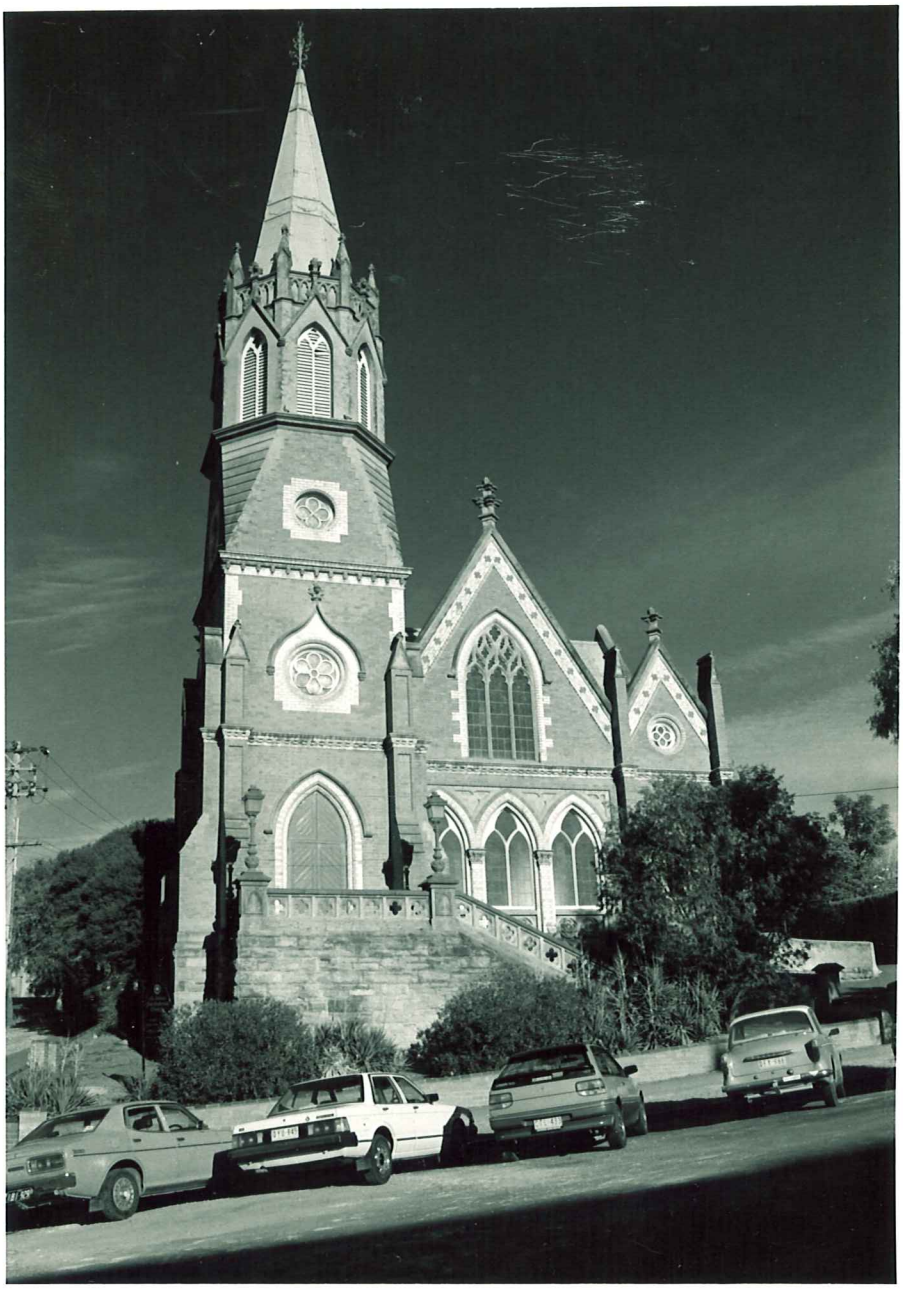
EAGLEHAWK & BENDIGO HERITAGE STUDY
RECOMMENDATIONS & GUIDELINES

VOLUME ONE



Graeme Butler & Associates
1993

RECOMMENDATIONS & GUIDELINES
Volume One

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Introduction

A visitor standing on one of the highest points in Bendigo looks out today on a town sitting in a forest. Bendigo even though it extends now into suburbs of the post-war era, looks from any vantage point to be quite compact and the circumference of dark green forest envelops streets, houses and public buildings. From this viewpoint it is easy to see why Bendigo once earned the title the Forest City.

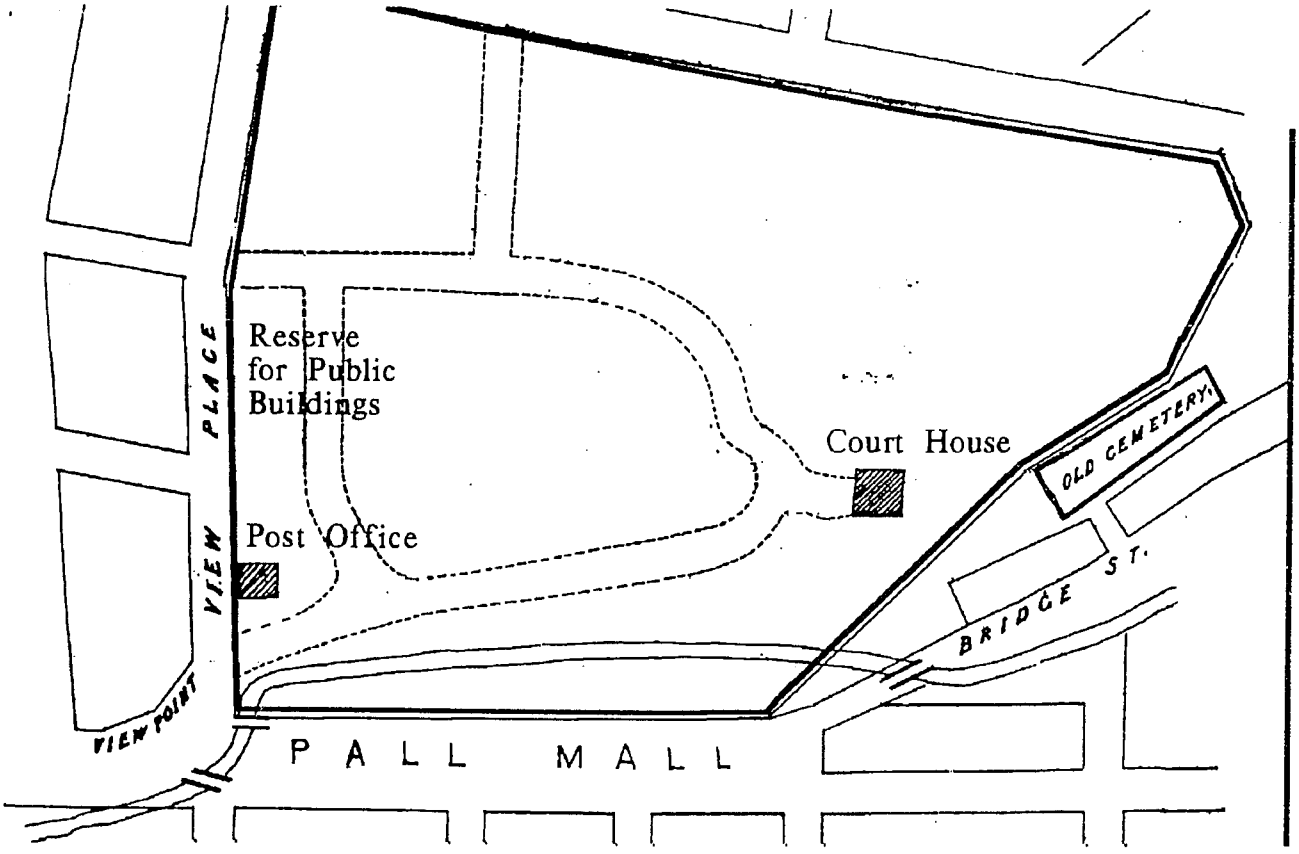
Here and there through the town can be seen rises of waste ground, covered in scrub and sometimes with remnants of brick buildings or with disused machinery amidst low bush. These are the remains of a once great mining industry. For Bendigo, before it was known as a Forest City was identified around the world as Quartzopolis, a town where miners went down deep shafts every working day sending rock back to the surface, where gold was crushed from the quartz rock. These mines followed lines of reef which themselves cut across the gullies and creek beds of Bendigo.

The British town of Sandhurst, as the mining metropolis was known, owed its origins to these gullies. For along the creek beds of Bendigo miners had clustered hoping to wash gold from the shallow sands of the watercourses. During these rushes diggers happened on the gold in rock and tried several means of extracting the precious metal from quartz. The course of some of these creeks can still be seen. The cottages and church spires of Bendigo often mark the sites of these first rushes of the 1850s.

Within the ring of forest and around the waste ground left by quartz mining the course of the Bendigo Creek can still be made out. Today the creek runs through a channel and is crossed by bridges. It runs under gardens and huge public buildings in Pall Mall in the heart of Bendigo. For as gold brought wealth to the town Bendigo raised lavish monuments, the town hall, huge hotels, an art gallery and a theatre.

Away from this heart the creek valleys were soon lined with small cottages, the typical miners cottages of the Bendigo goldfields, churches, chapels and hotels, as well as shops and factories. A complex city grew up around gold. Many of its buildings were simple. Others were elaborate. Most were the work of local builders, sometimes of owner builders, others drew on the distinctive vision of Bendigo architects.

Sometimes the roads which they faced simply followed the tracks on which miners walked to get from one digging to the next. At other times they face broad avenues laid out by government surveyors and intended to make Bendigo into a proud city, the worthy rival of any European town. This townscape still survives. The street layout of Bendigo, the massive public works and public buildings of the city's heart, the cottages, chapels and pubs of



1-1
Outlining the first Rosalind park boundaries, with elements of Bendigo's history already in place by 1857 ('Old Cemetery') and the foundation for its future demarcated as the public building reserve in View Street (View Place). At the same time other reserves were put in place, one for public recreation between Wattle and Myrtle (later Don) Street, another north of Thunder Street (both now built on),[from reserve file dated 16.10.1857].

miners, the mansions of mining investors, the trees, gardens and forests of the town and its surrounds together make up a rich environment.

It is an environment worthy of protection for both the amenity it brings to provincial living and for the messages it brings of the history of town life and mining in Australia. Bendigo is one of the most important Australian towns for both its place in the economy of the nation and for the richness of its buildings and landscapes.

Bendigo and its long time rival Ballarat became places of lasting settlement through the companies which tapped the quartz reefs far below the surface diggings of the first mining rush. Indeed Bendigo retained until well into the twentieth century a reputation as a place where gold could be won at great depth and even when the returns diminished and water or a folded line of lead sent many miners to ruin, Bendigo people still held out hopes that their mines would once again be able to yield up great wealth and so place Bendigo at the peak of another rich boom.

This was not to be and the city lost people in the first quarter of the twentieth century as the mining industry itself went into a gradual decline in national and Victorian economic importance.

Bendigo is now a prominent provincial town set in the hills of central Victorian highlands serving farmers rather than miners and with many of the industries which depended on mining also vanished. Built around the valley of a now channeled creek and with several suburban and fringe municipalities no longer controlled by the central municipal authority, it has grown beyond its nineteenth century limits.

Yet, unlike many other towns which have expanded in the later twentieth century, Bendigo has a central area with major public buildings of comparatively great age and quality and remnant structures from what has been a thriving industrial sector. Gold left a great legacy in this part of the Victorian Central Highlands.

The principal landscape elements in the town relate to mining or to one of the road and rail networks or industrial activities created by mining wealth. In many of the suburban streets the rows of cottages date from the era when mining was a key industry and the pattern of shops and hotels, churches and schools also, by and large, reflects the links between housing, social life and the dominance of the mining industry.

There are other important aspects of the present character of the town which do not directly reflect the role of mining. Many of the major public buildings were created as mining lost its central importance and were designed and built to give Bendigo a new character when mining could no longer sustain the town. The houses of the 1920s and 1930s which give a character to some parts of the city were built for people who worked in service industries or in agricultural finishing trades. Activities which sustained the town after mining became a minor industry[1].

The history of Bendigo and Eaglehawk is alive and well. It is seen in the surviving elm avenues which fan off High Street and the lofty spires and the mine head-frames visible over their green canopies.

The heart of Bendigo is unmatched by any other provincial city for its historic and architectural character. Pall Mall, Rosalind Park, Camp Hill and View Point hold structures which are both old, very old and always architecturally impressive. As the axis to a fine town precinct, the stone-lined Bendigo Creek, with its gently arched iron bridges and verdant verges injects an urban quality unequaled in the State. So much of the historic fabric around it is intact, diverse in scale and type, and exceptional in nature.

Supporting the urban heart are the residential suburbs and further out, along old transport routes, the hamlets which grew up around gold gullies and prospered with the deep gold mines.

At the edge of the study area is Eaglehawk town, another surprising architectural group but differing greatly from Bendigo's centre in layout. More like the traditional gold town form seen at Maldon and Bridge Street, Ballarat, the street meanders from a hilltop, crowded with church and school buildings, past shops, banks and hotels to a creek crossing and in the case of Eaglehawk the focus of civic building.

Despite new development, the urban connections between Bendigo and Eaglehawk, Bendigo and the old Irishtown, Bendigo and Golden Square, are still strong as is the undulating topography of the mined hill sides. In between are the street trees which gave Bendigo its state-wide reputation once they had reached maturity in the 1920s[2]. The heritage areas identified in this study hold many of these urban links and the conservation over time will underscore the rich history the area holds.

Study Aims

The purpose of this study is to identify, evaluate and document the built and environmental heritage of the City of Bendigo and the Borough of Eaglehawk (the Study Area) and to place it within the context of the history of Victoria; to access the importance of the Study Area's heritage as a State and community resource; and to develop a comprehensive programme for the conservation of the Study Area's heritage and its integration into the general planning framework[3].

---

1 taken from the Environmental History introduction
2 see Vol.3 Landscape
3 section 3.1 brief

1977 Study

The first major study of the area was carried out by Lawrie Wilson & Associates in 1976-7, identifying eight urban conservation precincts plus many individually notable sites outside of these precincts.

View Street and Rosalind Park Study 1990

This was a detailed urban design study of the View Street and View Point commercial area, part of Pall Mall and Rosalind Park which included some heritage input in building and landscape analysis. The data sheets for each site were formulated in a complementary manner to that used in this study with the objective of interleaving the built sites into Volume Four of this study on a loose-leaf basis. **Hence no further work was done on the View Street or View Point properties in this study except where Australian Heritage Commission citations existed and these were reproduced.** View Street, View Point and Charing Cross properties are listed in the Site Schedule, Vol.5

Because of further data becoming available on Rosalind Park, this was reexamined in this study (see Volume 3, Landscape).

Study Budget

The National Estate grants program, the Historic Buildings Council, the Borough of Eaglehawk and Bendigo City Council contributed to the funding of the study[1].

The allocation of the nett budget between the Environmental History (Vol.2) and the different site types studied (mining, landscape, buildings, urban areas) was as follows:

History 40%

Mining sites and areas 10%

Landscape sites and areas 8%[2]

Built sites and urban areas 40%

Bendigo's heritage is diverse and significant. Hence it was no surprise that once the initial survey was done (identifying some 4000 sites of contributory importance including around 1540 sites of individual significance) the available budget would be found to fall very much short of the mark.

For example, after Stage One of the study, the study steering committee was advised that some 440[3] individual built sites were of potential regional and/or state importance and hence should be investigated in sufficient detail to allow consideration for entry to the registers of the National Estate and the Historic Buildings Council, as required by the brief. However, the section of the budget allocated to built heritage site investigation allowed for only 90 individual built sites *and* urban areas. The urban areas investigated numbered 12 main precincts which included some 29 sub-precincts.

To maximize the study outcome, the relevant built sites already investigated in the invaluable Butcher & Flanders *Bendigo's Historic Buildings* were set aside and reproduced as they were within the Volume 4 format. Although unreferenced and consisting of mainly historical background only, superficial checking of the data used in the book indicated that it would be reliable. These sites numbered some 181 of those in Volume 4[4].

Added to those were the sites investigated during this study (113), each with researched histories, architectural analysis, assessment of condition and a significance statement. Hence some 294 of the 318 sites in the study area which were judged of regional or state significance were presented in Volume 4. How these were selected is explained in the introduction to that volume.

Forty mining sites and some twenty landscape sites (areas and elements) were also to be assessed. A provisional list of street tree rows and private gardens number 136 in the landscape category[5], outside of those already compiled by local environment groups and those in the significant reserves. A comprehensive heritage landscape study of the area is yet to be done and is particularly necessary given the former wealth of street trees and the subsequent decline. Fortunately with the mining and industrial sites, Dr.Milner's extensive database allowed a considerable outcome for what was a minor budget share (sixty sites).

It is evident that even after two heritage studies of the Bendigo area alone, much work is yet to be done and this study cannot be seen to be exhaustive.

Site Schedule, Volume Five

A major achievement of the study is the comprehensive listing of some 4000 mainly built sites in the Study Area. These include buildings of all types and uses, mine sites and structures, trees, tree rows, cemetery monuments

1 brief, budget $47500
2 not a comprehensive survey, significant reserves and cemeteries only
3 318 at the study end after reappraisal
4 three site histories were prepared by Andrew Ward
5 noted as L in the Site Schedule, Vol.5

and street works. The schedule provides a notional creation date, form type, wall materials, location and known significant aspects for each site entry. In addition, if the site forms part of a streetscape this is noted and the streetscape significance level given; urban precincts are also noted. Hence for any site which displays some relevance to the historical themes outlined in the Environmental History (Vol.2), there is a listing and brief description. This is the first time such an inventory has been made of Eaglehawk and Bendigo's heritage assets and because of the geographic order of the list, allows a more comprehensive view of all of the elements which make up an urban environment, street by street.

This listing, in turn, provides the basis for future study where site owners, students or professionals can further qualify the data provided with more research[1].

Study Team

Graeme Butler, architectural site and area identification (Bendigo) and evaluation, report production and guidelines.

Francine Gilfedder, heritage landscape assessment

Chris McConville, environmental history , site and area historical evaluation

Dr. Peter Milner, mine and industrial site assessment and recommendations.

Andrew Ward, Bendigo heritage adviser, site and area identification and evaluation in the Borough of Eaglehawk.

Sue Molnar, historical research, map preparation

Joan Katerelos, word processing

Anthony Butler, photographic processing and enlarging

Lesley Butler, artwork, landscape survey and photography

Acknowledgements

National Trust of Australia (Vic)

Melbourne: Tania Chandler (access to Trust files)

Bendigo: Mike Butcher and Yola Collins (for organizing two public forums during the study and providing site data)

Bendigo City Library local history section staff.

Bendigo City town planners, Norm Cameron and Jacki Robson, and Marco Ivetic, rates section.

Borough of Eaglehawk engineer Ron Watts and staff also Trevor Budge.

Ray Wallace, Eaglehawk local historian and naturalist

Judy Milner, Eaglehawk

David Martin, Bendigo

David Johnson, comments on the draft

Bendigo Regional Genealogical Society, offering access to their records at the Bendigo Goldfield Library.

Steering Committee

The urban conservation advisory committee constituted the steering committee for the study with the following representations:

Councillors:

D. Mulqueen

H. Long

The Mayor, James Douglass (also for launching three public gatherings during the study)

Ministry for Planning & Housing:

Geof. Austin, Robert Green, Joy McCann, Kevin Jackson, Amanda Ring, David Johnson (all part time)

National Trust:

Charles Fahey, Peter Russell

Eaglehawk Borough:

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1 the full site schedule has been provided on disk to the steering committee in Dbase IV format

Trevor Budge, Bruce Greenhill (part)

City of Bendigo:

Norman Cameron, convener

CONSERVATION PLANNING CONTEXT

Existing Statutes

The statutes which directly govern conservation in the City and Borough are as follows:-

Historic Buildings Act, 1981, (as amended).

Australian Heritage Commission Act, 1975. (Register of the National Estate)

Planning and Environmental Act, 1987 (as amended): *Bendigo and Eaglehawk Planning Schemes.*

Statute Application and Recommendations.

Historic Buildings Act.

Under the Historic Buildings Act, buildings, works or objects privately or State Government owned may be submitted to the Historic Buildings Council (H.B.C.) to consider whether they are of sufficient historical or architectural importance to add to the *Register of Historic Buildings*. 'Works or objects' can include buildings, fixed artworks or memorials (headstones), or the structural parts of a landscape design.

The building owner is consulted and after consideration the site may be recommended to the Minister for Planning & Development for addition to the register. Owners may oppose registration and seek a hearing from the H.B.C. where the architectural or historical merit of the site is discussed.

Once on the register, the owner shall not demolish, alter or remove the building; agree to sell or subdivide the building or its site, unless a permit is gained from the Council. Following registration, the H.B.C. maintains an interest in the property, providing grants, low or no interest loans, and municipal rate or land tax abatements (on application) all as determined by the effect of registration on the site's value. If it will benefit the viability of the site, the allowable use of a registered building can be made more flexible within town planning zones. The H.B.C. also offers free architectural advice for registered building owners and a guide to sources of other specialist help.

The criteria used by the H.B.C. to determine whether a site is of State importance, architecturally or historically, are as follows.

The site:

demonstrates creative and/or technical accomplishment in the history of architecture and building in Victoria, and more particularly if it is

a representative or extraordinary example of a particular architectural style;

influential in the development of architectural style, building technology and construction techniques, or a demonstration of new and innovative solutions to user requirements;

influential in the development of aesthetic theories and architectural design philosophy in a particular period; a transient or permanent influence upon the development of local architectural and building traditions;

demonstrates typical or outstanding craftsmanship in building construction and decoration;

demonstrates a representative or notable application of decorative schemes or particular materials in construction and design;

is a representative or extraordinary example of an architect's work;

is a representative or extraordinary example of a building type;

demonstrates a changing sequence of architectural styles, patterns of occupancy and function;

is an essentially intact and rare example of a building type.

Similarly a building may be considered to be of historical importance if it can be shown to:

represent or be an extraordinary example of a way of life, custom, process or function;

have a strong association with an important figure or figures, cultural group or event;

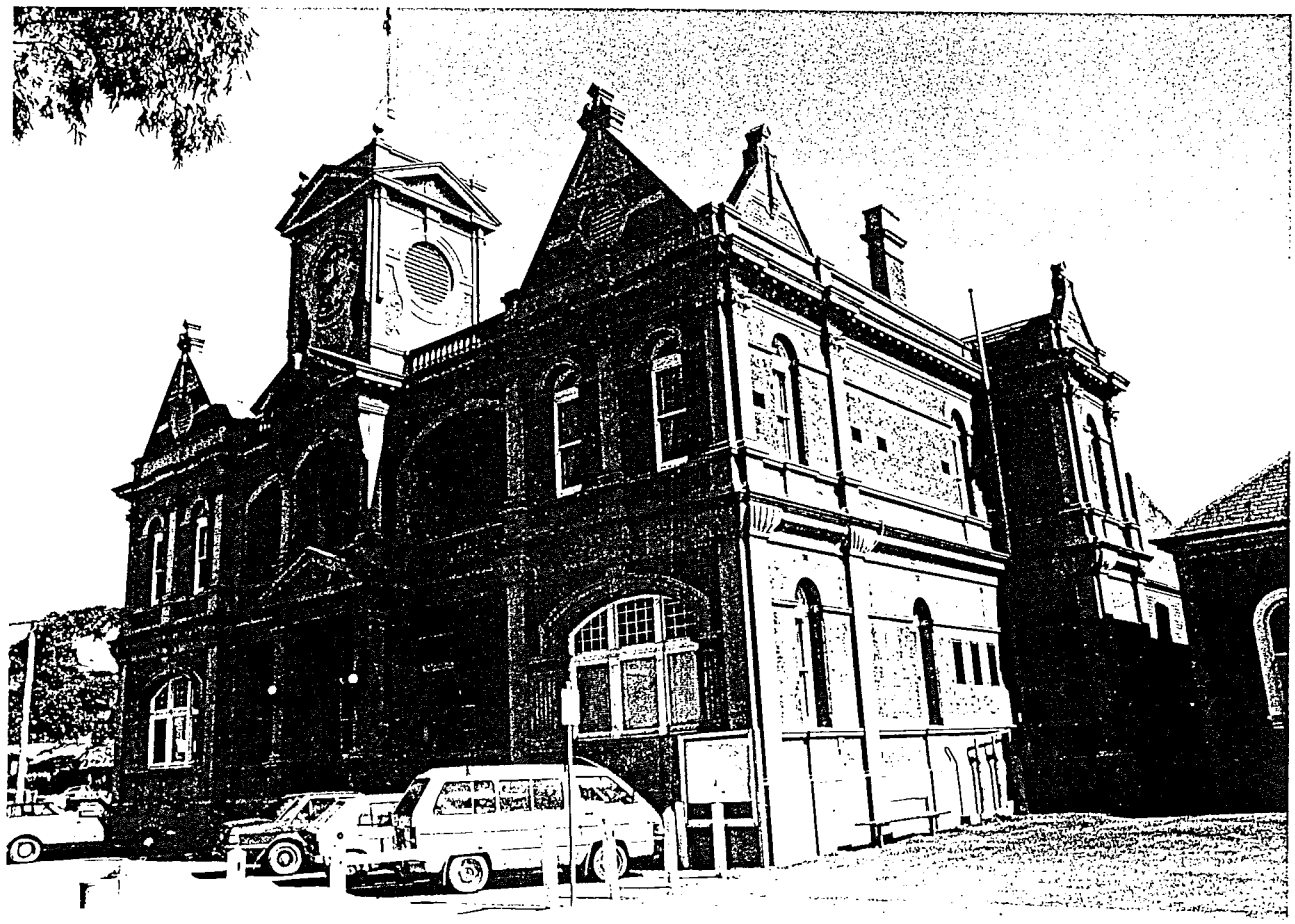
represent a sequence of usages or functions over time;

be of considerable age particularly in circumstances where the precise historical significance of the building is not at present known. [1]

Council can also declare Interim Preservation Orders over prospective sites to allow their conservation until an assessment of their value can be made. Ongoing works to registered sites (painting, repairs) or, in the case of Churches, any works relating to 'liturgical purposes' may not require a permit from the Council.

An applicant for a permit from the HBC who is dissatisfied with a decision of the Council may make a submission to the Minister. The Minister may then refer the matter to the Administrative Appeals Tribunal for a report.

The H.B.C. may be contacted at 4th Floor, 477 Collins Street, (GPO Box 2240T) Melbourne, telephone (03) 628 5111.



1-2
Eaglehawk Town Hall, Eaglehawk, on the HBC register

Existing H.B.C. Sites:

NAME	ADDRESS		LGA
BENDIGO BENEVOLENT ASYLUM & LODGE	100-104	BARNARD STREET	BENDIGO
SUPERINTENDENTS RESID., BENEVOLENT ASYLUM	100-104	BARNARD STREET	BENDIGO
FENCE,GATES & WALL, BENEVOLENT ASYLUM	100-104	BARNARD STREET	BENDIGO
GOLDMINES HOTEL	57	CALDER HIGHWAY	BENDIGO
CHINESE FUNERAL KILN, BENDIGO CEMETERY		CARPENTER STREET	BENDIGO

1 'Historic Buildings Council' (pamphlet, n.d.) pp.6,7

NAME	ADDRESS		LGA
SHELTER, BENDIGO CEMETERY		CARPENTER STREET	BENDIGO
BENDIGO CEMETERY GATES & FENCE		CARPENTER STREET	BENDIGO
CALIFORNIA HILL METHODIST CHURCH & TREE		ESLER STREET	EAGLEHAWK
SPECIMEN COTTAGE	178-180	HARGREAVES STREET	BENDIGO
SANDHURST TOWN HALL, FORMER		LYTTLETON TERRACE	BENDIGO
BEEHIVE CHAMBERS	18	PALL MALL	BENDIGO
THE EYRIE	18	REGINALD STREET	BENDIGO
POLICE BARRACKS, FORMER		ROSALIND PARK	BENDIGO
EAGLEHAWK TOWN HALL		SAILORS GULLY ROAD	EAGLEHAWK
COMMERCIAL BANK OF AUSTRALIA, FORMER	11	VIEW POINT	BENDIGO
BANK OF VICTORIA, FORMER	10-12	VIEW STREET	BENDIGO
BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES, FORMER	27	VIEW STREET	BENDIGO
UNION BANK OF AUSTRALIA, FORMER	45	VIEW STREET	BENDIGO
MASONIC HALL AND TEMPLE, FORMER	52	VIEW STREET	BENDIGO
SURVEY OFFICE, FORMER	60	VIEW STREET	BENDIGO
DENDERAH	268	VIEW STREET	BENDIGO
QUEEN ELIZABETH OVAL GRANDSTAND	OFF	VIEW STREET	BENDIGO
BENDIGO GAS WORKS	10-	WEEROONA AVENUE	BENDIGO

Proposed additional H.B.C. Bendigo and Eaglehawk sites

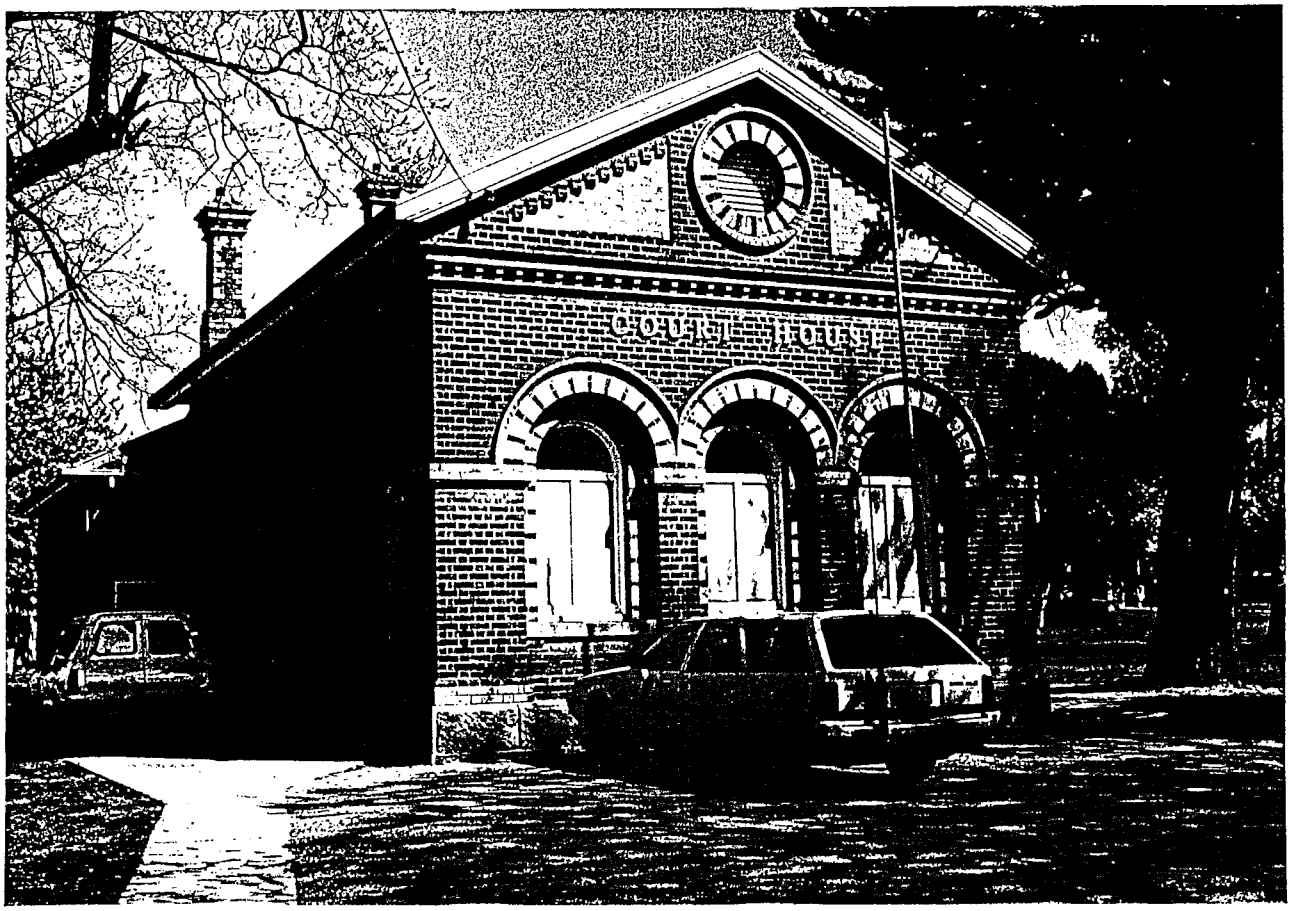
The following sites have been identified at State importance [1].

State Importance

NAME	ADDRESS		LGA
CONVENT OF MERCY & ST.MARY'S COLLEGE		BARKLY STREET	BENDIGO
HOUSE	52-58	BARKLY STREET	BENDIGO
LANSELLSTOWE	60	BARKLY STREET	BENDIGO
STRACHLACHLAN	80D	BARKLY TERRACE	BENDIGO
PARK TERRACE	140-144	BARNARD STREET	BENDIGO
BENDIGO CREEK STONE-LINED CHANNEL		BENDIGO CREEK	BENDIGO
BURKE & WILLS MONUMENT, BENDIGO CEMETERY		CARPENTER STREET	BENDIGO
BENDIGO CEMETERY CHAPEL	OFF	CARPENTER STREET	BENDIGO
TURRIFF	5-7	CARPENTER STREET	BENDIGO
ALEXANDRA FOUNTAIN		CHARING CROSS	BENDIGO
FORTUNA	-	CHUM STREET	BENDIGO
EAGLEHAWK PRIMARY SCHOOL		CHURCH STREET	EAGLEHAWK
CUMBERLAND	46	CHURCH STREET	EAGLEHAWK
	50	CHURCH STREET	EAGLEHAWK
VIEW HILL LODGE, FORMER CAMBOURNE	2	CREETH STREET	BENDIGO
HOUSE	231	DON STREET	BENDIGO
CENTRAL FOUNDRY, NOW GOLDEN CITY IMPLEMENTS	62-	EAGLEHAWK ROAD	BENDIGO
CALIFORNIA HILL METHODIST CHURCH	2	ESLER STREET	EAGLEHAWK
CHIT-KIN-TANG CHINESE JOSS HOUSE	-	FINN STREET	BENDIGO
	14A	FOREST LANE	BENDIGO
ST. JOHN'S PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH	45	FOREST STREET	BENDIGO
VERONA	159	FOREST STREET	BENDIGO
BENDIGO GAOL		GAOL ROAD	BENDIGO
	9	HAPPY VALLEY ROAD	BENDIGO
	31- 33	HAPPY VALLEY ROAD	BENDIGO
BON ACCORD	35- 37	HAPPY VALLEY ROAD	BENDIGO
SCHOOL OF MINES AND INDUSTRIES	-	HARGREAVES STREET	BENDIGO
LATCHLEY COTTAGE	8	HAVILAH ROAD	EAGLEHAWK
METHODIST CHURCH,FORMER	90?	HIGH STREET	EAGLEHAWK
LONG GULLY STATE SCHOOL	-	JACKSON STREET	EAGLEHAWK
ELECTRIC SUPPLY COMPANY POWER HOUSE, FORMER	6	LANSELL STREET	BENDIGO
LAUREL STREET RAILWAY BRIDGE	-	LAUREL STREET	BENDIGO
WEST END HOUSE, NOW MOUNT ALVERNIA CONVENT		LILY STREET	BENDIGO
OSBORNE HOUSE	31	MACKENZIE STREET	BENDIGO
SOMMERFIELD	46	MACKENZIE STREET	BENDIGO
LUTHERAN SCHOOL & CHURCH, MANSE	110	MACKENZIE STREET	BENDIGO
BENDIGO SCHOOL OF MINES AND INDUSTRIES		McCRAE STREET	BENDIGO
BENDIGO MECHANICS INSTITUTE & FREE LIBRARY		McCRAE STREET	BENDIGO
ST. KILIAN'S CATHOLIC CHURCH	181	McCRAE STREET	BENDIGO

1 'A' in the *Site Schedule*

NAME	ADDRESS		LGA
MCIVOR ROAD RAILWAY BRIDGE		MCIVOR ROAD	BENDIGO
KALIMNA	98	MOORE STREET	BENDIGO
BENDIGO RAILWAY STATION COMPLEX & YARD	OFF	MITCHELL STREET	BENDIGO
THE BISHOP'S PALACE	484-488	NAPIER STREET	BENDIGO
DAWSON CACTUS GARDENS	571	NAPIER STREET	BENDIGO
ALLAWAH	73	NEALE STREET	BENDIGO
	3	NELSON STREET	EAGLEHAWK
VIOLET STREET PRIMARY SCHOOL		OLD VIOLET STREET	BENDIGO
CONSERVATORY	OFF	PALL MALL	BENDIGO
NATIONAL BANK, NOW TOTAL CARE FRIENDLY SOCIETY	28	PALL MALL	BENDIGO
COLONIAL BANK, NOW NATIONAL AUSTRALASIA BANK	32	PALL MALL	BENDIGO
SHAMROCK HOTEL	48	PALL MALL	BENDIGO
BENDIGO POST OFFICE	51- 67	PALL MALL	BENDIGO
BENDIGO LAW COURTS, PUBLIC OFFICES	69-	PALL MALL	BENDIGO
BENDIGO KINDERGARTEN	OFF	PALL MALL	BENDIGO
HUNTER HOUSE	57	QUEEN STREET	BENDIGO
SUPREME COURT, FORMER		ROSALIND PARK	BENDIGO
EAGLEHAWK COURT HOUSE		SAILORS GULLY ROAD	EAGLEHAWK
BELGRAVIA	88	SHORT STREET	BENDIGO
CALIFORNIA GULLY PRIMARY SCHOOL		STALEY STREET	EAGLEHAWK
ROAD BRIDGE OVER RAILWAY		THISTLE STREET	BENDIGO
KILSYTH	65	VICTORIA STREET	EAGLEHAWK
ROYAL BANK, FORMER	17	VIEW POINT	BENDIGO
SANDHURST CLUB, GARDEN	18 REAR	VIEW STREET	BENDIGO
TEMPERANCE HALL	24- 30	VIEW STREET	BENDIGO
BENDIGO TRADES HALL	34- 40	VIEW STREET	BENDIGO
BENDIGO FIRE STATION, FORMER	58	VIEW STREET	BENDIGO
	259	VIEW STREET	BENDIGO
	286-288	VIEW STREET	BENDIGO
SACRED HEART CATHEDRAL		WATTLE STREET	BENDIGO
MARLBOROUGH HOUSE, FENCE	115	WATTLE STREET	BENDIGO
FUSE FACTORY (PART), NOW ASCENCION CENTRE	193 REAR	WATTLE STREET	BENDIGO



1-3
Eaglehawk Court House, proposed for the HBC register

NAME	ADDRESS		LGA
FUSE FACTORY. NOW ASCENCION BOOKSHOP	193-197	WATTLE STREET	BENDIGO
GRIMSBY ROLLER FLOUR MILL	35	WILLS STREET	BENDIGO
LONG GULLY METHODIST (NOW UNITING) CHURCH	26	WILSON STREET	BENDIGO

Australian Heritage Commission: Register of the National Estate.

Like the nation it strives to represent, this register is broad in scope and includes the natural as well as the cultural environment. For example it can include gardens, trees, buildings, mine sites, landforms, coastal landscapes, river courses, mountains, urban or natural areas. These sites must have some significance or value whether aesthetic, scientific, historical or social. This value is measured for the present and future generations.

Listing on this Register has an effect only if the site or works is owned or funded by the Australian Government. In this case the Act requires that the Government department must not compromise the site's heritage value unless there is *'...no feasible and prudent alternative'* and that *'...all measures that can reasonably be taken to minimize the adverse effect will be taken.'*

Any person may apply to list a site on the Commission's prescribed form leading to notification of the site's owner and consideration by the Commission after the owner's views are known and have been evaluated.

Registration is almost essential to qualify for assistance under the Australian Heritage Commission National Estate Grants Programme which is announced annually and includes funding for local and State Government bodies and community groups who have submitted projects. The Commission is also obliged to promote 'public interest' and education in the national estate.

This study's input to the register might include urban, mining or landscape areas, trees, buildings, and objects (street furniture). To prioritize applications for the register, sites which are of regional or State importance have been selected. These sites will also have a high local importance, being the type of place which will characterize or distinguish a locality within the region or State.

National Estate Registered Bendigo and Eaglehawk Sites:

NAME	ADDRESS		LGA
STRACHLACHLAN, LATER LAURISTON	80D	BARKLY TERRACE	BENDIGO
BENDIGO BENEVOLENT ASYLUM, FORMER	100-104	BARNARD STREET	BENDIGO
FORTUNA VILLA		CHUM STREET	BENDIGO
HARVEY TOWN HOUSES		CLARK STREET	EAGLEHAWK
HANOVER, FORMER	301-303	EAGLEHAWK ROAD	EAGLEHAWK
CHEE GOON TONG (CHINESE MASONIC TEMPLE?)		FINN STREET	BENDIGO
ILLIRA	57	FOREST STREET	BENDIGO
POLICE BARRACKS, FORMER		GAOL ROAD	BENDIGO
BENDIGO GAOL		GAOL ROAD	BENDIGO
SPECIMEN COTTAGE	178-180	HARGREAVES STREET	BENDIGO
SANDHURST SAVINGS BANK, FORMER	337	HARGREAVES STREET	BENDIGO
BANK OF VICTORIA, FORMER	9	HIGH STREET	EAGLEHAWK
BENDIGO	CITY HALL	LYTTLETON TERRACE	BENDIGO
MECHANICS INST.& SCHOOL OF MINES.		MCCRAE STREET	BENDIGO
ST. KILIAN'S CHURCH	181	MCCRAE STREET	BENDIGO
ST. PAUL'S ANGLICAN CATHEDRAL	6	MYERS STREET	BENDIGO
BENDIGO POST OFFICE		PALL MALL	BENDIGO
BENDIGO LAW COURTS, PUBLIC OFFICES		PALL MALL	BENDIGO
SHAMROCK HOTEL	48	PALL MALL	BENDIGO
CENTRAL SCHOOL, CAMP HILL		ROSALIND PARK	BENDIGO
THE LOG LOCK-UP		SAILORS GULLY ROAD	EAGLEHAWK
CALIFORNIA GULLY STATE SCHOOL NO. 123		STALEY STREET	EAGLEHAWK
FUSE FACTORY, FORMER	193-197	WATTLE STREET	BENDIGO
LONG GULLY METHODIST CHURCHES		WILSON STREET	BENDIGO

Proposed Additional Registered Bendigo and Eaglehawk Sites:

The following sites are of regional or State importance but not on the AHC register[1].

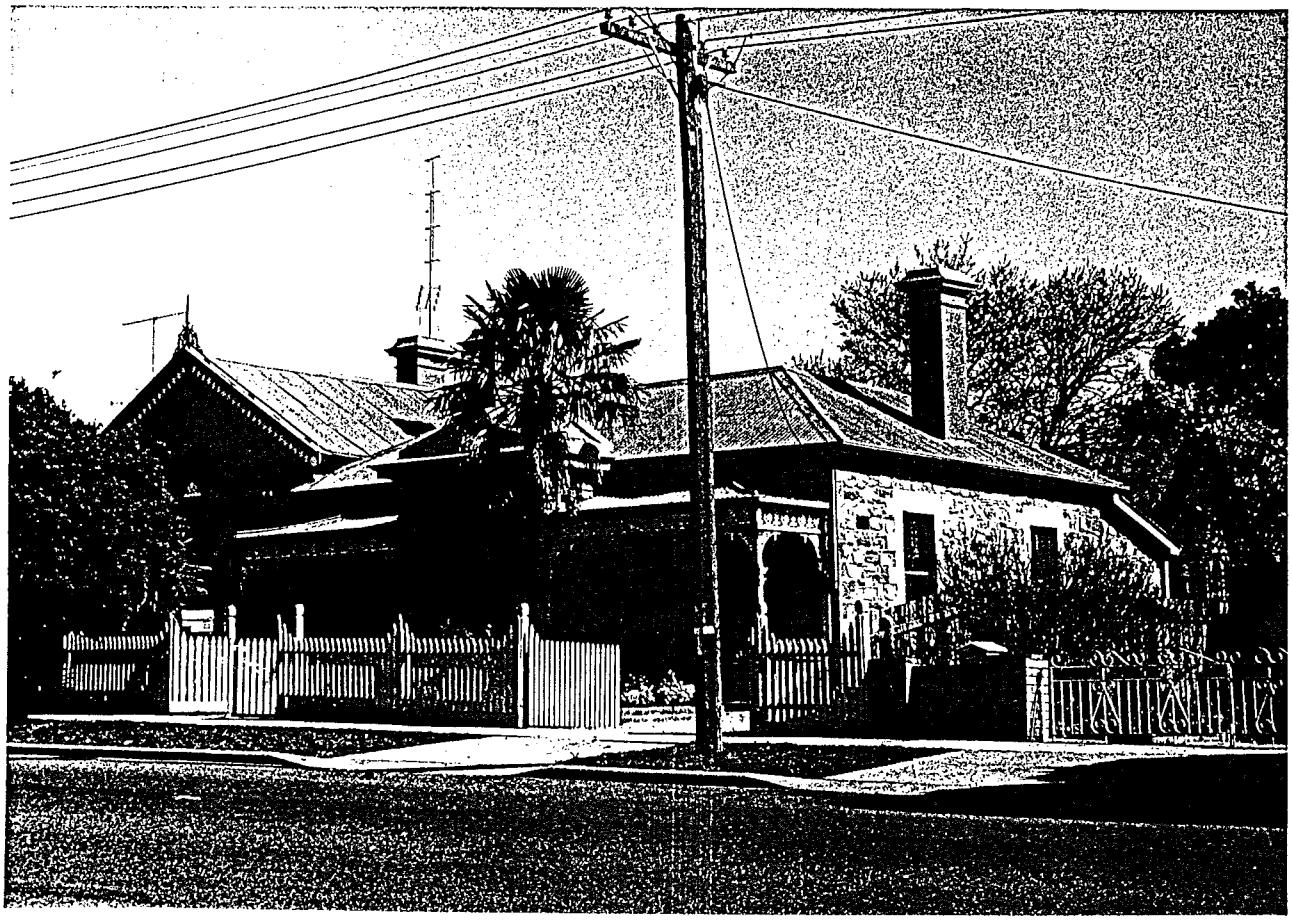
NAME	ADDRESS		LGA
SOUTH BELLE VUE UNITED	OFF	ADAM STREET	BENDIGO
DEBORAH		ADAM STREET	BENDIGO
HUSTLERS NO. 1	OFF	ANDERSON STREET	BENDIGO
UNITED HUSTLERS AND REDAN	(KK SHAFT)	ARNOLD STREET	BENDIGO
GREAT EXTENDED HUSTLERS REEF	OFF	ARNOLD STREET	BENDIGO
UNITED HUSTLERS AND REDAN	OFF	ARNOLD STREET	BENDIGO
	5-7	BANCROFT STREET	BENDIGO
	16	BANCROFT STREET	BENDIGO
UNITY	OFF	BANNERMAN STREET	BENDIGO
VICTORY AND PANDORA	OFF	BANNERMAN STREET	BENDIGO
	30	BARKLY STREET	BENDIGO
	49	BARKLY STREET	BENDIGO
	58	BARKLY STREET	BENDIGO
LANSELLSTOWE	60	BARKLY STREET	BENDIGO
SANDHURST POST OFFICE, FORMER (PART)	72	BARKLY STREET	BENDIGO
	83	BARKLY STREET	BENDIGO
KISBOU COURT	93	BARKLY STREET	BENDIGO

1 value A or B



1-4
Benevolent Home Residence, 100-104 Barnard Street, Bendigo (AHC register)

NAME	ADDRESS		LGA
ST. MARY'S CATHOLIC COLLEGE		BARKLY STREET	BENDIGO
HUSTLER'S TERRACE	94	BARKLY TERRACE	BENDIGO
SUPERINTENDENT'S RESIDENCE, BENEVOLENT ASYLUM	100-104	BARNARD STREET	BENDIGO
FENCE,GATES & WALL, BENEVOLENT ASYLUM	100-104	BARNARD STREET	BENDIGO
	106	BARNARD STREET	BENDIGO
PARK TERRACE	140-144	BARNARD STREET	BENDIGO
	150	BARNARD STREET	BENDIGO
	152-154	BARNARD STREET	BENDIGO
	166-168	BARNARD STREET	BENDIGO
	202	BARNARD STREET	BENDIGO
	94	BAXTER STREET	BENDIGO
REALWA	6	BEECH STREET	BENDIGO
TRUE BLUE	OFF	BELLE VUE ROAD	BENDIGO
EUREKA EXTENDED		BELLE VUE STREET	BENDIGO
BENDIGO CREEK STONE-LINED CHANNEL		BENDIGO CREEK	BENDIGO
	52	BRAMBLE STREET	BENDIGO
NEW CHUM RAILWAY	OFF	BREEN STREET	BENDIGO
NORTH DEBORAH	OFF	BREEN STREET	BENDIGO
CHINESE ASSOCIATION	9	BRIDGE STREET	BENDIGO
	123	BRIDGE STREET	BENDIGO
	6	BRODIE STREET	BENDIGO
	6	BROUGHAM STREET	BENDIGO
METROPILITAN BRAZZERIE	50	BULL STREET	BENDIGO
BENDIGO RAILWAY WORKSHOPS		BULLER STREET	BENDIGO
GOLDMINES HOTEL	57	CALDER HIGHWAY	BENDIGO



1-5
House, 46 Church Street, Eaglehawk-proposed for the AHC register.

