



Source 1: Australian Museum, Aboriginal people of coastal Sydney:
Indigenous people living around the coast and estuaries of Sydney spent much of their time fishing.

<https://australian.museum/learn/cultures/atsi-collection/sydney/>

“When the British arrived in January 1788, there were more than 1500 Aboriginal people living in the area from Botany Bay to Broken Bay and as far west as Parramatta. They belonged to many clans including the Gadigal, Wangal, Wallumedegal, Boromedegal, Gamaragal, Borogegal, Birrabirragal and Gayamaygal. They spoke languages now known as Darug, Dharawal.”

Source 2: William Bradley, *A Voyage to New South Wales December 1786 – May 1792*, compiled 1802+ December 1786 – May 1792; compiled 1802+, page 76

<https://www.sl.nsw.gov.au/william-bradley-journal-titled-voyage-new-south-wales-december-1786-may-1792-compiled-1802>

The earliest contact with the Wangal clan is in the journal of Lieutenant William Bradley who was part of an expedition to explore Parramatta River by Captain John Hunter.

Tuesday 5 February, 1788

“At day light having a Guard of Marines, proceeded to the upper part of the Harbour again, passed several natives in the Coves as we went up & some on shore near the place where we left the beads & other things, who followed along the rocks calling to us, we landed to cook our Breakfast on the opposite shore to them (Breakfast Point). We made signs to them to come over & waved green boughs, soon after which 7 of them came over in two Canoes & landed near our Boats, they left their Spears in the Canoes & came to us; we tied beads &c [etc]. about them & left them our fire to dress

their Muscles [mussels] which they went about as soon as our Boats put off.”

Source 3: Recollections of Mr. C. A. Henderson. Sydney to Homebush 1850, *Royal Australian Historical Society*, Vol. 8 Supplement (1923), pp 350 – 359, page 358

<https://nla.gov.au/nla.obj-595021899/view>

“... In the early part of the nineteenth century the blacks [sic] were hostile about this neighbourhood, as was shown by Thomas Rose, a grandson of that Thomas Rose who had a grant of land between the Redmire grant and where the railway now is [Strathfield]. Rose told the Henderson’s that his grandmother was speared by a blackfellow [sic] in front of her dwelling.”

Source 4: Gadigal and Wangal people of the Eora nation

<http://localnotes.net.au/?p=4495>

“Aboriginal communities in the Inner West region are part of a thriving metropolitan area, forming an important part of Sydney’s cultural and spiritual mosaic. ... Prior to the arrival of Europeans, the area now known as Ashfield within a broader area Wangal people moved and lived, ... Their territory was believed to be centred on modern-day Concord and stretched east to the swampland of Long Cove Creek (now known as Hawthorne Canal). The land was heavily wooded at the time with tall eucalypts covering the higher ground and a variety of swampy trees along Iron Cove Creek. The people hunted by killing native animals and fish.”

Source 5: Gadigal Wangal Wayfinding Project, Inner West Council, 2019

<https://www.innerwest.nsw.gov.au/live/living-arts/public-art-projects/gadigal-wangal-landscape-eoi>

“The Gadigal Wangal Wayfinding project describes components of Aboriginal history using visual means, and through these beautiful artworks we celebrate the continuing presence of Aboriginal people within the inner west. These award-winning works add to the wider public art collection and represent features and histories of Gadigal Wangal Lands, deepening our connection to place, and enriching our knowledge of a pre- and post-colonised inner west.”

Source 6: *Sydney Morning Herald*, Tuesday 14 February 1922, page 8

<http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article15989393>

“NAME OF ASHFIELD. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

Sir, Several writers dealing with the history of Ashfield have recorded that the place was so named because of a massacre by the aborigines of a number of white men who were camped in the bush, and whose bodies were afterwards burned and reduced to ashes. This legend was also mentioned by Mr. F. H. Grundy, in a book published in 1879, entitled "Pictures of the Past." Another writer in one of our journals some time ago stated that Ashfield got its name from the Campbells, of Campbell's Wharf. Robert Campbell, who came from Calcutta to Sydney in 1796, belonged to the family of Campbells, of Ashfield Cadets, of the House of Duntroon, Argyleshire. John Campbell, father of Australia's first merchant, was the last Laird of Ashfield, Argyleshire. Robert Campbell in 1813 acquired by purchase 280 acres of land that was an original grant made to Augustus Alt in 1810. A peculiar feature about the sale of this grant of Alt's to Campbell is that it is described in a freehold deed, now in my possession, as "Ashneath Farm." Robert Campbell sold his right to the interest, etc., to J. Laurie, who afterwards sold the estate to Joseph Underwood. Mr. Underwood also purchased 10 other small grants made to other persons, and the whole property was formed into the Ashfield Park Estate. There is no mention of "Ashfield Park" in the document I possess, showing the sale of property to Mr. Underwood, and such title name does not appear until the property was held by him. Robert Campbell only held possession for four years and does not appear to have settled there or improved the estate. I am of the opinion

that the name Ashfield was given to the place by Joseph Underwood. I am, etc., Feb. 19, ROBERT HARRIS.”

Source 7: *The Sun*, Saturday 17 January 1931, page 7

<https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/224671043>

“Macquarie set about making the Liverpool-road in 1812, and gradually, bit by bit, small communities developed at intervals along its circuitous route. ... The country between the Liverpool-road and Cook's River was thickly wooded, an outstanding feature being gigantic trees. Seven Mile Hollow was a dip in the land just seven miles from Sydney. In the middle of the Hollow one of Macquarie's stalwart mile stones had been erected, from which the name. Seven Mile Hollow, was derived, and the Hollow was a bold, bad place in the early days. It was a favoured haunt of bushrangers and other desperadoes, who found the thick bush and the Cook's River littoral, a convenient lurking place. It is on record that on occasions mail coaches were held up, and altogether it was an unsavoury spot.”

<https://collection.sl.nsw.gov.au/record/74VvVJp6ggvO/EdzLkyA6DN3aN>



Source 9: *Sydney Gazette and New South Wales Advertiser*, Saturday 11 March 1815, page 1

<http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article629076>

“To be Let or Sold, Mr. Campbell's Farm, on the Parramatta Road, situate on the South side, between Mr. Lords', and Brown's Half-way House, and bounded on the back by the Georges River Road, containing 470 Acres; 200 are in-closed, with a four-railed fence, in three paddocks, two of which are watered at the back by a creek of good fresh water; the Garden contains 15 acres, in a high state of cultivation, and a quantity of the best fruit trees; the House contains six rooms, and a large kitchen; the Out-buildings are stables for five horses, rooms for the working men, harness room, chaise house, and a barn ...”

