

NORTH CENTRAL GOLDFIELDS PROJECT

**HISTORIC MINING SITES
IN THE
INGLEWOOD, WEDDERBURN
AND
ST ARNAUD
MINING DIVISIONS**

GAZETTEER

David Bannear

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

February 1994

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SITE NO. & NAME: 1.0 MORNING STAR COMPANY
 1.1 INGLEWOOD GOVERNMENT BATTERY

LOCATION: MORNING STAR LINE OF REEF, INGLEWOOD

VHR NO: H1265

HI NO: 1.0 & 1.1 H7624-0112

DIRECTIONS: West side of Heales Street, 800 metres south-west of Inglewood Post Office

MUNICIPALITY: Loddon Shire

LAND STATUS: Unreserved Crown Land

HISTORY:

November 1859. Inglewood. The Columbian Line.

The Columbian line, which includes the famous Morning Star, March and other reefs ... was first discovered ... in November 1859 ... From the Columbian some of the richest gold returns ever chronicled have been made, 13,103 ounces from 1471 tons of stone being the figures given for one claim.

From the Columbian group of five claims 4435 tons of stone were crushed, yielding 26,127 ounces ... This work was all done in a little over two years from the discovery of the reef, when the inevitable water caused the cessation of operations. Subsequently expensive machinery was erected and a new shaft put down, but owing to the selection of a site too far to the east, the lode was not discovered.

Further south on the same line is the March reef, opened in 1862.

In the adjoining claim, is the far-famed Unity ... A few yards from the Unity are the Morning Star and Poverty Reef groups, also belonging to the Columbian line.

Other claims along this line, such as the Godwin, the Independent and the Reality (both the latter now being included in the Unity) yielded largely in the past.¹

January 1861. (Korong Division).

Quartz Reefs. The number of prospecting claims granted by the wardens is six for the present months, but the applications for claims have in many instances been withheld, in consequence of the new mining bye-laws, gazetted 15th January, coming into operation very soon, which will enable the parties to obtain a large area of ground.

Claims on the following reefs are yielding very steady returns, varying from 2 to 10 oz. to the ton of stone: Colombian, Inglewood, Vulcan, Curlew, Odin, Rose Hill, Maxwell's, Buchanan's Exhibition, **Sunday Morning**, Kentish, Dartmouth, Welcome, &c. These yields in most cases are confined to the immediate vicinity of the prospect claims, although in some cases they extend some distance either north or south of the prospect party.²

April 1861. (Korong Division)

Name of Reef	Depth from Surface
Maxwell's Reef	25 ft
Maxwell's Reef	80 & 100 ft
Inglewood Reef	80 ft
Kentish Reef	105 ft
Morning Star Reef	50 ft
Daly Reef	10 ft
Potter's Hill Reef	90 ft
Odin's Reef	120 ft
Dartmouth Reef	6 ft
Columbian Reef	80 ft
Welcome Reef	75 ft
Hope Reef, Kingower	-

At Korong, the quartz reefs have been very inactive, and have made no further progress than reported by me last month.³

September 1865. (Korong Division). Morning Star Reef. The claims on this line of reef are nearly all down to the water-level, and require powerful machinery to enable them to go deeper.⁴

March 1867 (Korong Division). Morning Star Reef. In Ford's Claim, 4 men; and in Need's, 3 men, are raising average stone. Baragwanath's engine has ceased pumping, not being supported by the claims adjacent; consequently many parties are unable to work their ground on this line.⁵

September 1869. Korong Division (R. Mason). Several claims on the Morning Star line of reef have amalgamated, and are now erecting pumping and winding plant.⁶

June 1870. Korong Division (Henry J Hughes). The Morning Star Company is engaged sinking their engine shaft. Most of the other reefs have remained unworked, but attention will certainly be paid to them as soon as the Unity or Morning Star Company strikes gold.⁷

September 1870. Korong Division (Henry J Hughes). The Morning Star Company, Inglewood, has a yield of a little over 1/2 oz. to the load.⁸

June 1871. Korong Division. The Morning Star Company, Inglewood, struck payable stone at 260 feet, but have not yet commenced crushing.⁹

September 1871. Korong Division (Henry J Hughes). On the Poverty line of reef vigorous mining operations are being carried on, the owners of the ground having lately purchased the engine and leases lately held by the Morning Star Company (now defunct).¹⁰

December 1871. (Korong Division). The Morning Star line of reef has by its crushings during the quarter made Mr Baragwanath and his partner's sanguine of quick returns for their enterprise, and has also caused a company--the New Dominion--to be floated successfully.¹¹

June 1872. (Korong Division). On the Morning Star Reef a very fair crushing has been obtained by Baragwanath and party, who are still raising stone.¹²

1880 to 1889. Morning Star Company (S.Samuel and Company). Morning Star Reef, Inglewood. Crushing statistics (obtained from P. Milner, 1990, p121)--2832 ounces obtained from 3961 tons of stone.¹³

March 1880. Inglewood Division. The re-organising of the Morning Star Company at Inglewood ... has attracted considerable attention in mining circles.¹⁴

June 1880. Inglewood Division. Work is proceeding most satisfactorily at the Morning Star Company's claim at Inglewood.¹⁵

September 1880. Inglewood Division. The Morning Star Company must be congratulated on the progress made; they are now preparing machinery for working the deepest stone reached, viz., that at the 230-foot level.¹⁶

December 1880. Inglewood Division. The Morning Star Company, Inglewood, has been at a stand-still for some time, pending the erection of machinery.¹⁷

March 1881. Inglewood Division. Great progress being made in the erection of machinery to work the Morning Star Company's mine.¹⁸

June 1881. Inglewood Division. The Morning Star Company, having at last succeeded in getting rid of the water, have obtained (in ground to the north of the engine shaft) a prospects which, on good authority, is estimated ought to run over an ounce per ton. It only now remains for the company to proceed with the erection of adequate machinery to ensure success; the existence of payable stone has been proved beyond doubt.¹⁹

December 1881 (Inglewood Division). Useful work has been done at the Maxwell, Morning Star, Madame Berry, City of Bath, European and Leicester Tribute, and other claims, while from the Burke's Flat Company returns continue excellent as heretofore.²⁰

June 1882 (Inglewood Division). The Madame Berry Company's shaft, on the Morning Star line of reef, is now down 220 feet, and the bed logs and foundations for new machinery are in proper position.²¹

June 1883 (Inglewood Division). In the Morning Star Company's mine work has been resumed, and a new block of stone struck, containing payable gold. In the adjoining mine (the Madame Berry Company's), the water has been got out, and sinking is being proceeded with. The shaft is now 220 feet deep, and it is expected the reef will be struck at about 300 feet.²²

September 1886. Inglewood Division. During the past fortnight, the Morning Star, Inglewood, has struck some excellent stone at the 232-foot level, which promises to give handsome returns.²³

December 1886. Inglewood Division. So sanguine are the miners of the prospects obtained in the Buchanan's, New Jersey, and Morning Star Companies, that every available foot of ground in the vicinity of these mines has been applied for.²⁴

March 1887 (Inglewood Division). No items of importance to report. Gold is still being obtained in Morning Star, Unity, and New Jersey mines.²⁵

June 1887 (Inglewood Division). The Morning Star claim still continues to maintain its character for rich stone, and also high average yields ... This company has erected a new pumping engine of 30-horse power. The confidence the directors have always had in this mine has been fully justified by the fact that upwards of £5,000 worth of gold has been taken out since November last. They are busy sinking the shaft deeper ... The new plant was erected by the employees of the company, under the able supervision of the mining manager, Mr W. Puckey.²⁶

December 1887 (Inglewood Division). There is great improvement in the prospects of the Morning Star mine; the work has been somewhat retarded of late in trying to come to terms with the parent company re amalgamation.²⁷

March 1888 (Inglewood Division). The Morning Star has been actively engaged in driving north from the 300-foot level.²⁸

December 1888 (Inglewood Division). It is a matter of regret that, with known gold-bearing reefs on every hand, so little real mining is being done in this division. I can only hear of work being done during last quarter in the following mines, viz. The Morning Star, Buchanan's, Old Inglewood, Deep Lead, Wehla, St Clair, and Ancient Briton. In my opinion, mining in this district will never be a success until the shafts are sunk to a depth of at least 1,000 feet.²⁹

March 1889 (Inglewood Division). The one bright gleam that shines through the dark clouds that at present overshadows our mining enterprise is the persistency with which the Morning Star, Buchanan's, Fearnought, Old Inglewood, and Whela Companies are striving to restore public confidence.³⁰

September 1889 (Inglewood Division). With the exception of the Morning Star claim, very little gold has been got during the past quarter.³¹

1904 to 1907. Morning Star Options Company, Inglewood. Crushing statistics (P. Milner, 1990, p122).
4211 ounces of gold obtained from 12,700 tons of stone.³²

1905. Inglewood. During the term the different companies, viz. Great Columbian, South Great Columbian, Maxwell's and the Morning Star, have been carrying out a vigorous policy of prospecting, but unfortunately the results have not been at all satisfactory.³³

1906. Inglewood. The Morning Star Options Company has done a fair amount of prospecting work, with varying success.³⁴

1915. Erecting a Government battery to assist prospecting.³⁵

1939. Government battery. 5 head battery operated by a suction gas engine.³⁶

1915 to 1941. Inglewood Government battery. Crushing figures (tabulated from P. Milner, 1990).
3551.5 ounces obtained from crushing 6049 tons of stone.³⁷

References found re cyaniding for Inglewood/Wedderburn/St Arnua Divisions of the Maryborough Mining District suggest two main periods of cyaniding:

Period 1	c.1897 to First World War.
Period 2	c.1937 to Second World War.

DESCRIPTION & INTERPRETATION:

Site 1.0. Morning Star Company (1880 to 1889).

Large brick and stone winding engine bed which measures 24-1/2 ft by 9-1/2 ft, and stands 5-1/2 ft high. The bed has 1-1/2 inch mounting bolts. The bed is made up of stone and clay mortar which has been faced with hand-made, red bricks. The bricks are set in a lime mortar. Bricks have been removed from the front (northern end) and rear, exposing the soft interior.

On the east side of the winding engine bed is a boiler setting depression; and on the west side, are two small brick mounting beds. The most intact of these small beds measures 12 ft by 2 ft, and stands 2 ft high. All the mounting bolts have been removed from the smaller beds.

The engine shaft is situated approximately 12 metres north of the winding engine bed. Most of the mullock has been removed from the site.

Three metres west of the small brick beds is a stone wall which adjoins a largely buried brick battery engine bed. The latter is 2-12 ft wide and at least 8 ft long. Running west from this bed is an arrangement of decaying bedlogs and stamper stumps (mortar blocks) belonging to two battery boxes.

To the west of the remains is a silted-up water dam.

Site 1.1. Inglewood Government battery (1915 to c.1941).

25 metres to the east of the Morning Light Company's winding engine foundations are the remains of the Government battery.

At the base of what survives of the battery's small loading ramp are three decaying stamper stumps (5-head of stamps). In front of these stumps, slightly west, are two sets of small concrete mounting beds with 1 inch bolts. The concrete of these beds is in poor condition. Associated with the mounting beds is a collapsed iron (gas-producer) cylinder.

The concrete floor of the battery house is still intact, although parts of it are buried by soil.

On the east side of the battery house is a single, circular brick cyanide vat. The vat has a diameter of 12-1/2 ft and is at least 4 ft deep. The vat's interior surface has been rendered with concrete. In front (north) of the vat are two, partly bulldozed stone-walled tailings storage paddocks.

Most of the tailings have been removed from the mine site.

INTEGRITY/CONDITION: Winding engine bed requires some stabilisation. Despite having a range of relics, the site has poor integrity. The surrounding mullocky landscape does provide an appropriate setting to the site.

CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE:

The two sites have:

- Scientific Significance, because it has a range of relics that document quartz crushing technology.
- Cumulative values because the surviving relics belonging to the Morning Star Co.'s 1880s battery and the later twentieth century Government battery help demonstrate the evolution of quartz crushing technology in Victoria.

SIGNIFICANCE RANKING: Site Listed Heritage Inventory and Victorian Heritage Register.

Assessor: David Bannear

Date: September 1993.

- 1 Alan M Nixon, 1982, Extracts from the Mining Record - July 1863, pp106-111
- 2 Mining Surveyors' Reports, January 1861
- 3 Mining Surveyors' Reports, April 1861
- 4 Mining Surveyors' Reports, September 1865
- 5 Mining Surveyors' Reports, March 1867
- 6 Mining Surveyors' Reports, Sept 1869
- 7 Mining Surveyors' Reports, June 1870
- 8 Mining Surveyors' Reports, Sept 1870
- 9 Mining Surveyors' Reports, June 1871
- 10 Mining Surveyors' Reports, September 1871
- 11 Mining Surveyors' Reports, December 1871
- 12 Mining Surveyors' Reports, June 1872
- 13 P. Milner, 1990, p121
- 14 Mining Surveyors' Reports, March 1880
- 15 Mining Surveyors' Reports, June 1880
- 16 Mining Surveyors' Reports, Sept 1880
- 17 Mining Surveyors' Reports, Dec 1880
- 18 Mining Surveyors' reports, March 1881
- 19 Mining Surveyors' Reports, Sept 1881
- 20 Mining Surveyors' Reports, December 1881

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- 21 Mining Surveyors' Reports, June 1882
 - 22 Mining Surveyors' Reports, June 1883
 - 23 Mining Surveyors' Reports, Sept 1886
 - 24 Mining Surveyors' Reports, Dec 1886
 - 25 Mining Surveyors' Reports, March 1887
 - 26 Mining Surveyors' Reports, June 1887
 - 27 Mining Surveyors' Reports, December 1887
 - 28 Mining Surveyors' Reports, March 1888
 - 29 Mining Surveyors' Reports, December 1888
 - 30 Mining Surveyors' Reports, March 1889
 - 31 Mining Surveyors' Reports, September 1889
 - 32 P. Milner, 1990, p123-125
 - 33 Annual Report, Department of Mines, 1905, p97
 - 34 Annual Report, Department of Mines, 1906, p107
 - 35 P. Milner, 1990, p123-125
 - 36 P. Milner, 1990, p123-125
 - 37 P. Milner, 1990, p123-125

SITE NO. & NAME: **2.0 UNITY DAM TAILINGS DUMP/CYANIDE WORKS**
 2.1 JIMMY GHAN'S EUCY DISTILLERY
 2.2 TOM EMMENT'S EUCY FACTORY
 2.3 UNITY MINE SITE

LOCATION: **MARCH REEF, INGLEWOOD**

HI NO: **2.0 H7624-0113**
 2.1 H7624-0114
 2.2 H7624-0115
 2.3 H7624-0116

DIRECTIONS: Unity Dam and tailings dump is located 850 metres west of the Inglewood Post Office, north of Rheola-Inglewood Road. The sites are located on the north and south ends of the dam.

MUNICIPALITY: Loddon Shire

LAND STATUS: Site 2.0--Freehold Land and Unreserved Crown Land
 Site 2.1--Freehold Land
 Sites 2.2 and 2.3--Unreserved Crown Land

HISTORY:

November 1859. Inglewood. The Columbian Line.

The Columbian line, which includes the famous Morning Star, March and other reefs ... was first discovered ... in November 1859 ... From the Columbian some of the richest gold returns ever chronicled have been made, 13,103 ounces from 1471 tons of stone being the figures given for one claim.

From the Columbian group of five claims 4435 tons of stone were crushed, yielding 26,127 ounces ... This work was all done in a little over two years from the discovery of the reef, when the inevitable water caused the cessation of operations. Subsequently expensive machinery was erected and a new shaft put down, but owing to the selection of a site too far to the east, the lode was not discovered.

Further south on the same line is the March reef, opened in 1862.

In the adjoining claim, is the far-famed Unity ... A few yards from the Unity are the Morning Star and Poverty Reef groups, also belonging to the Columbian line.

Other claims along this line, such as the Godwin, the Independent and the Reality (both the latter now being included in the Unity) yielded largely in the past.¹

September 1865 (Korong Division) March Reef. The prospects of this reef are again improving; the Unity Company's last crushing of 132 tons of stone, yielded 272 oz of gold. The Hope and Anchor Company, south of the Unity, is driving to cut the same body of stone now being worked by the Unity Company.²

December 1866 (Korong Division). On the line of the March Reef, the three companies, viz. Unity, Prospectors', and Independent, have entered into an agreement to keep all their engines at work to drain the whole line to the lower levels. This important movement will, in all likelihood, very shortly be productive of the best results to the various companies, and the township generally.³

March 1867 (Korong Division) March Reef. This line of reef is now the most important in Inglewood, the whole course of the reef looking much better than for years past; Prospectors' Company has 17 men employed, and though the yields are various, the mine is being vigorously developed, chiefly by the contract system, which is becoming general in the locality. One battery of the crushing plant now crushes for the public. Unity Company--the improvement in the affairs of this company is very decided, 41 men are at work, and all four batteries are employed in crushing their own stone. The returns will show marked improvement in the prospects of this company. Hope and Anchor Company are prospecting to the north. The Independent Company are doing much better lately, and have now 10 men taking out stone, which averages 15 dwt ... Most of the Northern Claim, on the March line, have golden stone, but are deterred by the water.

Reality Reef. Reality Company prospecting. A dividend of 2d per share was lately declared, but a call to the same amount has since been made.⁴

September 1867. Korong Division (W.G.Coachman) March Reef. The March Prospectors Company has suspended operations in the mine until the ground shall have been drained by the new engine of the Unity Co., now in the course of erection; meanwhile the company have let their machine for six months to a party of two, who have commenced crushing for the public, after making some improvements in the tables. The company is about to let the mine on tribute. The Independent Company has also suspended operations below water, until drained by the Unity Company's Engine. The mine has lately been let on tribute for six months; the tributors are now crushing about 30 tons, expected to average 1/2 oz. The Unity Co. still maintains its pre-eminent position, as will be seen by the total amount of quartz crushed and the yield of gold therefrom, viz. 2,909 tons for 2,005 oz ... 41 men are employed on wages, besides 18 engaged in various contracts.

The new engine, in course of erection by Messrs. Horwood of Sandhurst, is of 40-hp, cylinder 18 in., with 10 in. pumps, plunger, and draw lift; contract price, including erection, £1,944. This fine engine will effectually drain the whole extent of the reef, and prove of almost invaluable service to the surrounding properties.

The Reality Company has lately struck some golden leaders, which are expected to lead on to the same body of stone as that in the adjoining Unity Claim.⁵

December 1867. Korong Division

Quartz crushed during the quarter by/from:

Unity Co.	March Reef
March Reef	March Reef
Hope and Anchor	March Reef

Quartz mining is very much depressed. The Unity Company has nearly completed a splendid pumping plant of 40-hp, which is expected to give a great impetus to the mines situated within its drainage area.⁶

March 1868. Korong Division (Robert Mason) March Reef. The Unity Company is the most remarkable in this division as regards the superiority of the machinery and the systematic manner in which the mining operations are conducted. An accident took place in this mine on the 29th of February, which might be termed a land slip, or the ground caving in. The old shaft was slightly damaged near the top, having tilted to the eastward, and the old pumping engine was also tilted eastward; it will require removal to solid ground. The ladder-shaft escaped injury. This company first discovered gold on the 22nd November, 1862, and since that time has crushed 22,395 tons of quartz, yielding 16,918 oz.

March Reef, March Company. The tributors are driving north at the 177 feet level, and raising stone for crushing.⁷

June 1868. Korong Division (Robert Mason). The Unity Company has now got fairly started to work at their new pumping and winding shaft. The present mode of conducting mining operations by this company is on the most improved principles, and might be described as a model.⁸

June 1869. Korong Division (R. Mason) Inglewood. The Lady Darling crushing plant has been removed from this division. The Prospects of the Unity Company are improving. The European Company is about to reorganise, with larger capital. The principal reefs are still unworked.⁹

September 1869. Korong Division (R. Mason) Quartz mining. Several claims on the Morning Star line of reef have amalgamated, and are now erecting pumping and winding plant. Another amalgamation of the Unity Company and several others is also projected.¹⁰

June 1870. Korong Division (Henry J Hughes) Quartz Mining. The Unity Company has been engaged draining the mine prior to again prospecting it; the water they have had to contend with has been very troublesome, owing to a large extent of country being included in the area unavoidably drained by them.

Most of the other reefs have remained unworked, but attention will certainly be paid to them as soon as the Unity or Morning Star Company strikes gold.¹¹

March 1871. Korong Division. Quartz mining. The Unity Company, Inglewood, is still engaged sinking, with the object of hitting a permanent well-defined reef, at a depth of about 350 to 400 feet if possible.¹²

June 1871. Korong Division. Quartz mining. The Unity Company, registered, Inglewood, is down 386 feet, at which depth cross-cutting was commenced.¹³

September 1871. Korong Division (Henry J Hughes) Quartz mining. The Unity Company, at a depth of 376 feet, are turning out stone which is likely to average 9 dwts. to the load. This is the greatest depth at which any payable stone has been obtained in this division.¹⁴

December 1871 (Korong Division). During the past quarter a great impetus has been given to this description of mining by the Unity Gold Mining Company (registered) obtaining payable stone at the depth of 376 feet, and thus disproving the theory that the lodes in this district are mere surface blocks. The Unity Company has let a contract to sink the well-shaft to a depth of 50 feet more, so that they may be enabled to work the stone (which looks promising) at their present lowest level.

The Reality Company (registered) whose ground adjoins the Unity Company's on the south, is driving east at the 275-foot level, and is passing through a reef of great width, which shows some gold. To the west of the last-named company the Hope and Anchor Company is driving to the west.¹⁵

March 1872 (Korong Division). During the past quarter mining has been rather dull, but the holders of claims, especially quartz, are confident that affairs will soon take a turn for the better, and that upon either the Unity Company or Maxwell Reef United Company striking rich stone a large amount of capital will flow into the district to assist in developing reefs which have previously proved very remunerative.¹⁶

June 1872 (Korong Division). QUARTZ MINING. As regards the March Reef, Inglewood, the Unity Company during the quarter has sunk the main shaft from 411 feet to 432 feet, passing through hard blue slate. The adjoining claim the Reality, has sunk a further depth of 20 feet, and driven 70 feet.¹⁷
The Hope and Anchor Company has driven west, at the 243-foot level, into broken ground.

September 1872 (Korong Division). The Unity Company, March Reef, Inglewood, whose shaft is down 434 feet, expects daily to cut the reef at the 428-foot level, and should payable stone be there met with, a great impetus will be given to mining in this division, as many claimholders are waiting anxiously to see if gold is obtainable at that the greatest depth yet sunk in the division.¹⁸

March 1873 (Korong Division). The Unity Company's machine was employed during the latter portion of the quarter in crushing for the public. The scheme of amalgamation in the March Reef, proposed by the Unity Company to the Proprietary of the neighbouring claims, has not prospered, and the Unity Company has recently suspended work. The ground has been worked at various levels down from the surface to a depth of 430 feet.¹⁹

June 1873 Korong Division (Mr. Nesbitt Cockburn). Murphy and party has crushed some quartz during the past quarter on the Maxwell's Reef, with a similar average yield. The negotiations with regard to the amalgamation of the Unity, March, and Independent claims have been almost brought to a satisfactory conclusion.²⁰

September 1873. Korong Division. Mining in this division has revived a little during the past quarter. On the line of March Reef, the Unity, March Reef, and Independent Companies have completed their amalgamation, and the amalgamated company is about to commence work immediately in the Unity mine; and as they have very powerful machinery for both pumping and crushing, the working of this mine will greatly assist other companies on the same line of reef in the matter of drainage.²¹

September 1874. Korong Division. In quartz the most noticeable feature has been the establishment of a tribute company on that portion of the Unity's ground formerly leased by the Independent Company ... The tribute company has amalgamated with the original company, and a large number of men will soon be employed.²²

December 1874. Korong Division. Quartz. The March Reef United ("Unity") Company, has struck gold at the 375 feet level, and have had one crushing, yielding 13 dwts to the load. The March Reef and Royal Standard Tributes have also crushed, but with unsatisfactory results.²³

September 1875 (Inglewood Division) Quartz. This class of mining has been extremely dull during the past quarter, only one company having had crushings. The machinery of the Unity Company, March Reef, Inglewood, has been sold to one of the proprietors of leases upon the Deep Lead, and there appears to be no chance of this reef being worked for some time to come.²⁴

June 1883 (Inglewood Division). The Unity Company's shaft is down about 123 feet, and the new engine shaft is being slabbed.²⁵

September 1885. Inglewood Division. There is nothing of a very encouraging nature to report for the quarter just ended; scarcely any alluvial mining has been carried on, and quartz mining is at a very low ebb. Indeed, mining matters generally in this division are in a very depressed state. The South Maxwells, New Order, and Unity Mines stopped work during the quarter, owing to which circumstance a number of men were thrown out of employment, some of whom have since left the district.²⁶

September 1886. Inglewood Division. Since my last report the prospects obtained by the Tiffin auger have given a new impetus to mining in this district. In July, the Unity continued the cross-cut to 261 feet from the shaft, the ground driven through being slate and sandstone, with quartz leaders. The reef is 14 feet thick, and is heavily charged with minerals, gold being seen in some of the stone.²⁷

December 1886. Inglewood Division. So sanguine are the miners of the prospects obtained in the Buchanan's, New Jersey, and Morning Star Companies, that every available foot of ground in the vicinity of these mines has been applied for. The Columbian Company, which at one time was extremely rich, is now once again in working order. The progress and development of this mine is being watched with considerable interest, as are the operations of the Old Unity Company.²⁸

March 1887 (Inglewood Division). No items of importance to report. Gold is still being obtained in Morning Star, Unity, and New Jersey mines.²⁹

June 1887 (Inglewood Division). The Unity Company has erected a new and powerful battery of 24 head of stampers, with an additional engine. The air shaft is completed; the ventilation of this mine is now all that can be desired.³⁰

December 1887. (Inglewood Division). The Unity Company has struck a small leader showing gold. The South Unity Company, whose ground is N and E of the Morning Star claim, has commenced sinking, and is down 45 feet ... The shaft has been sunk in a central position, in order to work not only the Morning Star but the Godwin line of reef also.³¹

March 1888 (Inglewood Division). The tributors in the Unity Company are rapidly extending their drive east of the shaft. There is every reason to believe that this is a continuation of an exceedingly rich reef worked by the late Hope and Anchor Company ... Very satisfactory progress is being made in the South Unity shaft; it is now down 70 feet.³²

June 1888 (Inglewood Division). The Unity Company is driving through fine looking country, with gold visible in the stone. The Maxwell tributors obtained 44 oz from 70 tons.³³

September 1888 (Inglewood Division). The Unity is still carrying on operations in underhand stope on east lode below 400-foot level.³⁴

March 1889 (Inglewood Division). Mining in this district has almost come to a standstill. It is very distressing to visit several claims here, especially the Maxwell, Unity, and Jersey, and see magnificent machinery silent and inactive. And yet Inglewood is a town built upon gold, in the centre of a district containing scores of known gold-bearing reefs, and miles of ground proved by the Government Tiffen auger to be rich in alluvial deposits. The one bright gleam that shines through the dark clouds that at present overshadow our mining enterprise is the persistency with which the Morning Star, Buchanan's, Fearnought, Old Inglewood, and Whela Companies are striving to restore public confidence.³⁵

September 1889 (Inglewood Division). With the exception of the Morning Star claim, very little gold has been got during the past quarter. At the United Buchanan and American only four men are employed. The Wehla Company has been compelled to suspend operations. The extensive machinery at the Maxwell's is at present idle. The Odin is deserted. Little or nothing is being done at the Unity.³⁶

1912. Inglewood. Several small parties have been working on the old Unity line of reef near the township.³⁷

1913. Inglewood. Mining in this locality has been confined to a few small parties who have won a little gold. One party on the Old Unity line of reef is making good wages.³⁸

References found re cyaniding for Inglewood/Wedderburn/St Arnaud Divisions of the Maryborough Mining District suggest two main periods of cyaniding:

Period 1	c.1897 to First World War.
Period 2	c.1937 to Second World War.