NAME	ADDRESS		LGA
BELMONT AND SAXBY		CALDWELLS ROAD	EAGLEHAWK
ELLENBOROUGH	OFF	CALDWELLS ROAD	EAGLEHAWK
CHINESE FUNERAL KILN, BENDIGO CEMETERY		CARPENTER STREET	BENDIGO
SHELTER, BENDIGO CEMETERY		CARPENTER STREET	BENDIGO
DONALDSON GRANT TOMB, BENDIGO CEMETERY		CARPENTER STREET	BENDIGO
JOHN URQUHART TOMB, BENDIGO CEMETERY		CARPENTER STREET	BENDIGO
IRON WALKWAY MARKERS, BENDIGO CEMETERY		CARPENTER STREET	BENDIGO
CROWLEY TOMB, BENDIGO CEMETERY		CARPENTER STREET	BENDIGO
BURKE & WILLS MONUMENT, BENDIGO CEMETERY		CARPENTER STREET	BENDIGO
BENDIGO CEMETERY GATES & FENCE		CARPENTER STREET	BENDIGO
TURRIFF	5	CARPENTER STREET	BENDIGO
BENDIGO CEMETERY CHAPEL	OFF	CARPENTER STREET	BENDIGO
	56	CHAPEL STREET	BENDIGO
ALEXANDRA FOUNTAIN		CHARING CROSS	BENDIGO
TOMLINS SIMMIE & CO. FLOUR MILLS, NOW BARISTOC	87	CHARLESTON ROAD	BENDIGO
EAGLEHAWK MASONIC HALL		CHURCH STREET	EAGLEHAWK
EAGLEHAWK PRIMARY SCHOOL		CHURCH STREET	EAGLEHAWK
SALVATION ARMY CITADEL		CHURCH STREET	EAGLEHAWK
	12 ?	CHURCH STREET	EAGLEHAWK
	46	CHURCH STREET	EAGLEHAWK
	50	CHURCH STREET	EAGLEHAWK
THORNTON	54	CHURCH STREET	EAGLEHAWK
	56	CHURCH STREET	EAGLEHAWK
CENTRAL NELL GWYNNE	OFF	COATH STREET	BENDIGO
GREAT SOUTHERN EXTENDED	OFF	CONNELLY STREET	BENDIGO
VIEW HILL LODGE, FORMER CAMBOURNE	2	CREETH STREET	BENDIGO
HERCULES (STANFIELD SHAFT)	OFF	DEAN STREET	BENDIGO
	141	DON STREET	BENDIGO
THE ROCK	151	DON STREET	BENDIGO
	189	DON STREET	BENDIGO
	231	DON STREET	BENDIGO
DEMOLISHED	32	DOOLEY STREET	BENDIGO
CARLISLE, NORTH GARDEN GULLY & PASSBY UNITED	OFF	DUNCAN STREET	BENDIGO
	10	EADIE STREET	BENDIGO
BANYAN	17	EAGLEHAWK ROAD	BENDIGO
LANSELL'S 180 ENGINE BED	53 NEAR	EAGLEHAWK ROAD	BENDIGO
	60	EAGLEHAWK ROAD	BENDIGO
CENTRAL FOUNDRY	62-	EAGLEHAWK ROAD	BENDIGO
	79	EAGLEHAWK ROAD	BENDIGO
	96	EAGLEHAWK ROAD	BENDIGO
HOPETOUN BRASS BAND PRACTICE HALL	104	EAGLEHAWK ROAD	BENDIGO
MANCHESTER ARMS HOTEL	136	EAGLEHAWK ROAD	BENDIGO
	194	EAGLEHAWK ROAD	BENDIGO
METHODIST RESIDENCE, FORMER	237	EAGLEHAWK ROAD	BENDIGO
	257	EAGLEHAWK ROAD	EAGLEHAWK
WHITEHORSE HOTEL	305	EAGLEHAWK ROAD	EAGLEHAWK
CALIFORNIA GULLY POST,TELEGRAPH & MONEY ORDER OFF.	307	EAGLEHAWK ROAD	EAGLEHAWK
	346	EAGLEHAWK ROAD	EAGLEHAWK
JOBS GULLY HOTEL, LATER JOBS GULLY RAILWAY HOTEL	374	EAGLEHAWK ROAD	BENDIGO
GARDEN GULLY UNITED	OFF	EAGLEHAWK ROAD	
LANSELL'S 180	OFF	EAGLEHAWK ROAD	BENDIGO
CENTRAL NAPOLEON		EMPIRE ROAD	BENDIGO
CALIFORNIA HILL METHODIST CHURCH & TREE		ESLER STREET	EAGLEHAWK
LAMSEY'S STORE	69	FARMER LANE	BENDIGO
CHIT-KIN-TANG CHINESE JOSS HOUSE	-	FINN STREET	BENDIGO
DEBORAH ASSOCIATED	OFF	FLETCHER STREET	BENDIGO
	14A	FOREST LANE	BENDIGO
ALL SAINST OLD CATHEDRAL		FOREST STREET	BENDIGO
JEFFERSON	19	FOREST STREET	BENDIGO
FOREST STREET METHODIST (NOW UNITING) CHURCH	23	FOREST STREET	BENDIGO
ST. JOHN'S PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH	45	FOREST STREET	BENDIGO
	55	FOREST STREET	BENDIGO
	113 REAR	FOREST STREET	BENDIGO
HOUSE, GARDEN, FENCE	117	FOREST STREET	BENDIGO
	126	FOREST STREET	BENDIGO
	128	FOREST STREET	BENDIGO
	133	FOREST STREET	BENDIGO
HOUSE, GARDEN, FENCE	134	FOREST STREET	BENDIGO
VERONA	159	FOREST STREET	BENDIGO
	173	FOREST STREET	BENDIGO
	109	GLADSTONE STREET	BENDIGO

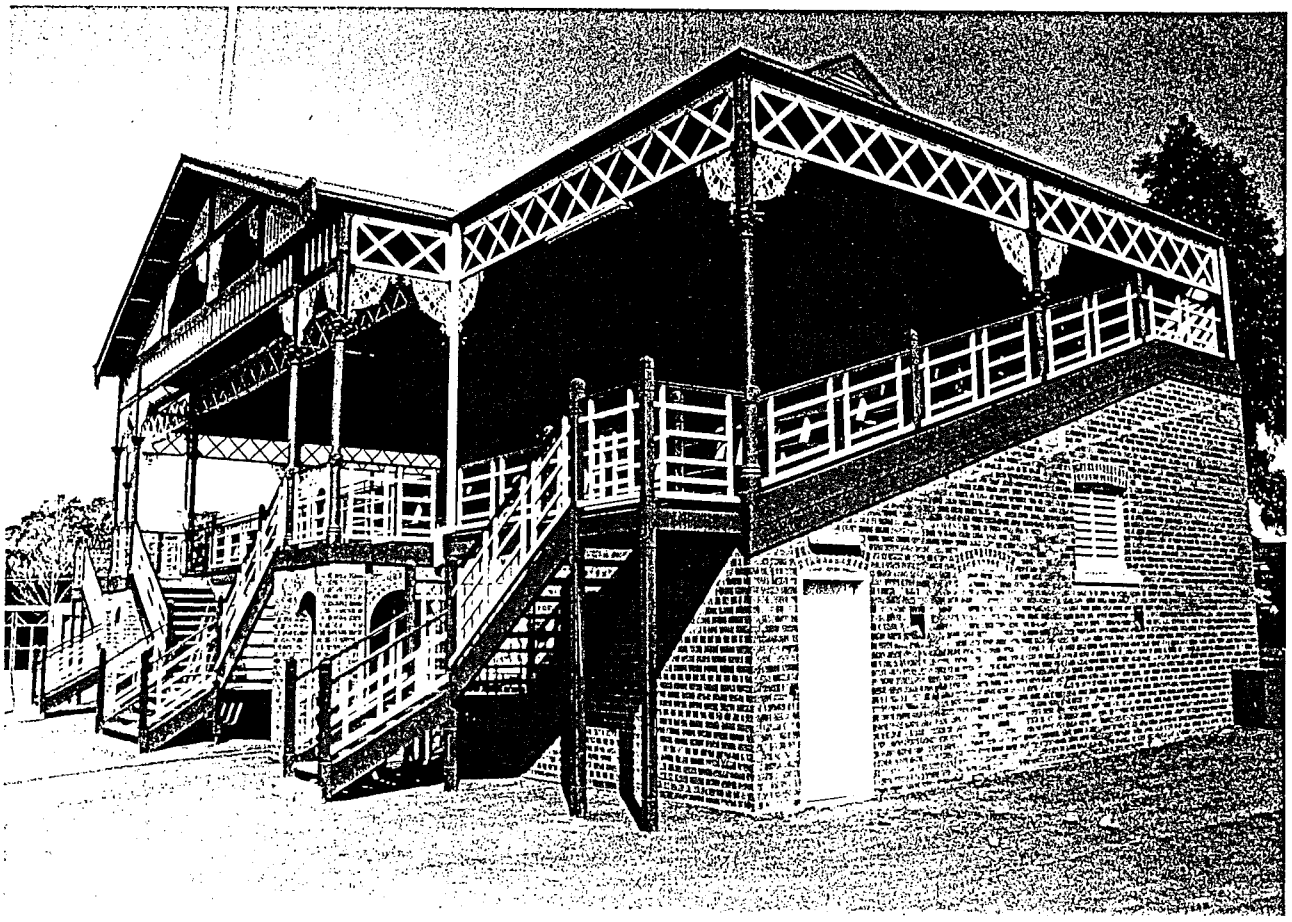
NAME	ADDRESS		LGA
GLEN EAGLES PRIVATE NURSING HOME	11	GRATTAN STREET	BENDIGO
	57	GREEN STREET	EAGLEHAWK
DEBORAH EXTENDED	OFF	GRISTON STREET	BENDIGO
EAGLEHAWK RAILWAY STATION	-	HALL STREET	EAGLEHAWK
	19	HAMLET STREET	BENDIGO
ADVENTURE & ADVANCE		HAPPY VALLEY ROAD	BENDIGO
	9	HAPPY VALLEY ROAD	BENDIGO
	31-33	HAPPY VALLEY ROAD	BENDIGO
BON ACCORD	35-37	HAPPY VALLEY ROAD	BENDIGO
GREAT CENTRAL VICTORIA	OFF	HAPPY VALLEY ROAD	BENDIGO
VICTORIA QUARTZ	OFF	HAPPY VALLEY ROAD	BENDIGO
WILLIAM RAE	OFF	HAPPY VALLEY ROAD	BENDIGO
BALLERSTEDT	OFF	HAPPY VALLEY ROAD	BENDIGO
STATE OFFICES		HARGREAVES STREET	BENDIGO
METROPOLITAN DINING ROOM (SEE BULL ST)	224	HARGREAVES STREET	BENDIGO
PENNWINNICK	5	HARKNESS STREET	BENDIGO
MERLEMONT	10	HARKNESS STREET	BENDIGO
ROCK LODGE	14	HARKNESS STREET	BENDIGO
	2	HAVILAH ROAD	EAGLEHAWK
LATCHLEY COTTAGE	8	HAVILAH ROAD	EAGLEHAWK
EAGLEHAWK ODDFELLOW'S HALL	26	HIGH STREET	EAGLEHAWK
CAMP HOTEL	35	HIGH STREET	EAGLEHAWK
BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES, FORMER	37	HIGH STREET	EAGLEHAWK
CITY FAMILY HOTEL	41	HIGH STREET	BENDIGO
VICTORIA HOTEL	48	HIGH STREET	EAGLEHAWK



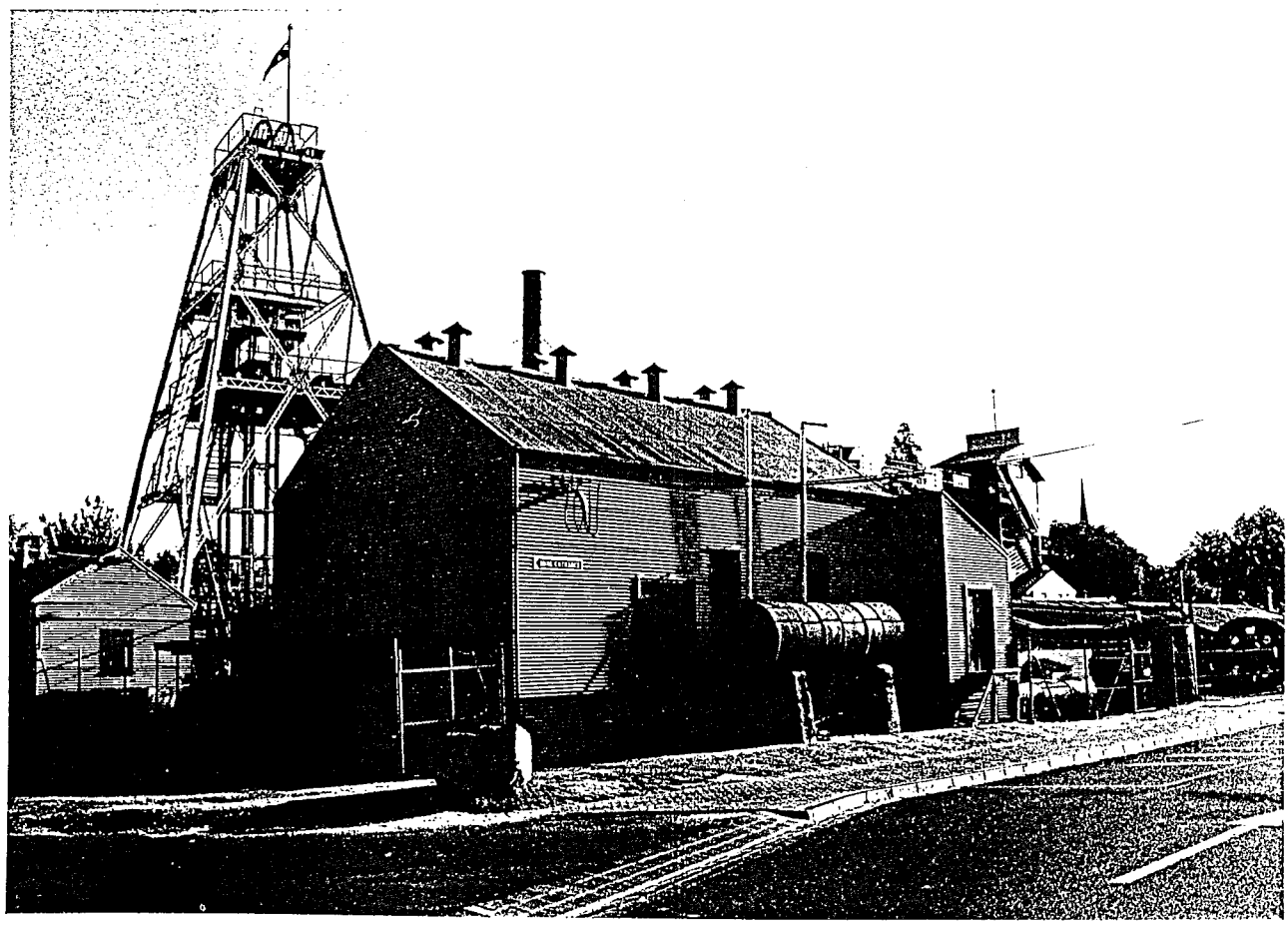
1-6
West End House, Lily Street, proposed for the AHC register.

NAME	ADDRESS		LGA
ORIENTAL BANK	54- 56	HIGH STREET	EAGLEHAWK
ST. PETER'S ANGLICAN CHURCH	63	HIGH STREET	EAGLEHAWK
METHODIST CHURCH,FORMER	64	HIGH STREET	EAGLEHAWK
GOLDEN GATE HOTEL	118	HIGH STREET	BENDIGO
Y.M.C.A. BUILDING	121	HIGH STREET	BENDIGO
	322	HIGH STREET	BENDIGO
	359	HIGH STREET	BENDIGO
GOLDEN SQUARE POLICE STATION	363	HIGH STREET	BENDIGO
	407	HIGH STREET	BENDIGO
LANSELL'S COMET	OFF	HOLMES ROAD	BENDIGO
LYING-IN WARD, NOW NURSING EDUCATION DEPARTMENT		HOPE STREET	BENDIGO
NEW PRINCE OF WALES	OFF	HOPKINS AVENUE	EAGLEHAWK
	29-31	HOPPER STREET	BENDIGO
NEW RED WHITE AND BLUE CONSOLIDATED	OFF	HOUSTON STREET	BENDIGO
COHN BROS. STORES? NOW GIRL GUIDES ASSOCIATION	12	HOWARD PLACE	BENDIGO
LONG GULLY STATE SCHOOL	-	JACKSON STREET	EAGLEHAWK
	6	JENNINGS STREET	BENDIGO
FORMER SHOP.		JOBS GULLY ROAD	EAGLEHAWK
	2-4	KILWINNING STREET	BENDIGO
ULSTER UNITED	OFF	KING STREET	BENDIGO
VIRGINIA	OFF	KIRKWOOD STREET	EAGLEHAWK
HORONDA	3	LANGSTON STREET	BENDIGO
	12-14	LANGSTON STREET	BENDIGO
ELECTRIC SUPPLY COMPANY POWER HOUSE, FORMER	6	LANSELL STREET	BENDIGO
GOLDEN SQUARE UNITING CHURCH	6	LAUREL STREET	BENDIGO
	7	LAUREL STREET	BENDIGO
LAUREL STREET RAILWAY BRIDGE.	-	LAUREL STREET	BENDIGO
	19	LESLIE STREET	EAGLEHAWK
STEWARD HOUSE & BREWERY SITE	29	LETHEBYS ROAD	EAGLEHAWK
WEST END HOUSE, NOW MOUNT ALVERNIA CONVENT		LILY STREET	BENDIGO
	120	LILY STREET	BENDIGO
ALL SAINTS ANGLICAN CHURCH	14	MACKENZIE STREET	BENDIGO
OSBORNE HOUSE	31	MACKENZIE STREET	BENDIGO
FERNVILLE TERRACE	35-41	MACKENZIE STREET	BENDIGO
EUROMA	38	MACKENZIE STREET	BENDIGO
SOMMERFIELD	46	MACKENZIE STREET	BENDIGO
BENDIGO DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE	105	MACKENZIE STREET	BENDIGO
LUTHERAN SCHOOL & CHURCH, MANSE	110	MACKENZIE STREET	BENDIGO
HAYTON	255	MACKENZIE STREET	BENDIGO
	320	MACKENZIE STREET	BENDIGO
NEW NAPOLEON (BML)	OFF	MARTIN STREET	BENDIGO
	116-130?	MCCRAE STREET	BENDIGO
BLACK SWAN HOTEL, FORMER	117	MCCRAE STREET	BENDIGO
	168-170	MCCRAE STREET	BENDIGO
CATHOLIC PRESBYTERY	174	MCCRAE STREET	BENDIGO
CATHOLIC LADIES' CLUB	181	MCCRAE STREET	BENDIGO
ST. KILIAN'S HALL	181	MCCRAE STREET	BENDIGO
GEORGE HENRY BACKHAUS GRAVE, ST KILLIANS	181	MCCRAE STREET	BENDIGO
MCIVOR ROAD RAILWAY BRIDGE		MCIVOR ROAD	BENDIGO
LANCEWOOD	22	MCLAREN STREET	BENDIGO
GLENDRA	61	MILLER STREET	BENDIGO
PLAZA FORMER, NOW JUST JEANS	12	MITCHELL STREET	BENDIGO
BACKHAUS BUILDING	14- 22	MITCHELL STREET	BENDIGO
BENDIGO TOY WORLD	23	MITCHELL STREET	BENDIGO
COLLIERS/SANDHURST TRUSTEES	31- 33	MITCHELL STREET	BENDIGO
BOLTON BROS., PRINTERS AND STATIONERS.	43- 45	MITCHELL STREET	BENDIGO
HOPETOUN HOTEL, SHOPS	94-	MITCHELL STREET	BENDIGO
	117	MITCHELL STREET	BENDIGO
STATION MASTER'S HOUSE, NOW VRI BOWLING CLUB	126	MITCHELL STREET	BENDIGO
	145	MITCHELL STREET	BENDIGO
BENDIGO RAILWAY STATION COMPLEX & YARD	OFF	MITCHELL STREET	BENDIGO
	95	MOLLISON STREET	BENDIGO
	111	MOLLISON STREET	BENDIGO
TOORAK	135	MOLLISON STREET	BENDIGO
THE GRAYLINGS	90	MOORE STREET	BENDIGO
	96	MOORE STREET	BENDIGO
	98	MOORE STREET	BENDIGO
BENDIGO BUTTER FACTORY & COOL STORE, FORMER	60	MUNDY STREET	BENDIGO
	9	NAPIER STREET	EAGLEHAWK
	59	NAPIER STREET	EAGLEHAWK
GLEN CAIRN	473	NAPIER STREET	BENDIGO

NAME	ADDRESS		LGA
THE BISHOP'S PALACE	484-488	NAPIER STREET	BENDIGO
	511	NAPIER STREET	BENDIGO
ARCH OF TRIUMPH	557	NAPIER STREET	BENDIGO
DAWSON'S CACTUS GARDEN, MARKS HOUSE	571	NAPIER STREET	BENDIGO
DAWSON CACTUS GARDENS	571	NAPIER STREET	BENDIGO
TAWARRI	68	NAPOLEON CRESCENT	BENDIGO
ALLAWAH	73	NEALE STREET	BENDIGO
	3	NELSON STREET	EAGLEHAWK
	23-	NETTLE STREET	BENDIGO
	54	NETTLE STREET	BENDIGO
	8	NIEMANN STREET	BENDIGO
VIOLET STREET PRIMARY SCHOOL		OLD VIOLET STREET	BENDIGO
OLINDA STREET CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, NOW UNITING	30- 34	OLINDA STREET	BENDIGO
	61	OLINDA STREET	BENDIGO
ROSSLYN	87	OLINDA STREET	BENDIGO
	107	OLINDA STREET	BENDIGO
MONUMENT HILL	OFF	OLIVE STREET	BENDIGO
RETURNED SOLDIERS SAILORS & INFANTRY LEAGUE		PALL MALL	BENDIGO
BEEHIVE CHAMBERS	18	PALL MALL	BENDIGO
NATIONAL BANK, NOW TOTAL CARE FRIENDLY SOCIETY	28	PALL MALL	BENDIGO
COLONIAL BANK, NOW NATIONAL AUSTRALASIA BANK	32	PALL MALL	BENDIGO
STONEMAN'S LICENSED SUPERMARKET	56?	PALL MALL	BENDIGO
BENDIGO KINDERGARTEN	OFF	PALL MALL	BENDIGO
ST. LIBORIUS		PANTON STREET	EAGLEHAWK
	26	PANTON STREET	EAGLEHAWK



1-7
Eaglehawk Recreation Reserve Grandstand, off Simpsons Road-proposed for the AHC register.

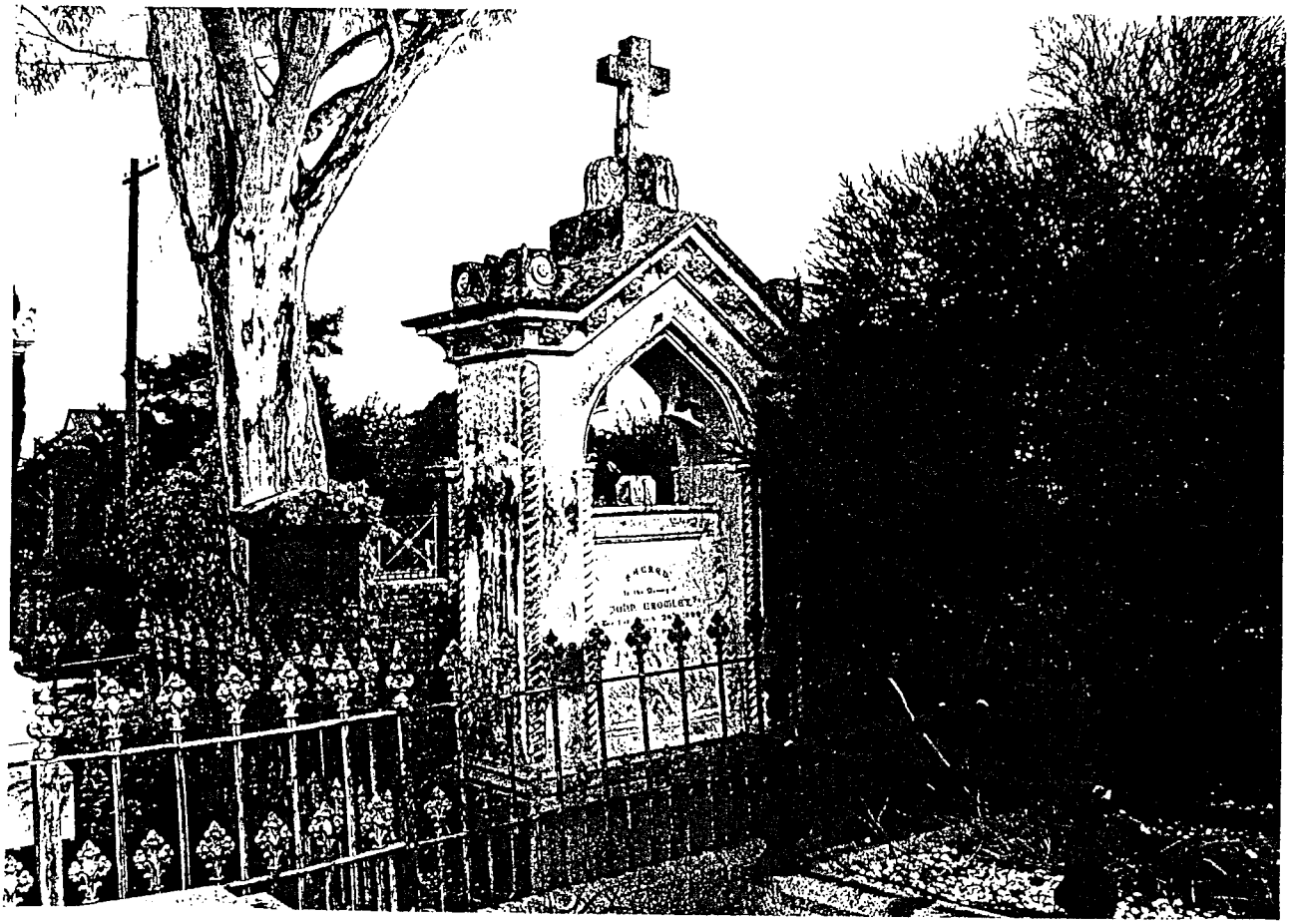


1-8
Central Deborah Gold Mine, Violet Street, Bendigo-proposed for the AHC register.

NAME	ADDRESS		LGA
	28	PANTON STREET	EAGLEHAWK
	34	PANTON STREET	BENDIGO
	42?	PANTON STREET	EAGLEHAWK
COMMERSDALE HOUSE	56	PANTON STREET	BENDIGO
	80	PANTON STREET	BENDIGO
BAPTIST CHURCH	12	PARSONAGE GROVE	EAGLEHAWK
HERCULES AND ENERGETIC EAST	OFF	PASCOE STREET	BENDIGO
SHOP & RESIDENCE	2	PEGLEG ROAD	EAGLEHAWK
EAGLEHAWK FIRE STATION, FORMER	27A	PEGLEG ROAD	EAGLEHAWK
WESLEYAN CHURCH & SCHOOL, FORMER	36- ??	PEGLEG ROAD	EAGLEHAWK
	42- 46	PEGLEG ROAD	EAGLEHAWK
	7?	PERCIVAL STREET	BENDIGO
OLD CHUM	OFF	PETHARD PLACE	BENDIGO
W. WEBB & CO.	2	QUEEN STREET	BENDIGO
HUNTER HOUSE	57	QUEEN STREET	BENDIGO
	89	QUEEN STREET	BENDIGO
	101-103	QUEEN STREET	BENDIGO
	108	QUEEN STREET	BENDIGO
THE EYRIE	18	REGINALD STREET	BENDIGO
POLICE BARRACKS, FORMER		ROSALIND PARK	BENDIGO
SUPREME COURT, FORMER		ROSALIND PARK	BENDIGO
GOLDEN GULLY UNITED GOLD MINING CO. HEAD FRAME		ROSALIND PARK	BENDIGO
BENDIGO KINDERGARTEN, NOW BENDIGO CRECHE		ROSALIND PARK	BENDIGO
	5	ROWAN STREET	BENDIGO
	10- 12	ROWAN STREET	BENDIGO

NAME	ADDRESS		LGA
HOUSE, LATER GIRTON COLLEGE NOW, LISTER HOUSE	37	ROWAN STREET	BENDIGO
	76	ROWAN STREET	BENDIGO
NELL GWYNNE (GOLDFIELDS UNITED)	OFF	ROWE STREET	BENDIGO
EAGLEHAWK TOWN HALL		SAILORS GULLY ROAD	EAGLEHAWK
EAGLEHAWK COURT HOUSE		SAILORS GULLY ROAD	EAGLEHAWK
EAGLEHAWK MECHANICS INSTITUTE		SAILORS GULLY ROAD	EAGLEHAWK
VIRGINIA	57	SAILORS GULLY ROAD	EAGLEHAWK
HOUSE	85	SAILORS GULLY ROAD	EAGLEHAWK
SAILORS GULLY ROAD HOTEL, FORMER	104	SAILORS GULLY ROAD	EAGLEHAWK
NEW ARGUS	OFF	SAILORS GULLY ROAD	EAGLEHAWK
NEW HOPEFUL (WEST SPECIMEN HILL REEF)	OFF	SAILORS GULLY ROAD	EAGLEHAWK
SPECIMEN HILL UNITED	OFF	SAILORS GULLY ROAD	EAGLEHAWK
ST.AUGUSTINE'S CATHOLIC CHURCH	-	SAILORS GULLY ROAD	EAGLEHAWK
ROYAL GEORGE	OFF	SAUNDERS STREET	BENDIGO
NATIONAL SCHOOL, FORMER	8	SCHOOL STREET	EAGLEHAWK
HOUSE	48	SHAMROCK STREET	BENDIGO
WINDMILL HILL	OFF	SHERIDAN STREET	BENDIGO
BENDIGO CREEK ROAD BRIDGE		SHORT STREET	BENDIGO
SHADE, HOUSE, WALL	81	SHORT STREET	BENDIGO
BELGRAVIA	88	SHORT STREET	BENDIGO
	79- 81	SIMPSONS ROAD	EAGLEHAWK
GRAND STAND, SPORTS GROUND	OFF	SIMPSONS ROAD	EAGLEHAWK
TAMBOUR MAJOR	OFF	SPECIMEN HILL ROAD	EAGLEHAWK
FENTONGOVE	3	STALEY STREET	EAGLEHAWK
		STONE STREET	EAGLEHAWK
PEARL	OFF	STONE STREET	EAGLEHAWK
HERCULES NO.1	OFF	STURTON STREET	BENDIGO
CATHERINE REEF, SOUTH DUMP	OFF	TEMPERANCE STREET	BENDIGO
ROAD BRIDGE OVER RAILWAY		THISTLE STREET	BENDIGO
	77- 79	THISTLE STREET	BENDIGO
TRAM DEPOT & MUSEUM	OFF	TRAMWAYS AVENUE	BENDIGO
JOHNSON'S NO. 1	OFF	TURNER STREET	BENDIGO
JOHNSON'S NO. 2	OFF	TURNER STREET	BENDIGO
	89	UPPER CALIFORNIA GULLY ROAD	EAGLEHAWK
	10	VALENTINE STREET	BENDIGO
MALMO, HOUSE, GARDEN, FENCE	16	VALENTINE STREET	BENDIGO
	23	VALENTINE STREET	BENDIGO
	29	VALENTINE STREET	BENDIGO
LAURIESTON	42	VICTORIA STREET	EAGLEHAWK
NYORA	59	VICTORIA STREET	EAGLEHAWK
KILSYTH	65	VICTORIA STREET	EAGLEHAWK
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH	77	VICTORIA STREET	EAGLEHAWK
CARADON	80- 82	VICTORIA STREET	EAGLEHAWK
LONDON CHARTERED BANK OF AUSTRALIA LTD.	1	VIEW POINT	BENDIGO
COMMONWEALTH BANK CHAMBERS, NOW CAHILL	7- 9	VIEW POINT	BENDIGO
COMMERCIAL BANK OF AUSTRALIA, FORMER	11	VIEW POINT	BENDIGO
ROYAL BANK, FORMER	17	VIEW POINT	BENDIGO
AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY	19	VIEW POINT	BENDIGO
BANK OF VICTORIA, FORMER	10- 12	VIEW STREET	BENDIGO
SANDHURST CLUB, GARDEN	18 REAR	VIEW STREET	BENDIGO
POST OFFICE, FORMER	18- 22	VIEW STREET	BENDIGO
TEMPERANCE HALL	24- 30	VIEW STREET	BENDIGO
BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES, FORMER	27	VIEW STREET	BENDIGO
TEMPERANCE & GENERAL MUTUAL LIFE SOC.	31	VIEW STREET	BENDIGO
BENDIGO TRADES HALL	34- 40	VIEW STREET	BENDIGO
UNION BANK OF AUSTRALIA, FORMER	45	VIEW STREET	BENDIGO
MASONIC HALL AND TEMPLE, FORMER	52	VIEW STREET	BENDIGO
BENDIGO FIRE STATION, FORMER	58	VIEW STREET	BENDIGO
SURVEY OFFICE, FORMER	60	VIEW STREET	BENDIGO
ATKINSON BUILDINGS	75- 91	VIEW STREET	BENDIGO
RIFLE BRIGADE HOTEL	137	VIEW STREET	BENDIGO
KELVIN, FORMER	201-203	VIEW STREET	BENDIGO
HOUSE, GARDEN	238	VIEW STREET	BENDIGO
HOUSE, GARDEN	247?	VIEW STREET	BENDIGO
	257	VIEW STREET	BENDIGO
	259	VIEW STREET	BENDIGO
DENDERAH	268	VIEW STREET	BENDIGO
	282	VIEW STREET	BENDIGO
	286	VIEW STREET	BENDIGO
QUEEN ELIZABETH OVAL GRANDSTAND	OFF	VIEW STREET	BENDIGO
CENTRAL DEBORAH GOLD MINE	76	VIOLET STREET	BENDIGO

NAME	ADDRESS		LGA
COHN BROTHERS VICTORIA BREWERY COMPLEX (PART)	-	WATER STREET	BENDIGO
SACRED HEART CATHEDRAL		WATTLE STREET	BENDIGO
MARLBOROUGH HOUSE, FENCE	115	WATTLE STREET	BENDIGO
KENT HOUSE COMPLEX	121-123	WATTLE STREET	BENDIGO
HAND HOUSES	149-153	WATTLE STREET	BENDIGO
	184	WATTLE STREET	BENDIGO
BENDIGO GAS WORKS	10-	WEEROONA AVENUE	BENDIGO
	57	WILLIAMS ROAD	EAGLEHAWK
RAILWAY PRINCE OF WALES	OFF	WILLIAMS ROAD	EAGLEHAWK
CUMBERLAND HOTEL	56	WILLIAMSON STREET	BENDIGO
GRIMSBY ROLLER FLOUR MILL	35	WILLS STREET	BENDIGO
OSMASTON, NOW RHEOLA	37	WILLS STREET	BENDIGO
	48	WILLS STREET	BENDIGO
	75	WILLS STREET	BENDIGO
	92	WILLS STREET	BENDIGO
EAGLEHAWK NORTH PRIMARY SCHOOL		WILSON STREET	EAGLEHAWK
GOLDEN GULLY HOTEL, FORMER	78	WOODWARD ROAD	BENDIGO
NELL GWYNNE REEF POPPET LEGS	OFF	WOODWARD ROAD	BENDIGO
GLASGOW REEF	OFF	WOODWARD ROAD	BENDIGO
GOLDEN GULLY	OFF	WOODWARD ROAD	BENDIGO
GLASGOW AND GOLCONDA CONSOLIDATED	OFF	WOODWARD STREET	BENDIGO



1-9
The Crowley family grave, John Crowley's memorial being of architectural as well as historic importance in Bendigo: one of the many significant memorials in Bendigo cemetery, on of the landscape precincts proposed for the AHC register.

Bendigo and Eaglehawk Areas Proposed for NER:

Urban Precincts:

All precincts except 11, 6.04, 6.05, 7.02 and 7.05[1]

Of these exceptions precincts 11, and 7.05 have been judged as of local importance in their representation of the post First War era which was important in the area's post-gold history. The other precincts have a low integrity to the earlier gold era in many cases and the individual sites are typical only.

Landscape Precincts:

Rosalind Park
Canterbury Park
Bendigo Railway Reserve
White Hills Botanic Gardens
Bendigo & Eaglehawk cemeteries
White Hills cemetery[2]

Mining Precincts:

Prince of Wales, comprising the Prince of Wales, New Prince of Wales No. 1, New Prince of Wales No. 2 and the Railway Prince of Wales sites;

Specimen Hill, comprising the Virginia, Specimen Hill United, West Specimen Hill and New Argus sites;

Snob's Hill, comprising the Belmont and Saxby and Ellenborough sites;

Victoria and New Chum Hill, comprising the Adventure, Great Central Victoria, Rae, Victoria Quartz, Ballerstedt, Lansell's 180, Central Nell Gwynne and Old Chum sites;

Hustler's Reef, comprising the Hustler's Reef, Comet and KK sites;

New Chum, comprising the New Chum Railway, Eureka Extended, South Belle Vue United and Goldfields United sites;

Deborah, comprising the North Deborah and Deborah sites;

Great Southern Garden Gully, comprising the Great Southern Garden Gully, Deborah Associated and Deborah Extended sites; and

Golden Gully, comprising the Golden Gully, New Napoleon and Glasgow and Golconda sites.

Recommendation:

> *Bendigo and Eaglehawk Councils should apply to have the above sites and areas considered for the National Estate Register and assist in the application for funds from the National Estate Grant scheme for conservation projects concerning them.*

Planning and Environment Act (1987):

This act states one of the objectives of local government planners in preparing strategies for their area as follows:

> *'to conserve and enhance those buildings, areas or other places which are of scientific, aesthetic, historical or architectural interest or otherwise of special cultural value'*

This study will become the explanatory report (as Section 12, 1(e) of the Act) supporting the proposed amendment to the Bendigo and Eaglehawk Planning Schemes where are submitted for conservation planning protection in conformity with the *Objectives* of the Act [3].

Local government planning schemes must support all of the Act's objectives and the planning authority must implement them[4]

An explanation of the terms used in the above objective is as follows:

Aesthetic value *-takes into account the community's perception of the form, scale, texture and material, smells and sounds of a place and its use.* The place would:

* demonstrate a high degree of creative or technical accomplishment;

* demonstrate important design or visual qualities.

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1 threshold of Regional/State significance used
2 threshold of Regional/State significance used
3 (Section 4(1)(d)
4 Sections: 6(1)(a), 12(1)(a)

Historic value *-encompasses the history of aesthetics, science, and society and to a large extent underlies all of the other values set out in this section.* A place may be of historic interest because it:

* has an association with events, developments or cultural phases which have had a significant role in the occupation and evolution of the community;
* is illustration of part of the evolution or pattern of the cultural heritage;
* is an example of rare, endangered or uncommon aspects of cultural heritage;
* has a strong association with the life or work of person or group of people of significance to the cultural heritage;
* is an important representative of the range of places which make up the cultural heritage of a community;
* has been influenced by an historic figure, event, phase or activity;
* is the site of an important event.

Scientific value *-a site can provide better understanding of scientific or technical development because it:*

* illustrates some technological, creative, technical or scientific processes or advances;
* provides information on the history of human occupation and the cultural history of an area.

Social value *- a place is a focus of spiritual, political, national or other cultural sentiment to a majority or minority group because it:*

* is highly valued by the community for religious, spiritual, cultural, educational or social associations;
* is recognized by the community as having public value or is held in high esteem for its associations with the whole or part of the community whose history or culture is interwoven with the history of the place;
* forms a particular and significant component of the heritage of a local area;
* demonstrates a distinctive way of life or custom that is no longer in use or is in danger of being lost or is of exceptional interest.

Architectural value *-relates to particular stylistic innovations or innovations of construction details or materials present in a building because it:*

* represents a particular stylistic or design innovation;
* is extremely old or rare, or represents a style of building that was characteristic of a specific area;
* was designed or built by a noted architect or builder;
* utilizes materials in a rare or unusual manner[1].

These criteria are the most applicable to the aims of this conservation study because of their broad scope. The 'thresholds' used for significance are restricted to 'local' (local government area), State, National and International.

Government Ownership

With a few exceptions, planning control can be exerted over State Government owned sites in terms of works which are carried out by or for government officers and complies with the nature of the land reservation and the authority's charter (Section 95) but the final authority in any planning matter is the Minister for Planning and Development. Bendigo and Eaglehawk Councils can control works by non-government parties (and indirectly government works outside of the land reservation purpose) on Crown lands.

Bendigo and Eaglehawk Planning Schemes (PS):

A number of conservation devices are available within local planning schemes. They include:

* blanket urban conservation area controls, the most typical conservation controls which overlay existing land-use zoning, as already used by Bendigo along Pall Mall and High Street.

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1 Dept. of Planning & Housing, *Local Government Heritage Guidelines*, 1991 p.4f

* urban conservation area controls but with performance standards where if these are met, no planning application is required, as used in the City of Kew.

* conservation zones which have land-use implications as well as heritage, such as the St.James Park area, Hawthorn.

* planning scheme lists nominationg individual sites, trees, works buildings, as already used by Bendigo and Eaglehawk.

* land-use zoning or planning codes formulated to minimise development threats for conservation areas ie.zoning for the existing residential density in a heritage housing area so that no redevelopment pressure exists.

* bonus control or negotiated planning where development bonuses are available if the planning scheme's objectives are met for the subject site or another site owned by the applicant[1].

Urban Conservation Areas

Bendigo Council has already adopted urban conservation areas or precincts within their municipalities and presumably policies for administering them [2]. Eaglehawk has some conservation area control only via the interim demolition control over the entire borough[3].

The Bendigo example (clause 55) names the Victoria Hill and High Street-Pall Mall areas as 'Areas of Special Significance' and requires planning permits for subdivision, new construction (works [such as street works] or buildings) where the effects on the preservation, amenity and character conservation of the area, and the contribution of trees must be taken into account before issuing a permit[4]. Similarly any change (demolition, removal, alteration, painting, modification or defacement) to any building in that area requires a permit. New buildings in the area must conform in appearance and character of the adjacent buildings and area generally.

The following provide a general guide for the use of the above planning controls with this report and the grading system used in the Site Schedule, Volume 5.

Planning Policy Recommendation

Planning Scheme Clause

Where visual conformity with the surrounding area character is cited as determining policy for proposed additions or new buildings, this should be qualified as the **original** parts of the **contributory** sites in the precinct or streetscape. Otherwise applications may match an adjoining site which contrasts with the significant area or street character and still meet the requirement. Similarly the proposed works could match an altered section of a contributory site. Contributory sites are listed in the Site Schedule.

Site Schedule

The schedule (Vol.5) provides the basis for more accurate application of conservation controls by the listing of all contributory sites to a given precinct or streetscape as well as all of the individually significant sites (A-C). Infill and Restoration Guidelines (Appendices) provide the guidance for how new works should relate to the sites and areas identified in the site schedule. The schedule also allows a prioritizing of controls to fit the significance of the particular locality or site affected by the application as discussed under the following headings.

Demolition Control

To account for streetscape importance levels as well as individual site grading (see Site Schedule, Volume 5):

* D graded sites in Level 3 streetscapes may be demolished subject to a suitable replacement scheme which is in harmony with the adjacent contributory sites.

* D graded sites in Level 1 or 2 streetscapes are not to be demolished unless more than 50% of the publicly visible fabric is beyond 'economic repair' as demonstrated by the applicant[5].

Alterations

* A,B or C graded sites anywhere- alterations to those parts of individually notable sites which are visible from the street should be restoration or not an obstacle to future restoration of known missing fabric (see Restoration Guidelines).

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1 see Cl.20, Local Section, Melbourne Planning Scheme
2 as areas of 'architectural or historical interest' in the terms of the *Planning and Environmental Act*, 1987
3 clause 28b
4 Bendigo P.S.-L.S. p.128
5 publicly visible means visible from a viewpoint at nominally 1.5m elevation in the adjacent street or public reserve

* visible parts of D graded sites in Level 2 & 3 streetscapes may be altered in an interpretive manner (ie. returning the site to a **typical** state for the period stated for the site in the Site Schedule[1])

* alterations to the visible parts of D graded sites in a level 1 streetscape should be 'restoration' or returning the site to a **known** former state or not an obstacle to future restoration.

Additions

Planning control should be exerted on all additions visible from the street or public reserves with the urban conservation precincts.

* additions should not be visible in Level 1 streetscapes[2]

* visible additions in Level 2 & 3 streetscapes should not obscure the street view to the original parts of the site or adjacent contributory sites, be **recessive** in scale and match the materials and form to the existing **original** building form (ie. roof shape and plan form) and materials.

* 'recessive scale' would be that the addition does not exceed approximately one-third of the **visible** volume of the building[3].

New Buildings

A general performance standard would be that all new development should be recessive in the streetscape (see Appendix 2, Development Guidelines) and be in visual harmony to the original parts of nearby contributory sites as listed in the Site Schedule or the streetscape as a whole:

* A new building in a Level 1 or 2 streetscape, should be less in perceived scale and greater in set-back, to any adjoining contributory site ie. if the proposal adjoins a single-storey contributory site, it must be no greater in height and/or volume[4].

* In Level 3 streetscapes, the proposed visible building scale should not exceed the scale-range of contributory sites in the streetscape ie. if there are two storey contributory sites in the street then the development can also be two-storey.

Proposed Urban Conservation Areas

These areas are considered to be of cultural value to the Bendigo City and the Borough of Eaglehawk and should be protected by an amendment to their Planning Schemes.

To accompany this proposal:

1. Restoration & Development guidelines are in Appendices 2 & 3

2. Proposed contributory sites and individually significant sites are listed in the Site Schedule (Volume 5)

3. Proposed Precinct boundaries are shown in outline on plans as Appendix 1 of this volume, volume five and in Volume 3 of this study. Detailed plans showing title boundaries comprise a volume six.

Conservation Priorities

The Site Schedule (Vol. 5) has inbuilt priorities in grading of both sites and the streetscapes. In considering any conservation policies apart from those recommended in this document, the following is a guide for policy formulation.

