

VICTORIAN GOLDFIELDS PROJECT

HISTORIC GOLD MINING SITES IN THE BALLARAT CITY GOLDFIELD

PRELIMINARY REPORT ON CULTURAL HERITAGE

**Department Of Natural Resources
& Environment**

Draft December 1999

1. Background

1.1 Introduction

This preliminary report is based on the results of a desktop survey of previous heritage studies and fieldwork undertaken during December 1999. The historical research and public consultation undertaken within the study indicated that various parts of Ballarat experienced extensive gold mining from 1851 until the turn of the century.

The study area is centred on City of Ballarat

The work underlying the report was designed to achieve the best practical results within the project's very limited time frame and budget. Places not previously recorded and which were assessed as likely to have significant heritage values were visited and included in the site gazetteer that forms part two of this report.

2. Introduction

2.1 Purpose of report

The study seeks to identify, assess and document the cultural heritage values relating to the historic theme of gold mining at Ballarat. The categories or types of sites covered by the report are mainly those related to shallow alluvial, deep lead and quartz reefing mining.

The study will make a contribution to a State-wide investigation of the theme of gold mining.

2.2 Aims of report

The aims of the project were to:

- undertake a desk-top survey of known sites,
- conduct research on the theme of gold mining,
- compile information on historic gold mining places at Ballarat,
- identify and record new historic mining places and objects assessed as having significant heritage values, and
- document the project's methodology and decision-making processes.

3. Methodology

3.1 Introduction

This study forms part of a State-wide inventory of historic gold mining sites, which commenced some eight years ago. The primary aim of the inventory is to systematically record, interpret, and assess historic gold mining sites on public land in Victoria for the purpose of providing a sound basis for management of such sites. Where possible sites on private land are also considered. The report has been written to assist the Department of Natural Resources, Parks Victoria and Heritage Victoria in protecting and managing a very widespread and diverse resource.

3.2 Historical Research

The assessment process was designed to achieve the best practical results within the project's time frame and budget. The first stage of the assessment was an investigation of primary and secondary historical sources, including Mining Surveyors Monthly, Quarterly and Annual Reports; Mines Department maps, plans and reports; photographs and illustrations; published local histories and newspapers. This stage also involved a desktop survey to identify places already recorded in previous heritage studies for Ballarat.

3.3 Assessment Process

3.3.1 Site survey

The focus of the survey work was entirely on relics of above ground mining operations. For obvious reasons of access and safety, it did not cover any aspects of underground mining. The perspective presented is thus biased, for on some types of mining sites, in particular; quartz reefing and deep lead mining, the bulk of operations and human effort took place below ground, hidden away from sight. A physical picture of underground mining technology and features can only realistically be gathered and recorded when new mining ventures take place on old gold mining sites.

3.3.2 Site selection process

Ballarat is one of Victoria's greatest gold mining locations. A consequence of the importance of Ballarat's gold was its emergence as a great provincial city resulting in much of the goldfield being built over and the evidence of above-ground mining destroyed.

The following two-stage assessment process was used to determine the significance of the sites that were visited:

- i) *Consultation process*—Given the comprehensive historical research undertaken as part of the State-wide survey, additional information was mainly sought through consulting present and former Department of Natural Resources and Environment field staff (foresters and land protection officers), Parks Victoria rangers, and local community members. Information sought included:
 - the integrity and condition of sites: in particular, whether the site still exists or has visible remains (including foundations),
 - whether they know of other sites of a similar nature which had physical remains, and
 - names of other informants who may have knowledge of gold mining activity sites in Ballarat.

The consultation process was designed to sieve out sites not worth a visit because no substantial evidence remained, and to pick out sites which had played only marginal historical role (and hence not highlighted by the historical assessment) but now may have a high scientific significance due to their rarity and intactness.

- ii) *State heritage threshold*—The following significance indicators were further used to refine the list of site to be surveyed:
 - the role the place played in the historical development of the region and State's gold mining industry. For any given place significance will be greater where evidence of an association or event survives in situ,
 - the scientific importance of the data represented in the features of a place and upon the degree to which the place may contribute further substantial information,
 - the degree to which the place can be demonstrated as having historical integrity and /or rareness in its intactness or condition better than any other similar place,
 - the measure of the awareness in the local community of the site and its role in the history of the locality, and
 - the degree the setting of the place had been modified.

3.4 Site survey

The terms of reference for the project required that previously unrecorded sites assessed as having potential significant heritage values be visited and documented following set guidelines, so that they were comprehensively and uniformly described. Time and budgetary constraints necessitated that recording be of a fairly basic standard: brief descriptions, rough plans and photographs. It was envisaged that more detailed recording of the more significant sites would be undertaken in the future, when all sites have been identified, and the more significant sites have been determined.

3.5 Final ranking

The main thrust of current heritage assessment in Australia is that the more significant cultural places are generally those that retain unique qualities which can best explain the past to present and future generations. 6 sites were identified as having high significance during the course of the study. They were assessed against the following criteria developed by Heritage Victoria for placement on the Victorian Heritage Register:

- a. The historical importance, association with or relationship to Victoria's history of the place or object.
- b. The importance of a place or object in demonstrating rarity or uniqueness
- c. The place or object's potential to educate, illustrate or provide further scientific investigation in relation to Victoria's cultural heritage.
- d. The importance of a place or object in exhibiting the principal characteristics or the representative nature of a place or object as part of a class or type of places or objects.
- e. The importance of the place or object in exhibiting good design or aesthetic characteristics and/or in exhibiting a richness, diversity or unusual integration of features.
- f. The importance of the place or object in demonstrating or being associated with scientific or technical innovations or achievements
- g. The importance of the place or object in demonstrating social or cultural association.
- h. Any other matter which the Council deems relevant to the determination of cultural heritage significance.