DESCRIPTION & INTERPRETATION:

2.0. Unity Dam's tailings dump/cyanide works (two main periods for cyaniding occurred in the first half of the twentieth century c.1897 to 1914 and c.1937 to 1950s).

A massive, raised dump of treated tailings is located 30 metres from the northern end of Unity Dam. The top of the dump is flat and still retains the impressions of five circular cyanide vats. The vats are surrounded by dobs (small piles) of tailings, each one representing a load brought in by a tip dray. 30 m south of the five vat impressions is another vat impression.

2.1. Jimmy Ghan's Eucy Distillery (according to local informant--c1930s/1940s).

Distillery is located between the north corner of the Unity Dam and the base of the massive tailings dump. The distillery's crane (wooden upright and iron arm) is in good condition. Underneath the crane are two circular (9 ft diameter) brick-lined vats. Both vats are open--a concrete lid lies near the side of the western vat, the other lid appears to have disintegrated and fallen into its vat. Running south from the vats to the dam is a stone-lined condensing channel. Some galvanised guttering lies in the channel.

6 metres north-east of the crane are the demolished remains of a brick boiler setting. A short (3 metre long) flue runs from the rear of the boiler setting to a collapsed iron chimney stack. The surviving section of the stack is 5 metres long. At the front of the boiler setting are two iron ship tanks. The site also contains a partly quarried dump of boiler ash.

2.2. Tommy Emmet's Eucy Factory (according to local informant--c.1930s/1940s).

On the south side of the dam is a large clearing in the bush that contains the remains of a large Eucy Factory. Most of the remains of the factory have been demolished and there appears to be considerable significant foundation buried beneath the rubble and soil. The most prominent of the above-ground features are a collapsed iron chimney stack, and three concrete tanks. The largest of the concrete tanks is 9 ft square and stands 4-1/2 ft high. Located between the three concrete tanks are sections of a concrete floor and the footings of a small building. Visible amongst the rubble are also an array of culverts and other concrete footings. A well defined (disused) road leads to the site. The clearing also contains a large dump of boiler ash.

2.3. Unity Mine site, Inglewood North (main period of mining for reef was between 1859 to 1889).

The mine site is located 400 metres north-east of the dam, on south side of a track that runs west off Market Street. Little survives of the mine, except for the bulldozed remains of a mullock heap and tailings dump. No machinery footings were observed.

INTEGRITY/CONDITION: Site 2.1 has good integrity and Site 2.2 has considerable archaeological potential. The other two sites have poor integrity.

CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE:

Sites 2.0 and 2.3 have little integrity or historical significance and hence have low cultural significance.

The two eucalyptus distilling sites have:

- Scientific Significance, because of a range of relics surviving to demonstrate both small scale and large scale eucalyptus distilling.
- Cumulative value, because the relics demonstrate the utilisation of old mine sites by another industry.

SIGNIFICANCE RANKING: Sites Listed Heritage Inventory.

Assessor: David Bannear
Date: September 1993.

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- 1 Alan M Nixon, 1982, Extracts from the Mining Record - July 1863, pp106-111
 - 2 Mining Surveyors' Reports, September 1865
 - 3 Mining Surveyors' Reports, December 1866
 - 4 Mining Surveyors' Reports, March 1867
 - 5 Mining Surveyors' Reports, Sept 1867
 - 6 Mining Surveyors' Reports, Dec 1867
 - 7 Mining Surveyors' Reports, March 1868
 - 8 Mining Surveyors' Reports, June 1868
 - 9 Mining Surveyors' Reports, June 1869
 - 10 Mining Surveyors' Reports, Sept 1869
 - 11 Mining Surveyors' Reports, June 1870
 - 12 Mining Surveyors' Reports, March 1871
 - 13 Mining Surveyors' Reports, June 1871
 - 14 Mining Surveyors' Reports, September 1871
 - 15 Mining Surveyors' Reports, December 1871
 - 16 Mining Surveyors' Reports, March 1872
 - 17 Mining Surveyors' Reports, June 1872
 - 18 Mining Surveyors' Reports, September 1872
 - 19 Mining Surveyors' Reports, March 1873
 - 20 Mining Surveyors' Reports, June 1873
 - 21 Mining Surveyors' Reports, Sept 1873
 - 22 Mining Surveyors' Reports, Sept 1874
 - 23 Mining Surveyors' Reports, Dec 1874
 - 24 Mining Surveyors' Reports, September 1875
 - 25 Mining Surveyors' Reports, June 1883
 - 26 Mining Surveyors' Reports, Sept 1885
 - 27 Mining Surveyors' Reports, Sept 1886
 - 28 Mining Surveyors' Reports, Dec 1886

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- 29 Mining Surveyors' Reports, March 1887
 - 30 Mining Surveyors' Reports, June 1887
 - 31 Mining Surveyors' Reports, December 1887
 - 32 Mining Surveyors' Reports, March 1888
 - 33 Mining Surveyors' Reports, June 1888
 - 34 Mining Surveyors' Reports, September 1888
 - 35 Mining Surveyors' Reports, March 1889
 - 36 Mining Surveyors' Reports, September 1889
 - 37 Annual Report, Department of Mines, 1912, p107
 - 38 Annual Report, Department of Mines, 1913, p104

SITE NO. & NAME: **3.0 GALLOWAY COMPANY**
 3.1 OLD INGLEWOOD RESERVOIR

LOCATION: **GALLOWAY REEF, INGLEWOOD**

HI NO: **3.0 H7624-0117**
 3.1 H7624-0118

DIRECTIONS: Old Inglewood Reservoir is located 2.8 metres west of Inglewood, north side of Green Hills/Potter Hill Track. The Galloway mine site is located 350 m east of the Old Inglewood Reservoir.

MUNICIPALITY: Loddon Shire

LAND STATUS: Water Supply Reserve

HISTORY:

1908. The Galloway Co-operative Party, about 2 miles from Inglewood, sunk a shaft 225 feet, and treated 176 tons for 714 oz.¹

1909. At the Galloway Mine, the main shaft has been sunk 82 feet, and cut down and repaired to 270 feet.²

1911. Inglewood. The Galloway Reef Company has begun operations in the shallow levels, and is making preparations for the erection of machinery to work the deeper levels, where payable stone has been won.³

1912. Inglewood. The Galloway Company sunk the main shaft to 281 feet ... but owing to want of battery power developmental work has been delayed.⁴

DESCRIPTION & INTERPRETATION:

Site 3.0. Galloway Company (c.1908 to 1912).

Line of shallow reef workings. The southern workings on the line consist mainly of shallow open cutting and lots of well-defined costeans. At the northern end of the workings is a large, partly quarried mullock heap which still retains three small dumping lines. The mullock is not dark blue, but of a colour suggesting it is mainly surface material. No mining machinery foundations visible.

At the base of the mullock heap (south-east side) is a battery site. Most of the site has been bulldozed and visible amongst the mullock are some decaying bedlogs and three stamper piles (5-head of stamps). Below the battery is a small intact sludge pond and further downhill, in the guts of the gully, is a water dam.

Site 3.1. Old Inglewood Reservoir (no references collected, but presumably pre-dates the New Inglewood Government Reservoir which was being constructed in 1861).

Large, partly silted, reservoir which has a 10 metre high, 160 metre long embankment. There a stone-lined (granite blocks) by-pass at the eastern end of the embankment. Some of the granite blocks have been recently scavenged. The gully below the reservoir is very scrubby and contains some sparsely distributed shallow alluvial sinkings.

INTEGRITY/CONDITION: Site 3.0 is in poor condition and has little integrity. The Old Inglewood Reservoir is still intact although its stone by-pass has been disturbed.

CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE:

Site 3.0 has little integrity or historical significance and hence has low cultural significance.

Site 3.1 has:

- Historical Significance, because it is the site of Inglewood's first water supply.
- Scientific Significance, because of the reservoir's age and intactness (especially what is left of the stone by-pass).

SIGNIFICANCE RANKING: Sites Listed Heritage Inventory.

Assessor: David Bannear

Date: September 1993.

¹ Annual Report, Department of Mines, 1908, p116

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- 2 Annual Report, Department of Mines, 1909
 - 3 Annual Report, Department of Mines, 1911, pp130-31
 - 4 Annual Report, Department of Mines, 1912, p107

SITE NO. & NAME: 4.0 PUDDLER
LOCATION: GREEN HILLS GULLY, INGLEWOOD
HI NO: H7624-0119

DIRECTIONS: Gully runs roughly parallel to the south side of Green Hills/Potter Hill Track. The head of the gully is approx. 500 m east of the Old Inglewood Reservoir. The puddler is located 50 metres west of the junction of Green Hills/Potter Hill track and the track that runs north to Kurting Road. 50 metres south of Green Hills/Potter Hill Track.

MUNICIPALITY: Loddon Shire

LAND STATUS: Unreserved Crown Land

HISTORY:

No references to gold mining in this gully found.

DESCRIPTION & INTERPRETATION:

Site 4.0. Puddler (difficult to date the puddler. Weathered appearance and lack of wash suggests it did not operate for long and may date to nineteenth century).

The puddler is located on north side of the channel and is associated with a low, breached dam. The puddler has a diameter of 22 ft and is fairly weathered, though the inner mound and puddling trench are still discernible. There is no pivot post present. An outlet channel drains into the gully and there is very little wash associated with the puddler. Upstream from the puddler are some shallow alluvial sinkings which give way to a patch of very intensive surfacing. Shallow sinkings also occur downstream of the puddler.

INTEGRITY/CONDITION: Puddler has so far escaped excavation by gold fossickers therefore has more integrity than most of the puddlers surviving in the Inglewood area.

CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE:

The site has:

- Scientific significance, because of the intactness of the puddler and association with two types of shallow alluvial workings (shaft sinking and surfacing).

SIGNIFICANCE RANKING: Site Listed heritage Inventory.

Assessor: David Bannear **Date: September 1993.**

SITE NO. & NAME:

5.0	ST. CLAIR CO. (OLD COLUMBIAN MINE)
5.1	TAILINGS DUMP/CYANIDE VATS
5.2	SOUTH COLUMBIAN COMPANY
5.3	TAILINGS DUMP/CYANIDE VATS
5.4	SOUTH COLUMBAIN DAM PUDDLER

LOCATION: COLUMBIAN REEF, INGLEWOOD

HI NO:

5.0	H7624-0120
5.1	H7624-0121
5.2	H7624-0122
5.3	H7624-0123
5.4	H7624-0124

DIRECTIONS: Site 5.0 and 5.1. 2.4 km north of Inglewood
Site 5.2 to 5.4. 2.0 km north of Inglewood, west side of the continuation of Sullivan Street

MUNICIPALITY: Loddon Shire

LAND STATUS: Flora Reserve

HISTORY:

November 1859. The Old Inglewood Reef, Maxwell's and the Columbian were the original quartz prospect claims taken up in November. The first of these reefs was discovered by Catto and Wheeler.¹

November 1859. Inglewood. The Columbian Line

The Columbian line, which includes the famous Morning Star, March and other reefs ... was first discovered ... in November 1859 ... From the Columbian some of the richest gold returns ever chronicled have been made, 13,103 ounces from 1471 tons of stone being the figures given for one claim.

From the Columbian group of five claims 4435 tons of stone were crushed, yielding 26,127 ounces ... This work was all done in a little over two years from the discovery of the reef, when the inevitable water caused the cessation of operations. Subsequently expensive machinery was erected and a new shaft put down, but owing to the selection of a site too far to the east, the lode was not discovered.

Further south on the same line is the March reef, opened in 1862.

In the adjoining claim, is the far-famed Unity ... A few yards from the Unity are the Morning Star and Poverty Reef groups, also belonging to the Columbian line.

Other claims along this line, such as the Godwin, the Independent and the Reality (both the latter now being included in the Unity) yielded largely in the past.²

November 1860. (Korong Division). Quartz Reefs. The quartz reefs in this district are undoubtedly the main feature in gold mining, and as far as the present depth of sinking is, is not exceeded, if indeed equalled, by any mining district in Victoria.

At the head of the list for richness stands the Columbian, from which 22 tons of quartz yielded over 2300 oz of gold. A number of other reefs, viz., Buchanan's, Welcome, Daly's Inglewood, Athens, Curlew, Prussian, Dartmouth, are yielding very good returns indeed, the first four named, in particular, being remarkable for their steady yield and large body of stone.³

April 1861 (Korong Division). In Inglewood, the quartz reefs have this month proved very satisfactory ... Raising the quartz, however, is at present a much more expensive operation than it should be, on account of every claim (with very few exceptions) employing men and the windlass to hoist with. One claim on the Columbian Reef which, from a depth of between 80 and 90 feet, obtained over 100 tons of quartz, calculated the cost of raising to be 23s per ton.

The Old Inglewood prospectors have, since my last report, erected a powerful engine and a battery of stampers on their claim; their claim having all the appearance of lasting for years.

Name of Reef	Depth from Surface
Maxwell's Reef	25 ft
Maxwell's Reef	80 & 100 ft
Inglewood Reef	80 ft
Kentish Reef	105 ft
Morning Star Reef	50 ft
Daly Reef 10 ft	
Potter's Hill Reef	90 ft
Odin's Reef	120 ft
Dartmouth Reef	6 ft
Columbian Reef	80 ft
Welcome Reef	75 ft
Hope Reef, Kingower	-

At Korong, the quartz reefs have been very inactive, and have made no further progress than reported by me last month.⁴

May 1861 (Korong Division). The celebrated Columbian Reef, in No. 1 North, has struck another lode more to the eastward of the last.⁵

1862. Inglewood. Columbian Line of Reef.

March Reef, opened in 1862 ... was worked for an average of 23 dwts from 5098 tons up to March 1865. Pumping, winding and crushing machinery was erected.⁶

1863. Inglewood Reefs.

Standing on the top of the Inglewood Town Hall, the spectator has spread out before him the panorama of the proved Inglewood Reefs, which consist of three main lines, viz, the Maxwell's to the east, the Columbian, in the centre, and the Jersey, to the west.⁷

September 1865 (Korong Division) Inglewood. On this field mining matters have been very dull, which has to be attributed to many of the quartz reefs having been worked to the water level, now requiring machinery to enable them to go deeper, and a great deal of ground being held under lease, for speculation, is not properly represented by labour.

Columbian Reef. The Columbian Company on this line of reef is just now nearly idle, owing to some defects in machinery; a few men are employed in the northern portion of the ground, sinking the shaft to strike the reef at a low level.⁸

December 1866 (Korong Division). The Great Columbian Company's property has changed hands, and will likely furnish employment anew shortly.⁹

September 1871 Korong Division (Henry J Hughes). The Columbian Company has purchased some machinery, and will soon commence operations in search of the run of gold that once paid so handsomely.¹⁰

December 1871 (Korong Division). With the Columbian line also there is every prospect of the New Columbian Company rivalling its namesake, the Old Columbian, which in one little crushing of 22 tons gave the magnificent cake of over 2300 oz of gold.¹¹

March 1872 (Korong Division) ... the Columbian Company, having everything now read, may soon be expected to be actively at work.¹²

June 1872 (Korong Division). The New Columbian Company, Columbian Reef, has been engaged repairing engine-shaft, putting in pumps and driving to the west at the 250 and 300 foot level.¹³

September 1872 (Korong Division). The Maxwell United and New Columbian Companies are, for the reasons before mentioned, now allowing their ground to lie idle; but the last-named company will likely resume work within a month, and the Maxwell United about the commencement of the New Year.¹⁴

September 1880. Inglewood Division. A very encouraging prospect, which led to the registration of two quartz claims, was obtained from a reef to the south-west of the once famous "Columbian".¹⁵

December 1880. Inglewood Division. The New Columbian Company, on the Odin line, having sunk to a depth of nearly 100 feet, is now driving east and west.¹⁶

September 1881. Inglewood Division. The once-celebrated Columbian Reef is about to receive another trial from a registered company.¹⁷

June 1882. (Inglewood Division). The Columbian Company has men employed cleaning the shaft and drive, and will shortly start on the same reef from which the stone was formerly obtained.¹⁸

December 1886. Inglewood Division. The Columbian Company, which at one time was extremely rich, is now once again in working order. The progress and development of this mine are being watched with considerable interest, as are the operations of the Old Unity Company.¹⁹

June 1887. (Inglewood Division). The St Clair (Old Columbian) has machinery in full working order; the manager is very hopeful that ultimately they will strike a rich line of reef in this claim.²⁰

September 1887. (Inglewood Division). When their new battery (in course of erection) is completed, it is fully expected that this company will pay good dividends. Rich stone has been obtained in the St Clair (Old Columbian), and inquiries are made for shares.²¹

December 1887. (Inglewood Division). In the St Clair, the drive at the 300-foot level is now considerably over that distance from the cross-cut, reef well defined, and coarse gold frequently seen.²²

March 1888. (Inglewood Division). The St Clair Company has been principally occupied in sinking the shaft deeper; the consensus of opinion is that this claim will yet become one of the most remunerative in the district.²³

June 1888. (Inglewood Division). The manager of the St Clair Company is very reticent in giving information; it is more than suspected that this company is on the eve of striking a rich lode.²⁴

December 1888. (Inglewood Division). It is a matter of regret that, with known gold-bearing reefs on every hand, so little real mining is being done in this division. I can only hear of work being done during last quarter in the following mines, viz. The Morning Star, Buchanan's, Old Inglewood, Deep Lead, Wehla, St Clair, and Ancient Briton. In my opinion, mining in this district will never be a success until the shafts are sunk to a depth of at least 1,000 feet.²⁵

September 1889. (Inglewood Division). With the exception of the Morning Star claim, very little gold has been got during the past quarter. At the United Buchanan and American only four men are employed. The Wehla Company has been compelled to suspend operations. The extensive machinery at the Maxwell's is at present idle. The Odin is deserted. Little or nothing is being done at the Unity. Nothing has been crushed during the quarter from the Eureka; and inactivity reigns supreme at the St Clair.²⁶

1903. Inglewood. On the Inglewood goldfield mining is reviving and the field is now regarded with favour by investors. At the Great Columbian mine a large tonnage shoot of payable stone has been found on the downward continuity of the lode that was very profitably worked in the early days. The stone crushed aggregated 5,471 tons which yielded 4,152 ounces of gold. The number of men employed is 50.²⁷

1904. Inglewood. At the Great Columbian mine, active work has been conducted on bodies of low-grade stone above the 522-foot level. The stone milled amounted to 7,589 tons for a yield of 2,104 oz. At the South Great Columbian mine brisk progress has been made. A pumping plant has been erected, the shaft sunk to a depth of 450 feet, and a lot of cross-cutting ... Twelve men, on average, are employed.²⁸

1905. Inglewood and Wedderburn. During the term the different companies--viz, Great Columbian, South Great Columbian, Maxwell's and the Morning Star--have been carrying out a vigorous policy of prospecting, but unfortunately the results have not been at all satisfactory. The Great Columbian Company, to facilitate operations, has had erected a large air compressor, capable of driving eight rock drills and an air winch, showing that it has every confidence in the future of the mine.²⁹

1906. Inglewood. Vigorous work has been carried on by the Great Columbian Co. The shaft has been deepened 200 feet.³⁰

1908. Inglewood. At the Great Columbian mine work has been confined to the upper levels ... 2,799 tons treated for 468 oz. Average number of men employed was 20.³¹

1909. Inglewood. Mining is still quite in this division. The Great Columbian Co.--ore treated 890 tons for 194 oz; 350 tons of sand cyanided for a return of 9-1/2 oz; an average of 16 men employed.³²

1910. The Great Columbian Co. has been prospecting at different levels.³³

1911. The Great Columbian Co ... closed down.³⁴

References found re cyaniding for Inglewood/Wedderburn/St Arnaud Divisions of the Maryborough Mining District suggest two main periods of cyaniding:

Period 1	c.1897 to First World War.
Period 2	c.1937 to Second World War.

1909. Inglewood. The Great Columbian Co. 350 tons of sand cyanided for a return of 9-1/2 oz.³⁵

DESCRIPTION & INTERPRETATION:

Site 5.0. St Clair Co. Former Old Columbian mine. (Machinery foundations probably date to the 1880s when the mine was being operated by the St. Clair Co.).

The mine site has been bulldozed flat for the construction of a small alluvial mining plant. The main shaft (appears open) and the alluvial mining plant is situated within a fenced compound. Outside the compound, north corner, some brick mounting beds and a large bedlog protrude from a layer of bulldozed mullock.

Reef workings. Running south from the mine site are some bulldozed reef workings including an open cut, filled shafts and small mullock heaps.

Site 5.1. Columbian Tailings/Cyanide Works (Cyaniding operations commenced in the area c.1897).

150 metres north-west of the Old Columbian mine site is a large, raised dump of treated tailings. The dump measures 100 by 50 metres and has a flattened top. On the top are the impressions of six circular cyanide vats. Traces of decayed galvanised iron are associated with the vat impressions. Between the treated tailings and the mine site are the remains of several low sludge ponds.

Site 5.2. South Columbian Co. (Operating c.1904).

Pumping machinery foundations are located 50 metres south from the eastern corner of the South Columbian Dam. The foundations consist of a set of parallel brick beds (red, hand-made bricks set in soft lime mortar) which are placed 9-1/2 ft apart. Each bed measures 17-1/2 ft by 1-1/2 ft and stand about 2 ft above existing ground level (rubble and tailings). The beds have 1-1/2 inch iron mounting bolts. Mounds of rubble and some depressions on the eastern side of the brick foundations suggests the likelihood of buried features (such as a boiler setting). Remains cover an area 20 by 20 metres. 15 metres to the south of the brick beds, on the edge of a track that runs east off the continuation of Sullivan Street, is what appears to be a subsiding shaft. West of this shaft are three circular cyanide vat impressions.

Site 5.3. South Columbian Cyanide Works (Cyaniding operations commenced in the area c.1897).

70 metres east of the South Columbian pump foundations is the north-east corner of massive (175 x 100 metres) raised dump of treated tailings. On the flattened top of this corner of the dump are a line of six, badly decayed galvanised iron cyanide vats. The vats have a diameter of 20 ft. In front of the galvanised iron vats (to the west) are at least five large circular vat impressions. The middle two of the impressions have been modified to form a rectangular dam. The latter has a black plastic base. At the base of the tailings heap is a circular concrete base.

Site 5.4. South Columbian Dam puddler. (The puddler presumably post-dates the mine and therefore probably operated in the early part of the 20th century).

A 22 ft diameter puddler is located in the middle of the South Columbian Dam's embankment. The puddler is obscured by a pepper tree and overgrown with grass and rushes. The inner mound and puddling trench are quite distinct, but no pivot post survives. The puddler is partly ringed by a six metre wide, 1-1/2 metre high, band of washed gravels.

INTEGRITY/CONDITION:

All sites, except for the puddler, have poor integrity. The puddler has not as yet been excavated by gold fossickers, nor has much of its impressive bank of wash been quarried.

CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE:

Sites 5.0, 5.1 and 5.3 have little integrity or historical significance and hence have low cultural significance.

Site 5.2 has:

- Scientific significance, because the foundations are relatively undisturbed and there is the possibility of archaeological remains.

