

AMHERST DIVISION - GENERAL

- 1848:** The original discovery of gold at Amherst or Daisy Hill occurred late in 1848. The discovery, by a shepherd Thomas Chapman, on the sheep run of McNeill and Hall, Glen Mona, caused the first gold rush in Victoria. [Flett, 1979, p254]
- 1851:** Dr. Herman Bruhn, the well-known prospector, found gold in the area (Amherst) in 1851, but the first real discovery took place in about May 1852, when a party of Germans, going overland from Adelaide to Bendigo, got gold near the later site of Amherst Cemetery, close to Daisy Hill, where Chapman got his gold in 1848. [Flett, 1979, p254]
- 1852:** The first important rush to Daisy Hill started, following the discovery of gold in Blacksmith's Gully in December 1852. The locality was about a mile east of the later town, and was known as Cowley's Rush. [Flett, 1979, p254]
- 1853:** Gold was going discovered in March 1853 at Kangaroo Gully and Grecian Gully was opened in May. There was about 1000 diggers on the field [Flett, 1979, p254].
- 1854:** The first discovery of gold at Talbot, about three miles south-east of Daisy Hill, and then known as Back Creek, took place at Kangaroo Flat, on the Back Creek and about two miles south-west of Talbot, early in 1854. The workings there, until August, were confined to a small lead on the flat, but towards the end of 1854 gold was discovered at Ballarat Hill, and amidst considerable activity, built up to a 'Goodwoman's Rush' in March 1855 [Flett, 1979, p254-255].
- 1854:** Gold discovered at Opossum Gully, Amherst, in October 1854; a large rush in January 1855 and the Adelaide Lead was opened. Flett, 1979, p254-255]
- June 1855:** There were about 10,000 diggers at Back Creek and Daisy Hill when the famous riots started at the bottom of Adelaide Lead in June 1855. Other discoveries in the area during 1855 were Mt. Greenock, east of Talbot; the White Hills; Cockatoo; and Daisy Flat at Amherst. Towns were surveyed at Back Creek and Amherst, but the general exodus to Fiery Creek in September 1855 led to the cancellation of Back Creek town survey [Flett, 1979, p254-255].
- June 1855:** There were about 10,000 diggers at Back Creek and Daisy Hill when the famous riots started at the bottom of Adelaide Lead in June 1855. Other discoveries in the area during 1855 were Mt. Greenock, east of Talbot; the White Hills; Cockatoo; and Daisy Flat at Amherst. Towns were surveyed at Back Creek and Amherst, but the general exodus to Fiery Creek in September 1855 led to the cancellation of Back Creek town survey [Flett, 1979, p254-255].
- May 1857:** The next important gold discovery was on a series of hills ranged along the south side of the Craigie-Amherst road. The discoveries caused what was known as the notorious Emu Rush, so called from the Emu Inn that was on the cross-roads just below the first workings. [Flett, 1979, p255-256]
- 1857:** Diggings at Back Creek and Amherst had nearly junction on Daisy Hill Flat, near Mia Mia, and in 1857 the Mysterious Lead, an intricate, winding, deep gutter, was discovered on the flat below the present cemetery [Flett, 1979, p.256].
- 1858:** McCallum's Creek - This goldfield, about five miles down McCallum's Creek from Mt Greenock, was opened in January 1855, at Garden Flat [Flett, 1979, p.256].

- August 1859:** Rocky Flat Lead - Giving employment to 300 men. Believed by many to be a continuation of the Scandinavian Lead. 10hp engine erected on the east end of the lead and two others in the course of erection. Scandinavian Lead has attracted such a large population 18 months ago, responsible for founding present township of Back Creek. Being traced in a northerly direction, at least 1300 miners actively engaged. Rocky Flat Lead, next in importance to Scandinavian, is giving employment to over 300 miners.
- 1859:** Scandinavian Lead - The last and richest gold discovery was the Scandinavian Lead, which was opened in early 1859 on the site of Talbot, and around which the town grew. For those comparatively late days of gold digging the rush was an enormous one. The lead, near the present Talbot railway station, was discovered by diggers Adolph, Carl Olsen, Carl W. Hallem and Joseph Bell ... Other discoveries were made during the Scandinavian Rush in 1859. Rocky Flat, east of the main lead was discovered separately, and the Union Lead, north of Talbot was opened by a party of Welshmen. Joseph Barnes and party opened Long Gully, Talbot, in May 1859, and Mt. Glasgow diggings were started in June 1859 by a party consisting of Rolstone, Wilson, McLoughlin and Wood [Flett, 1979, p.256].
- August 1859:** Rocky Flat Lead - Giving employment to 300 men. Believed by many to be a continuation of the Scandinavian Lead. 10hp engine erected on the east end of the lead and two others in the course of erection. Scandinavian Lead has attracted such a large population 18 months ago, responsible for founding present township of Back Creek. Being traced in a northerly direction, at least 1300 miners actively engaged.
- September 1859:** Engine shaft on Rocky Flat Lead struck payable gold at a depth of 90 feet. Scandinavian Lead: richness of lead - West of England claim, 210 oz. from 43 loads (principally cement); United Miners, 373 loads yielded 656-1/2ozs. Rocky Point - Sinking from 85 to 90 feet through 60 to 70 feet of basaltic rock.
- September 1859:** Mt Greenock - At the base of the hill, on the north side, there are about 100 miners busily employed mining in a paddock, the property of Mr. Ambrose ... Outside the paddock is a surveyed road, under which the gutter has been traced from the inside ... At a considerable elevation above the fence and road, with basaltic rock cropping out over the surface. There has been several prospecting holes being worked, and the prospectors entertain high hopes of the results of their labour.
- November 1859:** Kangaroo Flat, Amherst- Rush to head of this flat has subsided - population estimated at 400.
- November 1860:** Several companies are at work on the Mia Mia Reef, most of shafts are 100 feet deep ... I will send you a plan of Mia Mia Flat Diggings, connected with the Hard Hill ... Parts of the flat having been opened at different periods has caused it to possess a variety of names, such as Tick Nickle, the flat supports a settled population of over 300. Feb 1860: Kangaroo Flat, Amherst - Still supporting population of 400.
- February 1860:** Rocky Flat Lead - 27 frontage claims in full work (200 men employed). General opinion is lead is trending towards Gibraltar. Ground in that direction being taken up in 3 acre blocks, by parties of 18 men to each block.
- February 1860:** Nuggetty Gully when first opened up was very rich, with numerous nuggets found weighing from 1 oz. to 30lbs. At present it supports a mining population of about 200 (principally puddling). Nuggetty Gully located at east end of Ballarat Hill.
- 1860s:** Prince of Wales mine crushings at Cosstick's battery (also known as Croydon battery). (Records of Geological Survey, Vol. III, part 2, 1912)
- 1860s:** Prince of Wales Reef: First worked in 1860s - yields now unavailable. (Records of Geological Survey, Vol III, part 2, 1912)
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- 1861:** Victoria Gully, Tunnel driven ('so it is said') in 1861. (Records of Geological Survey, Vol. IV, part 1, 1917)
- February 1861:** Reefs being worked include New Years Reef, Carnabian Reef, Sydenham Reef, and Cockatoo Reef.
- 1861:** Two diggers - Herd and Tierney - in April, found gold in Reservoir Gully, near Amherst, during the excavation of the town reservoir. Liverpool Flat, south of Amherst, was also opened and there was a large rush in 1861 [Flett, 1979, p256].
- February 1861:** I will forward a plan and sections of Nuggetty Gully, connected with the end of Ballarat Hill.
- April 1861:** Construction of reservoir near the head of Amherst Flat, about 1-1/4 mile distant from Amherst township.
- April 1861:** Extensive rush set in near the head of Amherst Flat, about 1-1/4miles distant from Amherst township, and which owes its existence to the reservoir now being constructed there ... excavation to bedrock across the flat from range to range ... The rush at present is extending down the flat towards the old lead which was lost some years ago, a little above the township of Amherst.
- April 1861:** Kangaroo Flat, Amherst- Diggings principally being worked by puddling machines, and a few Chinese.
- May 1861:** Reservoir Rush is declining, at one time there was 3,000 miners on the ground, but as the lead proved to be a very narrow one there was not sufficient room, now about 15000 on the lead.
- May 1861:** Rocky Flat frontage claims yielding good dividends. Scandinavian Lead has joined Rocky Flat Lead - mining dull.
- 1864 to 1894:** The Dana Reef, which, in the early days yielded as high as 6oz. to the ton has lately been taken in hand by a company that is now busily engaged erecting machinery. The departmental records show that for a long time this line of reef supplied a large proportion of the gold credited to the Amherst division ... Within six months of the reef being opened in 1864, the mining surveyors report states that the Dana Reef so far had averaged 40z 5dwt to the ton and had cleared £4,000 in dividends. In March quarter of 1865, the Amherst division crushed 1,305 tons for 601 oz., and of this amount 401 oz. had to be credited to the Dana Reef as the produce of 188 tons. This was at 70 feet, and apparently the average yield fell to about 1 oz. per ton, until a depth of 240 feet was reached when the reef paid fair wages. The machinery was, however, removed [Special Report, 1894].
- March 1864:** Kangaroo Flat, Amherst- mining population of 600.
- March 1864:** Adelaide Lead - 350 miners working on the south end of lead.

