

NORTH CENTRAL GOLDFIELDS PROJECT

**HISTORIC MINING SITES
IN THE
MARYBOROUGH AND AVOCA
MINING DIVISIONS**

PART TWO: SITE GAZETTEER

David Bannear

**Department of Conservation and Natural Resources
North West Area**

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SITE NO. & NAME: 1.0 **CHALKS NO. 3 (NORTH SHAFT)**

LOCATION: **CARISBROOK LEAD, CARISBROOK**

HI NO: **H7623-0091**

DIRECTIONS: 2.3 km north-east of Carisbrook. 0.8 km north-east of junction of Baringhup and Donavans Roads

MUNICIPALITY: Central Goldfields Shire

LAND STATUS: Freehold land

HISTORY:

1886. Chalks No. 3 Consolidated Gold Mining Company--Registered. ¹

1887. Chalk's number 3 mine opened in 1887. By 1888 the shaft was sunk to 280 feet and opened out at 270 feet. A powerful pump with two 20 inch lifts pumped 2 million gallons per day from the mine until 1900 when pumping was suspended because of excessive water pressure. The company combined with Stewart's Freehold in 1895 and capital was reorganised in 1897. By 1901 £101,000 had been spent. By 1909 52,156 ounces of gold had been retrieved, but £5,000 advanced under the Mines Development Act had not been repaid. The huge gravel heaps from Chalks number 3 Consolidated (near the Newstead-Baringhup Road Junction at Carisbrook) were bought by the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission. A crushing plant was installed and the crushed material was carted by horse and dray to the railway siding and dumped into railway trucks. The men received 5 shillings per load and made 8 trips per day returning a reasonable wage. Men who worked on this carting of gravel included Messrs. Mold, Alderson, Chivers and Ford. ²

September 1887. MAJORCA SUBDIVISION (Mr Charles Sainsbury, Mining Registrar).

The course of the main channel (at present being worked by the Kong Meng and Napier Companies), has been proved by boring operations, and the dotted line shows its probable trend through the Chalk's Freehold in a north-westerly direction, thence (after picking up the old lead known as the Goldbrook or Carisbrook lead) in a north-easterly direction through the Stewart's and Stewart's Extended Companies. ³

1888. No. 1 shaft started and is down 280 feet. 2 x 20 inch lifts and powerful winding plant installed. ⁴

September 1896. No. 2 shaft (formerly Stewart's Freehold Company) continued to 346 feet. Powerful beam engine with 22 inch lifts erected. ⁵

December 1896. 75 inch x 10 foot beam engine (drawing prepared by George Richards, engineer, Ballarat on 4 May 1897) 2 x 22 inch lift pumps. ⁶

1899. THE MAJORCA AND CARISBROOK LEADS.

On the western side of the Victorian Gold Estates, with an intervening gentle ridge of Silurian between the two channels, is the Majorca-Carisbrook lead. The Majorca Lead has its actual source at Daisy Hill or Talbot diggings, from whence it flows slightly north-east, picking up innumerable side-washes or tributaries in its course until at the Kong Meng mine, near Majorca, it forms an imposing stream 1000 to 1200 in width, and here water-difficulties were first encountered. The early struggles of this company are well-known, and how the gradual concentration of the shallower washes into the deep channel improved its quality to such an extent that the next 90 chains of the lead produced gold to the value of over £650,000 and paid about £210,000 in dividends and royalty. The lead swings east from the Napier Freehold into Chalk's Freehold and when being worked ran poor, but on crossing a belt of quartz veins again improved and yielded fair profits. It then turned north, and has been worked with varying success through the Chalk's No. 1 Company's property to the southern boundary of Chalk's No. 3 Consolidated Company, where it is now being successfully opened, and it is here joined by an important tributary, the Carisbrook lead. This lead was traced from the surface of the Silurian to the south-west, and was formed by the degradation of the Blucher's and Mosquito lines of reefs. It proved exceptionally rich from its source and through the Goldbrook and Carisbrook United mines, but the run of gold being traced by the latter under private property, in the centre of the town, work was abandoned at that point. The lead, after having made a snake-like bend almost describing the letter S, was again picked up by the Chalk's Junction Company. This company has had an exceedingly successful career, having returned to shareholders £25,000 on an outlay of £5000, and has apparently a good lease of life yet before it. The lead was traced to the boundary of Chalk's No. 3 Consolidated, and by that company worked to its point of junction with the Majorca lead. There, as is usual, the wash was somewhat scattered, but the present workings reveal a well-defined run of gold, the width of which has not yet been determined.

A curious instance of the uncertainties of mining is shown by the present workings of the Chalk's No. 3 Consolidated. The adjoining company (Chalk's No. 1) had taken out all the known payable ground, and a meeting of shareholders was called to wind up the affairs of the company. An effort was made to have a prospecting drive put in to the east and test that slope of the lead, but it was defeated, and an instruction given to draw the pumps out of the shaft. meanwhile the drives of Chalk's No. 3 Consolidated were daily drawing nearer, and demonstrating beyond doubt that a run of ground did exist to the east of any known workings in the No. 1 mine, and this became so clear that the order for withdrawing the pumps was countermanded, shares rose from a mere quotation to 2s 6d, and there is now an excellent chance of this company having a long stretch of payable ground on the eastern terraces. The trend of the Majorca-Carisbrook lead northwards through the property of the Chalk's No. 3 Consolidated Company has been accurately determined by drives and bores, and also the existence of tributary leads entering the main channel, both from the east and the west. The former is a channel yet untried, and nothing is known of it save that it carries a strong body of wash with gold, and, as its course is through a highly auriferous belt of country, it is reasonable to assume that it will contain payable gold. The western tributary, known as the Racecourse lead, has been tested in a small way, and proves to carry a heavy black wash, heavily charged with pyrites and coarse gold. Finding its property too large to handle with one company, the Chalk's No. 3 Consolidated has decided to float the northern portion of the mine, containing about 1200 acres, on the London market. This will be known as the "Victorian Moolort Gold Estates", and as there is a fine shaft sunk the required depth, and a magnificent pumping plant erected, there should not be much trouble in opening the lead here. Sweeping north-east, the lead enters the New Havilah, thence through the Charlotte Plains Proprietary to the Junction Deep Leads of Victoria, to probably join the main trunk lead to the north-east of this property.⁷

1899. VALUE OF GOLD YIELDS

The following gives the records, so far as they have been preserved, of the value of gold returns, stated in figures of value, from the deep alluvial mines in the Maryborough division:

MARYBOROUGH, CARISBROOK, ETC., LEADS

	£
Perseverance	7,433
Rip Van Winkle	7,527
Brunswick	7,929
Royal Standard	10,660
South Greenock	12,841
Mount Greenock Estate	16,400
Nicholls' Freehold	26,650
Robert Nichol	2,500
Darling	16,400
Calley's Tunnel	24,600
German Tunnel	32,800
Oriental	32,800
Perseverance	36,900
Talbot lease	41,000
Black Bull	41,000
All Nations	61,500
Hoffnung	102,500
Union	83,992
Sadowa	205,565
New Kong Meng	377,321
Napier Freehold	278,746
Chalk's Freehold	216,352
Chalk's No. 1	134,426
Chalk's No. 3 Consolidated	27,431
Chalk's Junction	60,000
Carisbrook United	33,870
Woolbrook	10,832
Goldbrook	52,730
TOTAL	£1,962,705 ⁸

February 1903. Beam engine restarted at No. 2 shaft--2,187,000 gallons per day.⁹

1905. Water heavy--high cost of pumping at No. 2 shaft.¹⁰

1907. Pumping 1,540,000 gallons per day from No. 2 shaft.¹¹

1909. Mine to close; drawing pumps.¹²

1938 to Second World War: Cyaniding of deep lead slum heaps by Gold Dumps Pty Ltd

January 1938. Clutha Developments, Carisbrook (Gold Dumps Pty Ltd). Has completed the installation of an extensive and very efficient cyanide plant at the Napier Freehold Dumps, and is profitably treating 500 tons of slum daily.¹³

July 1938. Gold Dumps Ltd., Carisbrook. This modern filter-press cyanidation plant [photograph included] is achieving excellent results. With a rated capacity of 500 tons per day, the plant actually handles tonnages of over 900 tons per day in favourable ground. From 1st January to 21st May, 62,225 short tons were treated for 1,716 fine oz of gold. A hold-up occurred on 21st May, when the cylinder head of the engine driving the agitators, pumps, and alternator was damaged. An initial dividend of 1s per share was paid in June.¹⁴

March 1942. Gold Dumps Pty Ltd, Carisbrook. Operations were delayed for 39 working days during the change-over from the Chalk's Freehold to the Chalk's No. 1 dump.¹⁵

DESCRIPTION & INTERPRETATION:

Chalks No. 3 (north shaft). Formerly Stewart's Freehold Company. Work at this shaft commenced in c.1896 and stopped in 1909.

Mine workings. Partly quarried dump which is approximately 60 metres wide and 12 to 15 metres high. Shaft and machinery foundations are located on the north-east corner of the heap.

Shaft. The shaft is open and still contains remains of pump rod.

Pump arch. On the north side of the large open shaft is the base of a brick pump arch which measures 24 ft x 7 ft. Scattered around the area are the lumps of massive brick work (mixture of red and yellow machine-made bricks). On the north side of the pump arch is a rectangular brick-lined cockpit which measures 18 ft x 6 ft and is at least 11 ft deep. The base of cockpit is filled with brick rubble. Next to the cockpit is a large bluestone cylinder bed with 2-3/4 inch mounting bolts. The arrangement of the bolts suggests that the cylinder had a diameter of some 12 ft.

Bob pit. On the east side of the open shaft is a 28 ft x 8 ft brick-lined bob pit. The bob pit still retains a section of the pivot for the bob arm. Unfortunately the bob pit has been used for rubbish dumping, including one car body.

Mining machinery. A few metres east of the bob pit is an arrangement of large brick mounting beds. The first bed is U-shaped and measures 21-1/2 ft x 8-1/2 ft with 1-1/2 ft thick walls. The bed stands 5 ft high and has 1-1/2-inch mounting beds. On the southern side of the U-shaped bed are two solid rectangular beds: one measuring 15-1/2 ft x 1-1/2 ft and the other 14 ft x 3 ft. These beds are set 1-1/2 ft apart and have been demolished to ground level. At the rear of the U-shaped bed is a large rectangular tank-like bed which measures 23-1/2 ft x 11-1/2 ft and stands 8 ft high. The bed has 1-1/2 ft thick walls, is obscured by a large pepper tree and has 1-1/2 inch mounting bolts. On the northern side of the tank-like bed is a large solid rectangular bed which measures 33-1/2 ft x 4 ft and stands 8 ft. Both the latter beds are in good condition.

Chimney stack. A few metres to the north of the last mentioned brick mounting bed is a 12 ft square blue stone stack base. Associated with the stack base is some concrete rubble, presumably the remains of a demolished concrete flue. High grass in the vicinity of the stack base made it impossible to determine where the boilers were located.

Sand dump. On the west side of the mullock heap is an extensive low sand dump.

INTEGRITY/CONDITION:

Brick pump arch has been demolished but other foundations are in good condition. The large pepper tree growing in the tank-like bed has not yet cracked the structure.

Due to the survival of a range of features the site has high integrity. The mullock heap is also a prominent landscape feature from Baringhup Road.

CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE:

The site has:

Scientific significance. The mine has an extensive range of deep lead mining relics including an intact pump rod and pivot mechanism.

Cumulative significance. The significance of the site is enhanced through its association with the Moolort network of sites (Maldon Sites 3, 4, 5 and 6 and Maryborough Sites 1 and 2). The site also forms part of the Maryborough Cornish pump-arch network (Sites 1.0, 4.0, 42.0 and 52.0). The focal point of the latter network is Site 42.0 (Duke and Timor/Grand Duke).

SIGNIFICANCE RANKING:

Site Listed Heritage Inventory.

Assessor: David Bannear
Date: April 1994.

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- 1 P. Milner, Some Beam Engine Installations at Mines in Victoria, pp. 38-39, 1988
 - 2 Barbara Willis, Footprints: A History of the Shire of Tullaroop, pp34-35, 1988
 - 3 Mining Surveyors' Reports, September 1887
 - 4 P. Milner, Some Beam Engine Installations at Mines in Victoria, pp. 38-39, 1988
 - 5 P. Milner, Some Beam Engine Installations at Mines in Victoria, pp. 38-39, 1988
 - 6 P. Milner, Some Beam Engine Installations at Mines in Victoria, pp. 38-39, 1988
 - 7 Australian Mining Standard, Special Edition, June 1, 1899, pp. 105-8
 - 8 Australian Mining Standard, Special Edition, June 1, 1899, pp. 105-8
 - 9 P. Milner, Some Beam Engine Installations at Mines in Victoria, pp. 38-39, 1988
 - 10 P. Milner, Some Beam Engine Installations at Mines in Victoria, pp. 38-39, 1988
 - 11 P. Milner, Some Beam Engine Installations at Mines in Victoria, pp. 38-39, 1988
 - 12 P. Milner, Some Beam Engine Installations at Mines in Victoria, pp. 38-39, 1988
 - 13 Mining and Geological Journal, January 1938
 - 14 Mining and Geological Journal, July 1938
 - 15 Mining and Geological Journal, March 1942

SITE NO. & NAME: 2.0 **CHALKS NO. 3 (SOUTH SHAFT)**

LOCATION: **CARISBROOK LEAD, CARISBROOK**

HI NO: **H7623-0092**

DIRECTIONS: 1.3k m east of Carisbrook. Located on eastern edge of a small pine plantation, 400 metres north-east of the junction of Baringhup Road and Pyrenees Highway

MUNICIPALITY: Central Goldfields Shire

LAND STATUS: Public Purpose Reserve

HISTORY:

1886. Chalks No. 3 Consolidated Gold Mining Company--Registered. ¹

1887. Chalk's number 3 mine opened in 1887. By 1888 the shaft was sunk to 280 feet and opened out at 270 feet. A powerful pump with two 20 inch lifts pumped 2 million gallons per day from the mine until 1900 when pumping was suspended because of excessive water pressure. The company combined with Stewart's Freehold in 1895 and capital was reorganised in 1897. By 1901 £101,000 had been spent. By 1909 52,156 ounces of gold had been retrieved, but £5,000 advanced under the Mines Development Act had not been repaid. The huge gravel heaps from Chalks number 3 Consolidated (near the Newstead-Baringhup Road Junction at Carisbrook) were bought by the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission. A crushing plant was installed and the crushed material was carted by horse and dray to the railway siding and dumped into railway trucks. The men received 5 shillings per load and made 8 trips per day returning a reasonable wage. Men who worked on this carting of gravel included Messrs. Mold, Alderson, Chivers and Ford. ²

September 1887. MAJORCA SUBDIVISION (Mr Charles Sainsbury, Mining Registrar).

The course of the main channel (at present being worked by the Kong Meng and Napier Companies), has been proved by boring operations, and the dotted line shows its probable trend through the Chalk's Freehold in a north-westerly direction, thence (after picking up the old lead known as the Goldbrook or Carisbrook lead) in a north-easterly direction through the Stewart's and Stewart's Extended Companies. ³

1888. No. 1 shaft started and is down 280 feet. 2 x 20 inch lifts and powerful winding plant installed. ⁴

October 1892. Lifting over 2,000,000 gallons per day from No. 1 shaft until November 1900. ⁵

1892. Thompson 16 inch by 28 inch by 48 inch, 280 horsepower cross compound horizontal steam engine; 2 x 18 inch plunger pumps and draw lifts, 7 foot stroke, 10 strokes per minute; head 276 feet; 2 Galloway tube boilers, 26 feet 6 inch by 6 feet 6 inch, 100 pounds per square inch working pressure; Cost of plant--£1621-11-3. ⁶

1899. THE MAJORCA AND CARISBROOK LEADS.

On the western side of the Victorian Gold Estates, with an intervening gentle ridge of Silurian between the two channels, is the Majorca-Carisbrook lead. The Majorca Lead has its actual source at Daisy Hill or Talbot diggings, from whence it flows slightly north-east, picking up innumerable side-washes or tributaries in its course until at the Kong Meng mine, near Majorca, it forms an imposing stream 1000 to 1200 in width, and here water-difficulties were first encountered. The early struggles of this company are well-known, and how the gradual concentration of the shallower washes into the deep channel improved its quality to such an extent that the next 90 chains of the lead produced gold to the value of over £650,000 and paid about £210,000 in dividends and royalty. The lead swings east from the Napier Freehold into Chalk's Freehold and when being worked ran poor, but on crossing a belt of quartz veins again improved and yielded fair profits. It then turned north, and has been worked with varying success through the Chalk's No. 1 Company's property to the southern boundary of Chalk's No. 3 Consolidated Company, where it is now being successfully opened, and it is here joined by an important tributary, the Carisbrook lead. This lead was traced from the surface of the Silurian to the south-west, and was formed by the degradation of the Blucher's and Mosquito lines of reefs. It proved exceptionally rich from its source and through the Goldbrook and Carisbrook United mines, but the run of gold being traced by the latter under private property, in the centre of the town, work was abandoned at that point. The lead, after having made a snake-like bend almost describing the letter S, was again picked up by the Chalk's Junction Company. This company has had an exceedingly successful career, having returned to shareholders £25,000 on an outlay of £5000, and has apparently a good lease of life yet before it. The lead was traced to the boundary of Chalk's No. 3 Consolidated, and by that company worked to its point of junction with the Majorca lead. There, as is usual, the wash was somewhat scattered, but the present workings reveal a well-defined run of gold, the width of which has not yet been determined.

A curious instance of the uncertainties of mining is shown by the present workings of the Chalk's No. 3 Consolidated. The adjoining company (Chalk's No. 1) had taken out all the known payable ground, and a meeting of shareholders was called to wind up the affairs of the company. An effort was made to have a prospecting drive put in to the east and test that slope of the lead, but it was defeated, and an instruction given to draw the pumps out of the shaft. Meanwhile the drives of Chalk's No. 3 Consolidated were daily drawing nearer, and demonstrating beyond doubt that a run of ground did exist to the east of any known workings in the No. 1 mine, and this became so clear that the order for withdrawing the pumps was countermanded, shares rose from a mere quotation to 2s 6d, and there is now an excellent chance of this company having a long stretch of payable ground on the eastern terraces. The trend of the Majorca-Carisbrook lead northwards through the property of the Chalk's No. 3 Consolidated Company has been accurately determined by drives and bores, and also the existence of tributary leads entering the main channel, both from the east and the west. The former is a channel yet untried, and nothing is known of it save that it carries a strong body of wash with gold, and, as its course is through a highly auriferous belt of country, it is reasonable to assume that it will contain payable gold. The western tributary, known as the Racecourse lead, has been tested in a small way, and proves to carry a heavy black wash, heavily charged with pyrites and coarse gold. Finding its property too large to handle with one company, the Chalk's No. 3 Consolidated has decided to float the northern portion of the mine, containing about 1200 acres, on the London market. This will be known as the "Victorian Moolort Gold Estates", and as there is a fine shaft sunk the required depth, and a magnificent pumping plant erected, there should not be much trouble in opening the lead here. Sweeping north-east, the lead enters the New Havilah, thence through the Charlotte Plains Proprietary to the Junction Deep Leads of Victoria, to probably join the main trunk lead to the north-east of this property⁷

1899. VALUE OF GOLD YIELDS.

The following gives the records, so far as they have been preserved, of the value of gold returns, stated in figures of value, from the deep alluvial mines in the Maryborough division:

MARYBOROUGH, CARISBROOK, ETC., LEADS

	£
Perseverance	7,433
Rip Van Winkle	7,527
Brunswick	7,929
Royal Standard	10,660
South Greenock	12,841
Mount Greenock Estate	16,400
Nicholls' Freehold	26,650
Robert Nichol	2,500
Darling	16,400
Calley's Tunnel	24,600
German Tunnel	32,800
Oriental	32,800
Perseverance	36,900
Talbot lease	41,000
Black Bull	41,000
All Nations	61,500
Hoffnung	102,500
Union	83,992
Sadowa	205,565
New Kong Meng	377,321
Napier Freehold	278,746
Chalk's Freehold	216,352
Chalk's No. 1	134,426
Chalk's No. 3 Consolidated	27,431
Chalk's Junction	60,000
Carisbrook United	33,870
Woolbrook	10,832
Goldbrook	52,730
TOTAL	£1,962,705 ⁸

1901. 2 x 20 inch lifts at each end of a 4 compartment shaft (15 feet by 6 feet with 2 winding compartments 6 feet by 3 feet in the middle); horizontal condenser for steam engine; 3 Cornish boilers, 26 feet by 6 feet 6 inches, 110 pounds per square inch working pressure; and No. 4 Roots blower.⁹

December 1902. Pumping resumed at No. 1 shaft; 2,600,000 gallons per day.¹⁰

October 1907. Pumping only 660,000 gallons per day; pumping stopped at No. 1 shaft.¹¹

1909. Mine to close; drawing pumps.¹²

1938 to Second World War: Cyaniding of deep lead slum heaps by Gold Dumps Pty Ltd.

January 1938. Clutha Developments, Carisbrook (Gold Dumps Pty Ltd). has completed the installation of an extensive and very efficient cyanide plant at the Napier Freehold Dumps, and is profitably treating 500 tons of slum daily.¹³

July 1938. Gold Dumps Ltd., Carisbrook. This modern filter-press cyanidation plant [photograph included] is achieving excellent results. With a rated capacity of 500 tons per day, the plant actually handles tonnages of over 900 tons per day in favourable ground. From 1st January to 21st May, 62,225 short tons were treated for 1,716 fine oz of gold. A hold-up occurred on 21st May, when the cylinder head of the engine driving the agitators, pumps, and alternator was damaged. An initial dividend of 1s per share was paid in June.¹⁴

March 1942. Gold Dumps Pty Ltd, Carisbrook. Operations were delayed for 39 working days during the change-over from the Chalk's Freehold to the Chalk's No. 1 dump.¹⁵

DESCRIPTION & INTERPRETATION:

Chalks No. 3 (No. 1 or South shaft). Formerly Stewart Gold Mining Company. Mining commenced at the shaft in 1888 and stopped in 1907. Mine closed down in 1909.

Mining machinery foundations. Arrangement of brick mounting beds totally obscured by wattle regrowth. All the beds have slightly stepped sides. The foundations are dominated by one massive bed which measures 60 ft x 10 ft and stands 8 ft high. This massive bed has three main section: the northern end is U-shaped with a 24 ft x 5 ft slot with 2-1/4 ft thick walls containing 1-1/2 inch mounting bolts; the middle section of the bed is solid and has a 11 ft x 2-3/4 ft wide slot surrounded by 2 inch mounting bolts; and the southern end has a 12 ft x 5 ft pit which is 3 ft deep and surrounded by 1-1/2 inch mounting bolts. There are brick mounting beds on either side of the northern end of the massive bed: the west bed measures 28 ft x 11 ft and has a narrow 14 ft x 3 ft extension. The top few courses of the bed have been removed along with all its mounting bolts. The eastern bed measures 26 ft x 4-1/2 ft and has 1-1/2 inch mounting bolts.

Mine workings. Traces of mullock.

Sand. Extensive spread of sand.

INTEGRITY/CONDITION: Foundations are in good condition, little else survives above ground level.

CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE:

The site has:

Scientific significance. The site has an impressive arrangement of brick mounting beds.

Cumulative significance. The significance of the site is enhanced through its association with the Moolort network of sites (Maldon Sites 3, 4, 5 and 6 and Maryborough Sites 1 and 2).

SIGNIFICANCE RANKING: Site Listed Heritage Inventory.

Assessor: David Bannear
Date: April 1994.

¹ P. Milner, Some Beam Engine Installations at Mines in Victoria, pp. 38-39, 1988

² Barbara Willis, Footprints: A History of the Shire of Tullaroop, pp34-35, 1988

³ Mining Surveyors' Reports, September 1887

⁴ P. Milner, Some Beam Engine Installations at Mines in Victoria, pp. 38-39, 1988

⁵ P. Milner, Some Beam Engine Installations at Mines in Victoria, pp. 38-39, 1988

⁶ P. Milner, Some Beam Engine Installations at Mines in Victoria, pp. 38-39, 1988

⁷ Australian Mining Standard, Special Edition, June 1, 1899, pp. 105-8

⁸ Australian Mining Standard, Special Edition, June 1, 1899, pp. 105-8

⁹ P. Milner, Some Beam Engine Installations at Mines in Victoria, pp. 38-39, 1988

¹⁰ P. Milner, Some Beam Engine Installations at Mines in Victoria, pp. 38-39, 1988

¹¹ P. Milner, Some Beam Engine Installations at Mines in Victoria, pp. 38-39, 1988

¹² P. Milner, Some Beam Engine Installations at Mines in Victoria, pp. 38-39, 1988

¹³ Mining and Geological Journal, January 1938

¹⁴ Mining and Geological Journal, July 1938

¹⁵ Mining and Geological Journal, March 1942

SITE NO. & NAME: 3.0 **CHALKS JUNCTION COMPANY**
LOCATION: **CARISBROOK LEAD, CARISBROOK**
HI NO: **H7623-0092**

DIRECTIONS: 0.7 km south-east of Carisbrook, north of Freehold Lane

MUNICIPALITY: Central Goldfields Shire

LAND STATUS: Freehold Land

HISTORY:

September 1887. MAJORCA SUBDIVISION (Mr Charles Sainsbury, Mining Registrar). The course of the main channel (at present being worked by the Kong Meng and Napier Companies), has been proved by boring operations, and the dotted line shows it probable trend through the Chalk's Freehold in a north-westerly direction, thence (after picking up the old lead known as the Goldbrook or Carisbrook lead) in a north-easterly direction through the Stewart's and Stewart's Extended Companies.¹

1899. THE MAJORCA AND CARISBROOK LEADS.

On the western side of the Victorian Gold Estates, with an intervening gentle ridge of Silurian between the two channels, is the Majorca-Carisbrook lead. The Majorca Lead has its actual source at Daisy Hill or Talbot diggings, from whence it flows slightly north-east, picking up innumerable side-washes or tributaries in its course until at the Kong Meng mine, near Majorca, it forms an imposing stream 1000 to 1200 in width, and here water-difficulties were first encountered. The early struggles of this company are well-known, and how the gradual concentration of the shallower washes into the deep channel improved its quality to such an extent that the next 90 chains of the lead produced gold to the value of over £650,000 and paid about £210,000 in dividends and royalty. The lead swings east from the Napier Freehold into Chalk's Freehold and when being worked ran poor, but on crossing a belt of quartz veins again improved and yielded fair profits. It then turned north, and has been worked with varying success through the Chalk's No. 1 Company' property to the southern boundary of Chalk's No. 3 Consolidated Company, where it is now being successfully opened, and it is here joined by an important tributary, the Carisbrook lead. This lead was traced from the surface of the Silurian to the south-west, and was formed by the degradation of the Blucher's and Mosquito lines of reefs. It proved exceptionally rich from its source and through the Goldbrook and Carisbrook United mines, but the run of gold being traced by the latter under private property, in the centre of the town, work was abandoned at that point. The lead, after having made a snake-like bend almost describing the letter S, was again picked up by the Chalk's Junction Company. This company has had an exceedingly successful career, having returned to shareholders £25,000 on an outlay of £5000, and has apparently a good lease of life yet before it. The lead was traced to the boundary of Chalk's No. 3 Consolidated, and by that company worked to its point of junction with the Majorca lead. There, as is usual, the wash was somewhat scattered, but the present workings reveal a well-defined run of gold, the width of which has not yet been determined.