Conservation priorities are, in order of importance:

* preservation of the visible original parts of the culturally significant or contributory sites in a precinct ie. demolition and alteration control

* enhancement of the visible parts of these sites by genuine restoration[5] or sympathetic renovation ie. control of alterations and additions

* control of visible new development which either 'infills' between the above sites or seeks, by additions or alterations, to adapt the sites themselves for another or extended use ie. infill or new development control

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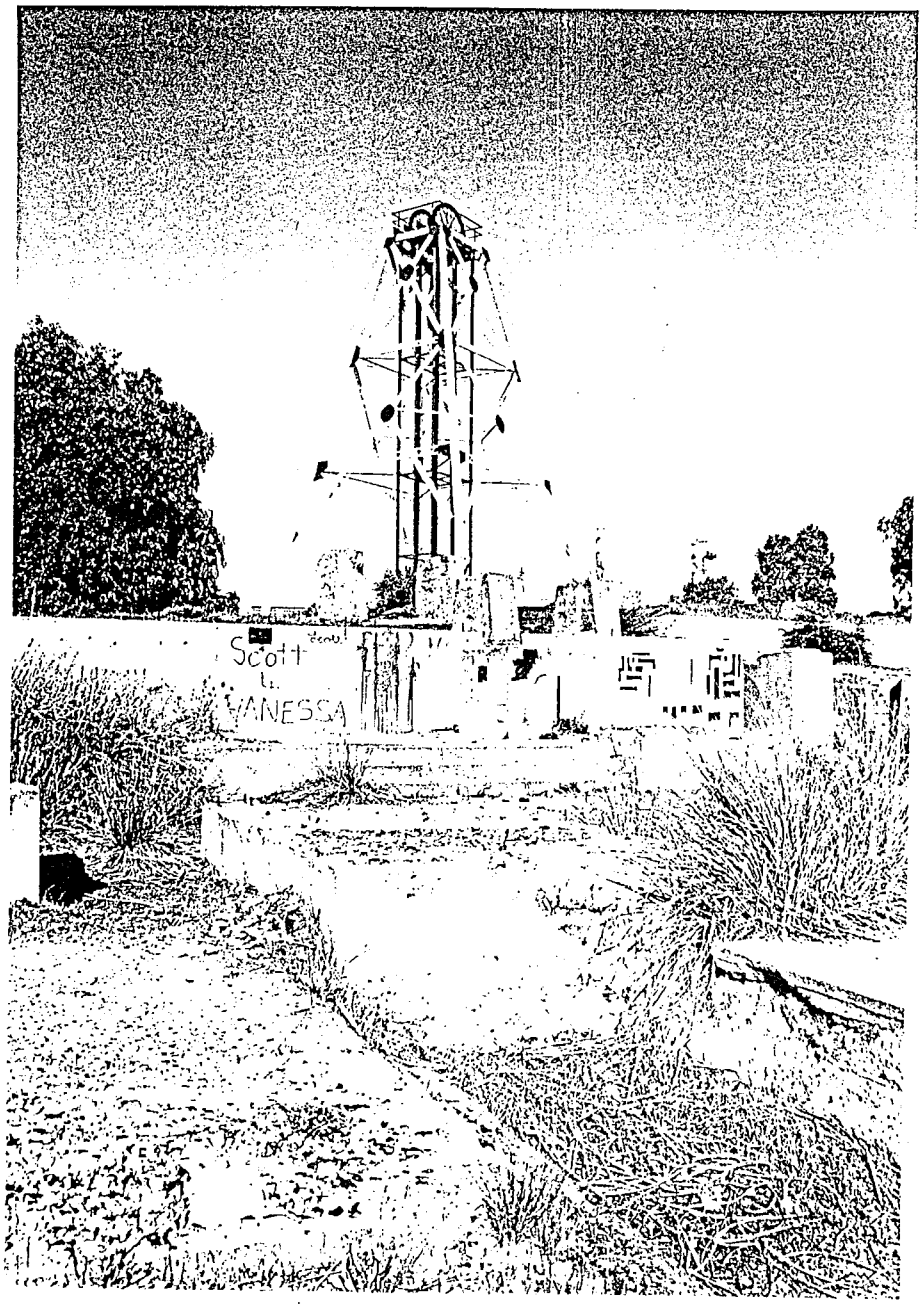
1 see Restoration Guidelines
2 'visible' here means from the opposite building line at any point within the projected title boundary
3 as viewed from the opposite building line within the projected title boundary of the site
4 as seen from the opposite building line within the projected frontage of the site
5 exact replacement of known lost elements

Referral

Applications for sites valued at A (inside or outside urban conservation areas) should be referred to the Historic Buildings Council as potentially registerable.

Recommendations

1. The Bendigo and Eaglehawk Planning Scheme should be modified to include the listed precincts, the relevant management policies adopted after public consultation and the required exhibition period, given that ideally the current demolition control is extended beyond demolition, to concur with the Bendigo Planning Scheme Clause 55, covering all affected sites until the amendment is processed to avoid uncontrolled demolition or alteration of sites during consultation.



1-10
Central Nell Gwyne, off Coath Street: the head-frame behind a complex of concrete machinery footings.

2. The Councils should develop planning application proformas which simplify permit applications and develop internal systems to allow a one-stop permit process where building and planning applications are made at the same point and referred internally to the relevant departments.

General Conservation Precinct Objectives & Polices

Specific policies for significant precincts, and therefore matters to be considered in granting planning permits, should draw from the *Significance* statement provided for each precinct[1], the following General Conservation Precinct Objectives and the *Restoration* and *Development Guidelines* in Appendix 3 to this report.

Mining Sites

Recommendation 1: The poppet heads along the Deborah line should be preserved in situ. They should each be painted in colours which are appropriate for mining artefacts and which contrast with the general colour of the surrounding landscapes. If possible, all three poppet heads should be illuminated at night.

Recommendation 2: If additional poppet heads become available for erection on Bendigo then they should be located on one or other of the principal lines of reef where they reinforce existing indications of the reef workings and/or enhance view axes.

Recommendation 3: For the purposes of this study the Bendigo goldfield may be regarded as consisting of these six lines of reef: Garden Gully, New Chum, Hustler's, Sheepshead, Carshalton and Deborah, and that the extremities of the field can be approximately defined by the Carshalton line of workings in the west, the boundary of the Borough of Eaglehawk in the north, the Hustler's line of workings in the east, and the boundary of the City of Bendigo in the south.

Recommendation 4: The sites identified in Table 3, Volume 3 (Mining Areas), are indicative of workings along one of the principal lines of reef, best display some important aspect of reef mining, or were the locus for formative events in Bendigo's mining history and should be preserved.

Recommendation 5: For the purposes of land-use management these groupings of sites should be recognized:

Prince of Wales, comprising the Prince of Wales, New Prince of Wales No. 1, New Prince of Wales No. 2 and the Railway Prince of Wales sites;

Specimen Hill, comprising the Virginia, Specimen Hill United, West Specimen Hill and New Argus sites;

Snob's Hill, comprising the Belmont and Saxby and Ellenborough sites;

Victoria and New Chum Hill, comprising the Adventure, Great Central Victoria, Rae, Victoria Quartz, Ballerstedt, Lansell's 180, Central Nell Gwynne and Old Chum sites;

Hustler's Reef, comprising the Hustler's Reef, Comet and KK sites;

New Chum, comprising the New Chum Railway, Eureka Extended, South Belle Vue United and Goldfields United sites;

Deborah, comprising the North Deborah and Deborah sites;

Great Southern Garden Gully, comprising the Great Southern Garden Gully, Deborah Associated and Deborah Extended sites; and

Golden Gully, comprising the Golden Gully, New Napoleon and Glasgow and Golconda sites.

Recommendation 6. The sites designated in Table 3 should be regularly inspected to remove broken glass, rubbish and other debris; to cut down saplings growing in machinery foundations; to stabilize brickwork, friable mortars and rubble masonry; and to keep grass and other vegetation at levels consistent with public safety.

Recommendation 7. The designated sites should be signposted, pathways constructed as appropriate, and interpretive literature made available at cost, in a manner similar to that provided for the Victoria Hill reserve[2].

Recommendation 8. For a selected number of sites an archaeological investigation should be undertaken to carefully remove surface debris and expose underlying structures, as appropriate.

Recommendation 9. The feasibility of utilizing the existing poppet heads at the Deborah, North Deborah, Goldfields United and New Prince of Wales as viewing platforms should be investigated, and the necessary work implemented as appropriate in conjunction with other site improvements recommended.

Recommendation 10. The feasibility of allowing public access around the southern perimeter of the Telecom installation on New Chum Hill should be investigated, and the necessary work implemented as appropriate in conjunction with other site improvements recommended.

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1 see Volume 3
2 Bendigo Trust publication

Commercial Precincts: conservation and enhancement

(Bendigo and Eaglehawk business districts, precincts 3.1, 8)

The following are suggested objectives for commercial precincts recommended for conservation in this study.

Commercial Image

Restore and consolidate the centre's commercial image using heritage controls and incentives:

As the main commercial areas of the two municipalities, there are potential commercial gains to be obtained from enhancement of the areas' components and sympathetic development on the adjacent sites. Just as large modern shopping complexes have sought and benefited from a 'corporate image' in the past, so can an old strip-shopping area which possesses a definable character, benefit from enhancing and promoting this character.

Enhancement should include restoration, sympathetic renovation and additions, the use of heritage colours and the development of related sign policies, street works, furniture and landscape.

Street Verandahs

Restore Street Verandahs

Restoration of post-supported street verandahs where applicable underscores the historical character and provides **effective** shelter for both displayed goods and pedestrians. Wide streets in some areas may allow introduction of in-road kerbs which maintain clearance of angle parking from verandah posts or shifting the traditional kerb line out to protect them.



1-11
Peg Leg Road, Eaglehawk-restored street verandah provides a vehicle for signs, shelter for the shopper and shade for any goods displayed in the window.

Ideally two verandah options (*restoration* and *a visually related modern equivalent*) exist for each contributory commercial site. Providing sketch construction drawings and costs for each type encourages shop owners to

provide pedestrian shelter which also relates to the centre's character[1]. The heritage adviser could carry out such a project, using the appropriate guidelines.

In 1975, the National Trust undertook to save many of Bendigo and district's street or shop verandahs from a by-law enslaught. They succeeded with saving many verandahs and recorded many more on a file. This file and the Doney collection of photographs held in the Bendigo library are valuable pictorial resources to aid restoration[2].

Business Signs

Determine the most effective and visually cohesive use of business signs, using conservation controls and incentives.

An attribute of Bendigo and Eaglehawk's main identified commercial centres is the dominance of Edwardian and Victorian period buildings (and hence potentially, post verandahs), the presence of a generally parapeted building form set on the building line, and the traditional use of the parapet boarding or verandah fascias for (painted) **business** signs (there were few promotional signs).

Traditionally, illumination of these signs was either by street or pendant oil lanterns situated close to the sign, the essence being **external** (not internal) illumination until the 1930s[3]. Suspended painted signs, under the verandah rafters or bressumer, are inexpensive and can be lit by external sources (low-brightness miniature flood lamps, preferably concealed) which themselves are less expensive and more easily maintained than the typical internal illumination sources.[4]

For commercial areas or sites of the 1920-40s the traditional sign form was outline neon mounted on two faces of a painted metal box which was sometimes shaped. This same approach can be used today or alternatively, the mask and spray method with internally-lit signs where only the message is illuminated and not the whole sign face, is equivalent.

Shopfronts

Restore or Provide Sympathetic Shopfronts

Individual building restoration is discussed in the Restoration Guidelines. However, important elements in the shop streetscape which have often been exchanged for less than sympathetic 'modern' equivalents are the shop fronts. Low maintenance, flush-fronted shop fronts have replaced painted timber, sometimes paneled (Victorian era) show- windows with recessed entrances which provided shelter from wind and rain as well as allowing for outward swinging doors which did not infringe with passing traffic.

A cosmetic approach to an existing aluminium shopfront is to paint it in heritage colours, new glazing suites can be powder- coated for a more durable coloured finish.[5] Edwardian shopfronts had glazed, deeply coloured tiles and copper or brass moulded glazing frames so a modern equivalent of this could be successful although painted timber sections can be a sympathetic option, given a similar shopfront plan and elevation.

As with new buildings in historic areas, new elements can either be restorations of lost building parts (if these are known) or 'Modern equivalents' which adopt the same **general** character of the lost element, **without** the period detail. This is an inexpensive way to enhance the building's character and amenity, without changing it.

Residential Precincts: conservation and enhancement

Restore or sympathetically refurbish contributory buildings and elements using conservation controls to reinforce the already visually cohesive character of the areas.

Reinforcing existing period character within areas is building on the different residential growth traits of the city, reinforcing an already visually harmonious group and maintaining the expression of a development phase in the locality's history.

All of the residential areas identified have common attributes. They are comprised of generally detached buildings with similar set-backs from the street and front garden plots. They have visible pitched generally corrugated-iron clad roofs, rectilinear planning, painted timber wall construction and, once, established fence lines at the front boundary.

The Edwardian and Victorian dwellings traditionally had the visually opaque (picket) fence and the post-war houses (not numerous in the precincts) had the opposite, often a wide-spaced low picket or a transparent wire-fabric fence.

Original or typical period colour schemes, fence types, landscape, street paving and furniture all can contribute. Similarly, use of related period elements or colours is an option if restoration is not practical or economically

1 see Kilmore Sydney Street verandah reconstruction scheme
2 see NTA file 2175
3 there were exceptions in the form of internally illuminated leadlight sign lanterns around 1900
4 enclosed lamps are inaccessible, overheat and have a shorter lamp life
5 see wide Dulux range



1-12
The timber picket fence, once a common sight in Bendigo and Eaglehawk but only recently revived as a cheap front fence which provides security, keeps the children and pets in and allows some creativity in choice of the many embellishments now available (Panton Street, Bendigo)

achievable. Modern picket fences (simple round, square or arrow head pickets) can be used on 19th and early 20th century houses as well as modern infill housing, adjoining listed sites.

Recommendation

> *The Councils should adopt the general conservation policies outlined above, the detailed restoration and redevelopment policies embodied in this volume's guidelines and any policies arising from the significance statement for each area in Volume 3.*

Individually Significant Site Control (Inside & Outside Conservation Precincts)

Some planning authorities including the City of Bendigo and the Borough of Eaglehawk, have already adopted conservation policies for individual sites outside, as well as inside, urban conservation areas (see also Geelong, Heidelberg and Northcote Planning Schemes).

For example, the Bendigo Planning Scheme Local Section clause 54 refers to a conservation table in two parts (part 1-sites to be referred to the HBC, part 2-local control). This table names some 59 sites, varying from the Charing Cross fountain (58) to the Eyrie, in Reginald Street (8). The Eaglehawk equivalent cites only two items, the cannons in front of the town hall and the log lock-up in Sailors Gully Road[1].

The Eaglehawk clause 50 states that permits are required for demolition, alteration, modification or defacement (but not the maintenance) of any of the listed sites. New buildings on the sites listed also require a planning permit and these works may be required to conform to the character of the nearby sites or the area. This

1 Eaglehawk P.S.-L.S. p.73

compliance is measured by conformity of materials, design, dimensions and siting with that of the listed site and if possible the immediate built context[1]. The Bendigo scheme is almost identical in intent with further provisions for advertising control and a special referral clause for demolition and works on the Council-owned Capital Theatre site to the planning ministry[2].

Sites of individual heritage value outside of the proposed conservation precincts.

Some of these sites express important historical themes in the two municipalities. Others rely upon individual architectural, aesthetic or historical interest.

To protect this type of site (given that they are not already protected by the Historic Buildings Councils and particularly if they are not in conservation areas) all sites in the *Site Schedule* of individual heritage value (of State or regional importance/interest)[3] and *those sites which directly adjoin them in the same frontage*[4], which are outside of adopted conservation areas, are to be subjected to planning control. Hence a planning permit is needed for any development (works, alteration and demolition) on the subject site and, for adjoining sites, permits for new works only.

Development of other sites in the *Site Schedule* which already require planning permission under other provisions of the PS, should be judged in the light of the objectives of the *Planning and Environment Act* and the Planning Scheme.

Policies

Specific policies, and therefore matters to be considered in granting planning permits, must draw from the *Significance* and *External Integrity* statement(s) provided for each site[5] and the *Restoration* and *Development Guidelines* in Appendices 2 & 3 to this report.

Existing Sites in the Bendigo Planning Scheme

NAME	ADDRESS		LGA
LEIGH LODGE	12	BANNERMAN STREET	BENDIGO
STRATHLACHLAN	80D	BARKLY TERRACE	BENDIGO
BENDIGO BENEVOLENT ASYLUM & LODGE	100-104	BARNARD STREET	BENDIGO
SUPERINTENDENT'S RESID., BENEVOLENT ASYLUM	100-104	BARNARD STREET	BENDIGO
GOLDMINES HOTEL	57	CALDER HIGHWAY	BENDIGO
CHINESE FUNERAL KILN, BENDIGO CEMETERY		CARPENTER STREET	BENDIGO
HITCHING POSTS		CARPENTER STREET	BENDIGO
BENDIGO CEMETERY CHAPEL	OFF	CARPENTER STREET	BENDIGO
ALEXANDRA FOUNTAIN		CHARING CROSS	BENDIGO
FORTUNA	-	CHUM STREET	BENDIGO
CENTRAL NELL GWYNNE	OFF	COATH STREET	BENDIGO
NORTH DEBORAH POPPET LEGS & RELICS	OFF	EVE STREET	BENDIGO
CHIT-KIN-TANG CHINESE JOSS HOUSE	-	FINN STREET	BENDIGO
ALL SAINST OLD CATHEDRAL		FOREST STREET	BENDIGO
FOREST STREET METHODIST (NOW UNITING) CHURCH	23	FOREST STREET	BENDIGO
ST. JOHN'S PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH	45	FOREST STREET	BENDIGO
ILLIRA	57	FOREST STREET	BENDIGO
BENDIGO GAOL		GAOL ROAD	BENDIGO
BON ACCORD	35-37	HAPPY VALLEY ROAD	BENDIGO
SPECIMEN COTTAGE	178-180	HARGREAVES STREET	BENDIGO
PT. PHILLIP SAVINGS BANK, NOW STATE BANK	337	HARGREAVES STREET	BENDIGO
	-	HARGREAVES STREET	BENDIGO
LONG GULLY STATE SCHOOL	-	JACKSON STREET	EAGLEHAWK
	2-4	KILWINNING STREET	BENDIGO
WEST END HOUSE, NOW MOUNT ALVERNIA CONVENT		LILY STREET	BENDIGO
	-	LILY STREET	BENDIGO
BENDIGO BASE HOSPITAL	-	LUCAN STREET	BENDIGO
BENDIGO HOSPITAL	-	LUCAN STREET	BENDIGO
SANDHURST TOWN HALL, FORMER		LYTTLETON TERRACE	BENDIGO
ALL SAINTS ANGLICAN CHURCH	14	MACKENZIE STREET	BENDIGO
EUROMA	38	MACKENZIE STREET	BENDIGO
BENDIGO SCHOOL OF MINES AND INDUSTRIES		MCCRAE STREET	BENDIGO
ST. KILIAN'S CATHOLIC CHURCH	181	MCCRAE STREET	BENDIGO
GEORGE HENRY BACKHAUS GRAVE, ST KILLIANS	181	MCCRAE STREET	BENDIGO
ST.PAUL'S ANGLICAN RESIDENCE	4	MYERS STREET	BENDIGO
ST.PAUL'S ANGLICAN CHURCH	6	MYERS STREET	BENDIGO
ST.PAUL'S CATHEDRAL OFFICES	8	MYERS STREET	BENDIGO
BEEHIVE CHAMBERS	18	PALL MALL	BENDIGO

1 ibid
2 Bendigo P.S.-L.S. p.123f
3 graded A, B or C which are those sites which are more than simply typical
4 see Northcote City Planning Scheme site conservation
5 see Volume 4 for most A, B and some C graded sites

NAME	ADDRESS		LGA
COLONIAL BANK, NOW NATIONAL AUSTRALASIA BANK	32	PALL MALL	BENDIGO
SHAMROCK HOTEL	48	PALL MALL	BENDIGO
BENDIGO POST OFFICE	51-67	PALL MALL	BENDIGO
BENDIGO LAW COURTS, PUBLIC OFFICES	69-	PALL MALL	BENDIGO
THE EYRIE	18	REGINALD STREET	BENDIGO
POLICE BARRACKS, FORMER		ROSALIND PARK	BENDIGO
SUPREME COURT, FORMER		ROSALIND PARK	BENDIGO
CENTRAL SCHOOL, CAMP HILL		ROSALIND PARK	BENDIGO
TRAM DEPOT & MUSEUM	OFF	TRAMWAYS AVENUE	BENDIGO
COMMERCIAL BANK OF AUSTRALIA, FORMER	11	VIEW POINT	BENDIGO
BANK OF VICTORIA, FORMER	10-12	VIEW STREET	BENDIGO
POST OFFICE, FORMER	18-22	VIEW STREET	BENDIGO
TEMPERANCE HALL	24-30	VIEW STREET	BENDIGO
BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES, FORMER	27	VIEW STREET	BENDIGO
UNION BANK OF AUSTRALIA, FORMER	45	VIEW STREET	BENDIGO
MASONIC HALL AND TEMPLE, FORMER	52	VIEW STREET	BENDIGO
BENDIGO FIRE STATION, FORMER	58	VIEW STREET	BENDIGO
SURVEY OFFICE, FORMER	60	VIEW STREET	BENDIGO
CENTRAL DEBORAH GOLD MINE	76	VIOLET STREET	BENDIGO
SACRED HEART CATHEDRAL		WATTLE STREET	BENDIGO
HAND HOUSES	149-153	WATTLE STREET	BENDIGO
FUSE FACTORY (PART), NOW ASCENCION CENTRE	193 REAR	WATTLE STREET	BENDIGO
FUSE FACTORY, NOW ASCENCION BOOKSHOP	193-197	WATTLE STREET	BENDIGO
BENDIGO GAS WORKS	10-	WEEROONA AVENUE	BENDIGO
LONG GULLY METHODIST (NOW UNITING) CHURCH	26	WILSON STREET	BENDIGO
NELL GWYNNE REEF POPPET LEGS	OFF	WOODWARD ROAD	BENDIGO

Recommendations

1. The Councils should seek entry of the sites listed in Appendix 4 of this volume in a site conservation schedule of the Bendigo and Eaglehawk planning schemes, requiring planning permits for any development of the site such as external alterations, additions, decoration, demolition and subdivision, as the existing scheme with any suggested modifications made above.

2.Adjoining sites in the same frontage(s) to the above sites should also be listed for planning control of **new** *buildings and publicly visible additions only. These controls will be as for new buildings in Level 2 streetscapes*[1]

Industrial Sites

A provisional evaluation of industrial sites in Bendigo was included as an appendix in Volume 4. Many of these sites have been recognized in the site schedule, others are yet to be precisely located and evaluated.

Recommendation

The following sites should be investigated further as a matter of priority and confirmed for inclusion or otherwise in the planning scheme:

Bolton Brothers (1885-) [B]: earliest operating stationers and printery in Bendigo (regional)

Alfred Day (1874-1914) [C]: early remains of flour mill (local)

Hamilton and Brown (1892-1916) [C]: traces of early brickworks in Bendigo (local)

Hanro Knitting Mills (1922-1967) [B]: best remains of industrial reconstruction in Bendigo in the inter-war period (regional)

Michael C. Kinsella (1896-1939) [C]: earliest remains of local coach building industry in Bendigo (local)

George A. Liddell (1876-1918) [C]: traces of early pyrites works (regional)

John P. Spargo (1872-1926) [B]: earliest extant pyrites works in Bendigo (regional)

Steward Brothers (1853-1917) [C]: traces of earliest brewery in Eaglehawk (local)

Little remains of some sites but their importance merits a memorial plaque:

Abraham Harkness (1856-1913)

Joel Horwood (1856-1918)

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1 the adjoining sites are yet to be tabulated and it is possible that individual cases may not require this type of protection.

Abraham Roberts (1861-1920)

Planning Resources

Given the extra planning application volume generated by the above controls, provision must be made to equip the statutory planners with adequate resources, both in staffing and backup (refer Heritage Advisory Services, below). Given the often simple nature of applications (ie. colour schemes, new fences) and the availability of guidelines from this study and subsequent documents, planning applications can be dealt with most efficiently by delegation of the authority's planning powers to a senior officer experienced in heritage conservation for standard and/or minor elements.

Performance Standards: Fences & Colours

Standard planning application attachments should be developed, where approved fences or colours are selected on a pictorial tick-box basis for a given period of building (as obtained from the schedule). Their use speeds up the permit process and reduces work for all parties, applicants and officers.

As-of-right permit provisions should be applied in colour and fence control. The National Trust of Australia (Vic) has technical bulletins on both fences (for sites up to c1930) and colours (for sites up to 1900[1]): these, with some adaptation to local conditions by the heritage adviser and via the guidelines in this report, should become the basis of compliance to avoid formal permit applications but only if, particularly with fences, the date range of the contributory site (as scheduled in Volume 5) complies with the date range of the fence type.

To make these requirements clear: the colours and fence types, with the applicable building dates, from the bulletins and guidelines should be illustrated at the planning counter.

Heritage Consultants

Lists of qualified heritage consultants and tradespersons should be kept by Council to aid building owners find authentic advice[2]. A conservation analysis by such a qualified and experienced heritage consultant should be requested by Council prior to consideration of an application of a complex site

Recommendations

Develop systems to aid in the administration of and understanding by the public of the urban conservation area controls.

Prepare proformas for front fences and colours suitable for each period, drawn from the guidelines and the National Trust fences technical bulletins and allow these as of right approval for all D graded sites.

Keep a (no obligation) heritage tradesperson and consultant register which lists past projects and qualifications.

Bendigo and Eaglehawk Councils' Policies & Works

Where Council does public works (street works and lighting) or regulates works (street verandahs), an opportunity exists to show the public, by example, the visual benefits of urban conservation. This can lead to the preservation of a distinct street character, rather than the monotony which can evolve from adopting standard public works methods for all areas.

There is also a legal obligation for **all** works to be assessed by the permit process in the urban conservation clauses of the planning scheme. The conservation efforts of private site holders must be supported by the custodians of the public sites.

Pillar Verandahs

Standard requirements for new pillar street verandahs give a 750mm kerb set-back, imply cantilever construction and a minimum 3 metre height. Given the special restoration needs of individually notable buildings, some flexibility should be noted in application of the above dimensions under discretion given the building surveyor in VBR 56.5.

Given that the original verandahs stood on the stone kerbs, their replacement on any other line will affect their design as well as introduce pedestrian hazards on the footpath. The cantilever and post structural method can be substituted with span continuity over all supports such that the removal of one post will not cause collapse. Alternatively, an exposed cantilever truss can be inserted under the verandah, as well as the post-support, or the verandah bressumer suspended from ties to the upper wall of a two-storey building.

Storm water is another issue which needs to be addressed, the traditional method being discharge through a hollow pillar (iron) for the late Victorian/Edwardian eras, discharge through pops into the stormwater channel (potentially a nuisance) in the early Victorian era, or use of circular-section downpipes attached to a post

1 to be upgraded
2 Heritage Branch of the Planning & Development ministry keep a list of qualified consultants

(subject to mechanical damage). Taking the downpipe back to the building introduces problems of interference with the pipe (hanging from it) unless concealed or supported along the verandah-end paneling.

Street Works

The retention of stone kerbs and channels, with the asphalt footpaths, is desirable in all typical pre First War and some post First War precincts. Where concrete has already replaced stone and asphalt, future concrete maintenance works should use black-tinted concrete to give the appearance of the earlier finishes. Similarly approved vehicle cross-over designs should allow for asphalt roll-over kerb crossings. These blend with existing asphalt kerbs visually and offer less of an obstacle to pedestrians due to their minimal side kerbs.

Systematic replacement of basalt kerb and guttering along with the asphalt footpaths is still taking place in Bendigo, with further damage also occurring to the mature street trees both in root disturbance while the works proceed and the reduced access to water after they are complete. Asphalt paving has many advantages, including its economy, cutting and spot patching ease and its flexibility to tree root movement.

Recommendation

The Councils should initiate street paving and lighting schedules (if they do not already exist) which show existing conditions and proposed future changes within the proposed conservation areas and adopt maintenance and construction policies which concur with or relate to the defined significant period of the area[1]. If they are in urban conservation areas, these works should be referred to Town Planning for comment and be subject to the planning approval process.

Street Fittings

Area character should be reinforced where possible by choice of empathetically designed and coloured street lighting and furniture in conservation precincts (see Melbourne City Council examples).

Cultural Landscape

Gardens, Private & Public

Major significant public landscapes have been evaluated and recommendations made in Volume 3.

Many of these areas have significance beyond the local area and should be treated accordingly:

STATE SIGNIFICANCE

Rosalind Park

REGIONAL SIGNIFICANCE

Canterbury Gardens,

White Hills Botanic Gardens

White Hills, Bendigo and Eaglehawk cemeteries

Bendigo Railway Reserve

LOCAL-REGIONAL SIGNIFICANCE

Lake Weeroona

Period private gardens and mature trees have been identified but not comprehensively evaluated in the *Site Schedule*[2]. Precise species have not always been identified in the schedule, sometimes having only generic names. Street trees have been evaluated in some of the proposed conservation areas. National Trust classified gardens are listed below (see also Street Trees).

The *Victorian Gardens Inventory* includes:

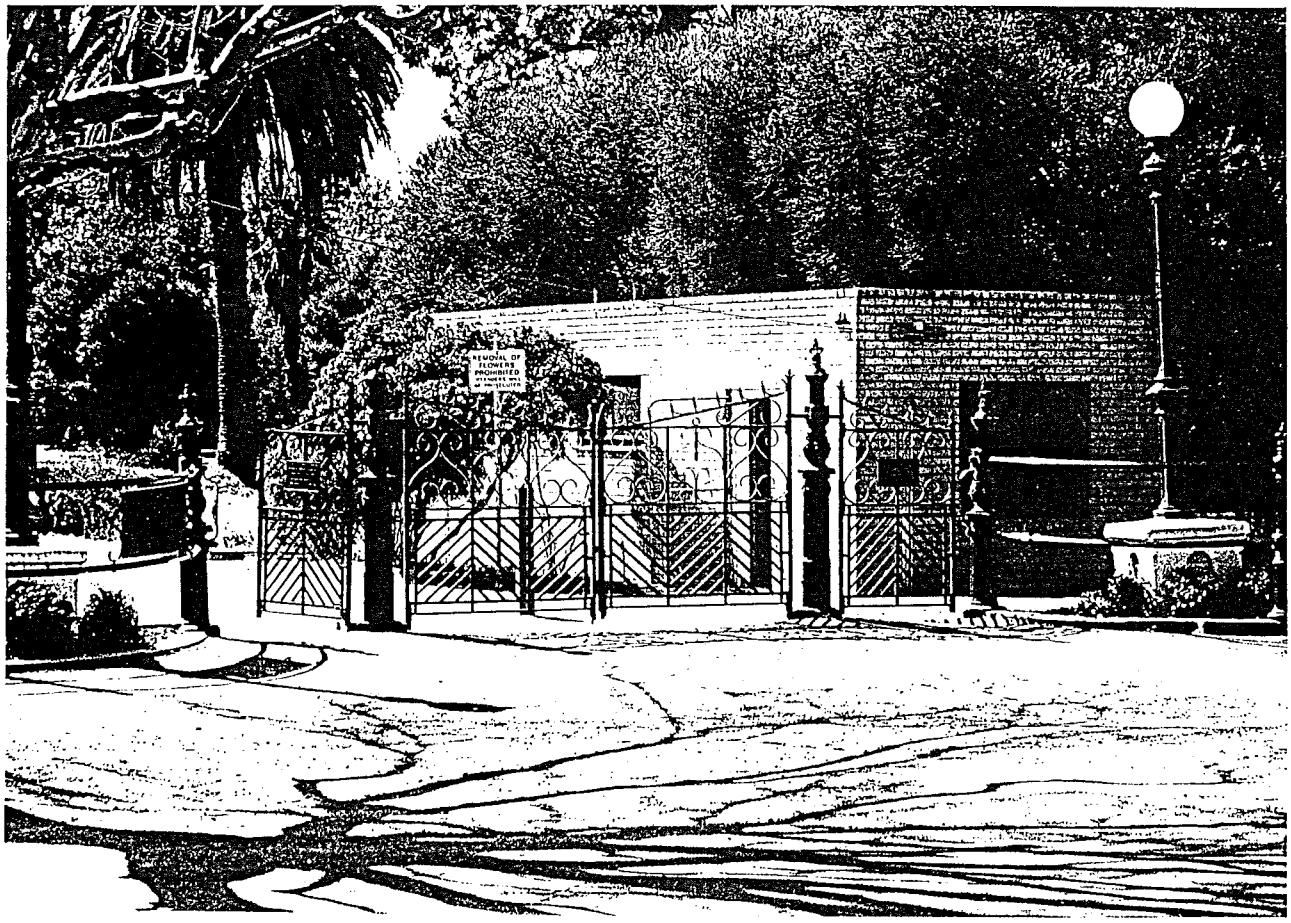
Conservatory Gardens, designated local significance.

Selected Eaglehawk and Bendigo Gardens

This inventory will be expanded by the findings of Volume 3 in terms of public gardens and Volume 5 for private gardens. The following table lists some private gardens identified in the study but are largely not evaluated (ie.Value 'L'= Landscape). Where an evaluation is given (135 Don Street) it is for the whole site with the garden as an integral element[3]. For further sites of this type consult Volume 5 of the study.

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1 see Development Guidelines table 1
2 see notes section of full site schedule
3 Significance Level: A=State, B=regional, C=local, D=representative of and/or contributory to a precinct or historical theme



1-13
Canterbury Gardens, Sailors Gully Road, Eaglehawk- judged of importance to the region..

NAME	ADDRESS		LGA	VALUE	NOTES
THE LINOLDS-HOUSE, GARDEN & GARDEN WALL	14	ANDERSON STREET	BENDIGO	C*	BRICK GARDEN WALL & GARDEN INDIVIDUALLY NOTABLE-THOUGHT BUILT FOR MINE MANAGER. JAS.CRAIG LONG TERM OWNER
HOUSE, GARDEN	74	BRIDGE STREET	BENDIGO	C	SET-BACK, UNUSUAL FORM COMBINATION, CIRCULAR GABLE VENT. PLANTING IN FRONT YARD- ORIGINAL ELEMENTS, BAY TREE, ROSES,LILAC
FORTUNA, HOUSE, GARDEN, TREES	-	CHUM STREET	BENDIGO	A	LANSELL'S VILLA, NOTABLE GARDEN
HOUSE, GARDEN, TREES	125	DON STREET	BENDIGO	C	FENCE & GATE (NOTABLE), GARDEN, ALTERED ROOF LINE, NOTABLE BUNYA BUNYA TREE, DEODAR CEDAR, 'FRAXINUS' SP.
THE ROCK, HOUSE, GARDEN	151	DON STREET	BENDIGO	B	UNUSUAL BUNGALOW STYLING, ASPHALT PAVING, HEDGE, FENCE, NOTABLE GARDEN.
HOUSE, GARDEN	9	DUNGEY AVENUE	BENDIGO	D	NOTABLE GLASS, ENTRY DOORS, FENCE SYMPATHETIC, GARDEN-CLIPPED EVERGREEN SHRUBS, INCLUDING IVY, PHOTINIA, CYPRESS, REMNANT FENCE? (PICKET)
HOUSE, GARDEN	2	ECHUCA STREET	BENDIGO	C	FENCE, GARDEN, CURVED FORM.
HOUSE, GARDEN	4	ECHUCA STREET	BENDIGO	C	ROOF TILE UNUSUAL PATTERN, PLANTER BOXES, FENCE, PALMS & OTHER 1920-30S SPECIES
HOUSE, GARDEN	14	ECHUCA STREET	BENDIGO	D	NOTABLE GLASS IN ENTRY DOORS & WINDOWS, GARDEN-ROMAN CYPRESS, SPRUCE SPECIES CREATE MATURE CONIFER GARDEN AT FRONT
HOUSE, GARDEN, TREES	26	ECHUCA STREET	BENDIGO	C	EARLY HOUSE IN AREA? COLOURS SYMPATHETIC, MATURE GARDEN SPECIMENS (CANARY ISLAND PALM), FENCE C1920, LARGE MELIA SPECIMEN.
HOUSE, GARDEN, TREES	28	ECHUCA STREET	BENDIGO	C	NOTABLE WINDOW BAY & VERANDAH DETAIL, GARDEN-MATURE, PALMS, LIQUIDAMBER, LILLY PILLIES, FENCE RELATED
HOUSE, GARDEN, TREES	38	ELLIS STREET	BENDIGO	D	ORIGINAL FENCE AND PLANTING, INCLUDING LILLYPILLY.
HOUSE, GARDEN	3	ELWOOD STREET	BENDIGO	C	NOTABLE GLASS IN BAY WINDOWS, STAINED SHINGLING, PALM, GARDEN.
BISHOPSCORT, HOUSE, GARDEN	40	FOREST STREET	BENDIGO	C*	LARGE HOUSE, MUCH ALTERED-NEW ROOF CLADDING, ENTRY PORCH & UPPER LEVEL BALCONIES, UNUSUAL ADDED CRENELLATED BAY AT REAR, ORIGINAL STABLE BLOCK, LARGE REAR GARDENEAR YARD WITH GARDEN PATH NOTABLE.

NAME	ADDRESS		LGA	VALUE	NOTES
HOUSE, GARDEN, FENCE	117	FOREST STREET	BENDIGO	B	FENCE NOTABLE. GABLE. ORNATE DETAIL GARDEN
HOUSE, GARDEN (1920S)	125	FOREST STREET	BENDIGO	D*	COLOURS & FENCE RELATED. RENOVATED C1925 WITH GABLED PORCH. GOLDEN PRIVET HEDGE. 'ACMENA VAR.'. GARDEN.
HOUSE, GARDEN, FENCE	134	FOREST STREET	BENDIGO	B	UNUSUAL DESIGN, ARTS & CRAFTS. RENOVATION OF EARLIER BUILDING? HEDGE. GATE. GARDEN WALL. STONE FENCE.
AMALFI, HOUSE, GARDEN, CONSERVATORY	137	FOREST STREET	BENDIGO	D	NOTABLE GLASS. NOTABLE GARDEN & TIMBER CONSERVATORY AT SIDE WITH SHINGLED ROOF & FINIAL.
HOUSE, GARDEN	140	FOREST STREET	BENDIGO	C	ARTS & CRAFTS BUNGALOW TYPE. FENCE APPEARS EARLIER. PART STAINED. HEDGE. MATURE CONIFER.
AVALON, HOUSE, GARDEN	145	FOREST STREET	BENDIGO	C	STRAP-IRON FENCE. INTACT GARDEN, MEDITERRANEAN VILLA STYLE
GLENEAGLES PRIVATE NURSING HOME, HOUSE, GARDEN	11	GRATTAN STREET	BENDIGO	B	ORNATE VERANDAH FRIEZE. GABLE. COLOURED GLASS AND WINDOW BAY. SOME NOTABLE PLANTING. (PALMS, 'ARBUTUS SP.', ATLANTIC CEDAR, WILLOW). POSSIBLE SIDE GARDEN REMAIN
HOUSE, GARDEN	31-33	HAPPY VALLEY ROAD	BENDIGO	A	NOTABLE SUNRISE MOTIF. DEMONSTRATES WEALTH GAINED FROM GOLDFIELDS. NOTABLE LANDSCAPE
BON ACCORD, HOUSE, GARDEN, TREES	35-37	HAPPY VALLEY ROAD	BENDIGO	A	WILLIAM RAE'S HOUSE. NOTABLE PLANTING-'FICUS MACROPHYLLA', DOUGLAS FIR. OLEANDER HEDGE. NOTABLE BUNYA BUNYA. NUMEROUS PALMS. CACTI. GUM
TOORAK, HOUSE, GARDEN, TREES	135	MOLLISON STREET	BENDIGO	B	GARDEN LAYOUT & TILES NOTABLE. CAST-IRON. FENCE. CONSERVATORY. 'TRACHYCARPUS SP.'
WHITE HILLS BOTANICAL GARDENS	557	NAPIER STREET	BENDIGO	L	SOME OLD PINE SPECIES. POPLARS. SOUTH AFRICAN TREES. SUGAR AND RED GUM SPECIES. ALSO ORNAMENTAL SHELTER AT REAR.
DAWSON'S CACTUS GARDEN, MARKS HOUSE	571	NAPIER STREET	BENDIGO	B	EDWARD MARKS' (BUILDER. GRANTEE 1867) HOUSE. OLD CHIMNEYS. CONCAVE VERANDAH ORNAMENT.PART OF LARGE CACTUS GARDEN WITH CYPRESS AND 'CEDRUS ATLANTICA "GLAUCA"'
KING GEORGE V MEMORIAL, CONSERVATORY GARDENS	-	PALL MALL	BENDIGO	L	1910-36 REIGN COMMEMORATED
FECIT- FEMALE NUDE STATUE, CONSERVATORY GARDENS	-	PALL MALL	BENDIGO	L	MARSHALL WOOD (SCULPTOR)
HARKNESS BEQUEST STATUE, CONSERVATORY GARDENS	-	PALL MALL	BENDIGO	L	PRESENTED BY MAYOR HARKNESS TO BENDIGO CITIZENS
FEMALE STATUE, HUNTER BEQUEST, CONSERVATORY GARDEN	-	PALL MALL	BENDIGO	L	PRESENTED BY W HUNTER TO BENDIGO CITIZENS
HOUSE, GARDEN, TREES	63	PYKE STREET	BENDIGO	C	RENOVATION OF EARLIER HOUSE?OLDER FENCE AT FRONTAGE. MATURE GARDEN MANY DATE PALMS (SEE 'BENDIGO NATURALIST') CALIFORNIAN BUNGALOW STYLE.
HOUSE, GARDEN	5	REGINALD STREET	BENDIGO	D	MATURE GARDEN (MATURE 'WATERHOUSIA sp.', ALSO PHOTINIA AND LILLYPILLY. PLUS PRIVET). FENCE. CEMENT TILES. FORMERLY GREEN-COLOURED
THE EYRIE, HOUSE, GARDEN, TREES	18	REGINALD STREET	BENDIGO	A	PICTURESQUE CARPENTER'S GOTHIC DESIGN ON PROMINENT SITE WITH NOTABLE MATURE EXOTIC GARDEN AND NOTABLE BOUNDARY FENCE (PICKETS) PILLARS LATER?
HOUSE, GARDEN	55	RUSSELL STREET	BENDIGO	D	SOME PLANTING. FENCE RELATED. GARDEN-PITTOSPORUM. VARIEGATED IVY. GOLDEN ASH. TREE PRIVET.
HOUSE, GARDEN	60	RUSSELL STREET	BENDIGO	D	EXTENSIVE ADDITION TO SIDE. PLANTING-LARGE CANARY ISLAND DATE PALM AND EVERGREEN SHRUBS.
WAHROONGA, HOUSE, GARDEN	71	RUSSELL STREET	BENDIGO	C	DISTINCTIVE SPANISH STYLE PARAPETED PORCH. WITH SOME NOTABLE GLASS. ORIGINAL FENCE. DENSE PLANTING TO SIDE BOUNDARIES-INCLUDING PALMS.
HOUSE, GARDEN	5	SAYER STREET	BENDIGO	D	PLANTING INCLUDES AN ORNAMENTAL 'LEPTOSPERMUM' SPECIES. LARGE 'SPIRAEA'.
HOUSE, GARDEN	15	SMITH STREET	BENDIGO	C	RENOVATION OF EARLIER BUILDING. WITH SPANISH MISSION STYLE. SOME NOTABLE GLASS AND ARCADED PORCH. HEDGING TO CORNER. ORIGINAL FENCE. ANGLED ON SITE. SOME PLANTING
HOUSE, GARDEN	28	SOMERVILLE STREET	BENDIGO	D	TYPICAL OF ERA. WITH CRAZY PAVING INSERTS AND FENCE. GARDEN. NON-CONTRIBUTORY.
HOUSE, GARDEN	21	STERNBERG STREET	BENDIGO	C	UNUSUAL BUNGALOW. WITH SPLAYED CORNER ENTRY. BRACKETED WINDOW BAYS AND SOME GARDEN
BETHLEHEM HOME COMPLEX GARDENS	-	TAYLOR STREET	BENDIGO	L	CLIPPED CYPRESS AND OTHER CONIFER EVERGREEN SHRUBS.
CHINESE MARKET GARDEN	34 ?	THUNDER STREET	BENDIGO	L	OLD PICKET FENCE (1910C-1915C?). PEPPER TREES.SITED EAST SIDE SOUTH OF RAILWAY LINE. ADVERTISING VEGETABLE SEEDLINGS-NURSERY. FORMERLY CHINESE GARDEN (D1915) CONNECTS WITH NURSERY OFF STREET. SEE ALSO NORTH OF RAILWAY LINE.
MALMO, HOUSE, GARDEN, FENCE	16	VALENTINE STREET	BENDIGO	B-A	ORIGINAL & NOTABLE FENCE. ORNATE DETAIL. VERANDAH AND GLASS ALSO GARDEN.
HOUSE, GARDEN	27	VALENTINE STREET	BENDIGO	C-B	ORIGINAL FENCE. GARDEN. BOWED PORCH. NOTABLE.
SANDHURST CLUB, GARDEN	18 REAR	VIEW STREET	BENDIGO	A	GARDEN NOTABLE
HOUSE, GARDEN	238	VIEW STREET	BENDIGO	B	QUEEN ANNE ORNAMENTATION IN GABLES. PART FENCE. GARDEN-HEDGE. PALMS.
HOUSE, GARDEN	245?	VIEW STREET	BENDIGO	?	GARDEN. STONE WALL NOTABLE. HOUSE OBSCURED.
HOUSE, GARDEN	247?	VIEW STREET	BENDIGO	B	ORNATE VERANDAH DETAIL. UNUSUAL SUB-BASEMENT WITH COLUMNS SUPPORTING. PART OF FENCE REFACED. GARDEN.
HOUSE, GARDEN	75	VINE STREET	BENDIGO	D	MATURE CANARY ISLAND DATE PALMS. AND OTHER SHRUBS.
HOUSE, GARDEN	86	VIOLET STREET	BENDIGO	D	OLD HOUSE RENOVATED. SEE ADJOINING SITE. MATURE GARDEN.
HOUSE, GARDEN	89	VIOLET STREET	BENDIGO	D	VERANDAH DETAIL GONE. EXTENSIVE WINGS OF HOUSE OLDER? MATURE GARDEN-PALMS. YOUNG PINES.
HOUSE, GARDEN	8	WALKER STREET	BENDIGO	C	SMALLEST HOUSE IN BENDIGO? GARDEN.

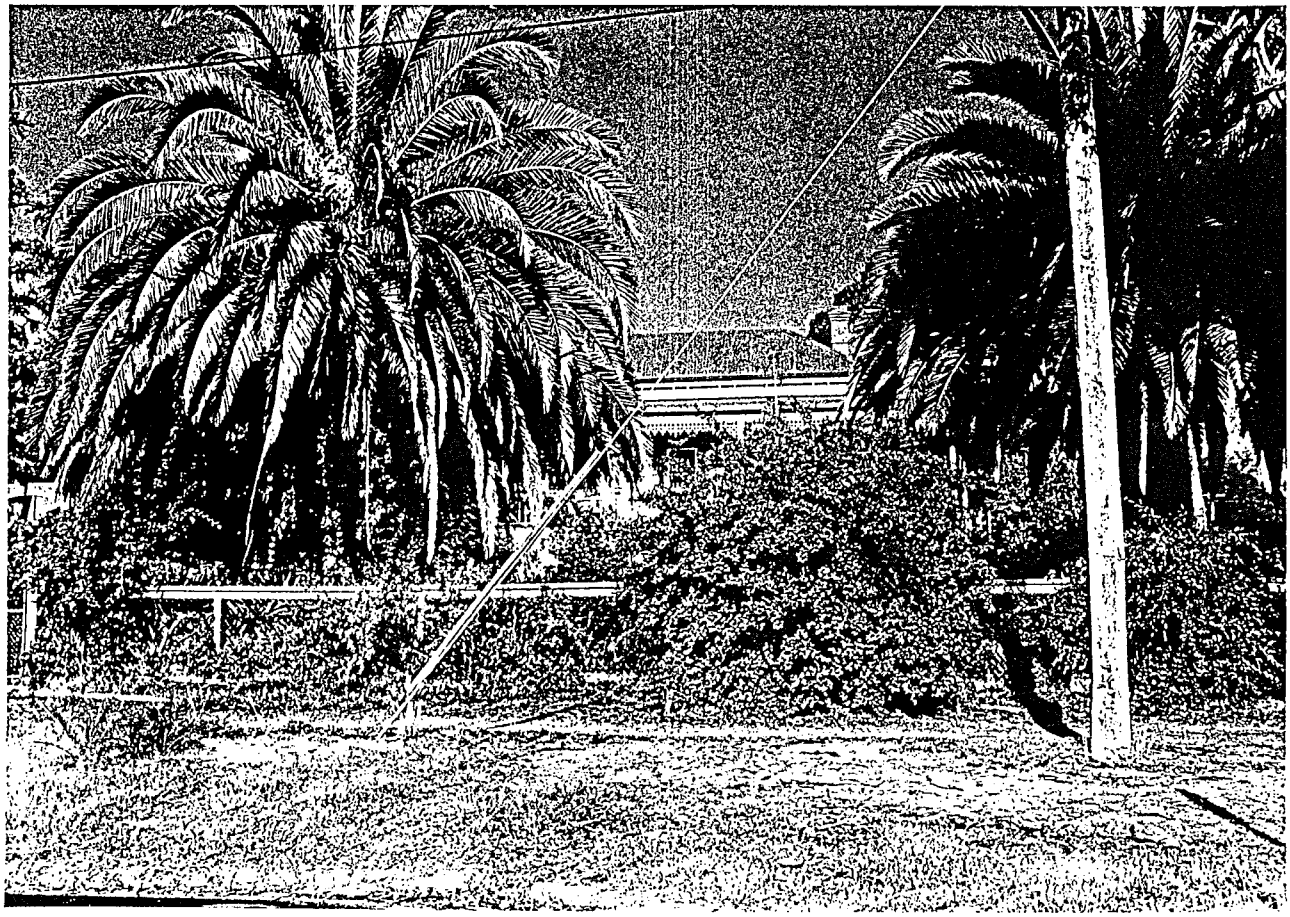
NAME	ADDRESS		LGA	VALUE	NOTES
HOUSE, GARDEN	105	WATTLE STREET	BENDIGO	C-B	SOME GARDEN, PALMS, ROCKERIES, TRELLIS UNDERSTOREY, UNUSUAL BAY WINDOW, ALSO SOME FENCE.
HOUSE, GARDEN	182	WATTLE STREET	BENDIGO	C	UNUSUAL COMBINATION OF MODERNE AND OLD ENGLISH STYLING. FENCE AND GARDEN.
HOUSE, GARDEN	102-104	WILLS STREET	BENDIGO	D	FENCE, GARDEN ORIGINAL
HOUSE, GARDEN	107-109	WILLS STREET	BENDIGO	C	UNUSUAL ROW FORM, 107-FENCE RELATED, ORIGINAL PATH TILES & EDGING, UNUSUAL GARDEN LAYOUT; NOTABLE IRON & CEMENT DETAIL.