Site 5.4 has:

- Scientific significance, because the puddler is fairly intact and is still associated with a large bank of wash. The site also shows the utilisation of an old mine dam for a new purpose.

Sites 5.2 and 5.4

- Cumulative Value, because the relics, along with the dam, form an interesting set of mining relics.

SIGNIFICANCE RANKING:

Site Listed Heritage Inventory.

Assessor: David Bannear
Date: September 1993.

¹ James Flett, 1979, The History Of Gold Discovery in Victoria, pp302-309

2	Alan M Nixon, 1982, Extracts from the Mining Record - July 1863, pp106-111
3	Mining Surveyors' Reports, November 1860
4	Mining Surveyors' Reports, April 1861
5	Mining Surveyors' Reports, May 1861
6	Alan M Nixon, 1982, Extracts from the Mining Record - July 1863, pp106-111
7	Alan M Nixon, 1982, Inglewood Gold, pp107-108
8	Mining Surveyors' Reports, September 1865
9	Mining Surveyors' Reports, December 1866
10	Mining Surveyors' Reports, September 1871
11	Mining Surveyors' Reports, December 1871
12	Mining Surveyors' Reports, March 1872
13	Mining Surveyors' Reports, June 1872
14	Mining Surveyors' Reports, September 1872
15	Mining Surveyors' Reports, Sept 1880
16	Mining Surveyors' Reports, Dec 1880
17	Mining Surveyors' Reports, Sept 1881
18	Mining Surveyors' Reports, June 1882
19	Mining Surveyors' Reports, Dec 1886
20	Mining Surveyors' Reports, June 1887
21	Mining Surveyors' Reports, September 1887
22	Mining Surveyors' Reports, December 1887
23	Mining Surveyors' Reports, March 1888
24	Mining Surveyors' Reports, June 1888
25	Mining Surveyors' Reports, December 1888
26	Mining Surveyors' Reports, September 1889
27	Annual Report, Department of Mines, 1903, p71
28	Annual Report, Department of Mines, 1904, p69
29	Annual Report, Department of Mines, 1905, p97
30	Annual Report, Department of Mines, 1906, p107
31	Annual Report, Department of Mines, 1908, p116
32	Annual Report, Department of Mines, 1909
33	Annual Report, Department of Mines, 1910
34	Annual Report, Department of Mines, 1911, pp130-31
35	Annual Report, Department of Mines, 1909

SITE NO. & NAME: 6.0 **PSALM SINGERS' PUDDLER**
LOCATION: **PSALM SINGERS GULLY, INGLEWOOD**
HI NO: **H7624-0125**

DIRECTIONS: West side of the continuation of Sullivan Street, 150 metres south from where the Inglewood Reservoir aqueduct crosses the track

MUNICIPALITY: Loddon Shire

LAND STATUS: Korong

HISTORY:

July 1859/1860. The Discovery of Old Inglewood.

In the month of July 1859 ... (Joseph Thompson, Alexander Thompson, Thomas Thompson, and Joseph Honey or Hanny) ... prospecting the area ... They found payable gold in small quantities in many places. Payable gold was first found in October 1858 at Thompson's Gully (Rose Hill) and afterwards at Psalm Singer's Gully, which had originally been called by the prospectors, Old Joe's Gully ... In the latter stages of October the diggers on the Kingower goldfield were told of the party's findings; but it was not until the party had made it known to Graham Webster, the Warden of Korong, and Joseph Thompson had taken out a 200 square foot prospecting claim on 24 November 1859, that the Old Inglewood Goldrush began.

In consequence of the resulting rush ... there were in January 1860, some three to five thousand miners on the field. This soon built up to sixteen thousand miners.

By the middle of December 1859, four other gullies in the vicinity of Thompson's and Psalm Singer's were opened: those being, Queen's, Bulldog, Gropers and Wellington Gullies.¹

December 1859. After the discovery at Thompson's and Psalm-Singing gullies, Queen's Gully and three others in the vicinity, possibly Bulldog, Gropers and Wellington, were opened at Inglewood by the beginning of December 1859.²

DESCRIPTION & INTERPRETATION:

Site 6.0. Puddler (difficult to date, most probably nineteenth century).

Weathered 22 ft diameter puddler that has been partly quarried. The inner mound and puddling trench are still fairly distinct and there are no traces of any pivot post. Small dam located on the western side of the puddler. Very little wash present.

INTEGRITY/CONDITION: Puddler has poor integrity.

CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE:

The site has little integrity or historical significance and hence has low cultural significance.

SIGNIFICANCE RANKING: Site Listed Heritage Inventory.

Assessor: David Bannear **Date: September 1993.**

¹ Alan M Nixon, 1982, Inglewood Gold, p16

² James Flett, 1979, The History Of Gold Discovery in Victoria, pp302-309

SITE NO. & NAME: **7.0 SOUTH GORDON COMPANY**
 7.1 OLD INGLEWOOD BATTERY SITE
 7.2 TAILINGS DUMP/CYANIDE VATS

LOCATION: **OLD INGLEWOOD REEF, INGLEWOOD**

HI NO: **7.0 H7624-0126**
 7.1 H7624-0127
 7.2 H7624-0128

DIRECTIONS: Site 7.0. Gordon mine. 2.5 km north-north-west of Inglewood, 0.3 km north-west from the junction of Queen's Gully Track and the continuation of Sullivan Street. Old Inglewood battery site (Site 7.1) and associated features are located on the south side of Queens Gully track, immediately opposite the track that leads to the South Gordon mine. Tailings dump located 300 metres north-west of Site 7.1.

MUNICIPALITY: Loddon Shire

LAND STATUS: Flora Reserve

HISTORY:

July 1859/1860. The Discovery of Old Inglewood.

In the month of July 1859 ... (Joseph Thompson, Alexander Thompson, Thomas Thompson, and Joseph Honey or Hanny) ... prospecting the area ... They found payable gold in small quantities in many places. Payable gold was first found in October 1858 at Thompson's Gully (Rose Hill) and afterwards at Psalm Singer's Gully, which had originally been called by the prospectors, Old Joe's Gully ... In the latter stages of October the diggers on the Kingower goldfield were told of the party's findings; but it was not until the party had made it known to Graham Webster, the Warden of Korong, and Joseph Thompson had taken out a 200 square foot prospecting claim on 24 November 1859, that the Old Inglewood Goldrush began.

In consequence of the resulting rush ... there were in January 1860, some three to five thousand miners on the field. This soon built up to sixteen thousand miners.

By the middle of December 1859, four other gullies in the vicinity of Thompson's and Psalm Singer's were opened: those being, Queen's, Bulldog, Gropers and Wellington Gullies.¹

August 1859. Korong Division. The first crushing of quartz from this field took place during the month at Kingower. About two and three-quarters tons of quartz were crushed, and yielded 13 oz. 14 dwt. 11 gr. This was taken from the surface of the Inglewood Reef, and, as many of the richest specimens were not crushed, the yield may be considered very satisfactory. The quantity of quartz yet raised from all the reefs at Inglewood is very small, owing to some of the best claims being disputed.²

November 1859. Inglewood Reef.

This was the first quartz claim taken up in Inglewood. It was pegged out on 27 November 1859 and the first crushing took place on 13 December at R. Paterson and Company's mill, when 3 tons gave 13 ounces and 13 dwts of gold ... The claim has not been worked to any great depth, and for some time it has ceased to be productive ... At Present (1863) all mining operations are stayed, and the mine and plant have changed hands ... The Old Inglewood crushing machine is about the most extensive plant in the locality. It comprises sixteen head of stamps driven by an engine-cylinder sixteen inch, with a stroke of thirty feet; boiler, twenty-seven feet by six feet six inches. It is employed entirely on public crushing, passing through about 220 tons per week, at a charge of 9s. per load for crushing and 2s. for carting. One of the Laidlaw's ten-inch pumps is used for raising the tailings to a height of twenty-five feet, carrying them off in wooden shoots; the comparatively flat nature of the ground about the machine rendering such an appliance a most desirable acquisition.³

November 1859. The Old Inglewood Reef, Maxwell's and the Columbian were the original quartz prospect claims taken up in November. The first of these reefs were discovered by Catto and Wheeler.⁴

November 1859. On the 27th November 1859, G. Carter, J. Stewart, J. Edell and W. Thompson lodged the necessary notice that they had marked out 180 feet on a reef to be called the "Old Inglewood" ... but it was not until March the following year (1860) that the stone was struck which has caused this claim to be rank among the noted ones of the district ... So promising did the prospects appear, that the proprietors were induced to erect steam crushing, pumping and winding machinery at a cost of £3,400, the plant consisting of a 25-hp horizontal engine; two batteries of stamps (four heads each), lift pump with 300 feet of seven inch piping, and all necessary winding gear. The shaft was sunk and splendidly timbered to a depth of 260 feet, but nothing could be found to compensate this enormous outlay.⁵

February 1860 (Korong Division). On the Inglewood Reef several of the claimholders registered their shares owing to the great excitement at the alluvial workings, others amalgamated their interests and are busily engaged in sinking. The deepest shaft yet on Inglewood is on this reef, viz. about 140 feet, at which depth it is perfectly dry and hard. Good quartz is being taken from several of the other reefs, the positions of which I expect soon to be able to lay before you. There is yet no crushing machine erected for this field which prevents many of the quartz miners from proving the value of their quartz.⁶

April 1860 (Korong Division. From the Inglewood and Welcome Reefs good crushings have taken place.⁷

November 1860. A number of other reefs, viz., Buchanan's, Welcome, Daly's Inglewood, Athens, Curlew, Prussian, Dartmouth, are yielding very good returns indeed, the first four named, in particular, being remarkable for their steady yield and large body of stone.⁸

February 1861. I have this month registered a prospect grant to a party on a reef, named the Permanent Reef, situate to the west of the Inglewood Reef, the yield upon which the grant was made is one ton crushed--yield 4 oz 16 dwt 6 gr.⁹

April 1861. (Korong Division).

In Inglewood, the quartz reefs have this month proved very satisfactory ... Raising the quartz, however, is at present a much more expensive operation than it should be, on account of every claim (with very few exceptions) employing men and the windlass to hoist with. One claim on the Columbian Reef which, from a depth of between 80 and 90 feet, obtained over 100 tons of quartz, calculated the cost of raising to be 23s per ton.

The Old Inglewood prospectors have, since my last report, erected a powerful engine and a battery of stampers on their claim; their claim having all the appearance of lasting for years.

Name of Reef	Depth from Surface
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Odin's Reef	120 ft
Dartmouth Reef	6 ft
Columbian Reef	80 ft
Welcome Reef	75 ft
Hope Reef, Kingower	-

At Korong, the quartz reefs have been very inactive, and have made no further progress than reported by me last month.¹⁰

March 1867 (Korong Division). Old Inglewood Reef. Two men are prospecting, and last week cut payable stone.¹¹

September 1867. Korong Division (W.G.Coachman). On the Old Inglewood Reef ground has been taken up by three men (Ireland and party) ... have been well rewarded for their enterprise, by obtaining a large body of stone, averaging 15 dwts. per ton.¹²

July 1937. Maryborough District.

South Gordon, Inglewood. Mine manager S.E. Courtier.

Reconditioned old shaft to 180 feet ... Erecting poppet legs and installing plant. Has crushed 590 tons for 1,296 oz. exclusive of concentrates.¹³

January 1938. Maryborough District.

South Gordon. To 17th November 1,022 tons of ore had yielded 1,593 oz. and 300 tons of sand had been cyanided for 58 oz. of gold.¹⁴

January 1938. South Gordon Mine--J J Caldwell.

The workings of the South Gordon Mine are situated in lease No. 6397, Maryborough, and are located about 2 miles north-west of the town hall, Inglewood. The area occupied by the company, together with that south of it for a distance of 10 chains, contains extensive old surface workings, some of which mark the site of the Inglewood Reef, with which the South Gordon reef appears to be identical.

Map of lease north to south. South Gordon Lease No. 6836; South Gordon Lease No. 6397 contains a dam and the Old Inglewood Reef Open Cut; Jon. Staley Lease No. 6783 contains Kelverton Reef and Jersey shaft and dam; next comes railway line.

The Depth of the main shaft, which was sunk some years ago, is not yet definitely known. It has recently been cleaned out to 180 feet and timbered in three compartments. The erection of a winding plant is almost completed.¹⁵

July 1938. Maryborough District.

South Gordon, Inglewood. Mine Manager--W.J.Doran.

Prospecting by cross-cutting and driving from the main shaft (to 259 feet with a plat at 250 feet) ... A ten head battery has been purchased.¹⁶

January 1939. Maryborough District.

South Gordon. Crushings totalling 186 tons yielded 52 oz. A 10-head battery has been installed.¹⁷

July 1939. Maryborough District.

South Gordon. Crushings totalling 293 tons have yielded 48 oz.¹⁸

Jan 1940. Maryborough District.

South Gordon. Operations suspended.¹⁹

References found re cyaniding for Inglewood/Wedderburn/St Arnaud Divisions of the Maryborough Mining District suggest two main periods of cyaniding:

Period 1	c.1897 to First World War.
Period 2	c.1937 to Second World War.

1898? Inglewood Reef--extracted from *Australian Mining Standard*

Inglewood--Jersey Reef ... a cyanide company is now treating the tailings which passes through the old battery ... there is a 12-head battery and winding plant the mine is idle, and only the battery crushes stone for the public.²⁰

DESCRIPTION & INTERPRETATION:

Site 7.0. South Gordon Company (operated 1938 to 1940).

Mining machinery. On the south side of Goldquest's South Gordon mine compound is a small mining machinery site which has a well preserved concrete winder bed measuring 9 ft by 7-1/2 ft. Next to the winder bed is a concrete engine bed measuring 12 by 5-1/2 ft. Both beds stand one foot above existing ground level and have one inch mounting bolts. Running across the rear (south) of the beds are two air-receiver mounting pads which are set 7-1/2 ft apart.

Battery. Located on the opposite side of the compound to the mining machinery are the foundations for a 10-head stamping battery. The battery has very intact concrete foundations and wooden bearers, but the stamper piles have decayed leaving only the slots in the concrete foundations. The battery occupies an area measuring 92 ft by 32 ft and has two levels. The upper level has three parallel concrete footings (32 ft by 1-1/2 ft) which are set 6 ft apart. The eastern ends of the two side concrete footings have one foot square wooden bearers; the wooden bearer for the middle footing has rotted away. The two battery boxes were located between the wooden bearers. The lower level of the battery comprises a concrete floor which has two sets of four small concrete mounting pads. Each of the concrete pads measure 3 ft by 1 ft, have 1/2 inch mounting bolts and would have been for the shaking tables. At the end of the shaking table pads is a raised, inclined concrete slab with five narrow drainage channels. Running along the south side of the concrete floor is a large mounting bed (11-1/2 ft by 3-1/2 ft, and 2 ft high) which has 1-1/4 inch mounting bolts. At the eastern end of this bed is a small concrete tank.

Tailings. Traces of tailings below the battery.

Site 7.1. Old Inglewood Battery site (battery commenced operating c.1859).

Battery. Battery site is located on the south side of Queens Gully track, immediately opposite the track that leads to the South Gordon mine. The area has been bulldozed and there is little visible on the surface except for mounds of shattered red, hand-made bricks, building stone and mortar. The nature of the rubble suggests that intact building material has been scavenged from the site. The only intact feature left on the site is a section of what appears to have been the battery's loading ramp.

Small water dam. In the gully below (west) of the battery site is a small water dam.

Sludge pond, water race and large water dam. To the south-west of the small water dam is a large sludge pond. The embankment of the pond is 75 metres long. Most of the tailings held by the pond have been quarried. Running from the western end of the pond's embankment is 48 metre long water race which terminates at a large water dam. The water dam's embankment is over 80 metres long, 2 metres high, and has been breached in the middle.

House site. On the hill above the water race that connects the sludge pond and water dam are the stone footings for a structure that measures approx. 17 ft by 15 ft. In the vicinity of the footings are at least four mounds of stone that may be the remains of small fireplaces.

Site 7.2. Treated tailings/cyanide vats (two main periods of cyaniding c.1897 to 1915 and c.1937 to 1950s).

90 metres north of the large water dam is a two metre high dump of treated tailings. The dump covers an area approximately 40 by 40 metres. On the flattened surface of the dump are the circular impressions of six, 25 ft diameter cyanide vats. The impressions are arranged in two lines of three vats. No traces of the galvanised iron. Lots of dobs (small mounds) of tailings associated with the heap.

Tailings dump. 100 metres north of the Old Inglewood battery site is a small mound of treated tailings. Near the northern side of this heap is the outline of a 11 ft square stone building.

INTEGRITY/CONDITION: Sludge pond, water race, water dam and cyanide works are well preserved and have good integrity. The battery site may have some archaeological potential.

CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE:

Site 7.0 has:

- Scientific Value, because the site has a range of well preserved foundations that demonstrate the operation of a late 1930s small scale mining company. The battery foundations are exceptionally intact and interesting.

Site 7.1 has:

- Historic Value, Inglewood Reef was the site of the first quartz claim taken up on the Inglewood goldfield.

Site 7.1 and 7.2 have:

- Accumulative Scientific Value, because the sites show how the tailings (by-product of the crushing process) were originally disposed of in a large pond, and how they were later re-treated by the cyanide process.

SIGNIFICANCE RANKING: Sites Listed Heritage Inventory.

Assessor: David Bannear

Date: September 1993.

-
- 1 Alan M Nixon, 1982, Inglewood Gold, p16
 - 2 Mining Surveyors Reports, August 1859
 - 3 Alan M Nixon, 1982, Inglewood Gold, pp106-107
 - 4 James Flett, 1979, The History Of Gold Discovery in Victoria, pp302-309
 - 5 Alan M Nixon, 1982, Inglewood Gold, p135-136
 - 6 Mining Surveyors' Reports, February 1860
 - 7 Mining Surveyors' Reports, April 1860
 - 8 Mining Surveyors' Reports, November 1860
 - 9 Mining Surveyors' Reports, February 1861
 - 10 Mining Surveyors' Reports, April 1861
 - 11 Mining Surveyors' Reports, March 1867
 - 12 Mining Surveyors' Reports, Sept 1867
 - 13 Mining and Geological Journal, July 1937, pp50-57
 - 14 Mining and Geological Journal, Jan 1938, pp41-51
 - 15 Mining and Geological Journal, Jan 1938, p29
 - 16 Mining and Geological Journal, July 1938, pp39-47
 - 17 Mining and Geological Journal, Jan 1939, pp41-46
 - 18 Mining and Geological Journal, July 1939, pp26-31
 - 19 Mining and Geological Journal, Jan 1940, pp100-104
 - 20 Alan M Nixon, 1982, Inglewood Gold, p127-128

SITE NO. & NAME: 8.0 QUEENS GULLY TWIN PUDDLERS

LOCATION: QUEENS GULLY, INGLEWOOD

HI NO: H7624-0129

DIRECTIONS: 450 metres west along Queen's Gully Track from its junction with the track the runs north to South Gordon mine. Dam is located on south side of Queen's Gully Track.

MUNICIPALITY: Loddon Shire

LAND STATUS: Flora Reserve

HISTORY:

November 1859. Inglewood goldfield, although but a few miles from Kingower, was not discovered until six year later. The field was originally prospected by a party consisting of Alexander Thompson, Joseph Thompson, Thomas Thompson and Joseph Honey, who were rewarded £200 each by the Select Committee for gold rewards in 1863 ... The first report of the Inglewood discovery was in a local paper on 21 November 1859, three days before the Thompsons' registered their claim. The report said that Re, Hall's nephews had piled 2000 loads of wash on the quite, that yielded one-two dwts. of gold per tub. With regards to Potter's discovery of Potter's Hill in January 1860, the newspapers in December reported New Inglewood a township, and by the 24th of that month gullies had been opened up there for six miles. After the discovery at Thompson's and Psalm-Singing gullies, Queen's Gully and three others in the vicinity, possibly Bulldog, Groopers and Wellington, were opened at Inglewood by the beginning of December 1859.¹

DESCRIPTION & INTERPRETATION:

Queens Gully (Weathered appearance of the puddler suggests a nineteenth century operation date).

Twin puddlers and dam. At the northern end of the dam's embankment are two puddling machine sites. The puddler nearest the track is very weathered and its inner mound has almost disappeared. Only the outer ring is intact. The adjoining puddler, six metres to the south, is in slightly better condition--the inner mound and puddling trench are still recognisable and a portion of the pivot post still survives. Both puddlers have a diameter of 22 feet. Most of the wash from around the puddlers has been quarried.

Shallow alluvial workings. There is extensive surfacing and shallow sinking in the gully.

INTEGRITY/CONDITION: Both puddlers in relatively poor condition.

CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE:

The site has:

- Scientific Significance, because the puddling machine sites are a rare illustration of the continuance of puddling at favoured locations.

SIGNIFICANCE RANKING: Site Listed Heritage Inventory.

Assessor: David Bannear

Date: September 1993.

¹ James Flett, 1979, The History Of Gold Discovery in Victoria, pp302-309

SITE NO. & NAME:

9.0	JERSEY REEF COMPANY
9.1	ROYAL STANDARD CO. AND LITTLE GEM CO.
9.2	SLUDGE POND
9.3	TAILINGS DUMP/CYANIDE VATS

LOCATION: **JERSEY REEF, INGLEWOOD**

HI NO:

9.0	H7624-0130
9.1	H7624-0131
9.2 & 9.3	H7624-0132

DIRECTIONS: Site 9.0. 2 km north-west of Inglewood, 200 metres north of Calder Highway, near the western boundary of a block of freehold land. Site 9.1 is located 100 metres north of the Jersey Reef Co.'s mine. Site 9.2 and 9.3 are located ½ km south-east of Site 9.0, on the eastern boundary of a block of freehold land.

MUNICIPALITY: Loddon Shire

LAND STATUS: Flora Reserve

HISTORY:

November 1859. Inglewood.

Inglewood goldfield, although but a few miles from Kingower, was not discovered until six year later. The field was originally prospected by a party consisting of Alexander Thompson, Joseph Thompson, Thomas Thompson and Joseph Honey, who were rewarded £200 each by the Select Committee for gold rewards in 1863 ... The Old Inglewood Reef, Maxwell's and the Columbian were the original quartz prospect claims taken up in November. The first of these reefs were discovered by Catto and Wheeler.¹

November 1859. Inglewood. Jersey Reef.

On the 27th November 1859, G. Carter, J. Stewart, J. Edel and W. Thompson lodged the necessary notice that they had marked out 180 feet on a reef to be called the "Old Inglewood" ... but it was not until March the following year (1860) that the stone was struck which has caused this claim to be rank among the noted ones of the district ... So promising did the prospects appear, that the proprietors were induced to erect steam crushing, pumping and winding machinery at a cost of £3,400, the plant consisting of a 25-hp horizontal engine; two batteries of stamps (four heads each), lift pump with 300 feet of seven inch piping, and all necessary winding gear. The shaft was sunk and splendidly timbered to a depth of 260 feet, but nothing could be found to compensate this enormous outlay.²

May 1860. Inglewood--Jersey Reef.

It was on 3 May, 1860 that the first claim was registered on this famous reef by the prospector ... four days after he discovered gold. At first it was not payable, but the prospector was not deterred, and worked intermittently, until in July of the following year he was able to announce that his claim was profitable. From that date until October 1863, the crushings spoke for themselves, for the net result was a profit of upwards of £30,000 from a claim a few yards in length, worked by its owners.³

July 1861-Oct 1864. Inglewood--Jersey line of reef.

From July 1861 to October 1864, 3408 tons of quartz were crushed, which yielded 9.897 ounces ... and several claims south of the prospectors gave equally good returns ... Still further south a claim known as the Victoria Company's was worked with good results, and from May 1862 to April 1864, 2159 ounces of gold were obtained.⁴

1862/1863. Inglewood--Jersey Line of Reef.