Source 10: *Sydney Herald*, Monday 27 August 1838, page 4

<https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/rendition/nla.news-article12855169>

“The Village of Ashfield, situated at the junction of Parramatta and Liverpool Roads ... to be sold by Public Auction the 3rd day of September 1838 ... The whole of the beautiful allotments, forming the Village of Ashfield, comprising 109 plots, varying from one to two acres each, being part of the celebrated Estate known as Ashfield Park, the property of Mrs. Underwood, ... It has often been remarked that a drive to Ashfield Park, or the populous neighbourhood around, recruits the relaxation occasioned by too sedentary occupation in Town. To such persons the sale of Ashfield Village must be interesting, as they will find it not only a profitable investment of capital, but a preservator of health, longevity, and a perfect cure for Town luxuries and indulgences.”

Source 11: Godden Mackay in conjunction with Robert Irving and Christopher Pratten, 1992, *Ashfield Heritage Study*, Volume 1: Main Report, prepared for Ashfield Municipal Council, revised April 1993 page 23

<https://heritagensw.intersearch.com.au/heritagenswjspui/handle/1/2715>

Louisa Meredith, who for some time lived at Homebush in the 1840s, description of the Parramatta Road of her time:

“Our first day's journey was merely an afternoon drive to Parramatta, fifteen miles from Sydney, through alternate cleared land and "bush", but all enclosed. ... The system of "clearing" here, by the total destruction of every native tree and shrub, gives a most bare, raw, and ugly appearance to a new place – unless a settler can see an expanse of bare, naked, unvaried, shadeless, dry, dusty land spread all around him, he fancies his dwelling "wild and uncivilised".

Source 12: Canterbury House, the drive, ca 1860, Conrad Martens, Mitchell Library, State Library of New South Wales

<https://archival.sl.nsw.gov.au/Details/archive/110374924>



Source 13: State Library of NSW, Dictionary of Sydney, Canterbury House (website archived 2021)

https://dictionaryofsydney.org/building/canterbury_house

“Arthur Jeffreys RN and his wife Sarah Campbell commissioned Edmund Blacket ca 1850 to build them a 2-storey rustic gothic residence. Canterbury House, on a hill overlooking the Cooks River, had all the refinements – an orangery, a circular drive and spectacular flower garden filled with camellias and azaleas, a 'lodge' at the gate, as well as a clearing creating an impressive vista of the house from the Cooks River. A carriage road lined with pine trees led to Ashfield railway station, opened in 1855. It was situated between Alison and Leith streets Ashfield and was demolished in 1929.”

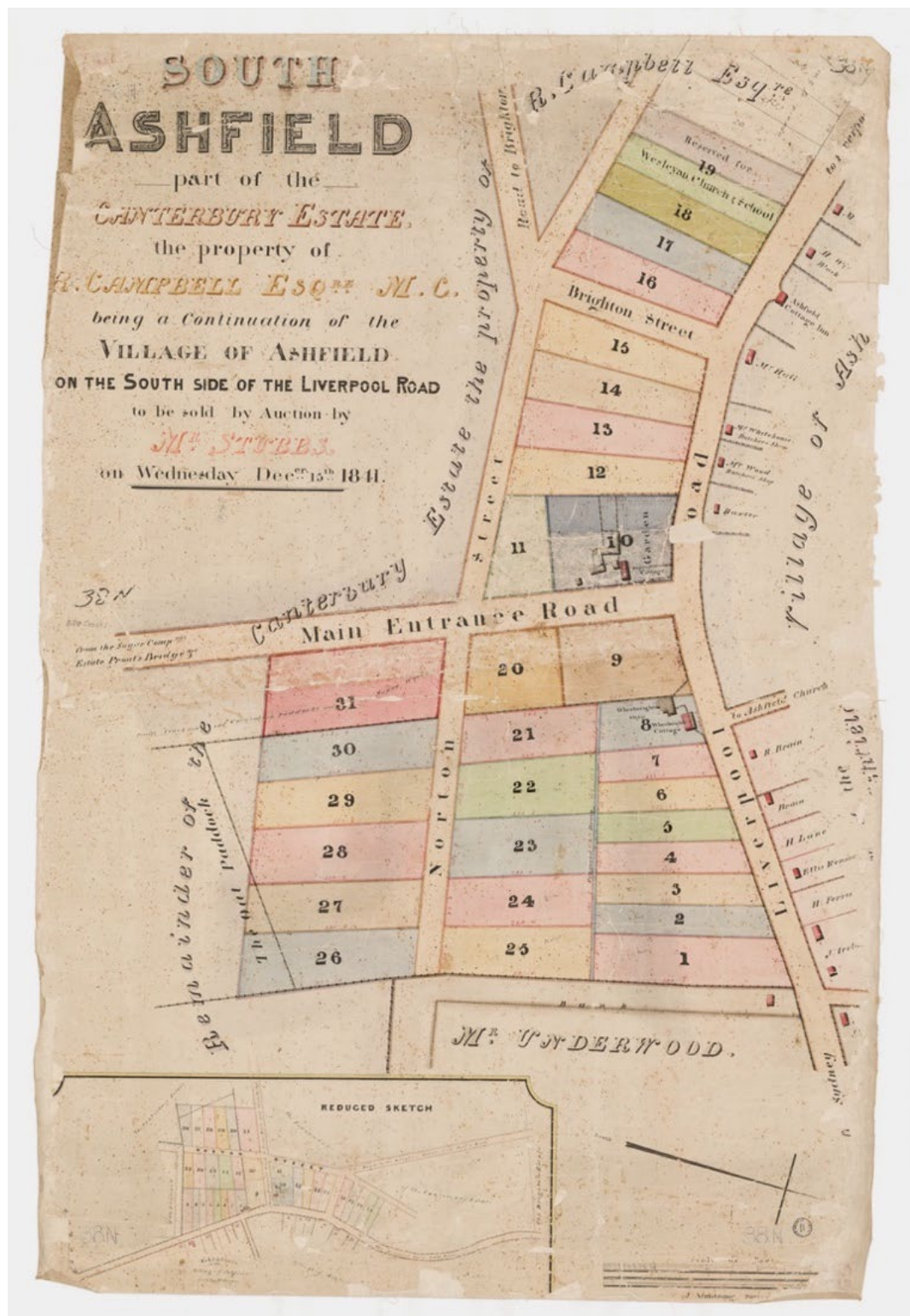
Source 15: Stuart Sharp, 2018, *Ashfield Railway Station: A History*, Australian Railway History Society, pages 1 – 2

<https://arhsnsw.com.au/wp-content/uploads/2018/09/Ashfield-station.pdf>

Sydney to Parramatta train line and service opened 26 September 1855.

“The New South Wales Government published a number of Railway Guides in the 1880s. The 1881 edition referred to Ashfield as a “village” but, by the time the 1889 edition, the description had changed to a “suburb” ... The New South Wales Government did not open a station at Ashfield to service the adjoining general population, no ... why a station was opened at Ashfield probably relates to the significant, powerful landed gentry who held large areas of land at the time on both sides of the railway corridor. ... The first railway building at Ashfield was a brick combination structure built before March 1855 and, at the time, was the only station structure on the line between the Sydney and Parramatta termini. ... It had the honour of being the first platform building on the NSW railway system. The Ashfield station building was reported as being “nearly completed” in December 1854. ... “

2626



Source 16: Recollections of Mr. C. A. Henderson. Sydney to Homebush 1850, *Royal Australian Historical Society*, Vol. 8 Supplement (1923), pp 350 – 359, page 352

<https://nla.gov.au/nla.obj-595021899/view>

Henderson was 6 years old when he saw the first train on 26 September 1855.