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1899. VALUE OF GOLD YIELDS

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TOTAL	£1,962,705 ³

1938 to Second World War: Cyaniding of deep lead slum heaps by Gold Dumps Pty Ltd.

January 1938. Clutha Developments, Carisbrook (Gold Dumps Pty Ltd). has completed the installation of an extensive and very efficient cyanide plant at the Napier Freehold Dumps, and is profitably treating 500 tons of slum daily.⁴

July 1938. Gold Dumps Ltd., Carisbrook. This modern filter-press cyanidation plant [photograph included] is achieving excellent results. With a rated capacity of 500 tons per day, the plant actually handles tonnages of over 900 tons per day in favourable ground. From 1st January to 21st May, 62,225 short tons were treated for 1,716 fine oz of gold. A hold-up occurred on 21st May, when the cylinder head of the engine driving the agitators, pumps, and alternator was damaged. An initial dividend of 1s per share was paid in June.⁵

March 1942. Gold Dumps Pty Ltd, Carisbrook. Operations were delayed for 39 working days during the change-over from the Chalk's Freehold to the Chalk's No. 1 dump.⁶

DESCRIPTION & INTERPRETATION:

Chalks Junction Company. (Company worked during the mid to late 1890s).

Mine workings. Large partly quarried mullock heap located north-west of farm house. No machinery foundations visible.

INTEGRITY/CONDITION: Poor condition and low integrity.

CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE:

The site has little integrity but the mullock heap has some historical value as a landscape feature.

SIGNIFICANCE RANKING: Site Listed Heritage Inventory.

Assessor: David Bannear

Date: April 1994.

¹ Mining Surveyors' Reports, September 1887

² Australian Mining Standard, Special Edition, June 1, 1899, pp. 105-8

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- 3 Australian Mining Standard, Special Edition, June 1, 1899, pp. 105-8
 - 4 Mining and Geological Journal, January 1938
 - 5 Mining and Geological Journal, July 1938
 - 6 Mining and Geological Journal, March 1942

SITE NO. & NAME: 4.0 **CHALKS NO. 1**
LOCATION: MAJORCA LEAD, CARISBROOK
HI NO: H7623-0094

DIRECTIONS: 1.5 km south-east of Carisbrook, west side of Freehold Lane

MUNICIPALITY: Central Goldfields Shire

LAND STATUS: Freehold land

HISTORY:

June 1887. MARYBOROUGH DIVISION

The Chalk's No. 1 Company, Carisbrook, is erecting pumping and winding engines, and are making fair progress with the works at the mine.¹

September 1887. MAJORCA SUBDIVISION (Mr Charles Sainsbury, Mining Registrar).

The course of the main channel (at present being worked by the Kong Meng and Napier Companies), has been proved by boring operations, and the dotted line shows its probable trend through the Chalk's Freehold in a north-westerly direction, thence (after picking up the old lead known as the Goldbrook or Carisbrook lead) in a north-easterly direction through the Stewart's and Stewart's Extended Companies.²

December 1887. MARYBOROUGH DIVISION

The works at the Chalk's No. 1, Carisbrook, are progressing satisfactorily. The main shaft has been sunk, through very hard country, to a depth of 161 feet. The walls of the pumping-engine house are completed, and the roof is now fixed.³

March 1888. MARYBOROUGH DIVISION

At the Duke No. 1 the beam engine and the stone for the engine-house have been delivered, and the building of the house will be begun forthwith.⁴

December 1888. MARYBOROUGH DIVISION

The Chalk's Number One Company (alluvial) are only using their winding machinery, the machinery is ready for use, so soon as wash-dirt is reached.⁵

June 1889. MARYBOROUGH DIVISION

Chalk's No. 1 Company, Carisbrook. The lower main level has been extended nearly 260 feet; total distance from shaft, 1,295 feet ... A Roots' blower has been erected, and the ventilation of mine completed.⁶

September 1888. MARYBOROUGH DIVISION

Chalk No. 1 Company has erected the mining plant, but at present the winding machinery only is in use.⁷

1888. Machinery originally at Winter's Freehold mine, Ballarat.⁸

1896. No. 4 Roots' blower delivered.⁹

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March 1942. Gold Dumps Pty Ltd, Carisbrook. Operations were delayed for 39 working days during the change-over from the Chalk's Freehold to the Chalk's No. 1 dump.¹⁴

DESCRIPTION & INTERPRETATION:

Chalks No. 1 Company. (Commenced work in 1887 and mined until late 1890s).

Mine workings. The heap is largely intact and comprises one long dumping line that measures approximately 100 metres and stand 12 to 15 metres high. Most of the associated washed pebble dump has been quarried.

Shaft. The shaft is located on the north side of the mullock heap, western end. The shaft is now completely filled with farm-related rubbish including numerous dead sheep.

Small brick foundations. On the western side of the shaft site are a set of small brick foundations measuring 6 ft x 1-1/4 ft. The narrow beds are set 7-1/2 ft apart.

Pump arch. On the northern side of the shaft is an intact brick pump arch which measures 26 ft x 8 ft and stands approximately 25 ft high. Both wings of the arch have largely been demolished. The cockpit on the north side of the pump arch has been completely filled and is now obscured by a large boxthorn bush. This bush also obscures part of a rough concrete 16 ft square, 3 ft high, cylinder bed. All the mounting bolts have been removed (or are buried) from the cylinder bed but a faint circular impression suggests that the cylinder was 10 ft in diameter.

Mining machinery. To the east of the shaft are the remains of a large tank-like brick mounting bed which has an overall measurement of 38 ft x 9-1/2 ft and stands 5-1/2 ft high. The bed has three main sections: the western end has a 5-1/2 ft square pit surrounded by 2 ft thick walls which have 1-1/2 inch mounting bolts; the middle section has a pit measuring 10 ft x 5 ft surrounded by 2 inch mounting bolts; and the eastern end is U-shaped (not possible to measure due to boxthorns). The western end of the bed has been badly cracked by the growth of a large pepper tree.

Boiler setting/flue. Approximately 14 metres north from the eastern end of the brick-like bed are some bluestone footings which may be a boiler setting.

Cyaniding. On the eastern end of the mullock heap is a large 10 ft high platform of sand containing two rows of circular cyanide vat impressions. The vat impressions in one row have a diameter of 45 feet, the ones in the other row are somewhat smaller (approximately 36 ft diameter). Each row has three vat impressions, but there may have been others.

Sand dump. To the west of the mullock heap is a large, partly quarried raised sand dump.

Water dam. On the south side of the mullock heap is a large full dam.

INTEGRITY/CONDITION:

Pump arch is in good condition apart from the demolition of its wings. The tank-like bed is not so well preserved having been badly cracked by the growth of a large pepper tree. The mullock heap and arch are a very significant landscape feature.

CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE:

The site has:

Scientific significance. The mine has an extensive range of deep lead mining relics including an intact Cornish pump arch.

Cumulative significance. The significance of the site is enhanced through being part of the Maryborough Cornish pump-arch network (Sites 1.0, 4.0, 42.0 and 52.0). The focal point of this network is Site 42.0 (Duke and Timor/Grand Duke).

SIGNIFICANCE RANKING:

Site Listed Heritage Inventory.

Assessor: David Bannear

Date: April 1994.

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- 1 Mining Surveyors' Reports, June 1887
 - 2 Mining Surveyors' Reports, September 1887
 - 3 Mining Surveyors' Reports, December 1887
 - 4 Mining Surveyors' Reports, March 1888
 - 5 Mining Surveyors' Reports, December 1888
 - 6 Mining Surveyors' Reports, June 1889
 - 7 Mining Surveyors' Reports, September 1888

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- 8 P. Milner, Some Beam Engine Installations at Mines in Victoria, pp. 38-39, 1988
9 P. Milner, Some Beam Engine Installations at Mines in Victoria, pp. 38-39, 1988
10 Australian Mining Standard, Special Edition, June 1, 1899, pp. 105-8
11 Australian Mining Standard, Special Edition, June 1, 1899, pp. 105-8
12 Mining and Geological Journal, January 1938
13 Mining and Geological Journal, July 1938
14 Mining and Geological Journal, March 1942

SITE NO. & NAME: **5.0 CHALKS FREEHOLD COMPANY**
 5.1 YOUNG CHALKS COMPANY

LOCATION: **MAJORCA LEAD, CARISBROOK**

HI NO: **5.0 H7623-0095**
 5.1 H7623-0096

DIRECTIONS: Site 5.0. 3.6 km south of Carisbrook, east side of Freehold Lane
 Site 5.1. 4.4 km south-south-east of Carisbrook, east side of Freehold Lane

MUNICIPALITY: Central Goldfields Shire

LAND STATUS: Site 5.0. Owned by Road Construction Authority
 Site 5.1. Freehold land

HISTORY:

June 1886. MARYBOROUGH DIVISION

There is nothing of importance to report regarding the alluvial mines in this division. The machinery at Chalk's Freehold Company's mine, Carisbrook, is in course of erection. The shaft has been bottomed at 90 feet, and will be sunk to a depth of 270 feet.¹

September 1886. MARYBOROUGH DIVISION

ALLUVIAL MINING. A number of large claims have been taken up in the neighbourhood of Moolort, but nothing definite has yet been reported about them. Chalk's Freehold Company, whose claim is situated near Carisbrook have purchased a 30-head power steam engine for puddling, and three puddling machines for their claim, and have entered into a contract for their removal and re-erection on the ground.²

September 1887. MAJORCA SUBDIVISION (Mr Charles Sainsbury, Mining Registrar).

The course of the main channel (at present being worked by the Kong Meng and Napier Companies), has been proved by boring operations, and the dotted line shows its probable trend through the Chalk's Freehold in a north-westerly direction, thence (after picking up the old lead known as the Goldbrook or Carisbrook lead) in a north-easterly direction through the Stewart's and Stewart's Extended Companies.³

March 1888. MAJORCA SUBDIVISION

The following is a statement of the gold obtained from the principal alluvial mines in this division during the quarter: New Kong Meng, including Tributes, 4,443 oz; Napier Freehold Company, 3,441 oz; Chalk's Freehold Company (from drives only), 103 oz; Majorca United Leads, 23 oz; Total, 8,011 oz.

Dividends: New Kong Meng Company, £4,000; Napier Freehold Company, £2,000.⁴

June 1888. MAJORCA SUBDIVISION

The Chalk's Freehold has been confined to prospecting and cutting up ground preparatory to blocking out.⁵

September 1888. MAJORCA SUBDIVISION (Miss Constance Sainsbury, Mining Registrar).

The following is a statement of the gold obtained from the principal mines of this subdivision, viz. New Kong Meng Company, Majorca, 4,488 oz; New Kong Meng Tributary Company, Majorca, 63 oz; Napier Freehold Company, 4,318 oz; Chalk's Freehold Company, 525oz; United Leads Company, 163 oz; East Kong Meng, 27 oz; Total, 9,587 oz.⁶

December 1888. MAJORCA SUBDIVISION

The Napier Freehold mine is also maintaining its reputation, both in the output of gold and in declaring dividends, whilst Chalk's Freehold is showing a marked improvement.⁷

June 1889. MAJORCA SUBDIVISION

The Chalk's Freehold has also a slight decrease, which is in a measure accounted for by the necessity for pushing on leading drives.⁸

September 1889. MAJORCA SUBDIVISION

There is a slight falling off in the yields of gold ... which is attributable in the first instance to all underground work having been suspended at the No. 1 Kong Meng shaft, and the abandonment of the Majorca United Company's lease. There are at present no mines of a prospective character at work in this subdivision, operations being confined entirely to the New Kong Meng, Napier Freehold, and Chalk's Freehold mines.⁹

December 1889. MAJORCA SUBDIVISION

Chalk's Freehold Company. The operations at this mine have been confined to opening up and blocking on a very wide spread of alluvial wash, with strong indications of improvement.¹⁰

1899. THE MAJORCA AND CARISBROOK LEADS

On the western side of the Victorian Gold Estates, with an intervening gentle ridge of Silurian between the two channels, is the Majorca-Carisbrook lead. The Majorca Lead has its actual source at Daisy Hill or Talbot diggings, from whence it flows slightly north-east, picking up innumerable side-washes or tributaries in its course until at the Kong Meng mine, near Majorca, it forms an imposing stream 1000 to 1200 in width, and here water-difficulties were first encountered. The early struggles of this company are well-known, and how the gradual concentration of the shallower washes into the deep channel improved its quality to such an extent that the next 90 chains of the lead produced gold to the value of over £650,000 and paid about £210,000 in dividends and royalty. The lead swings east from the Napier Freehold into Chalk's Freehold and when being worked ran poor, but on crossing a belt of quartz veins again improved and yielded fair profits. It then turned north, and has been worked with varying success through the Chalk's No. 1 Company's property to the southern boundary of Chalk's No. 3 Consolidated Company, where it is now being successfully opened, and it is here joined by an important tributary, the Carisbrook lead. This lead was traced from the surface of the Silurian to the south-west, and was formed by the degradation of the Blucher's and Mosquito lines of reefs. It proved exceptionally rich from its source and through the Goldbrook and Carisbrook United mines, but the run of gold being traced by the latter under private property, in the centre of the town, work was abandoned at that point. The lead, after having made a snake-like bend almost describing the letter S, was again picked up by the Chalk's Junction Company. This company has had an exceedingly successful career, having returned to shareholders £25,000 on an outlay of £5000, and has apparently a good lease of life yet before it. The lead was traced to the boundary of Chalk's No. 3 Consolidated, and by that company worked to its point of junction with the Majorca lead. There, as is usual, the wash was somewhat scattered, but the present workings reveal a well-defined run of gold, the width of which has not yet been determined.

A curious instance of the uncertainties of mining is shown by the present workings of the Chalk's No. 3 Consolidated. The adjoining company (Chalk's No. 1) had taken out all the known payable ground, and a meeting of shareholders was called to wind up the affairs of the company. An effort was made to have a prospecting drive put in to the east and test that slope of the lead, but it was defeated, and an instruction given to draw the pumps out of the shaft. Meanwhile the drives of Chalk's No. 3 Consolidated were daily drawing nearer, and demonstrating beyond doubt that a run of ground did exist to the east of any known workings in the No. 1 mine, and this became so clear that the order for withdrawing the pumps was countermanded, shares rose from a mere quotation to 2s 6d, and there is now an excellent chance of this company having a long stretch of payable ground on the eastern terraces. The trend of the Majorca-Carisbrook lead northwards through the property of the Chalk's No. 3 Consolidated Company has been accurately determined by drives and bores, and also the existence of tributary leads entering the main channel, both from the east and the west. The former is a channel yet untried, and nothing is known of it save that it carries a strong body of wash with gold, and, as its course is through a highly auriferous belt of country, it is reasonable to assume that it will contain payable gold. The western tributary, known as the Racecourse lead, has been tested in a small way, and proves to carry a heavy black wash, heavily charged with pyrites and coarse gold. Finding its property too large to handle with one company, the Chalk's No. 3 Consolidated has decided to float the northern portion of the mine, containing about 1200 acres, on the London market. This will be known as the "Victorian Moolort Gold Estates", and as there is a fine shaft sunk the required depth, and a magnificent pumping plant erected, there should not be much trouble in opening the lead here. Sweeping north-east, the lead enters the New Havilah, thence through the Charlotte Plains Proprietary to the Junction Deep Leads of Victoria, to probably join the main trunk lead to the north-east of this property¹¹

1899. VALUE OF GOLD YIELDS

The following gives the records, so far as they have been preserved, of the value of gold returns, stated in figures of value, from the deep alluvial mines in the Maryborough division:

MARYBOROUGH, CARISBROOK, ETC., LEADS

	£
Perseverance	7,433
Rip Van Winkle	7,527
Brunswick	7,929
Royal Standard	10,660
South Greenock	12,841
Mount Greenock Estate	16,400
Nicholls' Freehold	26,650
Robert Nichol	2,500
Darling	16,400
Calley's Tunnel	24,600
German Tunnel	32,800
Oriental	32,800
Perseverance	36,900
Talbot lease	41,000
Black Bull	41,000
All Nations	61,500
Hoffnung	102,500
Union	83,992
Sadowa	205,565
New Kong Meng	377,321
Napier Freehold	278,746
Chalk's Freehold	216,352
Chalk's No. 1	134,426
Chalk's No. 3 Consolidated	27,431
Chalk's Junction	60,000
Carisbrook United	33,870
Woolbrook	10,832
Goldbrook	52,730
TOTAL	£1,962,705 ¹²

1938 to Second World War: Cyaniding of deep lead slum heaps by Gold Dumps Pty Ltd.

January 1938. Clutha Developments, Carisbrook (Gold Dumps Pty Ltd). has completed the installation of an extensive and very efficient cyanide plant at the Napier Freehold Dumps, and is profitably treating 500 tons of slum daily.¹³

July 1938. Gold Dumps Ltd., Carisbrook. This modern filter-press cyanidation plant [photograph included] is achieving excellent results. With a rated capacity of 500 tons per day, the plant actually handles tonnages of over 900 tons per day in favourable ground. From 1st January to 21st May, 62,225 short tons were treated for 1,716 fine oz of gold. A hold-up occurred on 21st May, when the cylinder head of the engine driving the agitators, pumps, and alternator was damaged. An initial dividend of 1s per share was paid in June.¹⁴

March 1942. Gold Dumps Pty Ltd, Carisbrook. Operations were delayed for 39 working days during the change-over from the Chalk's Freehold to the Chalk's No. 1 dump.¹⁵

DESCRIPTION & INTERPRETATION:

Site 5.0. Chalks Freehold Company (Commenced operations in 1886 and mined until the late 1890s).

Mine workings. Massive mullock heap that stretches along the east side of Freehold Lane for some 400 metres.

Another shorter mullock heap runs in an easterly direction from the southern end of the massive dump.

Mining machinery foundations. Below the southern end of the massive dump is a partly demolished large rectangular brick bed. What survives of the bed measures approximately 45 ft x 8 ft and stands 6 ft high. The northern end of the bed is U-shaped and has collapsed.

No other foundations are visible.

Site 5.1. Young Chalks Company (Presumably worked during the time of Chalks Freehold, late 1880s).

Mullock heap. 1.0 km south-east of Site 5.0 is a small mullock heap. No machinery foundations are visible.

INTEGRITY/CONDITION:

Site 5.0. Machinery foundations are in poor condition and have low integrity.

Mullock heap is a prominent landscape feature.

Site 5.1 has low integrity.

CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE:

Site 5.0 has little integrity. The mullock heap has some historical value as a landscape feature.

Site 5.0 has little integrity.

SIGNIFICANCE RANKING: Site Listed Heritage Inventory.

Assessor: David Bannear

Date: April 1994.

-
- 1 Mining Surveyors' Reports, June 1886
 - 2 Mining Surveyors' Reports, September 1886
 - 3 Mining Surveyors' Reports, September 1887
 - 4 Mining Surveyors' Reports, March 1888
 - 5 Mining Surveyors' Reports, June 1888
 - 6 Mining Surveyors' Reports, September 1888
 - 7 Mining Surveyors' Reports, December 1888
 - 8 Mining Surveyors' Reports, June 1889
 - 9 Mining Surveyors' Reports, September 1889
 - 10 Mining Surveyors' Reports, December 1889
 - 11 Australian Mining Standard, Special Edition, June 1, 1899, pp. 105-8
 - 12 Australian Mining Standard, Special Edition, June 1, 1899, pp. 105-8
 - 13 Mining and Geological Journal, January 1938
 - 14 Mining and Geological Journal, July 1938
 - 15 Mining and Geological Journal, March 1942

SITE NO. & NAME: 6.0 CARISBROOK UNITED

LOCATION: CARISBROOK LEAD, CARISBROOK

HI NO: H7623-0097

DIRECTIONS: Carisbrook. East side of Carisbrook-Talbot Road. The heaps are located on a block of land situated between Tullaroo Leisure Centre and the Council Depot

MUNICIPALITY: Central Goldfields Shire

LAND STATUS: Freehold Land

HISTORY:

June 1878. MARYBOROUGH DIVISION

The Carisbrook Consols Company is making rapid progress. They have obtained, during the quarter, a yield of 50 oz. The levels in the old lead have been lost, so the company has decided to sink a new shaft. The company intends, as soon as possible, to erect steam machinery, and they hope in a short time to have the mine in full working order. Shares in this property are being well held, and the proprietors are satisfied that the mine will soon pay dividends.¹

December 1878. The principal mines at Carisbrook—the Woolbrook, Goldbrook, and Carisbrook Consols—are progressing favourably. They employ a large number of men. The extensive operations carried on in those mines will doubtless result in developing the mineral resources of the district. The splendid nugget of solid gold, weighting 32 oz, which was found in the Carisbrook Consols, at a depth of 65 feet from the surface, has attracted much attention, and has afforded an additional stimulus to mining operations at Carisbrook. Should the country between Carisbrook and Craigie, and between Craigie and Majorca, prove auriferous, which I have no doubt it will, then an immense field of mining industry will be opened up in this district. I believe that mining here is as yet merely in its infancy, and that already we are upon the threshold of a genuine revival of mining prosperity.²

December 1879. The Carisbrook Consols have suspended mining operations, as the tributors failed of success, the plant on the mine being now offered for sale.³

March 1880. The Carisbrook Company have removed their machinery from the Woolbrook shaft, and have erected it on another portion of their lease. They are now engaged in sinking the shaft.⁴

December 1880. MARYBOROUGH DIVISION

ALLUVIAL MINING. At Carisbrook the mines are still progressing. The underground operations of the Carisbrook United Company are being pushed forward with energy, and with every prospect of success. The Goldbrook Company has obtained excellent returns during the quarter, and have paid handsome dividends. Rankin's party, in the Phoenix paddock, is obtaining good results from the mine, with a depth of sinking of 30 feet in dry ground. The Young Phoenix mine has been let on tribute to a party of Chinese. The Duke Company has had another unfortunate accident, which will probably cause some delay, through a breakage having occurred in one of the pipes of the 20-inch lift; this will be repaired as soon as possible.⁵

March 1881. MARYBOROUGH DIVISION

ALLUVIAL MINING. The Carisbrook United is making good progress. The prospects recently obtained afford a good proof of the valuable character of the mine. Considerable delay in the operations of the mine has been caused through the water in the surface drifts leaking into the drives. The Goldbrook continues to maintain its character as a first-class mine. Fair returns have been obtained from it, and also from the Young Phoenix Tribute.⁶

June 1881. MARYBOROUGH DIVISION

The Carisbrook United are making rapid progress with their new shaft, and with the other necessary works of the mine. Excellent returns during the quarter have been obtained from the Goldbrook. The works on the Young Phoenix Tribute have been stopped.⁷

March 1882. MARYBOROUGH DIVISION

The Carisbrook United are pushing on their works vigorously, the bottom level has been extended 211 feet from the shaft, while the branch drive, at the intermediate level, has been extended 182 feet. The levels in the leading wash-dirt drives, from No. 2 and No. 3 rises were lost; this necessitated the putting up of another drive, and opening out at a deeper level, from which the gutter was reached; the wash looks very well.⁸

September 1882. MARYBOROUGH DIVISION

The yields from the mine of the Carisbrook United Company and the Duke Company are excellent.⁹

December 1882. MARYBOROUGH DIVISION

The Carisbrook United Company has begun to pay dividends. The prospects of the mine are good.¹⁰

March 1883. The Carisbrook United Company is engaged in cleaning up some old drives on the eastern reef, and in putting up a rise in that reef, from which payable prospects were formerly obtained. The work connected with the reef drives will be continued without delay, so as to get rid of the decomposed rock..¹¹

June 1883. The Carisbrook United Company have extended the main reef drive; the ground is improving, and the prospects of the mine are good.¹²

September 1883. Since the 21st August, all the work in the wash-dirt of the Carisbrook United mine has been stopped, and reef-driving only is at present being carried on.¹³

December 1883. There is nothing of special importance to report regarding the progress of alluvial mining in this division during the quarter. The Carisbrook United Company has unfortunately lost the lead, and have done scarcely any reproductive work for several months. Every exertion is being made to find the lost lead, and at present the principal work that is being carried on is reef driving. The western side of the mine is being prospected, but so far without payable results. The bulk of the men formerly employed at the mine have been discharged.¹⁴

March 1884. The Carisbrook United mine is again coming to the front, as is shown by the yield therefrom (430 oz).¹⁵

September 1884. Alluvial mining in this division has not been so prosperous as usual during the quarter. Work has been stopped at the Carisbrook United mine, as gold in payable quantity could not be obtained. This will throw a number of men temporarily out of the work. Every effort was made to make the mine pay, but without success.¹⁶

December 1884. The pumps have been drawn at the Carisbrook United mine, and work has been entirely abandoned.¹⁷

September 1887. MAJORCA SUBDIVISION (Mr Charles Sainsbury, Mining Registrar)

The course of the main channel (at present being worked by the Kong Meng and Napier Companies), has been proved by boring operations, and the dotted line shows its probable trend through the Chalk's Freehold in a north-westerly direction, thence (after picking up the old lead known as the Goldbrook or Carisbrook lead) in a north-easterly direction through the Stewart's and Stewart's Extended Companies.¹⁸

1899. VALUE OF GOLD YIELDS

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Perseverance	36,900
Talbot lease	41,000
Black Bull	41,000
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Hoffnung	102,500
Union	83,992
Sadowa	205,565
New Kong Meng	377,321
Napier Freehold	278,746
Chalk's Freehold	216,352
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Woolbrook	10,832
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January 1938. Clutha Developments, Carisbrook (Gold Dumps Pty Ltd). has completed the installation of an extensive and very efficient cyanide plant at the Napier Freehold Dumps, and is profitably treating 500 tons of slum daily.²⁰

July 1938. Gold Dumps Ltd., Carisbrook. This modern filter-press cyanidation plant [photograph included] is achieving excellent results. With a rated capacity of 500 tons per day, the plant actually handles tonnages of over 900 tons per day in favourable ground. From 1st January to 21st May, 62,225 short tons were treated for 1,716 fine oz of gold. A hold-up occurred on 21st May, when the cylinder head of the engine driving the agitators, pumps, and alternator was damaged. An initial dividend of 1s per share was paid in June.²¹

March 1942. Gold Dumps Pty Ltd, Carisbrook. Operations were delayed for 39 working days during the change-over from the Chalk's Freehold to the Chalk's No. 1 dump.²²

DESCRIPTION & INTERPRETATION:

Carisbrook United Company (formerly Carisbrook Consols which commenced working in 1878) Carisbrook United Company worked from 1880 to 1884.

