Goh Ah Ngee

Dirujuk oleh

- Braemar Estate (1896)
- Semenyih Estate (1890-an)

Kronologi

1880-an: Perlombongan di Rawang dan Serendah

"Towkay Goh started as a businessman and contractor, and later put his faith in tin mining. He was successful in his first ventures at Rawang and Serendah in the 1880's." (Eric Lim @ Museum Volunteers (JMM), 8 Mac 2021:

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"A Very Rough Guide To BROGA").

1883: Menyumbang Pembukaan Gereja St John, Kuala Lumpur

"Our last stop is at the end of Petaling Street, where it intersects with Jalan Gereja and Bukit Nanas. It is here that the original wooden St John Church once stood. Established by Reverend Father Charles Hector Letessier in 1883, the church was built with financial assistance from rich Chinese Catholic merchant Goh Ah Ngee." (Loong Wai Ting @ New Straits Times, 4 Oktober 2018:

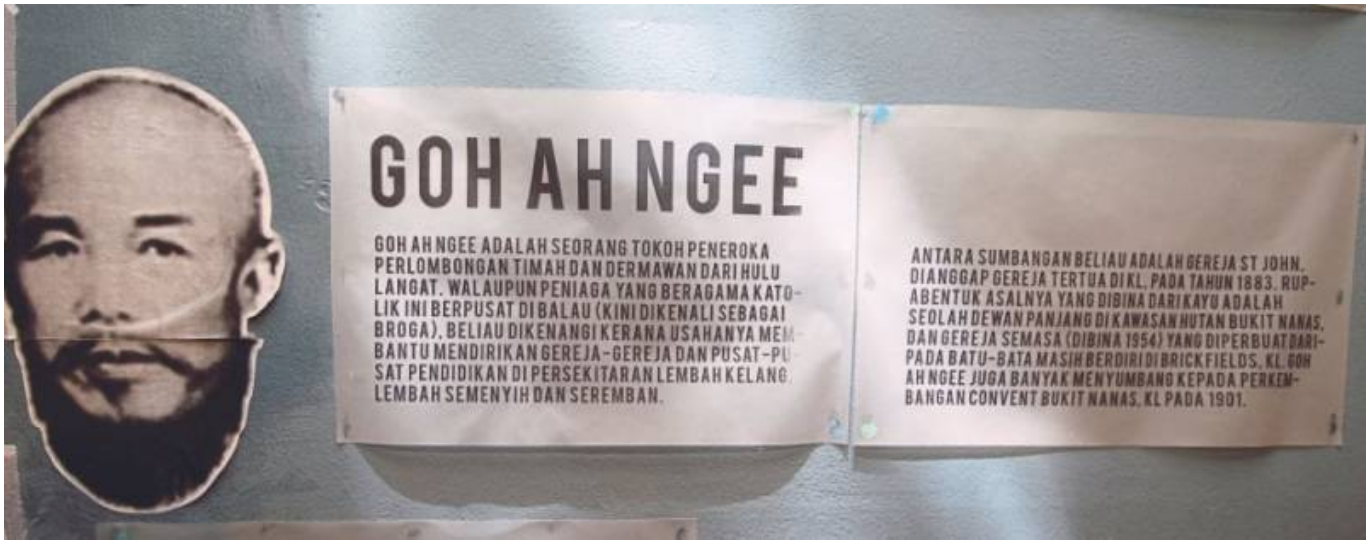
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"On a KL heritage walk").

1890-an: Kegiatan di Semenyih dan Kajang

Perihal perlombongan dan perladangan beliau di Lembah Balau, Hulu Semenyih:-

"Pengarah Pusat Warisan Komuniti Kajang Lee Kim Sin berkata, Ah Ngee adalah pemilik lombong di Kajang kerana mendiang membuka lombong bijih timah dan estet getah di Lembah Balau di daerah berkenaan pada 1890-an. "Mendiang juga membina jalan daripada estet di Lembah Balau menghala ke Broga hingga ke Semenyih. "Ah Ngee juga sanggup membelanjakan sejumlah wang untuk membuka jalan itu bagi memudahkan mengeluarkan hasil bijih timah dan getah sebelum dijual," katanya kepada Nuansa. Katanya, mendiang yang beragama Katolik bermurah hati apabila sanggup memberi tanah di pekan Kajang untuk dijadikan tapak gereja dan tanah perkuburan. "Terdapat jalan di Kampung Baru Sungai Chua, Kajang dinamakan Jalan Goh Ah Ngee oleh British bagi mengenang sumbangan mendiang," katanya."