Significant Tree Register

The following trees are from the National Trust of Australia (Vic.) Register of Significant Trees as of State/regional significance. These trees should be entered in the two planning schemes' conservation tables, after checking for the latest listings at the National Trust of Australia (Vic)[1].

COMMON NAME	BOTANICAL NAME	LOCATION
CANARY ISLAND PINE	*PINUS CANARIENSIS*	WHITE HILLS CEMETERY
LONG-LEAVED INDIAN PINE	*PINUS ROXBURGHII*	WHITE HILLS CEMETERY
KAROO THORN	*ACACIA KAROO*	BENDIGO BOTANIC GARDENS, WHITE HILLS
KEI-APPLE	*DOVYALIS CAFFRA*	BENDIGO BOTANIC GARDENS, WHITE HILLS
PRICKLY BOTTLEBRUSH	*CALLISTEMON BRACHYANDRUS*	BENDIGO BOTANIC GARDENS, WHITE HILLS
SOLEDAD PINE	*PINUS TORREYANA*	BENDIGO BOTANIC GARDENS, WHITE HILLS
PETTICOAT OR DESERT FAN PALM	*WASHINGTONIA FILIFERA*	ROW, CONSERVATORY GARDENS, BENDIGO

1 Melbourne office, Yvonne Schneider



1-14
Canary Island Date Palms at 3 Barkly Terrace, Bendigo-locally important as distinctive trees, in this case (with the fence) propably from the 1920s-30s, later than the house date.

COMMON NAME	BOTANICAL NAME	LOCATION
RED HORSE CHESTNUT	*AESCULUS X CARNEA*	MEDIAN STRIP BETWEEN R.S.L. GARDENS AND POST OFFICE, BENDIGO
SUGAR OR SILVER DATE PALM	*PHOENIX SYLVESTRIS*	R.S.L GARDENS, BENDIGO
CHILEAN WINE PALM	*JUBAEA CHILENSIS*	R.S.L. GARDENS, BENDIGO
WEEPING MYRTLE	*WATERHOUSEA FLORIBUNDA*	R.S.L GARDENS, BENDIGO, NEAR THE QUEEN VICTORIA MEMORIAL
BUNYA BUNYA PINE	*ARAUCARIA BIDWILLII*	ROSALIND PARK, BENDIGO, SOUTHERN ENTRANCE
HOOP PINE	*ARAUCARIA CUNNINGHAMII*	ROSALIND PARK, BENDIGO, IN FRONT OF SOUND SHELL
YELLOW-WOOD	*AFROCARPUS FALCATA*	ROSALIND PARK, BENDIGO
CROW'S ASH	*FLINDERSIA AUSTRALIS*	ROSALIND PARK, BENDIGO
CALIFORNIA BAY	*UMBELLULARIA CALIFORNICA*	ROSALIND PARK, IN TRIANGULAR LAWN NEAR FOOTBRIDGE
OMBU	*PHYTOLACCA DIOCA*	EAGLEHAWK POLICE STATION

Proposed Additional Significant Trees

BENDIGO RAILWAY RESERVE, *Cedrus deodara*, *Ficus macrophylla* numerous, *Jubaea chilensis*, *Phoenix canariensis*, *Washintonia robusta*

CANTERBURY PARK, *Acca sellowana*, *Araucaria bidwillii* x2, *Brachychiton populneus*, *Ceroutonia siliqua*, *Cortaderia selloana*, *Ulmus x hollandica*, *Lagunaria patersonii* x3, *Phoenix reclinata*, *Pinus canariensis*, *Quercus ? robur*,

EAGLEHAWK CEMETERY, *Araucaria spp.* (numerous), *Brachychiton populneus*, *Cupressus funebris*, *Eucalyptus citriodora*, *Ficus macrophylla*, *Grevillea robusta*, *Lagunaria patersonii*, *Pinus canariensis*, *Quercus spp.*

LAKE NEANGAR, *Eucalyptus cladocalyx*

LAKE TOM THUMB, *Daviesia genistifolia*, *Kennedia prostrata*, *Convolvulus erubescens*, *Eutaxia microphylla*, *Templetonia stenophylla*

LAKE WEEROONA, *Dovyvalis caffra*, *Araucaria bidwillii*, *Phoenix canariensis, Ulmus procera*, *Ulmus x hollandica*, *Brachychiton acerifolia*

ROSALIND PARK, *Flindersia australis*

WHITE HILLS BOTANIC GARDENS, *Ficus macrophylla*,numerous, *Juniperus virginiana*, *Melia azederach*, *Pinus canariensis*, *Pinus halepensis*, *Pinus pinea* numerous, *Pinus rhoxburghii*, *Schinus terebinthifolius*, *Schinus molle* var. *areira*

WHITE HILLS CEMETERY, *Ceretonia siliqua*, *Ficus macrophylla*, *Pinus halepensis*, *Pinus pinea*, *Schinus molle* var. *areira*

Selected Street Trees, Trees in Private Gardens

The following extract from the site schedule lists trees identified streets and in private gardens but are largely unqualified in terms of their heritage value (ie. value 'L'=landscape). Where a value is given (Goldmines Hotel), this for the site as a whole and includes the trees or garden elements as integral parts of the site significance. Some of the entries also reflect those on the Eaglehawk Significant Tree register[1]

NAME	ADDRESS		LGA	value	NOTES
KURRAJONG STREET TREES		ABBOTT STREET	BENDIGO	L	'BRACHYCHITON SP.' GENERAL
HOUSE, TREES	3	BARKLY TERRACE	BENDIGO	L	CANARY ISLAND DATE PALMS IN A 1920S GARDEN WITH FENCE AND EARLIER HOUSE
GUM TREE GROUP		BARRELL STREET	EAGLEHAWK	L	'E.SIDEROXYLON' GROUP (X12)
PEPPER TREE ROW		BOOTH STREET	BENDIGO	L	'SCHINUS MOLLE VAR.AREIRA' ROW -CLOSE TO FORTUNA
MELIA TREE ROW		BRIDGE STREET	BENDIGO	L	5 NO. SOUTH OF ARNOLD
GUM TREE		BRIGHT STREET	EAGLEHAWK	L	'E.SIDEROXYLON' AT HORSE TROUGH
PEPPER TREE	29	CALDER HIGHWAY	BENDIGO	C	'SCHINUS MOLLE VAR. AREIRA'
GOLDMINES HOTEL, FENCE, TREES	57	CALDER HIGHWAY	BENDIGO	A	STONE FENCE (1857), 'ARAUCARIA HETEROPHYLLA', 'CUPRESSUS SEMPERVIRENS' X2
MELIA TREE ROW		CALEDONIA STREET	BENDIGO	L	'MELIA AZEDARACH'
PEPPER TREES		CARMEN LANE	BENDIGO	L	GROVES AT BOTH ENDS
MAGNOLIA TREE		CARPENTER STREET	BENDIGO	L	'MAGNOLIA GRANDIFLORA' AT CHAPEL, OLD
TURRIFF, HOUSE, TREES	5	CARPENTER STREET	BENDIGO	B*	SOME GARDEN WITH PALMS, BUNYA BUNYA.
FORTUNA, HOUSE, GARDEN, TREES	-	CHUM STREET	BENDIGO	A	LANSELL'S VILLA, NOTABLE GARDEN & LAKE
HOUSE, GARDEN, TREES	125	DON STREET	BENDIGO	C	FENCE & GATE (NOTABLE), GARDEN, ALTERED ROOF LINE, NOTABLE BUNYA BUNYA TREE, DEODAR CEDAR, 'FRAXINUS' SP.
HOUSE, TREES	200	DON STREET	BENDIGO	C	'ARAUCARIA HETROPHYLLA', DEODAR CEDAR, 'TRACHYCARPUS SP.', 'WASHINGTONIA FILIFERA' (2), SUGAR MAPLE
HOUSE, TREE	212	DON STREET	BENDIGO	D*	CANARY ISLAND DATE PALM AT REAR.
HOUSE, TREES	223	DON STREET	BENDIGO	C	SOME GARDEN IN PART-PALMS.
HOUSE, TREES	235	DON STREET	BENDIGO	D	MATURE CONIFERS
HOUSE, TREE	6	DUNSTAN STREET	EAGLEHAWK	D	OLD 'PINUS SYLVESTRUS' IN GARDEN

1 Copy provided by Judy Milner, Eaglehawk

NAME	ADDRESS		LGA	value	NOTES
HOUSE, TREES	8	EAGLEHAWK ROAD	BENDIGO	C	PALM TREES, SOME GARDEN, FENCE.
HOUSE GROUP, TREES	10- 14	EAGLEHAWK ROAD	BENDIGO	D	12 HAS PALM TREE AND ORIGINAL FENCE, 14 HAS FENCE.
PALM TREES	21	EAGLEHAWK ROAD	BENDIGO	L	REPLANTED IN AREA, OR ORIGINAL? MATURE SPECIMENS.
IRONBARK TREES	62 NEAR	EAGLEHAWK ROAD	BENDIGO	L	'E.SIDEROXYLON' (X5) STREET TREE GROUP FRONT OF FOUNDRY
HOUSE, GINKGO TREE	235	EAGLEHAWK ROAD	BENDIGO	C	LARGEST GINKGO TREE IN AREA-'GINKGO BILOBA'
PABST HOUSE, TREES	301-303	EAGLEHAWK ROAD	EAGLEHAWK	B	LARGE ITALIAN CYPRESS AT BACK, FRONT DEODAR CEDAR
HOUSE, GARDEN, TREES	26	ECHUCA STREET	BENDIGO	C	MATURE GARDEN SPECIMENS (CANARY ISLAND PALM), FENCE C1920, LARGE MELIA SPECIMEN.
HOUSE, GARDEN, TREES	28	ECHUCA STREET	BENDIGO	C	GARDEN-MATURE, PALMS, LIQUIDAMBER, LILLY PILLIES, FENCE RELATED
PEPPER TREE GROVE		ELLIOTT STREET SOUTH	BENDIGO	L	GROVE OF PEPPER TREES ALONG BENDIGO CREEK
HOUSE, GARDEN, TREES	38	ELLIS STREET	BENDIGO	D	ORIGINAL FENCE AND PLANTING, INCLUDING LILLYPILLY.
CALIFORNIA HILL METHODIST CHURCH & TREE		ESLER STREET	EAGLEHAWK	A	LARGE BLUE GUM IN FORECOURT
ELM STREET TREES		FARMER LANE	BENDIGO	L	
STREET TREES	-	FINN STREET	BENDIGO	L	STREET TREES-PHOTINIA ON THE EAST, PAPERBARKS ON THE WEST, EITHER SIDE OF CALEDONIA STREET.
HOUSE, FENCE, TREES	14A	FOREST LANE	BENDIGO	A	2X DEODAR CEDARS, SILKY OAK
HOUSE, TREES, FENCE	59?	FOREST STREET	BENDIGO	C	NOTABLE FENCE TO CORNER OF ROWAN STREET, STONE WING AT REAR, TREES ('CATALPA' SP.)
HOUSE, TREES	89-91	FOREST STREET	BENDIGO	D	OAK AT REAR, FENCE SYMPATHETIC
HOUSE, TREES	93	FOREST STREET	BENDIGO	C	SOME GARDEN, FENCE SYMPATHETIC, NOTABLE TREES.
HOUSE, TREES	182	FOREST STREET	BENDIGO	C?	SOME GARDEN, PALMS.
GARDEN, TREES	194	FOREST STREET	BENDIGO	L	2 LIQUIDAMBERS AT GATE, WEEPING 'PRUNUS SP.', 'VIRGILIA SP.'
PYRAMID TREE	123?	GARSED STREET	BENDIGO	L	'LAGUNARIA PATERSONII' IN CRYSTAL EGG CO. YARD
GUM TREE		GREEN STREET	EAGLEHAWK	L	'E.SIDEROXYLON', CALIFORNIA GULLY OVAL
PEPPER TREES	OFF	GREEN STREET	EAGLEHAWK	L	'SCHINUS MOLLE' VAR. AREIRA X2
PLANE & CAROB TREES AVENUE		HALLAM STREET	BENDIGO	L	PLANES & CAROBS ('CERETONIA SILIQUA') ALTERNATING, EAST OF CREEK TO SOMMERVILLE
OAK TREES	-	HAMELIN STREET	BENDIGO	L	AVENUE OF OAKS ('QUERCUS SP.') ON NORTH SIDE OF STREET EAST OF KENNEWELL STREET.
PALM (1) & ITALIAN CYPRESS TREES (2)		HAMLET STREET	BENDIGO	L	'TRACHYCARPUS FORTUNEII', 'CUPRESSUS SEMPERVIRENS'
BON ACCORD, HOUSE, GARDEN, TREES	35- 37	HAPPY VALLEY ROAD	BENDIGO	A	NOTABLE PLANTING-'FICUS MACROPHYLLA', DOUGLAS FIR, OLEANDER HEDGE, NOTABLE BUNYA BUNYA, NUMEROUS PALMS, CACTI, GUM
ELM TREE		HODGSON STREET	EAGLEHAWK	L	FORMER BUS STOP, SEAT AROUND TREE
HOUSE, TREE	2	JENNINGS STREET	BENDIGO	D*	NOTABLE PALM, VERANDAH ALTERED, DETAIL GONE.
ELM TREE AVENUE		KING STREET	BENDIGO	L	WEST SIDE, MYRTLE TO ARTHUR STREET
ELM TREES, AVENUE		LUCAN STREET	BENDIGO	L	MATURE ELM STREET TREES, EAST OF HOSPITAL
ELM TREE AVENUE		MACKENZIE STREET WEST	BENDIGO	L	SEMI-MATURE, WEST OF MAPLE
PLANE TREE AVENUE		MARKS STREET	BENDIGO	C	NOTABLE AVENUE OF PLANE TREES, WITH SOME MELIA TREES.
TOORAK, HOUSE, GARDEN, TREES	135	MOLLISON STREET	BENDIGO	B	GARDEN LAYOUT & TILES NOTABLE, FENCE, CONSERVATORY, 'TRACHYCARPUS SP.'
PEAR TREE		NELSON STREET	EAGLEHAWK	L	'PYRUS SP.' ? (X2) SYMMETRICAL PLACEMENT
IRONBARK STREET TREES		OLINDA STREET	BENDIGO	L	MATURE
ELM STREET TREES		PANTON STREET	BENDIGO	L	BOTH SIDES
GUM TREE	57	PEARCE STREET	EAGLEHAWK	L	'E.CLADOCALYX'
GUM TREE	OFF	PRAED STREET	EAGLEHAWK	L	'E.LEUCOXYLON' (MALLEE FORM) CROWN LAND, PONY CLUB
HOUSE, GARDEN, TREES	63	PYKE STREET	BENDIGO	C	MATURE GARDEN MANY DATE PALMS (SEE 'BENDIGO NATURALIST')
THE EYRIE, HOUSE, GARDEN, TREES	18	REGINALD STREET	BENDIGO	A	NOTABLE MATURE EXOTIC GARDEN AND NOTABLE BOUNDARY FENCE (PICKETS) PILLARS LATER?
HOUSE, TREES	42	RUSSELL STREET	BENDIGO	D*	SOME PLANTING-LARGE CANARY ISLAND DATE PALM, 'PITTOSPORUM' AND COTONEASTER
HOUSE, TREES	61	RUSSELL STREET	BENDIGO	D	EXTENSIVE PLANTING IN FRONT, INCLUDING SOME PALMS, BUT GENERALLY LATER.
HOUSE, TREES		SANDHURST ROAD	EAGLEHAWK	C	TREES.
OAK TREE		SCOTT STREET	BENDIGO	L	POOR CONDITION
HOUSE, TREES	65	SOMERVILLE STREET	BENDIGO	D	EXTENSIVE ROMAN CYPRESS ROW AT FRONT FENCE.
HOUSE, TREE	88	SOMERVILLE STREET	BENDIGO	D	LARGE CANARY ISLAND DATE PALM, FRONT YARD, ORIGINAL FENCE, PART.
HOUSE, TREES	51	STERNBERG STREET	BENDIGO	C	TWO PALMS AND A REMNANT PICKET FENCE WITH GATE, RELATED PLANTING AT FRONT
HOUSE, TREE	17	STEWART STREET	BENDIGO	D*	SOME PLANTING FROM THE 1920S?- PALM, ROSE HEDGE ON BOUNDARY, LILLY PILLY, PITTOSPORUM, ETC.
MAGNOLIA TREE	165	VIEW STREET	BENDIGO	L	MATURE EXAMPLE 'MAGNOLIA GRANDIFLORA'
HOUSE, TREE	78	VINE STREET	BENDIGO	D	FENCE RELATED (EDWARDIAN), SOME GARDEN-PALM.
HOUSE, TREES	92	VIOLET STREET	BENDIGO	D	CONIFERS.
HOUSE, TREE	24	WADE STREET	BENDIGO	C	SOME GARDEN, INCLUDING PALM, PART FENCE.
HOUSE, TREE	7	WEBSTER STREET	BENDIGO	D*	PALM
HOUSE, TREE	12	WOLSTENCROFT STREET	BENDIGO	D*	GARDEN-PALM.



1-15
'Fuschia Walk' one of the notable floral walks in the Bendigo cemetery

Street Tree Policy

Given the acceptance of urban conservation precincts, the maintenance and choice of new street trees should reinforce the existing street tree character if empathetic to the precinct period or typical species used in any apparent dominant era. Many of the proposed precincts are of the late Victorian/Edwardian eras and hence should be English elm or similar species, oriental planes, and English oaks. Then they were protected by timber high picket enclosures from animals and vandals.

Post First-war streets typically had Queensland Brush Box, Pin- oaks, Camphor Laurels and Silky Oaks in the metropolitan area but this was where whole estates were built up on former open paddocks. Few if any examples of homogeneous estates such as this appear in the study area. As a consequence, Bendigo's tree choice of the late 1920s included a mixture of old and new and is still pertinent today in the appropriate locations:

Sugar Gums
Ironbarks
Crimson Flowering Gum
Currajong
Elm
Plane (both from cuttings)
and, to a lesser extent, the pine.

Many mature examples of these trees survive and the pattern they create should be perpetuated in new plantings.

There are community groups and individuals who possess extensive knowledge on the identification and management of cultural landscape and their assistance could be sought towards formulating policies in these areas.

Recommendation

The Councils should develop the above recommended street-tree replanting policy to conserve the period expression of the proposed conservation areas and extend the identification and evaluation processes of street trees generally to include cultural rather than strictly horticultural value.

To preserve the National Trust Significant Trees the Councils should add them to the conservation table as an amendment the City of Bendigo and Borough of Eaglehawk Planning Schemes[1].

The Councils should adopt policies to conserve the above Significant Trees and other scheduled trees and private gardens (see previous tables and Vol. 5 Site Schedule) should be recorded and further evaluated. Where gardens and trees form an integral part of the historic setting, this should be considered in the granting of any permit for the listed site. Owners should be encouraged to maintain their garden's general character by expanding the Council's parks & gardens service (perhaps on a reduced-fee basis aimed to recover costs only) to provide heritage landscape advice and maintenance.

The Councils should undertake a cultural landscape study which comprehensively identifies and evaluates the 'man-made' landscape in the two municipalities.

The Councils should institute and support a Heritage Landscape Advisory Committee, comprised of local residents with proven interest and abilities in the field, to provide community views on the cultural landscape, particularly the landscape in Council management.

Non-statutory Initiatives at a Local Level

The following are possible forms of non-statutory assistance which could be initiated by Council:

* Rate rebates for significant buildings (see Bet Bet Shire)
* Differential rating for significant properties (see Ku- ring-gai, NSW, 10% discount for 600 sites on conservation table)
* Low interest loans or contributions for restoration of significant sites (Melbourne Heritage Restoration Fund)
* No or reduced development application charges for heritage sites (see Ashfield, NSW)
* Promotion of heritage through restoration awards for buildings and gardens or in rate notices or by formulating heritage advisory panels from local residents, heritage walks and plaques and publicizing non-statutory lists of heritage assets (trees, gardens).
* Support local library programmes in historical records, oral history and general heritage promotion.
* Pursue tax deductions for restoration or maintenance of heritage sites at the Federal level[2]
* Work with the National Trust of Australia (Vic.) to promote more restoration fund appeals for classified sites. The donations for these are already tax deductible (see successful Geelong Eastern Beach restoration appeal).
* Investigate the waving or part exemption from stamp duty for heritage sites or land tax at the State Government level or development of a State-wide heritage improvement programme such as a heritage lottery[3].

Rate Abatement & Other Incentives

Provisions exist in the Local Government Act for authorities to provide rate valuations which accurately reflect the low redevelopment potential of conserved, individually significant sites. This in turn can relieve the properties of undue rate increases which can cause the owners of, for example, large residential allotments hardship.

Just as some Local Governments attract commercial or industrial uses by rate abatement, so too can Bendigo and Eaglehawk promote the retention of significant heritage properties. Differential rating for example in commercial areas could also be directed towards financing restoration/verandah reconstruction schemes.

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1 refer National Trust of Australia model planning clause for significant trees
2 some promises made prior to the 1993 election, presumably for Historic Buildings Council or perhaps AHC sites
3 see Report of the Working Party to the Planning Ministers Conference, 1986 'Tax Incentives for Heritage Conservation'

There is potential to use the Section 173 agreement provision in the Act to prepare a 'development package' for individual sites which will bind the future redevelopment potential of the site, independent of ownership, in return for financial incentives provided by Council. Transfer of existing development rights for heritage sites to other less sensitive sites can also be explored as well as 'fast-tracking' approvals for a preferred scheme and rezoning for more compatible and financially rewarding uses on the heritage site.

Recommendation:

The Councils should investigate the above initiatives -in particular rate abatement, rate incentive or special rate levee schemes (commercial improvement schemes) and transfer of development rights as applied to historic buildings or heritage areas to relieve prospective development sites of redevelopment pressure.

Community Library Programmes

Municipal libraries commonly have local history collections which are more freely available for students and ratepayers than local private or voluntary museums.

Among the typical programmes which could be adopted are:

* acquisition of all of the publications listed in the Restoration Guidelines bibliography of this volume (done in part) and producing a compact handout listing these as is already done for family history at the library[1];
* continuing acquisition of State Library of Victoria and other micro-fiche collections (ie. relevant maps from the Central Plans Office historical plan collection);
* setting up an oral history resource (in conjunction with the municipal library and historical society) which includes interviewing, transcription, indexing and publication;
* set up a continuing picture collection acquisition and indexing programme based on copying resident's old photographs, indexing and publication, and obtaining positive images from the library's vast Doney collection.

Recommendation

The Councils should investigate and fund expansion of the local history collection and its accessibility to the community.

Heritage Adviser

An experienced conservation architect can provide answers to restoration or development questions or advise the municipality on planning applications, on a periodical basis (weekly, fortnightly).

Given the potentially increased planning permit requirements placed on ratepayers and the scarcity of experienced conservation architects in the area, this is a service which can satisfy the problems met by applicants without causing them undue expense.

This is of particular assistance in the continuing assessment of identified sites which undergo change and the discovery of new sites, given any shortfall of this study. Applications for conservation funding are also assisted by advisers and hence may achieve a higher success rate.

As a financial incentive for restoration or just repair of valuable sites, the present policy of low interest loans, as managed by a volunteer local advisory committee, should continue.

Recommendation:

Bendigo City and Eaglehawk Borough should continue to fund a heritage advisor and support the Bendigo Urban Region restoration fund. T

Historical Records

The City of Bendigo has many important records in their keeping and much work has been done to catalogue, for example, the correspondence files. However there are many important records which require preservation urgently. For example, the engineering plan collection, currently stored in the strong room, is stored in a manner likely to cause further damage. The excellence of some of these plans can be judged by the framed Rosalind Park cascade design in the mayor's room. Each plan (currently rolled) should be kept in flat storage, catalogued and restored over time with an urgent priority on appropriate storage.

Both municipalities hold rate and valuation book collections which are the only key to the built past, beyond personal recollections and illustrations. These are currently open to regular property searches which in time will damage the books and destroy the data. Funds should be sought to microfilm each set and these film records

1 see Footscray City Library brochure on do-it-yourself restoration

placed in the various libraries. Informal 'borrowing' of these rate books should not be sanctioned for whatever purpose. Too many tales are told of rate books inadvertently destroyed by fire or other accidental means.

Recommendation:

Identify all of the historical records in the two Councils' possession and budget for an ongoing preservation strategy which promotes microfilming and distribution, limits the ad-hoc use of the hard copy and forbids removal of the books from fire-proof storage.

Conservation and Natural Resources Ministry Grants Programme:

An annual grants programme has been provided by the above ministry to aid voluntary community groups active in conservation and other areas (i.e. local historical societies, special project groups) for one-off projects for outlays of $3000-$5000. Applicatons for these grants close in early March each year.

Projects might include oral history programmes, the copying labeling and storing of old photographs, plans or maps or small publications on local history topics. This study has generated many significant sites which have not been researched but require investigation, perhaps under the guidance of the heritage adviser. The could also be the focus for oral history work.

Contact: Management Services & Programmes, Department of Conservation and Natural Resources, 240 Victoria Parade, Melbourne East, 3002.

Australian Heritage Commission National Estate Grants Programme

This is administered by the Department of Conservation and Environment such that fund allocation is done at State government level. Municipalities can gain funding for a wide range of conservation projects for National Estate Registered sites.

Contact: Management Services & Programmes, Department of Conservation and Natural Resources, 240 Victoria Parade, Melbourne East, 3002.

Recommendation:

The Councils should use the existing heritage advisory committee to investigate projects and priorities for grant applications (ie. Bendigo and Eaglehawk heritage advisory committee).

Heritage Study Promotion

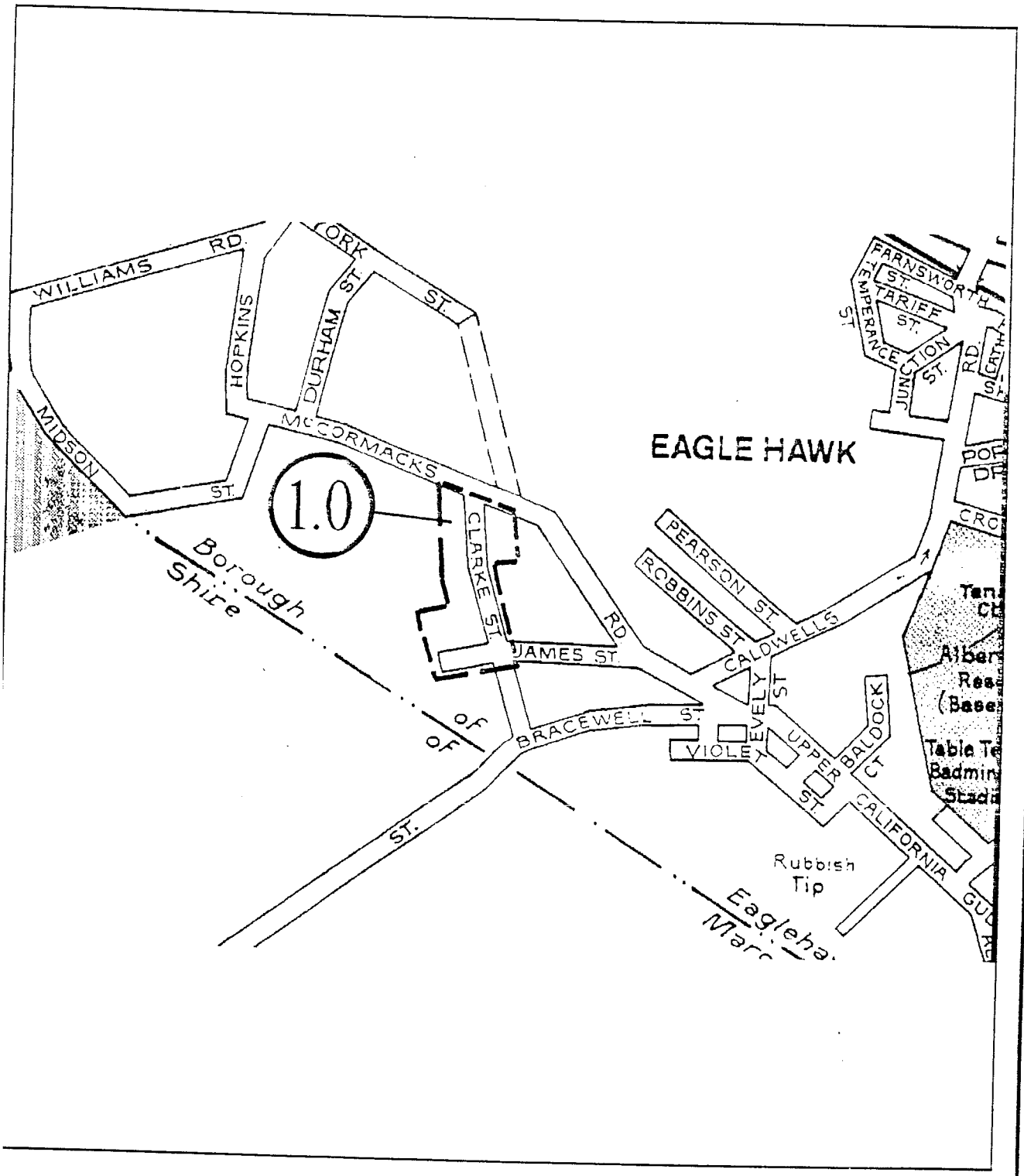
This study is both large and technical. As a result it will not be easily understood or accessed by the general public. An illustrated summary document is needed to succinctly explain the nature and content of the study's recommendations but unfortunately this task is both outside of the brief and the now expended budget. A low-cost example has already been provided to the steering committee, as distributed to all affected householders in the City of Geelong.

Recommendation

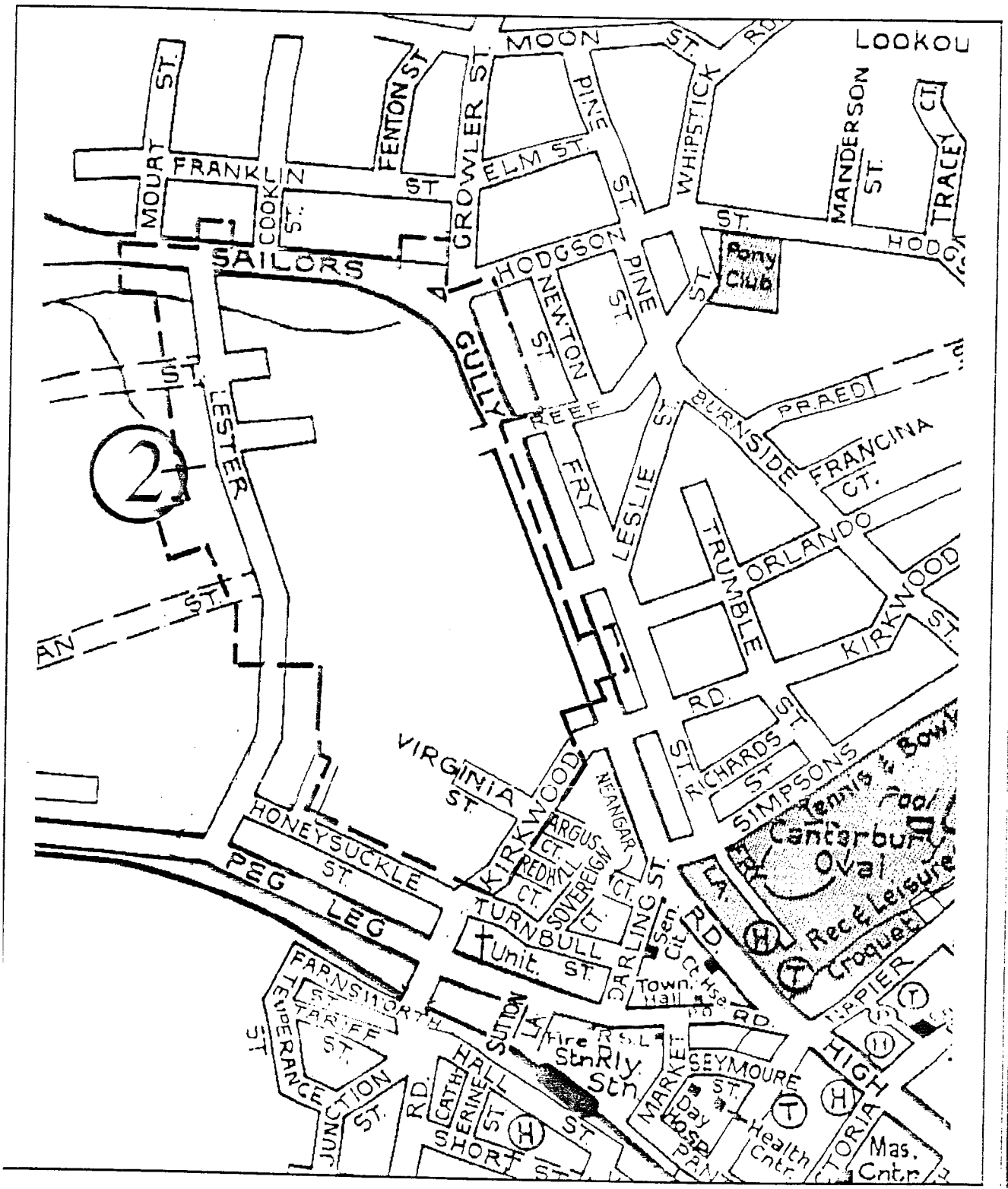
The steering committee should investigate the production of an illustrated, publicly accessible document which will promote the content and aims of this study and allow informed comment from the public.

Appendix 1: Outline Urban Conservation Precinct Maps

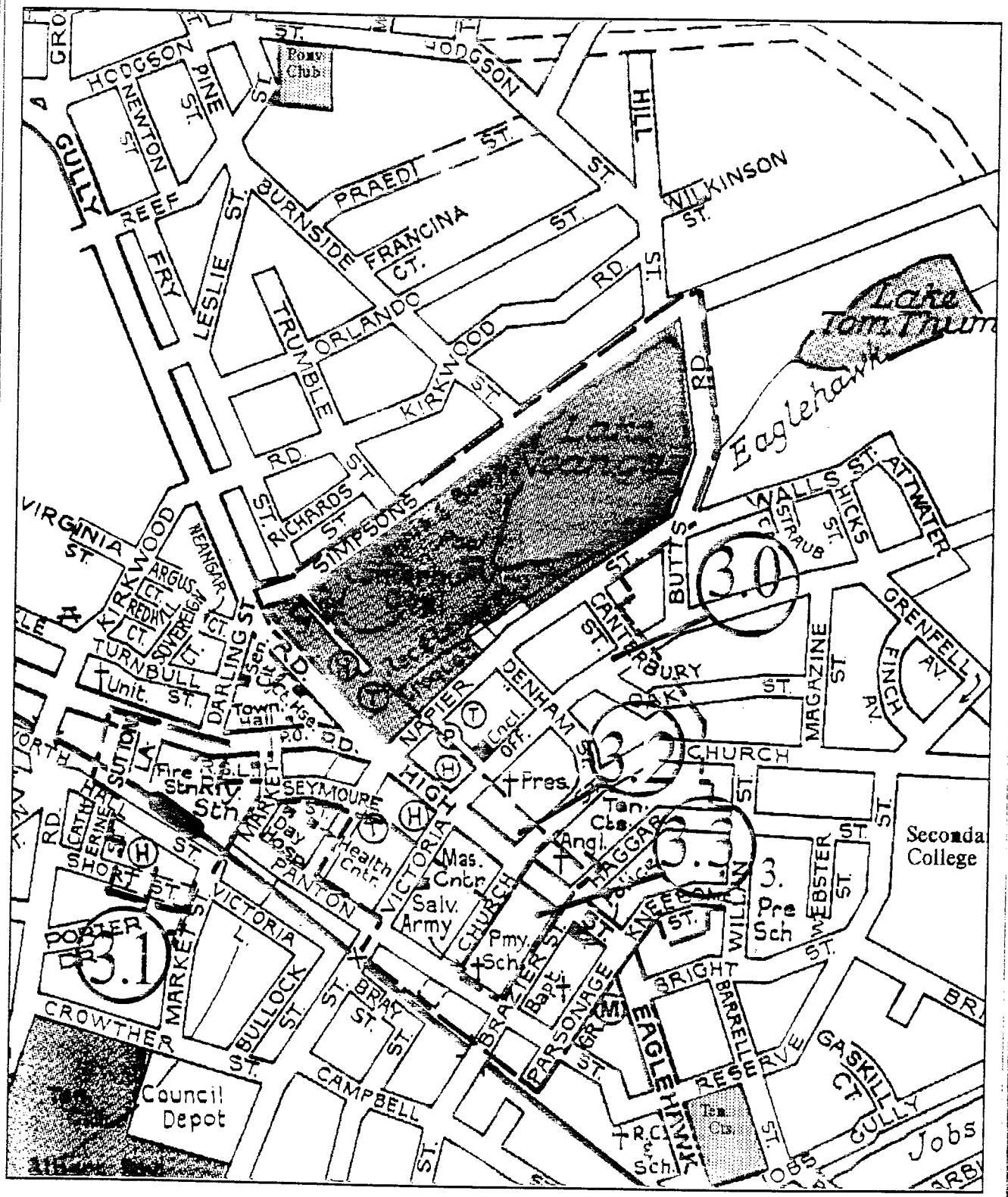
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HARVEY TOWN



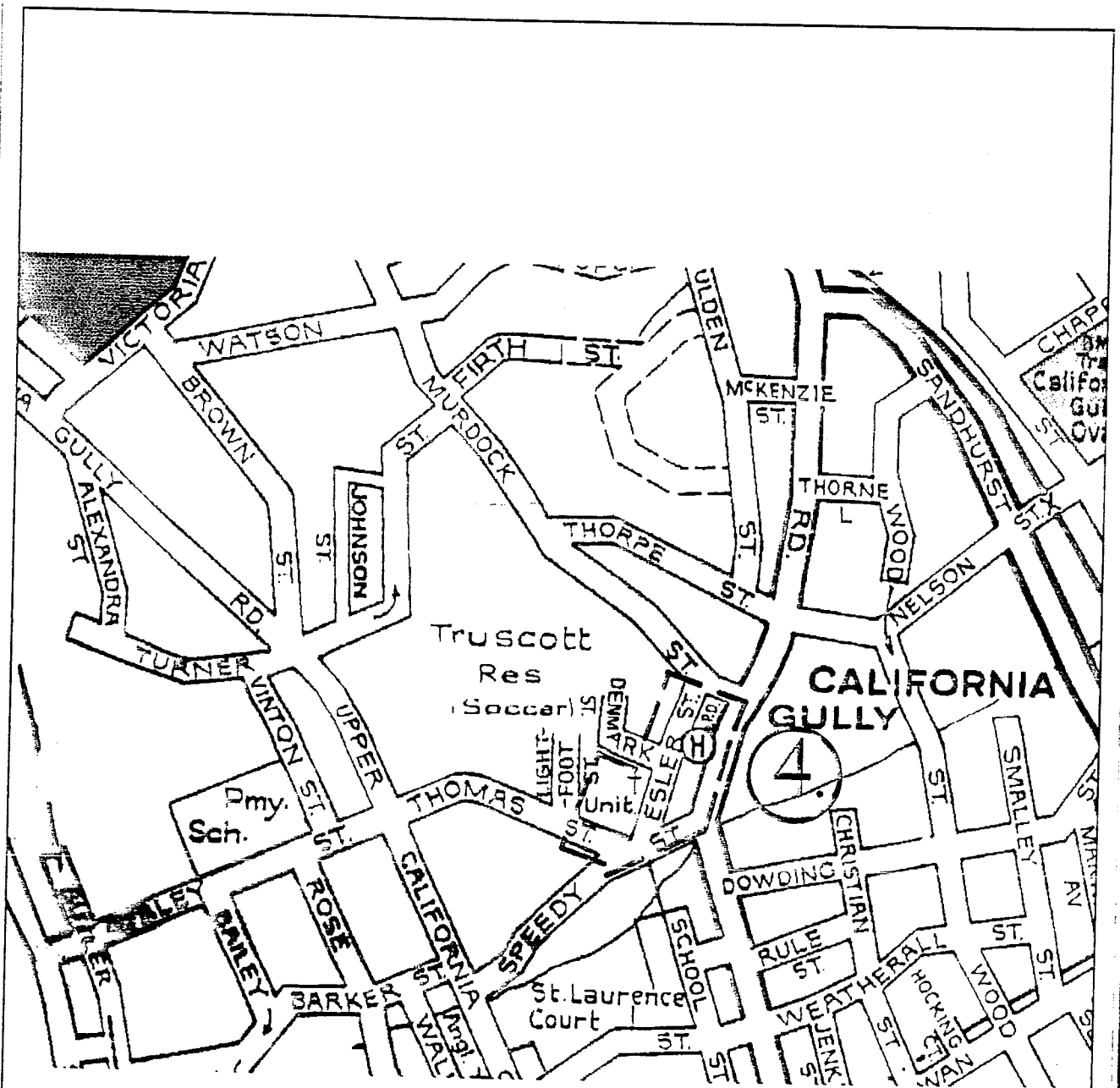
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SPECIMEN HILL MINING & RESIDENTIAL



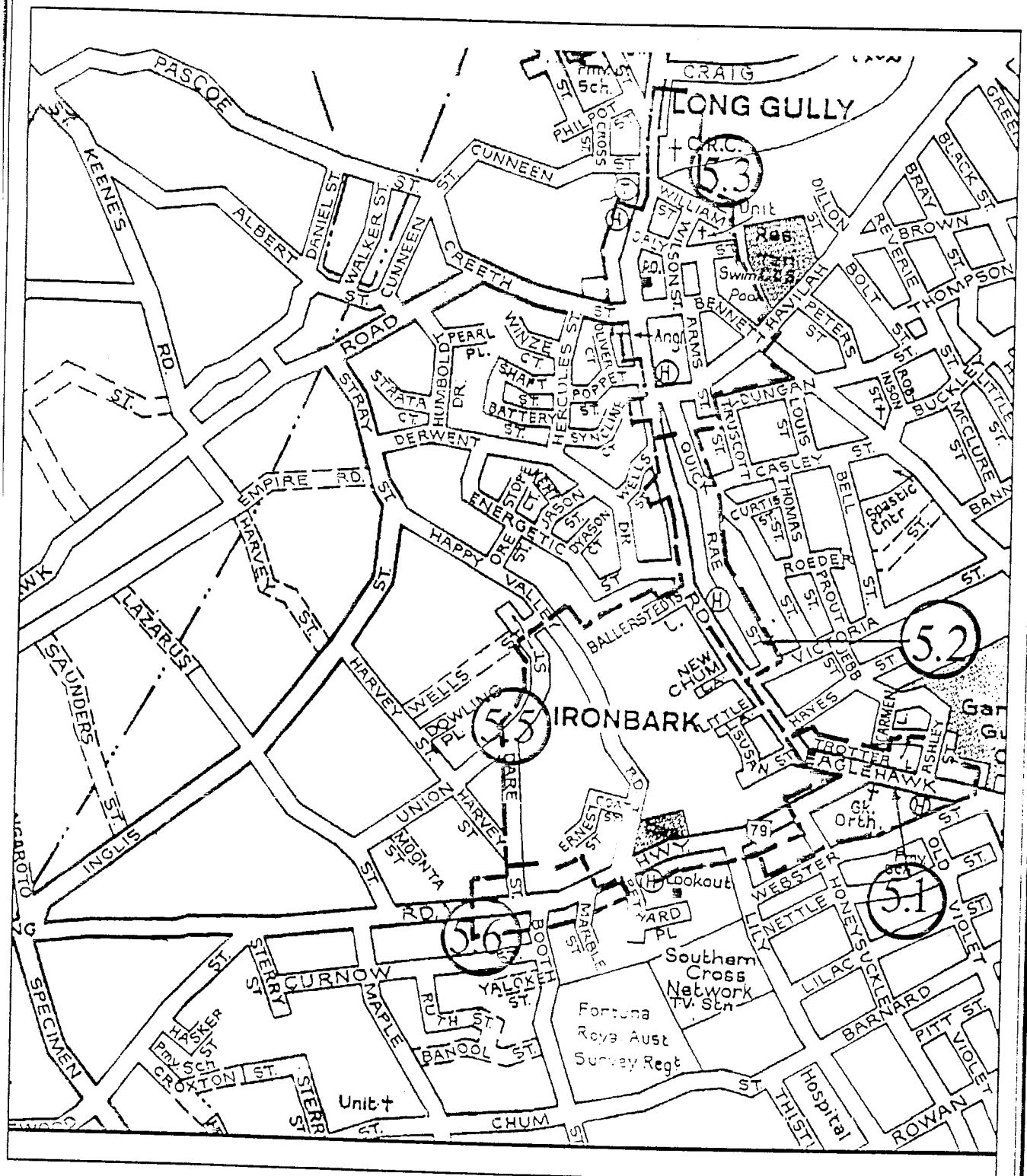
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EAGLEHAWK COMMERCIAL, CIVIC & RESIDENTIAL



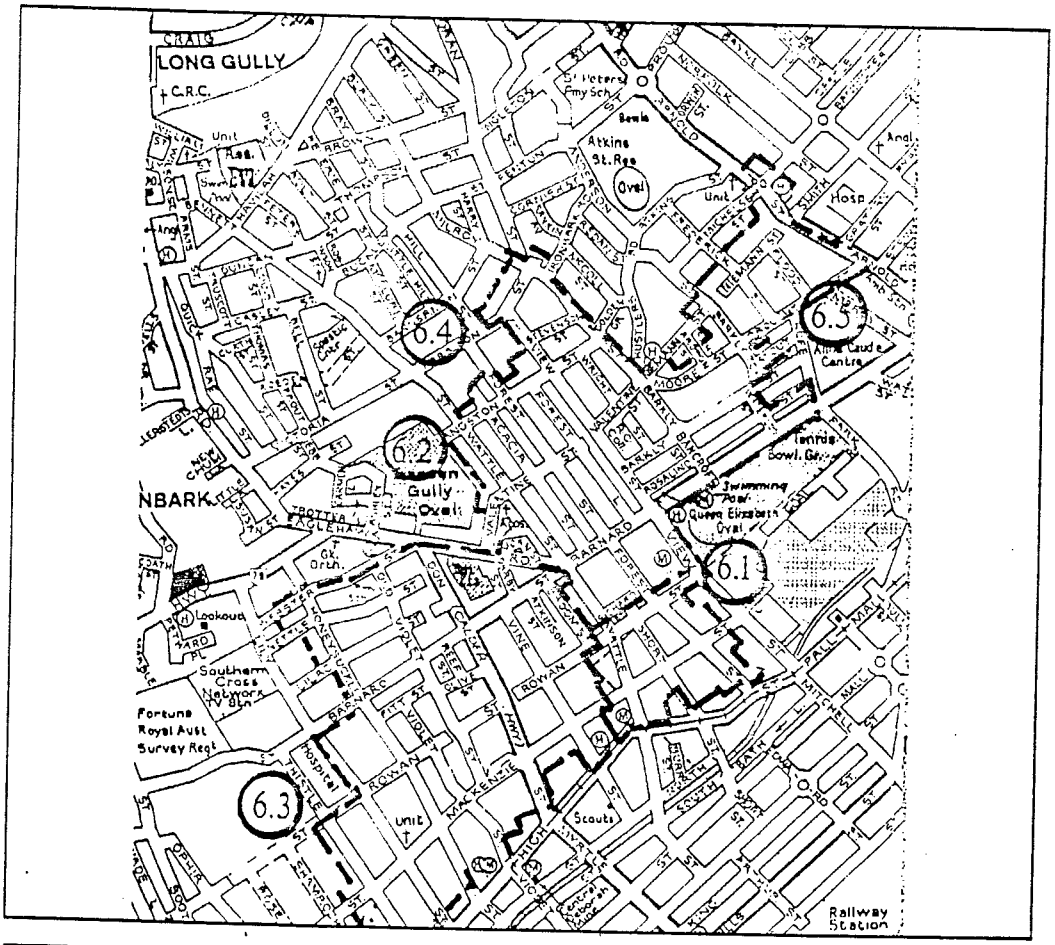
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CALIFORNIA GULLY COMMERCIAL & CIVIC