Mine workings. Two 50 metre long, 8 to 10 metre high mullock heaps. No machinery foundations, pebble or sand dumps.

INTEGRITY/CONDITION: Poor.

CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE:

The site has little integrity but has some historical value as a landscape feature.

SIGNIFICANCE RANKING: Site Listed Heritage Inventory.

Assessor: David Bannear

Date: April 1994.

¹ Mining Surveyors' Reports, June 1878

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- 2 Mining Surveyors' Reports, December 1878
 - 3 Mining Surveyors' Reports, December 1879
 - 4 Mining Surveyors' Reports, March 1880
 - 5 Mining Surveyors' Reports, December 1880
 - 6 Mining Surveyors' Reports, March 1881
 - 7 Mining Surveyors' Reports, June 1881
 - 8 Mining Surveyors' Reports, March 1882
 - 9 Mining Surveyors' Reports, September 1882
 - 10 Mining Surveyors' Reports, December 1882
 - 11 Mining Surveyors' Reports, March 1883
 - 12 Mining Surveyors' Reports, June 1883
 - 13 Mining Surveyors' Reports, September 1883
 - 14 Mining Surveyors' Reports, December 1883
 - 15 Mining Surveyors' Reports, March 1884
 - 16 Mining Surveyors' Reports, September 1884
 - 17 Mining Surveyors' Reports, December 1884
 - 18 Mining Surveyors' Reports, September 1887
 - 19 Australian Mining Standard, Special Edition, June 1, 1899, pp. 105-8
 - 20 Mining and Geological Journal, January 1938
 - 21 Mining and Geological Journal, July 1938
 - 22 Mining and Geological Journal, March 1942

SITE NO. & NAME: 7.0 WOOLBROOK COMPANY

LOCATION: CARISBROOK LEAD, CARISBROOK

HI NO: H7623-0098

DIRECTIONS: Carisbrook. 1.4 km south of Carisbrook Post Office, east side of Carisbrook-Talbot Road

MUNICIPALITY: Central Goldfields Shire

LAND STATUS: Freehold Land

HISTORY:

June 1870. MARYBOROUGH DIVISION

The Enterprise Company, Battery Hill, is about to erect a heavier plant. The Dan O'Connell, Company, Harrison's Hill, have sunk a new shaft, 90 feet deep, and have obtained gold. The Phoenix Company, Harrison's Hill, have survived the severe and protracted litigation in which they were involved; have resumed work, sunk a new shaft, and obtained splendid prospects. This mine is on private property, and is undoubtedly one of the richest in the division.¹

September 1870. The following is a statement of the gold obtained from the principal alluvial mines in this division during the quarter: Magnum Bonum Extended (Chinaman's Flat), 1,389 oz; Band of Hope Extended (Chinaman's Flat), 1,295 oz; Alma Consols (Alma), 1,199 oz; Golden Gate (Timor Creek, Alma), 351 oz; Seaham Extended (Alma), 605 oz; Dan O'Connell (Carisbrook), 80 oz; Britannia (Four-mile Flat), 153 oz; Morning Star (Majorca), 127 oz; Hudson (Carisbrook), 113 oz; Fox's (Majorca), 109 oz; Sundry whim claims, 251 oz; Total, 5,673 oz.²

December 1870. The Dan O'Connell Company have been chiefly engaged in main driving; the lead has been found at a depth of 100 feet.

The following is a statement of the gold obtained from the principal alluvial mines in this division during the quarter: Magnum Bonum Extended (Chinaman's Flat), 1,060 oz; Band of Hope Extended (Chinaman's Flat), 3,082 oz; Alma Consols (Alma), 1,567 oz; Seaham Extended (Alma), 1,260; Golden Gate (Timor Creek, Alma), 306 oz; Dan O'Connell (Carisbrook), 148 oz; United Kingdom (Majorca), 60 oz; Kong Meng and Columbia (Majorca), 147 oz; Reform (Majorca), 342 oz; Morning Star (Majorca), 103 oz; Baron Clyde (Majorca), 64 oz; Sundry whim claims, 205 oz; Total, 8,346 oz.³

March 1871. It will be seen that the Dan O'Connell Company, Carisbrook, have obtained 325 oz for the quarter.

The Phoenix Company, Harrison's Hill, recently begun to wash, and have obtained 30 oz.

The following is a statement of the gold obtained from the principal alluvial mines in this division during the quarter: Band of Hope (Chinaman's Flat), 2,289; Alma Consols (Alma), 919 oz; Seaham (Alma), 880 oz; Golden Gate (Alma), 209 oz; Dan O'Connell (Carisbrook), 325 oz; United Kingdom (Majorca), 110 oz; Kong Meng and Columbia (Majorca), 168 oz; Reform (Majorca), 170 oz; Morning Star (Majorca), 40 oz; Evening Star (Majorca), 68 oz; Cosmopolitan (Majorca), 143 oz; Sundry whim claims, 125 oz; Total, 5,448 oz.⁴

September 1871. The Phoenix Company, Carisbrook, recently sold to a party of Chinese the sole right to their sludge, for a period of one year, for the sum of £1,000. The Dan O'Connell Company, Carisbrook, and the Enterprise Company, Maiden Hill, have also each sold a similar right, on the same terms for £270 and £750.⁵

March 1878. The principal event of the quarter has been the successful formation of the Woolbrook Company, whose mine is situate at Woolbrook, near Carisbrook, on the same ground as that which was formerly occupied by the Dan O'Connell Company. This company has purchased the whole of the machinery and plant which formerly belonged to the New Magnum Company, and is now busily engaged with its erection. The prospects of the company are considered to be very good, as the ground has already been proved to be rich. Should the company succeed with the enterprise it will be the probable means of opening up a large extent of new auriferous country between Carisbrook and Majorca.⁶

June 1878. The Woolbrook Company has purchased the plant formerly owned by the New Magnum Bonum Company, and have nearly completed its erection. The pumps have been connected, and pumping begun. The water is heavy. They are now engaged in sinking the shaft.⁷

December 1878. The principal mines at Carisbrook--the Woolbrook, Goldbrook, and Carisbrook Consols--are progressing favourably. They employ a large number of men. The extensive operations carried on in those mines will doubtless result in developing the mineral resources of the district. The splendid nugget of solid gold, weighting 32 oz, which was found in the Carisbrook Consols, at a depth of 65 feet from the surface, has attracted much attention, and has afforded an additional stimulus to mining operations at Carisbrook. Should the country between Carisbrook and Craigie, and between Craigie and Majorca, prove auriferous, which I have no doubt it will, then an immense field of mining industry will be opened up in this district. I believe that mining here is as yet merely in its infancy, and that already we are upon the threshold of a genuine revival of mining prosperity.⁸

June 1879. The principal mines at Carisbrook are progressing. Excellent returns and dividends have been obtained from the Woolbrook.⁹

September 1879. The mines at Carisbrook are slowly progressing. The Goldbrook and Woolbrook have erected fair returns. The Young Phoenix Company have found the water so heavy that they will be compelled to erect steam machinery. The hope shortly to be in payable wash-dirt.¹⁰

December 1879. The Woolbrook have temporarily suspended mining operations; they are now engaged in removing their plant to another part of the claim, where it is their intention to immediately sink a new shaft.¹¹

March 1880. The Carisbrook Company have removed their machinery from the Woolbrook shaft, and have erected it on another portion of their lease. They are now engaged in sinking the shaft.¹²

1899. VALUE OF GOLD YIELDS

The following gives the records, so far as they have been preserved, of the value of gold returns, stated in figures of value, from the deep alluvial mines in the Maryborough division:

MARYBOROUGH, CARISBROOK, ETC., LEADS

	£
Perseverance	7,433
Rip Van Winkle	7,527
Brunswick	7,929
Royal Standard	10,660
South Greenock	12,841
Mount Greenock Estate	16,400
Nicholls' Freehold	26,650
Robert Nichol	2,500
Darling	16,400
Calley's Tunnel	24,600
German Tunnel	32,800
Oriental	32,800
Perseverance	36,900
Talbot lease	41,000
Black Bull	41,000
All Nations	61,500
Hoffnung	102,500
Union	83,992
Sadowa	205,565
New Kong Meng	377,321
Napier Freehold	278,746
Chalk's Freehold	216,352
Chalk's No. 1	134,426
Chalk's No. 3 Consolidated	27,431
Chalk's Junction	60,000
Carisbrook United	33,870
Woolbrook	10,832
Goldbrook	52,730
TOTAL	£1,962,705 ¹³

1938 to Second World War: Cyaniding of deep lead slum heaps by Gold Dumps Pty Ltd.

January 1938. Clutha Developments, Carisbrook (Gold Dumps Pty Ltd). has completed the installation of an extensive and very efficient cyanide plant at the Napier Freehold Dumps, and is profitably treating 500 tons of slum daily.¹⁴

July 1938. Gold Dumps Ltd., Carisbrook. This modern filter-press cyanidation plant [photograph included] is achieving excellent results. With a rated capacity of 500 tons per day, the plant actually handles tonnages of over 900 tons per day in favourable ground. From 1st January to 21st May, 62,225 short tons were treated for 1,716 fine oz of gold. A hold-up occurred on 21st May, when the cylinder head of the engine driving the agitators, pumps, and alternator was damaged. An initial dividend of 1s per share was paid in June.¹⁵

March 1942. Gold Dumps Pty Ltd, Carisbrook. Operations were delayed for 39 working days during the change-over from the Chalk's Freehold to the Chalk's No. 1 dump.¹⁶

DESCRIPTION & INTERPRETATION:

Site 7.0. Woolbrook Company (formerly Dan O'Connell Company which worked from 1870 to 1872). Woolbrook Company worked from 1878 to December 1879. Its plant was removed to Carisbrook United mine in 1880. Sand dump. Large spread of slum and sand. No machinery foundations or mullock visible.

INTEGRITY/CONDITION: Poor.

CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE:

The site has little integrity.

SIGNIFICANCE RANKING: Site Listed Heritage Inventory.

Assessor: David Bannear

Date: April 1994.

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- 1 Mining Surveyors' Reports, June 1870
 - 2 Mining Surveyors' Reports, September 1870
 - 3 Mining Surveyors' Reports, December 1870
 - 4 Mining Surveyors' Reports, March 1871
 - 5 Mining Surveyors' Reports, September 1871
 - 6 Mining Surveyors' Reports, March 1878
 - 7 Mining Surveyors' Reports, June 1878
 - 8 Mining Surveyors' Reports, December 1878
 - 9 Mining Surveyors' Reports, June 1879
 - 10 Mining Surveyors' Reports, September 1879
 - 11 Mining Surveyors' Reports, December 1879
 - 12 Mining Surveyors' Reports, March 1880
 - 13 Australian Mining Standard, Special Edition, June 1, 1899, pp. 105-8
 - 14 Mining and Geological Journal, January 1938
 - 15 Mining and Geological Journal, July 1938
 - 16 Mining and Geological Journal, March 1942

SITE NO. & NAME: 8.0GOLDBROOK COMPANY

LOCATION: CARISBROOK LEAD, CARISBROOK

HI NO: H7623-0099

DIRECTIONS: Carisbrook. 1.4 km south of Carisbrook Post Office, west side of Carisbrook-Talbot Road

MUNICIPALITY: Central Goldfields Shire

LAND STATUS: Freehold Land

HISTORY:

June 1870. MARYBOROUGH DIVISION

The Phoenix Company, Harrison's Hill, have survived the severe and protracted litigation in which they were involved; have resumed work, sunk a new shaft, and obtained splendid prospects. This mine is on private property, and is undoubtedly one of the richest in the division.¹

December 1870. The mines at Carisbrook are now beginning to look up, and to manifest signs of prosperous development. The Phoenix Company has just completed the erection of steam machinery, which will enable them to overcome the difficulties that formerly obstructed their progress. The Dan O'Connell Company has been chiefly engaged in main driving; the lead has been found at a depth of 100 feet.²

March 1871. It will be seen that the Dan O'Connell Company, Carisbrook, has obtained 325 oz for the quarter. The Phoenix Company, Harrison's Hill, recently begun to wash, and has obtained 30 oz.³

June 1871. The following is a statement of the gold obtained from the principal alluvial mines in this division during the quarter: Band of Hope Extended, Chinaman's Flat, 1,612 oz; Alma Consols, Alma, 863 oz; Golden Gate, Alma, 456 oz; Seaham Extended, Alma, 1,720 oz; Havelock, Havelock, 82 oz; Kong Meng, Majorca, 318 oz; Phoenix, Majorca, 70 oz; United Kingdom, Majorca, 113 oz; Dan O'Connell, Carisbrook, 107 oz; Morning Star, Majorca, 90 oz; Reform, Majorca, 168 oz; Kosmos, Majorca, 194 oz; Britannia, Battery Hill, 65 oz; Evening Star, Majorca, 87 oz; Phoenix, Harrison's Hill, 132 oz; Total, 6,080 oz.⁴

September 1871. A remarkable feature in the Carisbrook and Majorca leads, is the abundance of fine gold which is found in them. The value of this description of gold which is contained in the sludge, derived from several of the claims on those leads, may be partially estimated from the following facts: the Phoenix Company, Carisbrook, recently sold to a party of Chinese the sole right to their sludge, for a period of one year, for the sum of £1,000. The Dan O'Connell Company, Carisbrook, and the Enterprise Company, Maiden Hill, have also each sold a similar right, on the same terms for £270 and £750.⁵

December 1871. The following is a statement of the gold obtained from the principal alluvial mines in this division during the quarter: Band of Hope, Chinaman's Flat, 1,865 oz; Alma Consols, Alma, 694 oz; Seaham, Alma, 1,164 oz; Gladstone, Alma, 276 oz; Golden Gate, Alma, 902 oz; Havelock, Havelock, 347 oz; Enterprise, Majorca, 133 oz; Morning Star, Majorca, 27 oz; Phoenix, Majorca, 53 oz; United Kingdom, Gibraltar, 154 oz; Phoenix, Carisbrook, 215 oz; Dan O'Connell, Carisbrook, 36 oz; Kosmos, Majorca, 164 oz; Reform, Majorca, 101 oz; Britannia, Four-mile Flat, 16 oz; Eldorado, Majorca, 176 oz; Total, 6,329 oz.⁶

June 1872. The following is a statement of the gold obtained from the principal alluvial mines in this division during the quarter: Band of Hope, Chinaman's Flat, 1,860 oz; John Bright, Chinaman's Flat, 1,230 oz; Alma Consols, Alma, 1,546 oz; Queen, Alma, 553 oz; Seaham, Alma, 2,106 oz; Gladstone, Alma, 1,615 oz; Golden Gate, Alma, 659 oz; Havelock, 23 oz; Enterprise, Majorca, 296 oz; Reliance, Majorca, 293 oz; Morning Star, Majorca, 666 oz; Cosmopolitan, Majorca, 267 oz; Reform, Majorca, 166 oz; Eldorado, Majorca, 196 oz; Republic, Gibraltar, 78 oz; Fox's, View Point, 96 oz; Dan O'Connell, Carisbrook, 28 oz; Phoenix, Carisbrook, 718 oz; Total, 12,401 oz.⁷

September 1872. The following is a statement of the gold obtained from the principal alluvial mines in this division during the quarter: Band of Hope, Chinaman's Flat, 3,282 oz; John Bright, Chinaman's Flat, 2,272 oz; All Nations, Chinaman's Flat, 46 oz; Alma Consols, Alma, 1,392 oz; Queen, Alma, 1,541 oz; Seaham, Alma, 2,030 oz; Gladstone, Alma, 1,443 oz; Golden Gate, Alma, 446 oz; Havelock, 94 oz; Enterprise, Majorca, 98 oz; Morning Star, Majorca, 659 oz; Cosmopolitan, Majorca, 336 oz; United Kingdom, Majorca, 43 oz; Reform, Majorca, 104 oz; Fox's, McCullum's, 72 oz; Republic, Gibraltar, 55 oz; Phoenix, Carisbrook, 498 oz; Total, 14,414 oz.⁸

June 1878. The Goldbrook Company have made a good start. To enable them to work their mine efficiently, they have procured a 10-horse power portable engine, along with other necessary appliances. They hope soon to be in full working order.⁹

December 1878. The principal mines at Carisbrook--the Woolbrook, Goldbrook, and Carisbrook Consols--are progressing favourably. They employ a large number of men. The extensive operations carried on in those mines will doubtless result in developing the mineral resources of the district. The splendid nugget of solid gold, weighting 32 oz, which was found in the Carisbrook Consols, at a depth of 65 feet from the surface, has attracted much attention, and has afforded an additional stimulus to mining operations at Carisbrook. Should the country between Carisbrook and Craigie, and between Craigie and Majorca, prove auriferous, which I have no doubt it will, then an immense field of mining industry will be opened up in this district. I believe that mining here is as yet merely in its infancy, and that already we are upon the threshold of a genuine revival of mining prosperity.¹⁰

June 1879. The principal mines at Carisbrook are progressing. Excellent returns and dividends have been obtained from the Woolbrook. The Goldbrook have only washed three small machines during the quarter, each of which gave a yield of nearly ten ounces.¹¹

December 1879. The Goldbrook have obtained 45 oz during the quarter. They have sunk their shaft to a depth of 123 feet, and employ 40 men.¹²

December 1880. At Carisbrook the mines are still progressing. The underground operations of the Carisbrook United Company are being pushed forward with energy, and with every prospect of success. The Goldbrook Company have obtained excellent returns during the quarter, and have paid handsome dividends. Rankin's party, in the Phoenix paddock, are obtaining good results from their mine, with a depth of sinking of 30 feet in dry ground. The Young Phoenix mine has been let on tribute to a party of Chinese. The Duke Company has had another unfortunate accident, which will probably cause some delay, through a breakage having occurred in one of the pipes of the 20-inch lift; this will be repaired as soon as possible.¹³

March 1881. The Carisbrook United are making good progress. The prospects recently obtained afford a good proof of the valuable character of the mine. Considerable delay in the operations of the mine has been caused through the water in the surface drifts leaking into the drives. The Goldbrook continues to maintain its character as a first-class mine. Fair returns have been obtained from it, and also from the Young Phoenix Tribute.¹⁴

June 1881. Excellent returns during the quarter have been obtained from the Goldbrook. The works on the Young Phoenix Tribute have been stopped.¹⁵

September 1887. The course of the main channel (at present being worked by the Kong Meng and Napier Companies), has been proved by boring operations, and the dotted line shows its probable trend through the Chalk's Freehold in a north-westerly direction, thence (after picking up the old lead known as the Goldbrook or Carisbrook lead) in a north-easterly direction through the Stewart's and Stewart's Extended Companies.¹⁶

1899. VALUE OF GOLD YIELDS

The following gives the records, so far as they have been preserved, of the value of gold returns, stated in figures of value, from the deep alluvial mines in the Maryborough division:

MARYBOROUGH, CARISBROOK, ETC., LEADS

	£
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Mount Greenock Estate	16,400
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Robert Nichol	2,500
Darling	16,400
Calley's Tunnel	24,600
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Perseverance	36,900
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All Nations	61,500
Hoffnung	102,500
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Sadowa	205,565
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Carisbrook United	33,870
Woolbrook	10,832
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TOTAL	£1,962,705 ¹⁷

1938 to Second World War: Cyaniding of deep lead slum heaps by Gold Dumps Pty Ltd.

January 1938. Clutha Developments, Carisbrook (Gold Dumps Pty Ltd). has completed the installation of an extensive and very efficient cyanide plant at the Napier Freehold Dumps, and is profitably treating 500 tons of slum daily.¹⁸

July 1938. Gold Dumps Ltd., Carisbrook. This modern filter-press cyanidation plant [photograph included] is achieving excellent results. With a rated capacity of 500 tons per day, the plant actually handles tonnages of over 900 tons per day in favourable ground. From 1st January to 21st May, 62,225 short tons were treated for 1,716 fine oz of gold. A hold-up occurred on 21st May, when the cylinder head of the engine driving the agitators, pumps, and alternator was damaged. An initial dividend of 1s per share was paid in June.¹⁹

March 1942. Gold Dumps Pty Ltd, Carisbrook. Operations were delayed for 39 working days during the change-over from the Chalk's Freehold to the Chalk's No. 1 dump.²⁰

DESCRIPTION & INTERPRETATION:

Site 8.0. Goldbrook Company (formerly Phoenix Company which worked from 1870 to end of 1872). The Goldbrook Company worked from 1878 to 1882.

Mine workings. Large mullock heap with one main dumping line.

Flattened machinery site. Below the north end of the mullock heap is a filled shaft. On the east side of the shaft site is a large clump of blackberry bushes and a spread of brick rubble.

Retreatment. 200 metres south-west of the shaft site is a large raised dump of sand which has two rows of poorly defined cyanide vat impressions.

INTEGRITY/CONDITION: Poor.

CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE:

The site has little integrity but has some historical value as a landscape feature.

SIGNIFICANCE RANKING: Site Listed Heritage Inventory.

Assessor: David Bannear

Date: April 1994.

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- 1 Mining Surveyors' Reports, June 1870
 - 2 Mining Surveyors' Reports, December 1870
 - 3 Mining Surveyors' Reports, March 1871
 - 4 Mining Surveyors' Reports, June 1871
 - 5 Mining Surveyors' Reports, September 1871
 - 6 Mining Surveyors' Reports, December 1871
 - 7 Mining Surveyors' Reports, June 1872
 - 8 Mining Surveyors' Reports, September 1872
 - 9 Mining Surveyors' Reports, June 1878
 - 10 Mining Surveyors' Reports, December 1878
 - 11 Mining Surveyors' Reports, June 1879
 - 12 Mining Surveyors' Reports, December 1879
 - 13 Mining Surveyors' Reports, December 1880
 - 14 Mining Surveyors' Reports, March 1881
 - 15 Mining Surveyors' Reports, June 1881
 - 16 Mining Surveyors' Reports, September 1887
 - 17 Australian Mining Standard, Special Edition, June 1, 1899, pp. 105-8
 - 18 Mining and Geological Journal, January 1938
 - 19 Mining and Geological Journal, July 1938
 - 20 Mining and Geological Journal, March 1942

SITE NO. & NAME: **9.0 WHIM SHAFT AND PUDDLER**
 9.1 CYANIDE WORKS
 9.2 CARISBROOK BUSHLAND RESERVE

LOCATION: **MOSQUITO LEAD, CARISBROOK**

HI NO: **9.0 H7623-0100**
 9.1 H7623-0101
 9.2 H7623-0102

DIRECTIONS: Sites are located approximately 2.7 km south-west of Carisbrook. Site 9.0 and Site 9.1 are located on the north side of Williams Road. Site 9.2 is on the south side of Williams Road

MUNICIPALITY: Central Goldfields Shire

LAND STATUS: Sites 9.0 and 9.1. Freehold land
 Site 9.2. Gravel Reserve

HISTORY:

No references found.

DESCRIPTION & INTERPRETATION:

Site 9.0. Whim shaft and puddler. (The weathered nature of the site suggests it dates to the nineteenth century). Whim shaft and puddler. The site is located 90 metres north of the boundary fence and consists of a weathered puddler which abuts a raised circular platform. The puddler has a diameter of approximately 22 feet, no pivot post or trench slabbing survives and the majority of the wash from around the puddler has been quarried. The circular platform is situated two metres from the outer edge of the puddler and is raised approximately 1.5 metres above it. The circular feature has a diameter of 28 feet and there is a hint of a central post hole suggesting it is a whim platform.

Shallow alluvial sinkings. Running north from Williams Road is a small band of largely disturbed shallow sinkings (filled shafts and small pipe clay heaps). The puddler and cyanide works are associated with these workings.

Site 9.1. Retreatment. (Cyaniding commenced c.1897).

Cyanide works. 100 metres south of Site 9.0 the old workings are covered by a large raised dump of sand. Running along the western side of the sand dump are two rows of cyanide vat depressions. Some of the vat depressions still retain traces of rusty galvanised iron. There are four vats to each row and all have roughly the same diameter (26 ft). At the base of the dump, below the vats, are the remains of a galvanised iron drainage vat and a small water dam.

Site 9.2. Shallow alluvial workings. (Probably dates to the nineteenth century).

The bushland reserve lies immediately east of the Municipal Tip.

Cement cap. A small hill retains a portion of its conglomerate cap.

Shallow workings. In the gully below the hill is a wide flat containing poorly preserved shallow sinkings. The old workings are obscured by thick scrub and have been disturbed by gravel quarrying and some recent re-mining. No puddlers or house sites were observed.

INTEGRITY/CONDITION: Poor.

CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE:

Site 9.0 has:

Scientific Significance. The site has a relatively well preserved whim shaft. Once very common, this type of site is now relatively rare.

Site 9.1 has:

Scientific Significance. The site has relatively well preserved cyanide vat impressions.

Site 9.2 has little integrity.

SIGNIFICANCE RANKING: Sites Listed Heritage Inventory.

Assessor: David Bannear

Date: April 1994.