Victoria Company--south on the same line. March 1862 to June 1863 crushed 2864 tons for 9,160 ounces of gold; paid out £7280-8-2 in dividends.⁵

1863. Inglewood Reefs.

Standing on the top of the Inglewood Town Hall, the spectator has spread out before him the panorama of the proved Inglewood Reefs, which consist of three main lines, viz, the Maxwell's to the east, the Columbian, in the centre, and the Jersey, to the west.⁶

September 1865 (Korong Division) Jersey Reef. The prospectors have amalgamated with a lease to the south of them, and formed a company to work the ground; it is their intention to put on shortly a number of men to raise quartz for crushing. The Victoria Company on this line of reef has five men employed prospecting their ground.⁷

March 1867 (Korong Division) Jersey Reef--Jersey Company, 5 men are employed; the stone is very rich, but runs in small veins.⁸

September 1867. Korong Division (W.G.Coachman). The Royal Standard Company has erected a whim to drain the reef ... On the Jersey Reef the company of that name and the Victoria Co. are prospecting. The holders of the ground on the Odin Reef have registered.⁹

December 1871. (Korong Division). With the Jersey line of reef prospects are looking better, as very shortly capital will be employed in the erection of machinery, not only on the Jersey Company's ground, but also on the Royal Standard's ground, and, lastly, on the Victoria Claim. The proprietors of the claims on that line--viz. the Royal Standard, Duke of Edinburgh, Jersey Victoria, Jersey Pride, and Roderick Dhu--look forward to soon seeing the Jersey line regain its former prestige of being one of the richest in the district, by yielding its 3 to 4 oz to the load, as before.¹⁰

June 1872. (Korong Division). The Jersey line of reef has not been much worked, but negotiations have been entered into for the erection of a powerful plant, when labour will be again employed there.¹¹

June 1878. Inglewood Division. The Little Gem Quartz Tribute Company, on the Jersey Reef ... is progressing satisfactorily.¹²

December 1878. Inglewood Division. On the Jersey Reef the prospects of the little Gem Company are good.¹³

March 1879. Inglewood. The Little Gem Company, on the Jersey Reef, being satisfied with the prospects, are erecting substantial machinery.¹⁴

June 1879. Inglewood Division. The Jersey Reef Q.M. Company has completed the erection of the machinery, which is working well.¹⁵

September 1879. Inglewood Division. Jersey Reef Company has obtained some very fine specimens, their last crushing yielding over an ounce to the ton from the quartz obtained from No. 2 shaft.¹⁶

December 1879. Inglewood Division. A great amount of interest attaches to the working of the Jersey Reef Company's claim, as on its success depends very much the introduction of capital to work the numerous reefs surrounding Inglewood. The shaft is now down 292 feet.¹⁷

March 1880. Inglewood Division. The efforts of the Jersey Reef Company have been confined entirely to sinking.¹⁸

June 1880. Inglewood Division. The Jersey Reef Company, at Inglewood, is raising some good-looking stone from the Little Gem shaft.¹⁹

September 1880. Inglewood Division. A few weeks ago the pumping machinery of the Jersey Reef Company broke down, thereby completely stopping work at a very critical time. Larger and better pipes have since been purchased, and it is expected that work will be resumed in a fortnight.²⁰

December 1880. Inglewood Division. The great event of the quarter, and that which has given rise to most speculation, has been the recent crushing by the Jersey Quartz Mining Company of 100 tons from the reef lately discovered on their claim. This crushing gave the very satisfactory yield of 50 oz, or half an ounce per ton. The stone was not picked, but taken as it came from the reef, which, at a depth of 320 feet, is over 12 feet, proving beyond dispute, the existence of payable stone below the water level, a point which has hitherto caused great anxiety. For this reason the company's operations have, for some time, been watched with intense interest, and the result of this crushing (which was completed on Christmas Eve) has given universal satisfaction. On the discovery of the reef, an application was made for a gold mining lease for the ground known as the Havilah claim; and a notice of application for another gold mining lease has also been lodged.²¹

March 1881. Inglewood Division. Jersey Reef Quartz Mining Company having purchased the Maxwell Reef Company's plant, which they intend to remove at once and re-erect on their own leasehold. This plant, which is in good condition, and includes a battery of twelve stamps, will enable the Jersey Company to redouble their efforts to develop the resources of their mine. It is intended, on the erection of the plant, to commence crushing from the Little Gem shaft, in which there is a large body of payable stone available.²²

June 1881. Inglewood Division. The contractors for the Jersey Reef Company are proceeding rapidly with the removal and re-erection of the Maxwell Reef Company's plant, the site is chosen being in every way suitable.²³

September 1881. Inglewood Division. The Jersey Reef Q. M. Company has been busy the greater part of the quarter in erecting a crushing plant. The battery was started a few days ago, and gave every satisfaction.²⁴

December 1881. (Inglewood Division). The great success which has attended the Jersey Company has been a marked feature in local mining, especially towards the close of the quarter. This company, after a severe struggle of some years' duration, may be congratulated on having at length reached a safe landing ... Their success cannot fail to have a most beneficial effect on many similar mining ventures at Inglewood.²⁵

March 1882. (Inglewood Division). The Jersey Reef Quartz Mining Company struck good gold-bearing stone in their lower level.²⁶

June 1882. (Inglewood Division). The Jersey Quartz mining Company at the 325-foot level, has struck a reef, which has all the indications of being permanent, and the latest crushing from which gave nearly 9 dwts per ton. A drive of 157 feet in length has just been completed, connecting the winze with the main shaft, and larger crushings may be looked for during the current quarter; there being less dead work to get through.²⁷

June 1883. (Inglewood Division). The Jersey Company is busy sinking. Mr Grey, formerly mining manager for the Maxwell Company, is now performing the same duty for this company.²⁸

March 1884. (Inglewood Division).

The returns from quartz mining operations carried on during the quarter show a slightly increased yield of gold. The majority of the companies on the Maxwell, Jersey, Columbian, and other lines were, however, either sinking or driving to cut the various reefs, consequently the yield, in comparison with the number of miners employed, is exceedingly light.²⁹

December 1884. Inglewood Division. Owing to the Jersey Company being unable, for the want of a new boiler, to use the crushing plant, very little crushing has been done. The company now, however, has purchased a new boiler, and crushing will soon be resumed.³⁰

March 1885. Inglewood Division. After about two years of driving and sinking, the Jersey Company has struck good payable stone, obtaining 151oz. of gold from 95 tons of quartz.

The principal yields of gold obtained are as follows:

Maxwell's Co.	828tons	358oz
Jersey Reef Q M Co.	95	151
P. Anglem and party	90	111

Three nuggets are reported to have been found, weighing respectively 43 oz. 12 oz. and 8 oz., the first one being found at Guy's Rush, near Rheola (Berlin) and the other two at Old Inglewood.³¹

March 1886. Inglewood Division. Two of the largest mines, the Jersey Reef and Maxwell's suspended operations, and the latter company is, I believe, to be re-organised and worked on a new basis. The Jersey Reef mine was sold to a Sandhurst Company, who, I am informed, intend to work it on a much larger scale than has hitherto been done.³²

June 1886. Inglewood Division. The Jersey Reef and Maxwell's Companies ... have recommenced work and the former company is said to have struck gold-bearing stone of a payable nature.³³

September 1886. Inglewood. The New Jersey, Fearnought, United Buchanan's, and Dreadnought Companies are exhibiting greater activity, and sanguine hopes of success are entertained.³⁴

December 1886. Inglewood Division. Very encouraging improvements have taken place during the last three months in mining in this district, the most noteworthy returns being from the Morning Star, Unity, and the New Jersey Companies.³⁵

June 1887. (Inglewood Division). The New Jersey Reef Company continues to exhibit very favourable indications.³⁶

December 1887. (Inglewood Division). The New Jersey has put in a drive at the 410-foot level for a distance of 212 feet, all through reef, showing a little gold. There is a rumour that this company is likely to be floated on the English market.³⁷

March 1888. (Inglewood Division). The New Jersey Reef Company has been busy extending their south drive; they are now about 280 feet from No. 4 shaft; they have struck a hanging wall of reef, eight feet wide, carrying mineral but little gold; active steps are still being taken to float this company on the English market.³⁸

May 1888. Inglewood--Jersey Reef. Unity Quartz Mining Co.

Report from Mr. A. Berriman.

The claim comprises five blocks of ground, of an aggregate area of 126 acres 11 roods 26 perches.

Eight shafts have been sunk, the deepest being 410 feet from the surface ... paid in dividends a total of £33,699.³⁹

May 1888. Inglewood. New Jersey Reef Quartz Mining Co.

Report from Mr. Samuel Deeble.

The machinery at this mine, although good enough for the present levels, is altogether inadequate for going to deeper levels, where all the work done in the mine points should be carried to deeper levels. For this purpose a large capital is required.⁴⁰

May 1888. New Jersey Reef Company.

Report by Michael Davy.

Machinery on Company's lease.

One eighteen horse power pumping engine, everything complete. This engine pumps water from No.3 main shaft 420 feet, through eight inch pumps.

One winding engine, 10-hp, with two large Cornish boilers.

The two engines mentioned above are placed in position under one roof, so that one engine driver can attend to both of them.

There is also one 20-hp crushing engine, which drives 12 heads of stamps, with two boilers for generating steam, and all gold saving appliances complete.

There is a large blacksmith's shop and a large quantity of mining and blacksmith's tools on the mine.⁴¹

September 1888. (Inglewood Division). The United Buchanan's have had a general cleaning and testing of machinery; everything now is in good working order, and the sinking of the main shaft will be proceeded with. The crushing battery in the course of erecting at the Old Inglewood Deep Lead claim is now nearly completed; this will ensure a great saving, as hitherto they have had to cart their cement to the New Jersey battery.⁴²

March 1889. (Inglewood Division). Mining in this district has almost come to a standstill. It is very distressing to visit several claims here, especially the Maxwell, Unity, and Jersey, and see magnificent machinery silent and inactive. And yet Inglewood is a town built upon gold, in the centre of a district containing scores of known gold-bearing reefs, and miles of ground proved by the Government Tiffen auger to be rich in alluvial deposits. The one bright gleam that shines through the dark clouds that at present overshadow our mining enterprise is the persistency with which the Morning Star, Buchanan's, Fearnought, Old Inglewood, and Whela Companies are striving to restore public confidence.⁴³

1898? Inglewood Reef--extracted from *Australian Mining Standard*

Inglewood--Jersey Reef.

A cyanide company is now treating the tailings which passes through the old battery ... there is a 12-head battery and winding plant the mine is idle, and only the battery crushes stone for the public.⁴⁴

January 1938. South Gordon Mine--J J Caldwell.

The workings of the South Gordon Mine are situated in lease No. 6397, Maryborough, and are located about 2 miles north-west of the town hall, Inglewood. The area occupied by the company, together with that south of it for a distance of 10 chains, contains extensive old surface workings, some of which mark the site of the Inglewood Reef, with which the South Gordon reef appears to be identical.

Map of lease north to south--South Gordon Lease No. 6836; South Gordon Lease No. 6397 contains a dam and the Old Inglewood Reef Open Cut; Jon. Staley Lease No. 6783 contains Kelverton Reef and Jersey shaft and dam; next comes railway line.

The Depth of the main shaft, which was sunk some years ago, is not yet definitely known. It has recently been cleaned out to 180 feet and timbered in three compartments. The erection of a winding plant is almost completed.⁴⁵

References found re cyaniding for Inglewood/Wedderburn/St Arnaud Divisions of the Maryborough Mining District suggest two main periods of cyaniding:

Period 1 c.1897 to First World War.
Period 2 c.1937 to Second World War.

1898? Inglewood Reef--extracted from *Australian Mining Standard*

Inglewood--Jersey Reef ... a cyanide company is now treating the tailings which passes through the old battery ... there is a 12-head battery and winding plant the mine is idle, and only the battery crushes stone for the public.⁴⁶

DESCRIPTION & INTERPRETATION:

Site 9.0. Jersey Reef Co. (Mine operated throughout the 1880s, plant erected in 1881).

Mining machinery site. The mine site is situated in a small clearing surrounded by dense scrub. The site has a large, partly quarried, mullock heap that has two dumping lines. Below the north-west corner of the mullock heap is a filled, but slightly subsided shaft. 14 metres to the north of the shaft is a machinery site consisting of a low mound of rubble (containing red, hand-made brick, building stone and mortar) from which protrudes a couple of 1-1/2 inch iron mounting bolts. The rubble covers an area approximately 10 metres by 10 metres.

Battery--adjoining the eastern end of the mullock heap is a low mound of brick bats, building stone and soil. At the north-east corner of this mound are iron tie bolts belonging to two battery boxes (5-head of stamps each). The stamper piles have rotted away leaving a long slot in the concrete foundations. 20 metres north of the battery is a small water dam.

Site 9.1. Royal Standard/Little Gem (Main mining period was 1880s).

Mine site. 100 metres north of the Jersey Reef Co.'s mine is a small intact mullock heap. To the north of the heap is a scattering of red, hand-made brick. The mullock heap is surrounded by thick scrub. A 100 metres to the west is a clearing which has a collapsed shaft. Traces of mullock in the clearing suggests there was once a sizeable heap associated with the shaft.

Stone structure. 30 metres to the north of the mullock heap are the footings (stone and clay mortar) of a small stone building. The footings measures 13 ft by 10 ft.

Reef workings. 150 metres north-west of the mullock heap is a line of partly bulldozed workings which include some filled shafts, small mullock heaps, and some deep and well defined costeans.

Site 9.2-9.3. Sludge pond/treated tailings heap (Cyaniding commenced c. 1898. Sludge ponds probably part of Jersey Reef Co.).

Treated tailings/vats--1/2 km south-east of Site 9.0, on the eastern boundary of a block of freehold land that separates the two sites is a large raised dump of treated tailings. The heap stands at least two metres and covers an area approximately 100 metres by 50 metres. On the flattened top of the heap are four, largely buried galvanised iron cyanide vats (13 ft diameter).

Sludge pond. Running around the rear (north side) of the heap is the Inglewood Reservoir aqueduct. On the other side of the aqueduct, is a 80 metre long embankment belonging to a sludge pond. Most of the tailings have been quarried. The western end of the embankment abuts the boundary fence of the block of freehold land. There are also traces of tailings 200 metres north of the sludge pond. Presumably the tailings/sludge pond are associated with the crushing activities of the nearby Jersey Reef Company.

INTEGRITY/CONDITION: Jersey Reef Co's mine site has low integrity, though its educational value could be improved through archaeological work. Sites 9.2-9.3 have little integrity.

CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE:

Sites 9.2 and 9.3 have little integrity or historical significance and hence have low cultural significance.

Site 9.0 has:

- Scientific Value, because of the survival of some aboveground features (machinery foundations and mullock heap) belonging to the operation of a late nineteenth mine. There is also the likelihood of archaeological remains.

Site 9.1 has:

- Scientific Value, because of the survival of an intact mullock heap associated with a machinery site and remains of a mine building or residence.

SIGNIFICANCE RANKING: Sites Listed Heritage Inventory.

Assessor: David Bannear

Date: September 1993.

- 1 James Flett, 1979, The History Of Gold Discovery in Victoria, pp302-309
- 2 Alan M Nixon, 1982, Inglewood Gold, p135-136
- 3 Alan M Nixon, 1982, Inglewood Gold, p125
- 4 Alan M Nixon, 1982, Inglewood Gold, p119
- 5 Alan M Nixon, 1982, Inglewood Gold, pp111-112
- 6 Alan M Nixon, 1982, Inglewood Gold, pp107-108
- 7 Mining Surveyors' Reports, September 1865

8	Mining Surveyors' Reports, March 1867
9	Mining Surveyors' Reports, Sept 1867
10	Mining Surveyors' Reports, December 1871
11	Mining Surveyors' Reports, June 1872
12	Mining Surveyors' Reports, June 1878
13	Mining Surveyors' Reports, Dec 1878
14	Mining Surveyors' Reports, March 1879
15	Mining Surveyors' Reports, June 1879
16	Mining Surveyors' Reports, Sept 1879
17	Mining Surveyors' Reports, Dec 1879
18	Mining Surveyors' Reports, March 1880
19	Mining Surveyors' Reports, June 1880
20	Mining Surveyors' Reports, Sept 1880
21	Mining Surveyors' Reports, Dec 1880
22	Mining Surveyors' reports, March 1881
23	Mining Surveyors' Reports, June 1881
24	Mining Surveyors' Reports, Sept 1881
25	Mining Surveyors' Reports, December 1881
26	Mining Surveyors' Reports, March 1882
27	Mining Surveyors' Reports, June 1882
28	Mining Surveyors' Reports, June 1883
29	Mining Surveyors' Reports, March 1884
30	Mining Surveyors' Reports, Dec 1884
31	Mining Surveyors' Reports, March 1885
32	Mining Surveyors' Reports, March 1886
33	Mining Surveyors' Reports, June 1886
34	Mining Surveyors' Reports, Sept 1886
35	Mining Surveyors' Reports, Dec 1886
36	Mining Surveyors' Reports, June 1887
37	Mining Surveyors' Reports, December 1887
38	Mining Surveyors' Reports, March 1888
39	Alan M Nixon, 1982, Inglewood Gold, p120
40	Alan M Nixon, 1982, Inglewood Gold, p120
41	Alan M Nixon, 1982, Inglewood Gold, p123
42	Mining Surveyors' Reports, September 1888
43	Mining Surveyors' Reports, March 1889
44	Alan M Nixon, 1982, Inglewood Gold, p127-128
45	Mining and Geological Journal, Jan 1938, p29
46	Alan M Nixon, 1982, Inglewood Gold, p127-128

SITE NO. & NAME: **10.0 GARRETT AND LONG MINE SITE**
 10.1 EUROPEAN AND LEICESTER REEFS WORKINGS
 10.2 ALLUVIAL SINKINGS

LOCATION: **EUROPEAN AND LEICESTER REEFS, INGLEWOOD**

HI NO: **10.0 H7624-0133**
 10.1 & 10.2 H7624-0134

DIRECTIONS: 3.5 km north-north-west of Inglewood, north end of the continuation of Sullivan Street

MUNICIPALITY: Loddon Shire

LAND STATUS: Flora Reserve

HISTORY:

December 1866. (Korong Division). Among the few instances of better aspect, the Ophir Company, on the European Reef, still continues to turn out highly remunerative stone; and the Bird-in-Hand Company, on the Leicester Reef, is looking up well.¹

March 1867. (Korong Division). European Reef--European Company, being down to water, have registered. North Ophir Company has ceased operations, apparently through want of capital; Ophir Company has 5 men employed. South Ophir nothing doing; another instance of evasion of the lease conditions--nothing having been done since the lease was granted.

Leicester Reef--Bird-in-Hand Company is doing very well, and during the present quarter has furnished some of the best results in Inglewood; 11 men are employed. Leicester Company is sinking a shaft to cut the stone worked by the Bird-in-Hand Company.²

September 1867. Korong Division (W.G.Coachman) Leicester Reef. The Bird in Hand Company is still operating on payable stone, and has six men at work. The Leicester Co. has sunk to stone apparently payable, but are not at present working.³

September 1868. Korong Division. The European Company's pumping and winding plant is expected to be ready for work about the end of October next.⁴

June 1869. Korong Division (R. Mason). The European Company is about to reorganise, with larger capital. The principal reefs are still unworked.⁵

June 1872. (Korong Division). The Bird-in-Hand and Malibar claims, on the Leicester line of reef, have been busy at work; and on the Honeymoon Reef the owners of the Prospecting and Uncle Tom claims expect soon to have payable crushings.⁶

December 1880. Inglewood Division. As to quartz, Messrs Garrett and Co., from the tribute on the European and Leicester Reef, had a crushing of 44 tons, with an excellent yield of 42 oz. 5 dwts.⁷

December 1881. (Inglewood Division). Useful work has been done at the Maxwell, Morning Star, Madame Berry, City of Bath, European and Leicester Tribute, and other claims, while from the Burke's Flat Company returns continue excellent as heretofore.⁸

June 1883. (Inglewood Division). Messrs Garret and Long, the Eureka Tributers, are breaking out (from between the Ophir and Leicester runs) stone which is expected to yield close upon an ounce per ton. The reef is in entirely new country, at a depth of 90 feet, underlying east with a southerly dip, unlike the other reefs in the vicinity.⁹

June 1887. (Inglewood Division). Prospects are brightening in the Ophir and Leicester Reef, known as Garrett and Long's claim.¹⁰

June 1888. (Inglewood Division). Cotter and Carr's party, which is working the Dreadnought Reef on tribute, is getting very good gold; so are Garrett and Long, whose claim is on the Ophir and Leicester Reef, north of the New Jersey.¹¹

1898? Garrett and Long mine. About a mile and a half north is a mine called the Garrett and Long owned partly by a local and partly by Melbourne shareholders. For years it was worked by parties of four and two men, whose shafts were sunk every few yards, and indicates that large amounts gold were taken from them to water level. In one place Messrs Garrett and Long got £10,000 and still they deserted the claim. Years afterwards they returned, and having picked up the run of gold, followed it with such success that from 1229 tons of stone they obtained over 2025 ounces of gold. By this time water level was reached.

The new company ... began by putting one of the old shafts in order, pending the erection of a winding plant ... This was in October 1896. By the following May the main shaft had reached its present depth, 318 feet, and on 10 June the first crushing of 24 tons was washed off at Clarke's battery at Eaglehawk, resulting in 151 ounces of gold ... The winding plant was for sometime kept continuously at work bailing water only, and as it was found impossible to raise stone as well, the directors decided to purchase a pumping plant, which is not nearly completed ... The area of the lease is 18 acres, and on this there are no fewer than 44 shafts of all kinds, sunk by individual miners in the days of "Miners Right".¹²

DESCRIPTION & INTERPRETATION:

Site 10.0. Garrett and Long mine (Worked in 1880s, re-opened in 1896).

Mine site. Large partly quarried mullock heap which still retains the remains of six short dumping lines. The surviving section of the heap would stand approximately 6 metres high and have a diameter of 30 metres. At the base of the heap, south-east corner, is a mound of red brick (hand-made) rubble. No in-situ machinery foundations are visible.

Water dam and puddler. On the other side of the track to the mine site is a large water dam. There is a very weathered puddling machine on the dam's embankment. The inner mound and puddling trench have nearly merged and there is no pivot post. Most of the puddler's wash has been quarried.

Site 10.1. Reef workings (Names of reefs worked along this line included European, Ophir and Nelson. The reefs were worked mainly from 1860s to 1890s. Artefacts (decaying batteries and rusty cans) indicate some re-working of the site in the 1930s.

Reef workings. Running north and south from the Garrett and Long mine is a line of partly bulldozed small mullock heaps. Some of the more prominent features of the workings include:

- 100 metres north of the mine site is a relatively large mullock heap which is associated with a spread of red (hand-made) bricks. 70 metres further north is a well preserved blacksmith's forge. The forge still retains traces of charcoal.
- 80 metres south from Garrett and Long mine is a small mullock heap which is associated with the footings of a small stone hut. The footings measure 13 ft by 10 ft and are associated with a heap of rusty food and kero tins and decaying radio batteries. The mullock heaps continue south from this site and run through a flat which has extensive alluvial sinkings.

Site 10.2. Alluvial sinkings (Presumably alluvial mining commenced here in the 1850s. May have been some 1930s re-working).

Wide flat that contains undisturbed shallow alluvial sinkings. Associated with the alluvial sinkings are several clearings which contain evidence of camp sites.

INTEGRITY/CONDITION:

The Garrett and Long mullock heap is one of the best preserved in the Inglewood area.
The puddler is in poor condition.
The alluvial sinkings have good integrity (including evidence of camp sites) and so far have escaped "dozing and detecting" operations.

CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE:

The sites have:

- Cumulative Scientific Significance, because they form a landscape which documents both alluvial and quartz mining activities.

SIGNIFICANCE RANKING:

Sites Listed Heritage Inventory.

Assessor: David Bannear

Date: September 1993.

- 1 Mining Surveyors' Reports, December 1866
- 2 Mining Surveyors' Reports, March 1867
- 3 Mining Surveyors' Reports, Sept 1867
- 4 Mining Surveyors' Reports, Sept 1868
- 5 Mining Surveyors' Reports, June 1869

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- 6 Mining Surveyors' Reports, June 1872
 - 7 Mining Surveyors' Reports, Dec 1880
 - 8 Mining Surveyors' Reports, December 1881
 - 9 Mining Surveyors' Reports, June 1883
 - 10 Mining Surveyors' Reports, June 1887
 - 11 Mining Surveyors' Reports, June 1888
 - 12 Alan M Nixon, 1982, Inglewood Gold, p127-128

SITE NO. & NAME: **11.0 MAXWELL EXTENDED MINE**
 11.1 PUDDLER

LOCATION: **MAXWELL LINE OF REEF**

HI NO: **11.0 & 11.1 H762409135**

DIRECTIONS: 3.8 km north of Inglewood, 800 metres north of the junction of Powlett and Inglewood North Roads

MUNICIPALITY: Loddon Shire

LAND STATUS: Eucy Oil Reserve

HISTORY:

November 1859. Inglewood goldfield, although but a few miles from Kingower, was not discovered until six year later. The field was originally prospected by a party consisting of Alexander Thompson, Joseph Thompson, Thomas Thompson and Joseph Honey, who were rewarded £200 each by the Select Committee for gold rewards in 1863 ... The Old Inglewood Reef, Maxwell's and the Columbian were the original quartz prospect claims taken up in November. The first of these reefs were discovered by Catto and Wheeler.¹

January 1860. (Korong Division). The quartz veins are still looking well, although no main reef has been properly defined. The following are the results of trial crushings during the month [mentions] Inglewood Reef, Prussian Reef, Welcome Reef, Maxwell's Reef, Nelson Reef.²

January 1861. (Korong Division). Quartz Reefs. The number of prospecting claims granted by the wardens is six for the present months, but the applications for claims have in many instances been withheld, in consequence of the new mining bye-laws, gazetted 15th January, coming into operation very soon, which will enable the parties to obtain a large area of ground.

Claims on the following reefs are yielding very steady returns, varying from 2 to 10 oz. to the ton of stone: Colombian, Inglewood, Vulcan, Curlew, Odin, Rose Hill, Maxwell's, Buchanan's Exhibition, Sunday Morning, Kentish, Dartmouth, Welcom, &c. These yields in most cases are confined to the immediate vicinity of the prospect claims, although in some cases they extend some distance either north or south of the prospect party.³

April 1861 (Korong Division)

Name of Reef	Depth from Surface
Maxwell's Reef	25 ft
Maxwell's Reef	80 & 100 ft
Inglewood Reef	80 ft
Kentish Reef	105 ft
Morning Star Reef	50 ft
Daly Reef 10 ft	
Potter's Hill Reef	90 ft
Odin's Reef	120 ft
Dartmouth Reef	6 ft
Columbian Reef	80 ft
Welcome Reef	75 ft
Hope Reef, Kingower	-

At Korong, the quartz reefs have been very inactive, and have made no further progress than reported by me last month.⁴

August 26, 1861. No.11 Maxwell's had the first crushing last week, and the result was very satisfactory. Four tons of stone having yielded 30 oz ... No. 8 obtained 12dwts to the ton. No. 3 have finished crushing and the result was three fine cakes (ingots) of gold weighing 517 oz.⁵

1862. Inglewood. The Maxwell's Line of Reef.

The third great line is that known as the Maxwell's ... About the discovery of this reef some romantic stories were told in perhaps the most brilliant description of the goldfields that has been penned, and which appeared in the *Melbourne Argus* in 1862. The local historian shows that the reef was discovered through organised prospecting efforts, one division of a mining party working steadily at a payable alluvial claim, whilst the other ranged the scrub looking for reefs. The result was the discovery of a body of stone about thirty feet wide, and the delight of the prospectors may be imagined when they discovered that the ten tons they took indiscriminately from this width yielded 40 ounces.