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- March 1864:** From present appearance the lead promises to be one of the most important ever opened up in the Maryborough district. A small township is rapidly being formed at the northern base of the Mount ... Mines working on north side of the Mount include All Nations Co., Victoria Co. (adjoining All Nations), Perseverance Co. (adopting same system as Great Tunnel Co. = inclined tunnel on the side of the Mount). Southern Cross Co., Pioneer Co., Oriental Co., Darling Co. are all sinking. Black Ball Co. making good wages. Talbot Gold has bottomed their shaft. Perseverance Co. is building new brick chimney and replacing boiler. Prospectors south of the mount unable to reach bedrock with windlass on account of water. Tunnel companies on the east side of the Mount retarded by foul air - Princess Alexandra, Prince of Wales, and Exploring Gold Mining companies are in, respectively 1,200, 1,250 and 1,300 feet.
- March 1864:** Rocky Flat - 400 men. Mining matters improved, particularly near McCullough's Paddock - Prince Alfred Co., British Standard Co., Lancashire Lass Co., Irish Lass Co., and Rocky Flat Paddock Gold Mining Co.
- September 1864:** Progress good on Rocky Flat lead. Band of Hope and Rising Sun companies completed erection of machinery. Paddock Co., good weekly dividends. Britannia, Prince Alfred and Irish Lass being rewarded for labour. Royal Standard Co.'s engine started.
- September 1864:** Those claims that have bottomed and opened out are getting very satisfactory returns especially All Nations, Talbot, Perseverance, Oriental, Black Ball, Darling, Victoria and Prince of Wales. Pioneer Co. struck payable gold. Undaunted Co., sinking. Southern Cross Co., sinking. Search and Find It, purchased 25hp engine. Homeward Bound and Lone Tree Isola about to commence. Golden Ball, Koh-i-noor, and Grand Junction are sinking.
- March 1865:** A company has been formed for sluicing auriferous ground near the eastern base of Mount Glasgow ... their intention is to convey water from the Merin Merrick swamp, about one mile distant.
- March 1865:** Ground for about 100 miners occupied about 1-1/2miles south of Mount Greenock, near the Antrim Arms, or junction of Clunes and Ballarat Roads. A tunnelling company, in driving westwards into the plains, obtained some good prospects. It is probable this may be the Mount Greenock lead, or a tributary of it.
- March 1865:** Mt Glasgow and Swamp Companies: A Company has been formed for sluicing near the eastern base of Mt. Glasgow. Water to be conveyed from Merin Merick Swamp, about 1 mile distant.
- September 1865:** Messrs Leyland and Stewart's hydraulic works at Kangaroo. The hoses, with pressure of 33 feet, are equal to washing 1,000 tons of dirt in 20 hours with two shifts of men (six in each gang). The tailings are lifted 20 feet by a series of dredge buckets, which are attached to an overshot water-wheel of 14 feet diameter.
- September 1865:** Considerable falling off has taken place in the Mount Greenock Plain leasing companies.