SITE NO. & NAME: 10.0 NAPIER FREEHOLD
LOCATION: MAJORCA LEAD, MAJORCA
HI NO: H7623-0089

DIRECTIONS: 2.7 km north-north-east of Majorca, north of Rodborough Road

MUNICIPALITY: Central Goldfields Shire

LAND STATUS: Freehold Land

HISTORY:

June 1883. MAJORCA SUBDIVISION

The Union Bank Company has suspended work on the mine. The machinery has been sold, and has passed into the hands of another company. The Napier Freehold Company is making progress with the works on the mine, and prospects are good.¹

September 1883. The Napier freehold Company has let a contract to Wright and Mitchell for removing and erecting the whole of the pumping and winding machinery which they recently purchased. The contractors are making good progress with the work. No mining has been done on the claim during the quarter.²

December 1883. The Napier Freehold Company is bringing their extensive and valuable plant to completion. Good prospects have been obtained from the bores, and the general prospects of the mine are satisfactory.³

March 1884. The whole of the Napier Company's machinery has been erected in a satisfactory manner. The plant is substantial and complete. Excellent prospects have been obtained from the bores, and there is good reason to believe that the company has an excellent future before it.⁴

December 1884. The Napier Freehold Company is engaged in deepening their shaft.⁵

March 1885. The Napier Freehold Company is at present reef-driving. The contractors are busy, and are making excellent progress with the erection of the puddling machines.⁶

June 1885. The Napier Freehold Company are making satisfactory progress, but, in consequence of the ground being very heavy, it has been found necessary to stop the main drive, so as to allow it to drain. Payable wash has been found in the mine.⁷

September 1885. The Napier Freehold Company (Craigie) have only washed three machines of wash-dirt during the quarter, which gave a return of 27 oz 2 dwt, the wash being obtained at a depth of 170 feet from the surface. Preparations are being made to drop another set of pumps. The contractor has started to get the foundations ready for a third boiler. The prospects of the mine are good.⁸

December 1885. The Napier Freehold Company has raised no wash-dirt during the quarter in consequence of the occurrence of an accident to the pumps, which caused the mine to be flooded. The pumps have been repaired, and the water removed. Active operations will be resumed in the mine immediately after the holidays.⁹

March 1886. Steady and fair progress has been made with the works at the Napier Freehold, Craigie. The wash-dirt obtained at this mine during the quarter was got at an average depth of 170 feet from the surface.¹⁰

June 1886. All the works of the Napier Company are going on satisfactorily, and a considerable quantity of gold has been obtained from the mine, whose prospects are very encouraging.¹¹

September 1886. The yields of gold obtained during the quarter from the New Kong Meng and the Napier Freehold mines have been far in excess of those which were obtained from them at any former period. The high value of those mines has now been soundly established, and public attention has been specially drawn to Majorca as one of the most promising and lucrative of our gold-fields. The natural result is that there has been no such stir and activity as there are now in mining business at Majorca since the place was discovered. There has been a considerable influx of mining population, both as representing labour and capital, and every inch of available ground in the subdivision that is likely to prove auriferous has been taken up, or applied for, under the leasing regulations and the local bye-laws. Time alone can tell whether these ventures will succeed, or whether even a fair proportion of them will pass beyond the initial, or speculative stage. But, whatever else may happen, one good result is sure to follow, namely, that a lot of new ground will be carefully prospected, so that what was before the subject of doubt will be placed on the basis of certainty, and thus lead directly to the extension and prosperity of bona fide mining in the subdivision. The Napier Freehold Company employs 168 men, and the New Kong Meng, 240. The men are paid the best current rates of wages.

The following is a statement of the gold obtained during the quarter from the principal alluvial mines in this subdivision: New Kong Meng (Majorca), 4,745 oz; New Kong Meng (No. 2 Tribute), 82 oz; New Kong Meng (No. 3 Tribute) 63 oz; New Kong Meng (No. 5 Tribute), 40 oz; Napier Freehold (Majorca), 2,794 oz.¹²

December 1886. The yields of gold obtained during the quarter by the Napier Freehold (3,602 oz) and New Kong Meng (5,687 oz) Companies have been much larger than usual, and the splendid dividends which were paid by those companies within the same period fully prove the exceptionally high value of their properties. No such yields have ever before been obtained from any mine or mine in this subdivision. I may observe that the wash from the Napier has been taken, during the quarter, at an average depth of 67 feet from the surface.

The owners of the several progressive mines in the subdivision are taking the necessary steps to bring them as speedily as possible into working order, with the view of developing their resources. Taking all things into consideration, I can with truth affirm that, as an important mining centre, the prospects of the subdivision were never brighter or more hopeful than they are at present.¹³

March 1887. The New Kong Meng entered on some poor ground during the quarter, which materially affected the returns of gold. But now things have changed favourably, and the mine is regaining its former prosperity. The Napier Freehold has been prosperous, as is shown by the returns obtained and the dividends paid. The wash-dirt from the mine is at present being obtained at a depth of 75 feet from the surface.¹⁴

June 1887. The Napier Freehold Company are making steady and satisfactory progress. The average depth of the wash in the mine is 170 feet from the surface, but there is also payable gold at 155 feet from the surface. The amount paid in dividends by the New Kong Meng Company since June 1886 is £35,000, or 35s on each share held in the company. The total amount of dividends paid by the Napier Freehold Company is £22,500, or 22s 6d on each share held in the company.¹⁵

September 1887. The Napier Freehold mine still gives excellent yields, the output of gold during the quarter being a substantial increase on the previous one.

The following is a statement of the gold obtained from the principal alluvial mines in this division during the quarter: New Kong Meng, Majorca, including Tributaries, 5,246 oz; Napier Freehold, Majorca, 4,697 oz. Dividends: New Kong Meng Company, £7,000; Napier Freehold Company, £8,000.

Mr Robert Allan, under instructions from the Mining Department, has furnished a report on the Majorca mines, accompanied by a plan. The latter show the whole of the mining properties to the north of Majorca. The positions of all bores, shafts, and worked-out gutters are from actual survey, and the levels on surface and underground have been carefully correlated.

Commencing at the southern end of the plan, there is shown the old McCallum's lead, which has been worked to the southern boundary of the Majorca United Company's ground, where it runs under the basalt. It is for the continuation of this lead, and also that shown as Fox's rush, that this company has been started, and there can be little doubt of the junction of these leads being found within the company's boundary.

The Kong Extended, South Kong Extended, and Majorca No. 2 Company's have been started, with a view of working the continuation of the old leads known as the Emu, Cockatoo, and England's Hill, and, from surface indications, Mr Allan thinks they will be found to continue as per dotted lines on plan, and, after forming a junction, will continue on through the western side of Battery Hill, and pick up the old Four-mile Flat lead, and go thence in a north-easterly direction towards the Napier Company's shaft.

The course of the main channel (at present being worked by the Kong Meng and Napier Companies), has been proved by boring operations, and the dotted line shows its probable trend through the Chalk's Freehold in a north-westerly direction, thence (after picking up the old lead known as the Goldbrook or Carisbrook lead) in a north-easterly direction through the Stewart's and Stewart's Extended Companies. A tributary lead has also been proved in the East Kong Meng, and in all probability another will be found coming in a north-westerly direction through the Kong Meng No. 1, and joining the main channel near the northern boundary of the Kong Meng Company.¹⁶

December 1887. The Napier Freehold is also maintaining its reputation for substantial yields, but in this mine also, there is a slight decrease in the output of gold.¹⁷

March 1888. Mining in this division during the past quarter was continued with satisfactory results. The Kong Meng Company is maintaining good yields. The Napier Freehold is still giving fair yields. The following is a statement of the gold obtained from the principal alluvial mines in this division during the quarter: New Kong Meng, including Tributes, 4,443 oz; Napier Freehold Company, 3,441 oz; Chalk's Freehold Company (from drives only), 103 oz; Majorca United Leads, 23 oz; Total, 8,011 oz.

Dividends: New Kong Meng Company, £4,000; Napier Freehold Company, £2,000.¹⁸

June 1888. There is a marked improvement in this subdivision as compared with the previous quarter, both the New Kong Meng and Napier Freehold companies showing a substantial increase in the output of gold.¹⁹

September 1888. MAJORCA SUBDIVISION (Miss Constance Sainsbury, Mining Registrar).

The New Kong Meng and Napier Freehold mines continue to be prosperous, as shown by the returns obtained and dividends paid.

The following is a statement of the gold obtained from the principal mines of this subdivision, viz. New Kong Meng Company, Majorca, 4,488 oz; New Kong Meng Tributaries Company, Majorca, 63 oz; Napier Freehold Company, 4,318 oz; Chalk's Freehold Company, 525oz; United Leads Company, 163 oz; East Kong Meng, 27 oz; Total, 9,587 oz.²⁰

December 1888. The Napier Freehold mine is also maintaining its reputation, both in the output of gold and in declaring dividends, whilst Chalk's Freehold is showing a marked improvement.²¹

June 1889. The New Kong Meng and Napier Freehold Companies are still giving satisfactory yields, the slight falling-off, as compared with the previous quarter, being attributable to the foul air met with in the deeper portions of the underground workings, necessitating the stoppage of work in these parts for some time.²²

September 1889. There is a slight falling off in the yields of gold ... which is attributable in the first instance to all underground work having been suspended at the No. 1 Kong Meng shaft, and the abandonment of the Majorca United Company's lease.

There are at present no mines of a prospective character at work in this subdivision, operations being confined entirely to the New Kong Meng, Napier Freehold, and Chalk's Freehold mines.²³

June 1891. A marked improvement has been shown during the quarter in this division. The Napier Freehold and Chalk's Freehold Companies have done a considerable amount of work with a view of further testing the mines, and sinking and driving have been continued with success by the Prince Alfred Co-operative party. A nugget weighing about 52 oz was also discovered by two miners near some old workings, and was sold in Maryborough.²⁴

September 1891. Operations at the Napier Freehold Company's mine have been chiefly confined to the putting down of a series of surface bores in the western part of the claim.²⁵

1899. THE MAJORCA AND CARISBROOK LEADS

On the western side of the Victorian Gold Estates, with an intervening gentle ridge of Silurian between the two channels, is the Majorca-Carisbrook lead. The Majorca Lead has its actual source at Daisy Hill or Talbot diggings, from whence it flows slightly north-east, picking up innumerable side-washes or tributaries in its course until at the Kong Meng mine, near Majorca, it forms an imposing stream 1000 to 1200 in width, and here water-difficulties were first encountered. The early struggles of this company are well-known, and how the gradual concentration of the shallower washes into the deep channel improved its quality to such an extent that the next 90 chains of the lead produced gold to the value of over £650,000 and paid about £210,000 in dividends and royalty. The lead swings east from the Napier Freehold into Chalk's Freehold and when being worked ran poor, but on crossing a belt of quartz veins again improved and yielded fair profits. It then turned north, and has been worked with varying success through the Chalk's No. 1 Company's property to the southern boundary of Chalk's No. 3 Consolidated Company, where it is now being successfully opened, and it is here joined by an important tributary, the Carisbrook lead. This lead was traced from the surface of the Silurian to the south-west, and was formed by the degradation of the Blucher's and Mosquito lines of reefs. It proved exceptionally rich from its source and through the Goldbrook and Carisbrook United mines, but the run of gold being traced by the latter under private property, in the centre of the town, work was abandoned at that point. The lead, after having made a snake-like bend almost describing the letter S, was again picked up by the Chalk's Junction Company. This company has had an exceedingly successful career, having returned to shareholders £25,000 on an outlay of £5000, and has apparently a good lease of life yet before it. The lead was traced to the boundary of Chalk's No. 3 Consolidated, and by that company worked to its point of junction with the Majorca lead. There, as is usual, the wash was somewhat scattered, but the present workings reveal a well-defined run of gold, the width of which has not yet been determined.

A curious instance of the uncertainties of mining is shown by the present workings of the Chalk's No. 3 Consolidated. The adjoining company (Chalk's No. 1) had taken out all the known payable ground, and a meeting of shareholders was called to wind up the affairs of the company. An effort was made to have a prospecting drive put in to the east and test that slope of the lead, but it was defeated, and an instruction given to draw the pumps out of the shaft. Meanwhile the drives of Chalk's No. 3 Consolidated were daily drawing nearer, and demonstrating beyond doubt that a run of ground did exist to the east of any known workings in the No. 1 mine, and this became so clear that the order for withdrawing the pumps was countermanded, shares rose from a mere quotation to 2s 6d, and there is now an excellent chance of this company having a long stretch of payable ground on the eastern terraces. The trend of the Majorca-Carisbrook lead northwards through the property of the Chalk's No. 3 Consolidated Company has been accurately determined by drives and bores, and also the existence of tributary leads entering the main channel, both from the east and the west. The former is a channel yet untried, and nothing is known of it save that it carries a strong body of wash with gold, and, as its course is through a highly auriferous belt of country, it is reasonable to assume that it will contain payable gold. The western tributary, known as the Racecourse lead, has been tested in a small way, and proves to carry a heavy black wash, heavily charged with pyrites and coarse gold. Finding its property too large to handle with one company, the Chalk's No. 3 Consolidated has decided to float the northern portion of the mine, containing about 1200 acres, on the London market. This will be known as the "Victorian Moolort Gold Estates", and as there is a fine shaft sunk the required depth, and a magnificent pumping plant erected, there should not be much trouble in opening the lead here. Sweeping north-east, the lead enters the New Havilah, thence through the Charlotte Plains Proprietary to the Junction Deep Leads of Victoria, to probably join the main trunk lead to the north-east of this property.²⁶

1899. VALUE OF GOLD YIELDS

The following gives the records, so far as they have been preserved, of the value of gold returns, stated in figures of value, from the deep alluvial mines in the Maryborough division:

MARYBOROUGH, CARISBROOK, ETC., LEADS

	£
Perseverance	7,433
Rip Van Winkle	7,527
Brunswick	7,929
Royal Standard	10,660
South Greenock	12,841
Mount Greenock Estate	16,400
Nicholls' Freehold	26,650
Robert Nichol	2,500
Darling	16,400
Calley's Tunnel	24,600
German Tunnel	32,800
Oriental	32,800
Perseverance	36,900
Talbot lease	41,000
Black Bull	41,000
All Nations	61,500
Hoffnung	102,500
Union	83,992
Sadowa	205,565
New Kong Meng	377,321
Napier Freehold	278,746
Chalk's Freehold	216,352
Chalk's No. 1	134,426
Chalk's No. 3 Consolidated	27,431
Chalk's Junction	60,000
Carisbrook United	33,870
Woolbrook	10,832
Goldbrook	52,730
TOTAL	£1,962,705 ²⁷

1938 to Second World War: Cyaniding of deep lead slum heaps by Gold Dumps Pty Ltd.

January 1938. Clutha Developments, Carisbrook (Gold Dumps Pty Ltd). has completed the installation of an extensive and very efficient cyanide plant at the Napier Freehold Dumps, and is profitably treating 500 tons of slum daily.²⁸

July 1938. Gold Dumps Ltd., Carisbrook. This modern filter-press cyanidation plant [photograph included] is achieving excellent results. With a rated capacity of 500 tons per day, the plant actually handles tonnages of over 900 tons per day in favourable ground. From 1st January to 21st May, 62,225 short tons were treated for 1,716 fine oz of gold. A hold-up occurred on 21st May, when the cylinder head of the engine driving the agitators, pumps, and alternator was damaged. An initial dividend of 1s per share was paid in June.²⁹

March 1942. Gold Dumps Pty Ltd, Carisbrook. Operations were delayed for 39 working days during the change-over from the Chalk's Freehold to the Chalk's No. 1 dump.³⁰

DESCRIPTION & INTERPRETATION:

Napier Freehold Company (Company worked from 1883 to 1891).

Mine workings. 200 metre long, 12 to 15 metre high mullock heap. The heap has been partly quarried on its north side. Despite the quarrying, the heap still has six well defined long dumping lines. The shaft has been filled and no machinery foundations or pebble dump survive.

Sludge ponds. To the north of the mullock heap is a massive intact pond which has an embankment approximately 200 metres long and 15 metres high. Another sludge pond of equal size, but not as high, lies immediately north.

INTEGRITY/CONDITION: Despite the mine having a well preserved mullock heap and sludge ponds there are no traces of any machinery foundations. The site has low integrity, but it is a prominent landscape feature.

CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE:

The site has:

Historical Significance. Site of one of Maryborough's greatest deep lead mines and also is associated with the operations of one of Victoria's principal cyaniding companies (Gold Dumps Pty Ltd).

Scientific Significance. The site has one of the largest and best preserved mullock heaps in the Maryborough Mining Division. The heap is also a prominent landscape feature.

SIGNIFICANCE RANKING: Site Listed Heritage Inventory.

Assessor: David Bannear

Date: April 1994.

- 1 Mining Surveyors' Reports, June 1883
- 2 Mining Surveyors' Reports, September 1883
- 3 Mining Surveyors' Reports, December 1883
- 4 Mining Surveyors' Reports, March 1884
- 5 Mining Surveyors' Reports, December 1884
- 6 Mining Surveyors' Reports, March 1885
- 7 Mining Surveyors' Reports, June 1885
- 8 Mining Surveyors' Reports, September 1885
- 9 Mining Surveyors' Reports, December 1885
- 10 Mining Surveyors' Reports, March 1886
- 11 Mining Surveyors' Reports, June 1886
- 12 Mining Surveyors' Reports, September 1886
- 13 Mining Surveyors' Reports, December 1886
- 14 Mining Surveyors' Reports, March 1887
- 15 Mining Surveyors' Reports, June 1887
- 16 Mining Surveyors' Reports, September 1887
- 17 Mining Surveyors' Reports, December 1887
- 18 Mining Surveyors' Reports, March 1888
- 19 Mining Surveyors' Reports, June 1888
- 20 Mining Surveyors' Reports, September 1888
- 21 Mining Surveyors' Reports, December 1888
- 22 Mining Surveyors' Reports, June 1889
- 23 Mining Surveyors' Reports, September 1889
- 24 Mining Surveyors' Reports, June 1891
- 25 Mining Surveyors' Reports, September 1891
- 26 Australian Mining Standard, Special Edition, June 1, 1899, pp. 105-8
- 27 Australian Mining Standard, Special Edition, June 1, 1899, pp. 105-8
- 28 Mining and Geological Journal, January 1938
- 29 Mining and Geological Journal, July 1938
- 30 Mining and Geological Journal, March 1942

SITE NO. & NAME: 11.0 NAPIER EXTENDED

LOCATION: MAJORCA LEAD, MAJORCA

HI NO: H7623-0090

DIRECTIONS: 3.3 km north-north-east of Majorca, north of Rodborough Road. Located 0.5 km north of Site 10.0 (Napier Freehold).

MUNICIPALITY: Central Goldfields Shire

LAND STATUS: Freehold Land

HISTORY:

No references found. Name appears on plan in September 1887 Quarterly Report (Survey of Mines, Maryborough District).

DESCRIPTION & INTERPRETATION:

Site 11.0. Napier Extended Company. (Probably part of Napier Freehold, Site 10.0, and would date from the period 1883 to 1891).

Mine workings. To the north of the two sludge ponds recorded in Site 10.0 is another massive mullock heap. No machinery foundations visible.

INTEGRITY/CONDITION: Despite the mine having a well preserved mullock heap there are no traces of any machinery foundations. The site has low integrity.

CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE:

The site has little integrity but has some scientific significance due to its large intact mullock heap and slum pond.

SIGNIFICANCE RANKING: Site Listed Heritage Inventory.

Assessor: David Bannear

Date: April 1994.

SITE NO. & NAME: 12.0: NEW KONG MENG COMPANY
LOCATION: MAJORCA LEAD, MAJORCA, KONG MENG HISTORIC RESERVE
HI NO: H7623-0103

DIRECTIONS: 1.7 km north-north-east of Majorca. Mullock heaps and massive sand dump are located between Rodborough and Majorca-Rodborough Roads.

MUNICIPALITY: Central Goldfields Shire

LAND STATUS: Unreserved Crown Land

HISTORY:

March 1868. MARYBOROUGH DIVISION

Many of the alluvial mining companies at Majorca have had great difficulties to contend against during the quarter. It has been found that the rich leads of gold in that place have gone down below the water level, and the machinery on the ground is not powerful enough to drain the water efficiently, or to permit of successful mining operations.

The Kong Meng* and Robin Hood companies had to suspend work for a time during the quarter. Several claims in the dry sinking have been abandoned altogether, and the machinery sold and removed.

The following is a statement of gold obtained from the principal alluvial mines in this division for the past quarter:

Magnum Bonum Extended, 864 oz; Cossey Company, 360 oz; United Kingdom Company, 240 oz; Robin Hood Gold Mining Company, 200 oz; Queen of the Isles, 160 oz; Kong Meng Company, 160; Prince of Wales, 150 oz; Northumberland Gold Mining Company, 140; Sundry (15) Whim Claims, 1,285 oz; Total, 3,559 oz.¹

*Lowe Kong Meng: He was born in Penang, the son of a British Chinese merchant. They sent him to school in Penang, then to Mauritius to study English and French under private tutors. He mastered both languages, then worked as a supercargo on ships trading between Mauritius, Calcutta, Singapore, and through the Indian Ocean and the South China Sea. In 1853 at the age of twenty-two he bought his own ship, sailed to Australia, and set up as an importer in Little Bourke Street. He went into mining, especially in a deeper mine at Majorca, north of Clunes, and soon had six ships in his fleet. Some worked Trepan, some traded between Melbourne and Hong Kong where he established other businesses.²

June 1868. The following is a statement of gold obtained from the principal alluvial mines in this division for the past quarter: Magnum Bonum Extended, Chinaman's flat, 1,362 oz; Band of Hope Company, Chinaman's Flat, 11 oz; Cossey Gold Mining Company, Majorca, 510 oz; Kong Meng Company, Majorca, 120 oz; United Kingdom Company, Gibraltar, 216 oz; Prince of Wales Company, Four-mile Flat, 300 oz; Hope Company, Battery Hill, 16 oz; Sundry (15) Whim Claims, 1,148 oz; Total, 3,916 oz.³

September 1868. The following is a statement of the gold obtained from the principal alluvial mines in this division for the last quarter: Magnum Bonum Extended, Chinaman's Flat, 1,980 oz; Cossey Gold Mining Co., Majorca, 625 oz; Kong Meng Gold Mining Company, Majorca, 90 oz; Robin Hood Gold Mining Company, Majorca, 323 oz; Prince of Wales Gold Mining Company, Four-mile Flat, 200 oz; United Kingdom Gold Mining Company, Gibraltar, 511 oz; Phoenix Company, Harrison's Lead (private property), 900 oz; Sundry (14) Whim Claims, 1,259 oz.⁴

December 1868. The Kong Meng Company has been pumping for the last six months: they only commenced to get out wash-dirt last month; the value of their plant is £3,000.

The following is a statement of the gold obtained from the principal alluvial mines in this division for the past quarter: Magnum Bonum Extended, Chinaman's Flat, 2,410 oz; Band of Hope Extended, Chinaman's Flat, 67 oz; Kong Meng Gold Mining Company, Majorca, 210 oz; Robin Hood Gold Mining Company, Majorca, 190 oz; Cossey Gold Mining Company, Majorca, 356 oz; United Kingdom Gold Mining Company, Gibraltar, 279 oz; Prince of Wales Gold Mining Company, Four-mile Flat, 369 oz; Phoenix Company, Harrison's Lead (private property), 960 oz; Hudson's company, Pott's Paddock, Carisbrook, 512 oz; Sundry (15) whim claims, 1,383 oz; Total, 6,736 oz.⁵

March 1869. The Kong Meng Company are engaged upon the shallow ground of the claim, the deep ground being still too wet, although the most valuable; their returns are 363 oz.

The following is a statement of the gold obtained from the principal alluvial mines in this division during the quarter: Magnum Bonum Extended, Chinaman's Flat, 1,710 oz; Band of Hope Extended, Chinaman's Flat, 147 oz; Kong Meng Gold Mining Company, Majorca, 363 oz; Robin Hood Gold Mining Company, Majorca, 381 oz; Cossey Gold Mining Company, Majorca, 225 oz; United Kingdom Gold Mining Company, Gibraltar, 192 oz; Prince of Wales Gold Mining Company, Four-mile Flat, 258 oz; Phoenix Company, Harrison's Lead (private property), 461 oz; Hudson's Company, Pott's Paddock, Carisbrook, 132 oz; Sunburst Gold Mining Company, Gibraltar, 55 oz; Columbia Gold Mining Company, Majorca, 121 oz; Sundry (13) whim claims, 777 oz.⁶

June 1869. The Columbia, Robin Hood, and Kong Meng Companies are now following the Hanoverian Lead towards the same point. The latter company has struck splendid gold in much deeper ground than any hitherto worked at Majorca.

The following is a statement of the gold obtained from the principal alluvial mines in the division during the quarter:- Magnum Bonum Extended, Chinaman's Flat, 1,532 oz; Band of Hope Extended, Chinaman's Flat, 780 oz; Kong Meng, Majorca, 276 oz; Robin Hood, Majorca, 337 oz; Cossey, Majorca, 126 oz; Prince of Wales, Four-mile Flat, 211 oz; Phoenix, Harrison's Lead (private property), 382 oz; Esperance, Pott's Paddock, Carisbrook, 60 oz; Columbia, Majorca, 233 oz; Britannia, Four-mile Flat, 142 oz; Try-again, Four-mile Flat, 94 oz; Golden Gate, Timor Creek, Alma, 164 oz; Alma Consols, Alma, 477 oz; Sundry (9) whim claims, 515 oz; total, 5,335 oz.⁷

December 1869. The following is a statement of the gold obtained from the principal alluvial mines in this division during the quarter: Magnum Bonum Extended, Chinaman's Flat, 2,173 oz; Kong Meng, Majorca, 200 oz; Robin Hood, Majorca, 620 oz; Prince of Wales, Four-mile Flat, 281 oz; Britannia, Four-mile Flat, 97; Try-again, Four-mile Flat, 72 oz; Morning Star, Majorca, 92 oz; Columbia, Majorca, 107 oz; Alma Consols, Alma, 679 oz; Golden Gate, Alma, 221 oz; Sundry (11) whim claims, 650 oz; total, 5,194 oz.⁸

March 1870. A strong tribute party has been formed to work the Kong Meng and Columbia mines conjointly.⁹

December 1870. At Majorca, the newly organised Kong Meng and Columbia Company have only managed four washings since they begun operations, and these have given a return of 147 oz 10 dwts.¹⁰

June 1871. The following is a statement of the gold obtained from the principal alluvial mines in this division during the quarter: Band of Hope Extended, Chinaman's Flat, 1,612 oz; Alma Consols, Alma, 863 oz; Golden Gate, Alma, 456 oz; Seaham Extended, Alma, 1,720 oz; Havelock, 82 oz; Kong Meng, Majorca, 318 oz; Phoenix, Majorca, 70 oz; United Kingdom, Majorca, 113 oz; Dan O'Connell, Carisbrook, 107 oz; Morning Star, Majorca, 90 oz; Reform, Majorca, 168 oz; Kosmos, Majorca, 194 oz; Britannia, Battery Hill, 65 oz; Evening Star, Majorca, 87 oz; Phoenix, Harrison's Hill, 132 oz; Total, 6,080 oz.