3.6 Victorian Heritage Register

The Heritage Act (1995) provides for the protection and identification of places of heritage significance to the State. It applies to both private and public land and to public authorities, private owners and companies. The Act expands the type of place that can be listed on the register to include buildings, archaeological sites and landscapes. If a site is placed on the Heritage Register, a permit must be sought for works from Heritage Council unless those works are covered by an exemption negotiated at the time of registration

In the course of the project 2 historic gold mining places were identified as having heritage values worthy for consideration for listing on the Victorian Heritage Register. The significance of the two places stemming from their rarity in terms of what survives today.

3.7 Victorian Heritage Inventory

The Heritage Act (1995) establishes a Heritage Inventory for all archaeological sites recorded in the State. The Act contains provisions to protect all archaeological sites and relics whether known or unknown. The consent of the Executive Director of Heritage Victoria is required to excavate, damage or deface an archaeological relic. Any relics found during excavation have to be reported to the Executive Director, and consent is required to sell relics.

The study identified 4 places as being of regional significance and for listing on the Victorian Heritage Inventory. Another 25 places were investigated and found to have local significance. These sites are also recommended for listing on the Heritage Inventory.

4. Report Body

4.1 Introduction

The historical research undertaken was designed to trace the development of gold mining activities at Ballarat and environs. This data helped produce a picture of the underlying technology and physical remains and to identify potential sites. Fieldwork and community consultation found the surviving gold mining heritage to be very poor, a reflection of the development of Ballarat as a provincial city. An extraordinary range of built heritage compensates for the lack of visible evidence of above-ground gold mining operations.

The following historical overview is designed to provide a context for the surviving gold mining heritage at Ballarat

4.2 Historical Overview

4.2.1 Ballarat Goldfield

Introduction

First gold rush

On 8 August 1851 a blacksmith named Thomas Hiscock picked up a piece of gold-studded quartz in a gully at Buninyong. He commenced panning and in a few days had washed out 2½ ounces of gold. The Buninyong gold strike diverted some miners heading for the State's other fledgling goldfields (Clunes and Warrandyte) and a camp soon developed in Hiscock's Gully. When Commissioner Armstrong arrived at Buninyong with his squad of black troopers to collect the Government's newly introduced gold licence fee, most diggers had debunked. The gold was viewed as not rich enough to warrant handing over the 30 shillings for a licence.¹

John Dunlop and James Regan found at gold nearby Ballarat on about 21 August 1851. Their first gold was recovered from a small hill on the northern extremity of White Horse Range, later known as Poverty Point. The richness of the gold sparked the State's first major rush. Soon Golden Point to the north-west was discovered and 2,500 men were on the field and the population was increasing by a 100 a day.²

By the middle of October 1851 it was estimated that there were some 2,000 tents near Golden Point, 10,000 men at work with 1,200 to 1,300 cradles in operation. For several weeks fantastic yields were obtained, but the shallow deposits on the hill side could not withstand the furious rate of extraction and by the end of the year Ballarat was nearly deserted for new rushes to Forest Creek and Bendigo (Mount Alexander Goldfield).³ By February 1852 the exodus from Ballarat was near complete: for that month 12,055 licences were issued at Mount Alexander and 323 at Ballarat.⁴

Ballarat's second rush

During 1852 many skilled tin and coal miners from Cornwall, Wales and Scotland arrived to dig for gold. Some tramped to Ballarat to find themselves on an almost deserted field. Wise in the art of mining they noted that the few parties still at work along Eureka Gully were getting gold at ever-increasing depths and concluded rightly that the persevering miners were extracting gold from gravels belonging to ancient stream beds. These buried streams were to be called deep leads. To get to the leads, the miners had to sink shafts through thick deposits of lava and

¹ BHR, P.16

² Strange A.W., Ballarat, The Formative Years, 1986

³ Strange A.W., Ballarat, The Formative Years, 1986

⁴ Stacpoole H. J., Gold at Ballarat; The Ballarat East Goldfield, 1971

erosion sediments. Deep leads were also difficult to mine because many still contained running water.

A defining moment in Ballarat's mining history came in 1852 when Ham & Party discovered the Canadian Lead. This discovery opened up some of the richest alluvial ground on the Ballarat field.⁵ When news spread of the discovery a great rush started. Shafts were sunk to depths of 100 feet to reach the rich washdirt and many men became suddenly wealthy. Ballarat again was a focal point.

The earliest deep lead shafts sunk by the miners were circular or oval in shape. When bedrock was reached the washdirt was removed from the bottom of the shaft and from immediately around it. As the depth of the operations increased, the occurrence of 'drifts' (drifts being very wet sandy or loose friable material) necessitated square or rectangular shafts timbered on the sides. Miners also began to tunnel out from the bottoms of their shafts, to follow the streambeds. The drives also had to be timbered. At first saplings were used, but they were later succeeded by split timber laths. Methods of timbering were altered to meet different contingencies.⁶ Harrie Wood's Notes on the Ballarat Goldfield' in *The Goldfields and Mineral Districts of Victoria* describe how the miners sealed off drifts encountered when sinking shafts, using puddle clay rammed between a double set of timber slabs.

The three main leads worked by the pioneering deep lead miners were called the Eureka, Gravel Pits and the Canadian. W.B. Withers, Ballarat's early historian, proclaimed them as 'The Golden Trinity that made Ballarat famous throughout the civilised world'. Yields from the ancient riverbeds were prodigious, eg. one party sold a weeks gold for £7,574 and the earnings of four men in another party totalled £5,600. In 1854 a party won 2,484 ounces in nuggets; another group dug out a patch of nuggets weighing 1,023 ounces. These and other similar tallies were all eclipsed by a strike in the Canadian Lead: at a depth of 60ft and within a radius of 15ft came three nuggets weighing 1,619, 1,117, and 1,001 ounces, as well as five others aggregating 1,079 ounces. The most stunning recorded strike however came from a 24ft square claim known as the Blacksmith's Hole, it yielded a ton of gold.⁷

The nature of deep lead mining led to a more settled community, which in turn, meant that wealth from the goldfield was re-invested in the locality.⁸ It also brought with it increasing political unrest culminating with the Eureka Rebellion, which took place at the end of 1854. Although the Eureka uprising was a brief demonstration of armed conflict against injustice, its events have a special association with the Australian community and have been bestowed with tremendous emotional value. Factors leading to the rebellion included the hated gold digging licence fee and the administration system used by the Colonial Government to control the goldfield population.