- March 1866:** Owing to the continued drought, the miners in this division are in very straitened circumstances, which has caused a further decrease in the numbers employed, and those which have no means of removing have been under the necessity of “fossicking” about in the various small gullies in the hope of finding a little gold. The water races have been dried up during the whole quarter, so that the miner has had nothing to fall back upon when the natural beds of the streams failed to give a supply.
- April 1866:** Continued drought - decrease in numbers, those who cannot move now reduced to fossicking, water races have dried up.
- September 1866:** The alluvial mining about Mount Greenock continues in a depressed state, owing to the want of sufficient capital to work the main lead, which is so heavily charged with water. The Hoffnung Co., at Mt. Greenock South, has had a 12hp engine, with 6-inch pipes and a 70-ft lift, employed for some months past exclusively in pumping, but have had to suspend operations to place in 10-inch pipes, which is thought will clear the lead so as to enable the miners to proceed.
- September 1866:** The Victoria Co., at Whitehorse Reef, near Amherst, has erected a steam engine, of 30hp, outlay of £3000. 10-head of stamps.
- December 1866:** Decrease of 280 alluvial miners, left for harvest work and others are employed in fencing in the land which has been granted under the 42nd section of the Land Act of 1865. The deep alluvial lead from Mount Greenock to Fox’s Point, near Majorca, is still undeveloped from excess of water; the want of capital has caused a failure in every case where the miners have touched it. This may be fairly termed the “lead of the division”.
- March 1867:** Mining generally at very low ebb, from want of water in the shallow diggings and dearth of capital in the deep leads. Several public meetings held ... the Greenock deep lead will probably remain unworked for an indefinite period, unless outside capital is brought in.
- March 1867:** Mount Greenock Lead will probably remain unworked indefinitely until outside capital is brought in.
- June 1867:** Increase of 73 alluvial miners but some men are partly employed cultivating the land they have obtained under 42nd section of the Land Act of 1865. Mining operations in Division is in very depressed state, from want of capital to develop the quartz lodes and deep alluvial leads.
- September 1867:** Hoffnung Co. - broken down a third time.
- December 1867:** Sadowa Co., heads the list of alluvial mines ... has given an impetus to deep lead mining.
- December 1867:** A new rush has taken place at Emu, situate about four miles from Talbot, 30 men employed.
- March 1868:** Alluvial mining still in depressed state for want of capital. An effort being made by the Union Co. to raise sufficient funds to develop the Mount Greenock deep lead, need about £4000.
- March 1868:** Sadowa Co. - 1166 oz.
- June 1868:** Emu Diggings: A Ballarat company, combined with working men in the locality, have taken up 3000 feet of Bluchers Reef under bye-laws, and are about to place powerful machinery on the claim. Plan of Waterloo Claim, Blucher’s Reef, Emu Diggings, Talbot Prospecting claim, given name of Nuggetty Reef, found to be a spur of Blucher’s Reef
- June 1868:** Sadowa Co. - 1705 oz.
- September 1868:** Sadowa Co. - an increase of 532 oz. Nil Desperandum Co., Scandinavian Lead, has spent 9 months erecting steam machinery.

- September 1868:** The Union Co., Mount Greenock South, now erecting plant ... will assist the Hoffnung with water. Private ground on the south side of Hoffnung has been let to a mining company - Nicholls Freehold Co.
- 1868:** Rip Van Winkle Co. - first attempt to find Mt Greenock Lead. Party sank shaft to 230 feet, then mining depression set in and shaft abandoned. (MSR, 12/88).
- December 1868:** Prospecting claim gave 20 oz. a ton of quartz in the last crushing of 6 tons, from Prince Alfred Reef, near German Gully.
- December 1868:** An unusual quantity of ground has been applied for, under leases and otherwise, in this division during the last quarter, viz. 2,544 acres have been surveyed under mining leases, 158 acres in extended claims under the bye-laws, besides 258 acres on private land - making 2,960 acres. The recent large rushes don't appear to have taken many miners away from the locality as most miners have settled homes.
- March 1869:** Scandinavian Lead - Brunswick Gold Mining Co. - 27hp steam engine.
- June 1869:** Scandinavian Lead - Sadowa Co., 2105 oz. from No. 3 shaft. No. 4 shaft down 120 feet and has two substantial steam engines in course of erection.
- June 1869:** Emu Diggings: Waterloo Co., Blucher's Reef, have a crushing plant of 40hp in the course of erection. The shaft is 200 feet deep.
- September 1869:** The large gold mining companies near the swamps are making good progress, and have first class machinery erected, or in the course of erection. The Great Wheal and North Clunes Extended companies expect to be alluvial mines, the former being 85 feet, the latter 100 feet deep. The Great Northern and Talbot and Clunes will be quartz mines. Quartz mining greatly neglected, although many payable reefs known to exist, the total crushing plant of the division consists of two machines, one of eight stamps driven by a 10hp, the other 12-head driven by 12hp.
- September 1869:** Mt Glasgow and Swamp Companies: The large gold mining companies near the swamps are making good progress, and have first class machinery erected, or in the course of erection. The Great Wheal and North Clunes Extended companies expect to be alluvial mines, the former being 85 feet, the latter 100 feet deep. The Great Northern and Talbot and Clunes will be quartz mines.
- December 1869:** Mt Glasgow and Swamp Companies: the large companies near the swamps (on the prolongation of the Clunes Reefs) have not made much progress.
- December 1869:** Emu Diggings: Waterloo Co., would be one of the most permanent claims in the division.
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- December 1869:** The companies on the Big Reef, near Amherst, have not made progress in erection of machinery.
- March 1870:** The Great Wheal and North Clunes Extension companies are at a standstill, owing to the great depression in the mining market. The shallow alluvial workings through the division are on the whole unproductive, from the want of water to wash stuff, heaps of wash dirt being collected in various parts waiting for a supply of water.
- March 1870:** Mt Glasgow and Swamp Companies: The Great Northern Co., at Merin-Merin Swamp, have powerful machinery completed. The Great Wheal and North Clunes Extension companies are at a standstill, owing to the great depression in the mining market.
- June 1870:** Emu Diggings: Waterloo Co., Blucher's Reef, crushing plant not yet housed in.

- June 1870:** Hoffnung Co. in prosperous state, Union Co. to the north and Nichol's Freehold to the south. Rose Co. let on tribute. Potosi Co. not yet struck the gutter, so far spent £9,000. The Gladstone Co. have completed and started two engines.
- September 1870:** Emu Diggings: Waterloo Company on Blucher's Reef let on tribute, their excellent battery
- September 1870:** Mt Glasgow and Swamp Companies: Annuities Quartz claim at Mt Glasgow Reef has struck lode 23 feet thick, company propose erecting battery near the mine to save expense of cartage to Clunes.
- September 1870:** Arrangements to let the Victoria battery on tribute, so that good returns may be looked for from White-horse Reef.
- September 1870:** Scandinavian Lead - The Brunswick Co. have just completed the erection of a winding engine.
- September 1870:** Himalaya Co. at the Big Reef, near Amherst which yields 9dwts per ton ... company needs capital to erect steam machinery.
- September 1870:** Alluvial mining - a large decrease in the numbers of miners on the old shallow workings, which now appear to be nearly deserted. If these old goldfields were supplied with a continuous amount of water we should have sluicing employment for a great length of time.
- December 1870:** Emu Diggings: Quartz mining in this division does not appear to be well understood, or we should have valuable lodes like Blucher's, White Horse, and the Big Reefs, which are known to yield good payable returns, standing idle.
- December 1870:** Sadowa, 1,381 oz, Brunswick, 580 oz.
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- December 1870:** Alluvial mining in the deep ground has disappointed our expectations. It was thought that Mount Greenock Lead, when found, would give good results; but after the expenditure of more than £20,000 in the Potosi and Gladstone claims, the aforesaid lead has been found worthless in the parts worked, so that we have nothing but the subsidiary leads to depend upon in alluvial mining. Nichol's Freehold, Union, and Hoffnung claims produced respectively 1,296 oz, 676 oz and 331oz.

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March 1871: Emu Diggings: The Nuggetty Co., at Emu, have just completed a battery of eight stamps on the claim.