“... there were no houses along the railway line until Ashfield was reached, nor were there any elsewhere in the vicinity except on Parramatta-road. ... I remember that where Summer Hills stands was all open paddocks for many years after the railway ran. ... From Summer Hill site to Canterbury was all paddocks and bush, without houses. Ashfield on the south of the line along Liverpool-road, contained a few scattered houses ... The north side of the railway between the station and Parramatta-road was without houses ...”

Source 17: Photographic Views. The Railways of New South Wales. Rise and progress, Government Printing Office, State Library of NSW FL2076814, Ashfield Station looking South

<https://collection.sl.nsw.gov.au/record/npAdzr81/jK7zEGyk03wm>



Source 18: Ashfield Station 2017, Gareth Edwards, CC BY-SA 3.0

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Ashfield_railway_station_28_August_2017_05.jpg



Source 19: Brown Street, Looking south towards Ashfield shopping centre from Ashfield Railway Station, Ashfield Library Collection, 1950 – 1960

<https://www.historypin.org/en/ashfield-library-s-collection>



LOOKING SOUTH TOWARDS ASHFIELD SHOPPING CENTRE FROM ASHFIELD RAILWAY STATION.

PHOTO BY
M. H. H.

Source 20: *Sydney Morning Herald*, Saturday 12 October 1861, page 12

<https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/13067578>

“TO LET, Milton House and Grounds, Ashfield. The above desirable family residence will be ready for occupation by the end of November.”

Source 21: Godden Mackay in conjunction with Robert Irving and Christopher Pratten, 1992, *Ashfield Heritage Study*, Volume 2: Inventory of Identified Heritage Items, prepared for Ashfield Municipal Council, revised April 1993,

<https://heritagensw.intersearch.com.au/heritagenswjspui/bitstream/1/6005/1/000023350%20-%20ASHF.pdf>

Number 38 GML Heritage report Milton Private Hotel:

“The land on which Milton House now stands was part of Campbell’s Canterbury Estate, which after his death in 1846 was divided between his two daughters Sophia and Sarah, wife of Arthur Jeffreys. Sarah’s portion was transferred into her husband’s name, and part sold to Morehead and Young in 1854. John Glue purchased from Morehead and Young and erected Milton House in c1860. The house has been owned by several prominent people including Henry Parkes (1874–80) and Robert White, MLC. Though much altered, it remains one of Ashfield’s oldest residences.”

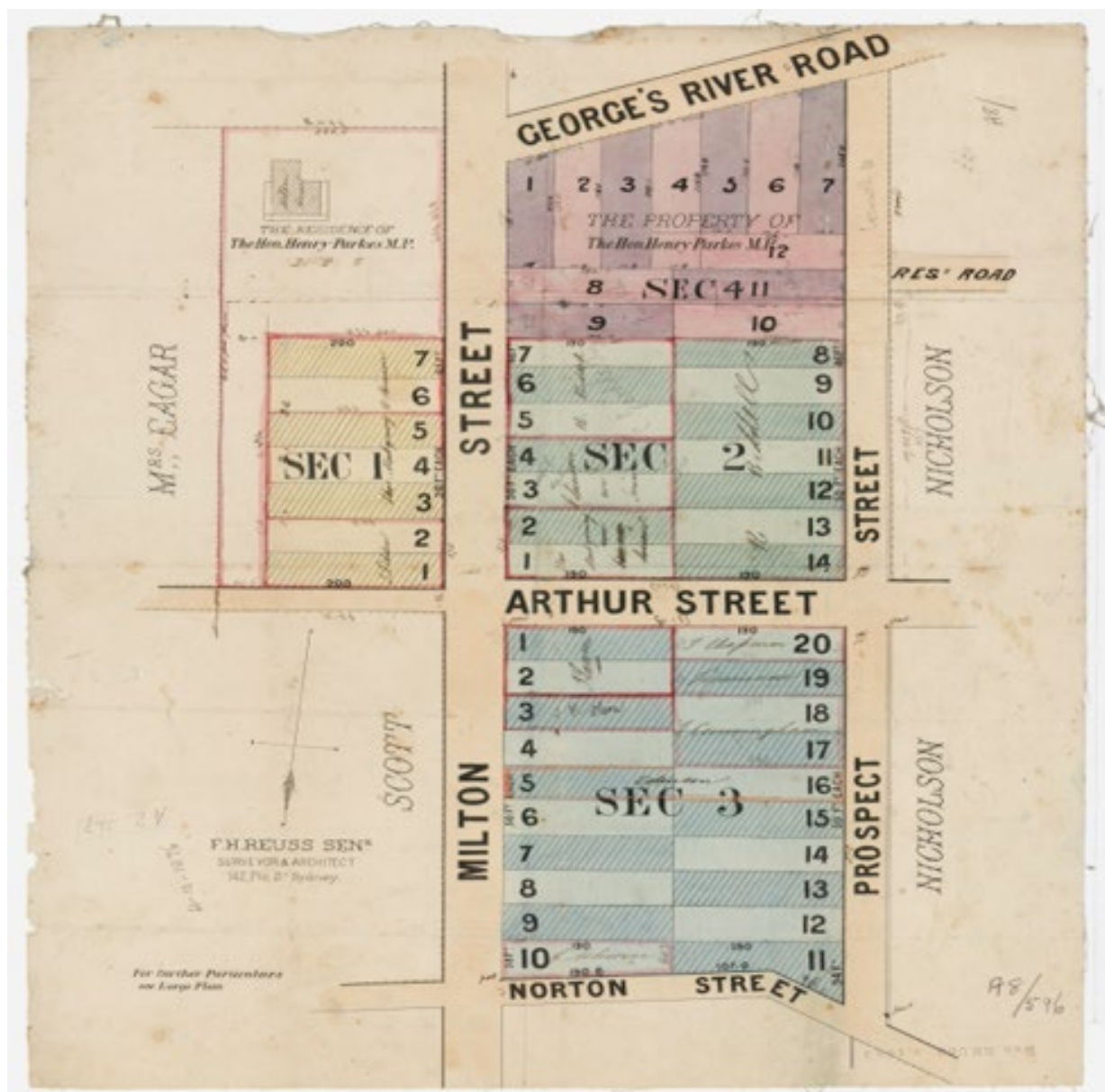
Source 22: *Sydney Morning Herald*, Friday 11 January 1878, page 7

<https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/13405588>

“At Milton House, Ashfield, on an Early Date, the Residence of Sir Henry Parkes, KCMG. Important Sale of the Whole of the Household Furniture and Effects, ... NEWTON, and LAMB have been favoured with instructions from Sir Henry Parkes KCMG ... to sell by public auction, on an early day, the above.”
[KCMG = Knight Commander of the Order of St Michael and St George]

Source 23: Z/SP/A8/596 - Milton Street - George's River Rd, Prospect St,
Norton St, Milton St, 1876, State Library of NSW_FL10461546

<https://collection.sl.nsw.gov.au/record/74VvqMWeawXM/JyoJORpRjzw65>



Source 24: *Sydney Morning Herald*, Saturday 26 October 1878, page 14

<https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/rendition/nla.news-article13415438>

“Ashfield South, beautifully situated choice villa sites, and good building allotments, with frontages to Milton Street, Prospect Street and George’s River Road, near Milton house and grounds, the late residence of the Hon Sir Henry Parkes, K.C.M.G., opposite to Croydon Park, and within 12 minutes’ walk of both the Ashfield Railway Station and Croydon Ashfield Railway Station. ... instructions from the Proprietor to sell by public auction, ...”