Reworking old alluvial ground

Those unable or unwilling to venture into deep lead mining turned their attention to processing the 'worked-out' gullies with new mining methods.⁹ Large areas of shallow alluvial ground were quarried (called paddocking) and the entire excavated mass from the surface to a depth of many feet was treated in puddling machines.¹⁰ Sluicing with powerful jets of water was also widely used.

By January 1858 half the mining population was engaged in either sluicing or puddling, with large sums of money being invested in the construction of races to convey water to claims. Kirk

⁵ Stacpoole H. J., *Gold at Ballarat; The Ballarat East Goldfield*, 1971

⁶ *Mining and Geological Journal*, Sept 1940, History of the Ballarat Goldfield, W.Baragwanath

⁷ Strange A.W., *Ballarat, The Formative Years*, 1986

⁸ Bate, 1978, pp. 29-30

⁹ *Mining and Geological Journal*, Sept 1940, History of the Ballarat Goldfield, W.Baragwanath

¹⁰ BHR, pp.18-19

& Company's race, for instance, was valued at £5000 to £6000.¹¹ On the whole these ventures proved short-lived. The shallow alluvial ground was primarily re-worked by the Chinese diggers. They made up a significant proportion of the mining population in the late 1850s and 1860s.¹²

The continuation of deep lead mining

It became clear that in order to mine alluvial leads at depth capital and science had to be used to safely sink through layers of basalt and drifts. Steam engines were essential for overcoming water difficulties and the Ballarat goldfield quickly became the most mechanised in Victoria.¹³ As early as January 1857 there were 100 steam engines on the field. The engines varied in size from 6 to 25 h.p., their total value was estimated at £209,000.¹⁴

The routes taken by deep leads were quite torturous and unpredictable. The size of the claims was a source of much discontent among the miners, more especially when, after weeks or months of shaft sinking, it was found that the lead lay outside the area of the prospecting claim. In an effort to improve upon this scheme, parallel or frontage claims were allotted, giving each claim holder a length of ground - varying with the depth of sinking - along the main gutter. The tortuousness of the leads, the convergence of the tributaries and the consequent overlapping of registered rights involved endless trouble and costly lawsuits.¹⁵

Shafts sunk by Ballarat's deep lead mining companies sometimes cut through auriferous quartz reefs. This led to mining companies like the Kohinoor and Prince of Wales undertaking both alluvial and quartz production. In other mines, such as the Guiding Star and the Band and Albion, the development of quartz lodes was delayed until the deep-leads were worked out.¹⁶

The Band of Hope was Ballarat's greatest mining company. The company started sinking its first shaft in March 1858. The shaft was not completed (depth 400ft) until April 1866 by which time the company had spent £29,565 and had erected the largest steam pumping engines then in the colony. The mine's pumping plant was capable of removing 2 million gallons of water in 24 hours.¹⁷ After legal troubles (over claim boundaries) which led to the amalgamation with the adjoining Great Extended mine, the Band of Hope Company become known as the United Extended Band of Hope. The new company mined with great profit for 3 years producing 188,490 ounces of gold and paying out £446,400 in dividends.

In 1868 further legal problems were encountered by the company and were solved by another amalgamation and the re-formation into a joint stock company. The Band of Hope and Albion Consols became Ballarat's largest and wealthiest mine. The yield from No. 2 shaft amounted to 303,269 ounces of gold (9½ tons) valued at £1,258,566. In 1869 its machinery plant included 11 steam engines, 14 boilers, and 17 buddles and the mine was employing over 900 men.¹⁸ The company's colossal production has never been exceeded by any other alluvial mine in Australia. Between 1858 and 1908 the Band and Albion worked 11 shafts (alluvial and quartz) for a total production figure of 740,746 ounces (22½ tons). Dividends paid out amounted to £1,271,664.

There were other deep lead mines at Ballarat that yielded large quantities of gold during the 1860s. These included the Kohinoor, Band of Hope, Great Redan Extended, Albion, and the St.

¹¹ B.S., 14/1/1858, p.2

¹² Mining and Geological Journal, Sept 1940, History of the Ballarat Goldfield, W.Baragwanath

¹³ M.S. Churchward, *The Influence of Gold-Mining on the Development of Engineering Manufacturing in Victoria during the Nineteenth Century*, 1988, pp79-80

¹⁴ B.S. 14/1/1858, p.2

¹⁵ Mining and Geological Journal, Sept 1940, History of the Ballarat Goldfield, W.Baragwanath

¹⁶ Mining and Geological Journal, Sept 1940, History of the Ballarat Goldfield, W.Baragwanath

¹⁷ Strange A.W., Ballarat, The Formative Years, 1986

¹⁸ Strange A.W., Ballarat, The Formative Years, 1986

George on the Golden Point gutter; the Newington, Sir William Don, Western Freehold, Ballarat Freehold, and the Park at West Ballarat.