March 1871: Mt Glasgow and Swamp Companies: Annuities Co., at Mt Glasgow, bids fair to be a first-class claim ... The company are now erecting a crushing machine on the margin of the Middle Swamp, about 1-1/2miles distant from the claim, which will be connected by a tramway ... The battery will be a 12-head revolving one.

June 1871: The reservoir and races of Messrs Stewart and Farnsworth:

Reservoir .	Cost £4,500
Eleven miles of head races, capable of carrying seventy sluice heads of water, at 20s. per chain	Cost £880
Eight five miles of supply races, capable of carrying twenty sluice-heads, at 7s 6d per chain	Cost £2,550
One hundred and fifty miles of distribution races, about 50 miles of which are now in use, and about 100 miles which can be brought into use if required; the whole is valued at about 2s. per chain	Cost £1200
About 100 miles of distribution races which Mr. Stewart considers as abandoned.	Nil.

September 1871: Alluvial mining - There is a falling off in the numbers employed, and also total yield of gold. This is owing to our shallow workings being nearly exhausted, which will not give a living except for sluicing with hose and high pressure of water; therefore, all those miners who have been in the position to move have departed for other goldfields, those left behind being, for the most part, married men with families, and who have blocks of ground under the recent Land Acts. The reservoir and races of Messrs Stewart and Farnsworth will be the same as my former returns.

September 1871: Nichol's Freehold, 659 oz.; Union Co., 358 oz.

September 1871: Sadowa, 934 oz; Band of Hope Cockatoo, 542 oz; and Brunswick Co., 466 oz.

September 1871: Forbach Co., on White Horse Reef, nearly ready to commence mining at 270 feet.

December 1871: Sadowa, 657 oz. Band of Hope at Cockatoo, 555 oz.

December 1871: Mt Glasgow and Swamp Companies: the Annuities Co., Mount Glasgow, has disappointed shareholders.

December 1871: The construction of reservoir, length and cost of water races, will be the same as for September quarter (last return), viz. £9,130. The following is the distribution for December 1871 - six sluicing parties, two sluice heads each, at 40s. per week, for 12 weeks, £144, and five puddling machines, one sluice head each, at 20s. per week, £60.

March 1872: Union and Hoffnung companies continue to work profitably. The alluvial ground on the south side of the Mount spreads over too large a space to be worked with profit. Nichol's Freehold has ceased working for this cause, and their fine plant, which cost about £5000, is being sold and removed.

March 1872: Forbach Company, in Amherst, have collapsed for want of means to carry on the works, notwithstanding a first-class crushing and winding plant on the ground.

- June 1872:** Laura Reef (Croyden Co-operative Company) has had an average yield of above 6dwts to the ton, with a lode 16 feet in thickness ... the lode has been worked for about 12 years.
- June 1872:** Sadow Co. (Talbot Tribute Co.) returns of 679 oz. New Band of Hope (Cockatoo) 627 oz. Lease No. 776 (Golden Gate) have sunk a shaft and found deeper ground than any yet worked on Rocky Flat
- June 1872:** Golden Gate have sunk a shaft and found deeper ground than any yet worked on Rocky Flat, washdirt being at 161 feet, which gave 1/2oz. to load. If the lead proves to be valuable, we shall have a first-class mining field all through the plains, which may be many miles in length.
- September 1872:** Laura reef has produced a greater amount of stone with a larger average yield than formerly. The mine has an immense amount of stone, being more like a quarry than a quartz lode for quantity.
- September 1872:** Emu Diggings: Nuggetty Reef (Bluchers) will have the water pumped from the mine, when the extraction of the stone will commence.
- December 1872:** The large companies are all let on tribute at from 12 to 25 per cent. on the gross yield. The result is that if any mishap occurs, the tributers throw the mine into the hands of the owners to the injury of the plant and drives.
- December 1872:** Prince Alfred Reef has produced less than 10ozs. per ton for the first time since the mine has been opened.
- December 1872:** Blucher's Reef is gain taken up as an extended claim.
- December 1872:** Steam machinery is now almost complete on Mia Mia Reef.
- September 1873:** Mia Mia Reef has turned out a complete failure. The company has now collapsed, after expending about £3000.
- March 1874:** Mining in general has been exceedingly dull.
- June 1874:** Tara's Hall claim, situate on the continuation of Daisy Hill Lead, has commenced puddling with encouraging prospects.
- June 1874:** Laura Reef has given slightly improved yields, will give good wages to the men employed.
- June 1874:** Prince of Wales lode gives good wages, men are now down to water level, when pumping engine, which is now being erected on lease No. 1765, is in working condition, yields should improve.
- September 1874:** A new company has been formed to work Nicholl's Freehold, about 1-1/2miles south of the Mount.
- September 1874:** Some of the puddling parties in the neighbourhood of Amherst have been very successful during the last three months. One party states they have made more wages during that period than for fourteen years previous.
- September 1874:** Prince of Wales Reef: Claimholders on the reef have sunk a shaft to 130 feet, permanent plant of 20hp is in the course of erection.
- December 1874:** Scandinavian Lead - Band of Hope company has collapsed, reformed under the title Narrigal G. M. Co.
- March 1875:** Hoffnung Co. employs 21 men, produced 660 oz.
- March 1875:** Scandinavian Lead -The New Greenock Park Tribute Co., Rocky Flat, have entirely suspended operations.