Source 25: Milton House 2025 (photograph Helen Nicholson)



Source 26: Michael Williams, Chinese Australian History in 88 Objects, Ashfield in 8 Objects.

<https://chinozhistory.org/index.php/ashfield-in-8-objects/>

Wedding party of Elsie Chong and Frank Lau photographed in front of Milton House



Source 27: *Sunday Times*, Sunday 5 August 1923, page 3

<https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/rendition/nla.news-article120537372>

“Chinese Wedding, White and Silver at St Andrew's Cathedral. A picturesque wedding was celebrated at St.- Andrew's Cathedral yesterday afternoon, when Miss Elsie Chong, daughter of Mrs. P. Chong and the late Mr. Chong. of Milton House, Milton Street, Ashfield, was married to Mr. Frank H. Lau, of Canton, China. ... The reception was held at Milton House, ...”

Source 28: Bagnall, K., (2011) Rewriting the History of Chinese Families in Nineteenth-Century Australia, *Australian Historical Studies*, 42:1, 62–77, page 62

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/1031461X.2010.538419>

“The nineteenth-century Chinese population in Australia was made up mostly of men, drawing many commentators to the conclusion these men faced an absence of family life, resulting in prostitution, gambling, opium use and other so-called vices. Recent research has, however, expanded and complicated our knowledge of Chinese families in New South Wales and Victoria, particularly concerning the extent to which Chinese men and white Australian women formed intimate relationships. ... instead of being oddities or exceptions, Chinese-European families were integral to the story of Australia’s early Chinese communities.”

Source 29: Julie Stacker and Peri Stewart, 2004, *Chinese Immigrants and Chinese-Australians in NSW*, National Archives of Australia, page 11

https://www.naa.gov.au/sites/default/files/2020-06/research-guide-chinese-immigrants-chinese-australians-in-nsw_0.pdf

“ ... in 1861 it [NSW] passed the *Chinese Immigration Regulation and Restriction Act*. This Act, which has been tied to the influx of Chinese gold-seekers, was repealed in 1867 ...

The Influx of Chinese Restriction Act 1881 applied an entrance tax of £10 [today = \$1,523] and a limit on each ship of one Chinese passenger per 100 tons of ship’s tonnage. This Act was amended in 1887, raising the poll tax to £100 [today = \$18,190] and the tonnage to one Chinese passenger per 300 tons. In 1898 New South Wales enacted another restrictive law aimed at excluding all non-Europeans, including British subjects. ...

The *Federal Immigration Restriction Act* became law in December 1901, ... the Act specified the method by which this exclusion would be accomplished: by use of a dictation test in any European language (later amended to any ‘prescribed’ language). The intention of the Act – to exclude all non-Europeans – was not expressed in the legislation, but in its implementation

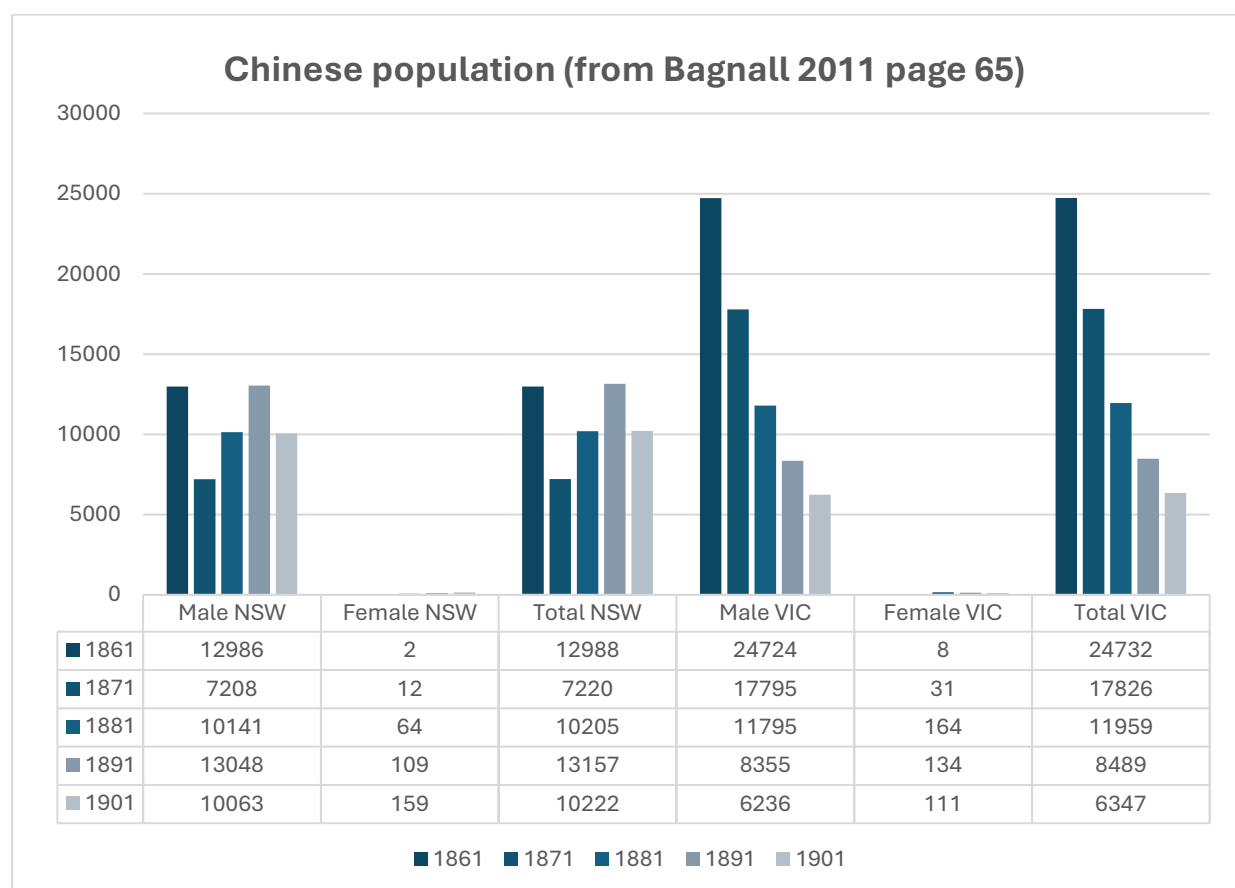
and in the policy behind it, which became known as the ‘White Australia Policy’. ...