During the next two years they crushed 1762 tons for 5915 ounces ... Altogether the prospectors seem to have taken out about 10,00 ounces, or close to a third of the total yield from the line.

Other claims were at work along the line, and seductive little items like the following appeared about the time. Maxwell's 100 tons yielded 342 ounces; 58 tons yielded 320 ounces; 150 tons yielded 262 ounces ... and so on.

The Enterprise, Concord and other companies on the Maxwell line of the reef were also highly successful ... South of the Maxwell's group, but on the same line, good yields were obtained from the City of Bath and Nairnshire ... Still further south are the Buchanan's and American reefs, still on the Maxwell line, and from both of these large returns were obtained.⁶

1863. Inglewood Reefs.

Standing on the top of the Inglewood Town Hall, the spectator has spread out before him the panorama of the proved Inglewood Reefs, which consist of three main lines, viz, the Maxwell's to the east, the Columbian, in the centre, and the Jersey, to the west.⁷

September 1865. (Korong Division). Maxwell's Reef. The Great Extended Company is at present idle in consequence of the stone not being payable; I understand they are negotiating with claims to the south of them to amalgamate. The Enterprise Company, south of the Prospectors on this line of reef, has this week struck a new body of stone on the workings, just below the water level, from which good prospects have been obtained.⁸

December 1866. (Korong Division). On the Maxwell's Reef, the Prospectors' Company is driving east and west, at a depth of 260 feet, for water; and from the northern workings, have obtained very good stone lately. No. 1, North, promises to repay handsomely, having a prospect of 11 dwts per ton from a small crushing. The Enterprise Company, to the southward, has been at length drained sufficiently to recommence work in the level just below water line, and has taken out some stone which has not yielded so satisfactorily as was expected. Little besides is being done on the Maxwell's Reef.⁹

March 1867. (Korong Division). Maxwell's. On this once busy line of reefs, operations are chiefly confined to the Prospectors' Company, and their immediate neighbours. The prospectors are again obtaining excellent stone from the deeper levels ... The Hope Company, Nos. 2, 3, and 4, south, are sinking by contract at 8s per foot, and has struck stone showing the "colour". The Enterprise Company, next south, has ceased operations, through want of capital, and has called an extraordinary meeting to supplement their resources, or to wind up. Nothing elsewhere is being done on this reef--a notable instance of the flagrant violations of Mining Leases, now become so general; large areas of auriferous reefs locked up, and lying utterly useless for productive purposes, until some favourable hour arrives for a speculation; such, I am bound to say, is the characteristic feature in Inglewood reefing interest, and one which fully accounts for the non-increase of its population.¹⁰

September 1867. Korong Division (W.G.Coachman). On Maxwell's Reef the Prospectors Company has sunk deeper and is working at the lowest level, but without marked success as yet, although their engine has at length thoroughly drained the ground for a long distance both north and south of them. The remaining properties on this reef are idle.¹¹

March 1868. Korong Division (Robert Mason). Maxwell's Reef, Havilah Company. The tributors have had a good crushing, 83 tons gave a return of 64 oz. 13dwts.; the portion of the reef now being worked is about 11 feet wide, and the stone continues to look well. One of the tributors was killed ... by falling off the ladder when about 10 feet from the surface descending depth of shaft 180 feet.¹²

March 1871. Korong Division. The United Maxwell Company, Reality Reef, Inglewood, has obtained and crushed some very good stone during the past quarter, and by this success has been partly the cause of inducing the neighbours, the Hope and Anchor Company, to resume work.¹³

June 1871. Korong Division. The Maxwell Reef United Quartz Company, has had the necessary machinery for raising and crushing in working order for some weeks.¹⁴

September 1871. Korong Division (Henry J Hughes). The United Maxwell and Havilah Companies, on the Maxwell line of reef, Inglewood, are in active work, and payable stone has been obtained; the latter company giving from one crushing an average of 11 dwts. to the load.¹⁵

December 1871. (Korong Division). On the Maxwell line of reef the Maxwell United Company, having proved that the run of gold has been taken out of the shallow workings, has determined upon sinking the shaft to a greater depth. The Havilah Company, north of the last-named company, has obtained some very fair crushings from a reef of over 3 feet wide.

To the south of this claim the Hope has obtained a reef with fairish prospects; and the Certainty has been engaged sinking a winze, as also the main shaft, payable looking stone being met with in both.

On this line, during the past quarter, several leases have been applied for, and it is generally predicted that the first largest cake of gold obtained in the district will be produced from this reef.¹⁶

March 1872. (Korong Division). On the Maxwell and Unity lines of reef much dead work has been done during the quarter--that is, sinking main shafts, to enable the claims to be worked to a better advantage.¹⁷

June 1872. (Korong Division). On the Maxwell line the Havilah Company has been occupied in sinking the main shaft and driving along the lode at the 330-foot level; and the Maxwell Reef United Company, after much up-hill work, has struck a lode at the 280 foot level, with very fair prospects, and the crushing plant will doubtless be again busy in the course of a few weeks.¹⁸

September 1872. (Korong Division).

For the past three months quartz mining has been a rather unremunerative employment in this division, and work has been temporarily suspended in some of the principal mines, to enable the directors of the companies to collect arrears of calls and pay off liabilities before incurring further expense.

The Maxwell United and New Columbian Companies are, for the reasons before mentioned, now allowing the ground to lie idle; but the last-named company will likely resume work within a month, and the Maxwell United about the commencement of the New Year.¹⁹

March 1873. (Korong Division). The Havilah Company, Maxwell's Reef, has 22 men employed ... The men are still engaged in driving, and the shaft is down to a depth of 400 feet.

The Maxwell's Reef United Company has just succeeded in striking gold.²⁰

June 1873. Korong Division (Mr. Nesbitt Cockburn).

Mining in this division has been dull during the past quarter, and there has nothing occurred worthy of any special comment.

The Havilah Company, Maxwell's Reef, has twenty men at work.

Maxwell's Reef United Gold Mining Company has crushed about 50 tons of quartz during the past quarter, with an average yield of 15 dwts. to the ton.²¹

December 1878. Inglewood Division. Active steps are being taken to form a company to work on the Maxwell Reef.²²

March 1879. Inglewood Division. The Havilah Company, on the Maxwell Reef, has commenced work during the past quarter.²³

March 1881. Inglewood Division. As was to be expected, alluvial mining has fallen off considerably during the last quarter, owing to the scarcity of water, while in quartz the want of adequate machinery has made itself felt. It is, however, a matter for congratulations that in two places, at least, the latter requirement will soon be supplied, great progress being made in the erection of machinery to work the Morning Star Company's mine, and the Jersey Reef Quartz Mining Company having purchased the Maxwell Reef Company's plant, which they intend to remove at once and re-erect on their own leasehold. This plant, which is in good condition, and includes a battery of twelve stamps, will enable the Jersey Company to redouble efforts to develop the resources of the mine. It is intended, on the erection of the plant, to commence crushing from the Little Gem shaft, in which there is a large body of payable stone available.²⁴

September 1881. Inglewood Division. A company has been successfully floated to work a leasehold, comprising ground formerly occupied by the Maxwell and Havilah Companies.²⁵

December 1881. (Inglewood Division). Useful work has been done at the Maxwell, Morning Star, Madame Berry, City of Bath, European and Leicester Tribute, and other claims, while from the Burke's Flat Company returns continue excellent as heretofore.²⁶

June 1882. (Inglewood Division). The Maxwell's Company has twelve men employed prospecting for a rich lode lost many years ago. The finding of this lode, it is confidently anticipated, will give a further impetus to mining in and around Inglewood.²⁷

December 1882. (Inglewood Division).

Three applications for gold mining leases have been lodged, and nine others have been recommended.

The successful working of the Maxwell's leasehold has given increased confidence to quartz miners in and around Inglewood, and great hopes are entertained of several reefs at Kingower, hitherto but partially tried and all but neglected for a number of years.²⁸

March 1883. (Inglewood Division). The last two months of this quarter have shown what may be regarded as a permanent revival in quartz mining in and around Inglewood.

No less than eighteen applications for gold mining leases have been lodged during that period, and pegs are to be met with in most direction, both in the town lands and for a considerable distance north and south thereof.

The magnificent yields from the Maxwell's Company during the limited period afforded for crushing are evidenced by the returns, viz., 1,553 oz of gold from 676 tons of stone.

Except at the Maxwell's battery, very little crushing has been done.²⁹

June 1883. (Inglewood Division). The latest advices from the Maxwell Company state that the south main drive has been extended 10 feet. The lode is well defined, 4 feet 6 inches thick, and showing splendid gold. The crushing, which has been looked for with so much anxiety, will take place in a few days, and will, no doubt, give the desired impetus to mining in the neighbourhood.

The South Maxwell Company's shaft is being slabbed and the work is being vigorously pushed on.

In alluvial there is nothing of importance to mention.³⁰

December 1883. (Inglewood Division). The chief item of interest ... has been the striking of some good stone by the United Maxwell's Company, at a depth of 100 feet. Ninety-three tons of this stone gave an average of nearly 12 dwt of gold per ton.

The South Maxwell's Company's fine plant is now complete.³¹

March 1884. (Inglewood Division).

The returns from quartz mining operations carried on during the quarter show a slightly increased yield of gold. The majority of the companies on the Maxwell, Jersey, Columbian, and other lines were, however, either sinking or driving to cut the various reefs, consequently the yield, in comparison with the number of miners employed, is exceedingly light.

The following are the only crushings reported:

Maxwell's Company	1,088 tons	1,384 oz
Burke's Flat Gold Mining Company	820 tons	276 oz
Union Company, Kingower	300 tons	90 oz

Several companies have been successfully floated during the quarter, and work commenced on their leaseholds, whilst other ventures more or less promising are now being offered to the public.³²

September 1885. Inglewood Division. There is nothing of a very encouraging nature to report for the quarter just ended; scarcely any alluvial mining has been carried on, and quartz mining is at a very low ebb. Indeed, mining matters generally in this division are in a very depressed state.

The South Maxwells, New Order, and Unity Mines stopped work during the quarter, owing to which circumstance a number of men were thrown out of employment, some of whom have since left the district.³³

March 1886. Inglewood Division.

Two of the largest mines, the Jersey Reef and Maxwell's suspended operations, and the latter company is, I believe, to be re-organised and worked on a new basis.³⁴

June 1886. Inglewood Division. The Jersey Reef and Maxwell's Companies ... have recommenced work and the former company is said to have struck gold-bearing stone of a payable nature.³⁵

December 1886. Inglewood Division. A few days ago a Miner's Association was formed here, and at the meeting every speaker strongly expressed himself in reference to this division having its fair share of the prospecting vote. If we take into the consideration the fact that, with one exception (Maxwell's) the greatest depth yet obtained here in quartz workings is only 390 feet, it would certainly seem desirable that every assistance should be given to develop, at greater depths, the payable reefs which are known to exist.³⁶

June 1887. (Inglewood Division). The manager of the Maxwell reports that he hopes to cut golden stone shortly.³⁷

December 1887. (Inglewood Division). The Maxwell Company reports that during the last three months they have been driving at the 340-foot level.³⁸

June 1888. (Inglewood Division). The Maxwell tributors obtained 44 oz from 70 tons.³⁹

March 1889. (Inglewood Division). Mining in this district has almost come to a standstill. It is very distressing to visit several claims here, especially the Maxwell, Unity, and Jersey, and see magnificent machinery silent and inactive. And yet Inglewood is a town built upon gold, in the centre of a district containing scores of known gold-bearing reefs, and miles of ground proved by the Government Tiffen auger to be rich in alluvial deposits. The one bright gleam that shines through the dark clouds that at present overshadow our mining enterprise is the persistency with which the Morning Star, Buchanan's, Fearnought, Old Inglewood, and Whela Companies are striving to restore public confidence.⁴⁰

September 1889. (Inglewood Division). The extensive machinery at the Maxwell's is at present idle.⁴¹

1903. The Maxwell's line of reef, which has been lying idle for many years, and all the old plant dismantles and removed, has gain been taken up and substantial winding and pumping machinery erected on the old main shaft, which is 500 feet in depth. Operations of the old company were confined to prospecting a parallel "buck reef" at the 500 foot level [they crushed 16,278 tons for 27,287 ounces of gold].⁴²

1904. At the Maxwell's Reef mine steady prospecting work ... has been in operation, without success up to the present. Sixteen men, on an average, are employed.⁴³

1905. Inglewood and Wedderburn. During the term the different companies--viz, Great Columbian, South Great Columbian, Maxwell's and the Morning Star--have been carrying out a vigorous policy of prospecting, but unfortunately the results have not been at all satisfactory.⁴⁴

1906. Inglewood. The Maxwell's Company has been pushing on with prospecting work, but unfortunately success have not yet attended its efforts.⁴⁵

1908. Inglewood. At the Great Columbian mine work has been confined to the upper levels ... 2,799 tons treated for 468 oz. Average number of men employed was 20.

The Maxwell Company adjoins ... number of men employed 10.⁴⁶

1909. The Maxwell's Company, with the aid of a Government Loan, sunk the main shaft 153 feet, making the depth from the surface 1,010 feet.⁴⁷

1910. Inglewood. The Maxwell Company has sunk the main shaft a further 100 feet, making the depth 1,100 feet.⁴⁸

1912. Inglewood. The Maxwell Company after a good deal of prospecting work ... closed down and sold off the plant.⁴⁹

DESCRIPTION & INTERPRETATION:

Maxwell line of Reef (The reef had one very rich mining period in the early 1860s and a minor boom in the 1880s). Major mines along this line of reef included (from south to north), Enterprise Gold Mining Co., Maxwell Reef, North Maxwells, and Maxwells Extended. Only the Maxwell Extended lies out of range of Goldquest's current mining operations.

Site 11.0. Maxwell Extended. (Probably dates to the reef's 1880s mining boom).

Mine site. Near a large water dam are two relatively small mullock heaps. Despite some bulldozing, each of the heaps still has several dumping lines. There are stone footings of a building (measuring 13 ft by 10 ft) near the edge of the northern most mullock heap. No machinery foundations visible.

Site 11.1. Puddler. Brass Button Gully (difficult to date, but probably 20th century).

On the water dam's embankment is a very weathered puddler. The inner mound and puddling trench are just distinguishable and have been disturbed by gold fossicking activities. The puddler has a diameter of 22 feet and has no pivot post. There is a 3 metre wide, 1-1/2 m high band of wash associated with the puddler. The puddler is associated with the alluvial mining of Brass Button Gully.

INTEGRITY/CONDITION: Sites have poor integrity.

CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE:

Mining relics surviving along Maxwell's line of reef have little integrity or historical significance and hence have low cultural significance.

SIGNIFICANCE RANKING:

Site Listed Heritage Inventory.

Assessor: David Bannear**Date: September 1993.**

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- 1 James Flett, 1979, The History Of Gold Discovery in Victoria,pp302-309
 - 2 Mining Surveyors' Reports - January 1860
 - 3 Mining Surveyors' Reports, January 1861
 - 4 Mining Surveyors' Reports, April 1861
 - 5 Burrabungle, Korong Historical Society, 1988 - Extracts from newspapers
 - 6 Alan M Nixon, 1982, Inglewood Gold, p115-116
 - 7 Alan M Nixon, 1982, Inglewood Gold, pp107-108
 - 8 Mining Surveyors' Reports, September 1865
 - 9 Mining Surveyors' Reports, December 1866
 - 10 Mining Surveyors' Reports, March 1867
 - 11 Mining Surveyors' Reports, Sept 1867
 - 12 Mining Surveyors' Reports, March 1868
 - 13 Mining Surveyors' Reports, March 1871
 - 14 Mining Surveyors' Reports, June 1871
 - 15 Mining Surveyors' Reports, September 1871
 - 16 Mining Surveyors' Reports, December 1871
 - 17 Mining Surveyors' Reports, March 1872
 - 18 Mining Surveyors' Reports, June 1872
 - 19 Mining Surveyors' Reports, September 1872
 - 20 Mining Surveyors' Reports, March 1873
 - 21 Mining Surveyors' Reports, June 1873
 - 22 Mining Surveyors' Reports, Dec 1878
 - 23 Mining Surveyors' Reports, March 1879
 - 24 Mining Surveyors' reports, March 1881
 - 25 Mining Surveyors' Reports, Sept 1881
 - 26 Mining Surveyors' Reports, December 1881
 - 27 Mining Surveyors' Reports, June 1882
 - 28 Mining Surveyors' Reports, December 1882
 - 29 Mining Surveyors' Reports, March 1883
 - 30 Mining Surveyors' Reports, June 1883
 - 31 Mining Surveyors' Reports, December 1883
 - 32 Mining Surveyors' Reports, March 1884
 - 33 Mining Surveyors' Reports, Sept 1885
 - 34 Mining Surveyors' Reports, March 1886
 - 35 Mining Surveyors' Reports, June 1886
 - 36 Mining Surveyors' Reports, Dec 1886
 - 37 Mining Surveyors' Reports, June 1887
 - 38 Mining Surveyors' Reports, December 1887
 - 39 Mining Surveyors' Reports, June 1888
 - 40 Mining Surveyors' Reports, March 1889
 - 41 Mining Surveyors' Reports, September 1889
 - 42 Annual Report, Department of Mines, 1903, p71
 - 43 Annual Report, Department of Mines, 1904, p69
 - 44 Annual Report, Department of Mines, 1905, p97
 - 45 Annual Report, Department of Mines, 1906, p107
 - 46 Annual Report, Department of Mines, 1908, p116
 - 47 Annual Report, Department of Mines, 1909
 - 48 Annual Report, Department of Mines, 1910
 - 49 Annual Report, Department of Mines, 1912, p107

SITE NO. & NAME: 12.0 GLASGOW REEF
 12.1 COMMISSIONERS GULLY PUDDLER
 12.2 ALLUVIAL WORKINGS

LOCATION: GLASGOW REEF/COMMISSIONER'S GULLY
 (ALSO CALLED PRETTY'S GULLY)

HI NO: 12.0 & .1 & .2 H7624-0136

DIRECTIONS: Sites 12.0 and 12.1. Glasgow Reef Dam is located 2.6 km north-north-east of Inglewood, 500 metres east of the Inglewood's water supply dam. Site 12.2 begins just south of the Inglewood-Salisbury Road.

MUNICIPALITY: Loddon Shire

LAND STATUS: Sites 12.0 and 12.1--Eucy Oil Reserve
 Site 12.2--Freehold Land

HISTORY:

September 1865 (Korong Division).

The total number of miners is thus distributed:

New Inglewood	550
Old Inglewood	50
Korong	425
Jericho	75
Kingower	205
McIntyre's	50
Sinnott's	50
Bourke's Flat	70
Caledonian Flat	45
Commissioner's Flat	65
Loddon and Kingarra	100

Cement crushed:

Lady Darling Co.
Prince Albert

Commissioner's Flat
Commissioner's Flat, Deep Lead¹

December 1866 (Korong Division).

The total number of miners is thus distributed:

New Inglewood	510
Old Inglewood	45
Thompson's Gully	12
Korong	430
Jericho	75
Kingower	120
McIntyre's	35
Sinnott's	60
Bourke's Flat	48
Commissioner's Flat	10
Loddon and Kingarra	70 ²

March 1867 (Korong Division).

The total number of miners is thus distributed:

New Inglewood	400
Old Inglewood	30
Thompson's Gully	10
Korong	400
Jericho	50
Kingower	80
McIntyre's	20
Sinnott's	100
Bourke's Flat	30
Commissioner's Flat	5
Loddon and Kingarra	50

Quartz Tailings & Cement crushed:

Lady Darling

Duke of Cornwall

Unity

Catto's

Thompson's Gully

Deep Lead, Daly Lead

Commissioner's Flat

Inglewood

Pine Hills

Scandinavian³

DESCRIPTION & INTERPRETATION:

Site 12.0. Glasgow Reef. (date of working unknown, most probably worked mid- to late-nineteenth century). Reef workings. On the north side of the dam is an open shaft surrounded by a small ring of mullock.

Site 12.1. Commissioners Gully/Flat (main period of alluvial mining appears to have been in the 1860s, puddler probably operated in the 20th century).

Puddler. On the south end of the Glasgow Reef Dam's embankment is a very well defined puddler which has been badly disturbed by gold fossicking. The puddler has a diameter of 22 ft, no pivot post, and most of its wash has been quarried. The head of the gully has been extensively sluiced or "puddled out".

Site 12.2. Commissioner's Lead (main period of alluvial mining appears to have been in the 1860s).

Shallow alluvial. An extensive area of well-defined shallow workings and low mounds beginning just south of the Inglewood-Salisbury Road in Commissioner's Gully.⁴

INTEGRITY/CONDITION: Sites 12.0 and 12.1 have poor integrity. The alluvial sinkings are relatively undisturbed.

CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE:

Sites 12.0 and 12.1 have little integrity or historical significance and hence have low cultural significance. The alluvial sinkings (Site 12.2) recorded by P. Milner in 1990 are still well defined and relatively undisturbed.

SIGNIFICANCE RANKING: Site Listed Heritage Inventory.

Assessor: David Bannear**Date: September 1993.**

-
- 1 Mining Surveyors' Reports, September 1865
 - 2 Mining Surveyors' Reports, December 1866
 - 3 Mining Surveyors' Reports, March 1867
 - 4 P. Milner, 1990, p126

SITE NO. & NAME: **13.0 BRASS BUTTON PUDDLER NO 1**
 13.1 BRASS BUTTON PUDDLER NO 2
 13.2 BRASS BUTTON PUDDLER NO 3

LOCATION: **BRASS BUTTON GULLY, INGLEWOOD**

HI NO: **13.0 H7624-0137**
 13.1 H7624-0138
 13.2 H7624-0139

DIRECTIONS: Puddlers are located in Brass Button Gully, 3.6 km north of Inglewood. Site 13.0 is located 5 metres east of the junction of Inglewood North Road and Brass Button Gully Track; Site 13.1 is located 100 metres south-west of Site 13.0; and Site 13.2 (recorded by Peter Milner in 1989 as Area No. 327) lies to the west.

MUNICIPALITY: Loddon Shire

LAND STATUS: Sites 13.0 and 13.1--Flora Reserve
 Site 13.2--Eucy Oil Reserve

HISTORY:

No references collected.

DESCRIPTION & INTERPRETATION:

Site 13.0. Puddler (Most probably a nineteenth century puddler).

The puddler is fairly weathered, but the inner mound and puddling trench are still quite distinct. The puddler has a diameter of 22 feet, no pivot post, and its bank of wash has been extensively disturbed by gold fossicking.

Site 13.0. Puddler (Most probably a nineteenth century puddler).

100 metres south-west of Site 13.0 is a large full water dam. On the dam's embankment is a puddler which has been badly disturbed by recent gold fossicking. The puddler has a diameter of 22 feet and there is no trace of its pivot post. The puddler is ringed by a 3 metre band of wash.

Site 13.2 (Area No. 327) Brass Button Gully workings (Most probably nineteenth century workings and puddler).

Along the bottom end of Butchers Gully, east of the Inglewood North Road, and extending into Brass Button Gully, is an area of bank sluicing which is relatively undisturbed. Further down Brass Button Gully is a more deeply sluiced gully (9 to 10 feet deep), a dam and a puddler. Further east, opposite the junction with Big Timber Gully, there is an undisturbed area of shallow workings with moderately sized mounds. Further east again there has been some recent re-working of exposed conglomerates.

INTEGRITY/CONDITION: Integrity of the puddlers reduced by the disturbance caused by gold fossickers.

CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE:

The puddling machine sites have little integrity (due to disturbance by recent gold fossicking) or historical significance and hence have low cultural significance.

SIGNIFICANCE RANKING: Sites Listed Heritage Inventory.

Assessor: David Bannear

Date: September 1993.

SITE NO. & NAME: **14.0** **THOMPSONS GULLY DAM TAILINGS DUMP**
 14.1 **PUDDLER NO 1**
 14.2 **PUDDLER NO 2**

LOCATION: **THOMPSONS GULLY, INGLEWOOD**

HI NO: **14.0** **H7624-0140**
 14.1 **H7624-0141**
 14.2 **H7624-0142**

DIRECTIONS: Sites located 5 km north-north-west of Inglewood, 800 metres south east of Rose Hill, on the east side of Powlett Road. The tailings dump is on the north side of a large water dam. Site 14.1 is located 200 metres from the southern end of the large dam; and Site 14.2 is 800 metres down the gully from the large dam.

MUNICIPALITY: Loddon Shire

LAND STATUS: Sites 14.0 and 14.1--Flora Reserve
 Site 14.2--Eucy Oil Reserve/Flora Reserve

HISTORY:

July 1859/1860. The Discovery of Old Inglewood.

In the month of July 1859 ... (Joseph Thompson, Alexander Thompson, Thomas Thompson, and Joseph Honey or Hanny) ... prospecting the area ... They found payable gold in small quantities in many places. Payable gold was first found in October 1858 at Thompson's Gully (Rose Hill) and afterwards at Psalm Singer's Gully, which had originally been called by the prospectors, Old Joe's Gully ... In the latter stages of October the diggers on the Kingower goldfield were told of the party's findings; but it was not until the party had made it known to Graham Webster, the Warden of Korong, and Joseph Thompson had taken out a 200 square foot prospecting claim on 24 November 1859, that the Old Inglewood Goldrush began.