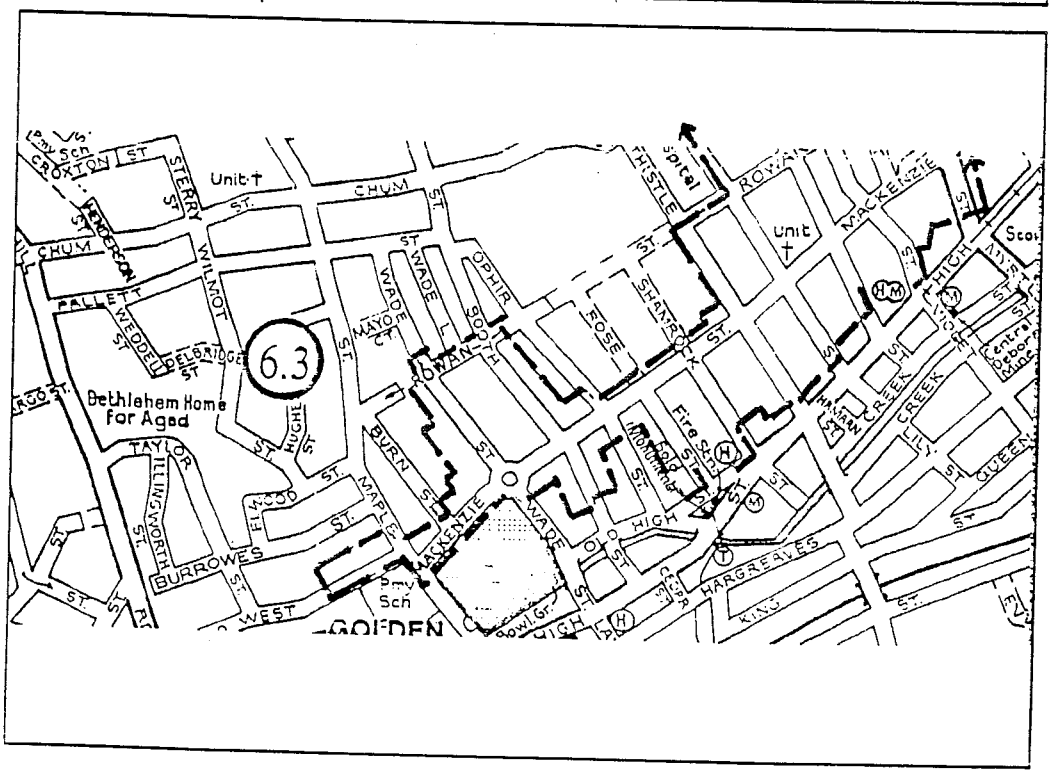

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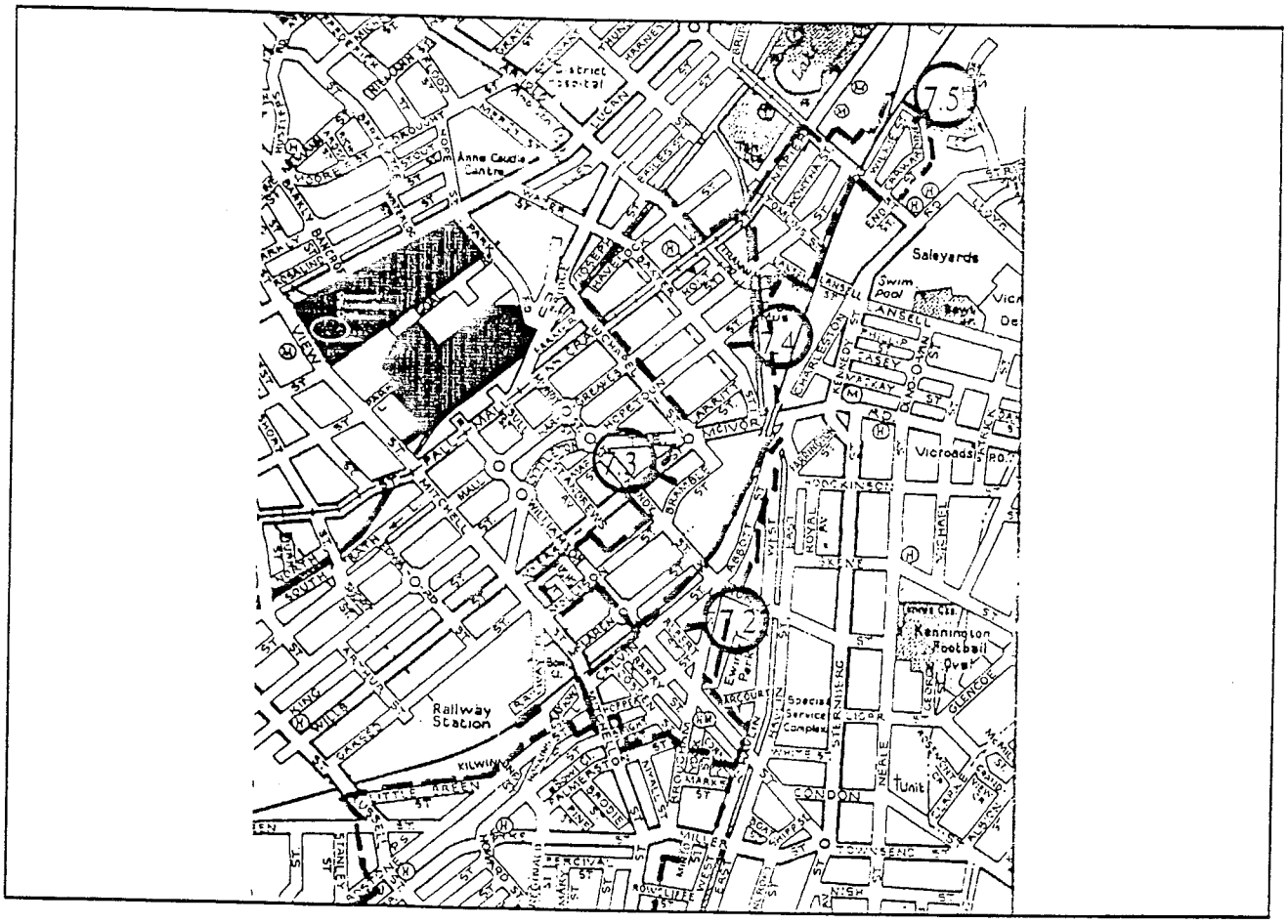


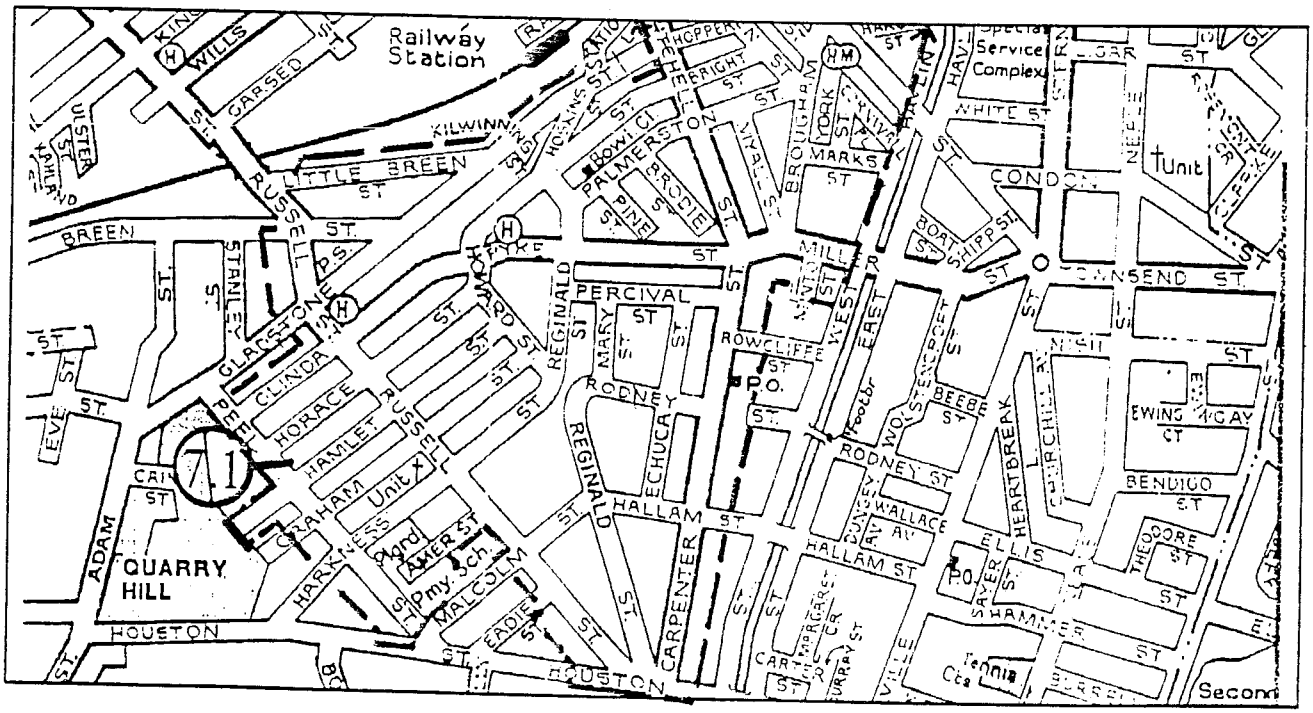
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BENDIGO CIVIC & RESIDENTIAL



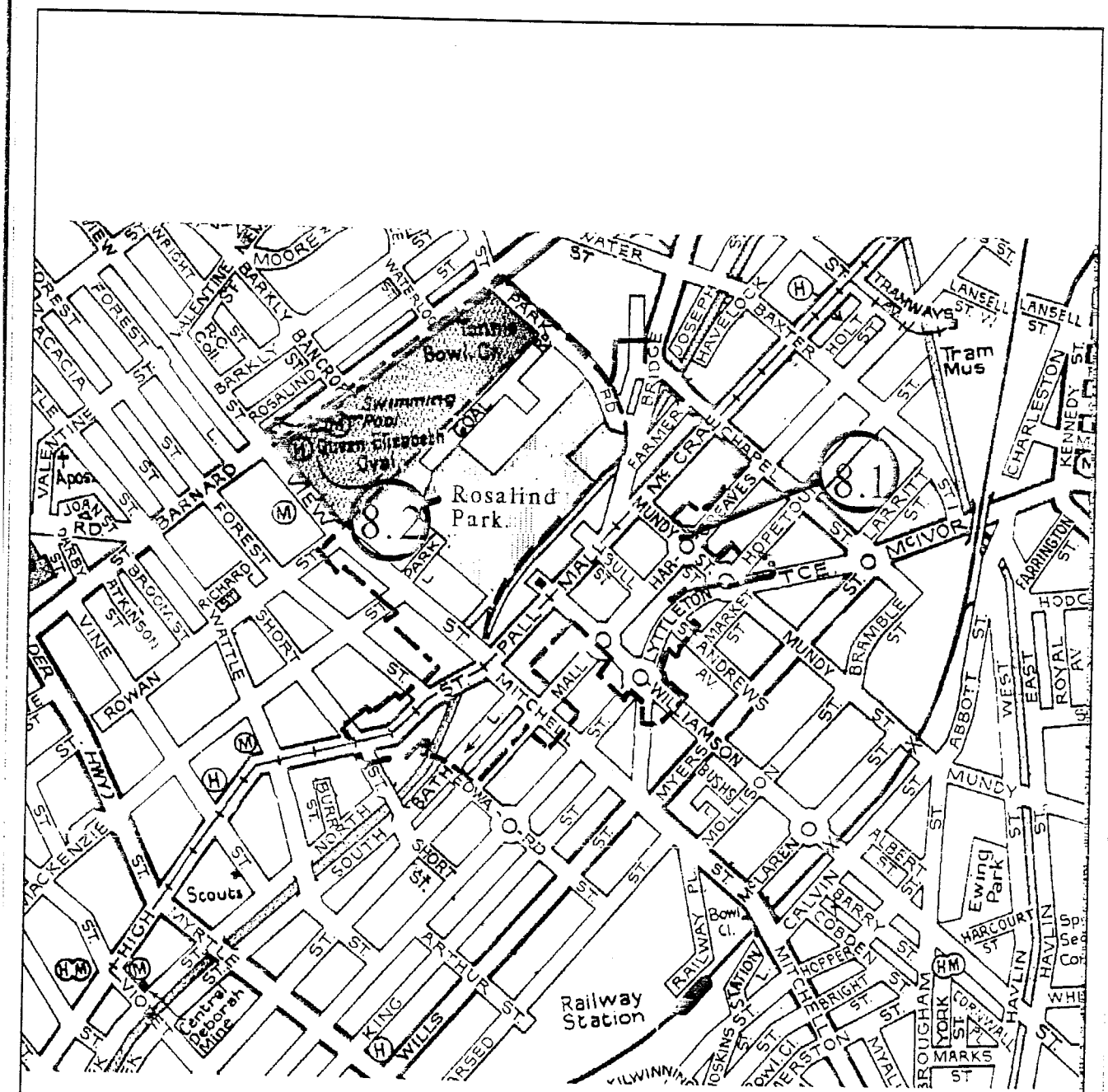


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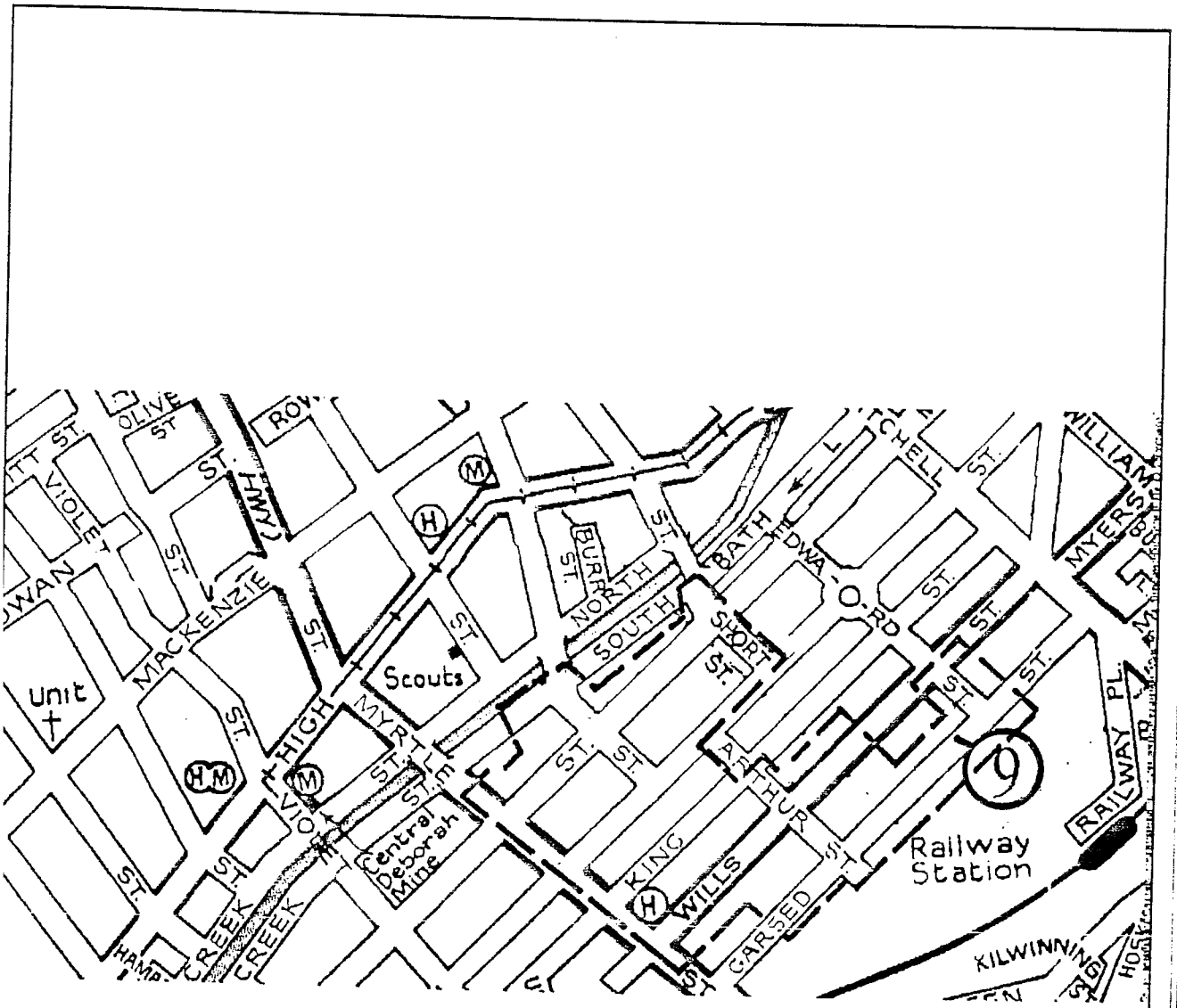




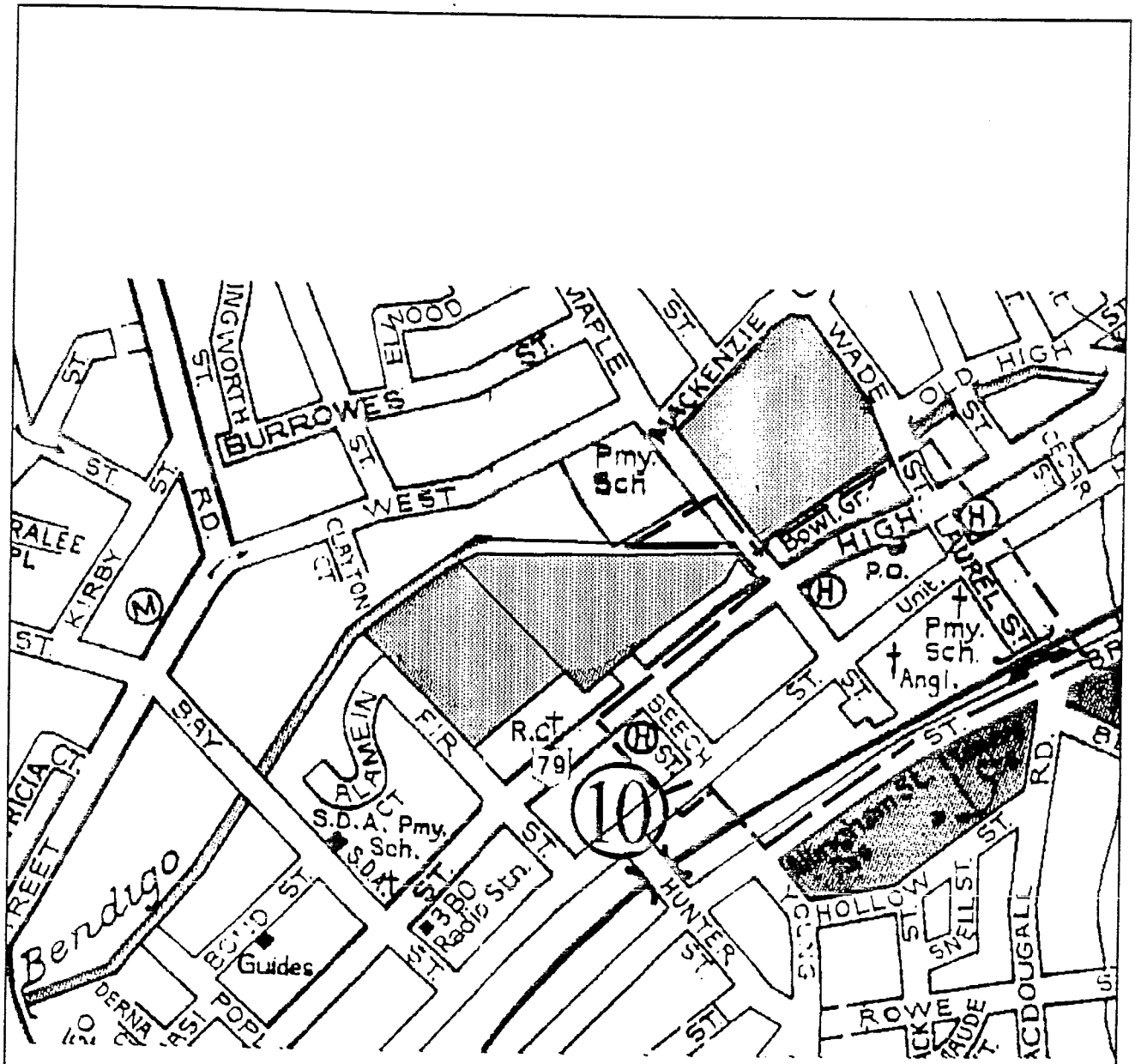
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BENDIGO COMMERCIAL & CIVIC



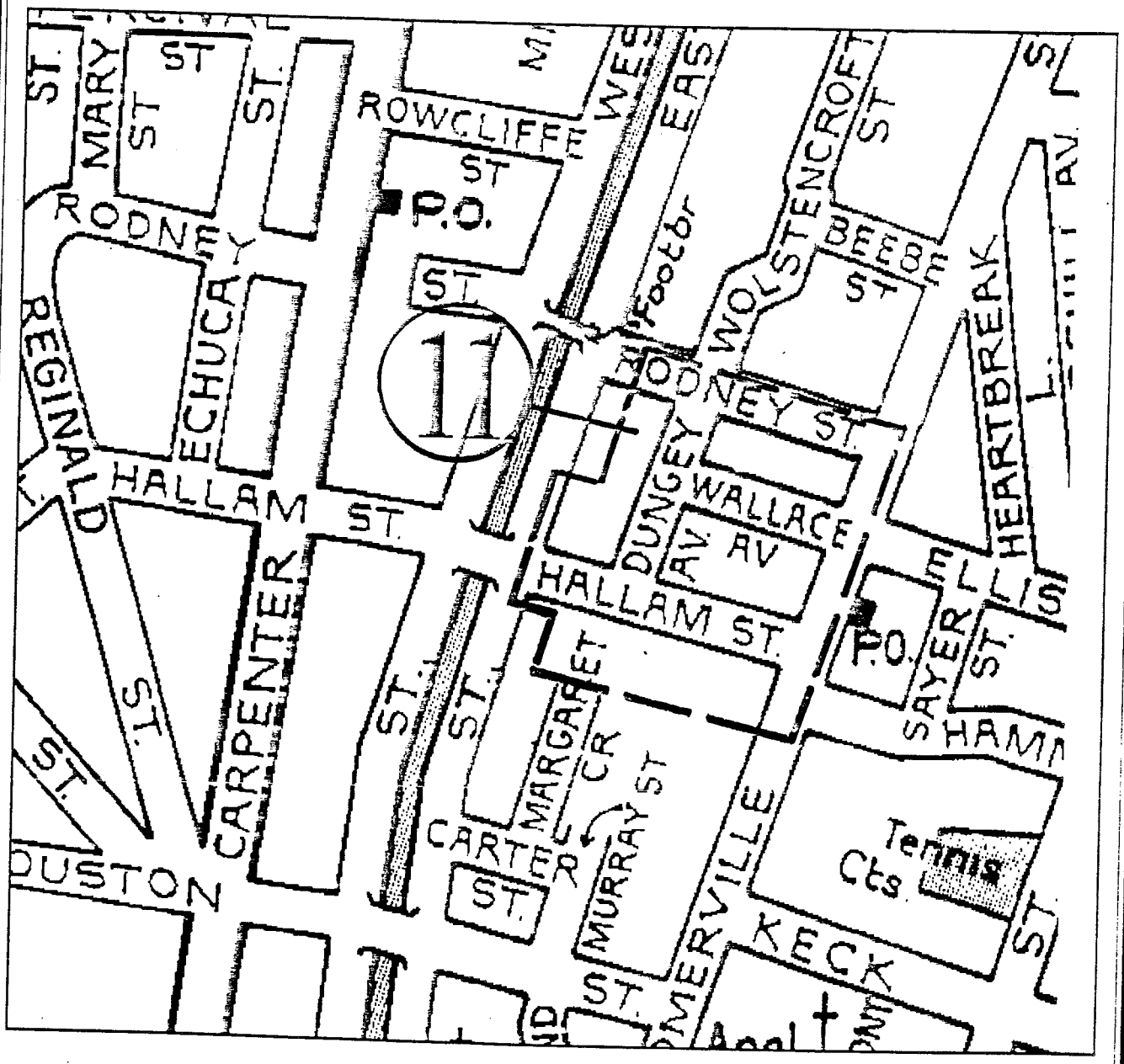
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BENDIGO SOUTH & RESIDENTIAL



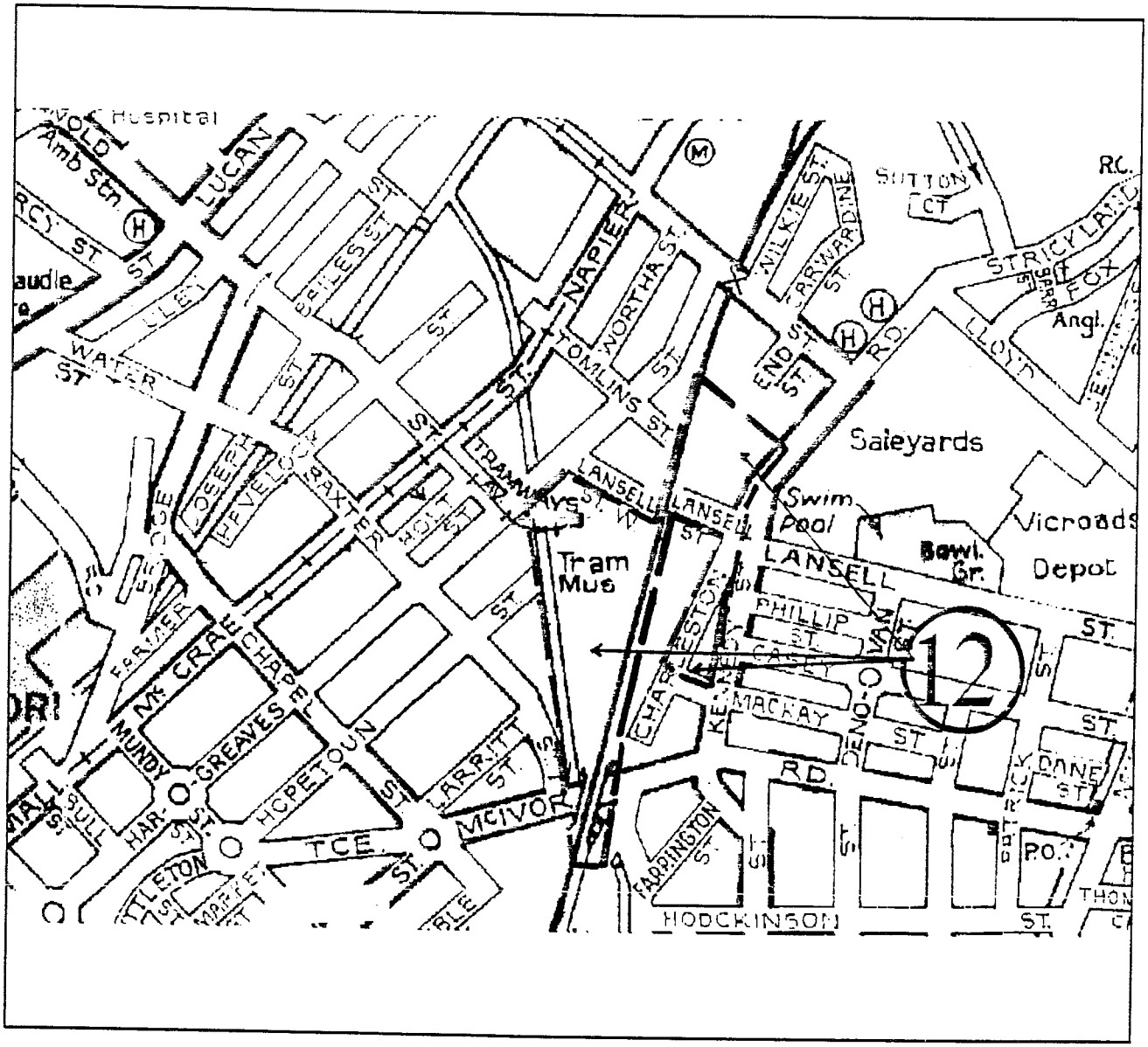
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GOLDEN SQUARE PRECINCT



PRECINCT 11.00
BACK CREEK 20TH CENTURY RESIDENTIAL



PRECINCT: 12.00
BENDIGO INDUSTRIAL PRECINCT



Appendix 2: Restoration Guidelines

Appendix 3: Development Guidelines, New Buildings and Additions in Precincts

Appendix 4: Individually Significant Sites

RESTORATION GUIDELINES

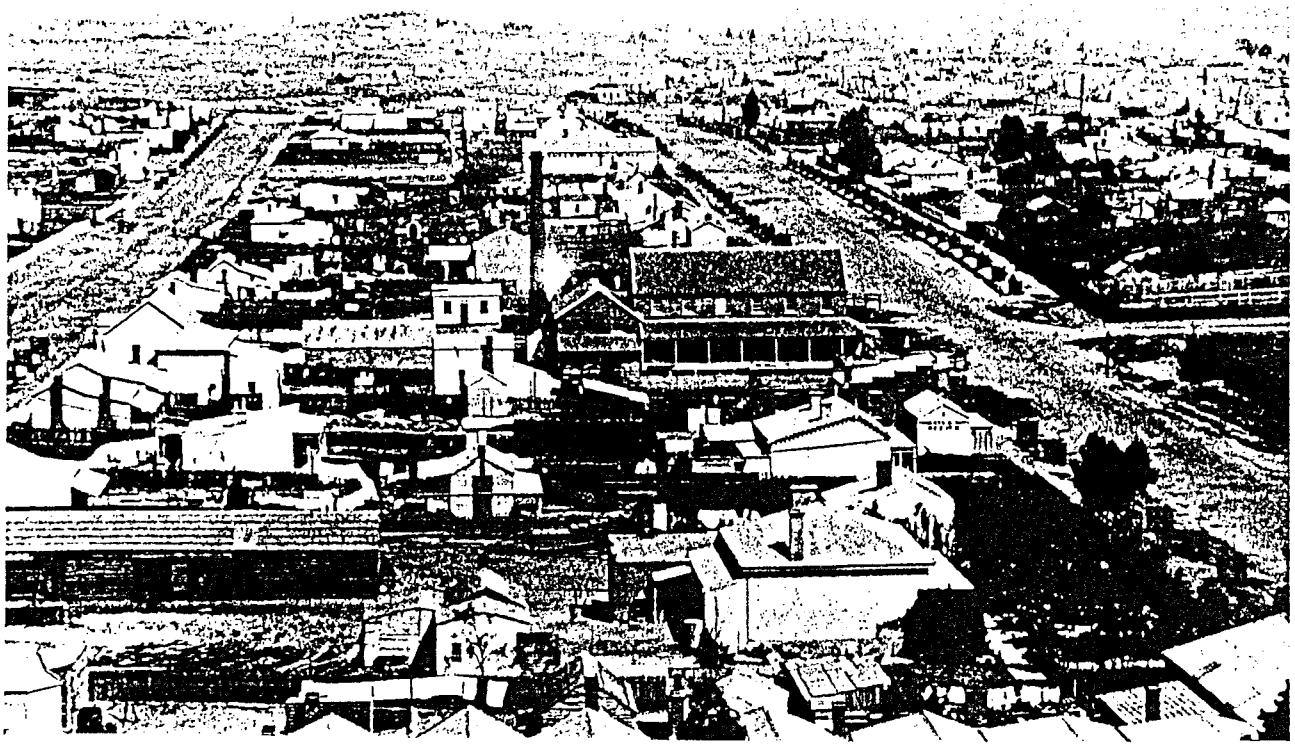
Introduction

These guidelines are not exhaustive and require further development, with illustrations, to cover all of the variations found in Bendigo and Eaglehawk. However they provide a general guide, set within a State-wide context, for approaching restoration of a building.

Many A and B graded and some C grade buildings in the municipality have been investigated in detail, in Volume Four of the conservation study. Outline restoration recommendations have been given in the *External Integrity* statement where the loss or addition of major elements or finishes were noted.

In all cases of fundamental (potentially irreversible) reinstatement of elements (i.e. verandahs) every effort should be made to find evidence of the original to ensure that the reasons for encouraging or requiring restoration are not frustrated by incorrect restoration of non-original elements i.e. causing *misrepresentation of the era of construction which is the basic reason for preservation.*

Typical elements, such as in the reinstatement of a street verandah, should be adopted only after an attempt to find the original and in a way which does not alter the known original fabric and which may be removed without damaging that fabric. In the case of important buildings (A, B, C value): no restoration should proceed without sufficient evidence.



1
Caire's c1875 view of Bendigo from St.Paul's tower looking to the south with Wills Street on the right and Garsed Street on the left: this series shows the detailing of a growing town with the tree-guards in both as a sign of civilization. The Caire views are invaluable for restoration.

General Restoration Guidelines:

All buildings

Restoration policies should draw from:

i) evidence gathered from the building or documentation of the building, and /or

ii) evidence from buildings of similar age, use and form from within a precinct where applicable, and/or

iii) restoration guidelines given in this report for building types as determined from use and age [refer guidelines for Houses and Commercial Buildings].

iv) restoration encouragement or requirements deriving from the study *Site Schedule*:

ie. where originally unpainted brick or stone has been noted in the schedule as painted, paint is to be removed in a manner concurring with Alan Spry's *Heritage Australia* Vol. 3 No. 2, the typical case being by medium to low pressure hot water after application of organic-based stripping chemical ensuring neutralization of the stripping chemical residue on the wall surface to avoid salt deposit or otherwise approved[1]; or

where the fence is scheduled as not original or sympathetic encourage replacement with the original fence design or a typical design from the era as used in the study area; or

where the building is scheduled as 'altered' or 'renovation' indicated, consider general guidelines for the stated approximate construction date.; or

where 'renovated' and a date indicated for the renovation, consider whether retention of the added elements is warranted, if sympathetic, otherwise remove and proceed as above.

Physical investigation of the building can include removal of fittings to discover old colour schemes, removal of sheeting which covers old mouldings (as in doors) and looking for old flashing or paint lines which show the roof line of a now removed verandah.

Locally available data sources

Municipal rate books, describing the building size and wall material, owners and occupiers (Bendigo & Eaglehawk municipal offices)

Old Bendigo plans showing buildings and streets (Central Plans Office, Melbourne)

State Rivers & Water Supply Commission detail plans, showing house locations on crown allotments, 1980s

Bendigo Sewerage Authority *Detail Plans* (c1914-) showing whole streets of buildings and some gardens, scale 40'=1", Property Service Files, showing individual building plans at 40'=1" from c1920

Sands & McDougall *Victorian Directories* and various Bendigo & District directories showing occupiers in street order (available in hard copy or micro-fiche at the Bendigo City Library.

Free advice from the Heritage advisor, available at Bendigo municipal offices by appointment (contact Bendigo Town Planning Department phone 431677) Advice from an experienced restoration architect (Heritage Branch, Planning & Development Ministry keeps lists of consultants for different conservation applications phone 03-6285111)

Restoration Publications:

General:

a) Ian Evans, *Restoring Old Houses*, (Artarmon, 1979).

b) Ken Lloyd Jones (ed) *Period Building Restoration Trades and Suppliers Directory*, (Mt Eagle Publications, Melbourne, updated each year).

c) Evans, Lucas and Stapleton, *Colour Schemes for Old Australian Houses*, (Sydney, 1984).

d) Stapleton, *How to Restore the Old Aussie House*, (Sydney, 1983).

e) Evans, *The Australian Old House Catalogue*, (Sydney, 1985).

f) Australian Council of National Trusts publications, i.e., Technical Bulletins: (purchased at the National Trust, 4 Parliament Place, East Melbourne, phone 654 4711)

i) *Exterior Paint Colours on Buildings c1850-1900* (1.2).

ii) *Lettering and Signs on Buildings c1850-1900* (2.1).

iii) *Conservation and Restoration of Buildings - Preservation of Roofs.*

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1 note: all residue should be prevented from entering the stormwater or drainage systems

iv) *Conservation and Restoration of Buildings - Preservation of Masonry Walls.*

v) *Principles of Cleaning Masonry Buildings* (3.1)

vi) *Fences & Gates* (8.1)

vii) *Physical Investigation of a Building* (9.1)

viii) *Wood Deterioration in Buildings* (7.1)

g) Evans, *The Federation House, A Restoration Guide*, (Sydney, 1986).

h) Butler, *The Californian Bungalow in Australia*, (Melb., 1992)

i) Dept. of Planning (NSW), *Getting the Details Straight* (Queensland, 1989)

j) Sagazio, *The National trust Research Manual* (Melb., 1992)

k) Boyd, *Australia's Home* (Melb. 1952)

l) Waters & Harvey *Guide to Altering Houses..* (Archicentre)

m) Hatton, *Adding on for Granny, a guide to alterations and extensions* (NSW, 1980)

n) Apperly, Irving & Reynolds, *Identifying Australian Architecture...* (NSW, 1989)

o) Raworth, *Our Inter-war Houses*, (Melb., 1991)

Interior Restoration:

a) Phyllis Murphy, *The Decorated Wall, Eighty Years of Wallpaper in Australia*, c1850-1930 (NSW, 1981).

b) Suzy Forge, *Victorian Splendour, Australian Interior Decoration*, 1837-1901 (Sydney, 1981).

c) Evans, *Furnishing Old Houses*, (Sydney, 1983).

d) National Trusts of Australia, *Decorating with Wallpaper, c1840- 1914.* (Technical Bulletin)

e) Evans, *Old House Catalogue* (Sydney, 1984)

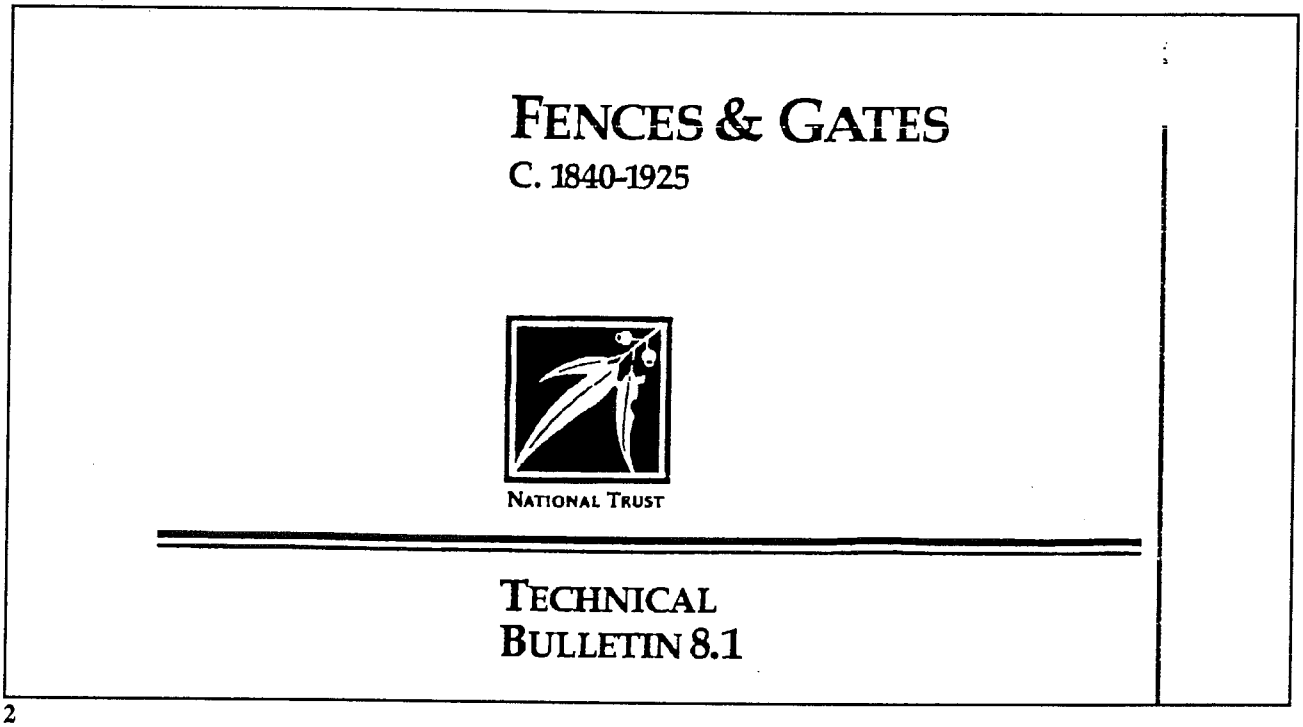
f) Lane, Serle *Australians at Home* (Melb., 1990)

Garden Restoration:

a) Australian Council of National Trusts, *Planting c1850- 1900*, Technical Bulletin (4.1).

b) Peter Cuffley, *Cottage Gardens in Australia*, (Melbourne, 1983).

c) Peter Watts, *Historic Gardens of Victoria*, (Melbourne, 1983).



2
National Trust technical bulletins are instructive but care must be taken to adapt them to specific cases and area characteristics

Restoration Guidelines By Use and Period

Introduction

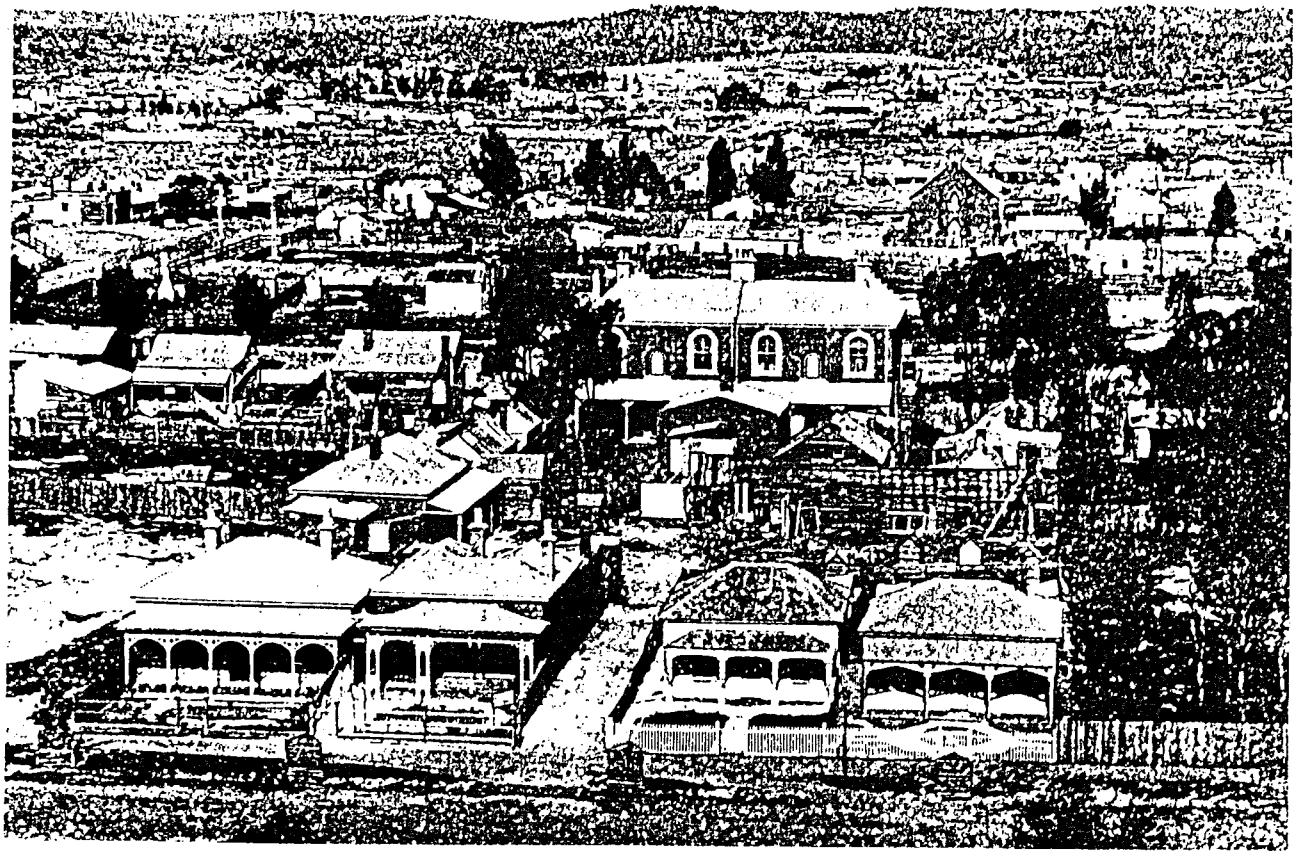
(see also the Bendigo Style, Vol. 4 introduction)

It must be stressed that the following guidelines deal *only with generalities*, with some specific examples drawn from the municipality to obtain a local reference. **These guidelines should not override genuine evidence, particularly where documented evidence is available for the building being restored.** Similarly, the guidelines are not finite and many variations can occur within the framework described, particularly in architect- designed houses. In parallel with the guidelines, further local reference may be made to examples of a like period and style which may extend the restoration possibilities available.

Houses or Cottages

1. Early and Mid Victorian Period (c1850-75)

Bendigo's surviving early and mid-Victorian period housing is more numerous than other municipalities. They include the early modest timber and mud-brick detached miners' cottages dotted around early gold areas.



3
Caire's c1875 view (41) of Bendigo from St.Paul's looking east at Mollison Street in the foreground and the Free Methodist Church in Calvin Street: the small but substantial cottages in the foreground show the simply hipped roofs set over multiple rooms (also one M-hip), concave-roof verandahs, simple timber verandah ornament, panelled timber verandah supports, timber picket fences and iron ornamental fences to the left and even front garden layouts (circular central bed to the right).

Siting:

It was common that small houses be located on or near the street frontage, with the verandah depth comprising the set-back and the verandah balustrade serving as the front fence[1]. Other gold-era cottages predated the street alignment and may face away from it. Larger sites created in the government designed survey, rather than from miner's right occupation, allowed larger houses and larger set-backs.

Walls

Timber Wall Cladding: early houses in the area, where not built of palings or slabs, were predominantly clad with timber square or beaded-edge (or quirked) dressed, often wide, softwood weatherboards on a sawn (pit or machine sawn) timber frame. Some examples may have had split palings fashioned to resemble the more expensive machine-dressed type; others had wide tongue & grooved board cladding (275x25mm). Other cladding options were undressed split hardwood palings but few of these survive, if at all.

Brick Wall Cladding: (some early brick walls may have been stuccoed later). Typically walls were laid in red or brown bricks, in a Brunswick 'Hoffman' size of 9" x 4" x $2^{3/4}$" (235 x 114 x 70 mm) or English 'stock brick' $8^{3/4}$" x 4" x 2" (222 x 114 x 64 mm) or American 'common' size 7" x $3^{3/4}$" x 2" (191 x 95 x 57 mm), set in sand-lime based mortar; in a Flemish bond for front walls (one brick-length thick) and English bond for side walls. The lime mortar used was lightly struck flush with the brick face.

As locally manufactured bricks attained better quality, so did the Hoffman size prevail. Fancy white bricks were in demand by the later 1860s and might have been used as quoins (wall corners or opening edges) and voussoirs (opening arches).