“Source 30: *Australian Dictionary of Biography*, Moy Quong Tart (1850–1903)

<https://adb.anu.edu.au/biography/moy-quong-tart-4181>

“... Quong Tart was the only Chinese who succeeded in being accepted fully by the New South Wales community, but the popular view of him as a Chinese leader was not that of the Chinese community which was split by factions and separated from him by a wide social and cultural gap ...”

Source 31: K. Bagnall, (2011) *Rewriting the History of Chinese Families in Nineteenth-Century Australia*, *Australian Historical Studies*, 42:1, 62–77, page 65 <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/1031461X.2010.538419>



Note: The above table was compiled using information and figures in Bagnall’s article.

Source 32: Quong Tart and family photographs, 1885–1903. Quong Tart and family in Quong Tart's sitting room, Gallop House, Arthur Street, Ashfield [ca. 1899–1900] / Creelman, Sydney Arcade, Sydney. State Library NSW

<https://collection.sl.nsw.gov.au/record/9yM3qv69/Qjvm3ejPJk7q>

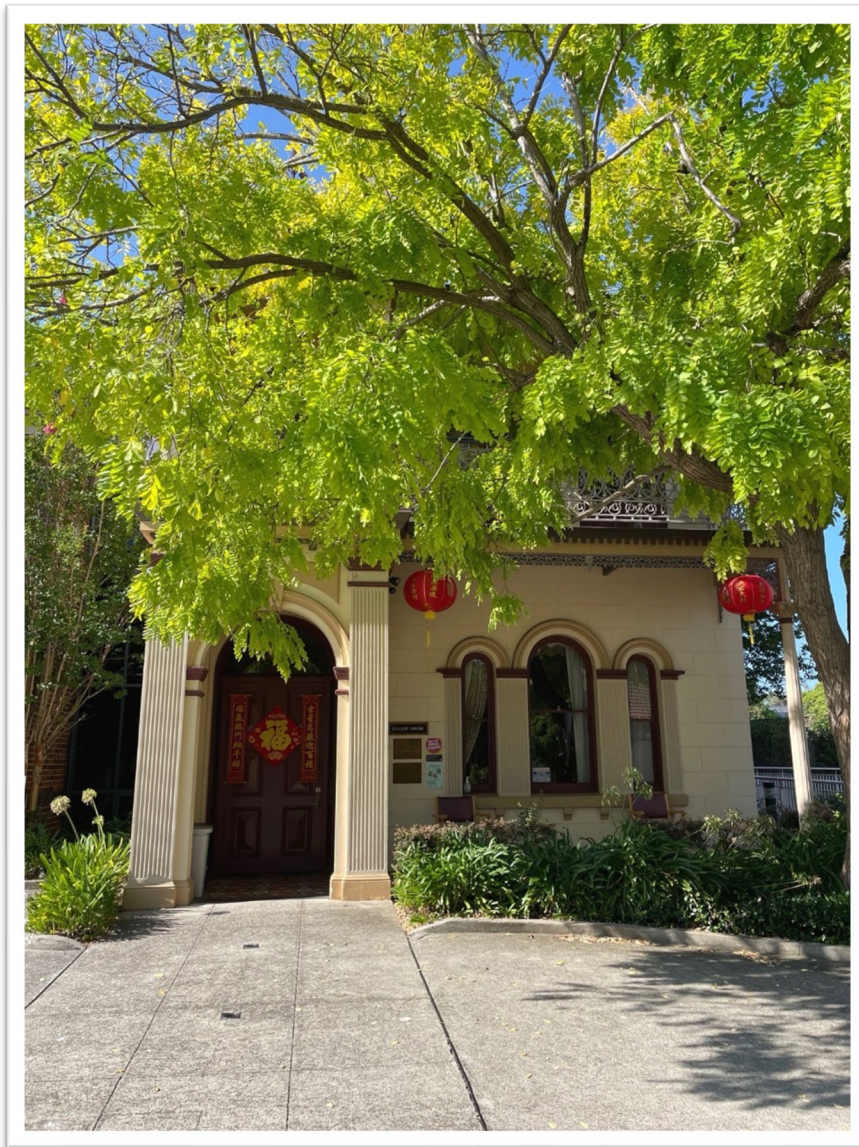


Source 33: Quong Tart's sitting room, Gallop House today

www.uniting.org/services/aged-care-services/facility/uniting-quong-tart-ashfield



Source 34: Gallop House today, Ashfield, Quong Tart's home (photograph Helen Nicholson)



Source 35: *Evening News*, Thursday 8 December 1898, page 7

<https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/114042433>

“The Elite Hall”— not only the elite hall, but the hall of the elite. Members of the Government, members of Parliament, M.L.C, consuls, ministers of all religions, and parsons of every degree; doctors and lawyers, and litterateurs and art, City Fathers, distinguished strangers from the four corners of the earth, ...”

<http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article2394572>

QUONG TART.

Quong Tart's popularity is proverbial, and his establishments are as favorably known as himself. His new premises in the Victoria Markets are another proof of the proprietor's desire to move with the times. The appointments are sumptuous, the conveniences perfect. The elite hall, with its retiring-rooms, polished floor, artistically-decorated stage, and carved screen, is one of the best in Sydney, and suitable for either large or small parties, private theatricals, balls, or ladies' afternoon meetings. No expense has been spared. While the headquarters of the firm for heavier meals remain at King-street, the Elite premises provide grills and tasty bills of fare of the daintier order. The tea-rooms in the Royal and Sydney Arcades are popular as ever as resorts for ladies desiring afternoon tea. The perfectness of the arrangements and cuisine at the King-street dining-rooms are too well known to need anything but bare mention.

Source 37: Cup and saucer owned by Quong Tart, porcelain, enamelled and gilded, Qing Dynasty, Tongzhi reign, China, 1862 – 1873. Powerhouse Collection, Gift of Mrs Agnes Glass 1991, Photo Jean-Francois Lanzaone

<https://collection.powerhouse.com.au/object/116443>



Source 38: Australian Mutual Provident Society, 1885, The Arcades of Sydney, *The Year Book of New South Wales*, p. 252

<https://nla.gov.au/nla.obj-2999066927>

“The Sydney Arcade was erected and opened in 1881 ... Let us now describe a few of the shops. The first places of business which catch the eye from the King-street entrance is the famous luncheon rooms of Quong Tart and Co. Here a cup of splendid tea, accompanied by some palatable edible, may be obtained at all hours, at the reasonable figure of 6d. The larger room of the two is upstairs, and it is really a most attractive apartment, where a number of ladies and gentlemen daily refresh themselves at stated hours. ...”

Source 39: Plan of the Ashfield Park Estate: as subdivided into Villa Allotments, to be sold by Auction by Mr R.P. Richardson on the Ground on Monday February 21st 1859 / Allan & Wigley, lith., 297 George St.

