³⁹ to Maitland⁴⁰ were successfully completed in 1850 and 1853 respectively as planned. In Victoria, the constructions of a 50-mile rail line from

³⁸ Parramatta is a major commercial suburb and centre in Greater Western Sydney, New South Wales, Australia. Located approximately 24 kilometres west of the Sydney central business district on the banks of the Parramatta River, it has a long history as a second administrative centre in the Sydney metropolitan region, playing host to many state government departments as well as a registry for federal courts. See Margo Daly, *The Rough Guide to Sydney* (London and New York: Rough Guides, 2003), 149. – Trans.

³⁹ Located approximately 170 kilometres northeast of Sydney at the mouth of the Hunter River, Newcastle is a harbour city which is famous for its beautiful scenery and coal in New South Wales, Australia. See Margo Daly, *The Rough Guide to Sydney*, 271. – Trans.

⁴⁰ Located approximately 166 kilometres north of Sydney and 35 kilometres northwest of Newcastle in the Lower Hunter Valley, Maitland is a city in New South Wales, Australia. See “Region summary: Maitland,” Australian Bureau of Statistics, accessed June 2021, <https://dbr.abs.gov.au/region.html?lyr=sa3&rgn=10602>. – Trans.

Melbourne to Geelong⁴¹ and a 100-mile rail line from Geelong to Bendigo were also started by private organised companies successively. However, the constructions were paused midway due to massive loss and debts of those private entities. Thus, the government took over these railroad construction projects in succession and completed them with public funds. But people at that time strongly opposed to the nationalisation of the railroads. Especially, due to different opinions, the railroads designed and built by the governments of New South Wales and Victoria differed in the width of rail tracks and could not be connected, causing multiple issues like inconvenience in transportation and waste and leading to great dissatisfaction among people. However, after that, the railroads in Australia were actively put into construction and the transportation issues in places around Australia's south-eastern coast were gradually solved. Furthermore, in terms of maritime traffic, the original merchant ships travelling between Britain and Australia were not enough for use because of the discovery of gold and the rise in imports and exports. The governments in Australia hence negotiated and reached an agreement with Britain to collaborate in building a number of packet ships travelling between Britain and Australia. The voyage duration was shortened, and this brought much convenience. The trade between Britain and Australia was hence progressively developed and this can show the impact of gold discovery.

⁴¹ Located approximately 75 kilometres southwest of Melbourne, Geelong is the second largest and the second fastest growing city in Victoria, Australia. See Richard Everist, *Geelong & the Bellarine Peninsula* (Geelong: Best Shot!, 2004), 17. – Trans.

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