Dividends paid during the quarter: Magnum Bonum Extended, £1,000; Band of Hope, £2,700; Golden Gate, £182; Seaham Extended, £2,850; Kong Meng, £158; Reform, £426; Kosmos, £504.¹¹

March 1872. The claim of the Kong Meng Company is now flooded out, and much heavier machinery is required to cope with the water, which has now risen 30 feet in the shaft, and cannot possibly be kept down with 12-inch pumps and tanks baling at the same time. This heavy body of water seems for several reasons to point to a subsidiary lead, or heavy gutter, adjoining the Hanoverian Lead, and trending in the direction of Sandy Creek Flat.¹²

December 1872. At Majorca mining matters generally have been depressed during the quarter; but a fresh and early start will be made at the mine of the Kong Meng Company with a new engine and two pumps; and I understand that there is no doubt but that the Reliance Company will soon resume work at their mine.¹³

March 1873. The Kong Meng Company is now attracting great attention. A new engine of 35 horse power has recently been added to their plant, and is nearly ready to start. The deep ground in this mine has already proved to be very valuable, as much as 3 oz 5 dwts to the set having been obtained.¹⁴

September 1873. The Reliance Tribute Company (late Robin Hood Company), north of the Kong Meng Company, are about erecting a new boiler in addition to the present plant, and will probably commence operations in two or three weeks' time.¹⁵

December 1873. I have the honour to report that mining has been in a very depressed state in this division during the past quarter. The Kong Meng and Columbia Tribute Company, on the Hanoverian Lead, had to suspend operations, owing to an accident to the pumps. This has been an unfortunate occurrence, as the Reliance Tribute Company, to the north of them, cannot commence operations, their machinery not being sufficiently powerful to cope with the water pending the suspension of the Kong Meng Company.¹⁶

June 1874. The Kong Meng and Columbia Tribute and the Reliance Companies, Hanoverian Lead, are still idle, though it is well known that both companies possess payable ground. Outside capital is urgently required to develop the deep mines in this locality.¹⁷

September 1876. There seems no present prospect of the deep mines (the Kong Meng Company and the Reliance Company) on the Hanoverian Lead, north of Majorca, being worked.¹⁸

June 1877. There is an endeavour being made to form a company, to be called the Golden Valley Company, to embrace the leased of the Columbia and Kong Meng Company, and also that of the Reliance Company, all on the Hanoverian Lead. The promoters seem sanguine of success; if so, a great impetus will be given to mining in this portion of the subdivision.¹⁹

December 1877. The Reliance and Kong Meng mines, Hanoverian Lead, still remain unworked for the want of capital to start them, although it is an accepted fact that there is plenty of gold in either claim to reimburse any parties that could start them afresh.²⁰

June 1878. There is very little mining news of importance to report. The Kong Meng and Columbia and the Reliance Companies, having been promised £500 out of the Government prospecting vote, are about to be started again with every prospect of success.²¹

September 1879. The new Kong Meng Company have successfully floated their venture. I regard the property as being a very valuable one. The ground covered by their lease has already been proved to be very rich, and there is no question but that the company, with prudent management, has an exceedingly prosperous career before them.²²

June 1880. The contractors who have engaged to erect the puddling machines at the New Kong Meng mine have begun work, and are making rapid progress. The chamber has been extended nearly 30 feet, and driving is going forward. The Forbes' Freehold Company have sunk their shaft 50 feet deeper. They have put in a lower level and a jump-up, and are now driving to test the deep lead. The Perseverance obtained 175 oz 4 dwts during the quarter.²³

September 1880. The New Kong Meng Company has completed the erection of the additions to their plant, and have commenced underground operations. The water in the mine is heavy, but the engines are sufficiently powerful to drain it. The shaft has been sunk to the required depth. The deep ground has been satisfactorily proved to be auriferous by the putting down of bores in several directions. At present there seems a fair prospect of the mine yielding valuable returns in the course of a few months; and there can be no doubt that the labour employed, and the capital expended on it, will materially benefit Majorca.²⁴

March 1881. The New Kong Meng Company is making excellent progress; they now employ 70 men, and have extended the area of their claim, by purchasing from Messrs Rich and party the Minorca Extended Claim of eight acres which adjoins it.²⁵

June 1881. The returns from the Perseverance are excellent. The New Kong Meng have erected during the quarter a water-wheel of four-horse power. This wheel works seven cradles, for the purpose of extracting gold from the slum. The company employs one hundred men. Tenders have been called by the Forbes Union, for the purpose of letting their mine on tribute, but no satisfactory arrangement has yet been made. The following is a statement of the gold obtained from the principal alluvial mines in this subdivision during the quarter: New Kong Meng, Majorca, 811 oz; Perseverance, Narrigal, 230 oz.²⁶

December 1881. The prospects of the New Kong Meng Company are improving. A portion of the mine has been let on tribute. The rise at the north end broke into shallow ground at 96 feet from the lower level. The men are now driving through a ridge of reef between the two leads. The following is a statement of the gold obtained from the principal alluvial mines in this subdivision during the quarter: New Kong Meng, Majorca, 835 oz; Perseverance, Narrigal, 160 oz.²⁷

September 1882. The New Kong Meng Company is making progress. In the eastern drive the wash continues about the same as usual. The yield of gold from the mine includes that obtained from the tribute holdings. The following is a statement of the gold obtained from the principal alluvial and quartz mines in this subdivision during the quarter: ALLUVIAL. New Kong Meng Company, Majorca, 366 oz; Perseverance, Narrigal, 83 oz; QUARTZ. Union Bank, Majorca, 26 oz.²⁸

December 1882. The New Kong Meng Company have had much better success during the quarter, as is shown by their returns, which include the gold obtained from the several tribute holdings; the main drive is being extended; there is nothing of importance to report regarding the wash-dirt drives, and all the appointments of the mine are in good order. The following is a statement of the gold obtained from the principal alluvial mines in this subdivision during the quarter: Perseverance Company, Narrigal, 89 oz; New Kong Meng Company, Majorca, 1,135 oz.²⁹

March 1883. There is nothing of importance to report regarding the alluvial mines in this subdivision. From a ton of sand, treated at the Cambrian battery, the New Kong Meng Company obtained a yield of 13 oz 15 dwts of gold. ALLUVIAL. New Kong Meng Company, Majorca, 355 oz; New Kong Meng, Tributors. QUARTZ. Union Bank Quartz Company, Majorca, 170 oz.³⁰

September 1883. The prospects of the New Kong Meng Company's claim have much improved during the quarter, as is shown by the yield of gold from the mine. All the appointments of the mine are in good working order. The blocking faces look as usual, and show good gold.

The following is a statement of the gold obtained during the quarter from the principal mines in this subdivision: New Kong Meng, Majorca, 1,938 oz; New Kong Meng No. 1 Tribute, 192 oz; New Kong Meng No. 2 Tribute, 207 oz.³¹

December 1883. The New Kong Meng Company continue to make satisfactory progress. There is no change to report in the condition of the leading drives, which are very wet. The reef drive is being extended, and promising round is being opened up on the reef wash. The Bucknall's Estate Company are carefully testing their ground by putting down bores. The Napier Freehold Company is bringing their extensive and valuable plant to completion. Good prospects have been obtained from the bores, and the general prospects of the mine are satisfactory.

Dividend: New Kong Meng Company, £1,000.³²

June 1884. Nothing of importance has occurred in this subdivision during the quarter. Prospecting and other work is being still carried on at the progressive mines, but no gold has yet been obtained from any of them. The yield of gold from the New Kong Meng Company has been considerably more this quarter than last, and the mine is, just at present, showing signs of improvement. A load of sand from this mine, which was treated at the Cambrian battery, gave 15 oz of gold.³³

December 1884. There is nothing of importance to report regarding mining matters in this subdivision. The Joint Stock mine has been let on tribute. The Napier Freehold Company are engaged in deepening their shaft. The New Kong Meng Company is still making excellent progress, and the yields from the mine have been unusually good. It will be seen that a ton of sand from this mine, which was treated at the Cambrian battery, gave a return of 17 oz 18 dwt of gold.³⁴

March 1885. The New Kong Meng Company have had a very successful quarter, as is amply shown by their returns, and by the dividends they have paid. The main drive at the mine has been further extended, but no change worthy of remark has taken place in the other workings. A ton of sand from this mine, which was treated at the Cambrian battery, gave a return of 23-1/2 oz of gold.

The following is a statement of the gold obtained during the quarter from the principal alluvial mines in this subdivision: New Kong Meng (Majorca), 3,029 oz; New Kong Meng (No. 1 Tribute Party), 92 oz; New Kong Meng (No. 2 Tribute Party), 94 oz; New Kong Meng (No. 4 Tribute Party), 32 oz.³⁵

June 1885. The New Kong Meng Company has met with very fair success during the quarter, as the yield of gold and dividends have been good. The manager informs me that wash has just been struck about 650 feet from the main shaft, but he has not washed any dirt yet. A sudden dip in the eastern ground has rendered it necessary to open out deeper. The main reef drive has been considerably extended.³⁶

December 1885. Two tons of sand from the New Kong Meng gave a return of 41 oz 11 dwt. The sand was treated at the Cambrian battery.

The only dividend paid during the quarter was one by the New Kong Meng Company, Majorca, amounting to £6,000.³⁷

June 1886. A great improvement has taken place during the quarter in the prospects of the New Kong Meng Company. This improvement has given a great impetus to mining in general throughout the subdivision. The yields of gold from this mine have been unusually large, and the value of its stock has materially advanced in the market.³⁸

September 1886. The yields of gold obtained during the quarter from the New Kong Meng and the Napier Freehold mines have been far in excess of those which were obtained from them at any former period. The high value of those mines has now been soundly established, and public attention has been specially drawn to Majorca as one of the most promising and lucrative of our gold-fields. The natural result is that there has been no such stir and activity as there are now in mining business at Majorca since the place was discovered. There has been a considerable influx of mining population, both as representing labour and capital, and every inch of available ground in the subdivision that is likely to prove auriferous has been taken up, or applied for, under the leasing regulations and the local bye-laws.

Time alone can tell whether these ventures will succeed, or whether even a fair proportion of them will pass beyond the initial, or speculative stage. But, whatever else may happen, one good result is sure to follow, namely, that a lot of new ground will be carefully prospected, so that what was before the subject of doubt will be placed on the basis of certainty, and thus lead directly to the extension and prosperity of bona fide mining in the subdivision.

The Napier Freehold Company employs 168 men, and the New Kong Meng, 240. The men are paid the best current rates of wages.

Four tons of sand from the New Kong Meng, which were treated at the Cambrian battery, gave a yield of 168 oz 18 dwt of gold, or an average of 42 oz 4 dwt 18 gr per ton.

The following is a statement of the gold obtained during the quarter from the principal alluvial mines in this subdivision: New Kong Meng (Majorca), 4,745 oz; New Kong Meng (No. 2 Tribute), 82 oz; New Kong Meng (No. 3 Tribute) 63 oz; New Kong Meng (No. 5 Tribute), 40 oz; Napier Freehold (Majorca), 2,794 oz.³⁹

December 1886. The yields of gold obtained during the quarter by the Napier Freehold (3,602 oz) and New Kong Meng (5,687 oz) Companies have been much larger than usual, and the splendid dividends which were paid by those companies within the same period fully prove the exceptionally high value of their properties. No such yields have ever before been obtained from any mine or mine in this subdivision. I may observe that the wash from the Napier has been taken, during the quarter, at an average depth of 67 feet from the surface.

The owners of the several progressive mines in the subdivision are taking the necessary steps to bring them as speedily as possible into working order, with the view of developing their resources. Taking all things into consideration, I can with truth affirm that, as an important mining centre, the prospects of the subdivision were never brighter or more hopeful than they are at present.⁴⁰

March 1887. The New Kong Meng entered on some poor ground during the quarter, which materially affected the returns of gold. But now things have changed favourably, and the mine is regaining its former prosperity.⁴¹

June 1887. The gold returns from the New Kong Meng mine have materially improved during the quarter (5,182 oz) and the prospects of the mine are excellent.

The East Kong Company have purchased a powerful plant to work their mine, and immediate arrangements will be made for its erection. The contractors are making good progress with the sinking of the shaft.

The Kong Extended Company is now busily engaged with the works at their mine, and are erecting a new engine and boiler.

Three tons of cement from the New Kong Meng gave a yield of 70 oz 12 dwts, or an average of 23 oz 10 dwt 16 gr to the ton.

The amount paid in dividends by the New Kong Meng Company since June 1886 is £35,000, or 35s on each share held in the company. The total amount of dividends paid by the Napier Freehold Company is £22,500, or 22s 6d on each share held in the company.⁴²

September 1887. There is nothing very special to report regarding mining in this division during the last quarter. The Kong Meng mine is still maintaining its yields of gold, and has even shown an improvement as compared with the previous quarter's returns.

The Napier Freehold mine still gives excellent yields, the output of gold during the quarter being a substantial increase on the previous one.

The East Kong Company has bottomed the shaft at a depth of 118 feet, with prospects indicating that the mine will be a valuable one. The contractors are making fair progress with the erection of machinery, but the further sinking of the shaft has been suspended in the meantime.

Three tons of sand from the New Kong Meng were treated at the Cambrian Battery, and gave a return of 49 oz 5 dwt of gold, or an average of 16 oz 8 dwt to the ton.

The following is a statement of the gold obtained from the principal alluvial mines in this division during the quarter: New Kong Meng, Majorca, including Tributers, 5,246 oz; Napier Freehold, Majorca, 4,697 oz. Dividends. New Kong Meng Company, £7,000; Napier Freehold Company, £8,000.

Mr Robert Allan, under instructions from the Mining Department, has furnished a report on the Majorca mines, accompanied by a plan. The latter show the whole of the mining properties to the north of Majorca. The positions of all bores, shafts, and worked-out gutters are from actual survey, and the levels on surface and underground have been carefully correlated.

Commencing at the southern end of the plan, there is shown the old McCallum's lead, which has been worked to the southern boundary of the Majorca United Company's ground, where it runs under the basalt. It is for the continuation of this lead, and also that shown as Fox's rush, that this company has been started, and there can be little doubt of the junction of these leads being found within the company's boundary.

The Kong Extended, South Kong Extended, and Majorca No. 2 Company's have been started, with a view of working the continuation of the old leads known as the Emu, Cockatoo, and England's Hill, and, from surface indications, Mr Allan thinks they will be found to continue as per dotted lines on plan, and, after forming a junction, will continue on through the western side of Battery Hill, and pick up the old Four-mile Flat lead, and go thence in a north-easterly direction towards the Napier Company's shaft.

The course of the main channel (at present being worked by the Kong Meng and Napier Companies), has been proved by boring operations, and the dotted line shows its probable trend through the Chalk's Freehold in a north-westerly direction, thence (after picking up the old lead known as the Goldbrook or Carisbrook lead) in a north-easterly direction through the Stewart's and Stewart's Extended Companies. A tributary lead has also been proved in the East Kong Meng, and in all probability another will be found coming in a north-westerly direction through the Kong Meng No. 1, and joining the main channel near the northern boundary of the Kong Meng Company.⁴³

December 1887. The New Kong Meng Company are still giving excellent yields. There is, however, a slight decrease as compared with the previous quarter.

The East Kong Meng. The erection of machinery is now completed; the further sinking of shaft will be resumed with the commencement of the year.

The West Kong Meng are putting down a number of bores in their lease.

The Kong Meng No. 1. No report received from the manager relative to the progressive nature of the work, but I believe they have bottomed a shaft, and are driving, the ground being dry.

The Kong Meng No. 2 have been employed putting down a number of bores.

The South Kong Meng have just completed the erection of machinery, and will immediately commence operations.⁴⁴

March 1888. The Kong Meng Company is maintaining good yields. The Napier Freehold is still giving fair yields. The East Kong Company is pushing on main levels. The South Kong Company is also doing similar work. The Majorca United Leads are extending main level and intermediate levels.

Two tons of sand from the New Kong Meng were treated at the Cambrian battery, and gave a return of 25 oz 8 dwt

The following is a statement of the gold obtained from the principal alluvial mines in this division during the quarter: New Kong Meng, including Tributes, 4,443 oz; Napier Freehold Company, 3,441 oz; Chalk's Freehold Company (from drives only), 103 oz; Majorca United Leads, 23 oz; Total, 8,011 oz.

Dividends: New Kong Meng Company, £4,000; Napier Freehold Company, £2,000.⁴⁵

June 1888. There is a marked improvement in this subdivision as compared with the previous quarter, both the New Kong Meng and Napier Freehold companies showing a substantial increase in the output of gold.

The East Kong Meng pushing on main and leading drives.

South Kong Meng similarly employed.⁴⁶

September 1888. The New Kong Meng and Napier Freehold mines continue to be prosperous, as shown by the returns obtained and dividends paid.

The following is a statement of the gold obtained from the principal mines of this subdivision, viz. New Kong Meng Company, Majorca, 4,488 oz; New Kong Meng Tributaries Company, Majorca, 63 oz; Napier Freehold Company, 4,318 oz; Chalk's Freehold Company, 525oz; United Leads Company, 163 oz; East Kong Meng, 27 oz; Total, 9,587 oz.⁴⁷

June 1889. The New Kong Meng and Napier Freehold Companies are still giving satisfactory yields, the slight falling-off, as compared with the previous quarter, being attributable to the foul air met with in the deeper portions of the underground workings, necessitating the stoppage of work in these parts for some time.⁴⁸

September 1889. There is a slight falling off in the yields of gold ... which is attributable in the first instance to all underground work having been suspended at the No. 1 Kong Meng shaft, and the abandonment of the Majorca United Company's lease.

There are at present no mines of a prospective character at work in this subdivision, operations being confined entirely to the New Kong Meng, Napier Freehold, and Chalk's Freehold mines.⁴⁹

December 1889. New Kong Meng Company. Blocking and driving on the eastern side of the lead has been carried on during the past quarter, the ground on the whole rather poor. A large amount of money has been expended in prospecting for new leads without any good results. The western lead will be tried at an early date.⁵⁰

1899. THE MAJORCA AND CARISBROOK LEADS

On the western side of the Victorian Gold Estates, with an intervening gentle ridge of Silurian between the two channels, is the Majorca-Carisbrook lead. The Majorca Lead has its actual source at Daisy Hill or Talbot diggings, from whence it flows slightly north-east, picking up innumerable side-washes or tributaries in its course until at the Kong Meng mine, near Majorca, it forms an imposing stream 1000 to 1200 in width, and here water-difficulties were first encountered. The early struggles of this company are well-known, and how the gradual concentration of the shallower washes into the deep channel improved its quality to such an extent that the next 90 chains of the lead produced gold to the value of over £650,000 and paid about £210,000 in dividends and royalty. The lead swings east from the Napier Freehold into Chalk's Freehold and when being worked ran poor, but on crossing a belt of quartz veins again improved and yielded fair profits. It then turned north, and has been worked with varying success through the Chalk's No. 1 Company's property to the southern boundary of Chalk's No. 3 Consolidated Company, where it is now being successfully opened, and it is here joined by an important tributary, the Carisbrook lead. This lead was traced from the surface of the Silurian to the south-west, and was formed by the degradation of the Blucher's and Mosquito lines of reefs. It proved exceptionally rich from its source and through the Goldbrook and Carisbrook United mines, but the run of gold being traced by the latter under private property, in the centre of the town, work was abandoned at that point. The lead, after having made a snake-like bend almost describing the letter S, was again picked up by the Chalk's Junction Company. This company has had an exceedingly successful career, having returned to shareholders £25,000 on an outlay of £5000, and has apparently a good lease of life yet before it. The lead was traced to the boundary of Chalk's No. 3 Consolidated, and by that company worked to its point of

junction with the Majorca lead. There, as is usual, the wash was somewhat scattered, but the present workings reveal a well-defined run of gold, the width of which has not yet been determined.

A curious instance of the uncertainties of mining is shown by the present workings of the Chalk's No. 3 Consolidated. The adjoining company (Chalk's No. 1) had taken out all the known payable ground, and a meeting of shareholders was called to wind up the affairs of the company. An effort was made to have a prospecting drive put in to the east and test that slope of the lead, but it was defeated, and an instruction given to draw the pumps out of the shaft. Meanwhile the drives of Chalk's No. 3 Consolidated were daily drawing nearer, and demonstrating beyond doubt that a run of ground did exist to the east of any known workings in the No. 1 mine, and this became so clear that the order for withdrawing the pumps was countermanded, shares rose from a mere quotation to 2s 6d, and there is now an excellent chance of this company having a long stretch of payable ground on the eastern terraces. The trend of the Majorca-Carisbrook lead northwards through the property of the Chalk's No. 3 Consolidated Company has been accurately determined by drives and bores, and also the existence of tributary leads entering the main channel, both from the east and the west. The former is a channel yet untried, and nothing is known of it save that it carries a strong body of wash with gold, and, as its course is through a highly auriferous belt of country, it is reasonable to assume that it will contain payable gold. The western tributary, known as the Racecourse lead, has been tested in a small way, and proves to carry a heavy black wash, heavily charged with pyrites and coarse gold. Finding its property too large to handle with one company, the Chalk's No. 3 Consolidated has decided to float the northern portion of the mine, containing about 1200 acres, on the London market. This will be known as the "Victorian Moolort Gold Estates", and as there is a fine shaft sunk the required depth, and a magnificent pumping plant erected, there should not be much trouble in opening the lead here. Sweeping north-east, the lead enters the New Havilah, thence through the Charlotte Plains Proprietary to the Junction Deep Leads of Victoria, to probably join the main trunk lead to the north-east of this property.⁵¹

1899. VALUE OF GOLD YIELDS

The following gives the records, so far as they have been preserved, of the value of gold returns, stated in figures of value, from the deep alluvial mines in the Maryborough division:

MARYBOROUGH, CARISBROOK, ETC., LEADS

	£
Perseverance	7,433
Rip Van Winkle	7,527
Brunswick	7,929
Royal Standard	10,660
South Greenock	12,841
Mount Greenock Estate	16,400
Nicholls' Freehold	26,650
Robert Nichol	2,500
Darling	16,400
Calley's Tunnel	24,600
German Tunnel	32,800
Oriental	32,800
Perseverance	36,900
Talbot lease	41,000
Black Bull	41,000
All Nations	61,500
Hoffnung	102,500
Union	83,992
Sadowa	205,565
New Kong Meng	377,321
Napier Freehold	278,746
Chalk's Freehold	216,352
Chalk's No. 1	134,426
Chalk's No. 3 Consolidated	27,431
Chalk's Junction	60,000
Carisbrook United	33,870
Woolbrook	10,832
Goldbrook	52,730
TOTAL	£1,962,705 ⁵²

1938 to Second World War: Cyaniding of deep lead slum heaps by Gold Dumps Pty Ltd.

January 1938. Clutha Developments, Carisbrook (Gold Dumps Pty Ltd). has completed the installation of an extensive and very efficient cyanide plant at the Napier Freehold Dumps, and is profitably treating 500 tons of slum daily.⁵³

July 1938. Gold Dumps Ltd., Carisbrook. This modern filter-press cyanidation plant [photograph included] is achieving excellent results. With a rated capacity of 500 tons per day, the plant actually handles tonnages of over 900 tons per day in favourable ground. From 1st January to 21st May, 62,225 short tons were treated for 1,716 fine oz of gold. A hold-up occurred on 21st May, when the cylinder head of the engine driving the agitators, pumps, and alternator was damaged. An initial dividend of 1s per share was paid in June.⁵⁴

March 1942. Gold Dumps Pty Ltd, Carisbrook. Operations were delayed for 39 working days during the change-over from the Chalk's Freehold to the Chalk's No. 1 dump.⁵⁵

May 1994. Pers. Comm with George Edson (Mr. George Edson worked for Gold Dumps Pty Ltd at Carisbrook). The slums from New Kong Meng were sluiced and pumped to the Napier Freehold treatment site.

DESCRIPTION & INTERPRETATION:

Site 12.0. New Kong Meng Company (formerly Kong Meng Company and Kong Meng and Columbian Tribute Company). The mine had a long history of working from c.1868 to early 1890s and was Majorca's most successful deep lead mine.

c.1868 to December 1869	Kong Meng Company
1870 to December 1873	Kong Meng and Columbian Tribute Company
1874 to 1878	Mine idle
1879 to early 1890s	New Kong Meng Company

The last period of mining (1879 to early 1890s) was the mine's most successful.

Mine workings. Large partly quarried heap with three main dumping lines. The heap is mainly comprised of clay and soft rock which is weathering badly. The heap is approximately 100 metres long and 12 to 15 metres high. No machinery foundations survive.

Sand dump. To the north-east of the dump is 400 metre long spread of sand.

Mine workings. One small heap lies to the south of the large dump, and another lies 300 metres to the north of the large dump. There are also several small dumps located on Freehold land to the south-west of the Historic Reserve. No machinery foundations survive at any of the sites.

INTEGRITY/CONDITION: Poor. The large mullock heap is a prominent landscape feature.

CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE:

The site has:

Historical Significance. Reputedly the only large scale deep lead mine in Victoria to be owned and operated by a Chinese man. Lowe Kong Meng became a successful merchant and business man. The mine's last major mining period, by the New Kong Meng Company, was its most successful. The Kong Meng was Majorca's greatest deep lead mine. The site has poor integrity but its mullock heap is a prominent landscape feature.

SIGNIFICANCE RANKING: Site Listed Heritage Inventory.

Assessor: David Bannear

Date: April 1994.