In consequence of the resulting rush ... there were in January 1860, some three to five thousand miners on the field. This soon built up to sixteen thousand miners.

By the middle of December 1859, four other gullies in the vicinity of Thompson's and Psalm Singer's were opened: those being, Queen's, Bulldog, Gropers and Wellington Gullies.¹

November 1859. Inglewood goldfield, although but a few miles from Kingower, was not discovered until six years later. The field was originally prospected by a party consisting of Alexander Thompson, Joseph Thompson, Thomas Thompson and Joseph Honey, who were rewarded £200 each by the Select Committee for gold rewards in 1863 ... The first report of the Inglewood discovery was in a local paper on 21 November 1859, three days before the Thompsons' registered their claim. The report said that Re, Hall's nephews had piled 2000 loads of wash on the quite, that yielded one-two dwts. of gold per tub. With regards to Potter's discovery of Potter's Hill in Jan 1860, the newspapers in December reported New Inglewood a township, and by the 24th of that month gullies had been opened up there for six miles ... After the discovery at Thompson's and Psalm-Singing gullies, Queen's Gully and three others in the vicinity, possibly Bulldog, Gropers and Wellington, were opened at Inglewood by the beginning of December 1859.²

March 1860. Pegs on the flat (Daly's Lead) extended to Bullabul Creek, where there was a diggers camp called Kingarra. Thompsons' Gully was rushed in March 1860.³

September 1865 (Korong Division).

Quartz crushed during the quarter by/from:

Lady Darling

Prince Albert

Duke of Cornwall

March Reef Co.

Catto's

Prince of Wales Co.

Thompson's Gully Co.

Wedderburn Co.

Inglewood Reefs: Vulcan, Leicester, Jersey, Maxwell's, European, Columbian, Old Inglewood.

Inglewood Reefs: European, Vulcan, Morning Star, Maxwell's, Jersey, March, City of Bath, Robert Burns.

Inglewood Reefs: Nelson, European, Leicester, Edinburgh, Rock of Cashel, Rising Sun, Maxwell's, Jersey.

March Reef.

Bourke's Flat, Jericho.

German Reef, Jericho.

Thompson's Gully.

Roger's Reef, Korong.

Cement crushed:

Lady Darling Co.
 Prince Albert
 Duke of Cornwall
 Victoria Co.
 Thompson's Gully Co.

Commissioner's Flat.
 Commissioner's Flat, Deep Lead.
 Old Inglewood.
 Old Inglewood, Commissioner's Flat, Deep Lead.
 Deep Lead.⁴

December 1866 (Korong Division).

The total number of miners is thus distributed:

New Inglewood	510
Old Inglewood	45
Thompson's Gully	12
Korong	430
Jericho	75
Kingower	120
McIntyre's	35
Sinnott's	60
Bourke's Flat	48
Commissioner's Flat	10
Loddon and Kingarra	70 ⁵

March 1867 (Korong Division).

Quartz crushed during the quarter by/from:

Lady Darling

European, Leicester, Jersey, Morning Star, Cambrian, City of Bath, Old Inglewood, Welcome, Rising Sun Reefs.

Duke of Cornwall

Daly, Maxwell's, European, City of Bath, Old Inglewood, Eureka, Rising Sun, Leicester Reefs.

Unity

March, Morning Star, Catherine, Reality, Maxwell's Reefs

March Reef Co.

March Reef.

Prince of Wales

German Reef.

Catto's

Phillip's, Morning Star, Newbridge, German Reefs.

Thompson's Gully

Welcome Reef.

Quartz Tailings & Cement crushed:

Lady Darling

Deep Lead, Daly Lead.

Duke of Cornwall

Commissioner's Flat.

Unity

Inglewood.

Catto's

Pine Hills.

Thompson's Gully

Scandinavian.⁶

September 1868. Korong Division. Alluvial mining. A small rush took place near Thompson's Gully, but not yet of sufficient importance for a special report.⁷

Dec 1868 Korong Division.

Quartz crushed during the quarter by/from:

Unity

March, Morning Star, City of Bath, Odin.

March

Godwin, Morning Star, Jersey, No. 7 North March.

Baragwanath

Poverty.

Duke of Cornwall

Maxwell's, Odin, Jersey.

Prince of Wales

Jericho.

Morley and Fone

Deadlock, Cruks, Morning Star, Evening Star.

Thompson's Gully

Welcome.⁸

June 1869. Korong Division (R. Mason) Alluvial mining. Berlin is till extending. The last rush was to Tyler's Bridge, about one mile south-east, being a continuance of the same watershed to Sandy Creek. Gladstone rush, Thompson's Gully rush, Simpson's Creek rush, and Garibaldi rush, are only in embryo, for want of miners. The alluvial leads of this division appear to be radiating in every direction from the granite hills to the plains.⁹

June 1881. Inglewood Division. Within the last month Watkins and party had a crushing of 71 tons from the Welcome Reef, at Thompson's Gully, with the excellent results of 60 oz ... This has given rise to an application for a lease by the fortunate party, and the registration of three quartz claims in the same locality.¹⁰

September 1881. Inglewood Division. The once-celebrated Columbian Reef is about to receive another trial from a registered company; as also the Welcome Reef, at Thompson's Gully, from which a series of excellent returns have been obtained.¹¹

June 1882. (Inglewood Division). A strong company has been formed to work a leasehold at Thompson's Gully, where an immense body of payable stone, easily obtainable, is known to exist. The want of crushing power having hitherto retarded progress in that locality, the company intends erecting a 24-head battery.¹²

References found re cyaniding for Inglewood/Wedderburn/St Arnaud Divisions of the Maryborough Mining District suggest two main periods of cyaniding:

Period 1	c.1897 to First World War.
Period 2	c.1937 to Second World War.

DESCRIPTION & INTERPRETATION:

Site 14.0. Treated tailings dump. (Two periods of cyaniding in the area c.1897 to 1915, and c.1937 to 1950s). On the northern end of a large water dam in Thompson's Gully are two large dumps of treated tailings. No traces of vats found, but there are plenty of "dobs" (small piles) of tailings.

Site 14.1. Puddler (Nineteenth century puddler).

A 100 metres south of the large water dam, down Thompson's Gully, is a deposit of slum (fine silt) from a puddler. The slum is distinguished by a metre or so deep band of multi-layered, and brightly coloured silts, exposed in the walls of an eroding channel. At the end of the erosion channel is a 100 metre long flat of puddler slum which terminates at the embankment of a water dam. On the western end of the dam's embankment, within a few metres of Powlett Road, is a very weathered puddler. The puddler has weathered so much that the inner mound and puddling trench have merged. It is only the puddler's outer ring that defines the site.

Site 14.2. Puddler (Nineteenth century puddler).

At the eastern end of a small, silted-up water dam in Thompson's Gully is a puddler that has been completely demolished by recent gold fossicking. The excavation of the puddler's inner mound has exposed its wooden pivot post. This bush-timber post is well preserved, stands 2 feet high and has a diameter of 12 inches.

INTEGRITY/CONDITION:

Site 14.0.	The tailings dump has poor integrity with no evidence of any cyaniding plant.
Site 14.1.	Despite having a poorly preserved puddler, the site has an extensive and pronounced slum deposit.
Site 14.2.	Has poor integrity due to disturbance by gold fossickers.

CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE:

Site 14.0 and 14.2 have little integrity or historical significance and hence have low cultural significance.

Site 14.1 has:

- Scientific Significance, despite having a poorly preserved puddler, the site has a quite rare and distinctive feature, ie. the pronounced and extensive nature of the puddler's slum deposit.

SIGNIFICANCE RANKING: Sites Listed Heritage Inventory.

Assessor: David Bannear

Date: September 1993.

- | | |
|----|---|
| 1 | Alan M Nixon, 1982, Inglewood Gold, p16 |
| 2 | James Flett, 1979, The History Of Gold Discovery in Victoria, pp302-309 |
| 3 | James Flett, 1979, The History Of Gold Discovery in Victoria, pp302-309 |
| 4 | Mining Surveyors' Reports, September 1865 |
| 5 | Mining Surveyors' Reports, December 1866 |
| 6 | Mining Surveyors' Reports, March 1867 |
| 7 | Mining Surveyors' Reports, Sept 1868 |
| 8 | Mining Surveyors' Reports, Dec 1868 |
| 9 | Mining Surveyors' Reports, June 1869 |
| 10 | Mining Surveyors' Reports, June 1881 |
| 11 | Mining Surveyors' Reports, Sept 1881 |
| 12 | Mining Surveyors' Reports, June 1882 |

SITE NO. & NAME: 15.0 WELCOME REEF WORKINGS

LOCATION: WELCOME REEF, THOMPSONS GULLY, INGLEWOOD

HI NO: H7624-0143

DIRECTIONS: 5.2 km north-north-west of Inglewood, 1 km south east of Rose Hill, east side of Powlett Road.

MUNICIPALITY: Loddon Shire

LAND STATUS: Flora Reserve

HISTORY:

January 1860. Inglewood. The quartz veins are still looking well, although no main reef has been properly defined. The following are the results of trial crushings during the month [mentions] Inglewood Reef, Prussian Reef, Welcome Reef, Maxwell's Reef, Nelson Reef.¹

April 1860 (Korong Division) Inglewood. Quartz Reefs. The quartz reefs in this district are undoubtedly the main feature in gold mining, and as far as the present depth of sinking is, is not exceeded, if indeed equalled, by any mining district in Victoria.

At the head of the list for richness stands the Columbian, from which 22 tons of quartz yielded over 2300 oz of gold. A number of other reefs, viz., Buchanan's, Welcome, Daly's Inglewood, Athens, Curlew, Prussian, Dartmouth, are yielding very good returns indeed, the first four named, in particular, being remarkable for their steady yield and large body of stone.²

April 1861 (Korong Division)

Name of Reef	Depth from Surface
Maxwell's Reef	25 ft
Maxwell's Reef	80 & 100 ft
Inglewood Reef	80 ft
Kentish Reef	105 ft
Morning Star Reef	50 ft
Daly Reef 10 ft	
Potter's Hill Reef	90 ft
Odin's Reef	120 ft
Dartmouth Reef	6 ft
Columbian Reef	80 ft
Welcome Reef	75 ft
Hope Reef, Kingower	- ³

June 1881. Inglewood Division. Within the last month Watkins and party had a crushing of 71 tons from the Welcome Reef, at Thompson's Gully, with the excellent results of 60 oz ... This has given rise to an application for a lease by the fortunate party, and the registration of three quartz claims in the same locality.⁴

September 1881. Inglewood Division. The once-celebrated Columbian Reef is about to receive another trial from a registered company; as also the Welcome Reef, at Thompson's Gully, from which a series of excellent returns have been obtained.⁵

June 1882 (Inglewood Division). A strong company has been formed to work a leasehold at Thompson's Gully, where an immense body of payable stone, easily obtainable, is known to exist. The want of crushing power having hitherto retarded progress in that locality, the company intend erecting a 24-head battery.⁶

December 1889 (Inglewood Division). The Welcome claim presented its enterprising owners with a very rich Christmas cake.⁷

DESCRIPTION & INTERPRETATION:

Site 15.0. Welcome Reef quartz workings. (Reef opened by 1860, worked intermittently until the 1890s).

Located on the crown of a steep hill is a collection of quartz workings which include some deep open stopes (fenced), shallow open cutting and open shafts. Some of the shafts still have their wooden collars. At the northern end of the workings are two intact mullock heaps. One of the heaps is associated with a shaft, the other, with a shallow open cut that opens up into a deep stope. Below the mullock heaps is a deep (fenced) shaft.

INTEGRITY/CONDITION: Quartz workings have escaped the shaft filling program conducted in the 1950s/60s and thus have very high integrity. Because of the lack of disturbance, the workings are quite dangerous.

CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE:

The site has:

- Scientific Value, because of the impressive and evocative range of undisturbed shallow reef workings (open stopes, shallow open cutting and open shafts). One of the few places left on Crown Land in Central Victoria where the remains of intensive shallow quartz reefing have escaped being flattened/filled in by later re-mining, or by the Mines Department's 1950s-1970s shaft filling program.

SIGNIFICANCE RANKING: Sites Listed Heritage Inventory.

Assessor: David Bannear

Date: September 1993.

- 1 Mining Surveyors' Reports - January 1860
- 2 Mining Surveyors' Reports, November 1860
- 3 Mining Surveyors' Reports, April 1861
- 4 Mining Surveyors' Reports, June 1881
- 5 Mining Surveyors' Reports, Sept 1881
- 6 Mining Surveyors' Reports, June 1882
- 7 Mining Surveyors' Reports, December 1889

SITE NO. & NAME: **16.0 REEF WORKINGS & BLACKSMITH FORGE**
16.1 MINING MACHINERY SITE

LOCATION: **FEARNOUGHT REEF**

HI NO: **16.0 H7624-0144**
16.1 H7624-0145

DIRECTIONS: 5 km north-north-west of Inglewood, 1 km south-east of Rose Hill, east side of Powlett Road. The blacksmith forge is located 75 metres east of Site 15.1 (puddler). Site 16.1 is located on the north-east corner of the large water dam (Site 15.0). The machinery foundation are just below a T-intersection created by two tracks that run to the Welcome Reef workings (Site 16.0).

MUNICIPALITY: Loddon Shire

LAND STATUS: Flora Reserve

HISTORY:

September 1886. Inglewood Division. The New Jersey, Fearnought, United Buchanan's, and Dreadnought Companies are exhibiting greater activity, and sanguine hopes of success are entertained.¹

December 1886. Inglewood Division. The Fearnought Company are busy sinking new shaft, and also erecting a battery.²

March 1888 (Inglewood Division). I am informed that the prospects are greatly improving in the Fear Nought mine in Thompson's Gully.³

March 1889. (Inglewood Division) Mining in this district has almost come to a standstill. It is very distressing to visit several claims here, especially the Maxwell, Unity, and Jersey, and see magnificent machinery silent and inactive. And yet Inglewood is a town built upon gold, in the centre of a district containing scores of known gold-bearing reefs, and miles of ground proved by the Government Tiffen auger to be rich in alluvial deposits. The one bright gleam that shines through the dark clouds that at present overshadow our mining enterprise is the persistency with which the Morning Star, Buchanan's, Fearnought, Old Inglewood, and Whela Companies are striving to restore public confidence.⁴

DESCRIPTION & INTERPRETATION:

16.0. Fearnought Reef workings. (Main period of working appears to have been in the 1880s).

Workings consist of a line of partly bulldozed small mullock heaps, some costeans and shallow open cutting. Workings run north to merge with Welcome Reef.

At the southern end of the Fearnought Ref workings (75 metres west of Site 15.1) is a stone blacksmith's forge.

16.1. Mining machinery site (Maybe the remains of the battery which was erected by the Fearnought Co. in 1886).

Near the north-east corner of the large dam in Thompsons Gully are the remains of large stone and brick engine bed. The bed is in poor condition with all the mounting bolts and most of the outer face having been scavenged. What survives of the interior mass (red, hand-made bricks and stone set in soft mortar) measures 12 ft by 3 ft and stands 3 ft high. On the south side of the engine bed is a largely buried stone boiler setting measuring approximately 24 ft by 11 ft. At the front of the boiler setting (west end) is a small section of stone floor. 5 metres south-west of the boiler setting is a mound of boiler ash. 4 metres west of the engine bed is a filled but subsiding shaft. Between the shaft and the engine bed is a protruding iron mounting bolt suggesting the likelihood of buried pumping foundations.

INTEGRITY/CONDITION: Mine workings have been bulldozed and all shafts filled. The blacksmith's forge is in good condition. The machinery site has poor integrity and has recently been disturbed by track closure work. The site does have some archaeological potential.

CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE:

The sites have little integrity or historical importance and hence have low cultural significance.

SIGNIFICANCE RANKING: Sites Listed Heritage Inventory.

Assessor: David Bannear

Date: September 1993.

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- 1 Mining Surveyors' Reports, Sept 1886
 - 2 Mining Surveyors' Reports, Dec 1886
 - 3 Mining Surveyors' Reports, March 1888
 - 4 Mining Surveyors' Reports, March 1889

SITE NO. & NAME:	17.0	CURLEW REEF DAM CAMP SITES
	17.1	METROPOLITAN/FIFESHIRE REEFS WORKINGS
	17.2	UNION JACK REEF WORKINGS
	17.3	ALL NATIONS REEF WORKINGS
	17.4	TAILINGS DUMP
	17.5	BATTERY SITE

LOCATION: UNION JACK LINE OF REEF

HI NO: 17.0 & .1 & .2 H7624-0146
17.3 & .4 & .5 H7624-0147

DIRECTIONS: 5.6 km north-north-west of Inglewood, ½ km east of Welcome Reef Hill.

MUNICIPALITY: Loddon Shire

LAND STATUS: Flora Reserve

HISTORY:

December 1866 (Korong Division).

Quartz crushed during the quarter by/from:

Lady Darling

Inglewood Reefs: Old Inglewood, Catherine, Leicester, European, Jersey, Morning Star, Cambrian, Camperdown, City of Bath, Dreadnought, March, Exhibition, Lady Don.

Victoria

Various Inglewood reefs.

Duke of Cornwall

Inglewood Reefs: Princess Alexandra, Old Inglewood, European, Welcome, Rising Sun, City of Bath, Daly, Vulcan, Caledonian.

Unity

Inglewood Reefs: March, Exhibition, American.

March Reef

March Reef Gold Mining Company, Burke's Flat, Inglewood.

Morley and Fone

Inglewood Reefs: Gladstone, Lilliputian, Brobdignag, Newbridge and sundry others.

Prince of Wales

German Reef, Jericho.

Catto's

Jericho Reefs: Morning Star, German, Philips, Bird's.

Thompson's Gully Co.

Jericho Reefs: Welcome, Scandinavian, **Union Jack**.¹

June 1882. (Inglewood Division). A strong company has been formed to work a leasehold at Thompson's Gully, where an immense body of payable stone, easily obtainable, is known to exist. The want of crushing power having hitherto retarded progress in that locality, the company intends erecting a 24-head battery.²

June 1883. (Inglewood Division). The Union Jack Company, at Thompson's Gully, has taken out a trial crushing of 20 tons from three different levels. The stone will be forwarded to Eaglehawk for crushing.³

June 1888. (Inglewood Division). Watkins and party, who are working near the Union Jack, expect their crushing to go over 2 oz to the ton.⁴

January 1994. Letter from Howard Rochester. (Golden Triangle Promotions Group) to Neale Watson (DCNR) re mud brick huts located in the Inglewood Flora Reserve.

I have found out a little on the mud brick huts located in the Inglewood Floral Reserve.

The larger hut was erected by a Mr Bonham who was on the mining dole in the depression, he also worked as a ecy (sic) cutter.⁵

DESCRIPTION & INTERPRETATION:

17.0. Curlew Reef Dam camp sites (nature of the domestic rubbish suggests 20th century use--c.1930s).

A large water dam is situated on the east side of the track that runs from the Welcome Reef Hill workings. Immediately below the dam's embankment are the rubbly outlines of four small huts. Associated with the hut sites is a scatter of rusty food cans. No puddler was found associated with the dam but the rear of the dam is ringed with piles of washed gravel. On the west side of the track are the remains of at least four small stone fireplaces.

17.1. Metropolitan/Fifeshire Reefs (Reefs first worked in the 1860s).

Short lines of workings (mainly small mullock heaps and filled shafts) which have been badly disturbed by bulldozing.

17.2. Union Jack Reef workings (Reef first opened in 1860s, recently re-worked. The hut was built during the 1930s depression by a Mr Bonham. The hut has certainly been modified in recent times). Workings consist of several open (fenced) shafts which have no associated mullock heaps and a fenced open cut which is partly filled with water. East of the workings is a modern (now deserted) mud brick house. The Department of Conservation and Natural Resource has recently removed the roof of the house to discourage camping. The house was built by the last miner to work the site.

17.3. All Nations Reef (Like the other reefs in the vicinity probably first worked in the 1860s). Across the gully, north of the Union Jack Reef workings, is a line of relatively undisturbed reef workings which include some open shafts which are still ringed by small mounds of mullock, some relatively serious open cutting, and a collapsed adit. At the north end of the workings are back-to-back stone fireplaces. The gully below the reef workings has a band of well preserved shallow alluvial sinkings.

17.4. Treated Tailings (c.1897 to 1950). North of the unroofed mud brick house is another large water dam. On the eastern side of this dam is an extensive low dump of cyanided tailings. The dump has been partly quarried and still has traces of galvanised iron cyanide vats.

17.5. Battery site (May be the site of the 24-head battery in 1882). Near the west side of the unroofed mud brick house is a mound of red (hand-made) bricks, stone and mortar. The location of this mound in relation to the dam and the tailings suggests that it may be the site of a battery.

INTEGRITY/CONDITION: Sites 17.0 and 17.3 have relatively undisturbed features. The other sites have been disturbed.

CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE:

Sites 17.1, 17.2, 17.4 and 17.5 have little integrity or historical importance and hence have low integrity.

Sites 17.0 has :

- Scientific Significance, because of the survival of a number of undisturbed 1930s camp sites and associated artefacts.

Site 17.3 has:

- Scientific Significance, because of the survival of relatively undisturbed shallow reef workings (open shafts, shallow open cutting and collapsed adit).

SIGNIFICANCE RANKING: Sites Listed Heritage Inventory.

Assessor: David Bannear

Date: September 1993.

- 1 Mining Surveyors' Reports, December 1866
- 2 Mining Surveyors' Reports, June 1882
- 3 Mining Surveyors' Reports, June 1883
- 4 Mining Surveyors' Reports, June 1888
- 5 Undated letter, DCNR File - Inglewood Flora Reserve, Management, Bendigo Office (06/87/128, Part 1)

SITE NO. & NAME: **18.0 SCANDINAVIAN LEAD CEMENT WORKINGS**
18.1 PUDDLER
8.2 SHALLOW ALLUVIAL SINKINGS
18.3 PUDDLER AND MUD BRICK HUT
18.4 SURFACING
18.5 TWO PUDDLERS/ONE DAM

LOCATION: **SCANDINAVIAN LEAD, INGLEWOOD**

HI NO: **18.0 H7624-0148**
18.1 H7624-0149
18.2 H7624-0150
18.3 H7624-0151
18.4 H7624-0152
18.5 H7624-0153

DIRECTIONS: The Scandinavian lead is located 5.6 km north of Inglewood, 350 metres east of Curlew Reef Dam. The gully containing the puddlers, alluvial sinkings and surfacing runs south from the lead.

MUNICIPALITY: Loddon Shire

LAND STATUS: Sites 18.0 to 18.3--Flora Reserve
Sites 18.4 and 18.5--Eucy Oil Reserve/Flora Reserve

HISTORY:

December 1866 (Korong Division)

Quartz crushed during the quarter by/from:

Lady Darling

Inglewood Reefs: Old Inglewood, Catherine, Leicester, European, Jersey, Morning Star, Cambrian, Camperdown, City of Bath, Dreadnought, March, Exhibition, Lady Don.

Victoria

Various Inglewood reefs.

Duke of Cornwall

Inglewood Reefs: Princess Alexandra, Old Inglewood, European, Welcome, Rising Sun, City of Bath, Daly, Vulcan, Caledonian.

Unity

Inglewood Reefs March, Exhibition, American.

March Reef

March Reef Gold Mining Company, Burke's Flat, Inglewood.

Morley and Fone

Inglewood Reefs: Gladstone, Lilliputian, Brobdignag, Newbridge and sundry others.

Prince of Wales

German Reef, Jericho.

Catto's

Jericho Reefs: Morning Star, German, Philips, Bird's.¹

Thompson's Gully Co.

Jericho Reefs: Welcome, **Scandinavian**, Union Jack.¹

March 1867 (Korong Division).

Quartz Tailings & Cement crushed:

Lady Darling

Deep Lead, Daly Lead

Duke of Cornwall

Commissioner's Flat

Unity

Inglewood

Catto's

Pine Hills

Thompson's Gully

Scandinavian²

January 1994. Letter from Howard Rochester (Golden Triangle Promotions Group) to Neale Watson (DCNR) re mud brick huts located in the Inglewood Flora Reserve.

The smaller hut was also built in the depression by a Mr. Mathews and his three sons, they worked an alluvial lead near the hut which was mildly successful, they later had limited success reef mining near their hut, the location of their hut and mining operations were called the Red Gum dam claim.

They were also on the mining dole.

The roof was repaired about 1972 by Mr Brace Needs as a base for detector operations.³

*DESCRIPTION & INTERPRETATION:*18.0. Shallow cement workings (opened up in 1860s).

Shallow workings along an old cemented lead. The workings commence (western end) with an extensive surfaced hilltop which still retains numerous mounds of pebbles. Running through the surfaced area into the scrub is a band of shallow open cutting, collapsed shafts and small mullock heaps. The band runs through the thick scrub, in an easterly direction, for a considerable distance (approx. ½ km). The gully to the west of the cement workings has a band of well preserved shallow alluvial sinkings.

18.1. Puddler and dam (unweathered appearance suggests a 20th century date).

Puddler. Approximately 350 metres along the track that runs south from the Scandinavian Lead cement workings is a large dry dam. The dam is located on the west side of the track and has a high, 70 metre long embankment. On the east end of the dam's embankment is a relatively well defined puddler. The puddler's inner mound has been disturbed by gold fossickers, but the puddling trench is still well defined. The puddler has a diameter of 22 feet and an outlet drain on its southern side. The puddler is associated with a band of shallow alluvial sinkings which run parallel to the west side of the track.