Decline in deep lead mining

A dramatic reduction of gold yields from the deep leads during the late 1860s led to a mining depression. Share values dropped appreciably, and several thousand of people left the district. Finally, with the closing down of Winter's Freehold Mine in 1875, only one company, The City of Ballarat, was operating. This company was wound up in 1884, after an unsuccessful career extending over thirteen years.¹⁹ Gold had been found but owing to the high cost of working and pumping water, the mine was forced to close. Thus ended the great era of deep lead mining at Ballarat.²⁰

Despite its end, deep lead mining had transformed the place forever. As Ballarat historian A W Strange wrote:

*Only 19 years after Dunlop and Regan pitched their lonely camp, a big progressive bustling city had arisen. A city with over 40,000 inhabitants, 56 churches, 3 town halls, 477 hotels, many large public buildings, 84 miles of made streets, 164 miles of footpaths, 15 miles of stone channelling, and a reticulated water supply with 60 main water pipes. A gas works and 50 miles of gas mains. Sturt and Bridge streets were lined with well-stocked elegant shops and business premises. A new township developed after 1856 when the Frenchman's Lead was worked along with others under the basalt. It was known as Sebastopol and was declared a Borough in 1864. Within the boundaries of the 3 municipalities there were 11 banks, 13 breweries, 8 iron foundries and 3 flourmills.*²¹

A final last brief hooray took place when an unworked area of alluvial ground was discovered between the Malakoff and Milkmaid leads, in the vicinity of Raglan and South streets. This resulted in the Hurdsfield Rush and a sensational though short-lived boom. As gold was found under a closely settled part of the city, houses were removed and shaft replaced gardens at a great rate. Within a few weeks 50 companies were formed, many to work areas only a quarter of an acre. Several of the earlier companies, including the Hurdsfield Freehold and the East Freehold, did meet with success, and it was estimated that 16,000 ounces were won from 8 claims. The majority however, was unsuccessful, and in less than 2 years all operations had ceased, shafts were filled in, and the houses and gardens found their way back again.²²

Quartz Reefing – pioneering years

Quartz mining at Ballarat was focussed on the goldfields' eastern basin, along two lines of reefs running between Sovereign Hill and Black Hill.²³

Dr. Otway was carrying out quartz mining at Black Hill early in 1854. He crushed quartz with a 4-head battery powered by a windmill.²⁴ Quartz mining did not, however, attract much attention until the decline in shallow alluvial mining towards the end of the fifties. Many of the reefs that were worked in the early days proved unprofitable. Two large bodies of low-ore, however, were worked successfully by the Black Hill and Llanberris companies. Both companies mined for more than 50 years.²⁵

¹⁹ Mining and Geological Journal, Sept 1940, History of the Ballarat Goldfield, W.Baragwanath

²⁰ Strange A.W., Ballarat, The Formative Years, 1986

²¹ Strange A.W., Ballarat, The Formative Years, 1986

²² Mining and Geological Journal, Sept 1940, History of the Ballarat Goldfield, W.Baragwanath

²³ BHR, pp.18-19

²⁴ Stacpoole H. J., Gold at Ballarat, 1971

²⁵ Mining and Geological Journal, Sept 1940, History of the Ballarat Goldfield, W.Baragwanath

1870s quartz mining boom

Ballarat's main quartz mining period commenced in the early 1870s. It involved mining nuggetty gold from reefs ranging from less than one inch to a foot or more in thickness. These reefs occurred at irregular distances and underground miners were led to the nuggets by narrow bands or seams of dark-coloured slate called indicators.²⁶

Prominent quartz mines of the 1870s included Tinworths, Woah Haup Canton, North Woah Haup and New Normanby. The North Woah Haup worked until 1916, reached a depth of 1,474 feet, and produced 127,564 ounces from 363,339 tons of ore. The New Normanby Company was also very rich. In a comparable mining period to the North Woah Haup, it produced 127, 161 ounces from 449,712 tons of ore.²⁷

The quartz formations to the north of the New Normanby proved to be of low grade and consequently the field did not expand much passed Sovereign Hill. Mines in this area were only moderate performers, eg., the Sovereign Hill shaft sunk to a depth of 710 feet produced only 8,268 ounces of gold and ceased work in 1877. The North Normanby Mine reached 1,100 feet and is credited with a yield of 29,645 ounces from 65,145 tons crushed.

Around Black Hill another group of quartz mines developed. These mines fared better, foremost was the Victoria United Company (official total was 185,744 ounces from 541,634 tons). Other major producing mines were the Britannia United (103,425 ounces), the Last Chance (83,746 ounces), the Llanberris group of mines (263,680 ounces), and the Speedwell (65,639 ounces).²⁸

Another feature of Ballarat's quartz mining was the metallurgical treatment of pyritic ore. On the banks of Yarrowee Creek was located Edwards Pyrites Works that treated difficult ores in patented, self-feeding, roasting furnaces that lifted profits in many mines.²⁹

²⁶ BHR, pp.18-19

²⁷ Stacpoole H. J., *Gold at Ballarat*, 1971

²⁸ Stacpoole H. J., *Gold at Ballarat*, 1971

²⁹ BHR, p. 21

VICTORIAN GOLDFIELDS PROJECT

HISTORIC GOLD MINING SITES IN THE BALLARAT GOLDFIELD

SITE GAZETTEER

**Department Of Natural Resources
& Environment**

December 1999

1. Introduction

Ballarat is one of the most important gold mining localities in Victoria. The wealth from its underground mining (mainly deep lead mines) created a great provincial city. Since the late 19th century residential and commercial growth has meant that most of the historic mining infrastructure and earthworks has been removed.

The table below shows the sites that were identified during the desktop survey and any new sites that were identified and visited. All places and objects assessed as having heritage values have been included in the gazetteer below. Future work may identify new sites.