-
- 1 Mining Surveyors' Reports, March 1868
 - 2 Eric Rolls, *Sojourners*, University of Queensland Press, 1992, p. 105
 - 3 Mining Surveyors' Reports, June 1868
 - 4 Mining Surveyors' Reports, September 1868
 - 5 Mining Surveyors' Reports, December 1868
 - 6 Mining Surveyors' Reports, March 1869
 - 7 Mining Surveyors' Reports, June 1869
 - 8 Mining Surveyors' Reports, December 1869
 - 9 Mining Surveyors' Reports, March 1870
 - 10 Mining Surveyors' Reports, December 1870
 - 11 Mining Surveyors' Reports, June 1871
 - 12 Mining Surveyors' Reports, March 1872
 - 13 Mining Surveyors' Reports, December 1872
 - 14 Mining Surveyors' Reports, March 1873
 - 15 Mining Surveyors' Reports, September 1873
 - 16 Mining Surveyors' Reports, December 1873
 - 17 Mining Surveyors' Reports, June 1874
 - 18 Mining Surveyors' Reports, September 1876
 - 19 Mining Surveyors' Reports, June 1877
 - 20 Mining Surveyors' Reports, December 1877

21	Mining Surveyors' Reports, June 1878
22	Mining Surveyors' Reports, September 1879
23	Mining Surveyors' Reports, June 1880
24	Mining Surveyors' Reports, September 1880
25	Mining Surveyors' Reports, March 1881
26	Mining Surveyors' Reports, June 1881
27	Mining Surveyors' Reports, December 1881
28	Mining Surveyors' Reports, September 1882
29	Mining Surveyors' Reports, December 1882
30	Mining Surveyors' Reports, March 1883
31	Mining Surveyors' Reports, September 1883
32	Mining Surveyors' Reports, December 1883
33	Mining Surveyors' Reports, June 1884
34	Mining Surveyors' Reports, December 1884
35	Mining Surveyors' Reports, March 1885
36	Mining Surveyors' Reports, June 1885
37	Mining Surveyors' Reports, December 1885
38	Mining Surveyors' Reports, June 1886
39	Mining Surveyors' Reports, September 1886
40	Mining Surveyors' Reports, December 1886
41	Mining Surveyors' Reports, March 1887
42	Mining Surveyors' Reports, June 1887
43	Mining Surveyors' Reports, September 1887
44	Mining Surveyors' Reports, December 1887
45	Mining Surveyors' Reports, March 1888
46	Mining Surveyors' Reports, June 1888
47	Mining Surveyors' Reports, September 1888
48	Mining Surveyors' Reports, June 1889
49	Mining Surveyors' Reports, September 1889
50	Mining Surveyors' Reports, December 1889
51	<u>Australian Mining Standard</u> , Special Edition, June 1, 1899, pp. 105-8
52	<u>Australian Mining Standard</u> , Special Edition, June 1, 1899, pp. 105-8
53	Mining and Geological Journal, January 1938
54	Mining and Geological Journal, July 1938
55	Mining and Geological Journal, March 1942

SITE NO. & NAME: 13.0 EAST KONG MENG COMPANY

LOCATION: MAJORCA LEAD, MAJORCA

HI NO: H7623-0104

DIRECTIONS: 2.95 km north-east of Majorca, east side of the junction of Freehold Land and Rodborough Road

MUNICIPALITY: Central Goldfields Shire

LAND STATUS: Freehold land

HISTORY:

June 1887. The East Kong Company has purchased a powerful plant to work the mine, and immediate arrangements will be made for its erection. The contractors are making good progress with the sinking of the shaft.¹

September 1887. The East Kong Company have bottomed their shaft at a depth of 118 feet, with prospects indicating that the mine will be a valuable one. The contractors are making fair progress with the erection of machinery, but the further sinking of the shaft has been suspended in the meantime.

Mr Robert Allan, under instructions from the Mining Department, has furnished a report on the Majorca mines, accompanied by a plan. The latter show the whole of the mining properties to the north of Majorca. The positions of all bores, shafts, and worked-out gutters are from actual survey, and the levels on surface and underground have been carefully correlated.

Commencing at the southern end of the plan, there is shown the old McCallum's lead, which has been worked to the southern boundary of the Majorca United Company's ground, where it runs under the basalt. It is for the continuation of this lead, and also that shown as Fox's rush, that this company has been started, and there can be little doubt of the junction of these leads being found within the company's boundary.

The Kong Extended, South Kong Extended, and Majorca No. 2 Company's have been started, with a view of working the continuation of the old leads known as the Emu, Cockatoo, and England's Hill, and, from surface indications, Mr Allan thinks they will be found to continue as per dotted lines on plan, and, after forming a junction, will continue on through the western side of Battery Hill, and pick up the old Four-mile Flat lead, and go thence in a north-easterly direction towards the Napier Company's shaft.

The course of the main channel (at present being worked by the Kong Meng and Napier Companies), has been proved by boring operations, and the dotted line shows its probable trend through the Chalk's Freehold in a north-westerly direction, thence (after picking up the old lead known as the Goldbrook or Carisbrook lead) in a north-easterly direction through the Stewart's and Stewart's Extended Companies. A tributary lead has also been proved in the East Kong Meng, and in all probability another will be found coming in a north-westerly direction through the Kong Meng No. 1, and joining the main channel near the northern boundary of the Kong Meng Company.²

December 1887. The East Kong Meng. The erection of machinery is now completed; the further sinking of shaft will be resumed with the commencement of the year.³

March 1888. The East Kong Company are pushing on main levels.⁴

June 1888. The East Kong Meng pushing on main and leading drives.⁵

DESCRIPTION & INTERPRETATION:

Site 13.0. East Kong Meng Company (could also be East Napier Company). The mine was one of a number of unsuccessful ventures spawned by the late 1880s New Kong Meng mining boom.

Mine workings. Small mullock heap. No machinery foundations, pebble or sand dumps.

INTEGRITY/CONDITION: Poor.

CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE:

The site has little integrity but has some historical value as a landscape feature.

SIGNIFICANCE RANKING: Site Listed Heritage Inventory.

Assessor: David Bannear

Date: April 1994.

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- 1 Mining Surveyors' Reports, June 1887
 - 2 Mining Surveyors' Reports, September 1887
 - 3 Mining Surveyors' Reports, December 1887
 - 4 Mining Surveyors' Reports, March 1888
 - 5 Mining Surveyors' Reports, June 1888

DESCRIPTION & INTERPRETATION:

Site 14.0. Majorca Lead (The lead was opened in 1863 and was traced north to Carisbrook, Moolort and Charlotte Plains. The last period of intensive deep lead mining was in the late 1880s. Gibraltar Alluvial, in the early 1940s (Site 16.0) was the last mine to work on the lead.

Mine workings. Line of small mullock heaps and sand dumps running through cleared pastoral land. No machinery foundations associated with any of the heaps. There is a concentration of heaps at the south-western end of the lead.

Site 14.1. Majorca Lead cyanide works (According to Mr. George Edson the cyanide works was not there when he worked for Gold Dumps Pty Ltd. This would suggest that the site dates to the first period of cyaniding at Majorca Cyanide works. 24 circular cyanide vat impressions surrounded by an extensive dump of sand. Two main arrangements of vats: two rows of 23 ft diameter vat impressions (eight vats to a row) which are separated by a wide baulk and two rows of adjoining vat impressions (four vats to a row).

Puddler. To the south-west of the cyanide works is a very weathered puddler, small dam and some wash.

Bore holes. To the south of the cyanide works is a line of deep lead bore holes (pers. comm. Garry Leitch, Ballarat Office, Department of Conservation and Natural Resource).

INTEGRITY/CONDITION: Site 14.0. Poor, some merit as a landscape feature.
Site 14.1. Largest concentration of vats yet found in Central Victoria. Some of the vat impressions are poorly defined.

CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE:

Site 14.0 has little integrity except for some value as a landscape feature.

Site 14.1 has:

Scientific Significance. The site has an extraordinarily large number of cyanide vat impressions.

Cumulative Value. The site is part of a network of relatively unique twentieth century deep lead mining relics [Site 16.0, wooden poppet head, tramway and treatment plant; 16.1, whip pole; and 14.1, large cyanide works].

SIGNIFICANCE RANKING: Sites Listed Heritage Inventory.

Assessor: David Bannear
Date: April 1994.

- 1 Australian Mining Standard, Special Edition, June 1, 1899, pp. 105-8
- 2 Barbara Willis, *Footprints: A history of the Shire of Tullaroop*, p.39, 1988
- 3 *Mining and Geological Journal*, January 1938
- 4 *Mining and Geological Journal*, July 1938
- 5 *Mining and Geological Journal*, March 1942

SITE NO. & NAME: 15.0 VICTORIA PARK

LOCATION: MAJORCA

HI NO: H7623-0107

DIRECTIONS: Majorca, north-east of junction of Majorca-Talbot and Majorca-Galloways Roads

MUNICIPALITY: Central Goldfields Shire

LAND STATUS: Public Purpose Reserve

HISTORY:

1922. The township, like many others, in Victoria, came into being through a gold rush. The rush occurred in the year 1863, and founded the Majorca goldfield ... Majorca was now ... [mid 1864] ... laid out as a town. Applications for parks and gardens, also a reserve of 130 acres were granted. The park (consisting of 6 acres and known as Victoria Park) was originally the site of a Chinese puddling machine and dam. It was tastefully laid out with gardens which were a great pride and boast with the townspeople. The reserve, already mentioned, was fenced and planted with pine trees and was used as a racecourse and football ground.¹

DESCRIPTION & INTERPRETATION:

Site 15.0. Victoria Park (Established c.1864).

Dam. Historic Reserve contains a First World War memorial and a large full dam. There is a well preserved bluestone by-pass on the north end of the dam's embankment. An open bluestone culvert runs from the by-pass to the Majorca-Talbot Road.

INTEGRITY/CONDITION: The dam and by-pass/culvert are in good condition.

CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE:

The site has:

Historical Significance. The site is associated with the establishment of the Majorca Township in 1864.

SIGNIFICANCE RANKING: Site Listed Heritage Inventory.

Assessor: David Bannear

Date: April 1994.

¹ Mr. G.E Tilley, History of Majorca, 1922

SITE NO. & NAME: **16.0 GIBRALTAR ALLUVIALS COMPANY**
 16.1 WHIP SHAFT

LOCATION: **MAJORCA LEAD, MAJORCA**

HI NO: **16.0 H7623-0108**
 16.1 H7623-0109

DIRECTIONS: 1.2 km west of Majorca, 0.5 km east of Craigie-Clunes Road

MUNICIPALITY: Central Goldfields Shire

LAND STATUS: Freehold Land

HISTORY:

September 1940. Gibraltar Alluvial, Majorca. The shaft has been sunk to 80 feet, where driving has revealed 4 feet of wash with payable values. Treatment and haulage plant about to be erected.¹

March 1941. Gibraltar [sic] Alluvial, Majorca. A considerable amount of wash has been treated by cyaniding, but with unprofitable results.²

September 1941. Electrically driven haulage and treatment plant has been installed at the Gibraltar Alluvial mine, Majorca, and the company is now in a position to treat about 100 tons of wash per day, including cyanidation. Gibraltar Alluvial, Majorca (Mine Manager, W. Ying). Erection of plant is almost completed, and power lines will be linked in the near future.³

March 1942. Gibraltar Alluvial, Majorca. Work has been chiefly confined to the opening up of the alluvial lead preparatory to extracting increased quantities of payable wash. New plant has been recently installed to handle this.⁴

DESCRIPTION & INTERPRETATION:

Site 16.0. Gibraltar Alluvials Company (Company operated during the early 1940s, presumably the whip dates to this time).

Poppet head. Remains of small wooden poppet head, approximately 25 ft high, with no haulage wheels. The poppet legs rest on 4 ft square concrete pads which are set 25 feet apart. Most of the internal framework of the poppet head has collapsed into the shaft.

Mine workings. A small 20 metre long mullock heap runs west from the poppet head.

Tramway. Continuing west from the base of the small mullock heap is a 120 metre long tramway embankment which gives way to a series of 5 ft high wooden horses or trestles. The wooden trestles are set approximately 15 feet apart and terminate at a 60 ft x 15 ft concrete slab.

Treatment plant foundations. Tramway ends at the above mentioned concrete slab which is located on a ridge overlooking a steep gully. There are four 10 ft x 1-1/2 ft, 2 ft deep channels running east from the western side of the slab. Iron pipes run under the slab from the rear (eastern ends) of the channels. Between each channel is a wooden trestle.

Water dam. A small dam lies uphill (north-east) of the concrete slab.

Pebble dump. On the slope below the concrete slab is a partly quarried small dump of washed pebbles.

Cyanide works. To the south-west of the pebble heap is a raised circular galvanised iron vat with a concrete floor. The vat has a diameter of 12 feet and stands 2 feet high. Next to the vat is a concrete floor below which is another larger (21 ft diameter and 4 ft high) galvanised vat. The inner surfaces of both vats bear traces of tar.

Site 16.1. Whip shaft.

Whip. 120 metres north of the poppet head is a forked 12 ft long bush-timber whip pole. The pole is positioned over a shaft which still has its wooden collar and mullock paddock. The only metal work on the whip pole is a short section of iron rod.

INTEGRITY/CONDITION: Site 16.0 has three rare features (poppet head, tramway and treatment plant foundations) All these features are in relatively good condition though the wooden relics are being to show their age.
 Site 16.1. The whip pole is in good condition and looks exactly like those recorded in historic photographs.

CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE:

Site 16.0 has:

Historical Significance. The site is associated with the last deep lead mining venture to take place in the Maryborough Mining Division.

Scientific Significance. The site has a range of deep lead mining relics including one of the last surviving wooden poppet heads in Central Victoria.

Site 16.1 has:

Scientific Significance. The site has one of the last surviving whip poles in Central Victoria. Whips were once extremely common on all goldfields but few have survived the ravages of time and fire.

Sites 16.1 and 16.2 have:

Cumulative Value. The sites are part of a network of relatively unique twentieth century deep lead mining relics [Site 16.0, wooden poppet head, tramway and treatment plant; 16.1, whip pole; and 14.1, large cyanide works].

SIGNIFICANCE RANKING: Sites Listed Heritage Inventory.

Assessor: David Bannear

Date: April 1994.

-
- 1 Mining and Geological Journal, September 1940
 - 2 Mining and Geological Journal, March 1941
 - 3 Mining and Geological Journal, September 1941
 - 4 Mining and Geological Journal, March 1942

SITE NO. & NAME: 17.0 DUKE OF EDINBURGH
LOCATION: MCCULLUMS CREEK, MAJORCA
HI NO: H7623-0110

DIRECTIONS: 2.5 km south of Craigie. Located west side of McCallums Creek Road

MUNICIPALITY: Central Goldfields Shire

LAND STATUS: Freehold Land

HISTORY:

Creswick Deep Leads Map, Geological Survey of Victoria 1:100,000, 1983. Location of the mullock heap matches the shaft marked Duke of Edinburgh.

June 1874. MAJORCA SUBDIVISION

Duke of Edinburgh Company, Walker's paddock (private). Shaft sunk 82 feet; at about 30 feet a layer of cement was passed through, and a small piece of gold weighing 1 dwt was found in sinking. As heavy water in a very fine drift was struck at 80 feet, work is suspended at present, for the erection of machinery.¹

September 1874. The Duke of Edinburgh Company, Walker's paddock (private), have ceased operations for the erection of machinery. They have purchased an engine (16-1/2 inch cylinder) and plant, which is now in the course of removal; it is expected that the company will commence operations in about two months.²

December 1874. Mining affairs in this subdivision have been very dull during the past quarter. The Duke of Edinburgh Company, Walker's paddock (private), have erected their engine, and have sunk the shaft and obtained a payable prospect at 107 feet.³

March 1875. During the past quarter there has been very little doing in mining in this subdivision; in fact, mining matters could hardly be at a lower ebb, for, with the exception of the Perseverance Company, Martell's paddock, Cockatoo, which have been paying good dividends during the past month, and a fair prospect obtained by the Duke of Edinburgh Company, Walker's paddock, McCallum's Creek, there is nothing of a cheering nature to report from this locality.⁴

September 1875. The Duke of Edinburgh Company, Walker's Paddock (private), have been ore successful during the past quarter than heretofore, and they are in hopes that the run of gold that they are now on will continue. On the whole, mining is very quiet in this locality at the present time.⁵

December 1875. The Duke of Edinburgh Company, Walker's Paddock (private) have obtained considerably more gold than heretofore, and have added a winding engine to their plant. It is thought that the company is now on a very good run of gold. I regret to say that the principal claims here remain still unworked owing to want of capital.⁶

March 1876. The Duke of Edinburgh Company, Walker's Paddock (private), McCallum's Creek, is the only claim getting gold of any consequence. I am informed that they are now working some very good ground.⁷

June 1876. The Duke of Edinburgh Gold Mining Company, McCallum's Creek (Walker's paddock), are at present on a very good run of gold, and they anticipate having large returns to report very shortly.⁸

September 1876. The Duke of Edinburgh Company (Walker's paddock), McCallum's Creek, have had very good returns for the past quarter; and the company feels so much confidence in the lead now being worked that they have purchased thirty acres of private property (Forbes' Freehold) adjoining their present claim.⁹

March 1877. The Duke of Edinburgh Company, Walker's Paddock, McCallum's Creek, has been let on tribute, and are now driving for another run of alluvial ground.¹⁰

June 1877. The tributers of the Duke of Edinburgh Company (Walker's Paddock) relinquished their contract, therefore the company has remained unworked during the whole quarter.¹¹

DESCRIPTION & INTERPRETATION:

Site 17.0. Duke of Edinburgh Company (This company worked during the mid 1870s).
 Mine workings. Small mullock heap. No machinery foundations, pebble or sand dumps.

INTEGRITY/CONDITION: Poor integrity. Some value as a landscape feature.

CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE:

The site has little integrity but the mullock heap has some historical value as a landscape feature.

SIGNIFICANCE RANKING: Site Listed Heritage Inventory.

Assessor: David Bannear

Date: April 1994.

- 1 Mining Surveyors' Reports, June 1874
- 2 Mining Surveyors' Reports, September 1874
- 3 Mining Surveyors' Reports, December 1874
- 4 Mining Surveyors' Reports, March 1875
- 5 Mining Surveyors' Reports, September 1875
- 6 Mining Surveyors' Reports, December 1875
- 7 Mining Surveyors' Reports, March 1876
- 8 Mining Surveyors' Reports, June 1876
- 9 Mining Surveyors' Reports, September 1876
- 10 Mining Surveyors' Reports, March 1877
- 11 Mining Surveyors' Reports, June 1877

SITE NO. & NAME: 18.0 ENTERPRISE COMPANY
LOCATION: MCCULLUMS CREEK, MAJORCA
HI NO: H7623-0111

DIRECTIONS: 2.0 km south-west of Majorca. Located between Craigie-Clunes and Majorca-Talbot Roads

MUNICIPALITY: Central Goldfields Shire

LAND STATUS: Freehold Land

HISTORY:

Creswick Deep Leads Map, Geological Survey of Victoria 1:100,000, 1983. Location of the mullock heap matches the shaft marked Enterprise.

June 1870. MARYBOROUGH DIVISION

The Enterprise Company, Battery Hill, is about to erect a heavier plant.¹

March 1871. The Enterprise Company has just finished the erection of their new and splendid steam machinery, and are quite ready to begin mining operations.²

June 1871. At Majorca, the Reliance company has put in their main drive 500 feet; they expect to wash this month; their prospects are good. The Kong Meng Company are main and cross driving. The Enterprise Company has bottomed on payable gold.³

September 1871. A remarkable feature in the Carisbrook and Majorca leads, is the abundance of fine gold which is found in them. The value of this description of gold which is contained in the sludge, derived from several of the claims on those leads, may be partially estimated from the following facts: the Phoenix Company, Carisbrook, recently sold to a party of Chinese the sole right to their sludge, for a period of one year, for the sum of £1,000. The Dan O'Connell Company, Carisbrook, and the Enterprise Company, Maiden Hill, have also each sold a similar right, on the same terms for £270 and £750.⁴

March 1872. At Majorca all mining interests have greatly improved during the quarter. Several new claims have been taken up on Maiden Hill, near the claim of the Enterprise Company, in the hope of getting into ground easily workable without engine power.⁵

June 1874. Mining in this subdivision still continues in a very depressed state, but it is anticipated that in a few weeks there will be an improvement. The Enterprise Company, Maiden Hill, has been let on tribute, and at present are actively employed pumping; operations in the mine will commence in about a month.⁶

December 1874. The Maiden Hill (late Enterprise) Company, have pumped the mine and opened out; they have had one washing which gave 6 oz to the machine; they anticipate good results very soon.⁷

March 1877. The Reliance Company, the Kong Meng and Columbia Company, and the Enterprise Company, are still idle for the want of capital, although it is an accepted fact that there is good payable rich ground in each of the claims.⁸

DESCRIPTION & INTERPRETATION:

Site 18.0. Enterprise Company (also Maiden Hill). Company worked from early to mid 1870s. Mine workings. Large partly quarried mullock heap. No machinery foundations, pebble or sand dumps.

INTEGRITY/CONDITION: Poor integrity. Mullock heap is a prominent landscape feature.

CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE:

The site has little integrity but some historical value as a landscape feature.

SIGNIFICANCE RANKING: Site Listed Heritage Inventory.

Assessor: David Bannear

Date: April 1994.

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- 1 Mining Surveyors' Reports, June 1870
 - 2 Mining Surveyors' Reports, March 1871
 - 3 Mining Surveyors' Reports, June 1871
 - 4 Mining Surveyors' Reports, September 1871
 - 5 Mining Surveyors' Reports, March 1872
 - 6 Mining Surveyors' Reports, June 1874
 - 7 Mining Surveyors' Reports, December 1874
 - 8 Mining Surveyors' Reports, March 1877

SITE NO. & NAME: 19.0 BLACK SWAN

LOCATION: MAJORCA LEAD, MAJORCA

HI NO: H7623-0112

DIRECTIONS: 1.8 km from Majorca, west side of Majorca-Talbot Road, opposite Wheens Road

MUNICIPALITY: Central Goldfields Shire

LAND STATUS: Freehold Land

HISTORY:

1983. Creswick Deep Lead map. Location marked as Black Swan shaft.

DESCRIPTION & INTERPRETATION:

Site 19.0. Black Swan shaft (Could also be North Majorca United Leads). Probably one of the many mines spawned by the New Kong Meng mining boom in the 1880s.

Mine workings. Large mullock heap located on top of a low ridge. No machinery footings, but small dump of sand on the flat below the heap.

INTEGRITY/CONDITION: Poor but is a landscape feature.

CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE:

The site has little integrity but has some historical value as a landscape feature.

SIGNIFICANCE RANKING: Site Listed Heritage Inventory.

Assessor: David Bannear

Date: April 1994.

SITE NO. & NAME: **20.0** **DEEP LEAD MINE**
 20.1 **WHIM SHAFT**
 20.2 **DEEP LEAD MINE**

LOCATION: **FOUR MILE LEAD, BACK CREEK, CRAIGIE**

HI NO: **20.0** **H7623-0113**
 20.1 **H7623-0114**
 20.2 **H7623-0115**

DIRECTIONS: This group of sites is located 0.5 km south of Craigie, east side of Talbot-Carisbrook Road

MUNICIPALITY: Central Goldfields Shire

LAND STATUS: Freehold Land

HISTORY:

December 1867. MARYBOROUGH DIVISION (Mr P. Virtue, jun., Mining Registrar [Mr E.P. Virtue was the At Majorca, the Craigie Company has obtained good prospects, but are yet unable to open out; probably during the current quarter good yields will be obtained from this claim.¹

December 1868. Craigie. The Britannia Company has been prosperous this quarter; their returns are 230 ounces. The Victoria Company has bottomed since last report; they have discovered a new lead running towards the north side of Maiden Hill; their returns are 159 ounces. The Happy-go-Lucky Company is working the reef ground of the Four-mile Lead; the returns are 72 ounces. The Try-again Company struck good gold six weeks since; the returns are 114 ounces.²

March 1869. Craigie. The Britannia Company is now occupied in tracing through, under the creek, the Four-mile Lead, in the direction of Majorca; their returns are 121 oz. The Victory Company is drowned out; they badly want machinery; their returns are 63 oz. The Happy-go-Lucky Company is working what is supposed to be a feeder of the Four-mile Lead; the returns are 60 oz. The Try-again Company were drowned out during the late flood, and required a period of three weeks to bale out and repair; the returns are 76 oz.³

June 1869. Craigie. The Britannia Company is working the continuation of Four-mile Lead in private property. The Try-again Company is flooded out with surface water from the old lead. The Prince of Wales Company has been working poor ground during the quarter, and have lost much time through being heavily flooded with water.⁴

June 1869. Craigie. The Britannia Company is working the continuation of Four-mile Lead in private property. The Try-again Company is flooded out with surface water from the old lead. The Prince of Wales Company has been working poor ground during the quarter, and has lost much time through being heavily flooded with water.⁵

March 1870. The Craigie Estate Company, of Majorca, is supposed to have struck the run of deep ground which appears to form the outlet of the Rocky Flat and Mount Greenock Leads. Of course no positive opinion can yet be expressed on the subject; but the presence in their claim of a deep gutter containing gold proves that a new run of payable ground has been opened, and leads to the conclusion that miles of country between Rocky Flat and Carisbrook will soon become exceedingly valuable as a field for prospecting. A strong tribute party has been formed to work the Kong Meng and Columbia mines conjointly.⁶

September 1870. The Gladstone Company has purchased the plant which belonged to the late Craigie Estate Company, and is now busily engaged in removing the same to their claim.⁷

Deember 1872. QUARTZ MINING. The Ironstone Reef, Craigie, is one of the richest in the division. This is shown by the following statement of quartz crushed from this reef, and gold obtained during the last four years. The return for the last quarter of 1872 is omitted. The quartz was raised from levels varying from 150 to 250 feet from the surface. 1869, 892 tons yielded 877 oz; 1870, 642 tons yielded 943 oz; 1871, 818 tons yielded 1,162 oz; 1872, 302 tons yielded 924 oz. quartz crushed at Johnstone and Son's machine, Craigie.⁸

1912. The Talisman Company has been engaged unwatering the old shaft with a view of opening up the old workings, where it is said prospects are good. The undertaking has so far proved an expensive one. After several months bailing, the water is lowered to 150 feet only.⁹

1913. Williams and Rewell, of Maldon, have been pushing on prospecting work in the Talisman mine against big water difficulties, which to their credit they have about beat.¹⁰

1937. Gold and Tin Development Company has re-opened the old Talisman mine at Craigie.¹¹

July 1938. Talisman, Craigie. Engaged in cleaning out and reconditioning the old shaft, which is now repaired to 294 feet. A Pomona pump, driven by a Diesel engine, is delivering 20,000 gallons of water per hour from the old workings. The temporary poppet legs are arranged so that a permanent set can be built around them without interrupting the hauling. [Photograph]¹²

January 1939. Talisman, Craigie. Ceased operations and plant sold.¹³

DESCRIPTION & INTERPRETATION:

Main period of deep lead mining at Craigie was late 1860s to early 1870s. Presumably all the sites below date to this period.

Site 20.0. Deep Lead mine.

Mine workings. Small intact mullock heap located on the west bank of a tributary to Back Creek. No machinery footings, pebble or sand dumps.

Site 20.1. Whim shaft.

Whim and puddler. 300 metres east of Site 20.0 is a circular raised 40 ft diameter whim platform. The platform still retains traces of a stone retaining wall. On the east side of the whim platform is a filled shaft, small mullock heap and a very weathered and partly buried puddling machine site.