18.2. Shallow alluvial sinkings (presumably worked at same time as old cemented lead, in 1860s).

Band of shallow alluvial sinkings running south from Scandinavian Lead. Approx. 450 metres south of Scandinavian Lead the band of alluvial sinkings crosses from the west side of the track to the east. At this point they are very visible and appear relatively undisturbed.

18.3. Puddler and mud brick hut (the unweathered appearance of the puddler suggests a 20th century date for its operation. According to local knowledge the hut was built during the 1930s depression by a Mr Mathews. As Mr Mathews and his three sons worked an alluvial lead near the hut, the puddler may have been constructed by them).

Puddler. 650 metres south along the track from Scandinavian cement workings is a dry water dam. The track crosses from the west side of the gully to the east via the dam's embankment. At the eastern end of the dam's embankment, next to the track, is a relatively well preserved puddler. The puddler's inner mound is raised and the puddling trench is deep with sheer sides. No pivot post or other wood work is visible. The puddler has a diameter of 22 feet, and has an outlet on the southern side. The puddler has a 2 metre wide bank of wash. 10 metres south of the puddler is the remains of a small stone fire place.

Mud brick hut. To the west of the dam is a small clearing which contains an intact mud brick hut with galvanised iron roof. A sign on the door reads "This is my hut, I live here, Please don't destroy it, Enjoy it instead, Built in 1930, Thank you".

18.4. Surfacing (Presumably worked at same time as old cemented lead--1860s).

900 metres south along the track from Scandinavian cement workings is an extensive area of surfacing. In some places over 1-1/2 feet of wash-dirt has been removed. There are lots of mounds of washed pebbles in the area.

18.5. Two puddlers (Weathered puddler probably 19th century, its more disturbed neighbour probably dates to the 20th century).

1.2 metres south along the track from Scandinavian Lead cement workings is another extensive area of surfacing. On the eastern side of the track is a large dam which has a puddler situated at both ends of its embankment. The western puddler is in poor condition--its outer ring has been extensively quarried by gold fossickers. The inner mound, complete with a section of the pivot post, is still intact. The eastern puddler is very weathered and the inner mound and puddling trench are only just discernible. This puddler's bank of wash has not been quarried.

INTEGRITY/CONDITION:

Alluvial workings along Scandinavian Lead are relatively undisturbed and therefore have good integrity.

Puddler (Site 18.3) is the best preserved of the four discovered in the gully located south of the old cemented Scandinavian Lead. The other puddlers have either been badly disturbed by fossickers or have weathered to a point where they are barely recognisable.

The mud brick hut is in good condition.

CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE:

Sites 18.1, 18.3 (puddler) and 18.4 have little integrity and no historical importance and hence low cultural significance.

Site 18.5, although being one of the rare example of two puddlers sharing the same dam, has had its significance severely reduced due to disturbance by gold fossickers.

Site 18.0 has:

- Scientific Significance, because of the rare survival of line of shallow workings along an old cemented lead.

Site 18.2 has:

- Scientific Significance, because of the relatively undisturbed and visible band of alluvial workings which runs along the east side of the track.

Site 18.3 (hut) has:

- Scientific Significance, because of its age (constructed in 1930) and intactness.

SIGNIFICANCE RANKING: Sites Listed Heritage Inventory.

Assessor: David Bannear

Date: September 1993.

¹ Mining Surveyors' Reports, December 1866

² Mining Surveyors' Reports, March 1867

³ Undated letter, DCNR File - Inglewood Flora Reserve, Management, Bendigo Office (06/87/128, Part 1)

SITE NO. & NAME: **19.0** **EAGLEHAWK PUDDLER NO. 1**
 19.1 **EAGLEHAWK PUDDLER NO. 2**

LOCATION: **EAGLEHAWK GULLY, INGLEWOOD**

HI NO: **19.0** **H7624-0154**
 19.1 **H7624-0155**

DIRECTIONS: Puddlers are located 1.4 km north-east of Inglewood, east side of Salisbury Road, ½ km north of Inglewood Tip.

MUNICIPALITY: Loddon Shire

LAND STATUS: Township

HISTORY:

No references found.

DESCRIPTION & INTERPRETATION:

Site 19.0. Puddler and dam (Good state of preservation, plus location by main road suggests late 19th/early 20th century date).

Puddler. On the east side of Salisbury Road is a silted-up dam. On the western end of the dam's embankment is a well defined puddler. The inner mound is raised and puddling trench is deep with sheer sides. No pivot post or other wood work is visible. The puddler has a diameter of 22 feet. Most of the wash belonging to the puddler has been quarried.

Site 19.1. Puddler and dam (Good state of preservation, plus location by main road suggests 20th century date).

Puddler. 150 metres south-east of Site 19.0 is a large full water dam. In the middle of the dam's embankment is a well preserved puddler. The inner mound is raised and the puddling trench is deep with sheer sides which still retain traces of wooden slabbing. No pivot post is present and most of the puddler's wash has been quarried. To the south of the puddler is a large clearing in the scrub.

INTEGRITY/CONDITION: Site 19.1 is one of the best preserved puddling machine sites in the Inglewood area. So far the machine site has escaped disturbance by gold fossickers.

CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE:

Site 19.1 has:

- Scientific Significance, because of its intactness. The puddler has been identified by this survey as the best preserved in the Inglewood area.

Sites 19.0 and 19.1 have:

- Cumulative Value, because they are a good illustration of the distribution/concentration of puddlers.

SIGNIFICANCE RANKING: Sites Listed Heritage Inventory.

Assessor: David Bannear **Date: September 1993.**

SITE NO. & NAME: 20.0 DALY LEAD MULLOCK HEAPS

LOCATION: DALY LEAD, INGLEWOOD

HI NO: H7624-0156

DIRECTIONS: Daly Lead is located 2 km east-south-east of Inglewood, 300 metres south of Calder Highway

MUNICIPALITY: Loddon Shire

LAND STATUS: Freehold Land

HISTORY:

November 1859. Inglewood goldfield, although but a few miles from Kingower, was not discovered until six years later. The field was originally prospected by a party consisting of Alexander Thompson, Joseph Thompson, Thomas Thompson and Joseph Honey, who were rewarded £200 each by the Select Committee for gold rewards in 1863 ... The first report of the Inglewood discovery was in a local paper on 21 November 1859, three days before the Thompsons' registered their claim. The report said that Rev Hall's nephews had piled 2000 loads of wash on the quite, that yielded one-two dwts. of gold per tub. With regards to Potter's discovery of Potter's Hill in January 1860, the newspapers in December reported New Inglewood a township, and by the 24th of that month gullies had been opened up there for six miles.¹

January 1860. Inglewood ... the first Hard (cemented) Hill was reported open, and the place soon became the main rush at Inglewood.²

February 1860. Inglewood ... Two other similar hills were opened and leads traced north and south into what became known as Daly's Lead.³

March 1860. Korong Division. Daly's Frontage Lead has had even more water to contend with than was anticipated, and the shareholders of the claims ahead of those who have erected machinery have registered their claims, for the purpose of obtaining steam machinery to aid in overcoming the water.⁴

April 1860. Inglewood has been somewhat duller for several weeks, although rushes have taken place weekly. An extension rush took place about the middle of the month, to a large flat situated about one mile from New Inglewood, at which place I marked off a street, and allotments for business sites, by order of the Warden. It has, however, resulted in a complete failure for the present, only a few claims having yielded payable gold. The deep leads at Old and New Inglewood are steadily progressing, and in many instances splendid results are being obtained.⁵

May 1860. The deep lead at New Inglewood is progressing slowly, and has now exceeded 100 feet in depth, with water, and if followed much farther, the water may be expected to prove troublesome. The lead lately has been very narrow, and getting considerably poorer, so that very little encouragement is in view for the individual miner to cause him to follow it much farther.⁶

November 1860. Inglewood. The alluvial miners in this locality bear but a small proportion to the mining population, as will be seen by the above statement, and are chiefly engaged in shallow sinking (from thirty for forty feet) and surfacing, the Daly lead, which has been laid off under the frontage system, being the only alluvial sinking which exceeds 100 feet in depth.⁷

January 1861. Inglewood. On Daly's Frontage Lead the shareholders have not as yet erected machinery, although from a sample of the gold taken from one of the claims, which bottomed on the reef, these men are very sanguine and are stirring themselves actively in the matter.⁸

February 1861. Inglewood. On Daly's Frontage Lead, the United Miners' Company has nearly completed the erection of the pumping engine; in which case, I shall be able to report definitely upon the deep wet alluvial sinking by this district, a class of mining which has by no means been tested here as yet.⁹

April 1861. The deep lead at New Inglewood or Daly's frontage lead, as it is called, has not been able to overcome the water, although they have steam-power to assist them; I have, therefore, nothing new to report on since my last returns.¹⁰

May 1861. Frontage Lead, New Inglewood. The Engine claims have bottomed the shaft at 130 feet, on soft pipeclay, having gone through a layer of cement; about four feet from the bottom they opened out a drive 25 feet, when they crossed a gutter 15 feet wide with a very great quantity of water. The prospect they obtained from this gutter was only 1/2 oz to the load, an amount not at all remunerative, and in consequence many of the claims on this lead have suspended operations. The owners of the Engine claim, however, are now driving on in the hopes of getting a different run of gold.¹¹

September 1864. Inglewood. A good deal of excitement has been caused up here during the last month by some Daylesford and Ballarat miners making application for some alluvial ground. The Inglewood miners have followed their example, and about 200 acres of ground have been marked off. Should the expectations of the prospectors be realised, a new class of mining will be introduced in the division which cannot but add materially to the prosperity of the place.¹²

December 1864. The Deep Lead, formerly known as Daly's Lead, to the south-east of the township of Inglewood, and which has been totally abandoned for nearly three years, is also about to be worked, for which purpose powerful steam pumping machinery will be erected.¹³

March 1867. In alluvial matters there is nothing to mention, but the Daly Lead Company, who, from the water level, 120 feet, bored to the bottom 16 feet further, and obtained the colour from the last bore. The drift is troublesome. At the head of the lead, on private property, Harland and Jones obtained the largest nugget yet found in the locality, being over 11 oz. This success has stimulated alluvial mining on the lead somewhat; several large cradles are employed in washing headings chiefly.¹⁴

March 1868. Korong Division (Robert Mason) Alluvial. Daly Lead. The Inglewood Alluvial Gold Mining Company is about wound up, by disposing of the machinery and other property by auction.¹⁵

June 1868. Korong Division (Robert Mason). The Inglewood Alluvial Gold Mining Co.'s pumping plant has been removed to Tarnagulla and the Daly Lead may now be described as abandoned.¹⁶

June 1871. Korong Division. The Daly Gold Mining Company, registered, has not yet had a washing up ... Anticipated successes of this company led to a party being worked to the ground adjoining the company's lease, and a second to thoroughly test the deep lead at Old Inglewood.¹⁷

September 1871. Korong Division (Henry J Hughes). The Daly Lead Company, Inglewood, have driven in different directions about 200 feet, but, although gold has been obtained, the company is still working at a loss.¹⁸

December 1871. (Korong Division) ALLUVIAL MINING. This branch of mining has not met with the attention due to it. The Daly Lead Company, although getting capital wash-dirt, has not yet succeeded in paying dividends, owing to the insufficiency of the plant and capital, but the directors have now wisely resolved to increase their capital, the last crushing of nearly 19 dwts to the load justifying them to adopt that course. A company--the Golden Stream--is also being organised to work the ground south of the Daly Claim, and, as gold has been got on boring, no doubt before three months many miners will be employed on that lead.¹⁹

March 1872. (Korong Division) With regard to alluvial mining there is very little to be said, except that at Berlin many miners have left, and the Deep Lead, Daly Lead, and New Guinea Companies have suspended operations pending the formation of companies with sufficient capital to thoroughly test the ground held by them respectively.²⁰

June 1872. (Korong Division). On Inglewood, the New Guinea Company, Daly Lead, expects within a few weeks to be in a position to register the company, when it will at once start to sink a new engine-shaft. The Daly Lead Company, whose ground adjoins that of the New Guinea, is endeavouring to increase capital by the issue of more shares.²¹

September 1873. Korong Division. In alluvial mining there is a very little doing at Inglewood. Steps are being taken to amalgamate the two companies on the Daly Lead, and form the two into a new company.²²

December 1873. Korong Division. The Daly and new Guinea Companies have agreed to amalgamate and form a new company to work the Daly Lead with adequate machinery.²³

March 1874. Korong Division (Mr. George Watton Moore). The Daly Lead Alluvial Gold Mining Co. has amalgamated with the New Guinea Co., and is re-organising with the view of purchasing steam machinery and sinking a new shaft.²⁴

December 1874. Korong Division. At the Daly Lead, Inglewood, Mr. Watson has commenced operations on the ground purchased from the Daly Lead and New Guinea Companies, and is erecting a 30-hp engine.²⁵

March 1875. Inglewood and Wedderburn Divisions (George Watton Moore). Mr. Watson has been sinking a shaft, and making preparations upon a large and expensive scale for working the Daly Lead at Inglewood, and it is hoped that before the end of next quarter his claim will commence to give a return for his large outlay.²⁶

September 1875. (Inglewood Division) Alluvial. Mr Watson is still driving at the Daly Lead, and does not expect to get returns for some months. Most of the dead work is now completed, and the shaft sunk to such a depth that the whole of his large area of leasehold can be worked from it.²⁷

September 1876. (Inglewood Division). At Inglewood, Watson's Company, on the Daly Lead, is doing good work, but the results are said not to be as favourable as the proprietors anticipated.²⁸

December 1877. Inglewood Division. There is a slight decrease in the yield of gold ... partly owing to the stoppage of the Daly Lead tributers, in consequence of legal proceedings.²⁹

March 1878. Inglewood Division. The yield of gold for the last quarter has decreased, which is accountable for in some degree by the cessation of work by the Daly Lead Tribute Company since the early part of February. A fresh company has been formed, for the purpose of trying the ground above the late claim. Mining operations still continue in the same depressed condition.³⁰

March 1878. Wedderburn Division. Mining matters, both quartz and alluvial, continue in a very depressed state. There is a considerable falling off in the numbers of miners in this division as, owing to the great scarcity of water for so long a time, many have been forced to seek other means of obtaining a livelihood.³¹

June 1878. Inglewood Division. Since my last report two new companies have started, viz. the Golden Gate Tribute Company (alluvial), on the land held by Watson ... The old Daly Lead Tribute Company has ceased work.³²

June 1886. Inglewood Division. On the 13th May the Government Tiffen auger, working at the Daly Lead, bottomed at a depth of 184 feet upon a sandstone reef; a nice prospect was washed off the bottom. On the 30th June the bore struck gold again at a depth of 108 feet, a dishful of stuff washed gave a prospect of 6 to 7 grains of coarse gold, the depth of the wash-dirt being about 2-1/2 feet.³³

DESCRIPTION & INTERPRETATION:

Daly Lead. (First worked in 1860, main mining period 1860s/1870s).

Line of low mullock heaps and tailings running east, parallel to the Calder Highway. The line of earthworks runs for approximately 1 km, ending at the Dunolly-Inglewood railway line.

INTEGRITY/CONDITION: Poor integrity, but still has some value as a landscape feature.

CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE:

The site has:

- Historical Significance, because the line of low heaps mark the line of Daly Lead which was opened up during the New Inglewood Rush. This rush turned out to be one of the Division's greatest and was responsible for establishing the site of present day Inglewood.

SIGNIFICANCE RANKING: Sites Listed Heritage Inventory.

Assessor: David Bannear

Date: September 1993.

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- 1 James Flett, 1979, The History Of Gold Discovery in Victoria, pp302-309
 - 2 James Flett, 1979, The History Of Gold Discovery in Victoria, pp302-309
 - 3 James Flett, 1979, The History Of Gold Discovery in Victoria, pp302-309
 - 4 Mining Surveyors' Reports, March 1860
 - 5 Mining Surveyors' Reports, April 1860
 - 6 Mining Surveyors Reports, May 1860
 - 7 Mining Surveyors' Reports, November 1860
 - 8 Mining Surveyors' Reports, January 1861

9	Mining Surveyors' Reports, February 1861
10	Mining Surveyors' Reports, April 1861
11	Mining Surveyors' Reports, May 1861
12	Mining Surveyors' Reports, September 1864
13	Mining Surveyors' Reports, December 1864
14	Mining Surveyors' Reports, March 1867
15	Mining Surveyors' Reports, March 1868
16	Mining Surveyors' Reports, June 1868
17	Mining Surveyors' Reports, June 1871
18	Mining Surveyors' Reports, September 1871
19	Mining Surveyors' Reports, December 1871
20	Mining Surveyors' Reports, March 1872
21	Mining Surveyors' Reports, June 1872
22	Mining Surveyors' Reports, Sept 1873
23	Mining Surveyors' Reports, Dec 1873
24	Mining Surveyors' Reports, March 1874
25	Mining Surveyors' Reports, Dec 1874
26	Mining Surveyors' Reports, March 1875
27	Mining Surveyors' Reports, September 1875
28	Mining Surveyors' Reports, September 1876
29	Mining Surveyors' Reports, Dec 1877
30	Mining Surveyors' Reports, March 1878
31	Mining Surveyors' Reports, March 1878
32	Mining Surveyors' Reports, June 1878
33	Mining Surveyors' Reports, June 1886

SITE NO. & NAME: **21.0 TAILINGS DUMP**
 21.1 UNITED BUCHANAN'S AND AMERICAN CO.'S BATTERY SITE
 21.2 AMERICAN AND BUCHANAN'S REEFS WORKINGS

LOCATION: **AMERICAN AND BUCHANAN'S REEFS, INGLEWOOD**

HI NO: **21.0 H7624-0157**
 21.1 H7624-0158
 21.2 H7624-0159

DIRECTIONS: Line of reefs located 2.4 km south-east of Inglewood, 600 metres east of the Inglewood-Dunolly main road.

MUNICIPALITY: Loddon Shire

LAND STATUS: Unreserved Crown Land

HISTORY:

November 1859. Inglewood goldfield, although but a few miles from Kingower, was not discovered until six years later. The field was originally prospected by a party consisting of Alexander Thompson, Joseph Thompson, Thomas Thompson and Joseph Honey, who were rewarded £200 each by the Select Committee for gold rewards in 1863 ... The first report of the Inglewood discovery was in a local paper on 21 November 1859, three days before the Thompsons' registered their claim. The report said that Re, Hall's nephews had piled 2000 loads of wash on the quite, that yielded one-two dwts. of gold per tub. With regards to Potter's discovery of Potter's Hill in Jan 1860, the newspapers in December reported New Inglewood a township, and by the 24th of that month gullies had been opened up there for six miles.¹

1860/61. A great number of quartz reefs were discovered around Inglewood, including Buchanan's and Godwin. Inglewood in fact became in 1861 an important reefing town, 4500 men so employed.²

November 1860. Inglewood. A number of other reefs, viz. Buchanan's, Welcome, Daly's Inglewood, Athens, Curlew, Prussian, Dartmouth, are yielding very good returns indeed, the first four named, in particular, being remarkable for their steady yield and large body of stone.³

January 1861 (Korong Division). Quartz Reefs. The number of prospecting claims granted by the wardens is six for the present months, but the applications for claims have in many instances been withheld, in consequence of the new mining bye-laws, gazetted 15th January, coming into operation very soon, which will enable the parties to obtain a large area of ground.

Claims on the following reefs are yielding very steady returns, varying from 2 to 10 oz. to the ton of stone: Colombian, Inglewood, Vulcan, Curlew, Odin, Rose Hill, Maxwell's, Buchanan's Exhibition, Sunday Morning, Kentish, Dartmouth, Welcom, &c. These yields in most cases are confined to the immediate vicinity of the prospect claims, although in some cases they extend some distance either north or south of the prospect party.⁴

May 1861. (Korong Division). The quartz reefs, Inglewood, still retain the satisfactory position they assumed last month. ... In one instance, on Buchanan's Reef, a very good lode of stone was struck a considerable depth below the water level, viz. 240 feet.⁵

1862. Inglewood. The Maxwell's Line of Reef.

The third great line is that known as the Maxwell's ... About the discovery of this reef some romantic stories were told in perhaps the most brilliant description of the goldfields that has been penned, and which appeared in the *Argus* in 1862. The local historian shows that the reef was discovered through organised prospecting efforts, one division of a mining party working steadily at a payable alluvial claim, whilst the other ranged the scrub looking for reefs. The result was the discovery of a body of stone about thirty feet wide, and the delight of the prospectors may be imagined when they discovered that the ten tons they took indiscriminately from this width yielded 40 ounces.

During the next two years they crushed 1762 tons for 5915 ounces ... Altogether the prospectors seem to have taken out about 10,00 ounces, or close to a third of the total yield from the line.

Other claims were of course at work along the line, and seductive little items like the following appeared about the time. Maxwell's 100 tons yielded 342 ounces; 58 tons yielded 320 ounces; 150 tons yielded 262 ounces ... and so on. The Enterprise, Concord and other companies on the Maxwell line of the reef were also highly successful ... South of the Maxwell's group, but on the same line, good yields were obtained from the City of Bath and Nairnshire ... Still further south are the Buchanan's and American reefs, still on the Maxwell line, and from both of these large returns were obtained.⁶

December 1886. Inglewood Division. On the 18th of November, last, the United Buchanan's and American Company struck the cap of the second make of stone at the 220-foot level, which was followed north about 35 feet, when it dipped under foot ... This company expects to have their air shaft completed in about 3 weeks, when they will commence breaking stone for battery.⁷

June 1887 (Inglewood Division). In the beginning of May last, the United Buchanan's and American Company cut the reef in the bottom level, the stone showing good gold ... The company intends erecting a battery. Immense quantities of pyrites exist in the stone found in this mine.⁸

December 1887. (Inglewood Division). Several companies are being formed to work this extensive area. The Buchanan's and American quartz claim have erected a 20-head battery. This company has of late obtained very rich stone from the 272-foot level, the best yet taken from the mine ... A short distance NW of Buchanan's a company has been formed to work the old Greek's claim. The original holders had to abandon this some years ago, owing to the heavy influx of water, but since other companies have been working in their neighbourhood this ground has been drained to a considerable extent ... This company has cleaned out and repaired two shafts--one of the Greek's Reef, where the original holders had worked it to a depth of 170 feet, the then water-level ... On cleaning out and bottoming the other shaft on the Rainbow Reef, it was found that the last parties working had just broke in on a large body of stone thickly studded with gold ... The new company is now busy breaking out stone for crushing.⁹

March 1888. (Inglewood Division). Unusually good prospects have been struck in the United Buchanan's and American Company at 170 feet from crosscut.¹⁰

September 1889. (Inglewood Division). With the exception of the Morning Star claim, very little gold has been got during the past quarter. At the United Buchanan and American only four men are employed. The Wehla Company has been compelled to suspend operations. The extensive machinery at the Maxwell's is at present idle. The Odin is deserted. Little or nothing is being done at the Unity. Nothing has been crushed during the quarter from the Eureka; and inactivity reigns supreme at the St Clair.¹¹

December 1889. (Inglewood Division). I am informed by the manager (Mr R.H. Arthur) of the Buchanan's and American Company that from 2,421 tons of stone crushed 36 tons 9 cwt of pyrites sand was obtained, which gave a yield of 148 oz of gold; but from recent assays of the tailing sand, scarcely one-quarter of the pyrites have been extracted, owing to the primitive appliances used. This company is busily occupied in testing the American line of reef; it has been worked to a depth of 130 feet, when the reef cut out, but gave very good returns to that depth. The present shaft is down 185 feet.¹²

DESCRIPTION & INTERPRETATION:

21.0. Treated tailings dump (c.1897 to 1950s).

Near the north end of the line of Buchanan's and American Reefs is a boundary fence separating Crown and Freehold Land. On both sides of this fence is an extensive spread of treated tailings. No cyanide vats visible.

21.1. Battery site. (United Buchanan's and American Company erected a battery c.1886).

250 metres north of the dump of treated tailings, on a hill overlooking the Dunolly to Inglewood Railway Line, is a battery site. Little survives of the site except for a small water dam, a scatter of red (hand-made) bricks and a quarried sludge pond.

21.2. Buchanan's and American Reefs workings (Reef appear to have been opened in 1861. Initially very rich. Re-worked extensively in late 1880s).

Main focus of mining on the line of reef appears to be on the hill south of the treated tailings. The workings here consist of some shallow open cutting and filled shafts.

INTEGRITY/CONDITION: All sites have poor integrity.

CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE:

All the sites have poor integrity and little historical importance and hence have low cultural significance.

SIGNIFICANCE RANKING: Sites Listed Heritage Inventory.

Assessor: David Bannear

Date: September 1993.

¹ James Flett, 1979, The History Of Gold Discovery in Victoria, pp302-309

- 2 James Flett, 1979, The History Of Gold Discovery in Victoria,pp302-309
- 3 Mining Surveyors' Reports, November 1860
- 4 Mining Surveyors' Reports, January 1861
- 5 Mining Surveyors' Reports, May 1861
- 6 Alan M Nixon, 1982, Inglewood Gold, p115-116
- 7 Mining Surveyors' Reports, Dec 1886
- 8 Mining Surveyors' Reports, June 1887
- 9 Mining Surveyors' Reports, December 1887
- 10 Mining Surveyors' Reports, March 1888
- 11 Mining Surveyors' Reports, September 1889
- 12 Mining Surveyors' Reports, December 1889

SITE NO. & NAME: **22.0 OLD LEAD DIGGINGS**
 22.1 BATTERY/CYANIDE WORKS

LOCATION: **OLD INGLEWOOD LEAD, INGLEWOOD**

HI NO: **22.0 H7624-0160**
 22.1 H7624-0161

DIRECTIONS: 5.6 km north-west of Inglewood. The lead runs in a north-westerly direction from Calder Highway and crosses Powlett and Kurting-Boort Roads.