Name	Ranking	Listing	Page
Dalzell & Buchanan Mine	Local	Heritage Inventory	
Woah Haup No. 1	Local	Heritage Inventory	
Woah Haup Central Mine	Local	Heritage Inventory	
Tower Hill Company	Local	Heritage Inventory	
North Price Regent/South Woah Haup (also known as Reward Mine)	Local	Heritage Inventory	
Dalzell-cum-Prince Regent mine	Local	Heritage Inventory	
Woah Haup Canton	Local	Heritage Inventory	
Tinworth's	Local	Heritage Inventory	
North Woah Haup Mine	Local	Heritage Inventory	
New Normandy Mine	Local	Heritage Inventory	
Sovereign Mine	Local	Heritage Inventory	
North Prince Extended Mine	Local	Heritage Inventory	
Central Plateau or Band of Hope	Local	Heritage Inventory	
Evening Star (later known as Working Miners No. 2 or United Albion and Prince of Wales Mullock Heap	Local	Heritage Inventory	
Winters Freehold No. 2	Local	Heritage Inventory	
Prince Imperial and Albion Consols	Local	Heritage Inventory	
Prince of Wales No. 1	Local	Heritage Inventory	
Prince of Wales or Bonshaws	Local	Heritage Inventory	
Gold Discovery obelisk	Regional	Heritage Inventory	
Queens G M No. 1 or New Pheasant or Frenchmans	Local	Heritage Inventory	
Black Hill	Regional	Heritage Inventory	
Park Mine or Band of Hope No. 4	Local	Heritage Inventory	
Edwards Pyrites Works	Regional	Heritage Inventory	
Yarrowee Sluicing Dump	Local	Heritage Inventory	
Ballarat Extended No. 1 and 2	Local	Heritage Inventory	
Rose Hill No. 1	Local	Heritage Inventory	
Gold Discovery Monument, Llanberris Reserve	Local	Heritage Inventory	
Poverty Point Gold Discovery Monument	Local	Heritage Inventory	
Frenchmans Gully/Kangaroo Gully Workings	Regional	Heritage Inventory	
Band of Hope No. 9	State	Heritage Register	
Buninyong Creek Alluvial Workings	State	Heritage Register	

SITE NO. AND NAME

H7622-0002
Dalzell & Buchanan Mine

LOCATION

Mount Pleasant, Ballarat

DIRECTIONS

West of Tinworth Avenue

MAP REFERENCE

7622-523.345

MUNICIPALITY

City of Ballarat

LAND STATUS

Crown Land

HISTORY

DESCRIPTION

Site consists of a large mullock heap, which is 60m long, and 45m wide and 10m high. There is a dam at the northern end of the heap.

INTEGRITY

Substantially disturbed

CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

Local

LISTING

Heritage Inventory

ASSESSED BY AND WHEN

Ray Supple - Significance of Historic Features on DL116 & 129 at Ballarat East for Valdora Minerals NL, 1994.

SITE NO. AND NAME

H7622-0005
Woah Haup No. 1

LOCATION

Mount Clear, Ballarat

DIRECTIONS

South side of Mount Clear Road

MAP REFERENCE

7622-523.340

MUNICIPALITY

City of Ballarat

LAND STATUS

Crown Land

HISTORY

DESCRIPTION

Substantial brick on bluestone foundation, 11.6m x 2.25m. Foundation may have supported a compressor or a large engine. The remains of a mullock heap (partly quarried) covering an area 100m x 50m south of the machinery foundation. There are also two small multi-fingered mullock heaps, the fingers are up to 20m long and 5m wide and 5m high. The relationship reflects the development of the area firstly by small co-operative mining companies followed by the large company that leased an area containing several abandoned mines.

INTEGRITY

Substantially disturbed

CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

Local

LISTING

Heritage Inventory

ASSESSED BY AND WHEN

Ray Supple - Significance of Historic Features on DL116 & 129 at Ballarat East for Valdora Minerals NL, 1994.

SITE NO. AND NAME

H7622-0006
Woah Haup Central Mine

LOCATION

Mount Clear, Ballarat

DIRECTIONS

East of Bradley Lane

MAP REFERENCE

7622-525.337

MUNICIPALITY

City of Ballarat

LAND STATUS

Crown Land

HISTORY

DESCRIPTION

A collapsing shaft surrounded by a five-fingered intact mullock heap. The fingers varying from 45m to 60m long, up to 15m wide and 4m high. There is no evidence of any machinery at the site. There are a number of smaller shafts and smaller workings east, west and south of this site, including one, which still contains some sawn timber lining. The small mines 100m south have 3 to 4 small fingers of mullock, which are up to 20m long and 2m high.

INTEGRITY

Intact mullock heap

CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

Local

LISTING

Heritage Inventory

ASSESSED BY AND WHEN

Ray Supple - Significance of Historic Features on DL116 & 129 at Ballarat East for Valdora Minerals NL, 1994.

SITE NO. AND NAME

H7622-0007
Tower Hill Company

LOCATION

Cape Clear, Ballarat

DIRECTIONS

East side of Indicator Road

MAP REFERENCE

7622-521.327

MUNICIPALITY

City of Ballarat

LAND STATUS

Crown Land

HISTORY

DESCRIPTION

There is a substantial amount of mullock remaining at this site which is quite disturbed, although five fingers are readily recognisable. The fingers appear to have been laid down in two places, with one group 50m long and 2m high, and the other up to 40m long and 4 high. A pine plantation has disturbed this site.

INTEGRITY

Substantially disturbed

CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

Local

LISTING

Heritage Inventory

ASSESSED BY AND WHEN

Ray Supple - Significance of Historic Features on DL116 & 129 at Ballarat East for Valdora Minerals NL, 1994.

SITE NO. AND NAME

H7622-?

North Price Regent/South Woah Haup (also known as Reward Mine)

LOCATION

Mount Pleasant, Ballarat

DIRECTIONS

West of Tinworth Avenue

MAP REFERENCE

7622-526.354

MUNICIPALITY

City of Ballarat

LAND STATUS

Crown Land

HISTORY

DESCRIPTION

This site is part of a cluster of sites which were operated by the Woah Haup Canton Company. The site contains a substantially intact mullock heap with four fingers, which are up to 40m long, and 12m high. The heap reflects two mining periods with 3 of the fingers in a fan arrangement and the fourth is orientated at right angles to the other three. On the north side of the heap is a battery loading ramp and some battery holding bolts. There is also the remains of a substantial brick on blue stone engine foundation (6m x 1m x 2.5m high). In the gully below is a disturbed tailing dump.

INTEGRITY

Relatively intact mullock heap with relics documenting the operation of the mine

CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

Regional (on grounds of rarity)

LISTING

Heritage Inventory

ASSESSED BY AND WHEN

Ray Supple - Significance of Historic Features on DL116 & 129 at Ballarat East for Valdora Minerals NL, 1994.