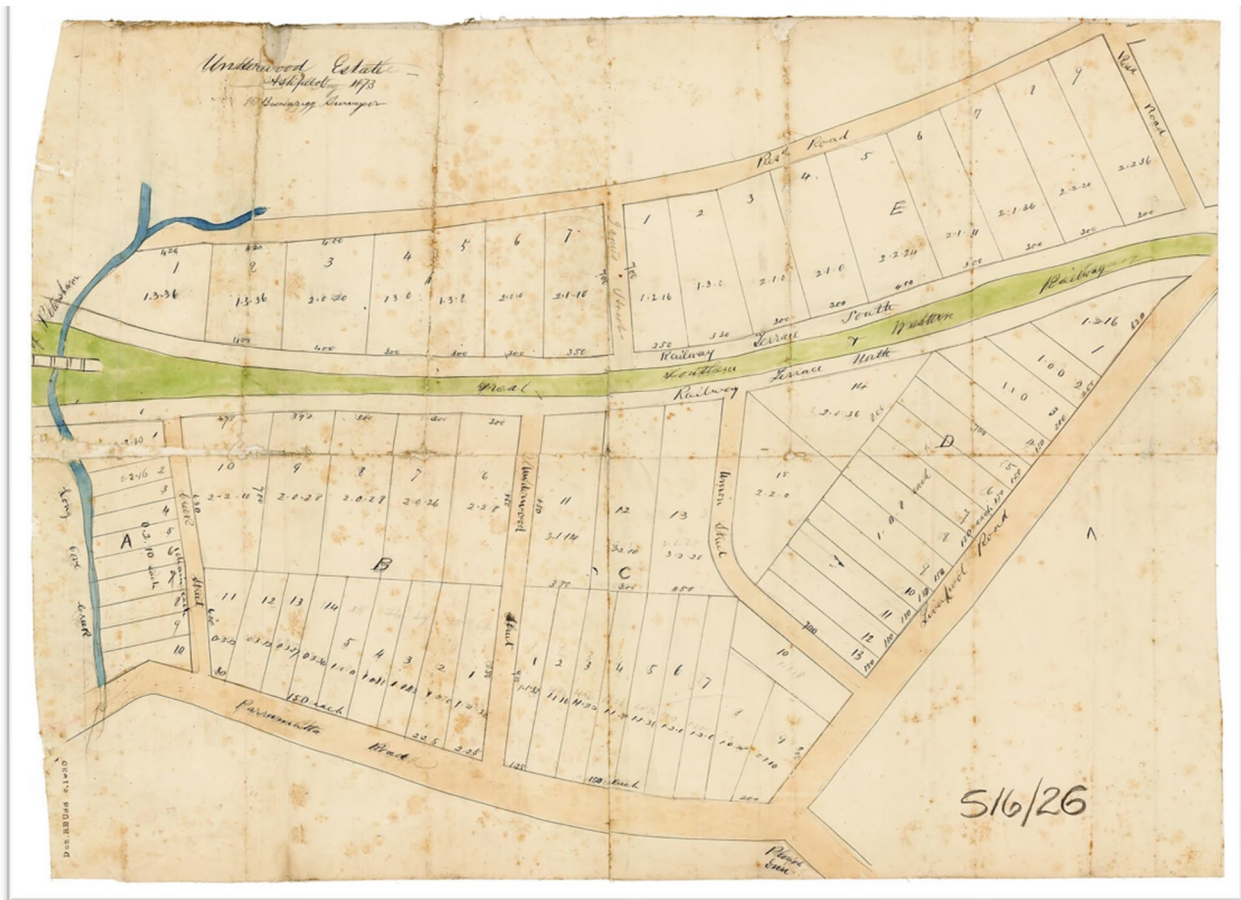
<https://collection.sl.nsw.gov.au/digital/8pVz3bzBkQdIP>