- March 1875:** A new battery of 12 stamps in Browns Gully, near Lexton, is expected to commence in second week of April.
- June 1875:** Scandinavian Lead -The Narrigal and Prince of Wales companies have ceased work and their plants are for sale.
- June 1875:** The alluvial mines were never in a more depressed state than at the present time. The Narrigal and Prince of Wales companies have entirely ceased working, and the plants are offered for sale. All the miners who are in a position to move are leaving the locality. On the other hand, Nicholl's Freehold are now engaged in the erection of steam machinery on the south side of their claim, and have the means of all the Crown lands in the south applied for under mining lease.
- December 1875:** The Prince of Wales Company have completed a battery of eight stamps, but the first and only crushing did not come up to their expectations.
- 1876:** Prince of Wales Reef - Lubie and party worked claim in 1876. 1/2 oz to the ton, up to 1 oz per ton. Perseverance United Co. held 10-acre lease, just north of Lubie's. Main shaft 225 ft deep. (Records of Geological Survey, Vol III, part 2, 1912).
- March 1876:** Norfolk Gully, Stoney Creek, Parish of Amherst - 1000 men. Sinking through alluvial drift but will dip under basalt at the southern end, probably be branch of Mt. Greenock Lead, which is about 2 miles distant, in an easterly direction.
- June 1876:** Lexton Reef: The Warrior Claim, near Lexton has improved, company will keep their 12-head battery working continuously.
- September 1876:** Tara's Hall Co. (alluvial) also shows an increased yield.
- September 1876:** The reefing operations of at Brown Gully, near Lexton, have turned out a failure, an excellent plant of 12-stamps for sale.
- September 1876:** Norfolk Gully Rush has dwindled, instead of 300 men now only 10 men at work.
- September 1876:** Hoffnung Co. still keeps up an excellent yield per ton of wash dirt.
- December 1876:** Nichol's Freehold completed their plant.
- December 1876:** Scandinavian Lead -Golden Gate Co. completed their shaft. The machinery from the Sadowa Co. and from the Greenock Park Co., valued at £5000, has been removed to the neighbourhood of Creswick.
- 1877:** Prince of Wales Reef - Lubie claim purchased by Perseverance United Co. (Records of Geological Survey, Vol III, part 2, 1912).
- March 1877:** Scandinavian Lead -Golden Gate Co. and United Miners Co., Rocky Flat, have both bottomed their shafts.
- June 1877:** A great falling off in alluvial mining during the quarter owing to lack of water. The reservoir is under repair.
- September 1877:** Hoffman Gold Mining Co., Mount Greenock, produced 404 oz, employed 20 men.
- December 1877:** Golden Gate Co., Rocky Flat, has mastered the water from the Sadowa old workings.
- March 1878:** The Golden Gate Co. burst their boiler and has stopped for want of funds.
- June 1878:** Churchill Co. and Prince of Wales Reef have suspended operations. In alluvial mining there is little doing.
- July 1878:** Prince of Wales Reef - Perseverance United Co. yielding up to 10 dwt per ton. (Records of Geological Survey, Vol III, part 2, 1912).

- December 1878:** Union Quartz Mining Co., Church Hill, sinking new shaft to depth of 180 feet and erecting new steam machinery.
- 1879:** Prince of Wales Reef - Dehnert & party had tribute on Perseverance mine. Worked just south of Perseverance shaft, for 10-15 dwt per ton. Last crushing 4 dwt per ton. (Records of Geological Survey, Vol III, part 2, 1912).
- September 1879:** Union Quartz Mining Co., Church Hill, crushed 86 tons for 260ozs. of gold.
- September 1879:** Union Gold Mining Co., Mount Greenock, produced 753ozs. of gold during the quarter. Mount Greenock Extended Co. is progressing fast.
- 1880:** Rip Van Winkle Co. - second attempt to find Mt Greenock Lead. Powerful machinery installed, costing £6,000. Ground purchased for £9,000 from Mr Samuels of Talbot. Ground proved unpayable. Abandoned and plant removed. (MSR, 12/88).
- May 1880:** Prince of Wales Reef - Perseverance Co. closed down. New company, Talbot Quartz Mining Co., formed. Stated in prospectus that 1,600 oz of gold had been obtained from Prince of Wales Reef. (Records of Geological Survey, Vol III, part 2, 1912).
- 1881:** Prince of Wales Reef - Talbot Co. unwatered shaft. Poor prospects. Last work on main portion of reef line was carried out in 1881. (Records of Geological Survey, Vol III, part 2, 1912).
- 1883:** Prince of Wales Reef - An attempt was made to float the Talbot Co. mine as Mt Emu Gold Mining Co. Unsuccessful. (Records of Geological Survey, Vol III, part 2, 1912).
- June 1884:** Union Quartz Mining Co. 420 tons yielded 871 oz 3 dwt - average 2 oz 11 dwt per ton. 35 men employed.
- June 1884:** Treasury Quartz Mining Co. - 70-acre lease pegged out on Talbot Flat, to work continuation of Black Lead. This ground includes the outlet of a gold-field of about 30 square miles, and has not been previously worked. Many of the tributary gold workings have been highly remunerative.
- September 1884:** Treasury Quartz Mining Co. - recently pegged out large lease. Have purchased machinery, now on the ground.
- September 1884:** Astonish-the-Natives Co: Mining operations suspended for six months, to enlarge company and erect machinery.
- September 1884:** Only dividend for quarter - £97 13s by Union Quartz Mining Co. of Dunach. Scarcely a dividend, as the claim is paying wages to tributers. The above amount was paid by tributers to original shareholders. Total yield for quarter less than 48 oz.
- 1884:** Mining on Private Property Act.
- September 1884:** Gold yield well below average. Principal claims doing dead work. Also miners who hold small farms are engaged in agricultural pursuits.
- December 1884:** Emu Diggings: Southern Cross Quartz Mining Co. has stopped work. Re-organising company on different basis.
- December 1884:** Treasury Quartz Mining Co. - Have erected substantial plant, sunk shaft 100 ft. Opening out.
- December 1884:** Union Co., Mt Greenock, has at last ceased work, after being in existence for about 20 years. A new lease has been taken up on Mt Greenock to work the ground to the east of of Union Extended claim in direction of the Princess Alexandra Tunnel.
- March 1885:** New Rip Van Winkle Co. at work shortly. Claim known to be payable if worked systematically Old Rip Van Winkle Co. getting 50 oz per week when work was

stopped. Adams' Freehold Co. - boring operations have shown where deep ground may be found.

- March 1885:** Flinders Co., All Nations Reef, sunk by prospecting vote money. Beginning to open out.
- March 1885:** Mining operations at low ebb for want of funds to sink deep shafts for prospecting quartz reefs.
- June 1885:** South Greenock Co. may return something payable soon. Rip Van Winkle Co. has taken up 293 acres north of Mt Greenock under Mining on Private Property Act. Not likely to start actual mining operations for some months, as machinery not yet on ground. Adams' Freehold Co. has taken up 800 acres of land under Mining on Private Property Act, 1884. Expected to bottom in a few days.
- June 1885:** Mining almost at a standstill, despite over £21,000 spent on mining machinery. Depression due to scarcity of money in locality and difficulty collecting calls. Found impossible to raise sufficient money to proceed with work, in some cases. Therefore mines have been let on tribute, with some satisfactory results.
- September 1885:** Emu Diggings: Rip Van Winkle erecting plant purchased from Southern Cross Quartz Mining Co.
- September 1885:** Flinders Co. All Nations Reef pushing on with main drives, with government assistance. Taken up a prospecting claim, under the byelaws, south of their lease.
- September 1885:** The old Union Quartz Mine, Amherst, purchased by Edward Morey, of Ballarat, and renamed the Daisy Hill Quartz Mining Co. 'It is hoped that the mine will now be opened with something like an enterprising spirit.
- September 1885:** Rip Van Winkle erecting plant north of Mt Greenock, at cost of £1,250, where payable gold is known to exist. Plant purchased from Southern Cross Quartz Mining Co. South Greenock Co. has stopped work, but Richard Hull, under the Mining on Private Property Act has lately taken up a lease close to the NE. Already on payable gold, which is supposed to be the real Mt Greenock Lead. Claim worked by tunnels from the left bank of McCallum's Creek, which effectually drains the ground; consequently the working expenses are almost nil. Adams' Freehold Co. - 16 men employed, main driving.
- September 1885:** Improvement in gold yield mainly owing to sundry patches obtained by small parties of alluvial miners - making good wages of late. Larger claims making very slow headway - difficulty obtaining calls and disposing of shares in new claims.
- December 1885:** Considerable decrease of gold during past quarter may be attributable to the fact that a large number of puddling machines have not been working, and that the larger claims have been chiefly engaged in prospecting and erecting machinery, etc.
- March 1886:** Granite Hill, Talbot: New lead discovered by prospectors employed by Caralulup Prospecting Association. For want of water, it is not yet known if it will yield ordinary wages. Some miners say it will only last about eight weeks - gutter narrow, wash only 3 inches thick. House and party are prospectors. About 120 miners on the ground, most sinking shafts, about 20 of which have bottomed. Sinking 7 to 20 feet, in easy country. All Nations Reef intersects upper portion of lead at right angles; lead runs westerly into Kangaroo Flat. Pieces of fine gold, 6 dwt and 2 dwt found at bottom of prospecting shaft. 1 dwt per tub, on average. In the course of a week, the lead will be properly tested - Talbot Council sending water down an old race from the reservoir to the rush.
- March 1886:** Small quartz claims taken up under the by-laws at Adelaide Lead turning out well. Chadwick & party - 92 oz 5 dwt from 90 tons, expenses, except crushing, being next to nothing.
- March 1886:** All nations Reef. All Nations Reef intersects upper portion of new lead ('Association Rush' Reily's Gully, near Granite Hill, parish of Amherst) nearly at right angles.