SITE NO. AND NAME

H7622-?
Dalzell-cum-Prince Regent mine

LOCATION

Mount Pleasant, Ballarat

DIRECTIONS

West of Tinworth Avenue

MAP REFERENCE

7622-526.353

MUNICIPALITY

City of Ballarat

LAND STATUS

Crown Land

HISTORY

DESCRIPTION

Raised mullock heap approximately 20m long by 10m high. No machinery foundations are visible.

INTEGRITY

Substantially disturbed

CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

Local

LISTING

Heritage Inventory

ASSESSED BY AND WHEN

Ray Supple - Significance of Historic Features on DL116 & 129 at Ballarat East for Valdora Minerals
NL, 1994.

SITE NO. AND NAME

H7622-?
Woah Haup Canton

LOCATION

Mount Pleasant, Ballarat

DIRECTIONS

South of West Elsworth Street

MAP REFERENCE

7622-529.361

MUNICIPALITY

City of Ballarat

LAND STATUS

Crown Land

HISTORY

DESCRIPTION

This site consists of a substantially intact three-finger mullock heap 40m by 30m by 12m high. It is part of a cluster of mines, all of which were connected to and worked by the Woah Haup Canton Company in the period from 1909 to 1916. This cluster of mines includes Tinworth's and the North Prince Regent/South Woah Haup.

INTEGRITY

Relatively intact heap, no machinery foundations

CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

Local

LISTING

Heritage Inventory

ASSESSED BY AND WHEN

Ray Supple - Significance of Historic Features on DL116 & 129 at Ballarat East for Valdora Minerals
NL, 1994

SITE NO. AND NAME

H7622-?
Tinworth's Mine

LOCATION

Cape Clear, Ballarat

DIRECTIONS

South of West Elsworth Street

MAP REFERENCE

7622-528.359

MUNICIPALITY

City of Ballarat

LAND STATUS

Crown Land

HISTORY

DESCRIPTION

Large but substantially disturbed mullock heap.

INTEGRITY

Substantially disturbed

CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

Local

LISTING

Heritage Inventory

ASSESSED BY AND WHEN

Ray Supple - Significance of Historic Features on DL116 & 129 at Ballarat East for Valdora Minerals
NL, 1994.

SITE NO. AND NAME

H7622-?
North Woah Haup Mine

LOCATION

Mount Pleasant, Ballarat

DIRECTIONS

South of West Elsworth Street

MAP REFERENCE

7622-528.364

MUNICIPALITY

City of Ballarat

LAND STATUS

Crown Land

HISTORY

DESCRIPTION

Located in Sovereign Hill Historical Park. The mullock heap is still extant and there is reported to be some brick machinery foundations on site.

INTEGRITY

Substantially disturbed

CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

Local

LISTING

Heritage Inventory

ASSESSED BY AND WHEN

Ray Supple - Significance of Historic Features on DL116 & 129 at Ballarat East for Valdora Minerals
NL, 1994

SITE NO. AND NAME

H7622-?
New Normanby Mine

LOCATION

Mount Pleasant, Ballarat

DIRECTIONS

East of Magpie Street

MAP REFERENCE

7622-529.367

MUNICIPALITY

City of Ballarat

LAND STATUS

Crown Land

HISTORY

DESCRIPTION

Large mullock heap - also brick footings and blue stone dam

INTEGRITY

Landscape feature

CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

Local

LISTING

Heritage Inventory

ASSESSED BY AND WHEN

Ray Supple - Significance of Historic Features on DL116 & 129 at Ballarat East for Valdora Minerals
NL, 1994.

SITE NO. AND NAME

H7622-?
Sovereign Mine

LOCATION

Mount Pleasant, Ballarat

DIRECTIONS

East of Magpie Street

MAP REFERENCE

7622-529.369

MUNICIPALITY

City of Ballarat

LAND STATUS

Crown Land

HISTORY

DESCRIPTION

Lookout on mullock heap. Shaft depression

INTEGRITY

Landscape feature

CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

Local

LISTING

Heritage Inventory

ASSESSED BY AND WHEN

Ray Supple - Significance of Historic Features on DL116 & 129 at Ballarat East for Valdora Minerals
NL, 1994.

SITE NO. AND NAME

H7622-?
North Prince Extended Mine

LOCATION

Mount Pleasant, Ballarat

DIRECTIONS

South of West Elsworth Street

MAP REFERENCE

7622-527.363

MUNICIPALITY

City of Ballarat

LAND STATUS

Crown Land

HISTORY

DESCRIPTION

Substantial mullock heap 20m by 10 m by up to 12m high. There are also two separate smaller mullock heaps 30m long by 3m wide by 2m high, a shaft depression, a dam or tailings pond, and some alluvial workings. The mine is the site of an airway constructed by Ballarat Goldfields N.L.

INTEGRITY

Relatively intact mullock heap

CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

Local

LISTING

Heritage Inventory

ASSESSED BY AND WHEN

Ray Supple - Significance of Historic Features on DL116 & 129 at Ballarat East for Valdora Minerals NL, 1994.

SITE NO. AND NAME

H7622-?
Central Plateau or Band of Hope

LOCATION

Sebastopol, Ballarat

DIRECTIONS

North of Walker Street

MAP REFERENCE

7622-498.352

MUNICIPALITY

City of Ballarat

LAND STATUS

Crown Land

HISTORY

DESCRIPTION

Parallel brick foundations and a massive concrete retained by bluestone engine bed, 14.5m by 5.5m by 2.5m high. East of the foundations are a small dam and the remnants of a mullock heap. Immediately south of the massive bed is a thick growth of blackberry bushes, which are hiding more foundations.

INTEGRITY

Relatively intact arrangement of machinery foundations

CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

Regional

LISTING

Heritage Inventory

ASSESSED BY AND WHEN

David Bannear, Survey of Historic Mining Sites, Ballarat City, 1999

SITE NO. AND NAME

H7622-?