Site 20.2. Deep Lead mine.

Mine workings. Two small weathered mullock heap are located at the junction of the above tributary and Back Creek. No machinery footings, pebble or sand dumps.

INTEGRITY/CONDITION:

Site 20.0 has little integrity, but is a landscape feature.

Site 20.1 is a fine example of the layout small scale deep lead mine.

Site 20.2 has little integrity.

CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE:

Site 20.0 has little integrity but some historical value as a landscape feature.

Site 20.1 has:

Scientific Significance. The site has well preserved relics (whim platform, mullock heap and puddler) which document the operation of a small-scale deep lead mine.

Site 20.2 has little integrity.

SIGNIFICANCE RANKING:

Sites Listed Heritage Inventory.

Assessor: David Bannear

Date: April 1994.

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- 1 Mining Surveyors' Reports, December 1867
 - 2 Mining Surveyors' Reports, December 1868
 - 3 Mining Surveyors' Reports, March 1869
 - 4 Mining Surveyors' Reports, June 1869
 - 5 Mining Surveyors' Reports, June 1869
 - 6 Mining Surveyors' Reports, March 1870
 - 7 Mining Surveyors' Reports, September 1870
 - 8 Mining Surveyors' Reports, December 1872
 - 9 Mines Department Annual Report, 1912
 - 10 Mines Department Annual Report, 1913
 - 11 Mines Department Annual Report, 1937
 - 12 Mining and Geological Journal, July 1938
 - 13 Mining and Geological Journal, January 1939

SITE NO. & NAME: 21.0 KONG EXTENDED LEASE

LOCATION: EMU LEAD, BACK CREEK, NEAR CRAIGIE

HI NO: H7623-0116

DIRECTIONS: 2.4 km south-west of Craigie, east side of Talbot-Carisbrook Road

MUNICIPALITY: Central Goldfields Shire

LAND STATUS: Freehold Land

HISTORY:

1887. Name of lease covering the location shown on plan produced by Victorian Water Supply and Chief Mining Surveyor in June 1877, Quarterly Reports, September 1887.

December 1886. The yields of gold obtained during the quarter by the Napier Freehold (3,602 oz) and New Kong Meng (5,687 oz) Companies have been much larger than usual, and the splendid dividends which were paid by those companies within the same period fully prove the exceptionally high value of their properties. No such yields have ever before been obtained from any mine or mine in this subdivision. I may observe that the wash from the Napier has been taken, during the quarter, at an average depth of 67 feet from the surface. The owners of the several progressive mines in the subdivision are taking the necessary steps to bring them as speedily as possible into working order, with the view of developing their resources. Taking all things into consideration, I can with truth affirm that, as an important mining centre, the prospects of the subdivision were never brighter or more hopeful than they are at present.¹

June 1887. The Kong Extended Company is now busily engaged with the works at their mine, and is erecting a new engine and boiler.²

September 1887. Mr Robert Allan, under instructions from the Mining Department, has furnished a report on the Majorca mines, accompanied by a plan. The latter show the whole of the mining properties to the north of Majorca. The positions of all bores, shafts, and worked-out gutters are from actual survey, and the levels on surface and underground have been carefully correlated.

Commencing at the southern end of the plan, there is shown the old McCallum's lead, which has been worked to the southern boundary of the Majorca United Company's ground, where it runs under the basalt. It is for the continuation of this lead, and also that shown as Fox's rush, that this company has been started, and there can be little doubt of the junction of these leads being found within the company's boundary.

The Kong Extended, South Kong Extended, and Majorca No. 2 Company's have been started, with a view of working the continuation of the old leads known as the Emu, Cockatoo, and England's Hill, and, from surface indications, Mr Allan thinks they will be found to continue as per dotted lines on plan, and, after forming a junction, will continue on through the western side of Battery Hill, and pick up the old Four-mile Flat lead, and go thence in a north-easterly direction towards the Napier Company's shaft.

The course of the main channel (at present being worked by the Kong Meng and Napier Companies), has been proved by boring operations, and the dotted line shows its probable trend through the Chalk's Freehold in a north-westerly direction, thence (after picking up the old lead known as the Goldbrook or Carisbrook lead) in a north-easterly direction through the Stewart's and Stewart's Extended Companies. A tributary lead has also been proved in the East Kong Meng, and in all probability another will be found coming in a north-westerly direction through the Kong Meng No. 1, and joining the main channel near the northern boundary of the Kong Meng Company.³

DESCRIPTION & INTERPRETATION:

Site 21.0. Kong Extended lease (One of many mines spawned by the New Kong Meng mining boom in the late 1880s).

Mine workings. Small mullock heap and sand dump. There is also a dam near the heaps. No machinery footings visible.

INTEGRITY/CONDITION: Poor.

CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE:

The site has little integrity but some historical value as a landscape feature.

SIGNIFICANCE RANKING: Site Listed Heritage Inventory.

Assessor: David Bannear

Date: April 1994.

- 1 Mining Surveyors' Reports, December 1886
- 2 Mining Surveyors' Reports, June 1887
- 3 Mining Surveyors' Reports, September 1887

SITE NO. & NAME: **22.0 ALLUVIAL WORKINGS AND LARGE HEAP**
 22.1 DEEP LEAD MINE
 22.2 PUDDLER AND CYANIDE WORKS
 22.3 PUDDLER AND CYANIDE WORKS, BONNEY JEAN DAM

LOCATION: **COCKATOO/EMU LEAD, BACK CREEK, NEAR CRAIGIE**

HI NO: **22.0 H7623-0117**
 22.1 H7623-0118
 22.2 H7623-0119
 22.3 H7623-0120

DIRECTIONS: Cockatoo/Emu Lead is located 3.3 km south-west of Craigie, south side of Carisbrook-Talbot Road, opposite Dennerts Road

MUNICIPALITY: Central Goldfields Shire

LAND STATUS: Sites 22.0 and 22.1--Freehold Land
 Sites 22.2 and 22.3--State Forest

HISTORY:

August 1859. MARYBOROUGH DIVISION (D. O'Leary, Mining Surveyor).

On England's Hill (Cockatoo) a new reef has been discovered, and in the prospectors' claim there are five distinct lodes visible on the surface within a breadth of 300 yards, running parallel to each other. The surface quartz realises 3oz per ton ... In the engine-shaft (for instance of Messrs Costick and Co., White Horse Reef, near Amherst, now sunk to a depth of 230 feet, there are three separate leaders.¹

September 1865. At Cockatoo, Wanlace and Co., with a small engine, have been profitably employed in their lease of 10 acres, they find good returns in a width of 300 feet.²

March 1866. Quartz tailings and cement crushed: Greenaway and Wallace, from Majorca and Cockatoo, 400 tons of cement yielded 320 ounces, 450 tons of tailings yielded 45 ounces; Johnston and Sons, from Majorca and Cockatoo, 300 tons of cement yielded 180 oz, 150 tons of tailings yielded 45 oz.³

December 1867. About Cockatoo, mining prospects are healthy. The Northumberland Company is paying well, while many of the adjoining claim proprietors are pushing forward their works with spirit and energy.⁴

December 1868. The Enterprise Company is tracing gold southward towards Mount Greenock; while the Robin Hood and Columbian Companies are taking the lead northward in the direction of Moolort Hill. On Fox's Plain a large quantity of land has been taken up, with the view of connecting the Sadowa Lead at Rocky Flat with the run at Cockatoo.⁵

March 1869. ALLUVIAL MINING. Majorca. The Grand Junction and Minorca shafts are making progress. The latter is down 90 feet, but not bottomed. These shafts will develop a supposed new lead at Majorca, which can only be a junction of the Four-mile Flat and Cockatoo Leads, and probably the Rocky Flat Lead also. No other outlet exists for all the Amherst and Talbot Leads, except through the basalt formation at Majorca. The Gibraltar diggings are too shallow and dry to carry such deep and wet leads as these. Should this supposition prove correct, then a new stretch of miles of country will be opened from Cockatoo to Chalk's Plains, Carisbrook. The Enterprise Company is developing the lead from Maiden Hill backwards towards its source, which is probably the McCallum's old lead, German Gully. Sinking is now going on in advance of the Hanoverian Lead, in a 42nd section paddock, and all the available land near is held under lease. The Kong Meng Company are engaged upon the shallow ground of their claim, the deep ground being still too wet, although the most valuable; their returns are 363 oz. The Robin Hood Company has only thirty men at work on the claim, which is too small a force to work it efficiently; their returns are 381-1/2 oz. The United Kingdom Company has disposed of their claim and plant to the New Band of Hope Company; the returns are 192-1/2 oz. The Homeward-bound Company is at present unable to work the deep gutter because of the water; their returns are 70 oz.⁶

1909. Several of these parties have erected small cyanide plants in connection with their mines for the purpose of treating the slum from the puddling machines, which is carefully stacked, and which was formerly lost into the creeks or scattered over the surface. The value of the slum varies from 3 to 10 dwts per ton. A good deal of the old alluvial and poor ground is being reworked over, in some cases, third and fourth working. A little free gold is got in the machines, but the chief revenue is the fine gold won from the slum. The surface, old holes, shafts, and creeks, in and around old diggings, are being fossicked and cleaned up wherever the sand and slum can be found in payable quantities. In this way a large number of men are profitably employed. The cyanide process, within the last few years, has been simplified, and with a little training the knowledge of its working has become general, which, in

many ways, is good for the miner, as throughout the year they have the advantage of dividing their working time between underground and surface work, so that if working conditions below are not good, through bad air or increase of water, the time can be spent on a cyanide plant.⁷

1910. MARYBOROUGH. Five of these parties have cyanide plants for treating the slum, which is carefully stacked by all the men working in the district. The parties who have not cyanide works on their mines sell the slum in lots of 10 to 100 tons. The wash won by several of the parties would barely pay were it not for the fine gold contained in the slum, and in some cases the soft reef bottoms are worked for the fine gold. This may be almost termed a new branch of mining, as all material, such as soft reef country and old creek beds and workings are paid a good deal of attention to in this district. It has developed into an important industry, and is a big support to alluvial mining, for even with companies it will pay to work ground poor in free gold, but carrying fine gold that can be got by cyanide outside the machines, and is the means of large areas being worked that would otherwise be left untouched.⁸

DESCRIPTION & INTERPRETATION:

Cockatoo/Emu Lead (This lead appears to have been mainly worked in the 1860s. Cyaniding of shallow alluvial workings commenced in 1909).

Wide band of partly bulldozed small mullock heaps/filled shafts that run in a north-east/south-westerly direction from the continuation of Dennerts Road.

Site 22.0. Deep Lead mine (Probably part of South Kong Extended lease).

Mullock heap. The workings on the east side of the road are on grazed Freehold Land and terminate at a large mullock heap. There are no machinery footings associated with the mullock heap.

Site 22.1. Deep Lead mine.

Mullock heap. Small intact mullock heap located to the south of Talbot-Carisbrook Road. No machinery foundations, pebble or sand dumps.

Site 22.2. Puddler and cyanide works.

Puddler. Associated with the workings on the west side of the road is a well defined 22 ft diameter puddling machine. The puddler has no pivot post or trench slabbing and has been partly quarried by gold fossickers. A section of a small dam survives on the east side of the puddler.

Cyanide works. To the north of the puddler are several badly preserved circular cyanide vat impressions and drainage channels. Associated with the vats are small mounds or "dobs" of treated material.

Site 22.3. Bonney Jean Dam.

Puddler. On the northern end of the dam's embankment is a two metre high, partly quarried flattened mound of wash. On the mound is a 18 ft diameter, 3 ft deep, hole which has a concrete base. This feature is probably a puddling machine which has had its inner mound removed.

Cyanide works. 30 metres from the puddling machine site on another flattened working area are four circular cyanide vat impressions. The vats have a diameter of 16 feet and are located approximately one metre below the height of the puddler. There is a large spread of treated material (small mounds or dobs) on the north-western side of the dam.

INTEGRITY/CONDITION: All sites are in poor condition and have low integrity.

CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE:

Site 22.0 has little integrity but some historical value as a landscape feature.

Site 22.1 has little integrity.

Sites 22.2 and 22.3 have:

Scientific Significance. Both sites have the remains of puddlers and associated cyanide works. This type of site, which documents the cyaniding of shallow alluvial wash-dirt, is rare in Central Victoria. Both sites have poor integrity.

SIGNIFICANCE RANKING: Site Listed Heritage Inventory.

Assessor: David Bannear

Date: April 1994.

- 1 Mining Surveyors' Reports, August 1859
- 2 Mining Surveyors' Reports, September 1865
- 3 Mining Surveyors' Reports, March 1866
- 4 Mining Surveyors' Reports, December 1867
- 5 Mining Surveyors' Reports, December 1868
- 6 Mining Surveyors' Reports, March 1869

-
- 7 Mines Department Annual Report, 1909
 - 8 Mines Department Annual Report, 1910

SITE NO. & NAME: 23.0 PUDDLER

LOCATION: CONTINUATION OF EMU AND COCKATOO LEADS, BACK CREEK,
NEAR CRAIGIE

HI NO: H7623-0121

DIRECTIONS: 3.9 km south-west of Craigie, south of Carisbrook-Talbot Road

MUNICIPALITY: Central Goldfields Shire

LAND STATUS: State Forest

HISTORY:

See Site 22.0 for historical information.

DESCRIPTION & INTERPRETATION:

Site 23. Puddler (Main period of working the lead was 1860s. The condition of the puddler suggests it operated during the late nineteenth century).

Puddler. On the embankment of a large silted dam is a very weathered puddling machine. The dam is surrounded by large banks of wash. Running south from the dam, through very scrubby country, is a wide band of poorly defined shallow sinkings.

INTEGRITY/CONDITION: Poor.

CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE:

The site has little integrity.

SIGNIFICANCE RANKING: Site Listed Heritage Inventory.

Assessor: David Bannear

Date: April 1994.

SITE NO. & NAME: **25.0 PERSEVERENCE COMPANY**
 25.1 FORBES FREEHOLD
 25.2 DEEP LEAD MINE NO.1
 25.3 DEEP LEAD MINE NO.2

LOCATION: **COCKATOO LEAD, BACK CREEK, NEAR CRAIGIE**

HI NO: **25.0 H7623-0124**
 25.1 H7623-0125
 25.2 H7623-0126
 25.3 H7623-0127

DIRECTIONS: The group of sites are located 3.1 km south-west of Craigie, both sides of Back Creek, west of Craigie-Clunes Road.

MUNICIPALITY: Central Goldfields Shire

LAND STATUS: Freehold Land

HISTORY:

August 1859. MARYBOROUGH DIVISION (D. O'Leary, Mining Surveyor).

On England's Hill (Cockatoo) a new reef has been discovered, and in the prospectors' claim there are five distinct lodes visible on the surface within a breadth of 300 yards, running parallel to each other. The surface quartz realises 3oz per ton ... In the engine-shaft (for instance of Messrs Costick and Co., White Horse Reef, near Amherst, now sunk to a depth of 230 feet, there are three separate leaders.¹

September 1865. At Cockatoo, Wanlace and Co., with a small engine, have been profitably employed in their lease of 10 acres, they find good returns in a width of 300 feet.²

March 1866. Quartz tailings and cement crushed: Greenaway and Wallace, from Majorca and Cockatoo, 400 tons of cement yielded 320 ounces, 450 tons of tailings yielded 45 ounces; Johnston and Sons, from Majorca and Cockatoo, 300 tons of cement yielded 180 oz, 150 tons of tailings yielded 45 oz.³

December 1867. About Cockatoo, mining prospects are healthy. The Northumberland Company is paying well, while many of the adjoining claim proprietors are pushing forward their works with spirit and energy.⁴

December 1868. The Enterprise Company are tracing gold southward towards Mount Greenock; while the Robin Hood and Columbian Companies are taking the lead northward in the direction of Moolort Hill. On Fox's Plain a large quantity of land has been taken up, with the view of connecting the Sadowa Lead at Rocky Flat with the run at Cockatoo.⁵

March 1869. Majorca. The Grand Junction and Minorca shafts are making progress. The latter is down 90 feet, but not bottomed. These shafts will develop a supposed new lead at Majorca, which can only be a junction of the Four-mile Flat and Cockatoo Leads, and probably the Rocky Flat Lead also. No other outlet exists for all the Amherst and Talbot Leads, except through the basalt formation at Majorca. The Gibraltar diggings are too shallow and dry to carry such deep and wet leads as these. Should this supposition prove correct, then a new stretch of miles of country will be opened from Cockatoo to Chalk's Plains, Carisbrook. The Enterprise Company are developing the lead from Maiden Hill backwards towards its source, which is probably the McCallum's old lead, German Gully. Sinking is now going on in advance of the Hanoverian Lead, in a 42nd section paddock, and all the available land near is held under lease. The Kong Meng Company are engaged upon the shallow ground of their claim, the deep ground being still too wet, although the most valuable; their returns are 363 oz. The Robin Hood Company has only thirty men at work on their claim, which is too small a force to work it efficiently; their returns are 381-1/2 oz. The United Kingdom Company has disposed of the claim and plant to the New Band of Hope Company; their returns are 192-1/2 oz. The Homeward-bound Company are at present unable to work the deep gutter because of the water; their returns are 70 oz.⁶

March 1880. The Perseverance Company obtained 132 oz during the quarter. The Forbes' Freehold obtained, up to the 10th March, 268 oz; but since that date the company have not obtained any gold, because they are fully engaged in sinking their shaft 50 feet deeper, in order to test the value of the deep ground in their mine. The Kong Meng are making satisfactory progress with all their operations.

A quartz claim of 1,200 x 600 feet, situate at Cockatoo, was registered during the quarter by a party of twelve men.⁷

June 1880. The Forbes' Freehold Company have sunk their shaft 50 feet deeper. They have put in a lower level and a jump-up, and are now driving to test the deep lead. The Perseverance obtained 175 oz 4 dwts during the quarter.⁸

September 1880. The Perseverance obtained 195 oz 3 dwts, and the Forbes' Freehold 15 oz 3 dwts during the quarter.⁹

December 1880. The Perseverance Company have been working some poor ground during the quarter; their returns are 152 oz.¹⁰

March 1881. The Forbes Freehold mine has been relet on tribute, with every prospect of success. Statement of gold obtained for the quarter includes returns from: Forbes Freehold Tribute, Narrigal; and Perseverance, Narrigal.¹¹

June 1881. Tenders have been called by the Forbes Union, for the purpose of letting their mine on tribute, but no satisfactory arrangement has yet been made. The following is a statement of the gold obtained from the principal alluvial mines in this subdivision during the quarter: New Kong Meng, Majorca, 811 oz; Perseverance, Narrigal, 230 oz.¹²

September 1881. In consequence of the machinery of the Perseverance claim getting out of order, work was suspended for several weeks to allow necessary repairs to be made. The Forbes Union has wholly suspended work, and their machinery has been advertised for sale.¹³

March 1882. The Perseverance Company has washed less stuff than usual during the quarter. They have been engaged in putting in a lower level, and expect to get payable wash in a few days.¹⁴

September 1882. The Perseverance Company has been working very poor ground during the quarter.¹⁵

December 1882. The Perseverance Company have worked out the mine, and have placed their plant in the market.¹⁶

DESCRIPTION & INTERPRETATION:

Site 25.0. Perseverance Company (The company worked in the early 1880s).

Mullock heap. Small intact mullock heap located on the east bank above Back Creek.

Shaft. The shaft has been filled but has collapsed slightly and is now fenced.

Mining machinery. On the eastern side of the shaft is a largely buried bluestone boiler setting. The boiler setting, measuring approximately 21 ft x 8 ft is covered by high grass and red brick rubble.

Site 25.1. Forbes Freehold Company (The company worked in the early 1880s).

Mullock heap. Small intact heap mainly made up of washed pebbles. The heap has eight short dumping lines. No machinery foundations are visible but 40 metres to the north of the heap are the remains of a two-roomed blue stone building.

Site 25.2. Deep Lead mine (Presumably contemporary to Forbes Freehold and Perseverance).

Mullock heap. 300 metres north-east of Site 25.1 is a small intact mullock heap.

Puddler. Associated with the mullock heap is a very weathered 18 ft diameter puddler. The puddler's inner mound and puddling trench have nearly merged as one and are now almost completely hidden by high grass. There are still traces of the puddler's pivot post but no trench slabbing. There is a small bank of wash on the slope below the puddler's outlet channel.

Site 25.3. Deep Lead mine. Presumably contemporary to Forbes Freehold and Perseverance).

Mine workings. On the opposite bank of Back Creek to Site 25.2 is a small mullock and pebble heap. No machinery foundations visible.

INTEGRITY/CONDITION:

Site 25.0 has some integrity due to the survival of the mine's boiler setting.

Site 25.2 has some integrity due to the survival of the mine's puddling machine.

Sites 25.1 and 25.3 have low integrity as mine sites.

CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE:

Sites 25.0 and 25.2 have:

Scientific Significance. Early small-scale deep lead mines which still have some machinery foundations.

Sites 25.0 to 25.3 have:

Cumulative value. An interesting relatively undisturbed early deep lead mining landscape.

SIGNIFICANCE RANKING:

Sites Listed Heritage Inventory.

Assessor: David Bannear**Date: April 1994.**

- 1 Mining Surveyors' Reports, August 1859
- 2 Mining Surveyors' Reports, September 1865
- 3 Mining Surveyors' Reports, March 1866
- 4 Mining Surveyors' Reports, December 1867
- 5 Mining Surveyors' Reports, December 1868
- 6 Mining Surveyors' Reports, March 1869
- 7 Mining Surveyors' Reports, March 1880
- 8 Mining Surveyors' Reports, June 1880
- 9 Mining Surveyors' Reports, September 1880
- 10 Mining Surveyors' Reports, December 1880
- 11 Mining Surveyors' Reports, March 1881
- 12 Mining Surveyors' Reports, June 1881
- 13 Mining Surveyors' Reports, September 1881
- 14 Mining Surveyors' Reports, March 1882
- 15 Mining Surveyors' Reports, September 1882
- 16 Mining Surveyors' Reports, December 1882

SITE NO. & NAME:	26.0	EAGLEHAWK DAM PUDDLER
	26.1	WESTERN DAM PUDDLER
	26.2	ADIT NO. 1
	26.3	ADIT NO. 2
	26.4	PUDDLER NO. 2
	26.5	PUDDLER NO. 3

LOCATION: **EAGLEHAWK GULLY**

HI NO:	26.0	H7623-0128
	26.1	H7623-0129
	26.2	H7623-0130
	26.3	H7623-0131
	26.4	H7623-0132
	26.5	H7623-0133

DIRECTIONS: Eaglehawk Gully is located 5.4 km south of Maryborough, between Wells and Graves Tracks

MUNICIPALITY: Central Goldfields Shire

LAND STATUS: State Forest (Craigie Block)

HISTORY:

Eaglehawk Gully would have been opened during the great Maryborough Rush in the mid 1850s. After the gully was worked-out it would have been taken over by the puddlers.

DESCRIPTION & INTERPRETATION:

Eaglehawk Gully would have been opened during the mid 1850s. Puddling would have commenced once the gully had been worked-out by the rushing miners. The weathered puddlers would most probably date to the nineteenth century while the two well defined puddlers (Sites 26.1 and 26.5) would be twentieth century.

Site 26.0. Eaglehawk Gully Dam.

Puddler. A poorly preserved 18 ft diameter puddler is located in the middle of the dam's embankment. It is only just possible to distinguish the inner mound and puddling trench. Approximately one quarter of the puddler has been quarried by gold fossickers. The quarrying has exposed the previously buried pivot post. No slabbing survives and most of the puddler's wash has been quarried. The puddler is hidden by thick scrub.

Alluvial workings. A relatively undisturbed band of shallow sinkings run south-east from the dam to Graves Track. The well defined holes and small mounds are hidden by thick scrub. The gully above the dam has been extensively surfaced or "puddled-out".

Site 26.1. Western Dam.

Puddler. On the western end of the dam's embankment is a well defined, but partly quarried 22 ft diameter puddler. The puddler's inner mound is pronounced and the puddling trench is deep with sheer sides. Like the previous puddler, quarrying by gold fossickers has exposed the pivot post.

Alluvial workings. The gully below the dam, the most easterly of the three gullies that make up the head of Eaglehawk Gully, has been extensively surfaced or "puddled-out".

Site 26.2. Adit.

Adit. On the west side of the gully, 30 metres from Western Dam, is an open adit. The narrow cutting leading from the adit has four sets of collapsed legs. The cutting runs for approximately 27 metres before terminating at a small intact mullock heap.

Mullock heap. The heap is approximately 20 metres wide and has several short dumping lines.

Site 26.3. Adit.

Adit. 300 metres to the south of Western Dam the gully joins with the main course of Eaglehawk Gully. At 100 metres south of this junction a line of relatively large mullock heaps cross the gully. On the north side of the gully, associated with the largest of the heaps, is an open adit.

Site 26.4. Puddler.

Puddler. On the opposite side of the gully to the adit (Site 26.3) is a very weathered puddler. The puddler is located on the south side of a breached embankment and appears to be of an unusually large size (26 ft diameter). It is only just possible to distinguish the puddler's inner mound from the puddling trench. A section of the pivot post survives but there is no trace of any slabbing. The outer mound of the puddler is five metres wide and there is one large bank of wash which is some 20 metres long and 3 metres high. The surrounding country is very scrubby.

Site 26.5. Puddler.

Puddler. 50 metres east from the junction of Centenary and Graves Tracks is a small partly silted dam. On the dam's embankment is a well defined 20 ft diameter puddling machine. The puddler's inner mound is pronounced and the puddling trench is deep, has sheer sides and a concrete base. There is no sign of any pivot post or trench slabbing. The north-east side of the puddler's outer mound has been quarried but on the other side of the puddler is an intact bank of wash which is some 20 metres long and 2 metres high.

INTEGRITY/CONDITION: Eaglehawk Gully contains a range of relatively undisturbed features that together help document aspects of alluvial and quartz mining.

CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE:

The sites have:

Cumulative Scientific Value. An interesting network of relatively well preserved mining sites which document the nature of puddling and aspects of small scale quartz reefing.

SIGNIFICANCE RANKING: Sites Listed Heritage Inventory.

Assessor: David Bannear

Date: April 1994.