- March 1886:** New lead discovered by prospectors employed by Caralulup Prospecting Association. For want of water, it is not yet known if it will yield ordinary wages. Some miners say it will only last about eight weeks - gutter narrow, wash only 3 inches thick. House and party are prospectors. About 120 miners on the ground, most sinking shafts, about 20 of which have bottomed. Sinking 7 to 20 feet, in easy country. All Nations Reef intersects upper portion of lead at right angles; lead runs westerly into Kangaroo Flat. Pieces of fine gold, 6 dwt and 2 dwt found at bottom of prospecting shaft. 1 dwt per tub, on average. In the course of a week, the lead will be properly tested - Talbot Council sending water down an old race from the reservoir to the rush.
- March 1886:** 'Association Rush', Reily's Gully - lead runs westerly into Kangaroo Flat.
- March 1886:** New lead discovered by prospectors employed by Caralulup Prospecting Association. Named 'Association Rush'. (see Reily's Gully).
- June 1886:** Chadwick & Co. - 147 oz 16 dwt from 79 tons - average 1 oz 17 dwt per ton. Splendid yield obtained by three single young men. Average £14 per week per man, clear of all expenses.
- June 1886:** Rip Van Winkle Co. pumping out the shaft, clearing debris, which had fallen from surface. Tribute party has been formed to work the mine. Machinery in good working order. Adams' Freehold Co. has sunk shaft no. 2 to 103 ft.
- June 1886:** Many large claims have ceased work altogether. But, after many struggles for existence, mining industry looking brighter than for some years past.
- September 1886:** Rip Van Winkle Co. has started cleaning up old drives. First trial yielded 4 oz 7 dwt from two small machines. Adams' Freehold Co. has just bottomed their shaft.
- September 1886:** A number of small parties obtaining good wages in the vicinity of Adelaide Lead, although yield from this source has fallen off considerably of late.
- September 1886:** Scandinavian Lead - A large tract of country has been taken up under the Mining of Private Property Act, on the basaltic plateau lying between McCallum's and Back Creeks, which was thought by old mining men to be highly auriferous, as the old Brunswick and Martell's Paddock Company obtained a large amount of gold from the west side of the plateau, near Back Creek.

- September 1886:** Large tract of country taken up under the Mining on Private Property Act, on basaltic plateau between McCallum's and Back Creek. All large claims in quartz mining have ceased work. Gold yields still falling off. Not one engine claim in the division is yielding gold. But 'when things are at the worst they are sure to mend'.
- December 1886:** Chadwick and party have taken their quartz from Welcome Reef to the Cambrian Mill, Mosquito (Maryborough Division), for treatment.
- December 1886:** Rip Van Winkle Tribute Co. making fair wages, but have lost the run of gold. Adams' Freehold Co. making slow progress
- December 1886:** Considerable increase in gold yield.
- March 1887:** Rip Van Winkle mine being worked on tribute. The men have great difficulty in carrying on work for want of funds, have no help from outside. Look forward to government grant. Adams' Freehold Co. in difficulty. Lost their shaft. Work suspended until government grant forthcoming. 'It is a well-known fact that, if this company succeeds in striking gold, the whole line of country to Majorca will be prospected.'
- March 1887:** Shepherd's Flat, Splitters Creek, Two mineral leases, comprising about 200 acres, applied for by James Fay of Maryborough, for the purpose of mining infusorial earth (tripolite - a variety of opaline silica - looks like earthy chalk or clay, but is harsh to the feel and scratches glass), which occurs about 40 feet from surface.
- March 1887:** Lease of 122a 3r 10p granted to Majorca United Leads. Substantial plant erected, shaft bottomed at 79 feet on 4 ft of wash, bearing gold. It is supposed they are on or near the deep ground upstream from the Kong Meng Co. Shaft situated W and at the foot of Maiden Hill. Two extended claims have also been taken up to the E of Maiden Hill.
- June 1887:** The 'Providential Spur' prospecting claim, near Prince of Wales Reef, held by one of the Dunstones, had a nice patch - 2 tons yielded 13 oz 5 dwt, besides a small patch (only a pound) which yielded 6 oz. This quartz was obtained close to the surface, and was traced from an old wheel track.
- June 1887:** Last washing-up yielded 31 oz. Might be doubled by having a few more men on, but miners desiring to join the tribute party are required to pay a £15 premium. Adams' Freehold Co. - sinking third shaft. Loss of second shaft was great blow to company. Work would have stopped altogether without government grant.
- June 1887:** Majorca United Leads in good position for intercepting several lost leads. Will probably add to gold returns by the end of next quarter.
- June 1887:** Whim claim at the tail end of the lead. Wet sinking, 40 ft deep.
- September 1887:** Adjacent speculators waiting for Majorca United leads to strike gold (may happen any day. Then they should be able to find a market for their shares.
- September 1887:** Very little actual mining - considerable quantity of ground taken up by speculators. In many cases, lessees have no intention of commencing work, although bona fide miners anxiously seek ground. Speculators waiting to see if Majorca United Leads Co. strikes gold - will be able to sell their shares with no trouble then.
- December 1887:** W.H. Eustace, Nuggetty Gully, crushing tailings and cement from old claims, with some success.
- December 1887:** 'The Mia Mia' - Very good patches of coarse gold found by Chas. Anderson, 'who appears to be peculiarly fortunate in his prognostications relating to the existence of gold'.
- December 1887:** Majorca United Leads Co. have not yet opened out sufficiently to test nature of ground. On same run of gold as Kong Meng Co. Majorca Leads Estate Co. - Boring operations

being carried on vigorously at northern end. Two shafts being sunk in southerly direction, about 1/2 mile apart, to work central portion. North of Majorca United Leads Co.?

