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POEM

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OTHERING, A CENTO

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'a machine of wise and deliberate contrivance as well fitted for the oppression, impoverishment, and degradation of a people, and the debasement in them of human nature itself, as ever proceeded from the perverted ingenuity of man.'

> —Irish Statesman, Edmund Burke in a letter to Sir Hercules Langrishe in 1792, describing the Penal Laws introduced by the British government to control the native Irish population during colonisation.

i. Inception

Our great difficulty is to maintain our principle without starving some of the perverse creatures—

women and little children scattered over the turnip fields like a flock of famishing crows,

devouring the raw turnips, mothers half naked, shivering in the snow and sleet, children screaming with hunger.

ii. A matter of commerce

The cry of distress has rapidly increased, no reasonable doubt it is a cry of real distress;

I still labour for reserving our supplies. All are surprised to find the Government provision of food is so limited.

Right or wrong, the Government has committed—I am almost inclined to believe the Government would have acted more prudently

in abstaining from any direct interference in regard to food:



supply is inadequate to the probable extraordinary demand—

there still exists a great quantity of food of various kinds in the country and I am quite satisfied, as the customary market for it

is elsewhere, there can be no certainty of its remaining here for consumption.

iii. Live exports to Sydney

One hundred and seven days on her passage from Plymouth, she has on board two hundred and fifty-six immigrants—

namely, twenty-two married couples and two hundred and thirty-four Irish orphan girls; two deaths only occurred on the voyage.

On board the emigration vessels, fatherless, seduced, one wretched creature died soon after landing,

having been slung up by the waist to the rigging when far gone in pregnancy by way of punishment.

iv. Bill of lading

Forty thousand pounds worth of this commodity imported and maintained at the public expense—

such degraded beingsbrings a melancholy increase to the vice and lewdness now rampant in every part of town.

We have received no good servants for the wealthier classes,



no efficient farm servants, no virtuous and industrious young women, fit wives for the labouring.

Three hundred Irish orphan girls unhired—many doubtless preferred food and lodging as the hackney coach-horse

prefers his stand and nose-bag to hard work and whip-cord.

v. Legacy

If the children of all the drunkards in Sydney were to be brought up, the Government would soon require more extensive accommodations.

So painful a spectacle, so deplorable: idle and disorderly, in a shocking state of filth, charged with living and wandering

living and wandering living and wandering living and wandering living and wandering

living and wandering in company with their mother—

an idle and disorderly, a vagrant and reputed prostitute.

vi. Resolution

It shall be lawful for the superintendent of any Public Industrial School to punish any child



above the age of ten years who may leave the school without permission

by placing such child in close confinement for a period not exceeding fourteen days.

vii. Rod

Young as this child is a frightful state of disease prevalent amongst her sex and class of older years in large towns—

a felony punished by putting eight (8) slaps of a cane on the hands

for getting in through the iron bars of the store windows and stealing:

too young to be placed in solitary confinement.

viii. Judgment

He struck her and gave her a black eye, but appeared to have received provocation.

ix. Quieting

Incarnate devils one of these girls spoke freely of her past life:

sixteen months in Goulburn Gaol, eleven in solitary a very small room with very small grating



near the ceiling; it was boarded, no furniture of any kind.

Next: three months in Darlinghurst Gaolstone floors, no furniture, except a stool.

Another month in Goulburn Gaol one of the four illused girls. The same girl again attempted to abscond

by leaping from the window, but hurt herself so severely that, from necessity, she has been quiet since.

Note

This cento is derived from archived historical documents (including correspondence, newspaper reports and legislation) relating to British colonial rule in Ireland; the exportation of 4,000 Irish orphan girls aged 15 to 19 years to the Australian colony during the Great Irish Famine, intended as domestic servants and 'breeding stock'; and the removal and incarceration of daughters of Irish famine refugees in Australia, resulting in intergenerational destitution, abuse and incarceration. This work has been produced with support of an Australian Government Research Training Scheme Scholarship as part of a doctorate examining the experiences of Irish famine refugees to Australia.

About the author

Originally from the west of Ireland and living in Sydney, Anne Casey is author of five poetry collections. A journalist and legal author for 30 years, her work is widely published internationally, ranking in The Irish Times' Most Read. Anne has won literary awards in Ireland, Australia, the UK, Canada, Hong Kong, India and the USA, most recently American Writers Review 2021 and the Henry Lawson Prize 2022. She is the recipient of an Australian Government scholarship and a bursary for her PhD in Creative Writing at the University of Technology Sydney where she researches and teaches.