Evening Star, later known as Working Miners No. 2

(or recorded as United Albion and Prince of Wales Mullock Heap in Bendigo Heritage Review, 1999)

LOCATION

Sebastopol, Ballarat

DIRECTIONS

East of Crown Street

MAP REFERENCE

7622-496.344

MUNICIPALITY

City of Ballarat

LAND STATUS

Freehold

HISTORY

DESCRIPTION

Mullock heap. No visible machinery foundations. West side of Crown Street, between Kossuth and Victoria streets.

INTEGRITY

Landscape feature

CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

Local

LISTING

Heritage Inventory

ASSESSED BY AND WHEN

David Bannear, Survey of Historic Mining Sites, Ballarat City, 1999
Bendigo Heritage Review, 1999

SITE NO. AND NAME

H7622-?
Winters Freehold No. 2

LOCATION

Sebastopol, Ballarat

DIRECTIONS

West of Tait Street

MAP REFERENCE

7622-491.349

MUNICIPALITY

City of Ballarat

LAND STATUS

Freehold

HISTORY

DESCRIPTION

Mullock heap. No visible machinery foundations. Adjacent the junction of Tait Street and Birdwood Avenue

INTEGRITY

Relatively poor landscape feature

CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

Local

LISTING

Heritage Inventory

ASSESSED BY AND WHEN

David Bannear, Survey of Historic Mining Sites, Ballarat City, 1999

SITE NO. AND NAME

H7622-?
Prince Imperial and Albion Consols

LOCATION

Sebastopol, Ballarat

DIRECTIONS

Heaps located either side of Cobblers Lane

MAP REFERENCE

7622-485.336

MUNICIPALITY

City of Ballarat

LAND STATUS

Freehold Land

HISTORY

DESCRIPTION

Small mullock heaps located either side of Cobblers Lane.

INTEGRITY

Prominent landscape features

CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

Local

LISTING

Heritage Inventory

ASSESSED BY AND WHEN

David Bannear, Survey of Historic Mining Sites, Ballarat City, 1999

SITE NO. AND NAME

H7622-?
Prince of Wales No. 1

LOCATION

Sebastopol, Ballarat

DIRECTIONS

Sebastopol, Ballarat

MAP REFERENCE

7622-500.333

MUNICIPALITY

City of Ballarat

LAND STATUS

Freehold Land

HISTORY

DESCRIPTION

Mullock and sand dumps south off Prince Street

INTEGRITY

Relatively poor landscape features

CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

Local

LISTING

Heritage Inventory

ASSESSED BY AND WHEN

David Bannear, Survey of Historic Mining Sites, Ballarat City, 1999

SITE NO. AND NAME

H7622-?
Prince of Wales or Bonshaws

LOCATION

Sebastopol, Ballarat

DIRECTIONS

North of Three Chain Road

MAP REFERENCE

7622-499.325

MUNICIPALITY

City of Ballarat

LAND STATUS

Freehold Land

HISTORY

DESCRIPTION

Mullock heap obscured by trees

INTEGRITY

Relatively poor landscape feature

CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

Local

LISTING

Heritage Inventory

ASSESSED BY AND WHEN

David Bannear, Survey of Historic Mining Sites, Ballarat City, 1999

SITE NO. AND NAME

H7622-?
Buninyong Gold Discovery Monument

LOCATION

Buninyong

DIRECTIONS

Junction of Midland Highway and Hiscock Gully Road

MAP REFERENCE

7622-521.300

MUNICIPALITY

City of Ballarat

LAND STATUS

Road Reserve

HISTORY

Inscription - Erected 1897 to commemorate the first officially recognised gold find in the State, made by T Hiscock on 3/8/1851

DESCRIPTION

Small obelisk

INTEGRITY

In good condition

CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

Regional

LISTING

Heritage Inventory

ASSESSED BY AND WHEN

David Bannear, Survey of Historic Mining Sites, Ballarat City, 1999

SITE NO. AND NAME

H7622-?
Queens G M No. 1 or New Pheasant or Frenchmans mine

LOCATION

Sebastopol, Ballarat

DIRECTIONS

North of Darling Street

MAP REFERENCE

7622-509.340

MUNICIPALITY

City of Ballarat

LAND STATUS

Crown Land

HISTORY

DESCRIPTION

Mullock heap

INTEGRITY

Landscape feature

CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

Local

LISTING

Heritage Inventory

ASSESSED BY AND WHEN

Bendigo Heritage Review, 1999

SITE NO. AND NAME

H7622-?
Black Hill Reef Workings

LOCATION

Black Hill, Ballarat

DIRECTIONS

Sims Street

MAP REFERENCE

7622-408.396

MUNICIPALITY

City of Ballarat

LAND STATUS

Crown Land

HISTORY

DESCRIPTION

Extensive area with large open cut, tunnels and shafts

INTEGRITY

Substantially disturbed and requiring risk mitigation works

CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

Regional

LISTING

Heritage Inventory

ASSESSED BY AND WHEN

David Bannear, Survey of Historic Mining Sites, Ballarat City, 1999

SITE NO. AND NAME

H7622-?
Park Mine/Band of Hope

LOCATION

Victoria Park, Ballarat

DIRECTIONS

Victoria Park

MAP REFERENCE

7622-491.384

MUNICIPALITY

City of Ballarat

LAND STATUS

Park Reserve

HISTORY

DESCRIPTION

Mullock heap

INTEGRITY

Landscape feature

CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

Local

LISTING

Heritage Inventory

ASSESSED BY AND WHEN

David Bannear, Survey of Historic Mining Sites, Ballarat City, 1999

SITE NO. AND NAME

H7622-?
Edwards Pyrites Works

LOCATION

Mount Clear, Yarrowee Creek, Ballarat

DIRECTIONS

East of Darling Street

MAP REFERENCE

7622-515.338

MUNICIPALITY

City of Ballarat

LAND STATUS

Crown Land

HISTORY

DESCRIPTION

Inner cores of boilers (eight) set in concrete foundations and remnants of concrete flue? Rest of site has been leveled and landscaped.