December 1887: David Anthony, of Talbot, and W.H. Eustace, of Nuggetty Gully, crushing tailings and cement from old claims.

December 1887: Hull and party tunnelling for the lead - on same run of ground as Adams' Freehold Co. Have met with little success - ground poor and hard to work. Rip Van Winkle, lower down the lead, still in full work. Ground has not yet paid more than half wages. claim could be worked better if additional boiler were installed - not enough steam to work three shifts. Adams' Freehold Co. - on Mt Greenock Lead, higher up than Rip Van Winkle Co. Just completed third shaft, 172 ft deep. 8 miles W of Talbot. Has lost 2 shafts through loose and friable ground.

March 1888: Rip Van Winkle - very low yield. Any stoppage at this point would be a severe blow to the district. Adams' Freehold Co. - another stoppage - breakage of engine shaft. Engine said to be too light for both pumping and winding.

June 1888: Rip Van Winkle Co. stopped work, after receiving £600 in government grants during the past two years. Mine worked on tribute, and nearly all the miners were over 60 years of age. Therefore, mine not given a fair trial - grant not spent in proper manner. Adams' Freehold Co. - main drives silted up with heavy flow of water. Machinery working well.

March 1888: Quartz mining has been dull, In alluvial mining there is little doing.

June 1888: Adelaide Lead: Jenkins & Son - 23 oz 5 dwt from 24 ton - gave wages of £3 per man per week.

June 1888: (Last report by Clarence Smith) 'Most of the miners in this division are too old to do a fair day's work, the majority being old fossickers; this would account for the small yield of gold. If more young men were engaged in mining, the difference in the yield would be very marked, as I am sure there are plenty of payable quartz reefs, but the young men prefer to work for wages or on contract at the Kong Meng and other mines at Majorca, where some of them make as much as £7 per fortnight by contract work.' re. Rip Van Winkle mine - stopped work - 'nearly all the miners were over 60 years of age. I do not, therefore, think that the mine has had a fair trial.'

September 1888: Adelaide Lead: Messrs Jenkins claim has not maintained its promise - averaging 6 dwt to the ton.

September 1888: Plant of Rip Van Winkle offered for auction in August, but not sold. May be sold or hired for use on Scandinavian or Black Leads. Adams' Freehold Co. - shaft 129 feet, on bedrock. Heavy water.

September 1888: Scandinavian Lead - Plant of the Rip Van Winkle Co. (Mt Greenock) may be sold or hired to pump Scandinavian or Black Leads, on both of which profitable employment for many hundred would be available if leads were drained.

December 1888: 'Old ground' at the rear of the township of Talbot. 12 oz nugget found.

December 1888: Rip Van Winkle Co. - plant remains idle. Ground held by this company has now been abandoned for the third time without having found the Mt Greenock Lead. Adams' Freehold Co. - after deciding to erect more powerful plant, have remained inactive.

December 1888: 'usual amount' of puddling and fossicking in old ground.

December 1888: Rip Van Winkle Co. - plant remains idle. Ground held by this company has now been abandoned for the third time without having found the Mt Greenock Lead. Adams' Freehold Co. - after deciding to erect more powerful plant, have remained inactive.

March 1889: Two crushing mills at work.

- March 1889:** Soudan Hill, Talbot - Reef discovered by Dunstone & party. About 1-1/2 miles N of Talbot. Yielding 3-1/2 dwt to the ton.
- March 1889:** White Horse Reef: Very little work done on lease by Henry Stone. After spending £2,000 over past two years, has been on two occasions unsuccessful in getting assistance from Maryborough Prospecting Board. Reef would be payable if sufficient capital spend on development.
- June 1889:** No crushing done this quarter at the White Horse Reef battery.
- June 1889:** Gold discovered on freehold land of John McPhee. Sinking 9ft. Very rich nuggetty gold. Prospectors Messrs Wyatt and Cane extremely reticent. Four lease applications lodged: one by prospectors, one by owner, one by his son, and one by a Ballarat speculator. Men came from Melbourne, etc., plus about 100 local miners. Owners opposed granting of leases. Work at a standstill.
- June 1889:** Four crushing mills in Division - 2 at work. White Horse Reef and Anthony's (Talbot) batteries idle. Alluvial mining almost at a standstill; only fossickers and small parties.
- June 1889:** Kangaroo Flat, Amherst- reef discovered by Talbot Prospecting Association. A party has about 8 tons at grass - expected to yield over 1 oz to the ton.
- June 1889:** Linden Hill Reef, Reef discovered by Talbot Prospecting Association
- September 1889:** Heavy roads caused cartage problems to crushing mills - small quantities only.
- September 1889:** Mr Stone, proprietor. Labour covenants suspended for three months, for prospecting. Shaft 700 ft.
- December 1889:** Mine remained idle, except small amount of prospecting by two men - indifferent.
- December 1889:** Messrs Toe and McKenzie applied for lease and proposed to form company to work Rocky Flat Lead at its supposed junction with the Mysterious Lead.
- December 1889:** Few alluvial fossickers. Only two of the four crushing plants in the Division have been working - putting through small parcels of stone and cement.
- c. 1891:** Sarah Bernhardt (John Bull) Reef, Talbot: Twenty miners at work.
- March 1891:** Talbot Prospecting Association resumed operating.
- March 1891:** Morrison and party continue to get payable gold.
- March 1891:** Scandinavian Lead - Black Lead Co. - favourable indications.
- June 1891:** Emu Diggings: Messrs Lumb and Munro working on a promising quartz claim.
- June 1891:** Lexton Reef: Several small but rich parcels treated.
- June 1891:** Scandinavian Lead - Phoenix Co. proved washdirt payable, but require more powerful machinery.
- September 1891:** Lexton Reef: 17 miles from Talbot. Worked by Karslake brothers. Excellent stone. No battery, so stone carted to Talbot.
- September 1891:** Talbot Prospecting Association - several parties at work, no successful results.
- 1894:** Amherst and Talbot quartz reefs - Besides the venture recently started on the Dana reef there are numerous small parties working in the ranges around Talbot and Amherst, and considerable quantities of gold are being extracted quietly from the reefs in this district, although a few of those engaged in the occupation are making much more than excellent wages. [Special Report, 1894]