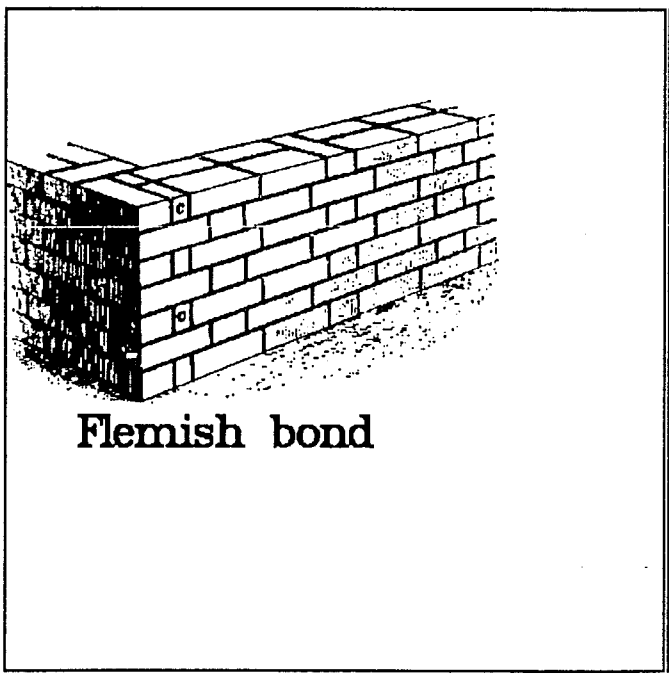
Stuccoed Masonry Wall Cladding:

Stucco over brick or stone rubble was probably used later in this period as ruled pseudo-stone, perhaps lightly coloured as such with an oil wash, and with possibly some Portland cement content. Earlier waterproofing stucco finishes may not have been ruled into a stone pattern, would have been of lime and sand and probably 'white-washed' with a tinted mixture of lime and linseed oil.

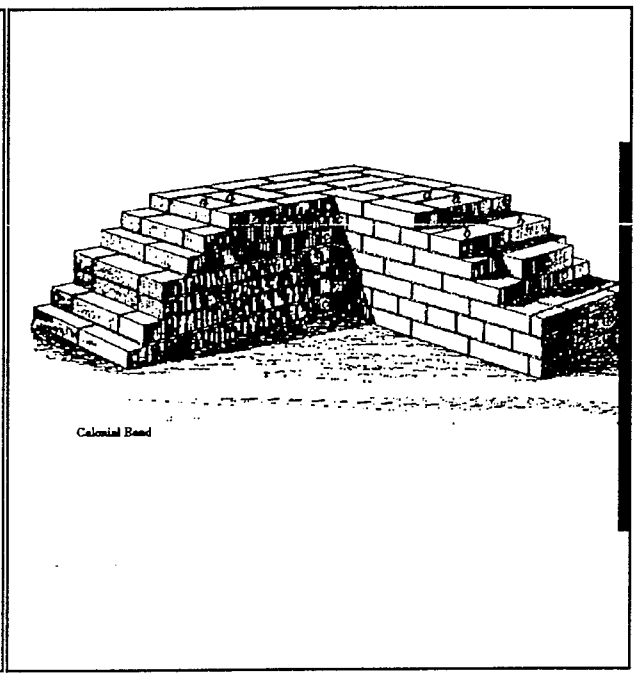
Stone Wall Cladding:

Basalt in coursed random rubble and blocks, with dressed or stuccoed brick quoins and a rough 'quarry' face finish (facade), occurred typically in Melbourne in a time span of c1850-65. Because of the availability of local stone, some houses in Bendigo were built with granite, freestone and sandstone (as coursed masonry) for a much longer period. Important examples are Specimen Cottage, Hargreaves Street (1856-) and 14A Forest Lane (1872) both with quarry-face and dressed stone facing; 42 Peg Leg Road is a rubble freestone example.

As brick quality improved, these were sometimes used to trim openings, as a cost saving and a colour contrast to the stone. The obverse also occurred

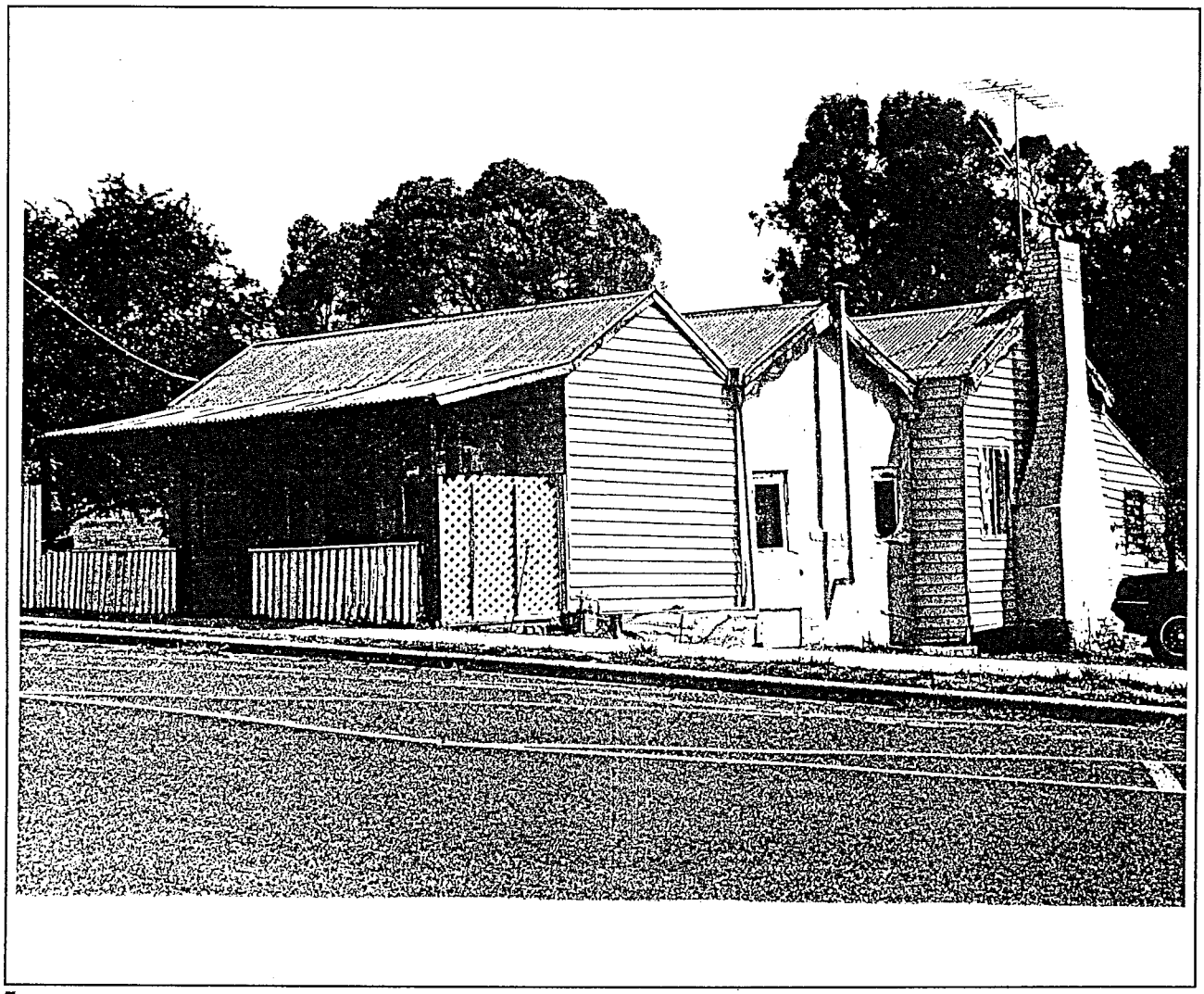


4
Flemish Bond

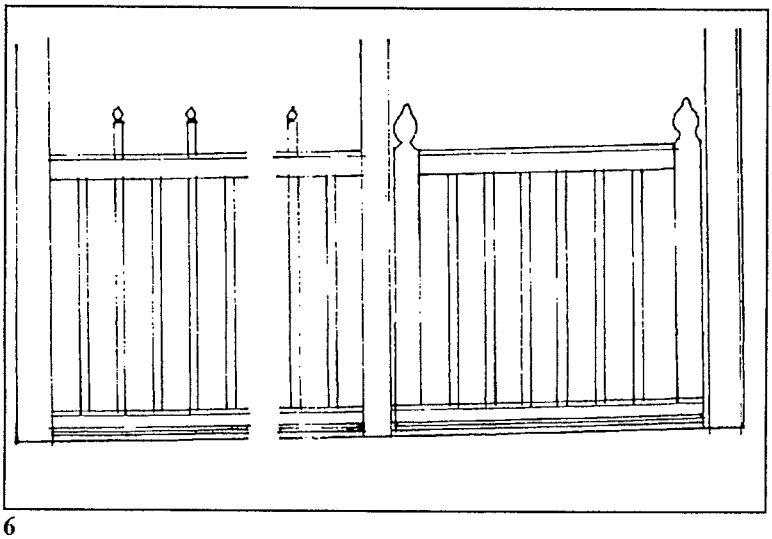


5
Colonial Bond, c1870s-

1 see Caire view 38 Myers Street: view 35



7
A much altered example of an early cottage in Panton Street, Eaglehawk : multiple gabled roof form, showing construction stages; use of mud-brick (stuccoed over) and timber; remnant decorated gable fascia boards; slatted balustrade as front fence; and an attached brick chimney.

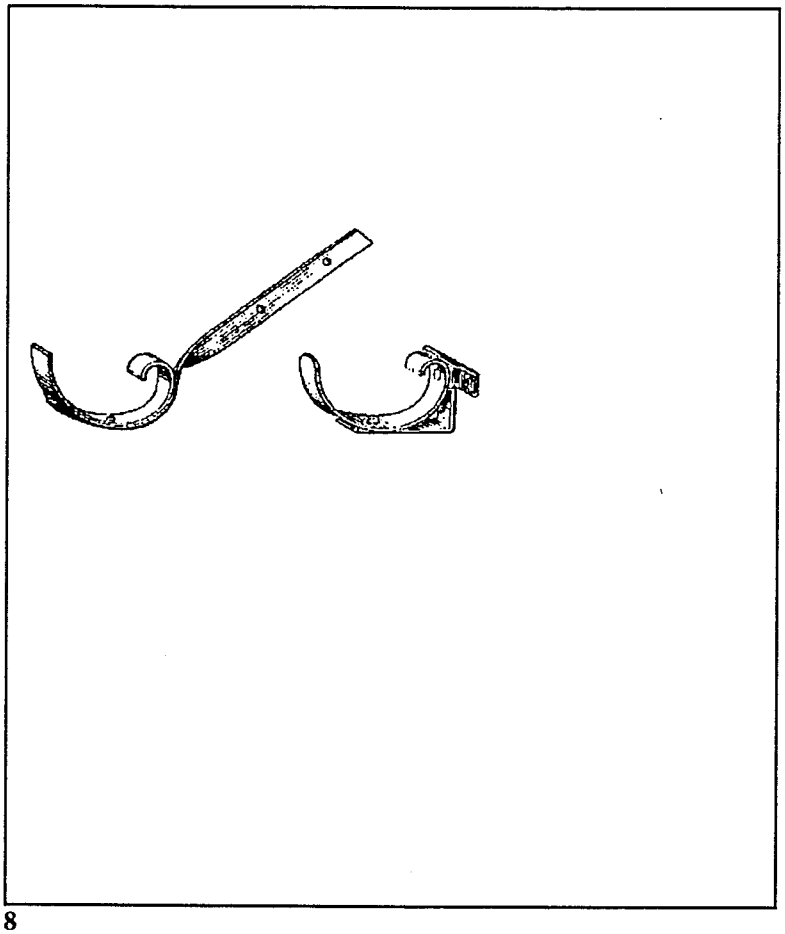


6
Fence/balustrade from National Trust technical bulletin

Roofing:

Houses were roofed simply, typically over one room's depth. Transverse gables and simple roofs were common, both either sloped to take split hardwood or sawn softwood shingles or imported slates (20 degrees slope min.) or corrugated galvanized iron (15 degrees min.) or zinc tiles (see 85 Sailors Gully Road example, Vol.4). Extra room depths were accommodated under another hip or gabled roof added on to the first, perhaps accumulating 3 or 4 gables (see 42 Panton Street, Eaglehawk)[1]. After the 1877 regulation new or rebuilt roofs could only be of slates, tiles, lead, corrugated iron, glass, artificial stone or cement (dormer side walls), thus meaning the end of shingled roofs except under special circumstances.

1 see also Caire, view 35, c1875



8
Half-round roof gutter bracket, sometimes in timber

If a two-room depth was chosen, this meant a high roof ridge line, using simple hips or gables[1]. Gables facing the street were less common and if used often possessed carved barge boards (see remnant 42 Panton Street, Eaglehawk). Parapeted roof lines, so common later under metropolitan building by-laws, were not so in this era although the Sandhurst Corporation regulation 4 (1877) required party walls to be of stone or brick and carried up 12 inches above adjoining roofs.

Verandahs

Early houses were often not verandahed[2], but those that were, possessed relatively slender, stop- chamfered posts. T&G softwood timber floor (on a stone base or plinth), carved or shaped timber valence or decoration and a concave corrugated iron roof profile. Supporting posts were sometimes paneled with infill detail[3]. The roof was often not supported by battens or purlins, but spanned from a bead-edge wall trimmer to a stop-chamfered bressumer aided by bolted or riveted side joints to the sheets and in perhaps a heavier gauge iron. Curved roof hips were cover-flashed with lead over formed Oregon circular timber sections to provide the roof hip (modern equivalents to this is bent water pipe which creates the former at the ridge). Straight flashings were in cold-formed galvanized sheet iron sections. Balustrading was also of timber, generally a capped picket type with variations in the form of diagonal cross (saltire) balustrade panels (see 71 Barkly Street).

Roof Drainage:

Eaves were generally near non-existent with cast or pressed galvanized iron gutters fixed by spike and tube if galvanized iron or shaped brackets, if cast-iron, to bead-edged fascias mounted on the wall face or close to it. Early (1840-50s) gutter sections were half-round and supported on carved timber brackets, some were of timber. Later gutter profiles were ogee. Gutter moulds in the form of continuous timber mouldings (ogee, scotia or compound curves) were used under gutters and at the eaves lining-wall junction. Round downpipes (i.e. 50 mm diam.) were fixed to walls with wrought galvanized metal spikes and emptied into brick or stone pitched surface drains.

Ornament:

Early decoration was sparingly applied and, if so, often achieved with carved or fret-sawn wood on verandah or roof valences but Victorian patents of cast-iron patterns commenced in 1870 and started an era (c1875-1905) where increasing use of decorative iron occurred. Imported patterns were used infrequently prior to the 1870s in Melbourne. However, the form they took was often simple cast-iron brackets at timber posts, simple friezes between rails or rarely 'open- work' paneled columns in slender sections, similar to the panelled timber verandah supports.

Openings

Typically double-hung sash windows, six-panes each, were placed one on either side of a four or six-panel door with slim architraves, if the house was timber clad. Stone house openings were trimmed with carved stone quoins, with fine-axed margins and sills, and early brick houses may have timber lintels. French doors, opening onto a verandah, are exemplified more typically in the larger house type.

Chimneys:

Typically of brick (but also of stone in a stone building) with a three-layer corbeled cornice, and symmetrically placed. In Bendigo the availability of granite meant that the base and shaft, up to the decorative shaft and

1 see Caire view 29
2 see Caire. views 34,35
3 see Caire view 41, also Fig.2

cornice above the roof- line, were sometimes built in rubble masonry. Terra-cotta pots, tall and crowned, were often used, but are seldom seen in-situ (these are sold as reproductions today by Gargoyles & Dragons, Glen Iris). Stuccoed chimneys, using a slimmer more refined version of the late Victorian period, compound cornice mouldings, also are seen on older houses; the stucco may have been added in some cases. The 1877 regulations were specific about chimney construction, presumably with much concern for fire prevention.

Fences:

(Refer National Trust of Australia *Fences & Gates* technical bulletin)

Generally timber picket, possibly also as a balustrade if the house abutted the street and always on the building line[1]. Simple profiles were used including arrow, round and spade-head pickets: individual pickets being generally 1200 mm high, 75 x 22 mm in section, spaced 65-70 mm. Posts were generally similarly shaped to the pickets and rails sometimes angle-cut. Capping rails with weathered profiles were used where a combined balustrade-fence function existed. The 1870s views of Bendigo and Eaglehawk show many split paling fences still standing containing cottage yards, particularly in the 'suburbs' such as Long Gully[2].

Grand houses possessed timber picket fences with large carriage gates, which were, in detail, similar to those of the modest cottage. Fences containing the house and garden of a large estate, which faced a secondary street, were often of timber capped corrugated iron sheet (1600-1800mm high). Wrought-iron pickets with cast fleur-de-lis heads were also used in Melbourne but infrequently, if at all, in Bendigo.

Colours

(Refer National Trust of Australia *Exterior Paint Colours* technical bulletin)

Nineteenth century external colours, like the architecture, became more diverse as the century progressed. However the underlying principle of simulated materials (stone for walls and slate for roofs) remained the same. Wall colours translate into 'Cream' (sandstone), 'Light Stone' (limestone) with limited use of highlight colours (usually deeper tones of the same hue) for trim stones such as granite and the openings' joinery colours follow the deep colours 'Rich Brown', 'Indian Red', 'Purple Brown', 'Dark Green' and limited use of 'Prussian Blue'. Roofs were left as natural iron, painted maroone, slate colour or cream which was used as a stripe on verandahs[3]. As these colours were mixed on site with linseed oil, pigments and a white base, each colour created was unique but within the limited range cited. However paint scrape microscope analysis will often uncover unusual colour schemes which are particular to the architectural treatment of the building. Graining of joinery was also used but generally limited to under verandahs to prevent weathering of the varnish.

2. Mid to Late-Victorian Period (c1875-1900)

Bendigo's early timber wall-cladding was not by any means forsaken by the general populace. As elsewhere in the colony, imposing stucco and brick Italianate villas were erected in large numbers, detached and either in the double-fronted mode, in the better estates, or single-fronted in cramped private subdivisions (refer Nathaniel Billing's standard designs for the Universal Building Society c1884 in Sands & McDougall *Melbourne Directory* 1884 advert.). The 1877 Bendigo building regulations determined that houses were to be of a better standard than the huts of the gold era.

Another reoccurring aspect of this era was the gabled room bay addition to one side of the earlier hipped or simply gabled cottage (see 120 Lily Street, Vol.4).

Siting:

Unlikely to be built on the building line and commonly allowing for a verandah of c1200-1500 mm width and a front garden of 2000- 3000 mm depth, larger residential sites allowed more extensive front gardens, geometrically divided around a central path with gravel, cream and red terra-cotta quarry tiles or slate and marble tiles, set in a diaper pattern as paving. Encaustic mosaic paving was used on verandahs and pathways. Terra-cotta edge tiles, slate or stone verandah stairs and cast cement urns to stair side-walls might be used to create the Italian Renaissance Villa theme pursued in this period. Asphalt path paving became common late in the 19th Century and is commonly seen in Bendigo, presumably replacing the gravel of earlier times.

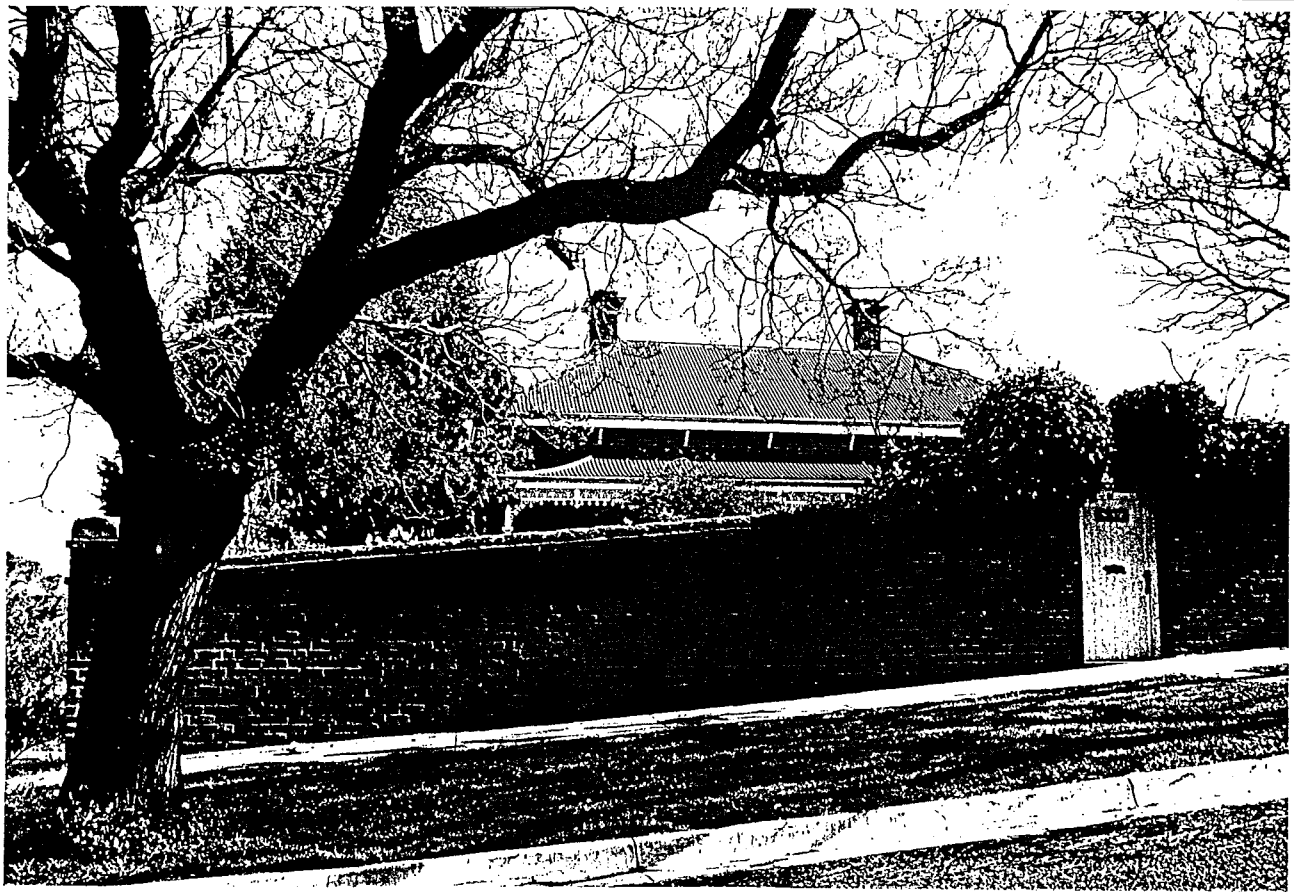
Walls

Timber Wall Cladding: still common, but less likely to be in the ashlar-pattern so common in Melbourne. This was a shiplapped board-cladding, painted and designed to represent stone: white courses, sandstone coloured blocks and possibly brown or red granite coloured quoins (see 67 Miller Street for ashlar board and 390 Barnard Street for colours). Block sizes approximated 520 x 250 mm with a 30 joint and a 150 mm high chamfered plinth or skirting at the floor line. In Bendigo and Eaglehawk front and side walls were square edge 150mm weatherboards.

Brick Wall Cladding: the combined influence of the Italian Romanesque and Renaissance created a proliferation of coloured or 'fancy' bricks, mainly in the 'Hoffman' pressed format, but also in the old 'slop' or

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1 see Caire views 19, 35
2 see Caire view 28
3 see Caire view 28





9

Late Victorian era houses:
1.Shade, 81 Short Street, Bendigo, showing the distinctive masonry garden walls prevalent in the City, a concave verandah and the hipped roof symmetrical roof form;
2.. Mollison Street, with early garden layout and tile edging (recreated in part) and colour scheme of the era



10
Villa, 259 View Street, Bendigo: showing ornate cast-iron verandah detail as well as one of the small number of iron and stone domestic fences in the area. It also illustrates the sub-basement available to many houses because of the terrain and the sometimes ornamental stairs needed to reach the upper 'ground' level. The verandah roof is concave in form and the overall styling Italianate.

handmade English sizes (refer Section One); joints now were likely to be tuck- pointed on the facade where the lime-sand mortar was raked out and a precisely tooled white cement joint was used to demarcate what were, by now, more uniformly sized bricks. Side or rear walls were plain reds with flush joints[1].

Fancy whites or creams might be used against a red, dark red or brown body brick, as quoins at the opening edges and the building facade corners. Moulded terra-cotta was used, in a similar manner to stucco, to create compound cornice or string moulds. Stucco and pressed cement were still used as ornament, particularly at the parapet (if there was one) this was generally left unpainted or, at the most, colour-washed using pigmented linseed oil.

Stuccoed Masonry Wall Cladding: whether as 'cementing' over old or new face-brick walls, the stucco work became more decorative and parapeted rooflines which supported this decoration emerged. However, not so in Bendigo, where detached housing was still the rule. Stucco wall facing was typically ruled into ashlar or stone sizes of approximately 500 x 250 mm.

Stone Wall Cladding: Uncommon in this period, in the study area, except as matching additions to stone house .

Roofing:

Corrugated galvanized iron and slates were used on the generally hipped roofs, being generally exposed in Bendigo as part of the Italianate or Colonial Georgian villa style. The roof followed an asymmetrical or symmetrical plan, but was now built as an 'M- hip' where internal valleys would allow a constant ridge line to be seen on most elevations. Eaves were now only wide enough to accommodate a carved timber or cast terra-cotta or timber eaves bracket and ventilation holes and guttering, where exposed, as Section One. Roof gables, transverse or facing the street were uncommon, hips were the rule.

Verandahs:

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1 see Caire view 19

Commonly appointed to all row houses and villas in a convex, skillion, ogee or concave (rare) corrugated iron roof profile and, unlike the early houses, with battens and rafters shaped to the roof profile which were generally also stop-chamfered at the edges. Cast-iron became more dominant as the period progressed, with friezes and brackets attached to most verandahs and iron posts, with stylized Corinthian or Composite capitals where needed, replacing timber. However, the dominant verandah was still timber-framed with sometimes round timber columns, given a pressed zinc Corinthian capital to simulate cast-iron. Some verandahs of the late 1890s in Bendigo were ahead of the fashion in other parts of the Colony, with their turned timber posts (Beebe's Realwa, Golden Square, 1898).

Ground-level verandah flooring of brick houses was of diaper patterned cream and red quarry tiles or grey slate and white marble or encaustic mosaic tiles set in intricate bordered geometric patterns (see diagram). The coping or verandah edging might be of basalt or slate and the plinth of basalt as Section One.

Upper-level verandah flooring was tongue and grooved, often softwood flooring with a radiused edge overlapping the gutter. In Bendigo, timber floored verandahs were the norm (often replaced today with T&G jarrah).

Openings:

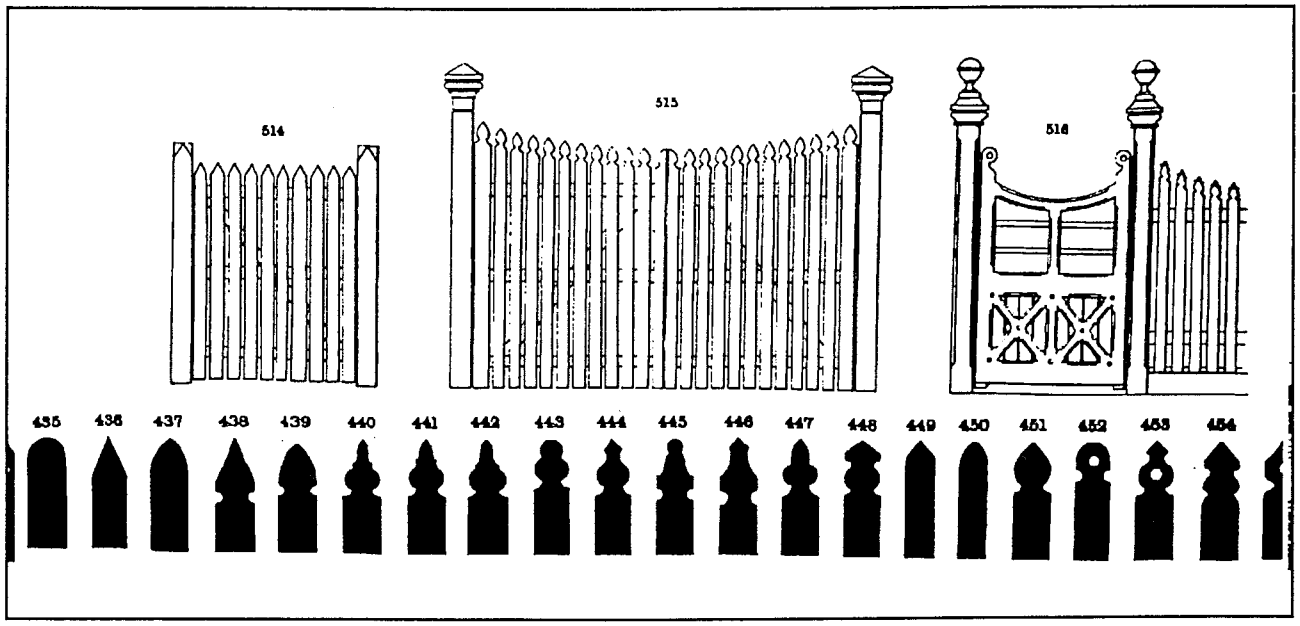
Double-hung timber (soft wood), as Section One, but likely to be one-light glazing in main windows and cheaper multi-pane in secondary windows such as those facing light courts, or in rear rooms. Openings were symmetrically arranged, but now decorated externally with stucco architraves or pediments or terra-cotta mouldings, if a face-brick house, and compound moulded timber architraves, if a timber house. Four-panel doors were normal, but with deeper border mouldings to the panels and bold 'cricket bat' mouldings to the panels themselves for front doors. Doors were sometimes used for upper-level verandah access (but usually by deep double-hung windows) and may have been half-glazed with coloured borders and etched, but clear, centre-lights. Side lights to front doors typically used the flower and vase motif cut into the back of ruby glass or similar. Late Victorian period top-lights took on a Jacobean flavour, with borders and central painted or transfer scenes depicting nature or the house name.

Chimneys:

Possessed heavy stucco compound moulded cornices, with sometimes paneled or vermiculated shafts and small brackets to the underside of the cornice. Face brick chimneys with similar compound moulded cornices were used with late Victorian face brick villas but not always with face brick row-houses where a cemented parapet, face and chimney combination was used.

Fences:

Generally still of timber picket with more ornate picket head and post profiles, also more complex in outline, unlike the either single or double palisade iron pickets more commonly used in Melbourne's inner suburbs (i.e. one or two levels of cast fleur-de-lis or palmette-shaped heads, set by means of lead packing into a dressed, chamfered-edge basalt plinth. Gates were identical to the fence with a variety of lever type latches. Massive gate posts in brick with stucco cornices or all stucco, or of cast- iron were also used in conjunction with shaped garden dividing walls for inner Melbourne row houses particularly. These are uncommon in Bendigo, ornamental



11
Typical late Victorian-era timber picket fences, gates and picket heads (435-9, 449, 450-useful for early Victorian-era), from NTA technical bulletin.

posts being more likely of cast and sheet iron. A typical late Victorian period example has 70x15 pickets, posts 120x120x 1100 high, rails 65x45mm and plinth 150x37mm.

An unusual Bendigo iron fence is at 88 King Street while at the rear is the typical side and rear fence in capped corrugated iron.

Ornament:

(Refer Section One).

Profusion of cement or stucco ornament reached a height in the period 1885-90. This included balustrading at the few house parapets in the study area, a central raised entablature with a crowning pediment and orbs or urns placed on symmetrically positioned piers. Secondary and primary horizontal mouldings with brackets or dentilation were common, whilst openings were surrounded with moulded and keystoned architraves, with brackets under the sills. Most stucco ornament was taken often out of context from their various sources which arose generally from the Renaissance in Europe. This cement ornamentation generally applies only to Bendigo's commercial buildings.

The most distinctive aspect of Bendigo and Eaglehawk's detailing is the use of the exposed roof gable, with decorative trussing, carving and fretwork, mostly using Medieval or Jacobean precedents rather than from the previous Italianate style (see Sandhurst Club, 1893). Carpenters' Gothic, Queen Anne revival, and a general American influence prevailed in the area, presumably because of the continuing relative prosperity led by Bendigo mining in the 1890s when other parts of the colony had ceased building. Some combined Italian and Medieval influences such as Avondale, Mitchell Street, 1896.

Colours

(See Section One)

There was a greater prevalence of stucco or cemented finish and hence there is the option of using a light natural cement colour for walls.

4. Edwardian Period (c1900-14)

Siting

Plan shapes of the Queen Anne revival style (ie. Langley Hall, Napier Street) were calculatedly asymmetrical with room bays facing at angles to the frontage. However, some of Bendigo's Edwardian houses adopt the old symmetrical hipped roof villa form of the Victorian era, or the asymmetrical but simple L-plan. Even the ornate Caradon, in Eaglehawk, has a near symmetrical elevation. Another example is 101-103 Queen Street which is also symmetrical but with applied angled gablets to each corner to achieve the look of asymmetry or 72 Wills Street which has the main verandah bay at 45 to the street. As with the late Victoria era, houses were detached and set-back from the frontage.

Walls:

Timber Wall Cladding: Common either as a carry over of the Victorian period square-edge boarding or as bullnose weatherboards, often combined with rough-cast stucco on sawn softwood lathes on the upper part of the wall. Rough cast work relied upon large cinder aggregates to achieve a high- build 'rough' surface: this maybe achieved with basalt aggregates and high-build lightweight renders today if the cinder types are unavailable. The finish was unpainted with a light-coloured water washed cement slurry coat. Ovolo timber cover mouldings were also used at horizontal and vertical joints between finishes.

Brick Wall Cladding: Commonly red, pressed, Hoffman sized bricks set in cement or composition mortar in a cavity or Flemish bond (front) and with flush mortar joints or, less commonly, tuck-pointing as Section Two. Sometimes cream brick string moulds were applied at sill and impost height but seldom as the 'quoining' of the 19th century. Rough-cast or smooth stucco or red terra-cotta ornament or mouldings was used sparingly in contrast to the previous period.

Stucco and Stone Cladding: Uncommon.

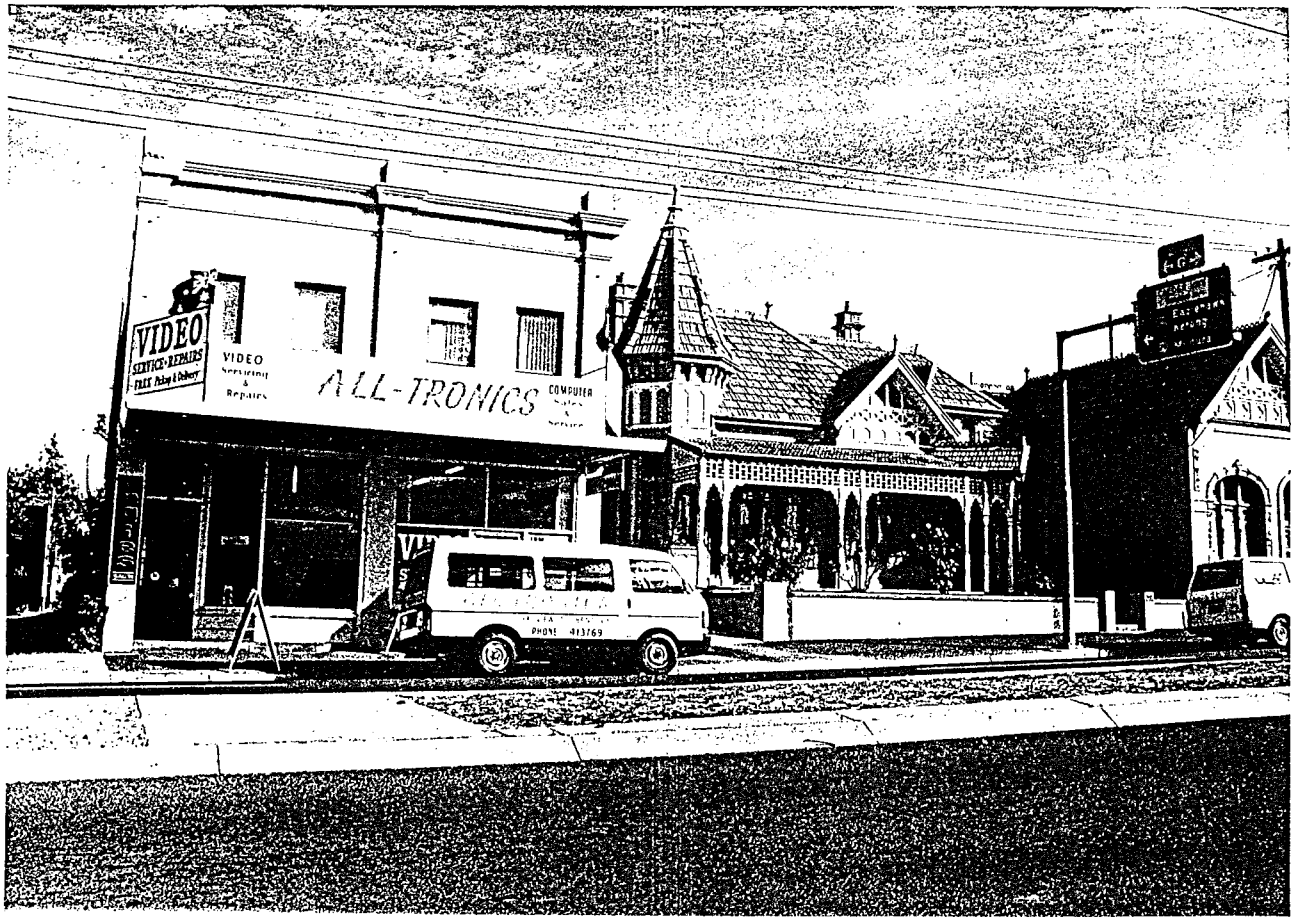
Roofing:

The gable dominated, either set facing the street or facing side and front boundaries and with rough-cast stucco and pseudo half- timbering generally in dark (brown) colouring. The main roofline was nevertheless generally hipped or Dutch-hipped, providing a high backdrop for the gables on the bays.

Roof cladding was sometimes the imported or Australian made Marseilles-pattern terra-cotta tiles (see Malmo, View Street, 1898) but more likely corrugated iron (painted as terra-cotta) or sometimes slates were used. Whatever material was chosen, terra- cotta ridge and gable apex decoration prevailed (dragons, gargoyles, simple pinnacles), or as simulated in terra-cotta coloured painted pressed metal.

Verandahs:

Commonly of a return hipped **bullnose** profile (sometimes convex), in corrugated iron, with shaped rafters under. Support was mainly with turned timber posts and vertical, paneled slatting, or carved timber valences for ornament. Victorian period cast-iron friezes persisted, as did square section posts but often in new Arts and



12
Beebe's, 201-3 View Street house and surgery in the typical Edwardian-era Queen Anne style, terra-cotta French pattern tiles, red brick and rough-cast stucco and ric-rac verandah frieze (the fence has been replaced)

Crafts or Jacobean patterns. Later decorative versions incorporated Eastern (Chinese, Japanese) motifs in the valence.

Roof Drainage

Eaves now extended beyond the wall line, in the Queen Anne style, particularly at the decorative gabled fascias. Rafters were exposed, eaves sometimes lined with T&G pine and gutters were still pressed metal ogee-pattern but more likely to be on brackets rather than the spike method of fixing and thus are more easily replaced with today's products. Downpipes were still circular in section. The late Victorian pattern also persisted with carved eaves brackets determining the depth of eaves.

Openings

Windows were either as for the Victorian period (transitional or for rear service rooms) or more likely the Tudor pattern bottom and side-hung casement sash pairs with small top-hung sashes as top-lights, usually with panes of pastel coloured obscured glass or leaded panes of Arts and Crafts plant patterns. Some transitional Bendigo examples, have both the old double-hung sashes and casement sashes. Doors were typically three-panel with two long panel pairs at the base and a single segment-arched often glazed panel at the top (see diagrams). Red Pine was a common joinery construction material.

Chimneys

Shafts of face red brick with stucco panels or ribs, with simply splayed terra-cotta or corbeled brick cornices. Many subtle variations exist on this theme, along with the carry-over of the Victorian corniced examples.

Fences

As for the Victorian period but more lavish with the same choice of carved picket heads plus additional square or round tops, with added scalloping (or swagging) in the profile of the fence. Capped timber picket fences were also used and, less typically face or stuccoed red brick piered fences often with similar mouldings to those used on the chimney cornices.

Colours

(See Section One, with a greater diversity of timber detail and therefore colours)

4. Bungalow Period (c1918-30)

Siting:

Detached villa siting with relatively larger front set-backs to Section 3 and now typically with provision for a driveway to one side to accommodate the car in a detached gabled garage at the rear.

Walls:

Timber Wall Cladding: common in Bendigo, using painted or stained bullnose softwood or sometimes hardwood (Baltic pine, western red cedar, jarrah) weatherboards and green or brown stained shingling in the gables (17 Charles Street).

Brick Wall Cladding: uncommon in Bendigo but otherwise as Section 3, face pressed red brickwork, with flush mortar joints, and set in a cavity bond. Rough-cast stucco (actual or simulated on metal sheet or asbestos sheet), in gables, was a variation or addition to shingling. An all-stucco wall finish was uncommon for the Bungalow.

Roofing:

Marseilles pattern unglazed terra-cotta tiles as Section 3, were not as dominant as in Melbourne (see 123 Bridge Street), with corrugated iron prevailing as in the Edwardian era. The wide gabled porch and overlapping main roof were set facing the street, with an arched porch signaling the Arts & Crafts influence (165 McCrae Street, 110 bridge Street). Eaves extend further beyond the wall with rafters often expressed or carved as in an Eastern pattern.

Verandahs:

Generally in a central or offset, gabled porch form, with either the characteristic face red brick or stuccoed piers, with cement often round columns, or less commonly timber as derived from the 'Swiss Chalet' bungalow form.

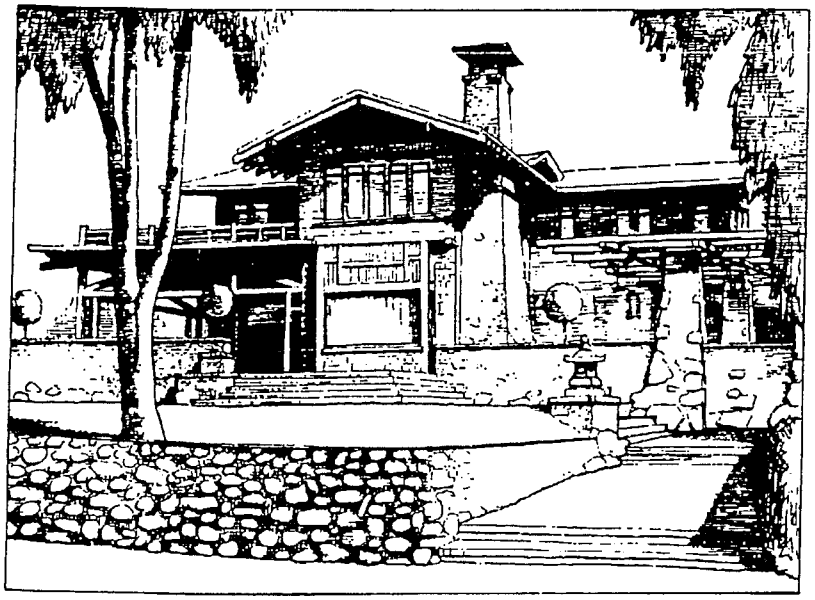
Verandah roof cladding was generally as the main roof. Verandah decoration was minimal in the typical bungalow, being confined to the carved timber valences of the 'Swiss Chalet' variant. As in the interior, seasoned Australian hardwoods were used for the first time as T&G flooring (ie. red gum, jarrah).

Roof Drainage:

Eaves were extended and rafters often expressed over a verandah bressumer; quadrant and ogee profile gutters were used on g.s.i. brackets attached to a plate nailed to the rafter ends. Round downpipes prevailed, by now, attached to walls with galvanized sheet strapping.

Openings:

Windows were either double hung or casement and generally in groups of three, if not semi-circular bays, fronting the street. The emphasis of window groups was on the horizontal rather than the vertical which had dominated window shapes to date. Glazing still used leaded joints but in clear diamond or rectangular patterns with small coloured glass geometric or Greek Revival pattern designs, usually set in the top sash only and usually pale blue and white or other pastel shades.



13
American Bungalow example in the Japanese manner, with the broad gabled roofs and rubble stonework which is reminiscent of the 98 Moore Street example.

Front doors were typically of vertical V-joint tongue and grooved boarding with perhaps a segment-arched half-light, using leaded glazing as above; variations included timber mullioned, multi-paned top glazing and three vertical panels below. Bendigo has a large number of glazed double front doors which have notable glass, presumably many made by Mason.

Chimneys:

Face red brick, some using transitional decorative banding or rough cast from the previous period (Section 3) but more typically with a plane shaft finished at the top by a soldier- course or perhaps a terra-cotta cap with a central pot.

Fences:

Some Bendigo examples use the old Edwardian pattern capped picket fences: these were in the minority.

Chain or wire fabric in double palisades of hoop-shaped crimped wire, typically of the Cyclone brand, were set between shaped posts and optionally below timber cappings (see 165 McCrae Street). Scrolled strap-iron decoration, combined with the wire and framed by tubular iron pipe provided the gate for this era and the Edwardian period. An alternative is the wrought iron gate, with Japanese-pattern metal work. Chain mesh (still common today) was also used with pipe rails between timber posts. The emphasis was on more light into gardens, integrating of garden with the new-found 'nature strip' and less maintenance. Despite this philosophy, the clipped privet hedge placed behind a fence provided an opaque boundary, albeit a green one.

Other options included a broad, low, round-head or capped timber picket. Typical sizes were: 95x20mm picket with 52 space, posts 120x120, capping 120x33, rails 94x45 and plinth 145x38: the capping height is 1240mm and the posts 1370mm. There were also face-brick masonry fences (124 Bridge Street) sometimes hung with stout chains, or stuccoed fences (119 Bridge Street).

Colours

Colours, like the architecture were simpler. Shingling was stained deep cedar brown or green, wall boards were either stained and lacquered (as dark cedar or jarrah) or painted in the brown or cream ranges and opening joinery in a deep maroone, brown or green which matched the shingles. These joinery colours and cream wall shades were to continue in later styles until the Modern period introduced white wall colours and fixed on deep Brunswick green for its joinery (see 376 Myers Street).

Further Domestic Periods c1925-49 :

The inception of the Mediterranean Villa type in the 1925-30 period and its tiled, hipped roofs, arched porches and cream painted textured stucco cladding provided a base for a sequence of developments which led to the suburban multi-fronted 'brick veneer,' a cladding invention claimed by an Essendon resident (see 16 Carpenter Street). Along the way this style was influenced by European Modern to become *Moderne* locally. This was in the period c1935-55: a prominent local example being 17 Eaglehawk Road.

Design emphasis was on utility for purpose, stripped of all ornament and light construction towards efficient material use and more sun penetration.

Similarly, function-oriented philosophies were extended by architects into the 1960s and 1970s, with activities which sought to extract more visual variety within the functionalist constrictions and include or enclose private open space. The impact of architects and these philosophies is not readily apparent in Bendigo's post-war housing, except for the various public housing schemes in the south-east, albeit in a simplified repetitive form.

Commercial and Civic Buildings

1. Early and Mid Victoria (c1850-70)

Siting

Generally built to street and side frontages and hence likely to appear to be in a row form; hotel entrances were traditionally at splayed corners; shopfront entrances were recessed; and entrance lobbies with lobby and external door pairs were used for public buildings, offices, hotels. Civic buildings, such as churches, unlike the rest of the group were detached and set-back from the frontage.