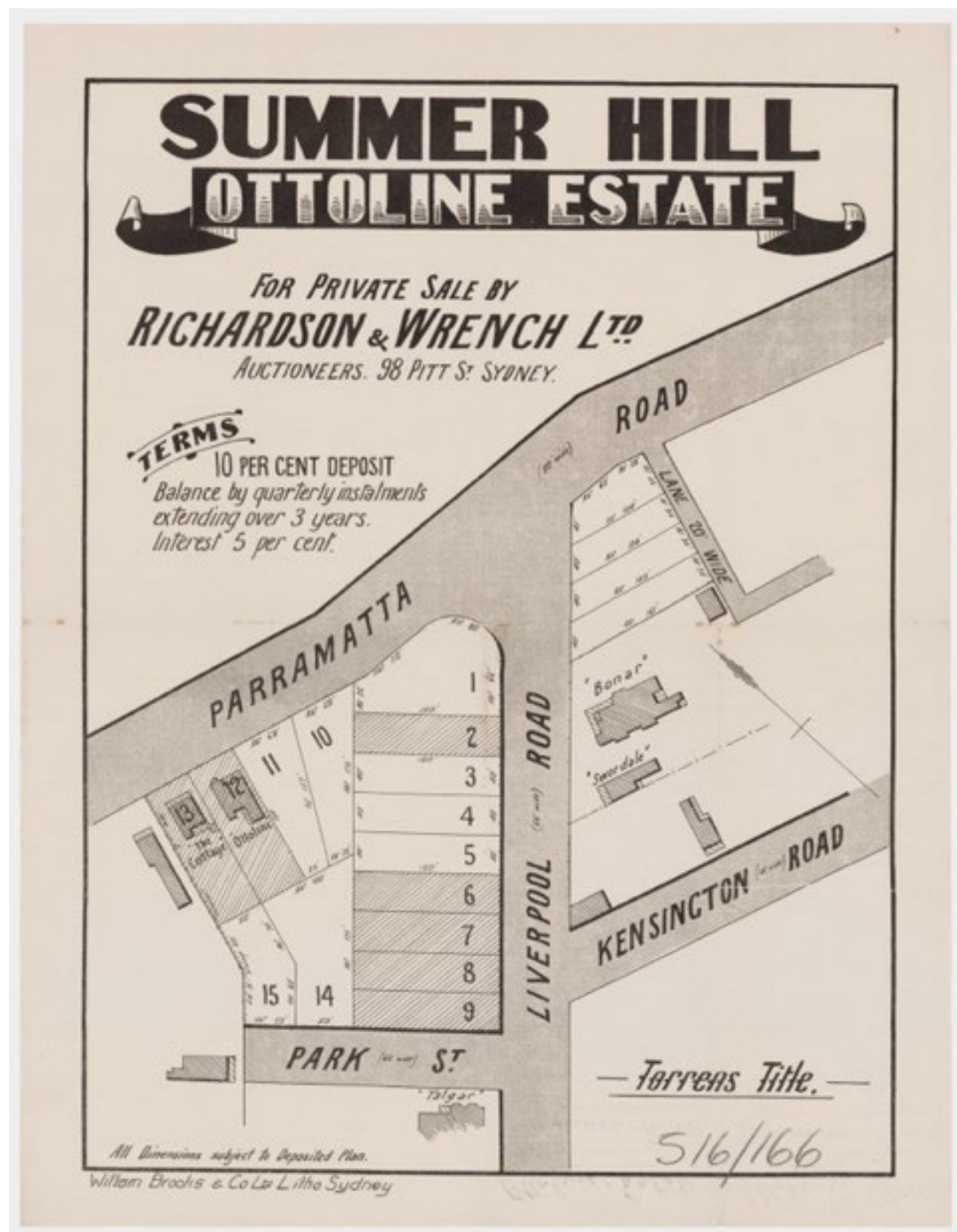


Source 40: Underwood Estate, Ashfield 1873, W Brownrigg (?) Surveyor

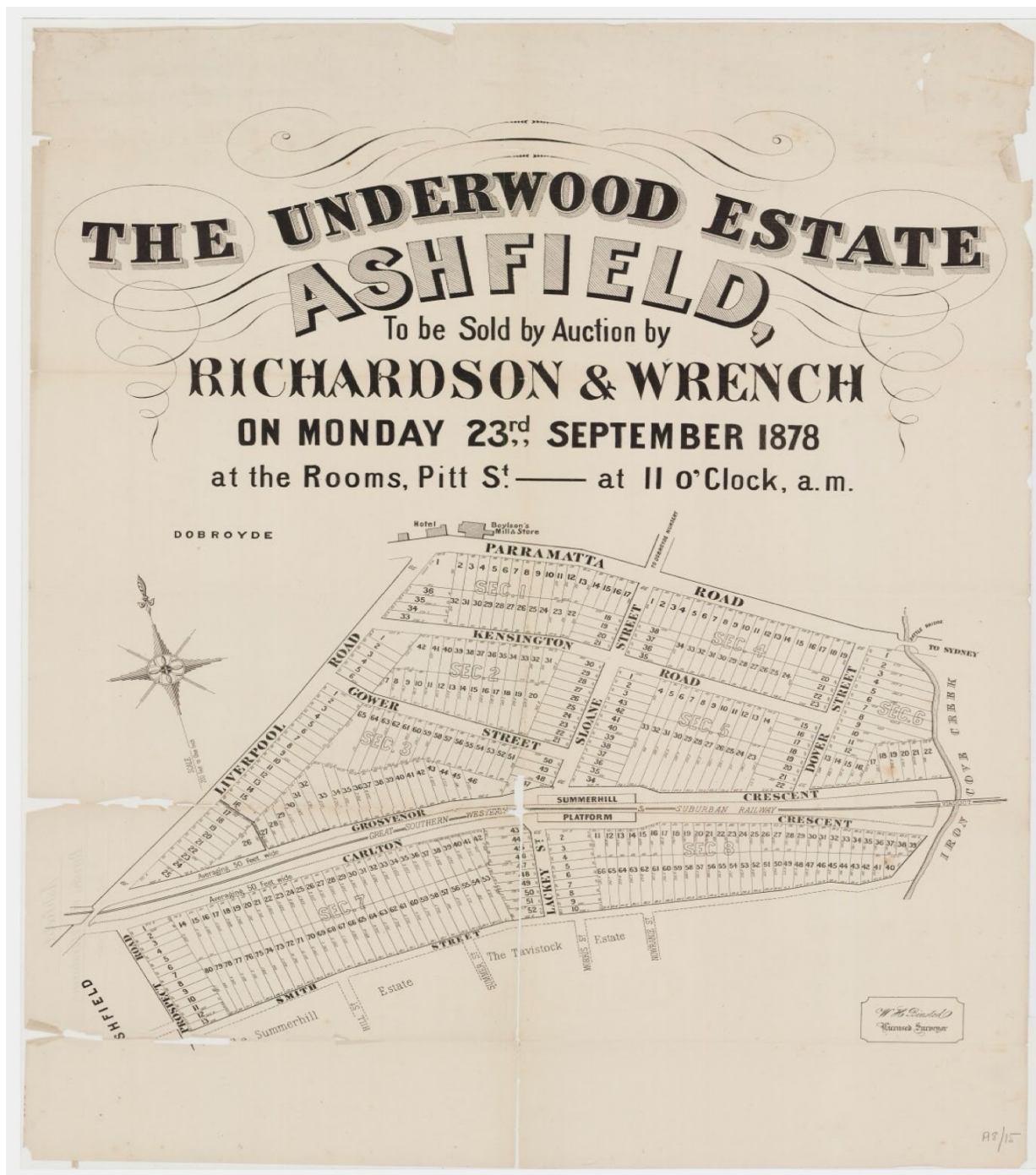
https://search.slnsw.gov.au/permalink/f/lg5tom/SLNSW_ALMA21113153970002

626





<https://collection.sl.nsw.gov.au/record/74VvqMWeawXM/DRMeNZpg2RzD5>



Source 43: Wong Tai Zin & Kwan Yin Kur Temple, Liverpool Road, Summer Hill
(2024 photograph Helen Nicholson)



Source 44: *Housing in NSW between the Wars: A Study of Housing and Housing Estates constructed and developed in NSW between World War I and World War II*. Prepared for the National Trust of Australia (NSW) by Robertson & Hindmarsh Pty Ltd, Architects, Volume 2, February 1996, page 14