- 1894:** On the All Nations reef a good deal of work has been done but without payable results, although 30 years ago stone averaging 1/2oz to ton was worked for half-a-mile along the line of reef down to water-level, a depth of 150 to 160 feet. [Special Report, 1894)
- 1894:** The Laura Reef, near Amherst, gave excellent returns for a long time at an average of 5dwts. to the ton, the reef having a thickness of from 10 to 15 feet. {Special Report, 1894, p9]
- 1903/1904:** Two crushing plants occasionally crush small parcels of stone. Two small cyanide plants working continuously.
- 1903:** Loddon Deep leads mine, Stony Creek - 18 men employed – boring
- 1904:** Loddon Deep leads mine, Stony Creek - boring.
- 1905:** Kangaroo Flat, Amherst- Royal Standard Co. has sunk shaft and is erecting machinery to prospect Kangaroo and Nuggetty Leads. Company holds about 1-1/2 miles. 16 men employed. Very good developmental work is being carried on.
- 1905:** Scandinavian Lead - Rocky Flat Co. - Very good developmental work being carried on.
- 1905:** Very good developmental work being carried on by Nuggetty Gully Co.
- 1905:** Royal Standard Co. has sunk shaft and is erecting machinery to prospect Kangaroo and Nuggetty Leads. Company holds about 1-1/2 miles. 16 men employed. Very good developmental work is being carried on.
- 1907:** A large amount of prospecting and developmental work done by companies and co-operatives. Nothing permanent discovered.
- 1909:** From the Prince of Wales engine shaft north to the Perseverance shaft (10 chains), there is a continuous line of old workings: Prince of Wales main shaft, Busch & Party's rich claim, Fentel's rich claim, Lubie's claim, Perseverance United Co. workings. Other workings to 60ft deep in places. Main Prince of Wales shaft is 240 ft deep, 9 ft 6 in. x 4 ft 6 in. Mine had own battery for some time, earlier crushings at Cosstick's Battery, 2 miles distant and Craigie battery, 4 miles away. North, and just across the gully from the main engine shaft, are old workings of Busch & party. Mined highly payable shoot to 130 ft by whim shaft. North again, Fentel and party worked to 130 ft. North again, Lubie and party worked claim in 1876. (reference to *The Mineral Resources of Amherst and Talbot*, G.D. Reid) (Records of Geological Survey, Vol III, part 2, 1912
- 1911:** Loddon Deep Leads Co. - average yield 16 dwt per fathom. Two steam puddling machines erected, good winding and pumping plant. 43 men employed.
- 1912:** Loddon Deep Leads Co. - 561 fathoms yielded 547 oz. No. 4 Roots blower erected, also 10-inch vertical engine and small electric lighting plant.
- 1913:** Mt Glasgow and Swamp Companies: Two men working a small but payable reef.
- 1913:** Loddon Deep Leads Co. unable to continue work, plant being too small to cope with water. Installing larger plant.
- 1914:** Loddon Deep Leads Co.- Only company working in the district. Main shaft 300 ft deep, 16 x 7 ft (has been enlarged to allow for larger plant). 22 men employed. 14 dwt per fathom.
- 1914:** A little reef prospecting - nothing payable.
- 1915:** A few parties work old alluvial diggings. Shallow outcrops in quartz belts - several small crushings put through Amherst government battery, some with payable results.

- 1916:** Several small parties working old shallow lead on Amherst Flat.
- 1916:** Loddon Deep Leads Co. unwatered mine.
- 1915:** Loddon Deep Leads Co. still idle. Average gold values 14 dwt per fathom. Machinery and pumping gear too small for properly draining mine.
- 1917:** Sarah Bernhardt (John Bull) Reef, Talbot: Formerly worked by Mr Thomas. Richest yields came from 40 ft. For some years before operations ceased, the net income was £400 per annum. Owners of two mines 'salted' the faces of the shafts when trying to sell them - capital was withheld and mines abandoned.
- June 1891:** Emu Diggings: Messrs Lumb and Munro working on a promising quartz claim
- 1917:** Victoria Gully: 1 mile west of Talbot. Formerly worked for over half a mile in length in an open cut, a tunnel and shallow shafts (including Gordon's shaft), up to 85 ft deep. The reef is 45 feet thick when exposed in the tunnel, which was driven, so it is said, in 1861. General desire by Prospecting Association to re-work the reef. (Records of Geological Survey, Vol. IV, part 1, 1917)
- 1917:** Victoria Gully - On east side of Tunnel Hill Reef, 1 mile W of Talbot. Formerly rich alluvial. The material in this gully is now being cyanided.
- 1917:** Several small parties working old lead near Amherst, in some cases winning payable gold.
- 1917:** A lamentable lack of enterprise on the part of the inhabitants of Talbot - now comes under the heading of a neglected goldfield. The surrounding country has been remarkably rich in alluvial gold, the source of which is the numerous quartz reefs running through the township. (Records of Geological Survey, Vol. IV, part 1)
- 1917:** Granite Hill, Talbot: A conspicuous knoll, 4 miles SW of Talbot. Formerly nuggetty alluvial found on W side of gully (Reily's Gully) at the southern end of hill (Association Rush?). Several holes sunk without discovering auriferous quartz (date?). (Records of Geological Survey, Vol. IV, part 1)
- 1917:** The population of Talbot is now not a mining one and, left to itself, is not likely to become one. A few members of the Prospecting Association recognise this, and for some time have been endeavouring to attract attention to the district. The general desire seems to be to-work the Tunnel Reef. (Records of Geological Survey, Vol. IV, part 1)
- 1918:** Small parties at work with very little results.
- 1918:** Talbot Alluvial - Encouraging prospects.
- 1936:** Talbot Alluvial - No. 1 shaft employing 160 men. Returns disappointing. No. 2 shaft (Norbury's) up-to-date plant - electric winding engine, motor-driven puddlers, etc. Employing 77 men. Expensive mine, due to amount of water.
- March 1936:** Talbot Alluvial - Long report in *Chemical Engineering & Mining Review*, with diagrams. No. 1 shaft was sunk many years ago and dewatered by Talbot Alluvial Ltd. Description of plant.
- 1936:** Nuggetty Gully Central Co. Assisted by government aid, sunk shaft 50 ft.
- July 1937:** Talbot Alluvial - Ceased operations at No. 1 shaft. Work concentrated on No. 2 shaft.
- 1937:** Report, pp. 642-3. Formerly rich in alluvial gold, noted for nuggets. Nuggetty Gully Central Co. has three-compartment shaft, 10 x 3 ft 6 in, 160 ft deep, windlass, pump. 1,500 oz of gold obtained, yielding up to 12 oz per ton. Harrison's Reef opened up 'many years ago' - tested more or less superficially - south of Nuggetty Gully Central's operations.

- 1938:** Talbot Alluvial - Employing 120 men, extensive development work, No. 2 shaft.
- 1938:** Nuggetty Gully Central Co. - mentioned.
- July 1938:** Talbot Alluvial - Nos. 1 & 2 shafts, electric power and electric winding machinery.