Walls

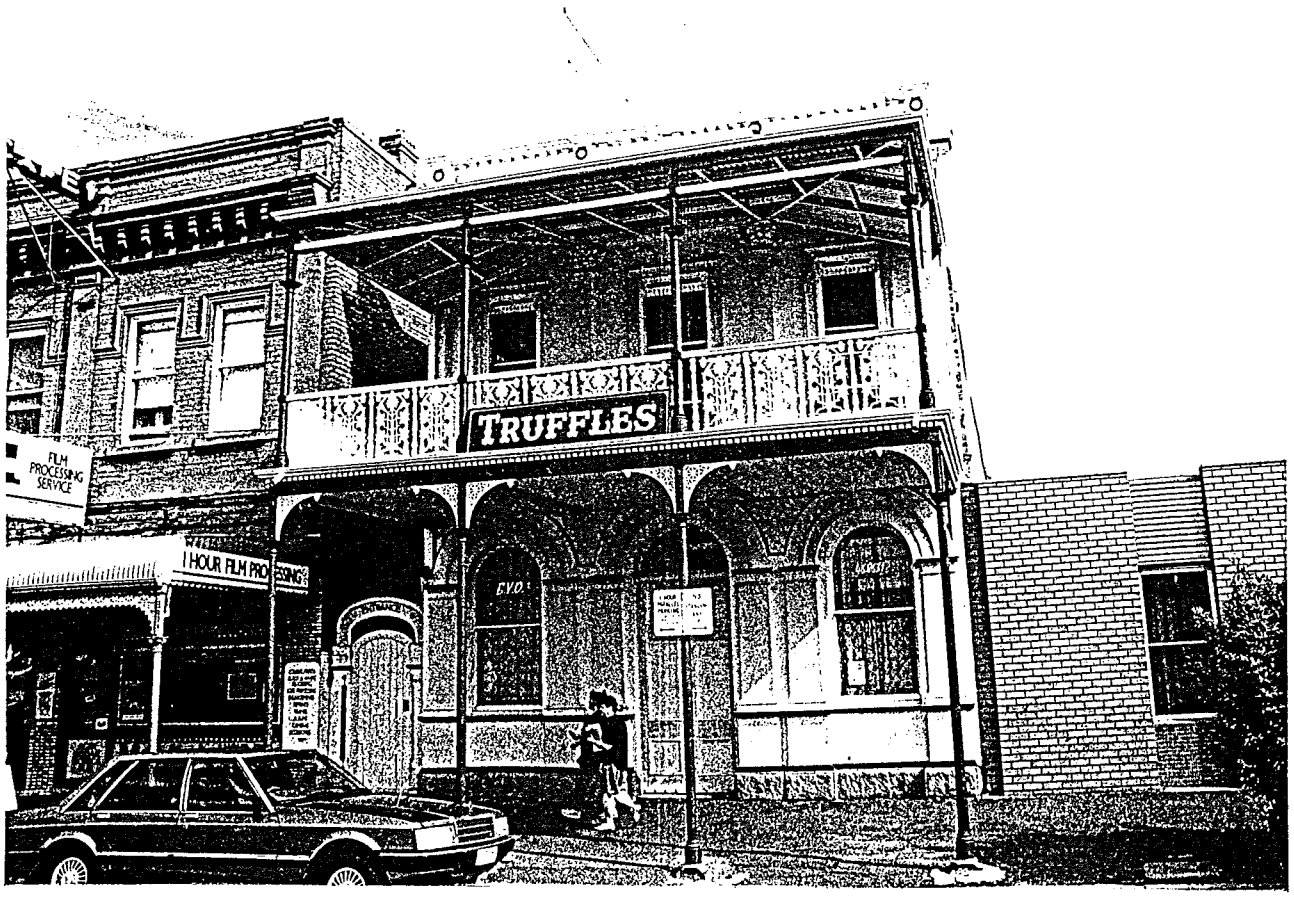
Brick, painted weatherboard or stuccoed brick (ruled as stone) commonly surviving (refer Residential Section). Stone was likely, as stuccoed rubble, but is not now well represented. Timber weatherboarding or paling was also a common option, particularly for the early Victorian period but most of these sites have been redeveloped through actual or feared loss by fire.

Roofs

Exposed roofs with fascia gutters, often hipped and clad (as Residential Section) with shingles, slates, or iron; zinc tiles were another rare option which can be seen from the rear at 85 Sailors Gully Road. Shingles dominated early in this period. Later in the period, parapets were used which screened the roof.



14
Caire's 1875 view (24) of Pall Mall looking west: business signs are confined to verandahs and parapet walls; verandah roofs are concave; posts and friezes are of timber; and facades clad with the Italian Renaissance details moulded in cement (see 104-106 Pall Mall, 1860, in foreground)





15

1. Former Oriental Bank, Eaglehawk (1861-4): hipped concave roof verandah (unusual for a bank), stout 6-panel double doors, double-hung windows with blind-hoods on the upper level and arched heads on the lower; balustraded parapet and Corinthian pilasters as Italian-influenced details.

2. Park View Hotel, View Street, 1872-a more restrained Italian Renaissance revival, with corner-splayed entry; presumed 1885 verandah addition, since removed.

Street Verandahs

Often, initially, not provided but subsequently as streets were formed and show windows provided, simple timber post (stop-chamfered 100 x 100 or 150 x 150mm) verandahs with timber capitals and brackets as options, were built to the fronts of shops. Roofs were generally concave in profile[1].

As an early interim measure, light-weight timber frames were erected and covered with retractable canvas (sometimes red and white striped) cladding. Banks and early hotels are unlikely to have had any form of verandah.

Ogee profile gutters, discharging via round-section downpipes, into open stone drains were typical by later in the period. Corrugated iron was the typical verandah roof cladding.

Openings

Windows and doors were generally as for houses but in a larger scale, using six-panel doors rather than four-panel. Show windows of timber, shaped mullions, divided into small panes and set above a paneled stallboard or plain timber plinths or simply as a large window opening in the wall, early in the period. A typical hotel bar window would have four timber-framed lights within two arched openings (capitals included)- all set in a rectangular opening.

Chimneys

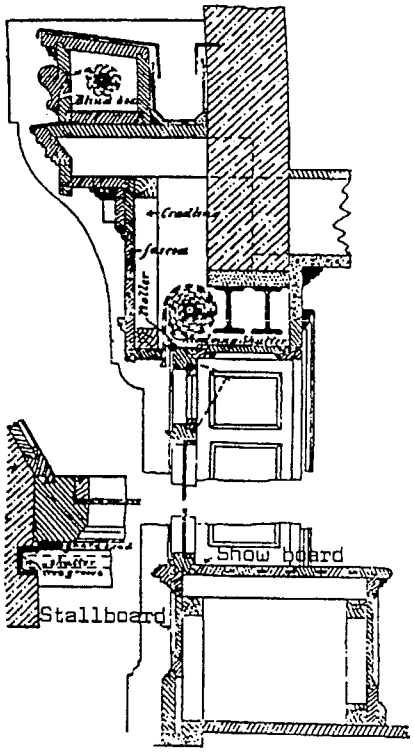
(See Houses)

Colours

(See Houses)

Signs

Sign-written using traditional colours on verandah fascia boards, parapets and wall panels but always within the architectural framework provided and usually as business signs but promotional signs were emerging. Illumination was by external oil lamps hung near the sign on brackets or posts. Some lanterns had signs set into the lamp panels for back-illumination.



16
Typical Victorian-era shopfront cross-section

2. Mid to Late Victorian Period (c1870-1901)

Siting

(Refer Early Victorian Period).

More likely to be in a row form as commercial strips develop along or near transport routes.

Walls

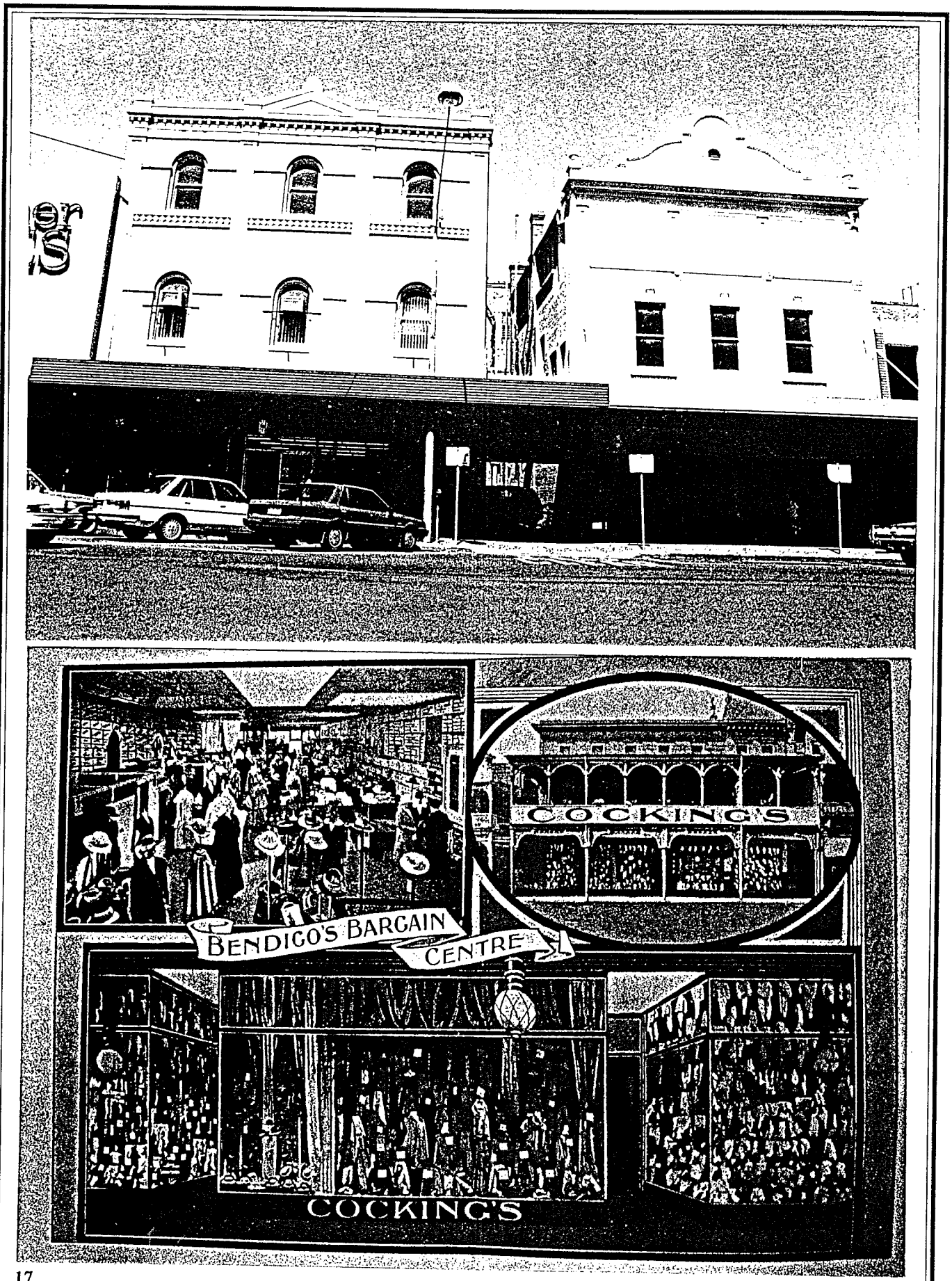
Stuccoed masonry wall cladding (ruled) by far the most common, decorated in the Italian Renaissance manner and possessing parapets with central, raised entablatures.

Polychrome or coloured face brickwork (reds and creams) not so prevalent, being combined with stucco or cemented decoration at the parapet and major openings.

Street Verandahs

Early in this period, timber posts (150 x 150mm, stop chamfered) were placed on stone bases or kerbs and supported a fascia (adorned with signs). The posts were decorated with carved brackets and capitals or with the new cast-iron friezes and brackets. The roofs were almost always convex (a circle segment) in profile. The location of street verandahs was generally closely related to shop display windows.

1 see Caire view 22, Pall Mall



17

1. Sidney Myer's first store in the former St.James Hall, Williamson Street, Bendigo, complete with Edwardian shopfront reminiscent of today's George's in Collins Street, Melbourne(black marble base, brass/copper framing)
2. Cocking's Bendigo Bargain Centre, with a similar Edwardian shopfront, with large plate glass windows and very deep entry recesses (from 'Bendigo for Sunshine Business & Pleasure')

Major commercial buildings, such as banks, did not have street verandahs and consequently still utilized wind lobbies with deeply paneled external (usually double) doors and half-glazed, possibly pivoted, inner doors.

Openings

Show or display windows developed from the Early Victorian period to large paned, near full-height windows set over paneled stall 'boards' of timber or stuccoed masonry. Pilasters, either in stone or stucco, or timber, often divided windows from doors, particularly in office/commercial facades.

Signs

Sign-written using traditional colours on verandah fascia boards, parapets and wall panels but always within the architectural framework provided and usually as business signs but promotional signs were emerging. Illumination was by external oil/gas/electric lamps hung near the sign on brackets or posts. Some lanterns had signs set into the lamp panels for back-illumination.

3. Edwardian Period (c1901-14)

Form

The Edwardian Baroque ox-bow parapet arch set between piers was the emerging parapet form while the Queen Anne revival gables and expressed hipped roofs were others. Another option was a severe horizontal parapet between piers. The parapet arch and piers remained a place for motifs often used to provide each shop's identity. These were also used in the street verandahs such as at the Golden Gate Hotel, High Street.

Materials/Details

Face red brick (lightly struck joints) and unpainted stucco for mouldings replaced the multi-coloured brickwork of the late Victorian era. All stucco facades were also used, with cement detailing using Art Nouveau or Arts & Crafts inspired plant motifs. The style of applied detail above the verandah line was however simpler than the late Victorian era.

Openings

Entry recesses and glazed areas were larger, often with island show-cases. There were differing ways to treat show-windows: some used brick plinths and timber frames i.e. no paneling at stallboards, with red brick carried through instead, using squint or bull-nose bricks as sills. Others used glazed wall tiling (deep maroone, brown or green), metal window sections (timber wrapped with copper or brass folded sections) and leaded transom lights, in coloured and obscured glass, were common as were glazed, lacquered hardwood framed doors.

Street Verandahs

Cantilever verandahs on exposed cast or wrought-iron brackets or frames replaced the old post-supported type in some buildings elsewhere in the state. Bendigo & Eaglehawk buildings persisted with iron-framed or timber-framed post verandahs well into this century (see added verandah to 50 Bull Street): care is needed to establish the direction taken from evidence, given the contrasting results possible from either approach.

Post verandahs outside of the central business district may have had bullnose or skillion profile verandah roofs, with timber posts and ornament applied, if any.

Signs

Sign-written using traditional colours on verandah fascia boards, parapets and wall panels but always within the architectural framework provided and usually as business signs but promotional signs were emerging. Illumination was by external oil/gas/electric lamps hung near the sign on brackets or posts. Some lanterns had signs set into the lamp panels for back-illumination.

4. Post First-War Period (c1918-1930) and beyond

Siting

(see Edwardian Commercial).

Walls

For small shops, face red flush-jointed brick and unpainted stucco were typical, as before, but much simplified at the parapet and in detailing generally. Major Bendigo commercial buildings were grander in scale and design, using corner sites to show off either Renaissance or Greek Revival style cemented facades (see T&G Building, View Street).

Street Verandahs

Shop cantilevered verandahs, clad with sheet metal (embossed under and corrugated above) with deep fascias (generally moulded) also of metal, were used in the 1920-1930s. The soffit linings of later verandahs were usually of Wunderlich pressed metal in geometric bordered patterns, sometimes with light fittings attached (opal spherical shades).

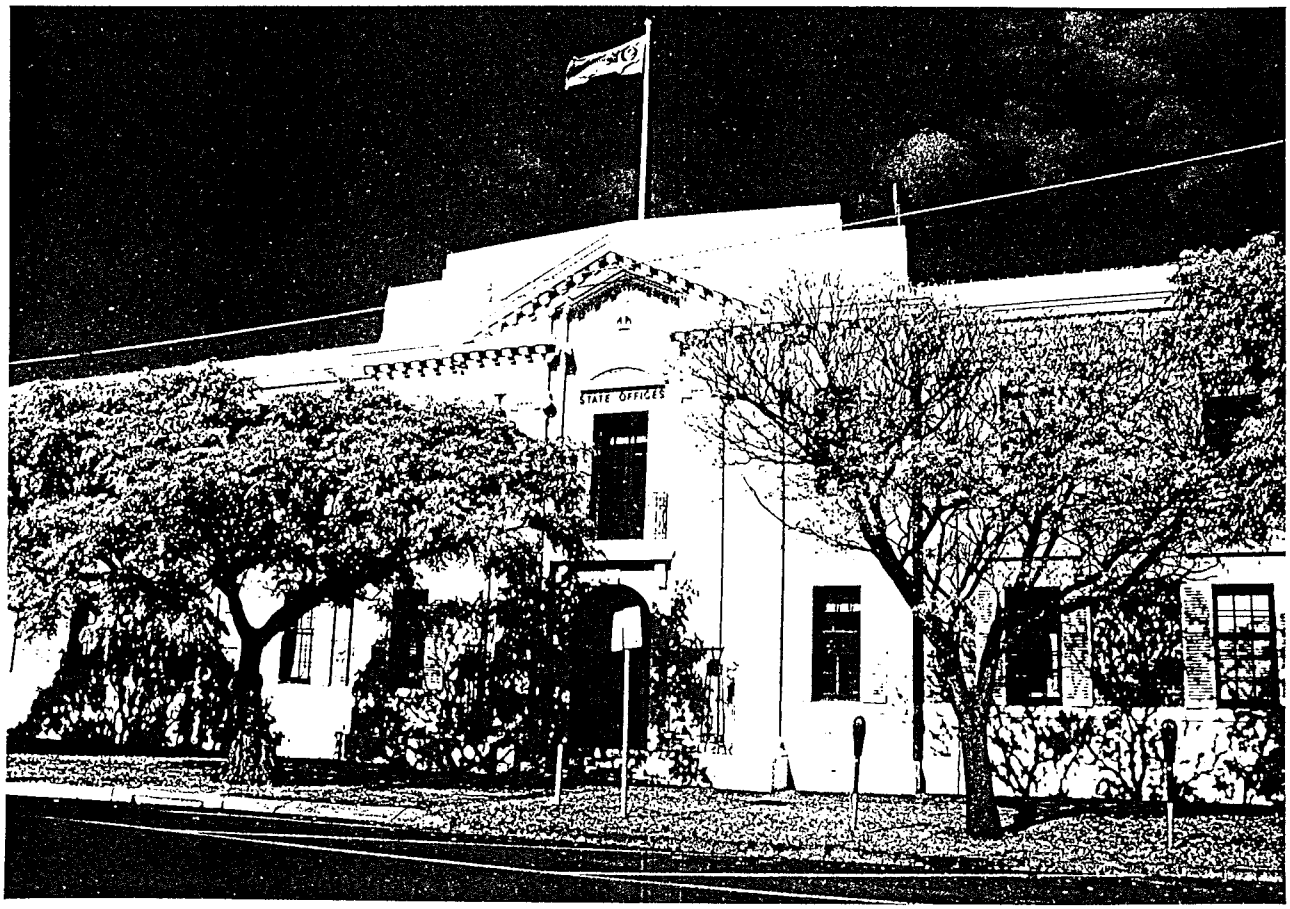
Awnings over ground floor large or show-windows in mixed-use commercial buildings (ie. where no street verandah was provided) were retractable and metal-framed, skillion profile and canvas clad.

Openings

Show windows were copper, brass or white-metal framed with patterned glazed tiling (often black or deep colours) to available wall surfaces below and beside the window to dado height. Black marble was also used. Leaded transom lights, in coloured and obscured glass, were common and glazed, lacquered hardwood framed doors followed the aspirations of providing more light inside shops.

Signs

For the first time, integral illumination was provided in business signs, usually bulb-rows as a border for a sheet-metal sign- written carcass; this was likely to be in the late 1920s. Later signs of the 1930s-1940s were sheet-metal, often shaped sign boxes with neon tube outlining a painted message on the sign face.



18
Victorian State offices, Hargreaves Street, designed by E.Evan Smith in his typical Georgian revival manner and in externally near original condition, complete with forecourt trees.

GUIDELINES FOR NEW DEVELOPMENT IN CONSERVATION AREAS

1. Intent

To promote for new building designs which will harmonize with and complement the original character of adjacent contributory buildings and/or the character of the precinct as a whole.

The following guidelines are for **recessive** new buildings in precincts or streetscapes, ensuring they should never visually dominate or obscure the view to the adjacent contributory sites. Another important goal is that, although the new buildings should be in harmony with the contributory sites, they should not copy them in detail. Instead the following basic visual aspects of a design should be considered for their compliance with streetscape 'harmony' and the options under each heading pursued in numerical order of preference where the context which determines the new building design is either:

* close by or adjacent,
* is typical of the streetscape or precinct
* or is from the range seen in the streetscape or precinct.

In all cases the building used as a design reference should be contributory to the streetscape or precinct and all relevant building and planning controls must also be observed.

The term **streetscape** is used for contiguous sites in the same frontage and hence is the context for most infill design. A **precinct** can be made up of a number of streetscapes.

Streetscape Significance Levels

The study as identified three levels of streetscape significance (1-3) and these levels are listed in the Site Schedule, Vol.5. The policies for additions for sites in each streetscape level are discussed in Volume One, under Urban Conservation Area precinct control, and those for new buildings are as follows.

Streetscape Levels One & Two:

New buildings proposed in level one or two streetscapes should be considered under the following headings 1-12 (particularly level one streetscapes) because of the streetscape's significance, high integrity and visual cohesion.

Streetscape Level Three:

These areas have mixed integrity and low visual cohesion but they can play a vital role in linking other more intact areas. Hence in considering a new building the responsible authority should judge its harmony with the streetscape or precinct in respect to:

2.Building Form

3.Set-backs

5. Building Height

6. Building Finish

2. Building Form

The form (generally roof form) of that part of the proposal which is visible from the street should reflect the general form of:

i) the nearest contributory building, or

ii) the typical form of contributory sites in the area, or

iii) any form from the precinct contributory building form range.

3. Set-backs

a) Front

The front walls of the proposal should be set-back from the building line a distance equal to or more than, by nominally 1000mm maximum, that of:

i) the nearest contributory building, or

ii) the typical streetscape set-back, or

iii) within the streetscape set-back range

b) Side

The side walls of a proposal, which are visible from the street should be set-back to approximate:

i) that of the nearest contributory building,

ii) the given typical streetscape side set-back. If this is zero, so should be that of the proposal.

4. Building Frontage Width

The width of the foremost walls or clearly defined bays in the foremost walls of the proposal should approximate:

i) that of the nearest contributory building, or

ii) the typical precinct frontage width, or

iii) the precinct frontage range.

5. Building Height

The proposed maximum building height, as seen from the mid-point of the proposed building at the opposite building line and at a height of 1500mm, should not exceed that of:

i) the nearest contributory building, or

ii) the typical streetscape/precinct height, or

iii) the streetscape/precinct height range.

6. Building Finish

a) Walls

The proposed dominant building wall finish should match the original wall finish of:

i) the nearest contributory building, or

ii) that typical of the streetscape/precinct, or

iii) of the contributory buildings within the streetscape/precinct.

b) Roofs

If visible from the street, proposed roofs should match or be sympathetic to:

i) the original finish of the nearest contributory building's roof which is visible, of

ii) any original roof finish visible within the streetscape/precinct on a contributory building, or

iii) a general range consisting of painted corrugated iron, slates, or any other approved, which relates to the period or date range of buildings in the precinct.

Notes:

a) Original ruled stucco may be approximated in a new building by bagged and painted masonry or trowel-finish unruled stucco.

b) Coloured brickwork may be approximated by use of pressed red and cream Imperial sized bricks set with flush natural colour mortar joint in characteristic patterns or bonds.

c) Timber cladding may be approximated by horizontal, painted, square-edge weatherboards, cement or fibre board profiles which have the 150mm face depth.

d) Generally materials should be those common in contemporary building practice and alternatives to the above may be submitted for approval.

7. Fenestration

The percentage of open wall area and height-to-width ratio of the proposed windows and doors which are visible from the street should approximate:

i) that of the original openings of the nearest contributory building, or

ii) that of the original openings of any contributory building in the precinct, or

iii) general values, being of open area approximately 50% of the visible wall and the height to width ratios be greater than 2 to 1.

8. Colours

The colours (hues and tones) proposed for external parts of a building which are visible from the street should match or approximate:

i) the original colours and colour placement known to have been used on contributory buildings in the precinct, or

ii) relevant colours and colour placement from the Exterior Paint Colours Technical Bulletin 1.2, published by the National Trust of Australia (Vic.).

9. Front Fences

Proposed fences at or near the building line should **approximate in choice of materials, percentage open area and height,**

i) the fence of the nearest contributory building, which is original (as given in Building Schedule), or

ii) any original fence on a contributory building in the precinct, or

iii) or a general material range of painted wrought-iron sharpened rod or rectangular section timber round, square or arrow-head pickets, set vertically; a general height of 1200mm; and a general minimum open area of 40%.

Note: reproduction pickets or fences should not be used on new buildings, only simple modern equivalents which achieve similar visual effects.

10. Street or House Verandahs

Any proposal should consider the use of sympathetic street or house verandahs where they originally were used on a nearby contributory building or within the precinct where the proposed building is of a similar use to the original use of the selected contributory building, (Refer (11) Period Detail).

11. Period Detail

Care should be taken in considering the use of decoration in a proposal. The following should be observed:

i) any decoration should be an **approximation** *or abstraction of only prominent or common decorative elements from within the precinct; and*

ii) the decorative element should be a simplified or contemporary version, or approximation, of the original or should not be able to be mistaken for the original.

12. Replica Buildings

Only where sufficient evidence exists for reconstruction of a preexisting building on a site, can this be done (ie.missing buildings from a row). Otherwise replica buildings should be discouraged within defined conservation areas.

Notes:

i) 'Visible from the street' refers to the streets(s) or public areas faced by the proposal.

ii) in all of the above aspects, special consideration should be given to a recognizable conformity of visual aspects among the contributory buildings adjacent to the proposed site. Where a repeating parapet height exists contiguous to the proposal, but a greater height also exists on a contributory building within the surrounding precinct, the former restraint should be adopted, as in (5) *Building Height.*

General Design Aspects

Motor Vehicle Access & Effects

* Vehicle crossovers and parking areas, which are apparent from within 19th and early 20th century precincts, should be discouraged or screen planted with approved exotic hedge or shrub species.
* Crossovers, if necessary, may concur with the precinct if asphalted (or other approved) to resemble the traditional footpath paving.
* High front fence/walls are discouraged but if they are judges as necessary to provide sound isolation they and can be placed as a secondary boundary wall, set back behind an approved fence type suitable for the streetscape or precinct.
* Vehicle access under or beside a new building to a parking area at the rear should always be encouraged.

Submissions

The above Infill Guidelines are intended for the general case, but specific cases may determine other types of harmonious development than suggested by the guidelines. Hence, submissions may be made which include plans, elevations, a cross-section and photographs of the streetscape adjoining the development site which demonstrates under the above headings (height, set back..) the suitability of the proposed design.

Where similar submissions are made demonstrating adherence to the above Infill Guidelines, this will speed consideration by the planning authority.

References

Alterations and Extensions sections in David Harvey and Celia Waters, *A Guide to Altering Old Houses, City of Essendon* (Essendon) nd).

Infill Examples

Victorian period housing infill: Station Street, Carlton (architect: Peter Crone);

Victorian period commercial infill: State Bank, 49 Puckle Street, Moonee Ponds (Architects, Reid Partnership);

Edwardian period housing infill: Ellesmere townhouses, Princess Street, Kew (architects, Bates, Smart & McCutcheon);

addition to St. Hilda's, 1-17 Clarendon Street, East Melbourne (architects, Bates, Smart & McCutcheon).

Housing Commission of Victoria infill housing at 101-103 Pilgrim Street, 47-51 Blackwood Street, 49-55 Ovens Street all Yarraville.

EAGLEHAWK & BENDIGO HERITAGE STUDY
ENVIRONMENTAL HISTORY

VOLUME TWO



Graeme Butler & Associates
1993

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ISBN 0 9589089 2 3

Environmental History

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Environmental History

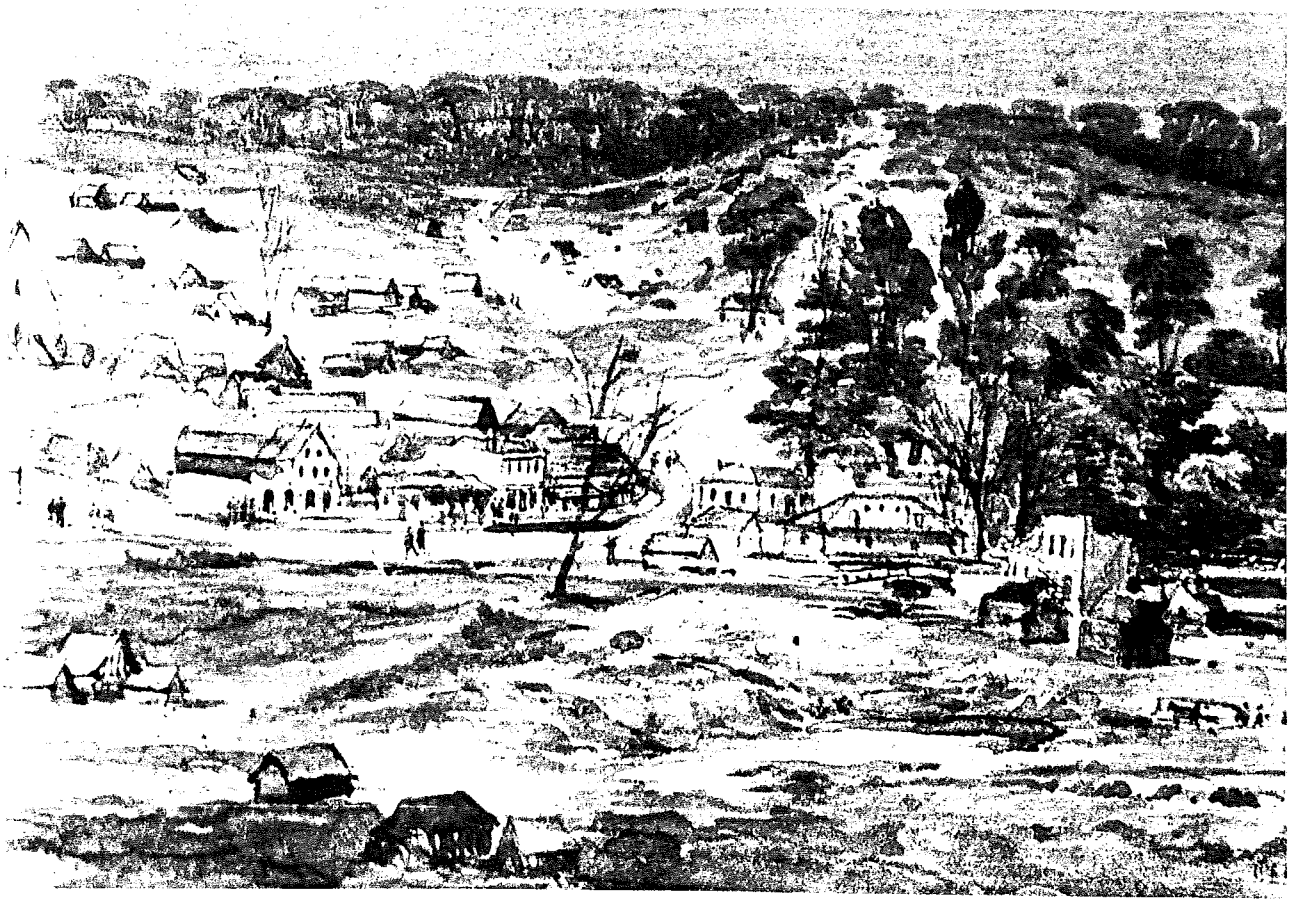
Introduction

A visitor standing on one of the highest points in Bendigo looks out today on a town sitting in a forest. Bendigo even though it extends now into suburbs of the post-war era looks from any vantage point to be quite compact and the circumference of dark green forest envelops streets, houses and public buildings. From this viewpoint it is easy to see why Bendigo once earned the title the Forest City. Here and there through the town can be seen rises of waste ground, covered in scrub and sometimes with remnants of brick buildings or with disused machinery amidst low bush. These are the remains of a once great mining industry. For Bendigo, before it was known as a Forest City was identified around the world as Quartzopolis, a town where miners went down deep shafts every working day sending rock back to the surface, where gold was crushed from the quartz rock. These mines followed lines of reef which themselves cut across the gullies and creek beds of Bendigo. The British town of Sandhurst, as the mining metropolis was known, owed its origins to these gullies. For along the creek beds of Bendigo miners had clustered hoping to wash gold from the shallow sands of the watercourses. During these rushes diggers happened on the gold in rock and tried several means of extracting the precious metal from quartz. The course of some of these creeks can still be seen. The cottages and church spires of Bendigo often mark the sites of these first rushes of the 1850s. Within the ring of forest and around the waste ground left by quartz mining the course of the Bendigo Creek can still be made out. Today the creek runs through a channel and is crossed by bridges. It runs under gardens and huge public buildings in Pall Mall in the heart of Bendigo. For as gold brought wealth to the town Bendigo raised lavish monuments, the town hall, huge hotels, an art gallery and a theatre. Away from this heart the creek valleys were soon lined with small cottages, the typical miners cottages of the Bendigo goldfields, churches, chapels and hotels, as well as shops and factories. A complex city grew up around gold. Many of its buildings were simple. Others were elaborate. Most were the work of local builders, sometimes of owner builders, others drew on the distinctive vision of Bendigo architects. Sometimes the roads which they faced simply followed the tracks on which miners walked to get from one digging to the next. At other times they face broad avenues laid out by government surveyors and intended to make Bendigo into a proud city, the worthy rival of any European town. This townscape still survives. The street layout of Bendigo, the massive public works and public buildings of the city's heart, the cottages, chapels and pubs of miners, the mansions of mining investors, the trees, gardens and forests of the town and its surrounds together make up a rich environment. It is an environment worthy of protection for both the amenity it brings to provincial living and for the messages it brings of the history of town life and mining in Australia. Bendigo is one of the most important Australian towns for both its place in the economy of the nation and for the richness of its buildings and landscapes.

Bendigo and its long time rival Ballarat became places of lasting settlement through the companies which tapped the quartz reefs far below the surface diggings of the first mining rush. Indeed Bendigo retained until well into the twentieth century a reputation as a place where gold could be won at great depth and even when the returns diminished and water or a folded line of lead sent many miners to ruin, Bendigo people still held out hopes that their mines would once again be able to yield up great wealth and so place Bendigo at the peak of another rich boom. This was not to be and the city lost people in the first quarter of the twentieth century as the mining industry itself went into a gradual decline in national and Victorian economic importance.

Bendigo is now a prominent provincial town set in the hills of central Victorian highlands serving farmers rather than miners and with many of the industries which depended on mining also vanished. Built around the valley of a now channeled creek and with several suburban and fringe municipalities no longer controlled by the central municipal authority, it has grown beyond its nineteenth century limits.

Yet, unlike many other towns which have expanded in the later twentieth century, Bendigo has a central area with major public buildings of comparatively great age and quality and remnant structures from what has been a thriving industrial sector. Gold left a great legacy in this part of the Victorian Central Highlands. The principal landscape elements in the town relate to mining or to one of the road and rail networks or industrial activities created by mining wealth. In many of the suburban streets the rows of cottages a date from the era when mining was a key industry and the pattern of shops and hotels, churches and schools also by and large reflects the links between housing, social life and the dominance of the mining industry. There are other important aspects of the present character of the town which do not directly reflect the role of mining.



2-1
George Rowe's 'Bendigo from Quarry Hill' c1857, looks towards View Point and the rough track up what would be View Street

Many of the major public buildings were created as mining lost its central importance and were designed and built to give Bendigo a new character when mining could no longer sustain the town. The houses of the 1920s and 1930s which give a character to some parts of the city were built for people who worked in service industries or in agricultural finishing trades. Activities which sustained the town after mining became a minor industry.

The historical themes set out below are presented here as an aid to interpreting the landscapes, areas and individual buildings of Bendigo. The first phase of mining, to about 1865, left a distinctive pattern in Bendigo, a pattern still visible today. The era of company mining, involving deep shafts sunk into reefs, imposed another layer on the city and left behind marks different from those of the alluvial mining era. The years from

1890 onwards when mining declined were marked by a determination to reshape Bendigo into a park-like town and to make up for the loss of mining wealth through attracting visitors and serving the surrounding agricultural areas. These are the aspects of Bendigo's history explored in this report.

1: TO 1868 -THE DIGGING FIELDS

1.1 DIGGERS

The first phase of mining, scattered alluvial digging left its marks on the present town as did the later company mines. Gold brought wealth which led to major public and commercial buildings. It brought miners who built , bought or rented small cottages and it created a thriving commercial activity. But more than that it sustained a cosmopolitan urban life of which there are some remnants and which has left behind a varied and exciting range of areas and buildings. The townscape of modern Bendigo still reflects the city's birth in mining and the social and cultural activities nourished by miners and by gold.

One visitor to Bendigo in the 1850s recalled that this bright new town sat in a *regular basin*. Its streets and shops straggled beneath an *amphitheatre of swelling rises and [was] most picturesquely fronted by a fine bold range of hills.* [1] In this placid setting miners had come in 1852 to dig for gold.The City of Sandhurst, later Bendigo grew from gold. Like many other towns in the central highlands of Victoria, it had its beginnings in muddy diggings along a creek bank and like many others the dream of a golden fortune drew wild rushes of miners to local gullies. Gold was discovered on the Ravenswood Squatting Run in 1851 and attracted the first diggers. At the end of the century old miners looked back and claimed that the first rush began after gold was found near *Bendigo Hut and Little Stockyard* were some small flecks showed in mud churned up in stock musters. [2] A prospector named Mr Henry Frencham, who had previously been a newspaper report, believes that he made the first discovery. On 27th November, 1851, after some prospecting, he states he found gold, and reported his discovery to the commissioner on the Castlemaine gold fields. In a very short time he possessed a gladdening lump of the royal metal, 36 lbs. in weight, as the reward of his toil. Others thought that four men working from the Ravenswood squatting run had found gold, only to abandon their first find to try another less productive section of the creek valley. In October 1851 John Kennedy and Mrs Patrick Farrell were the first to prospect for gold at Golden Point. Near the Bendigo Hut at the junction of Golden Gully, New Chum Gully and Bendigo Creek, William Johnson picked up a piece of slate within which he found a speck of gold. Whatever the true first discovery, word quickly spread to Melbourne and beyond. In November 1851 thirty prospectors were at work at the foot of Golden gully. Within two weeks 250 miners were at work. A major rush was sparked off in January 1852 by discoveries at Golden Point [present Bullock St] along the banks of the Bendigo creek. In March and April miners were at work on New Chum and Long Gully. Later in the year, in May, a further rush drew miners to the north-west at Eaglehawk Gully and Red Hill. In May 1852 a prospector with a wooden leg found gold at what became known as Peg Leg Gully. By the middle of 1852 the following list of successful diggings was being reported back to Melbourne.

Successful gold finds June 1852

Tipperary Gully
Adelaide Gully
Sheepshead Gully
Spring Gully
Back Creek
White Hills

---

1 William Kelly, *Life in Victoria in 1853 and Victoria in 1858*. London 1859. 2 vols., vol 2, p186
2 *Report from the Select Committee upon the claims of Henry Frencham*. *Victorian Parliamentary Papers*. 1890. vol 1.

Camp gully
Specimen Gully
Ironbark Gully
Long Gully
California Gully
Peg Leg gully
Jobs Creek
Geelong Creek
Devonshire Gully
Surfacing Gully
Eaglehawk Gully
Whipstick gully
Wellington Gully
Napoleons
Sailors Gully
Fiddlers Gully
Red Workings
Myers Workings

At one time or other between 1851 and 1855 all of the creek valleys and dried gullies leading down to the Bendigo Flat were investigated by hopeful diggers. By the middle of 1852 more than four or five thousand diggers were arriving each week and on the whole of the Bendigo-Eaglehawk field the number of miners had reached more than 40000[1].

Later rushes took miners to the nearby White Hills and then further north and west from the original rush along Bendigo Creek. The original site of the mines, below Golden Point was reworked several times until the first digging shafts began to collapse from all the new work around them. By the middle of the 1850s, a visitor from Melbourne would reach the edge of the diggings at Kangaroo Flat and from there could trace holes, puddling wheels and waste for eleven miles to the Epsom racecourse near where the last miners were found. The southern boundary to the field was met at Back Creek, the northern boundary at Napoleon Gully ; the field reached as far as the Whipstick Forest to the north-west, thirteen miles from where gold was first located[2] Away from the alluvial fields, deep lead mines were beginning to be worked at Huntly.

Later arrivals worked back over old ground in the heart of what had become the Bendigo Diggings[3] Recalling his exciting first view of the Bendigo goldfields, John Sherer wrote that:

> *we were overlooking Bendigo Creek, where, for a moment, you must imagine yourself placed, and seeing, as far as the eye can reach, nothing but a moving mass of human beings thickly grouped together; the picturesque appearance of their various costumes: the scarlet and blue shirts of the diggers, varied by the occasional uniforms of the troops wending their way slowly among the crowd; or the Commissioners, followed by a squadron of the gold police, searching in vain amongst the tens of thousands for those whose definitions of "meum and tuum" are rather lax. Along the banks of the creek, in the centre of the ravine, thousands of cradles are at work: every available particle of ground is occupied; while on the slopes are thousands of habitations; the Government offices and goal, generally of wood; the stores, with their gaudy flags floating in the breeze; and the snow-white tents of the diggers, rendering the ensemble most interesting to your sight.*[4]

Sherer, along with thousands of others arrived in what up to 1850 was the valley of a creek. In a few months this creek was to be transformed into the frenzy of a gold field. The Bendigo Creek filled a basin between surrounding hills and ran north from the site of the first diggings for sixteen miles. Bounded on east and west by *low ranges of schistose rocks* numerous spurs formed subordinate basins around the main creek valley.[5] Tributaries of the Bendigo Creek, the Sheepwash Creek, Myer's Creek and Bullock

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1 F Cusack, *Bendigo: a history*, Melbourne 1975, p 38 and following
2 William Kelly, *Life in Victoria in 1853 and Victoria in 1858*, London 1859, 2 vols. vol 2, p186.
3 Ibid.
4 John Sherer, *The Goldfinder in Australia*, Penguin 1973 reprint
5 Smyth, R *The goldfields and mineral districts of Victoria*

1. 2. FIRST GULLIES

The Bendigo Creek itself - Kangaroo Gully with its tributary Tipperary Gully, Adelaide Gully. Golden Gully, Bendigo Flat and Spring Gully, and Spring Creek, were the most important localities on the east; and New Chum Gully, Ironbark Gully, Sparrowhawk, Derwent Gully and Long Gully, American and California Gullies, Job's Gully, Eaglehawk and White-horse Gully, are the principal sites on the west. All these lay within the watershed of the Bendigo Creek; but connected with the Sandhurst goldfield were Devonshire Gully, Pegleg Gully, Sailor's Gully, and Napoleon Fiddler's and Wellington Gullies running down towards Myer's Creek

At first mining in these gullies was essentially a process of working over one in a superficial manner, moving on to the next rush, before returning for a more thorough hunt for gold at the site of first discoveries, this time often aided by some simple technology. On the Bendigo field the standard technique in the first part of the 1850s was to use a puddling machine. Commenting on the goldfields, Smyth wrote:

> *The large area of shallow alluviums was at first very hurriedly washed with the tub and cradle, and as there was then, as now, not much water, a considerable quantity of gold was left in the soil and in the tailings. It was again turned over by the puddler; and in 1860 there were 1,592 horse-puddling machines in use, each giving employment to three or four men and two horses. Now there are only 433, and not all of these are always at work. The Chinese continue to wash the old gullies, and they strip them quite down to the bed-rock; but it is certain the alluviums will not be exhausted until they are sluiced, and this will be done as soon as a plentiful supply of water is available at a very low price. The flatness of the area will, however, be an impediment to the sluicer, but not an insuperable one. [1]*

The course of the movements from gully to gully began with Golden Gully before miners moved to New Chum and then onto a series of new finds and back again to the central creek valley and the site of initial rich discoveries. Tipperary Gully and Spring Gully were other prominent early sources of alluvial gold. The northernmost finds in the first wave of rushes were at White Hills, pebble rises so difficult to work that miners were constantly in search of blacksmiths to sharpen steel picks and shovels. Towards the north-west the diggers clustered eventually at the rich Eaglehawk Gully and then several spread out into Whipstick Forest. The miner and one time pastoralist, F Mackenzie Clarke gave this description of the field.

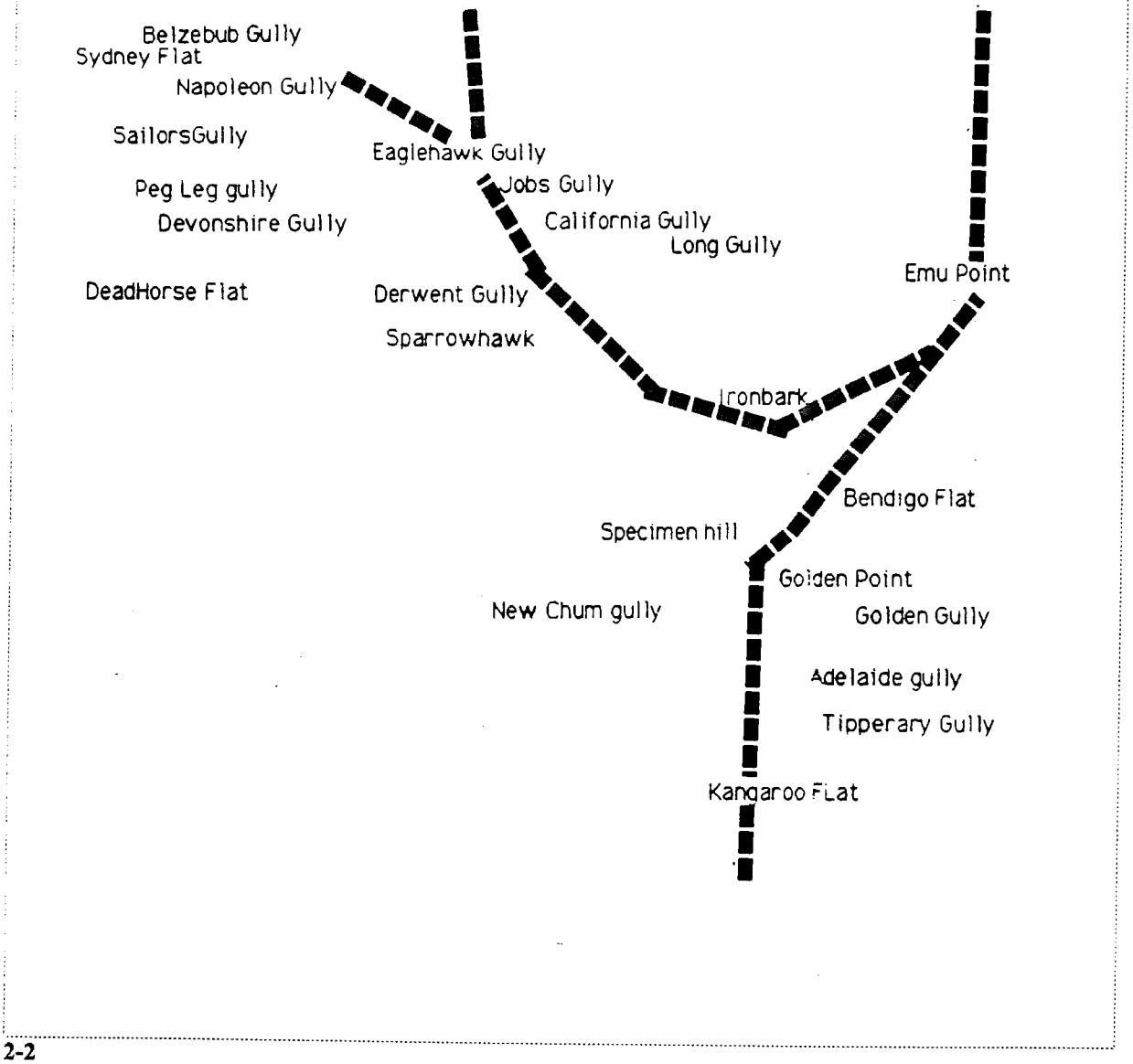
> *Almost simultaneously, Tipperary and Spring Gully were opened. Tipperary was a branch at the head of Spring Gully and was soon pegged out and fully occupied. The sinking was shallow and it is almost needless to say, the wash was rich or it would not have been worked. Spring Gully presented more than usual difficulties as the ground was about twelve feet deep and there was a drift to be contended with that contained a considerable quantity of water.Ironbark Gully and the First White Hill were the new discoveries.New discoveries were made that totally eclipsed in extent all previous finds as Long Gully, California, Eaglehawk, Devonshire and Peg Leg were opened in quick succession as enumerated. The gullies were named appropriately, circumstances in connection with them deciding their names - Golden Gully, from the rich gold on the surface; Spring Gully, on account of a small spring at the head of it; New Chum, for the new arrivals opening it; Long Gully, from its length; California, from the prospectors coming from there; Eaglehawk Gully, from those birds having a nest close to where the first hole was sunk; Peg Leg Gully, from the prospectors hailing from that English county and White Horse, from a horse of that colour having strayed and being there when the gully was opened.[2]*

1.3 DIGGING NUMBERS

Miners moved from site to site at a moment's notice and so it was always difficult to keep track of numbers, In December 1853, for example, the Gold Commissioners at the Camp found that the numbers were falling as the miners left Bendigo to spend Christmas with friends or to chase after a new find at Bryant's Ranges (24 miles from Bendigo).[3] At other times the declining supply of water drove diggers from the fields.