MUNICIPALITY: Loddon Shire

LAND STATUS: Freehold Land

HISTORY:

November 1859. Inglewood goldfield, although but a few miles from Kingower, was not discovered until six years later. The field was originally prospected by a party consisting of Alexander Thompson, Joseph Thompson, Thomas Thompson and Joseph Honey, who were rewarded £200 each by the Select Committee for gold rewards in 1863. The first report of the Inglewood discovery was in a local paper on 21 November 1859, three days before the Thompsons' registered their claim. The report said that Re, Hall's nephews had piled 2000 loads of wash on the quite, that yielded one-two dwts. of gold per tub. With regards to Potter's discovery of Potter's Hill in January 1860, the newspapers in December reported New Inglewood a township, and by the 24th of that month gullies had been opened up there for six miles.¹

March 1860 (Korong Division). The alluvial diggings, which, in the Old Inglewood Lead, I mentioned in my last, now assumes the appearance of deep sinking, has also attracted a good many of those who are now returning.²

April 1860 (Korong Division). Inglewood has been somewhat duller for several weeks, although rushes have taken place weekly. An extension rush took place about the middle of the month, to a large flat situated about one mile from New Inglewood, at which place I marked off a street, and allotments for business sites, by order of the Warden. It has, however, resulted in a complete failure for the present, only a few claims having yielded payable gold. The deep leads at Old and New Inglewood are steadily progressing, and in many instances splendid results are being obtained.³

May 1860. Inglewood. The deep lead at Old Inglewood is progressing with very favourable results; it has now attained a great length and depth, but the sinking is easier than formerly, and there is every indication of it continuing payable for a considerable distance. The shallow portions of the diggings opened lately have soon been worked out, or temporarily abandoned by the majority.⁴

January 1861 (Korong Division). Old Inglewood. A new lead, about half a mile from Old Inglewood, was struck about the middle of the month. The prospect obtained was out of three loads of stuff, 4-1/2 oz of gold; the gold was found in a layer of cement, on sandstone. There is every probability that this discovery will be the means of recovering the old deep lead which was lost about six weeks ago. The depth of sinking is from 100 to 125 feet and quite dry at present.⁵

February 1861. Old Inglewood. The shareholders on the Deep Lead, Old Inglewood (mentioned in my last report), have made an application to have the same declared under the frontage system. With the exception of the miners engaged in the above lead, and its immediate vicinity, there are very few miners employed in alluvial sinking in Old Inglewood.⁶

May 1861. The Deep Lead, Old Inglewood, has still a great number of men at work, a great many holes have bottomed on gold (between sixty and seventy); although the average yield is not so good as reported last month, the majority of the claims are yielding from 1-1/2 to 2 oz to the load. The claims ahead show signs of very soon striking water, one claim indeed has already struck it at 142 feet.⁷

September 1864. Inglewood. A good deal of excitement has been caused up here during the last month by some Daylesford and Ballarat miners making application for some alluvial ground. The Inglewood miners have followed their example, and about 200 acres of ground have been marked off. Should the expectations of the prospectors be realised, a new class of mining will be introduced in the division which cannot but add materially to the prosperity of the place.⁸

December 1864. In alluvial mining very little has been done in the division; the Old Inglewood has been entirely abandoned, having proved to be unremunerative with the present mode of working.⁹

March 1865. The old Inglewood Diggings are exactly in the same state as on my last report, the miners only making wages.¹⁰

September 1867. Korong Division (W.G.Coachman). There is scarcely anything to report respecting alluvial mining at Inglewood. A few small lots of cement from the Deep Lead have, as usual, proved just about payable. Two unimportant rushes have taken place, one at Simmond's Reef, the other at Foote's Paddock, situated north of Inglewood, 3 and 5 miles respectively; in each case the ground was soon deserted, save by one or two who still remain.¹¹

March 1871. Korong Division. The Deep Lead Company of Inglewood bottomed their shaft towards the latter end of the quarter, at a depth of 121 feet, and obtained a prospect of half-an-ounce to the load. Work has, however, been suspended for a short time, to enable the company to obtain the services of a manager and miners used to deep alluvial ground; the expenses incurred in sinking having been considered excessive.¹²

June 1871. Korong Division. The Daly Gold Mining Company, registered, have not yet had a washing up ... Anticipated successes of this company led to a party being worked to the ground adjoining the company's lease, and a second to thoroughly test the deep lead at Old Inglewood.¹³

September 1880. Inglewood Division. Alluvial mining has been enlivened by renewed operations at the Old Inglewood, and a rush to ground about half-a-mile from Synnot's, where a prospect of 8 dwts. to the load was recently obtained.¹⁴

December 1881. (Inglewood Division). A spurt has been given to alluvial mining by two large and important finds--the first, a fine nugget weighing, in the rough, 71 oz, taken by Messrs Brooker and Hase from 18 feet sinking at Old Inglewood; the second, an exceedingly rich specimen weighing 131 oz, taken by Messrs Beattie and House from 7 feet sinking in ground near Greek Reef, Caledonia Flat. In the same claim were found about 30 oz of similarly rich pieces.¹⁵

March 1885. Inglewood Division. Three nuggets are reported to have been found, weighing respectively 43 oz, 12 oz. and 8 oz. the first one being found at Guy's Rush, near Rheola (Berlin), and the other two at Old Inglewood.¹⁶

September 1886. Inglewood Division. At Old Inglewood, the Government Tiffin auger, at 149 feet, discovered good wash-dirt 4 feet thick. The New Deep Lead Gold Mining Company is about starting a mile south of Inglewood, the Tiffin auger having proved a rich deposit in that locality at from 50 to 150 feet ... It is the opinion of experienced miners that a bright future is before Inglewood, the Tiffing auger having proved that, for miles around, there are rich reefs and extensive fields of gold-bearing wash-dirt.¹⁷

December 1886. Inglewood Division. The shaft on the new alluvial venture (the Old Inglewood Deep Lead Gold Mining Company) is down 140 feet; they expect to bottom in about a fortnight. The whole of the country for ten miles in this locality has been taken up under the Mining on Private Property Act for mining purposes, through the very excellent prospects obtained a few months ago by the Tiffin auger ... The alluvial shaft of the Deep Lead, south of Inglewood, is making satisfactory progress, though by no means so far forward as the Deep Lead at Old Inglewood.¹⁸

June 1887. (Inglewood Division). In reference to the Old Inglewood Deep Lead Company, the main shaft is thoroughly completed and slabbed to a depth of 200 feet. This claim is in the centre of an alluvial district of great extent, upwards of ten miles having been applied for, the greater number of applications having been granted.¹⁹

September 1887. (Inglewood Division). The damage caused to the Deep Lead shaft, Old Inglewood, through the water breaking through, has now been thoroughly repaired, and in a few days good returns may be expected.²⁰

December 1887. (Inglewood Division). During the past quarter great activity has been displayed in floating companies to work the extensive area in which a rich alluvial deposit has been proved to exist by the bores put down by the Government Tiffin auger. On the north side of Inglewood the boring has successfully proved that from Kingower, on the west, through the parishes of Glenalbyn and Kurting, to Powelett on the east, at an average depth of about 150 feet, there is an extensive field of rich wash-dirt of considerable width, and extending upwards of ten miles. In November, the Old Inglewood Deep Lead Company, whose shaft is about 150 years from the Kurting Railway Station, obtained 2 dwt of mixed sample of gold out of a very small bucket of stuff ... South of the Old Inglewood claim, the Ancient Britain Company are about to sink a shaft; while to the west lies the Consols, shares in which are being eagerly sought after. In reference to the alluvial deposits in this locality, it is the opinion of old experienced miners that the ground held by Taig, Walker, and Symonds, at the head of the lead, will prove to contain the richest deposit.²¹

March 1888 (Inglewood Division). During the past quarter mining in this division, through various circumstance, has not exhibited that vitality, which the close of last year foreshadowed. Some difficulty has been encountered in the alluvial claim at Old Inglewood through the great influx of water, but good progress is being made in this mine, the main reef drive, north of the shaft, is now in about 350 feet; the eastern reef drive is about 145 feet ... It has been proposed that the adjoining lease, the Old Inglewood Consols, should join with the proprietors of the Old Inglewood Extended lease to prove, by boring, where the alluvial gutter leaves the Deep Lead ground; great hopes are entertained that a valuable lead will be developed, as the existence of a payable wash has been proved by boring along the whole distance of the drives in the Old Inglewood Deep Lead Company's ground.²²

June 1888 (Inglewood Division). Satisfactory returns have been obtained from the Old Inglewood Deep Lead Company; the lead proved to be 300 feet wide, and it contains a large body of cement pregnant with gold.²³

September 1888 (Inglewood Division). The last quarter has certainly not been marked by much excitement in this mining community ... the only [reports] I have received being those of the United Buchanan's, Wehla, New Jersey, Unity, and the Old Inglewood Deep Lead gold mining companies. There is a large increase of water in the Wehla claim ... The pressure of water is so heavy that the pumps are barely able to keep it back. The Unity is still carrying on operations in underhand stope on east lode below 400-foot level ... The United Buchanan's have had a general cleaning and testing of machinery; everything now is in good working order, and the sinking of the main shaft will be proceeded with. The crushing battery in the course of erecting at the Old Inglewood Deep Lead claim is now nearly completed; this will ensure a great saving, as hitherto they have had to cart their cement to the New Jersey battery. The Ancient Briton Company has struck a splendid wash along the whole of the 20 feet that has been driven from the shaft.²⁴

December 1888 (Inglewood Division). It is a matter of regret that, with known gold-bearing reefs on every hand, so little real mining is being done in this division. I can only hear of work being done during last quarter in the following mines, viz. The Morning Star, Buchanan's, Old Inglewood, Deep Lead, Wehla, St Clair, and Ancient Briton. In my opinion, mining in this district will never be a success until the shafts are sunk to a depth of at least 1,000 feet.²⁵

March 1889 (Inglewood Division). Mining in this district has almost come to a standstill. It is very distressing to visit several claims here, especially the Maxwell, Unity, and Jersey, and see magnificent machinery silent and inactive. And yet Inglewood is a town built upon gold, in the centre of a district containing scores of known gold-bearing reefs, and miles of ground proved by the Government Tiffen auger to be rich in alluvial deposits. The one bright gleam that shines through the dark clouds that at present overshadows our mining enterprise is the persistency with which the Morning Star, Buchanan's, Fearnought, Old Inglewood, and Whela Companies are striving to restore public confidence.²⁶

References found re cyaniding for Inglewood/Wedderburn/St Arnaud Divisions of the Maryborough Mining District suggests two main periods of cyaniding:

Period 1	c.1897 to First World War.
Period 2	c.1937 to Second World War.

DESCRIPTION & INTERPRETATION:

Site 22.0. Old Inglewood Lead. (Discovered in 1859 and helped establish Inglewood as a major goldfield. The workings that survive are the deeper sinkings as the lead was traced in north-westerly direction). Alluvial sinkings. 40 to 50 metre wide band of almost continuous small white clay mullock heaps (average height 1 to 2 metres) and shaft depressions. Working run for approximately 1.5 km.

Site 22.1. Battery and cyanide works. (The battery and cyanide works appear to be contemporary. This would mean that the site would date within the time span of c.1897 to 1950s).

Cyanide works. On the west side of Powlett Road is an open (fenced) shaft. On the east side are five circular impressions. These could be puddling machine sites, but the absence of any inner mounds suggest that they are more likely to be cyanide vat impressions.

Battery site. A few metres south of the western most vat impression is a partly buried arrangement of wooden bearers (bearers approximately 10 ft long and 2 ft square) with 1-1/4 inch mounting bolts. Near the bearers is a depression and scatter of red bricks which may well mark the site of a boiler setting. As the wooden bearers do not align with the open shaft they are more likely to have belonged to a crushing battery. Two small dams lie to the south of the battery site.

INTEGRITY/CONDITION:

Site 22.0. Landscape feature. The mullock heaps/shaft sites are clearly visible from the Calder Highway and provide a clear definition to the underground lead. Site 22.1 has some integrity due to the survival of vats, battery site and dams.

CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE:

Site 22.0 has:

- Historical Significance, because the small mullock heaps mark the line of the Old Inglewood Lead which, when discovered in 1859, helped turn Inglewood into a major goldfield.
- Social Value, because the small mullock heaps form an unusual landscape feature.

Site 22.1 has:

- Scientific Significance, because of the survival of a range of relics which appear to belong to a small battery/cyanide works.

SIGNIFICANCE RANKING: Sites Listed Heritage Inventory.

Assessor: David Bannear**Date: September 1993.**

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- 1 James Flett, 1979, The History Of Gold Discovery in Victoria,pp302-309
 - 2 Mining Surveyors' Reports, March 1860
 - 3 Mining Surveyors' Reports, April 1860
 - 4 Mining Surveyors Reports, May 1860
 - 5 Mining Surveyors' Reports, January 1861
 - 6 Mining Surveyors' Reports, February 1861
 - 7 Mining Surveyors' Reports, May 1861
 - 8 Mining Surveyors' Reports, September 1864
 - 9 Mining Surveyors' Reports, December 1864
 - 10 Mining Surveyors' Reports, March 1865
 - 11 Mining Surveyors' Reports, Sept 1867
 - 12 Mining Surveyors' Reports, March 1871
 - 13 Mining Surveyors' Reports, June 1871
 - 14 Mining Surveyors' Reports, Sept 1880
 - 15 Mining Surveyors' Reports, December 1881
 - 16 Mining Surveyors' Reports, March 1885
 - 17 Mining Surveyors' Reports, Sept 1886
 - 18 Mining Surveyors' Reports, Dec 1886
 - 19 Mining Surveyors' Reports, June 1887
 - 20 Mining Surveyors' Reports, September 1887
 - 21 Mining Surveyors' Reports, December 1887
 - 22 Mining Surveyors' Reports, March 1888
 - 23 Mining Surveyors' Reports, June 1888
 - 24 Mining Surveyors' Reports, September 1888
 - 25 Mining Surveyors' Reports, December 1888
 - 26 Mining Surveyors' Reports, March 1889

SITE NO. & NAME: 23.0 HONEYMOON REEF WORKINGS
LOCATION: HONEYMOON REEF, INGLEWOOD
HI NO: H7624-0162

DIRECTIONS: 4.8 km north-north-west of Inglewood, 1.4 km south of Rose Hill

MUNICIPALITY: Loddon Shire

LAND STATUS: Flora Reserve

HISTORY:

Honeymoon Co. Inglewood. July 1860 to Sept 1872. 52 ounces of gold 113 tons of rock.¹

September 1870. Holmes and Co. Honeymoon Reef. 2 ounces from 10 tons of stone.²

September 1870 to December 1883. Honeymoon Reef. 231 ounces from 227 tons of stone.³

June 1872. On the Honeymoon Reef the owners of the Prospecting and Uncle Tom claims expect soon to have payable crushings.⁴

March 1873. At the Uncle Tom Company's claim, Honeymoon Reef, two men are employed. The shaft is down to a depth of 130 feet ... On the Honeymoon Reef, McGurgan and another have taken up a prospecting claim, which they hold under miners' rights. They are employed in sinking the shaft ... On the South Honeymoon, Richardson and another are engaged in sinking.⁵

June 1873. McGuigan and party, on the Honeymoon Reef, are engaged in driving and raising quartz.⁶

December 1879. Souter and Co. Honeymoon Reef. 10 ounces 13 dwt from 14 tons of stone.⁷

DESCRIPTION & INTERPRETATION:

Honeymoon Reef (Main mining period appears to have been the 1870s).

A line of deep shafts and stopes along the main line of reef, with some workings on two spurs to the west and some shallow trenches at various places. There are some shallow alluvial workings in two gullies which cross the main line of reef.⁸

INTEGRITY/CONDITION: Workings are relatively undisturbed.

CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE:

The site has:

- Scientific Significance, because of the survival of a line of relatively undisturbed shallow reef workings (shafts, stopes and trenching).

SIGNIFICANCE RANKING: Site Listed Heritage Inventory.

Assessor: David Bannear

Date: September 1993.

¹ P. Milner, 1990, p145

² P. Milner, 1990, p145

³ P. Milner, 1990, p145

⁴ Mining Surveyors' Reports, June 1872

⁵ Mining Surveyors' Reports, March 1873

⁶ Mining Surveyors' Reports, June 1873

⁷ P. Milner, 1990, p145

⁸ P. Milner, 1990, p145

SITE NO. & NAME: 24.0 BULLDOG GULLY SHALLOW ALLUVIAL SINKINGS

LOCATION: BULL DOG GULLY, INGLEWOOD

HI NO: H7624-0163

DIRECTIONS: 2.8 km northwest of Inglewood, immediately south of Calder Highway

MUNICIPALITY: Loddon Shire

LAND STATUS: Unreserved Crown Land

HISTORY:

July 1859/1860. The Discovery of Old Inglewood.

In the month of July 1859 ... (Joseph Thompson, Alexander Thompson, Thomas Thompson, and Joseph Honey or Hanny) ... prospecting the area ... They found payable gold in small quantities in many places. Payable gold was first found in October 1858 at Thompson's Gully (Rose Hill) and afterwards at Psalm Singer's Gully, which had originally been called by the prospectors, Old Joe's Gully ... In the latter stages of October the diggers on the Kingower goldfield were told of the party's findings; but it was not until the party had made it known to Graham Webster, the Warden of Korong, and Joseph Thompson had taken out a 200 square foot prospecting claim on 24 November 1859, that the Old Inglewood Goldrush began.

In consequence of the resulting rush ... there were in January 1860, some three to five thousand miners on the field. This soon built up to sixteen thousand miners.

By the middle of December 1859, four other gullies in the vicinity of Thompson's and Psalm Singer's were opened: those being, Queen's, Bulldog, Gropers and Wellington Gullies.¹

DESCRIPTION & INTERPRETATION:

Bull Dog Gully alluvial workings (Gully opened in 1859).

A collection of shallow holes and low mounds, undisturbed except for a recent sluicing operation on the eastern side.²

INTEGRITY/CONDITION: Undisturbed alluvial sinkings obscured by thick scrub.

CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE:

The site has:

- Scientific Significance, because of the relatively undisturbed nature of the shallow sinkings. The site's usefulness for interpretation purposes is diminished by the thick scrub.

SIGNIFICANCE RANKING: Site Listed Heritage Inventory.

Assessor: David Bannear

Date: September 1993.

¹ Alan M Nixon, 1982, Inglewood Gold, p16

² P. Milner, 1990, p136

SITE NO. & NAME: 25.0 GROPER'S SHALLOW ALLUVIAL WORKINGS

LOCATION: GROPER'S GULLY AND WHITE LEAD

HI NO: H7624-0164

DIRECTIONS: 4 km north-west of Inglewood, immediately north of Calder Highway. Workings run roughly parallel to the highway.

MUNICIPALITY: Loddon Shire

LAND STATUS: Freehold Land

HISTORY:

July 1859/1860. The Discovery of Old Inglewood.

In the month of July 1859 ... (Joseph Thompson, Alexander Thompson, Thomas Thompson, and Joseph Honey or Hanny) ... prospecting the area ... They found payable gold in small quantities in many places. Payable gold was first found in October 1858 at Thompson's Gully (Rose Hill) and afterwards at Psalm Singer's Gully, which had originally been called by the prospectors, Old Joe's Gully ... In the latter stages of October the diggers on the Kingower goldfield were told of the party's findings; but it was not until the party had made it known to Graham Webster, the Warden of Korong, and Joseph Thompson had taken out a 200 square foot prospecting claim on 24 November 1859, that the Old Inglewood Goldrush began.

In consequence of the resulting rush ... there were in January 1860, some three to five thousand miners on the field. This soon built up to sixteen thousand miners.

By the middle of December 1859, four other gullies in the vicinity of Thompson's and Psalm Singer's were opened: those being, Queen's, Bulldog, Gropers and Wellington Gullies.¹

DESCRIPTION & INTERPRETATION:

Gropers Gully (Opened in 1859).

An extensive collection of moderately shallow holes and moderately sized dumps along the gully leading into Groper's Gully; relatively undisturbed and free of rubbish.²

INTEGRITY/CONDITION:

CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE:

The site has:

Scientific Significance because of the survival of relatively undisturbed alluvial workings.

SIGNIFICANCE RANKING: Site Listed Heritage Inventory.

Assessor: David Bannear

Date: September 1993.

¹ Alan M Nixon, 1982, Inglewood Gold, p16

² P. Milner, 1990, p134

SITE NO. & NAME: 26.0 PUDDLER AND ALLUVIAL WORKINGS

LOCATION: WELLINGTON GULLY, INGLEWOOD

HI NO: H7624-0165

DIRECTIONS: 3.8 km north-west of Inglewood, 1.2 km north of Calder Highway

MUNICIPALITY: Loddon Shire

LAND STATUS: Freehold Land

HISTORY:

July 1859/1860. The Discovery of Old Inglewood.

In the month of July 1859 ... (Joseph Thompson, Alexander Thompson, Thomas Thompson, and Joseph Honey or Hanny) ... prospecting the area ... They found payable gold in small quantities in many places. Payable gold was first found in October 1858 at Thompson's Gully (Rose Hill) and afterwards at Psalm Singer's Gully, which had originally been called by the prospectors, Old Joe's Gully ... In the latter stages of October the diggers on the Kingower goldfield were told of the party's findings; but it was not until the party had made it known to Graham Webster, the Warden of Korong, and Joseph Thompson had taken out a 200 square foot prospecting claim on 24 November 1859, that the Old Inglewood Goldrush began.

In consequence of the resulting rush ... there were in January 1860, some three to five thousand miners on the field. This soon built up to sixteen thousand miners.

By the middle of December 1859, four other gullies in the vicinity of Thompson's and Psalm Singer's were opened: those being, Queen's, Bulldog, Gropers and Wellington Gullies.¹

DESCRIPTION & INTERPRETATION:

Wellington Gully (opened in 1859, puddler probably dates to the late 19th century).

An extensive area of alluvial workings consisting of relatively undisturbed shallow holes and low mounds in the middle of a flat gully, extending eastwards up towards the head where it crosses the line of the Rock of Cashel Reef. At this point there are two dams and, on the northern margin of the gully, a puddling machine.²

INTEGRITY/CONDITION: Undisturbed alluvial sinkings obscured by thick acacia scrub.

CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE:

The site has:

Scientific Significance, because of the relatively undisturbed nature of the alluvial workings.

SIGNIFICANCE RANKING: Site Listed Heritage Inventory.

Assessor: David Bannear

Date: September 1993.

¹ Alan M Nixon, 1982, Inglewood Gold, p16

² P. Milner, 1990, p133

SITE NO. & NAME: 27.0 PUDDLER AND ALLUVIAL WORKINGS

LOCATION: JACKSON'S GULLY, INGLEWOOD

HI NO: H7624-0109

DIRECTIONS: 5.8 km north-north- east of Inglewood, 1.6 km west of Salisbury Road.

MUNICIPALITY: Loddon Shire

LAND STATUS: Eucy Oil Reserve

HISTORY:

No history collected.

DESCRIPTION & INTERPRETATION:

Jacksons Gully (weathered nature and isolated location of the puddler suggests that it may have last operated in the 19th century).

At the head of the gully there are some shallow workings. Below this the gully has been superficially sluiced over a wide area; the dirt collected behind an earthen walled dam and puddled. At some distance below the puddler there is a further area of very shallow workings, costeans and low mounds.¹

INTEGRITY/CONDITION: Poor.

CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE:

The site has:

- Scientific Significance, because of the range of features (puddler, alluvial workings and costeans) preserved in the gully.

SIGNIFICANCE RANKING: Site Listed Heritage Inventory.

Assessor: David Bannear

Date: September 1993.

¹ P. Milner, 1990, p156

SITE NO. & NAME: 28.0 MOSQUITO CEMENT DIGGINGS

LOCATION: MOSQUITO GULLY DIGGINGS

HI NO: H7624-0166

DIRECTIONS: 7 km north-north-east of Inglewood, 1.2 km west of Salisbury West

MUNICIPALITY: Loddon Shire

LAND STATUS: Freehold Land

HISTORY:

March 1860 (Korong Division). I have this month registered three prospect claims for alluvial workings. The first situate in Farmer's Gully, Korong, the declared prospect of which was 12 dwt of gold from 35 American buckets of dirt.

The second was situate in Mosquito Gully, Korong: the prospect declared was 1 dwt of gold per tub.

The third situate in Scrubby Gully, Old Kingower: the prospect declared was nugget 4 oz 11-1/2 dwt and fine gold.¹

DESCRIPTION & INTERPRETATION:

Mosquito Gully Diggings (Gully opened in 1860).

Small patch of poorly defined cement workings located on the top of a small rise. Approximately half of the workings have been stripped away by gravel quarrying. Below the workings is a large water dam. Near this dam is a small mullock heap. No machinery footings or puddlers found in the vicinity of the workings.

INTEGRITY/CONDITION: Poor.

CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE:

The site has very little integrity (due to gravel quarrying) and no historical importance and hence low cultural significance.

SIGNIFICANCE RANKING: Site Listed Heritage Inventory.

Assessor: David Bannear

Date: September 1993

¹ Mining Surveyors' Reports, March 1860