INTEGRITY

Substantially disturbed, concrete footings and boilers in poor condition

CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

Regional

LISTING

Heritage Inventory

ASSESSED BY AND WHEN

David Bannear, Survey of Historic Mining Sites, Ballarat City, 1999

SITE NO. AND NAME

H7622-?
Yarrowee Creek Sluicing Dump

LOCATION

Yarrowee Creek, Ballarat

DIRECTIONS

East of Darling Street

MAP REFERENCE

7622-509.335

MUNICIPALITY

City of Ballarat

LAND STATUS

Crown Land

HISTORY

DESCRIPTION

3 metre high bank of gravel located in the creek bed

INTEGRITY

Relatively intact gravel pond

CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

Local

LISTING

Heritage Inventory

ASSESSED BY AND WHEN

David Bannear, Survey of Historic Mining Sites, Ballarat City, 1999

SITE NO. AND NAME

H7622-?
Ballarat Extended No. 1 & No. 2

LOCATION

Mount Rowan, Ballarat

DIRECTIONS

South of Miller Street

MAP REFERENCE

7622-523.439

MUNICIPALITY

City of Ballarat

LAND STATUS

Freehold Land

HISTORY

DESCRIPTION

Two prominent deep lead heaps. No visible machinery foundations. South of Millers Road. Several small mullock heaps lie further to the south.

INTEGRITY

Landscape features

CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

Local

LISTING

Heritage Inventory

ASSESSED BY AND WHEN

David Bannear, Survey of Historic Mining Sites, Ballarat City, 1999

SITE NO. AND NAME

H7622-?
Rose Hill No. 1

LOCATION

Mount Rowan, Ballarat

DIRECTIONS

North of Millers Road

MAP REFERENCE

7622-523.443

MUNICIPALITY

City of Ballarat

LAND STATUS

Freehold Land

HISTORY

DESCRIPTION

One prominent deep lead heap. No visible machinery foundations. North of Millers Road.

INTEGRITY

Landscape feature

CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

Local

LISTING

Heritage Inventory

ASSESSED BY AND WHEN

David Bannear, Survey of Historic Mining Sites, Ballarat City, 1999

SITE NO. AND NAME

H7622-?
Gold Discovery Monument

LOCATION

Llanberris Reserve, Ballarat

DIRECTIONS

Llanberris Reserve

MAP REFERENCE

7622-529.379

MUNICIPALITY

City of Ballarat

LAND STATUS

Reserve

HISTORY

DESCRIPTION

Small bluestone obelisk located near the entrance to a toilet block. Bears the inscription – Gold Discovered 1851. Obelisk is not in its original location.

INTEGRITY

Obelisk is cracked near top

CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

Local (lacks context)

LISTING

Heritage Inventory

ASSESSED BY AND WHEN

David Bannear, Survey of Historic Mining Sites, Ballarat City, 1999

SITE NO. AND NAME

H7622-?
Poverty Point Gold Discovery Monument

LOCATION

Canadian Creek, Ballarat

DIRECTIONS

West of Clayton Street

MAP REFERENCE

7622-534.376

MUNICIPALITY

City of Ballarat

LAND STATUS

Crown Land

HISTORY

Erected by the Ballarat Historical Society in 1941.

DESCRIPTION

Small granite cross bearing the inscription - Poverty Point, near this spot, on or about August 21st 1851, John Dunlop, James Regan, found the first gold of the amazingly, rich Ballarat Diggings

INTEGRITY

Still in original location.

CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

Regional

LISTING

Heritage Inventory

ASSESSED BY AND WHEN

David Bannear, Survey of Historic Mining Sites, Ballarat City, 1999

SITE NO. AND NAME

H7622-?
Frenchmans Gully/Kangaroo Gully Workings

LOCATION

Head of Frenchman's and Kangaroo gullies, Ballarat

DIRECTIONS

South of junction of White Swan Road and Glen Park Road

MAP REFERENCE

7622-565.430

MUNICIPALITY

City of Ballarat

LAND STATUS

Crown land – Nerrina Historic Area

HISTORY

DESCRIPTION

Small scale reef workings on hill, at least three open shafts and one collapsed adit. Also some costeans. The head of Frenchman's Gully contains some shallow sinkings, a large earth embankment, network of water races and deeply sluiced alluvial deposits. A well-defined water race runs to the east and terminates at a large dam in Kangaroo Gully. Two other water races are associated with the Kangaroo Gully Dam.

INTEGRITY

Relatively undisturbed mining landscape with a range of relics documenting different mining methods.

CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

Regional

LISTING

Heritage Inventory

ASSESSED BY AND WHEN

David Bannear, Survey of Historic Mining Sites, Ballarat City, 1999

SITE NO. AND NAME

H7622-
Band of Hope No. 9

LOCATION

Redan, Ballarat

DIRECTIONS

Unnamed land off Leith Street

MAP REFERENCE

7622-508.368

MUNICIPALITY

City of Ballarat

LAND STATUS

Crown Land

HISTORY

DESCRIPTION

Remnant of Cornish Engine House – part of brick bob-wall survives above ground and it is possible to make out the outline of the buried section of the engine house.

INTEGRITY

Archaeological potential is high.

CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

State (based on rarity and association with Ballarat's gold mining history)

LISTING

Heritage Register

ASSESSED BY AND WHEN

David Bannear, Survey of Historic Mining Sites, Ballarat City, 1999

SITE NO. AND NAME

H7622-?
Buninyong Creek Alluvial Workings

LOCATION

Buninyong Creek, Buninyong

DIRECTIONS

Off Poyntons Lane

MAP REFERENCE

7622-554.297

MUNICIPALITY

City of Ballarat

LAND STATUS

Reserve

HISTORY

DESCRIPTION

Band of shallow sinkings and evidence of bank sluicing and surfacing. Also some cement mining on the hill above.

INTEGRITY

Relatively undisturbed shallow alluvial workings

CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

State (based on rarity and association with Ballarat's gold mining history)

LISTING

Heritage Register

ASSESSED BY AND WHEN

David Bannear, Survey of Historic Mining Sites, Ballarat City, 1999