SITE NO. & NAME: **27.0 SLUICING DAM**
 27.1 PUDDLER AND DAM
 27.2 LINE OF SHALLOW REEF WORKINGS

LOCATION: **LONG GULLY**

HI NO: **27.0 H7623-0134**
 27.1 H7623-0135
 27.2 H7623-0136

DIRECTIONS: Long Gully is located 4.7 km south-south-east of Maryborough. The gully runs between Graves and Wells Tracks

MUNICIPALITY: Central Goldfields Shire

LAND STATUS: State Forest (Craigie Block)

HISTORY:

Long Gully would have been opened during the great Maryborough Rush in the mid 1850s. After the gully was worked-out it would have been taken over by the puddlers.

DESCRIPTION & INTERPRETATION:

Long Gully would have been opened during the great Maryborough Rush in the mid 1850s. After the gully was worked-out it would have been taken over by the puddlers and quartz miners. Relics recorded would most probably date to the mid to late nineteenth century.

Site 27.0. Sluicing dam.

Sluicing dam. 230 metres west along Long Gully from Graves Track is a 100 metre long, 4 metre high breached embankment. The gully above and below the dam has been sluiced to a depth of two to three metres. The section of gully between the dam and line of reef workings (Site 27.2) has 1-1/2 metre high, 3 metre wide banks of shovelled overburden running along both of its sides.

Site 27.1. Puddler.

Puddler. Near the southern end of the sluicing dam's embankment is a small silted dam. On the northern end of the dam's embankment is a weathered 22 ft diameter puddler. It is just possible to distinguish the inner mound from the pudding trench. The pivot post has been burnt out, no trench slabbing survives and there is a massive bank of wash measuring approximately 25 metres long and 3 metres high.

Site 27.2. Reef workings.

Reef workings. A line of shallow reef workings crosses Long Gully 150 metres west of the sluicing dam (Site 27.0) The reef workings running south from the gully go up the side of a steep hill. The workings (small mullock heaps, some trenching and one adit) have been bulldozed. The entrance to the adit has been closed off but it has collapsed in several places on the hill-slope. The workings running north from the gully also have been badly bulldozed. The northerly extension terminates at a relatively large mullock heap (25 metres diameter, 3 to 5 metres high). No machinery foundations survive at the large heap. There are, however battery foundations (Site 28.0), at Battery Dam approximately 200 metres to the north-east.

INTEGRITY/CONDITION: Long Gully contains a range of relatively undisturbed features that together help document many aspects of alluvial and quartz mining.

CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE:

Sites 27.0 and 27.1 have:

Cumulative Scientific Significance. Adjoining sites which document developments in shallow alluvial mining.

Site 27.2 has little integrity.

SIGNIFICANCE RANKING: Sites Listed Heritage Inventory.

Assessor: David Bannear

Date: April 1994.

SITE NO. & NAME:	28.0	BATTERY
	28.1	EUCALYPTUS DISTILLERY
	28.2	CYANIDE WORKS
	28.3	PUDDLER
	28.4	HOUSE SITE
	28.5	BULLY GULLY ALLUVIAL WORKINGS

LOCATION: BATTERY DAM, BULL GULLY

HI NO:	28.0	H7623-0137
	28.1	H7623-0138
	28.2	H7623-0139
	28.3	H7623-0140
	28.4	H7623-0141
	28.5	H7623-0142

DIRECTIONS: Bull Gully is located 4.3 south-south-east of Maryborough. The gully runs between Graves and Wells Tracks

MUNICIPALITY: Central Goldfields Shire

LAND STATUS: State Forest (Craigie Block)

HISTORY:

1916. State batteries. One at Koetong is in the course of construction, and another at Mariners Reef, Maryborough, is being overhauled with a view to being put in commission.¹

Exploring Maryborough and District: extract from book re ruins of house.

Looking carefully, you will see some low stone and mud walls. These ruins are all that remain of the family dwelling of Thomas Rice. The name Thomas Rice is synonymous with the discovery of gold in Maryborough.

Brothers Thomas and William Rice were in transit from Avoca to Yandoit in June 1854, when they found 24 ounces of gold in a short time, in an area off the Avoca Road, starting a minor rush.

Because of their itinerant ways they did not see any newspapers for some time, and consequently they did not learn that a reward had been offered for the discovery of the Maryborough goldfield until a month after the date applications had expired. Records show that no reward was paid for the Maryborough discovery.

It was not all bad luck for Thomas, however; he unearthed a gold nugget weighing 537 ounces approximately a mile from here at Blachmans Lead. A simple cairn commemorates the find.²

DESCRIPTION & INTERPRETATION:

Site 28.0. Battery. (Local information suggests this may have been the site of private battery. The above information, taken from the 1916 Annual Report, shows that a government battery was also erected in the area in 1916. The Mines Department report gives the battery's location as Mariners Reef. More historical research required [on the battery].

Ramp. On the south side of Battery Dam are the remains of an earth ramp measuring 60 ft x 30 ft and standing 5 ft high.

Battery foundations. At the base of the ramp is a single row of narrow slots which would have once housed the wooden mortar stumps for 15-head of stamps. The stumps had been set in clay rather than the usual rough concrete. Running parallel to the slots is another narrow depression which would have contained a thick wooden bed-plate or bearer. 1-1/2 inch tie bolt survives at each end of the bed-plate depression. Below the stamper foundations is a lower floor which contains an arrangement of wooden bearers and iron tie bolts. There is also an up-rooted ship's tank lying on this lower floor.

Boiler setting, flue and stack base--5 metres to the east of the stamper foundations is a relatively intact above-ground stone boiler setting. The walls of the boiler setting stand to a height of 5 ft and are 30 ft long and 2-1/2 ft thick. The rear wall of the boiler setting has been demolished and rubble has partly covered an iron damper plate. A short 6 ft long flue, indicated by a line of stone rubble, runs to the site of a stack base (mound of stone rubble). In-situ stone work suggests that the stack base was approximately 12 ft square. A line of brick rubble runs south from the base showing where the brick stack had fallen.

Cornish Boiler. The boiler setting still contains the shell of a 28 ft long, 6-1/2 ft diameter Cornish Boiler. The boiler has only one inspection mark--BIA 5465, TP120, WP180, 25/9/22. Sections of the red brick lining between the boiler and the stone walls still survive. In front of the boiler setting is a partly buried 12 ft square concrete slab.

Tubular Boiler--Near the in-situ boiler is an intact Tubular Boiler. According to local information this boiler was a recent introduction to the site.

Battery Dam. Large full dam lies to the north of the battery site.

Site 28.1. Eucalyptus Distillery (Local information suggests the plant operated c.1930s/1940s).

Eucalyptus distillery. A few metres to the north of the boiler setting are four circular vats. Three of the vats are open, the fourth is still covered by its concrete lid. The vats, set one foot apart, have an internal diameter of 6-1/2 ft and their walls appear to be made up of three components: an outer lining (two courses of red bricks), middle lining (shell of an iron boiler) and an inner lining (one course of red brick). Running parallel to the eastern side of the vats is a 35 ft long, 3 ft wide concrete strip. Given there is no crane post, this narrow slab is probably part of a gantry system. On the western side of the vats is a T-shaped condensing pit which is 2-3/4 ft wide with 13 inch wide concrete rendered brick walls. The west arm of the condensing pit is 33 ft long and 3-1/4 ft deep and the south arm is 18 ft long and 6 ft deep.

Site 28.2. Cyanide works [Cyaniding commenced c.1987 and continued to First World War. Recommended in the 1930s when the price of gold rose dramatically).

Cyanide works. 18 metres to the south of the battery is an extensive spread of tailings. On the tailing heap is a single row of six 20 ft diameter cyanide vats. Each of the vats have a well defined narrow trench running around their perimeters indicating that they were once brick-lined. This interpretation is supported by scatter of red bricks around the vicinity of the vats.

At the base of the tailings dump are two circular drainage vats: the eastern vat has a diameter of 16-1/2 ft and has had its bricks removed, the eastern vat is somewhat smaller (13-1/2 ft diameter) and still retains its concrete-rendered brickwork. Between the two drainage vats are the remains of two small circular brick/concrete rendered structures. One has been demolished to ground-level, the other is intact and is 4 ft wide and stands 1-1/2 ft high. These two small structures are probably sumps.

Site 28.3. Puddler. (The state of preservation suggests the puddler operated in the twentieth century).

Puddler. 50 metres from the cyanide works is a large dam. On the southern end of the dam's embankment is a well defined and relatively intact 22 ft diameter puddler. The puddler's inner mound is pronounced and the puddling trench is deep with sheer sides. There are no traces of any pivot post or slabbing. Most of the puddler's wash has been quarried.

Site 28.4. House site.

House site. Near the south-west corner of Battery Dam are the stone footings of a L-shaped two or three- roomed house. The stone and mud walls are 1 ft thick, approximately 30 ft long and in some places still stand to a height of 2 ft. There is no sign of any fireplace. The house site is completely obscured by wattle regrowth (from recent bushfire).

Site 28.5. Bull Gully.

Alluvial workings. Band of shallow sinkings runs in a south-easterly direction from Battery Dam. The holes are well defined (in some places still open for a depth of 2 to 5 metres) and regularly spaced. The country is very scrubby.

INTEGRITY/CONDITION: The place contains a remarkable range of well preserved features which document a sequence of different uses through time.

CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE:

Site 28.4 has:

Historical Significance. According to locals, the house site is associated with one of Maryborough's pioneering gold miners.

The sites have:

Cumulative Significance. The place has relics which illustrate four different industries--puddling, quartz crushing, cyaniding and Eucalyptus distilling. The place also has some social significance as it has been identified as a tourist attraction.

SIGNIFICANCE RANKING: Site Listed Heritage Inventory.

Assessor: David Bannear

Date: April 1994.

¹ Mines Department Annual Report, 1916, p.12

² Exploring Maryborough and District, Maryborough Field Naturalists Club Inc

SITE NO. & NAME:

29.0	CONWAY'S WORKINGS AND DAM
29.1	EASTERN REEF OPEN CUT
29.2	WESTERN OR MAIN ENGINE SHAFT AND DAM
29.3	BORELAND'S WHIM SHAFT
29.4	WILLIAMS SHAFT
29.5	WHIM SHAFT

LOCATION: BRISTOL HILL, MARYBOROUGH

HI NO:

29.0	H7623-0143
29.1	H7623-0144
29.2	H7623-0145
29.3	H7623-0146
29.4	H7623-0147
29.5	H7623-0148

DIRECTIONS: Maryborough. The hill is bounded by Elgin Road, Kars Street and Gladstone Street.

MUNICIPALITY: Central Goldfields Shire

LAND STATUS: Public Purpose Reserve

HISTORY:

September 1868. Ellery and Passmore have lately turned out some good stone from their claim on Bristol Hill. From their last crushing of 11 tons they obtained an average of nearly 3-1/4 oz. Depth of sinking, 212 feet ... The attention of speculators is being now drawn to Bristol Hill, on which there is a splendid opening for mining enterprise.¹

June 1869. The Bristol Hill Company is at present actively engaged in making preparations for the efficient working of their claim.²

March 1870. The Bristol Hill Extended Company have sunk two shafts on their claim—one on the western reef to a depth of 235 feet, and one on the eastern reef to a depth of 245 feet; the distance between the shafts is 660 feet ... It is the intention of the company, so soon as the driving is finished, to erect powerful crushing and winding steam machinery.

From Deed's Reef, the returns this quarter are 131 oz from 47 tons; the Hit-or-Miss Reef gave 46 oz from 17 tons; and one of the many reefs on Bristol Hill gave 125 oz from 100 tons. These are among the highest returns obtained during the quarter.³

June 1870. The Bristol Hill Company is well pleased with the trial crushing of 129 tons, which gave 74 oz 15 dwts 12 grs. Two reefs on their claim are still untried.⁴

September 1870. The Bristol Hill Company has crushed 417 tons, which gave 135 oz 13 dwts 6 grs; they are still driving at the 252-foot level, in order to reach the western shaft; the ground is extremely hard, and the progress slow.⁵

December 1870. The Bristol Hill Company has 30 men at work on their claim, but no steam machinery has yet been erected. Several claims on the hill are now idle, water having been reached at a depth of 250 feet, and at present there is no available means of drainage.⁶

March 1871. The Bristol Hill Company is now fairly in the market for the purchase of steam machinery.⁷

September 1871. The Bristol Hill Company has sunk the eastern shaft to a depth of 284 feet. Two reefs were discovered in the cross-cut from east to west, averaging in thickness 8 feet.⁸

March 1872. Most of the larger claims have been nearly unproductive during the quarter, the owners having been engaged in making extensive alterations on them, with a view to more successful future operations. This remark particularly applies to the claims of the North German Company, the Mariner's Reef Company, and the Bristol Hill Company.⁹

September 1872. The Bristol Hill Company has now got their fine plant in order, and will soon have a crushing ready.¹⁰

March 1873. The Bristol Hill Company has crushed no stone during the quarter. This company do not crush for the public; and I may remark that many quartz miners have frequently reported to me that their interests are greatly

injured and obstructed from the undoubted difficulty they experience in getting their quartz conveniently crushed, and at a moderate cost. Since the accident sustained by the North German Company there are now only two engines in the whole of the division which crush for the public—one of these is situate at Mosquito and the other at Craigie.¹¹

June 1874. The shaft on the western reef of the Bristol Hill Company's claim has been stopped, in consequence of the water being too heavy for winding; the depth of the shaft is 410 feet.¹²

December 1875. The Bristol Hill Company have lately sold their plant and claim, on Bristol Hill, to Messrs Anderson Brothers, of Smeaton, who are now making suitable arrangements to resume work on the mine.¹³

September 1876. The Bristol Hill Company have now got their machinery all in order, and are engaged in cutting down the western main shaft to a greater depth.¹⁴

June 1877. MARYBOROUGH DIVISION

QUARTZ MINING. This class of mining has rapidly improved and increased in importance during the quarter. Hitherto, in this division, alluvial mining has been in the ascendant, and by far the greater portion of the mining industry and capital expended in the division have been directly applied to the opening out and development of its alluvial mines. But as the alluvial mines are gradually becoming less productive, special attention is now being directed by practical miners and mining speculators to the well known and payable quartz reefs in the division. In consequence of the want of capital and suitable appliances on the part of those who discovered these reefs, the real character of the majority of them has only partially been tested. Of course this remark does not apply to the Leviathan, Bristol Hill, and Mariner's Reefs, which have all along received an unusual degree of attention, and the expensive operations on which have absorbed, without yielding a profitable return, an enormous amount of labour and capital. As a rule the reefs which are now being worked are paying well, and in course of time new reefs, of a productive character, will surely be discovered. So that the success and prosperity of this class of mining throughout the district may soon be expected to be quite removed from that kind of distrust and uncertainty which have, in the past surrounded and depressed it, and that it will be permanently established upon a sure, solid, and prosperous basis.¹⁵

December 1877. The Bristol Hill Mine is still progressing favourably. It is situated close to the town of Maryborough, and affords steady employment to a number of men. During the quarter 1,194 tons of stone from this mine were crushed.¹⁶

June 1878. The Bristol Hill Company is raising stone, but will not crush before a month. The proprietors employ two tribute parties on the mine to prospect the ground. Some of the stone now being raised is very rich. The deepest shaft in the mine is 509 feet. The plant is valuable and efficient.¹⁷

December 1878. The Bristol Hill mine is still looking well, and Messrs Anderson Brothers, the enterprising proprietors, are sparing neither labour nor expense to make it a thorough success. From 1,150 tons of stone 536 oz 9 dwts of gold were obtained, or an average of nearly half an ounce per ton. Over seventy hands are regularly employed in and about the mine, and the amount paid in wages exceeds £150 a week. The mine lies close to the town, and most of the men employed in it live in the town.¹⁸

March 1879. QUARTZ MINING. This class of mining still continues to make favourable progress. Excellent returns have been obtained from the mines at Bristol Hill, Telegraph, Blucher's, and Leviathan Reefs. Messrs Anderson Brothers are still making valuable improvements on their mine. They have recently accepted a contract from Conway and party for sinking the main shaft to a further depth of 120 feet, which, when completed, will make the total depth of the shaft 620 feet. The cost of sinking the 120 feet will be £6 10s a foot. The reef at Bristol Hill has been found to increase in thickness and in quality as it descends. The pyrites obtained from the mine is sent by rail to Clunes for treatment, with excellent results. Before long pyrites works will be erected on the spot.¹⁹

June 1880. The Bristol Hill Company has connected the eastern and western shafts by a cross-cut at a depth of 500 feet. They have let the mine on tribute.²⁰

June 1881. No returns have been received from Bristol Hill. The works are stopped, and the pumps drawn. Messrs Anderson Brothers, the owners, have experienced a heavy loss by the mine, which has never paid expenses.²¹

December 1885. Worsley and party, owners of the Keep-it-Dark claim, Bristol Hill, crushed a small parcel of stone, which gave an excellent yield. Messrs Seebach and McKeone, owners of the Lord Shaftesbury claim, Bristol Hill, crushed 18 tons, which gave a return of 23 oz 14 dwt, or an average of 1 oz 6 dwt 8 gr per ton.²²

June 1887. An effort is also being made to form a company to work the reef at Bristol Hill, from which, during the last 20 years, a large amount of gold has been obtained.²³

DESCRIPTION & INTERPRETATION:

Bristol Hill reefs were being worked in 1868. The peak mining period was the 1870s.

Site 29.0. Bristol Hill.

Water dam. Large silted water dam.

Open cut. To the south-east of the large dam is a line of reef workings. The shafts have been filled and most of the mullock has gone. The most visible feature is a small partly filled open cut.

Flattened battery site. Between the open cut and the dam is a spread of red bricks.

Site 29.1.

To the south of Site 29.1 is a better preserved stretch of reef workings. Again the most visible feature is open cutting. There are two large open cuts, both of which are partly filled: one is 80 metres long, 5 to 10 metres wide and 4 metres deep, the other, near the look-out tower, is approximately 50 metres long and 8 metres wide.

Site 29.2.

Large dam. 250 metres north-west of the Look-out Tower is another large dam.

Mullock heap. Near the middle of the dam's embankment is a partly quarried large mullock heap. The surviving part of the heap is approximately 50 metres long and 8 metres high. No machinery foundations survive.

Site 29.3. Borelands Whim shaft.

Whim platform. To the south of the eastern end of the above dam are the remains of a raised circular whim platform. The whim platform is approximately 30 ft wide. A 20 metre long, 2 metre high dumping line runs south from the whim platform.

Site 29.4. Williams shaft.

Mullock heap. 60 metres south of Site 29.3 are two adjoining, partly quarried, small mullock heaps. The most northern heap has a 15 metre long, 2 metre high, dumping line.

Site 29.5. Whim shaft below Ellery and Passmores Reef.

Whim. 10 metres to the south-west of Site 29.3 is a largely intact, 30 ft diameter, raised whim platform. A small mullock heap with five short dumping lines runs from the western side of the whim platform.

INTEGRITY/CONDITION: Reef workings surviving on Bristol Hill have low integrity.

CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE:

The sites have little integrity as most of the mining relics have been either removed from the hill or flattened. The hill has strong social value and is signposted, and is currently being developed, as a tourist destination. The focal point on Bristol Hill is now the look-out tower.

SIGNIFICANCE RANKING: Sites Listed Heritage Inventory.

Assessor: David Bannear

Date: April 1994.

- 1 Mining Surveyors' Reports, September 1868
- 2 Mining Surveyors' Reports, June 1869
- 3 Mining Surveyors' Reports, March 1870
- 4 Mining Surveyors' Reports, June 1870
- 5 Mining Surveyors' Reports, September 1870
- 6 Mining Surveyors' Reports, December 1870
- 7 Mining Surveyors' Reports, March 1871
- 8 Mining Surveyors' Reports, September 1871
- 9 Mining Surveyors' Reports, March 1872
- 10 Mining Surveyors' Reports, September 1872
- 11 Mining Surveyors' Reports, March 1873
- 12 Mining Surveyors' Reports, June 1874
- 13 Mining Surveyors' Reports, December 1875
- 14 Mining Surveyors' Reports, September 1876
- 15 Mining Surveyors' Reports, June 1877
- 16 Mining Surveyors' Reports, December 1877

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- 17 Mining Surveyors' Reports, June 1878
 - 18 Mining Surveyors' Reports, December 1878
 - 19 Mining Surveyors' Reports, March 1879
 - 20 Mining Surveyors' Reports, June 1880
 - 21 Mining Surveyors' Reports, June 1881
 - 22 Mining Surveyors' Reports, December 1885
 - 23 Mining Surveyors' Reports, June 1887

SITE NO. & NAME: **30.0 PUDDLER**
 30.1 PUDDLER

LOCATION: **UPPER CHINAMANS FLAT LEAD**

HI NO: **30.0 & 30.1 H7623-0149**

DIRECTIONS: Chinamans Flat Lead runs in a northerly direction from Bristol Hill to Timor. The lead runs along the west side of Pekin and Timor Roads, and crosses Leviathan, Thompsons and Andersons Road. Puddlers are located 1.4 km north-west of Maryborough Post Office.

MUNICIPALITY: Central Goldfields Shire

LAND STATUS: State Forest

HISTORY:

1854-6. Mr E. O'Farrell, formerly Chairman of the Mining Board of the Maryborough Mining District, has communicated some information relative to the gold workings in his district.

1856: After the lapse of two years, during which period many rushes had occurred, Maryborough was almost deserted; but another new and valuable discovery was made at Chinaman's Flat, about one mile and a half from the spot where gold was first found at Maryborough. The locality was on the Bet-Bet or east side of the Dividing Range. Thousands again flocked to the spot. The large flat was found to extend towards the Bet-Bet for a distance of eight miles, and the country was discovered to be rich in quartz reefs as well as alluviums. The famous Leviathan Reef is now [1869] worked as successfully as when first opened. The gold in this lead, as in most others, was discovered on the surface, and gradually traced into deeper ground. The lead in some places was of great width, the sinking being principally through white clay or mullock, until within a few feet of the bottom, where it became a heavy wash of white gravel and boulders. The depth of wash-dirt at that time taken out was from two to five feet, and the average yield over 4 oz to the load. At a distance of five miles from its source the lead increased in depth to 130 feet, and much water was met with. This so far obstructed the operations of the miners as to prevent the exploration of the lead, though it is known that the wash-dirt is rich in gold. The same difficulty presented itself in following the course of the Alma, Balaclava, and other leads; and was not overcome until some of the Ballarat miners settled in the district and introduced horse-whims. In many places even these were unequal to the work of keeping down the flow of water, and subsequently better machinery was introduced.¹

January 1860. MARYBOROUGH DIVISION

The little that has been doing in alluvial mining by those who have not, or perhaps could not follow the rushes, is mostly in the shallow sinking in the old leads and gullies scattered throughout the division, and which have been tried a dozen times over. In the face of this fact it might appear astonishing why the miners do not sum up courage enough to try the deep ground in several of those old leads which they know full well contain gold in no small quantities. There are the Alma, Chinaman, and Havelock Flat, wet leads, all proved highly auriferous, and which require only some efficient system of working to prove highly remunerative; but it is to be regretted the diggers cannot, without the assistance of some capital, embrace those opportunities, it being well known that seven-eighths of the mining population here have been struggling for a mere subsistence, nevertheless some attempts have been made by a few persevering diggers to discover those lost leads, attempts which have as yet proved ineffectual, no doubt on account of the limited means employed.²

August 1860. With respect to the plan of Chinaman's Flat Lead just forwarded, some explanation might not be deemed unnecessary.

From (a), the top of the lead, to (c), the lead is shallow and altogether occupied by Chinese. At (l), two separate and distinct leads had been discovered. The one called the Red Lead, varying in depth from 60 to 80 feet, lost at (m) ... The other called the White Lead, varying in depth from 40 to 128 feet, lost at (s) ...

Engine Claim. This portion of the lead is 115 feet deep, all old ground, except some occasional blocks. The company consists of fifteen men. Engine (old) 10 horse-power. Wash from 3 to 5 feet high of the headings, which average (per secretary's statement) 3 dwt per load.

Weekly washing = 100 loads = 300 dwt = 15 oz = one ounce per week per man.

At (s) the lead has been abandoned, the miners having been unable to work it without the aid of machinery. A pumping engine 20 horse-power would be sufficient to meet the emergency.³

February 1861. Havelock and Chinaman's Flats. In these two places, where the wet leads have been lost, claims have been secured by actual miners, who have already commenced to work, and by whom strong hopes are entertained that the lost leads will again be shortly discovered.⁴

DESCRIPTION & INTERPRETATION:

Head of Chinamans Flat (The flat was opened in 1856 and witnessed a huge rush. After the shallow ground of the lead was worked-out was taken over by the puddlers. Peak puddling period would have been the late 1850s/early 1860s. The weathered nature of the puddlers suggests they operated during the nineteenth century).

Alluvial workings. The two puddlers are associated with a 100 metre wide band of well defined workings (shaft depressions and small mounds) that run south from Leviathan Road. The old relatively undisturbed workings are very visible due to the ground cover having been burnt during a recent fire. The shallow sinkings peter out at the head of the gully giving way to extensive surfacing.

The band of alluvial workings continues north from Leviathan Road but because the sinking was through softer ground they are not well preserved. The country is also very scrubby to the north of the road.

Site 30.0. Chinamans Flat Lead.

Puddler. The puddling machine site is located 300 metres south-west of the junction of Leviathan and Pekin Roads. The puddler is badly preserved with only a small section of the inner mound and puddling trench still surviving. The puddler has a diameter of 22 ft, no pivot post or slabbing and is associated with a 50 metre long low embankment. Most of the wash associated with the puddler has been quarried.

Site 30.1. Chinamans Flat Lead.

Puddler. 130 metres south of Site 30.0 is a another badly preserved 22 ft diameter puddler. It is just possible to distinguish the inner mound from the puddling trench. There is no sign of any pivot post of slabbing. Most of the wash associated with the puddler has been quarried.

Rubbish dump. 200 metres further south is an old rubbish dump (circa. 1930s/1950s).

INTEGRITY/CONDITION: The shallow alluvial workings (shaft sinking and surfacing) south of Leviathan are relatively undisturbed and thus have high integrity. Both puddlers associated with the old workings are in poor condition.

CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE:

The sites have:

Cumulative Value. The place documents the extensive nature of the surfacing (quarrying of wash dirt) which was part of the puddling industry.

SIGNIFICANCE RANKING: Sites Listed Heritage Inventory.

Assessor: David Bannear

Date: April 1994.

¹ E. O'Farrell, quoted in R. Brough Smyth, The Gold Fields and Mineral Districts of Victoria, Melbourne, 1869, pp. 96-8

² Mining Surveyors' Reports, January 1860

³ Mining Surveyors' Reports, August 1860

⁴ Mining Surveyors' Reports, February 1861