<https://heritagensw.intersearch.com.au/heritagenswjspui/handle/1/7716>

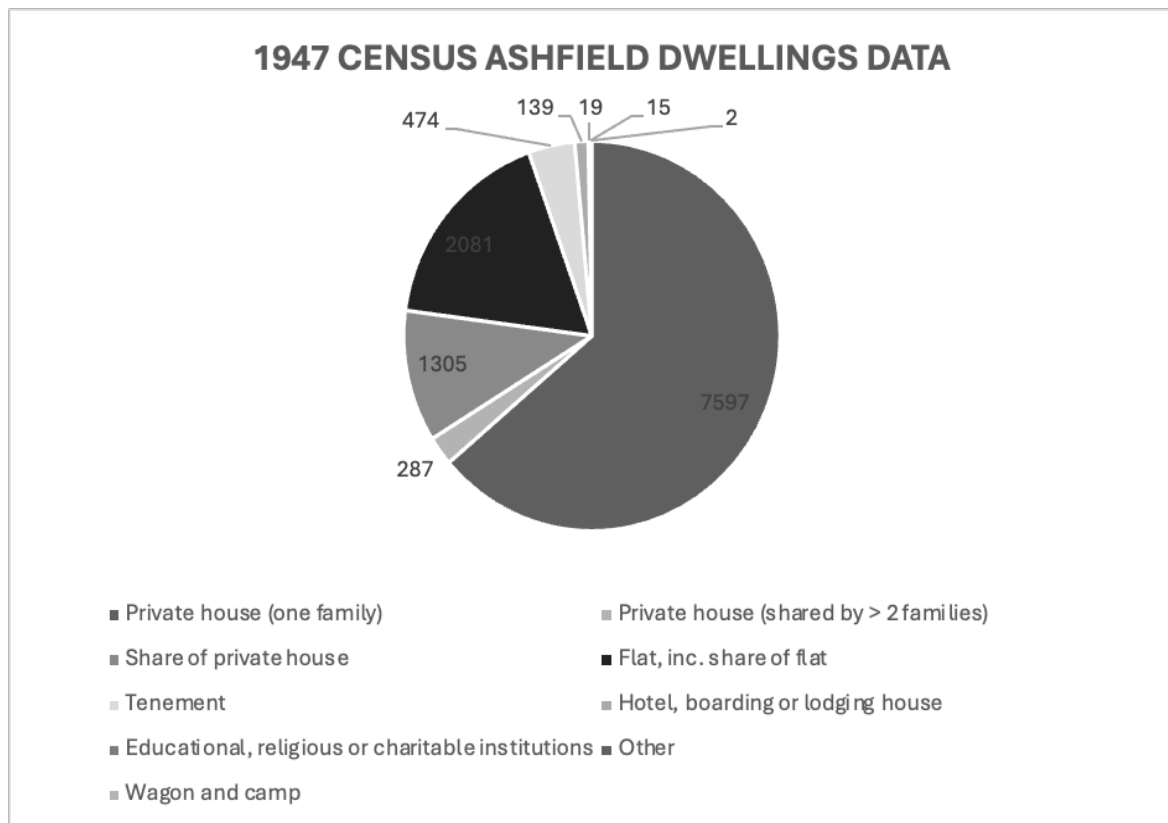
“By 1921 Ashfield's 33,636 people were housed in 7,096 dwellings, ... still relatively scattered at the rate of 3.4 an acre [1.37 hectares]. A further 2,283 brick homes were added by 1933 ... to house the additional 5,720 people in the municipality and continuing modest growth yielded a further 5,405 inhabitants by 1947 when the number of houses had increased by 2,649. Of the 11,743 houses in Ashfield by that time 10,962 were brick and 107 were stone. Only 36 were fashioned from the economical fibro [asbestos]. Thus Ashfield retained its genteel, middle-class character in 1947 when it still housed a greater percentage of employers than any other municipality.”

Date	Houses	Population	People per house

1921	7,096	33,636	4.7
1933	9,379 (+2283)	39,356 (+5720)	4.2
1947	11,743 (+2649)	44,761 (+5405)	3.8

Source 45: Pie chart produced using data from the *Census of the Commonwealth of Australia, 30 June 1947, Part XX Analysis of Dwellings in Local Government Areas [C.S. No. 843.] NSW*, page 1607

[https://www.ausstats.abs.gov.au/ausstats/free.nsf/0/DB6EC087BAE4E86FCA257841001A398F/\\$File/1947%20Census%20-%20Volume%20III%20-%20Part%20XX%20NEW%20SOUTH%20WALES%20Analysis%20of%20Dwellings%20in%20LGA.pdf](https://www.ausstats.abs.gov.au/ausstats/free.nsf/0/DB6EC087BAE4E86FCA257841001A398F/$File/1947%20Census%20-%20Volume%20III%20-%20Part%20XX%20NEW%20SOUTH%20WALES%20Analysis%20of%20Dwellings%20in%20LGA.pdf)



Source 46: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census All persons Quick Stats, Ashfield NSW

	Ashfield (NSW)	% Ashfield (NSW)	NSW	% NSW	Australia	% Australia
2021 Census: Dwelling structure https://abs.gov.au/census/find-census-data/quickstats/2021/SAL10099						
Separate house	2,047	22.1	1,902,734	65.6	6,710,582	72.3
Semi-detached, row or terrace, townhouse	682	7.4	340,582	11.7	1,168,860	12.6
Flat or apartment	6,474	69.9	630,030	21.7	1,319,095	14.2
Other	42	0.5	19,374	0.7	54,711	0.6
2011 Census: Dwelling structure https://abs.gov.au/census/find-census-data/quickstats/2011/SSC10063						
Separate house	2,227	27.1	1,717,699	69.5	5,864,574	75.6
Semi-detached, row or terrace, townhouse	7.61	9.3	263,926	10.7	765,980	9.9
Flat, unit, apartment	5,194	63.2	465,189	18.8	1,056,237	13.6
Other	28	0.3	24,140	0.9	66,666	0.9
2001 Census: Dwelling structure https://abs.gov.au/census/find-census-data/quickstats/2001/105350150						
Separate house	5,794	37.5			5,327,309	75.3
Semi-detached, row, terrace, townhouse	1,882	12.2			632,176	8.9
Flat, unit,	7,206	46.6			923,139	13.1

apartment						
Other	162	1			134,274	1.9
Unstated dwelling type	413	2.7			55,304	0.8

Source 47: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census All persons Quick Stats, Ashfield NSW

	Ashfield (NSW)	% Ashfield (NSW)	NSW	% NSW	Australia	% Australia
2021 Census: Country of birth						
https://abs.gov.au/census/find-census-data/quickstats/2021/SAL10099						
Australia	10,453	45.4	5,277,497	65.4	17,019,815	66.9
China	2,814	12.2	247,595	3.1	549,618	2.2
Nepal	1,547	6.7	64,946	0.8	122,506	0.5
India	742	3.2	208,962	2.6	673,352	2.6
Philippines	670	2.9	106,930	1.3	293,892	1.2
England	491	2.1	231,385	2.9	927,490	3.6
2011 Census: Country of birth						
https://abs.gov.au/census/find-census-data/quickstats/2011/SSC10063						
Australia	8,999	40.6	4,747,372	68.6	15,017,847	69.8
China	3,295	14.8	156,035	2.3	318,969	1.5
India	1,215	5.5	95,388	1.4	295,362	1.4
Nepal	942	4.2	15,296	0.2	24,635	0.1
Philippines	560	2.5	70,387	1.0	171,234	0.8
England	440	2.0	227,524	3.3	911,593	4.2
2001 Census: Country of birth						
https://abs.gov.au/census/find-census-data/quickstats/2001/105350150						
Australia	19,127	49.1			13,629,481	72.6
China	2,986	7.7			142,780	0.8
Italy	2,286	5.9			218,718	1.2
England	943	2.4			847,365	4.5
India	851	2.2			95,452	0.5

Source 48: *Census of the Commonwealth of Australia, 30th June 1954*,
Volume 1 New South Wales, Part 1 Analysis of population in local
government areas, etc, Ashfield Municipality, pages 38 – 39

<https://www.abs.gov.au/AUSSTATS/abs@.nsf/DetailsPage/2108.01954>

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Ashfield Municipality: country of birth	Male	Female
Australia	15,398	19,117
New Zealand	156	169
United Kingdom	1,541	1,549
Austria	30	23
Czechoslovakia	34	27
Germany	71	59
Greece	46	24
Hungary	52	37
Italy	192	101
Latvia	19	17
Lithuania	7	8
Malta	21	9
Netherlands	72	41
Poland	96	39
Ukraine	13	10
USSR	27	33
Yugoslavia	19	13
India, Pakistan, Ceylon	29	26
South Africa	17	18
Canada	16	9
USA	21	15