(Sumber: Nor ‘Asyikin Mat Hayin @ Harian Metro, 15 September 2017:

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"Mengenali 4 tokoh Kajang").

“Towkay Goh Ah Ngee was the person credited for the start of tin mining in the district of Ulu Semenyih. Towkay Goh started as a businessman and contractor, and later put his faith in tin mining. He was successful in his first ventures at Rawang and Serendah in the 1880’s. He then moved to the Broga district and he was again successful in opening up a highly profitable mine. To reach his mine, he made an extension of a branch cart road from Semenyih and it was to be the very first road to Broga. Unlike many of his peers, Goh Ah Ngee was a Catholic convert. One of the important innovations that he brought to the mining industry was direct employment of labour. When British Resident W.H. Treacher made a tour of the area, he reported that it was a Chinese Catholic Settlement. Goh Ah Ngee later moved to Kajang to embark on coffee planting. He left the operation of the mines in Broga in the hands of his son-in-law, Lai Tet Loke.” (Eric Lim @ Museum Volunteers (JMM), 8 Mac 2021:

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"A Very Rough Guide To BROGA").

“The tin boom in the district occurred in the middle of 1890’s, when Chinese businessmen made huge investments in the district. One of the Chinese miners was Goh Ah Ngee,who was active in Balau (Broga today). He even built a church for a small group of Chinese Christians in the area. … Goh Ah Ngee, who had tin mines in Balau, also ventured into rubber plantation in Semenyih after his failed ventures in coffee planting. The development of the rubber industry was also helped by the extension of the railway track southwards from Kuala Lumpur to Kajang in 1897. Before that, Kajang was connected to Kuala Lumpur via a cart road built in 1888.” (Eric Lim @ Museum Volunteers (JMM), 15 Julai 2020:

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"History of Kajang").

1896: Perolehan Braemar Estate

“Braemar, formerly the property of Messrs Toynbee and Traill, having recently been purchased by Goh Ah Ngee, of Balau fame.” (The Straits Times, 26 October 1896, Page 3:

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"PLANTING IN ULU LANGAT").

“In October, three blocks of waste land, aggregating 960 acres, were granted to Messrs. Walsh and Mitchell for coffee-planting purposes, this being the first occasion on which premium has been charged on agricultural land in Ulu Langat District. Other applications for smaller areas, amounting altogether to 791 acres, were received during the course of the month, and 485 acres were applied for mining purposes. A large contingent of Rembau people, numbering 40 families, have lately arrived in the district and are taking up land for rice-cultivation at Sungei Merap, situated on the Langat River some three miles below Reko. A large extent of suitable land is available in this locality, and the present applications may form the nucleus of an extensive settlement. Clearing operations on a large scale have been commenced at Braemar by Goh Ah Ngee, the new proprietor, who has also started work on his settlement for Chinese Christians near Semenyih. Building operations in the town of Kajang continue to show rapid development; by the end of the year, there should be between 30 and 40 double-storied brick houses there either completed during the year on in course of construction.” (The Straits Budget, 1 December 1896, Page 3:

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"KUALA LANGAT").

“As a planter Goh Ah Gnee also deserves a place in the annals of Selangor. He bought Braemar Estate, Kajang from Messrs. Toynbee and Traill when it was still in coffee and he opened up Semenyih Estate in the same crop from virgin jungle. Later he changed over to rubber, but he was one of those who made the mistake of planting the indigenous Malayan rubber, known as rambong, and he had to cut it out later in favour of Hevea. Goh Ah Gnee's name is especially associated with the Semenyih district of Selangor, where he founded a large Chinese settlement and made the first road from the main highway to Broga.” (The Straits Times, 29 July 1933, Page 19:

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"A JOURNAL IN THE FEDERAL CAPITAL").

PERIHAL LADANG: Braemar Estate (1896)

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