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1 *Ibid.*
2 *Early Days on Bendigo*, Clarke. F McKenzie. Edited by Frank Cusack
3 Chief Secretary's Dept Correspondence. 1189/93, 17 December 1853, Goldfields Correspondence Bendigo.



2-2
Major Gullies on the Bendigo Field in the 1850s

Creek had proved auriferous with the gullies to the east of the creek becoming in the first years at any rate more rich than those to the west.[1] Over the years of most intensive mining, the various gullies governed the settlement patterns of miners. These were the sites which miners ranked for their richness. Around the various gullies a local social life formed. Some were identified with particular ethnic divisions on the goldfields.

1 *Ibid.*

In 1854 the numbers on the field rose through to the middle of the year when there were 22000 men and more than ten thousand women and children at the Bendigo diggings. [1] At the start of 1855 the number of men fell to sixteen thousand and then to fifteen thousand by March. [2] By the time of the 1861 Census the population had stabilized at lower levels. These miners were spread through several gullies with still heavy concentrations around the Bendigo Creek valley. The entire mining district of Sandhurst had 41000 people spread through a score of small mining settlements in the gullies and creek beds.

Table 2-1: Workers In Mining Activities

SOURCE: Census of Victoria, 1861

District	Puddlers	Quartz Miners	Diggers	Alluvial	Sinkers/other
Specimen Hill, Opossum and Tipperary	34	24	67		38
Long Gully	39	78		45	121
California Gully	4	72			3
American, Sparrow Hawk, Denmark and New Zealand	29	24		55	113
Long Gully (Sandhurst)	140	120	92		
Ironbark Gully	35	140	32		29
Victoria Reef		45			
Specimen Hill		15			
Spring Gully	263	98	296		250
Sandhurst	489	182			610

While a great many diggers drifted off to new rushes to the west during the 1850s, Bendigo remained a major alluvial centre well into the 1860s. In one of his 1864 reports for example the Mining Surveyor recorded one thousand miners still engaged in alluvial fossicking as against 970 in the deeper quartz shafts . In Eaglehawk, he counted 3000 alluvial miners and 4400 in quartz mines. [3] During 1864 alluvial miners were gathered around Eaglehawk [more than 1000 for most of the year] and then in groups of a few hundred at Myers Flat, Jackson Flat, California Gully, White Hills, Epsom [7000 in mid-year; in the Whipstick diggings and at Huntly]. [4]

More extensively than elsewhere, the Bendigo miners used puddling machines so that by the beginning of 1854 more than one thousand machines were being used along the banks of the creek. Within six months the number had risen to 1500. [5] As new finds were discovered the numbers of miners on the Bendigo field fluctuated. As miners tried to find gold on new and more difficult gullies they turned to several mechanical aids so that by the end of the 1850s the miners were experimenting with steam-powered mills and crushers. Miners had gone on using machinery from the mid-1850s when Bendigo miners on a claim had used a twelve-head quartz stamper. Chilean Mills were favoured by some miners while others attempted to burn the quartz on open fires. [6]

Supporting the miners were several small foundries, earliest amongst them the Wellington Ironbark Foundry. [7] By 1867, when the dominance of the alluvial miner was drawing to a close the number working on the alluvial fields was less than four thousand (of whom nearly a thousand were Chinese) and the number of quartz miners rose to 2600. [8] In 1868 when there were nearly four thousand alluvial miners the number of quartz miners had risen to three thousand. Steam engines as well as puddlers were now used on the alluvial fields and at several places there were deep shafts into the quartz the shaft at Hustlers Reef went down to 387 feet and at Victoria Reef to more than four hundred feet. [9] The success of the quartz miners had grown over the decade. For example when he visited the field in the mid-1850s, William Kelly found that there were many small crushing works which he regarded as *scarcely to be dignified as mills* . On one site only did he find miners who knew how to handle quartz efficiently. The only real

1 Ibid 1189/93
2 Ibid.,1189/96, 27 January 1855 and 17 March 1855.
3 *Mining Surveyor Reports Second Quarter* 1864,*VPP*, 1864-5, vol 3.
4 *Mining Surveyors Reports* various dates 1864-1866.
5 Tony Dingle, *The Victorians Settling*, vol 1 Sesquicentenery history, McMahon's Point 1984, p 51.
6 *Advertiser*, sale notice stamper, 31 December 1856
7 Ibid. 8 July 1856
8 *Mineral Statistics of Victoria 1867,Victorian Parliamentary Papers.*
9 *Mineral Statistics* 1868.

success in crushing he thought was taking place at the Ballerstedt works at the head of Long Gully. Kelly, p 190. The alluvial miners appeared far more wealthy and successful than the quartz reef miners.

A decade later visitors were surprised to find that even miners with little capital behind them had turned to quartz crushing rather than alluvial sinking and that their ability to extract the gold from quartz rock ha improved markedly.Over the remaining years of the decade the quartz reef miners turned to steam driven crushing machines to extract gold so that by 1861 there were 140 steam engines for crushing quartz. Yet techniques were more common with 1500 puddling machines on the field. [1] The leading quartz miners such as Ballerstedt had gone further to create deep shafts on the field and to employ large work forces and to buy or make more sophisticated machinery. In 1861, the only safety cage on a Victorian mining field was that at the Redan mine in Sandhurst. [2] The changes from alluvial mining were coming quickly by the end of the 1860s. Yet by then the rushes after alluvial mining had established a broad pattern of settlement over the entire Bendigo mining field.

1. 4. SHAPE OF TOWN FROM DIGGINGS

Bendigo had grown first of all around the narrow creek valley and then in the gullies to the east and west of the initial discoveries. Miners moved north to the White Hills and Epsom. The pattern of these isolated encampments was largely determined by the location of gold. Most were clusters of only a few hundred people and their size generally followed the numbers of miners at work. Some small mining settlements grew in size because they were near road junctions or were close to water. Overall the primary factor governing the spread of people and houses however was mining.

Table 2-2: Population & Houses 1861

SOURCE: Census of Victoria, 1861

Settlement	People	Houses
Ellesmere	132	18
Ellesmere outskirts	8	3
Epsom	255	78
Huntly diggings Strathfieldsaye	2773	1016
Emu Sheepwash	419	95
Specimen Hill Opossum and Tipperary gullies	546	170
Kangaroo Gully	779	235
Spring Gully/Big Hill	541	156
White Hills Sawyers Gully	58	18
Johnstons Flat	349	129
Job Gully	188	64
Long Gully	310	96
Epsom Flat	349	113
Eaglehawk Town	345	98
around Eaglehawk	1154	402
California Gully	495	154
Devonshire Gully	118	44
New Zealand and Maiden gullies	38	11
Kangaroo Flat (part)	498	138
Flagstaff Hill Breako Day and Specimen gullies	130	45
Robinson Crusoe gully	175	50
Tucker/Bullock Gullies	33	18

The people of the mining fields were thus spread in a scatter of small settlements perhaps with a pub and store and houses mainly of rough wood or canvas. only near to the centre of the old diggings along the Bendigo Creek had any semblance of a town developed. However during the later 1850s traders clustered around the Golden Point field, hoping to capture the trade from miners and from travellers to and from

1 *Statistics of Victoria*, 1861
2 *Royal Commission on Mining*, 1862-3,

Melbourne. Later a second cluster appeared near the Government Camp and thirdly in the recently-surveyed town centre to the east of the first strikes of gold.

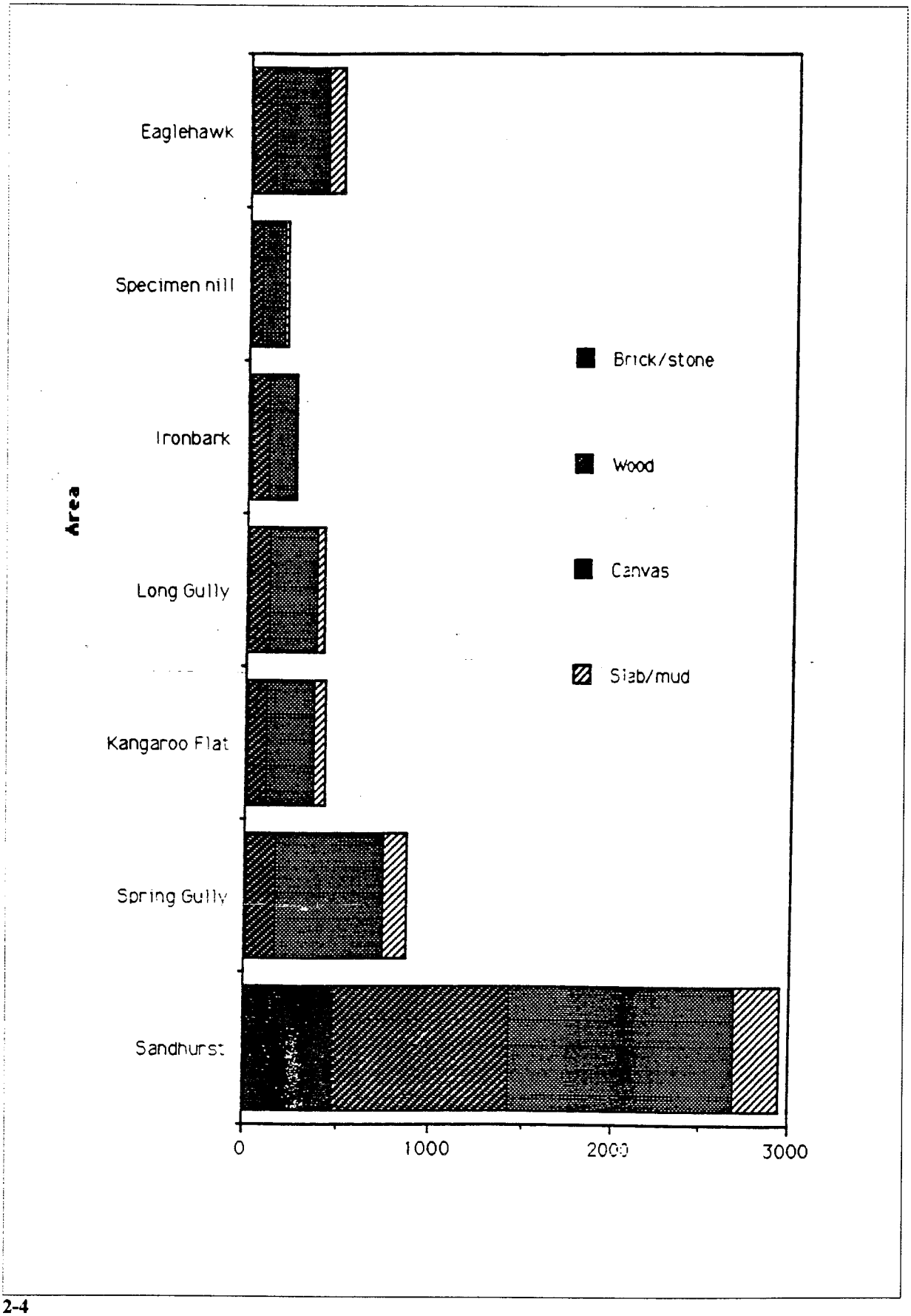
As much as they were shocked by the wildness of the diggings, the many travellers who passed through Bendigo in the later 1850s were surprised to find that a vital and exceedingly rich and varied commercial life catered to the diggers.This was mainly centred on the newly-surveyed streets east of the Bendigo Creek. Serving the diggers, lines of temporary often portable shops had spread along Camp Street by 1852[1]. In 1854 after the initial land survey, the commercial heart of Bendigo shifted to the east of Bendigo Creek, roughly spreading across the central business district we see today.

William Westgarth who passed through Bendigo after the first wave of miners had rolled on to Eaglehawk found *a few individuals or parties of miners who still clung to the old ground around the creek. More impressive though was the new and rising township of Sandhurst* built close to the creek valley and the diggings. Here he found the Bendigo



2-3
Cyrus Mason's 'Examining a Day's Work. A Bendigo sketch' (Bendigo Trust)

1 Cusack,p 66-72.



2-4
Bendigo Housing Materials, Major Areas 1861 (Source ABS)

Hotel, the equal of any in the colony; the Sandhurst Exhibition Hall, able to put as good a show as the Melbourne theatres and shops which though mainly of wood and perhaps iron still had the feel of a thriving market and stocked all that anyone could hope to buy outside a great metropolitan centre. [1]

A large part of the shape of this emerging town was determined by the official government surveys which had sought to impose an order on the crude diggings. The first main trading street, Camp Street had followed the line of the creek bed. During 1854 the first survey was conducted by Richard Larritt who set out the centre of the city with London's West End in mind. Over Camp Street he placed a formal major thoroughfare, Pall Mall, A bowed Lyttleton terrace was set to the east of Pall Mall and to the west a major garden reserve. Initial plans had been drawn up for a suburban retreat to the north at White Hills. Again this was planned to have curving crescents along the lines of some of the wealthy suburban enclaves of London's West End, with a botanical reserve at the heart. The crescent and gardens were expected to follow the patterns as at St.Vincents Place in South Melbourne and no doubt some of the inspiration for Larritt were the formal town plans of Edinburgh's New Town or Bath. As it turned out the growth of the city turned north-west away from White Hills so that the best reminder of the formal style of wealthy English suburbs is in the Barkly terrace precinct. Along the creek valley the surveyor set aside generous building allotments (in a few cases allowing a larger scale of building than in suburban areas of Melbourne). In contrast to this formal and metropolitan town plan, the digging gullies still grew around the remnants of tracks so that even today there survives a marked contrast between the geometric order of Bendigo's heart and the crooked more organic form of the gullies in Eaglehawk.

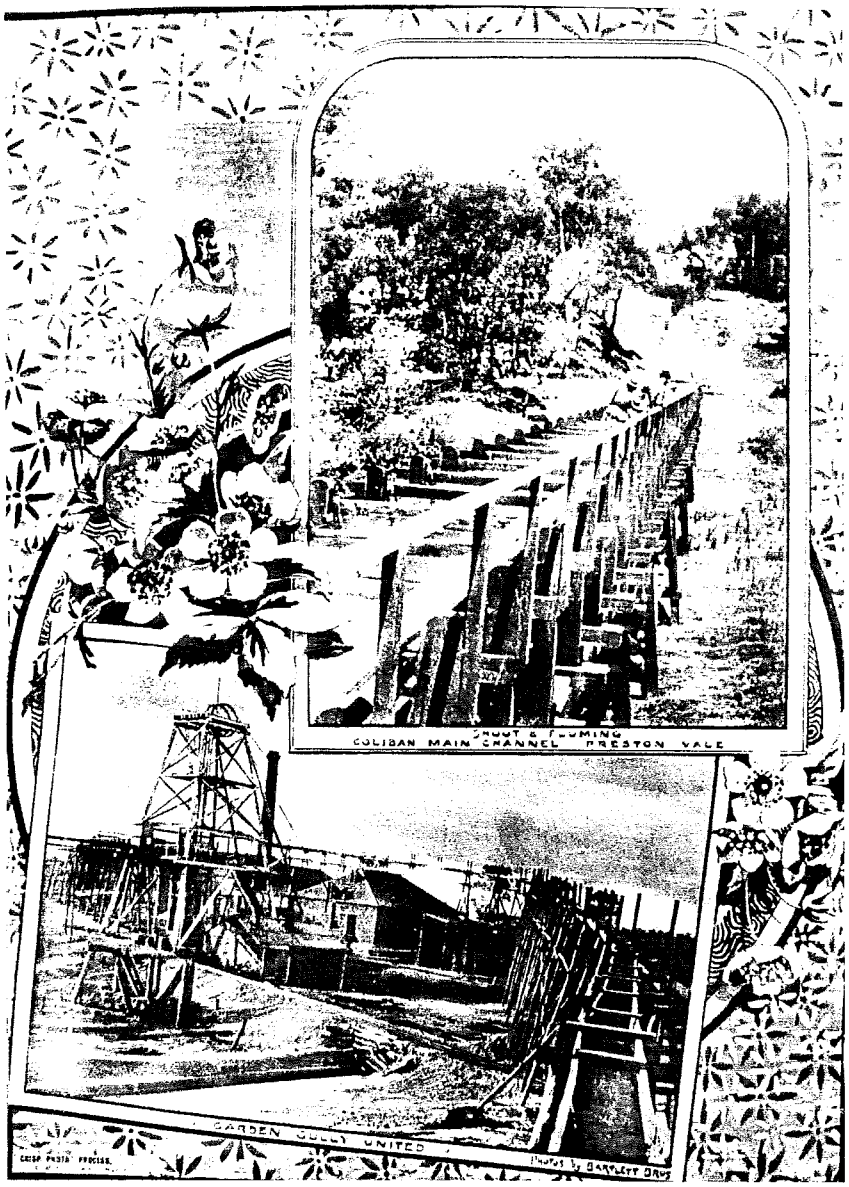
Through the endeavors of Larritt and the energy of local storekeepers, Bendigo had quickly become a real town., William Kelly who spent some time on the Bendigo field, could claim on a visit in the later 1850s that this town, of more than 12000 people, had *its heart and lungs as I may call Pall Mall and Market Square.* [2] In 1855 Kelly wasn't able to find one brick or stone building in Sandhurst. Nonetheless he too found that commercial life flourished and that inside the crude canvas and slab stores were goods of value and variety expected in far *superior establishments* rather than in *a mushroom town so far in the interior.* [3] Bendigo, in his view, was no longer *a place of shreds and patches but a a city fair and beautiful to look at... a modern Babylon*

Pall Mall and Mitchell Streets attracted the main commercial enterprises with a new town baths proudly sited at the corner of these two streets.Some of the principal retailers also had branch offices in the gullies to the west. For example Eadie and Macintyre's Apothecary Hall next to Clements Store had a branch at New Chum Gully, in High Street where they sold there *celebrated sarsparilla ointment and celebrated worm cakes.* Pall Mall became more a centre for professional services rather than retailing and at the end of 1856 included the offices of the *Advertiser* in Pike's Buildings. [4] Cooper and Robotham military tailors were amongst the commercial outlets in Pall Mall. Amongst the professional offices in Pall Mall were the surgeries of James Ross MD and the chambers of Wards, solicitors. The Bendigo Horse Bazaar was also in Pall Mall and Buschman and Hicks and Co tobacconist occupied a prominent spot on the View Point corner.

Alongside Abbots Australian Hotel at View Point were several banks running up the View Point Hill (amongst them the Bank of New South Wales and the Bank of Victoria). Other hotels and stores were in Bridge Street most prominent the Bendigo Hotel with some manufactories in McCrae Street (not surveyed in the same plan of 1854 which straightened Pall Mall). Smaller settlements were in the northern mining districts of Epsom and White Hills. Initially these were large mining settlements and even though

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1 William Westgarth, *Victoria in 1852*, London 1857
2 Kelly, *Life in Victoria*, pp. 186 foll.
3 *Ibid.*, p 188-9.
4 *Advertiser* 31 December 1856



2-5
Public and Private Works on a large scale: the Coliban Main Channel and the Garden Gully United gold mine ('Bendigo & Vicinity', 1902, BCL)

surveyed in 1854 and with the beginnings of a sound commercial life, by the end of the decade they had shrunk to small hamlets of less than one hundred people. The mining rushes passed them by as diggers moved to new finds to the west.

In the embryonic town centre of Bendigo, industries stood close to commercial landmarks. Often small manufactories of foodstuffs etc. doubled as retail outlets. Other industrial works served travellers and the mining industry. Thus, Horwood and Sons engineers and millwrights were at a corner of High St, near to retail stores. James Cahill blacksmiths stood in Mundy St. Hotels like the Freemasons Hotel, and Mundy and Pall Mall, were principal landmarks and many of the small local service industries located themselves in the customer's mind by giving their addresses as near to hotels. The

farrier, John Gabriel Smith, for example could be found near to the Bendigo Hotel. Kitchen and Walker fancy goods were close to the Australian Hotel in Bridge St. Mortons solicitors of Bridge Street was identified as near to the Bridge Hotel.

Other traders and suppliers were scattered away from the shopping core; amongst them the hay and corn in High Street at the Seventh White Hill Epsom, Kennedy and Company at the market site and the Bendigo soap and candle works on Back Creek.[1] Industry did remain scattered for many years, But the commercial character of Bendigo had taken on a recognizable order by the middle of the 1860s when the character of Pall Mall became increasingly professional, the major traders were in Bridge Road and Hargreaves Street with the old commercial and finance sector along View St. Smaller traders spread along the main Melbourne Road from Golden Gully. The agricultural suppliers and horse traders clustered away from the commercial heart and whereas the attempt by the council to provide a market square had failed, the railway added a new cluster of shopping and boarding houses and livery stables around the station. Industry had a less clear focus within the town. Partly it followed the mining locations. But often goods were brought in from Melbourne rather than being manufactured locally so that there was little economic reason for a linked cluster of activities to develop. For the most part building materials for example were brought in from Melbourne.

Although the rough edges of the first diggings had vanished by the 1860s, Bendigo remained in many ways a poorly formed town. It had grand shops and a few public buildings. But locals and visitors noticed the poor condition of streets and the lack of other public services. The grandiose name of Pall Mall identified a street covered in mud holes. In 1862 for example, women alighting from carriages could not step down without sinking to the ankles in mud. McCrae St, cut up in the 1850s by sludge channels was still impassable after heavy rain.[2] The changing character of Bendigo from a collection of diggings to a town was begun when the rushes produced small hamlets of more permanent character, surviving into the 1880s when the digging frenzy abated. At the heart of these scattered hamlets a town centre developed by the end of the 1850s. The character of the town began with gold and was then given a focus by the new commercial heart around Camp Street and Pall Mall. The enduring form of the city was also determined by the nature of public works in the city, the subject of the next section.

1. 5 PUBLIC WORKS

Through the heart of Bendigo run two corridors which both break up the townscape and at the same time give a distinctive character to the town. To the east of the main road from Melbourne a railway route curves into Bendigo station. As it enters the tracks branch into an arc of marshaling yards. Many roads end abruptly a the railway and at Thistle Street a narrow humped bridge carries traffic across this dividing line in the centre of the city. Sometimes running parallel to the railway but bending back and forth under roads, a wide channel is the second central corridor of Bendigo. A second arm of this creek branches to the south-west to Spring Gully. Both are crossed more frequently by bridges and its foot and road crossings, its walls and the plantings which mark its course behind shops and houses has for long given a distinctive pattern to Bendigo as well as making a significant break in the western and eastern halves of the urban area. If any force shaped the character of Bendigo between 1854 and 1865 it was not so much private home building as the role of the state. Much of Bendigo is today built around the tracks and footpaths of miners of the 1850s. But government surveyors and engineers established the first formal street pattern and surveyed a new town centre. The government camp was the most prominent ensemble of permanent buildings on the goldfield and the role of the Colony of Victoria in public works and drainage established a communication pattern at the centre of Bendigo which survives today. The railway which reached Bendigo in 1862 was shaped by private contractors but to a route and

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1 *Ibid.*
2 *Advertiser* 22 September 1862.

specifications determined by the state. The buildings which first became central points for local community and social life, schools and public halls for example, were also often the product of state enterprise. The character of modern Bendigo owes as much to these state initiatives as it does to any other force.

The enormous rushes of 1852 and 1853 overwhelmed the new colonial government in Melbourne. Yet as on other goldfields, the bureaucracy in Melbourne moved quickly to reassert civic authority on the Bendigo diggings. The first site of the *government camp* , the heart of civic administration, stood on the eastern side of Bendigo Creek overlooking Golden Gully . Then for a time officials tried to impose order on the fields from offices where Long Gully met Bendigo Creek [1]. Within a year the site of the camp had been moved to a point to the west of the first diggings on a ridge above the creek bed and with a view to the north and south along the course of the diggings. The camp on its seventy acres was for a time a small self-contained town within the wider township. Here, constant coming and going made it a focal point for new stores. Shopkeepers and bankers took up sites near the camp entrance at View Point and along Camp St. The cachet of state offices nearby attracted banks, public halls and then an art gallery to View Street. While the first temporary structures have vanished View Street's buildings now share a sense of civic dignity, a reminder of the first role of this part of Bendigo. Reminders of the financial and cultural character of the camp and its surrounding commercial life survive today.

Permanent buildings on the Camp site were erected during 1853 and in January 1854 the Chief Secretary learned that the buildings were *progressing favourably* on the Camp Reserve. [2] For a long time however the camp consisted chiefly of tents..

> *each of which was occupied by one of the officers. These airy dwellings formed three sides of a square, the fourth side being the declivity of the hill ... The mess-room was a large tent, open at one end. A rustic cottage-looking building, made of logs of trees, proved to be the lock-up, and near it was a wooden house or office for the police magistrate.* [3].

1.6 TOWN PLAN

Opposite the camp, government surveyors laid out their plan for a town centre. In doing so they straightened Pall Mall, surveyed surrounding streets and selected a route for traffic northwards. Botanical and garden reserves were set aside and a market square established. This design for Bendigo envisioned a town more formerly ordered than the rough scatter of mining camps in gullies and more orderly than the urban area which eventually formed around the reef mining of the 1870s. The surveyed town included a Botanical Reserve and a curving road pattern for planned residential areas to the north at White Hills and Epsom. But as mining extended westwards rather than northwards, this part of Bendigo never developed as envisioned in the initial town plan.

The core of the new town however was its grand street grid opposite the government camp. Taking London's West End as an image, rather than an actual blueprint, Richard Larritt surveyed the course of Pall Mall and endeavored to carry through the character of an English town to Bendigo in market and garden proposals. The gardens set aside in 1857 and then a new police barracks [the first police office consisted of two tents joined together) completed in 1858 added to the sense of order in the town.

Private building along Pall Mall had to wait until surveyors attended to the urgent problem of drainage along the Bendigo Creek [4] In heavy rain it was unsafe to cross the creek at View Point and in February 1854 a start was made on buildings along Pall Mall. Pike's bridge, at the site of the Charing Cross fountain, was erected about 1857; (architect W Smith, contractor M Rundell). Other early public works included the beginnings of school buildings with the White Hills School opened in November 1852.

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1 Cusack, *Bendigo*, pp. 64-66
2 Reports to Chief Secretary, 14 January 1854
3 *Doctors and diggers*
4 *City of Bendigo* 195?

1.7 WATERWORKS

These additions to the townscape prompted wide public support. Not so the several works proposed for the Bendigo Creek. Bendigo grew in the valley of a creek - *a sluggish stream only to be dignified by the name of river on those rare occasions when its waters have been swollen into a rushing torrent, divides the enclosed area into two nearly equal halves.* [1] The creek regularly rose to flood central parts of Bendigo in the 1850s and one of the popular hotels had a mark four feet above the bar showing the high water level during the most dangerous of these floods.

The creek which had first attracted miners was quickly rerouted by diggers. Kelly reported that the *serpentine rivulet which flowed through the city was so choked at its different windings with sludge and refuse, that a heavy fall of rain converted the whole space into a lake.* [2] Each winter the puddling machines churned water and dirt into a thick sludge. This oozed out over the diggings often coating gold- bearing land, like a thick batter on fried fish. The problems of sludge resulted in a Royal Commission and the beginnings of drainage works in the Bendigo creek valley.

Yet miners took exception to any interference with their supply of water and their use of the creek for puddling. In December 1856 they held a public meeting to object to any clearing of the Bendigo Creek and to the plan to cut a channel from Epsom to the south of Golden Point. [3] Puddlers working on New Chum Gully, the Sheepshead, Golden Gully and Chinaman's gathered at the Yorkshire Hotel where they decided that the sludge channel was an illegal work and should not proceed. Emu and Specimen Hill miners met at the Harp of Erin Hotel and also wanted all work stopped. At the same time shopkeepers and government officials feared that the first rain would cause massive flooding as heaps of washdirt dried and formed hard barriers to any sudden flow of water.

Government engineers pressed ahead with the sludge channel and in 1862 the Health Inspector, Hassell, reported that the sludge channel was open and had to be judged *a very successful undertaking* despite some mismanagement locally and collapse of the bluestone pitchers in parts because of mining works. [4] So successful had been these works that the Public Works Department embarked on another project.The covering of Bendigo Creek for sixteen chains was underway . The stone walls and 42 ft wide culverts formed one of the most complex public works undertakings in the colony. When finished this would supposedly give

> *uninterrupted connections between the important thoroughfares of High Street ,View Place with Camp Street on the Upper Pall Mall Road, Pall Mall and Mitchell Street, the old bridges which so inadequately met their requirements being superseded by the present works.* [5].

Proud of its success in controlling floodwater the Public Works Department also turned its efforts to securing a good supply of drinking water for the field. When old miners recollected the dangers of the goldfields they generally referred to mining disasters and violent crime. Less romantically, some recollected that disease was a far greater danger. The poor water supply brought on regular epidemics of dysentery and the Commissioners reports frequently referred to the sickly character of the mining population. Disease penetrated the enclosure of the government camp and posed greater threats than unruly miners. [6]

Contaminated water and adulterated food lay behind many outbreaks of disease. The disease most associated with Bendigo *sandy blight* could also be traced back to water problems. The blight infected miners eyes and resulted from germs in the wind-blown

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1 *Cassell's Picturesque Australasia*,1888, vol 2 pp 263-271
2 *Ibid.*
3 *Advertiser* 31 December 1856.
4 *Central Board of Health*, 7th Annual Report VPP,1862- 3,vol3, Appendix 1.
5 *Ibid*
6 See Gold field Commissioners Reports.

dust of the goldfields. These were in turn a result of the lack of water in the summer and drying out of polluted water holes. Most miners recollected sandy blight as a sensation something similar to having one's eyes lacerated with gravel. Several miners went completely blind for days.

When Captain Horn was appointed Goldfields Commissioner he chose a spot near Kangaroo Flat for a water supply, reserving three large water holes for drinking water. These apparently grew contaminated as the numbers of miners increased and in 1857 another reservoir was opened north of Bendigo at Grassy Flat. Residents quickly complained that this dam was built simply to suit miners and not other residents[1]. Yet even the miners could not use the water, thought one man. The reservoir was only half full and the only people who used the water went there to fish for freshwater crays, until they were warned off by a zealous caretaker

> *a man is stationed there by the government to prevent people from catching crayfish which I believe are the only things that could injure the dam and he religiously guards one from being destroyed and he says such are his orders from head- quarters.*[2]

A meeting was convened in January 1855 by Mr Emmett at the Criterion Hotel to get a better water supply. Some time later a further meeting took place at the same hotel when Mr Emmett proposed constructing a reservoir at Golden Square. The Bendigo Waterworks Company was formed with the provisional committee of Emmett, W Clarke jun, and Mr Bland. By August 1859 works were well under way. In 1860 the Waterworks company went out of existence and then only one of a proposed 8 reservoirs was completed. This was the No. 7 dam at Big Hill. Joseph Brady was commissioned for this dam and completed the engineering works. Constructed in 1858-1859 and intended to hold 60 million gallons of water it was connected to lime settling ponds, filter beds and an underground brick storage chamber. The water was stored 150 feet above the level of Pall Mall so that gravity would feed it to the town. In 1872 another reservoir at Crusoe was added to the town supply. Yet in 1865 Bendigo ran out of water in a drought so that trains carried water from the Campaspe River. In 1877 as a result of this failing and the continued disputes about the Crusoe Reservoir a new scheme was completed in 1877. From the No 7 Reservoir a pipeline was completed from the Coliban Scheme in 1877. These works to supply water to several goldfields towns, including Bendigo, cost more than one million pounds, a major and imaginative public works undertaking for the time.[3]

At enormous expense an immense dam was built across the bed of the Coliban at Malmsbury,. An aqueduct was constructed, which carries the water to Castlemaine and Bendigo. There are three tunnels on the way, one of which, forty-one chains long, is cut through a hill of granite and bluestone. This is at Preston Vale, and the gigantic work right along the line exhibits excellent engineering skill. Flumings and syphons had to be constructed, and reservoirs to hold the water near the city. The largest reservoir is the Crusoe, situated about six miles south of Bendigo.[4]

1.8 THE OUTSIDE WORLD

Water now came to Bendigo from as far away as Malmsbury. While these works were going on other major efforts were undertaken to link Bendigo to the rest of Victoria. Most of the reports of life on the Bendigo diggings began with an account of the journey from Melbourne to Bendigo. The route out of Melbourne through Moonee Ponds on the Mount Alexander Rd, the climb through the Black Forest and around Mt Macedon and the hilly forested approach to the diggings all were presented as a contrast to the frantic digging in Bendigo itself.

Until 1860 most of the funds of the Central Roads Board were expended on forming this road [named at its Melbourne end for the Mt Alexander or Castlemaine diggings]. The

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1 *Report of the Select Committee on the Municipalities, VPP*, 1862-3, vol 4, evidence of J E Wall Huntly Progress Association, q4416
2 *Ibid.*
3 *Doctors and Diggers on the Mt Alexander Goldfields*, Bowden, Keith Macrae, 1974
4 *Ibid.*

first roadways were often narrow tracks which occasionally disappeared into a mess of diggings. Kelly for example warned newcomers to steer clear of the *deep old digging holes that were yawning in and around the principal streets and thoroughfares.* [1] The first rough roads were properly surveyed, straightened where possible and metalled during the 1850s although many remained rough and cut up by mine works for several years. The commissioners of the 1850s had, as part of their responsibilities, to improve roadworks. But the constant movements of miners often frustrated their plans to lay down main roads and to repair those between major mining centres.

Early in 1854 surveyors began marking out streets. Permanent buildings began to be erected. [2] In August 1854 the first Government land sale of town allotments took place at the Theatre Royal, auctioned by E.N.Emmett, the agitator for water supplies. In all 98 lots, situated in portions A,B & C of Sandhurst township were sold. Not surprisingly the highest prices were paid for land along or near to Pall Mall. The sale of building allotments was accompanied by orders to remove buildings erected on reserve and streets of the township. As a result ...*by the end of October 1854, the space formerly covered by the shops and stores of Camp Street presented nothing but heaps of rubbish, fire-places and portions of the former buildings. The front of pall Mall began to rise from the piles of ruin* ... [3] The Goldfield Commissioners concentrated on roads through the gullies and to nearby towns, with some mixed results. For example in June 1854 the Commissioners Reports indicated that roads had become cut up by rain and the large numbers of miners moving towards Heathcote. Over the following year several roads were reported as requiring urgent works. [4] By the end of 1855 roads in Long Gully and White Hills were regarded as the worst of local roads. But to the end of the decade and well into the 1850s the roads in the northern fringes of Bendigo caused problems, in particular the McCrae Street route to White Hills and Epsom.

By 1857 many of the planned northern streets of Sandhurst had still to be laid out and several shopkeepers protested about the quality of McCrae St. Surveyors, Urquhart, Clarke and Larritt had set aside Bridge Street as the main northern route (the Murray River road) . But McCrae Street seemed a better route and several landholders who had bought land near to McCrae Street thought they would benefit from passing trade. Instead they found that the miners had almost full control of the roadway. Hence the surveyor's decision to make Bridge Street the main road out of Bendigo to the north and on to the lucrative traffic of the Murray River valley. McCrae Street at the end of the 1850s was cut up by puddling holes, dams, sludge drains, some mining claims and several illegal works spreading across the direction of the road. Shopkeepers still continued to protest and by the middle of the 1860s it appeared that some of the problems with the route had been resolved.[5].

1.9 HEALTH

The survey of Bendigo in 1854 set out a formal street pattern and reserved public sites but the tracks which tied the digging gullies together became the streets of the town, many of them still visible today. As a contrast to the rough tracks of the diggers, surveyors then and later designed a formal series of arcs and a botanical and acclimatization reserve at White Hills, a gold fields equivalent to the estates of London's West End. Just as Sandhurst had a Pall Mall and a Charing Cross it was also to have its Kensington. Better roads and water supply contributed to the health of the new city. Health Inspectors did their best to augment the cleaner Bendigo emerging after the chaos of the first rushes. In closing down nuisances and in creating major public institutions they sanitized the town and gave it a sense of civic dignity. In June 1860 the first site for a cattle saleyards and abattoirs was established three-quarters of a mile from the town centre on the McIvor Road (at a cost of £1500).[6]

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1 Kelly, *Life in Victoria*, p 188.
2 Goldfields Commissioners Reports 1854.
3 Doctors and Diggers on the Mt Alexander Goldfields
4 Goldfields Commissioner, 24 June 11854,10 March 1855.
5 *Select Committee on the Main Murray Road, Sandhurst, VPP*, 1859-60

The provision of a hospital and an asylum helped give Bendigo the appearance of a healthy and progressive town. In 1853 a slab and weatherboard hospital had been erected between Barnard and Mackenzie Streets and in 1860 the Benevolent Home (asylum) was opened in its newly erected buildings. Thirteen people had met in the first public meeting in support of the hospital on 8 October, 1853. Identified as the Diggers' Bendigo Hospital, by 31 December 1853, twenty patients had been admitted. Then in January, 1854, less than two months after its doors were thrown open, the building was almost wrecked in a gale when it moved alarmingly on its foundations.[1]

1.10 POLITICS

The role of the camp officials in checking the movement of miners, for a time in imposing license fees and in attempting to make the free and easy mining world buckle under to a rule of law, inevitably drew some backlash. In Ballarat this eventually produced bloodshed at the Eureka Stockade. A conflict of this order never occurred in Bendigo. But for some time diggers united in a vociferous movement, complaining about license fees and demanding some fairer more democratic administration. The camp, sited away from the digging tracks, and with its military-like vantage point above the diggings, symbolized all that the diggers felt was oppressive in colonial rule. The Ribbon agitations and the associated movements for what was to become miners rights were the major forms of public politics on the diggings. Bendigo felt the stirrings of this mass movement as much as anywhere else and the places where the diggers got together to demand a better deal have a symbolic importance to match that of the government camp.

In December 1853 Miners held a huge protest meeting. [2] Two thousand miners and storekeepers met in Golden Square passing resolutions but generally keeping the peace and passing motions opposing the goldfields taxes but proposing only constitutional means of objection.

Various meetings were held in 1853 and 1854, the most important outside the Criterion Hotel in 1853, drawing together miners and shopkeepers to protest against the administration of the gold fields. In December 1853 Miners held a huge protest meeting. [3] At the core of these complaints were fees paid for mining and by storekeepers. Storekeepers *standing as they do in the intermediate position between the Government and the gold digger* met at the Criterion Hotel and were given a fiery address by Captain Brown. Forty men of the No 12 Regiment arrived in December 1853 to support law and order and agitation died away in the following year. In June, 1855, an Act was passed which permanently abolished the fee, and provided for the issuing of the miner's right, enabling the digger to occupy for a residence so much of the Crown lands as subsequent rules prescribed.

The ending of this agitation turned attention to local government and in January 1855 the first Bendigo Municipal Council met at the Bendigo Hotel. In April the first rate collection went to removing stumps and filling holes in the streets. The Council then turned to drainage and sludge works .Later works included street lighting . In 1860 the Bendigo Gas Company was laying its first mains and selling gas at 45/- per 1000 cubic feet. The first supply of gas was tested at mains at View Point, High Street, and Hargreaves St. In April the leading businesses were lit by gas for the first time. In 1866 mains were extended to Long Gully, California Gully and Eaglehawk, despite the high price of gas (based on bringing the coal used for gas manufacture from Melbourne).

No doubt these were great improvements yet several residents complained about the early extinguishing of lamps- plunging Bendigo into *an Egyptian gloom*, noted one journalist. [4] In 1862 Bendigo incorporated Long Gully, Ironbark and Quarry Hill and in

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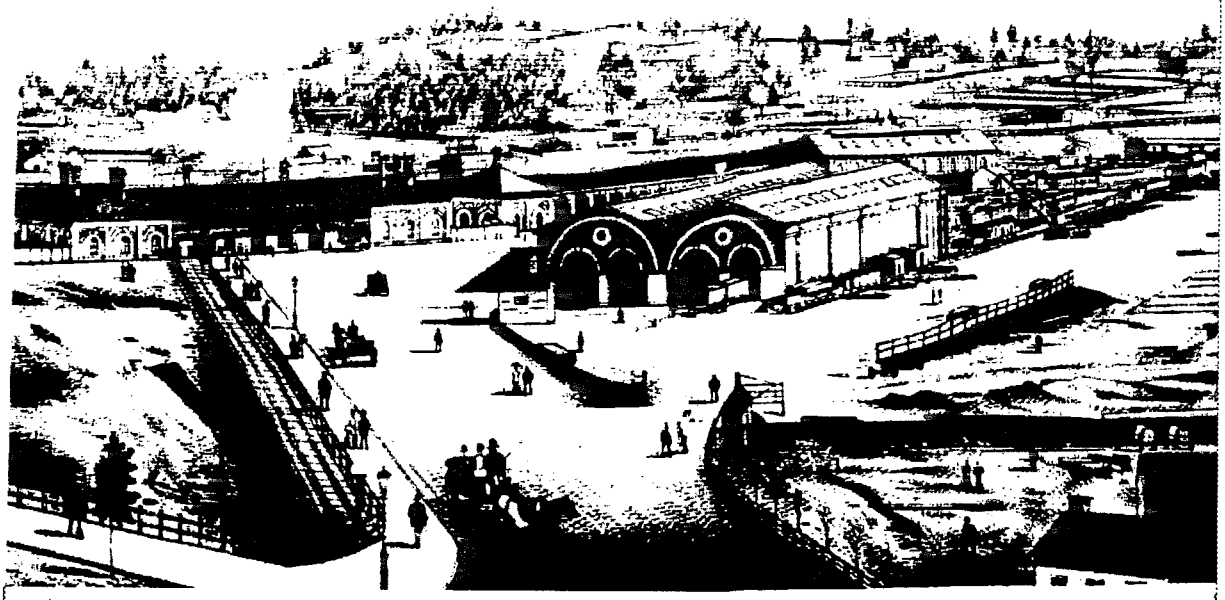
10 *Central Board of Health Report*, 1862. Health Inspectors closed down unregistered lodging houses and ended the *...the keeping of swine from which abominable nuisance the town of Sandhurst may now be said to be freed* in 1861. In the preceding year more than one hundred prosecutions had effectively ended the pig-keeping habits of town dwellers in Bendigo.

1 *Doctors and Diggers on the Mt Alexander Goldfields*

2 Goldfields Commissioners, 20 December 1853.

3 Goldfields Commissioners, 20 December 1853.

4 *Advertiser* 10 July 1862



2-6
Bendigo Railway Station Complex c1891 ('Forest City', 1891-1991 Centenary Booklet)

under the Municipal Amendment Act, Sandhurst became a borough [first Mayor of the borough was Mr J McIntyre].Eaglehawk was created a Borough on 29 July 1862 with a population of 4000

1.11 RAILWAY

At the same time the wider links between Sandhurst and the rest of the colony were strengthened with the arrival of the railway. A parliamentary report recommended that land be set aside for a railway along three routes in 1852:- the Melbourne-Geelong link, the line to Hamilton and Portland and thirdly the corridor leading to the Murray River. Since the closest river port at Echuca lay to the north of the rich diggings of Bendigo and Castlemaine, a line tying these points to the coast at Melbourne appeared the most economically sound prospect. In 1862 the line reached Bendigo and two years later it arrived at the Murray. Double tracks joined Bendigo and Melbourne and single tracks led on to Echuca. The railway for a long time offered to passengers more luxurious and more expensive travel than the road journey . It also became a speedy and efficient means of shifting goods, linking major inland cities to the capital and the colony's northern frontier.

The railway made its own impact on the shape of Bendigo, especially when later branch lines (Heathcote and Inglewood- Wedderburn) were added. Its viaduct, cutting and bridges through Bendigo were major landform features and funneled road traffic along north -south corridors in the urban area. The station acted as a focal point for a series of commercial enterprises in central Bendigo, especially hotels, boarding houses and livery stables. At Eaglehawk it had a similar but less obvious influence. It also stimulated some heavy secondary industry.

In October residents of Bendigo prepared for the arrival of the railway and the *fashionable dissipation* which would ensue at the opening of the line. [1] Platelayers were working under lights as the *Advertiser* welcomed the imminent arrival of the first train

and ...*the iron bond between the metropolis and Sandhurst.* [1] If the railway did nothing else it was hoped that it would end the reign of *King Cobb and the incivility inseparable from Yankee coach management.* On 15 July 1862 the foundations for the Bendigo station [Steane and Pallett contractors] were laid and the railway began to make its mark on the townscape. Running through the central valley of the creek and raised up on a viaduct it formed a major landmark requiring a good deal of bridge work and alteration of roadways.

The tender for the line was accepted in May 1858, from Cornish and Co . On the first official railway time table there were 3 trains on weekdays and 2 on Sunday [Fares - single 31s 6d 1st class & 23s 3d 2nd class, return 47s 3d & 34s 9d] In 1864 the railway from Bendigo to Echuca was completed by contractors Messrs Collier, Barry & co. The bridges themselves were regarded as marvellous examples of engineering skill. The approach of contractors and their work gangs thrilled one reporter for the local paper who reported on the arches of the Charcoal Gully Bridge near the Yorkshire Hotel as *ready for turning the arch: the line presents an appearance of remarkable strength, uniformity of design and neatness of execution*. Bridges, culverts and archworks and the train tracks themselves, trains and stations constituted a central element in the emerging form of Bendigo.

Their impact continued to be felt long after the rest of Bendigo lost its character as a rough mine field and became an industrial town. In the first fifteen years of Bendigo's life the state through its officials and engineers and surveyors established an enduring presence in Bendigo. The road form, railway and water supply and flood control works shaped the city's heart. the Government Camp itself was a central focal point and resulted in several commercial clusters near to the old digging centre of the Bendigo field. Major public works initiated by the central government provided a land-use skeleton around which the activities of the town were structured for the next century and beyond.

1.12 PRIVATE HOUSING

The framework laid down by government surveyors can still be recognized in modern Bendigo. In the 1860s however the grand designs of surveyors and the public works of civil engineers were taking shape in a mining field still built around rough tracks. In the gullies most of the housing was temporary and crude and not until the following decade did most people in Bendigo move into permanent accommodation. Between 1851 and 1865 the mining fields of Bendigo underwent rapid change. Not only did mining itself alter in technique and in the nature of controls on mine sites but around the mines the diggers and their families established homes first of all in temporary canvas shelters and later in small wooden cottages, the typical miners cottage of the central goldfields. This housing was clustered along the gullies and above the river flats, continuing the division of the goldfields established by the rushes and the location of the richest alluvial finds.

Visitors to Bendigo in the 1850s universally found miners living in tents. These tents were scattered around the gold bearing areas with no apparent order. One prominent figure on the field later recalled that in its early days, Sandhurst was a village of shanties, calico largely predominating, the streets unformed, and, in winter, one sea of mud. ...anyone venturing out at night ran an imminent risk of being submerged, and dug out at some future period as a fossil curiosity[2]. However the miners speedily gave some semblance of stability to their temporary dwellings, adding lean-to kitchens, chimneys and log rooms to the central canvas awning. William Kelly thought that the canvas tent with chimney and log room attached was well-suited to the heat of Bendigo's summer. In fact he considered that in comparison to housing of mid-nineteenth century Britain these

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10 *Ibid* 9 OCtober 1862
1 *Ibid* 13 October 1862
2 *What we Were, What we are, And what we may be*, Macartney, John Neill, 1860, v 130

tent homes were *little inferior in point of comfort to the ordinary dwellings of agricultural labourers in the United Kingdom*.[1]

The first major buildings were government structures or some of the calico and wooden warehouses of the local merchants. For many years the city continued to be seen as a sea of canvas. Rows of tents strung through gullies without any apparent order impressed visitors, rather than the orderly street pattern drawn up by government surveyors. The canvas town was recollected in many descriptions of the goldfields. William Westgarth for example was one who described the principal housing as follows

> *The most conspicuous kind of mansion was the canvass tent, under every variety of form. Some of the domiciles were made of sheets of bark, with fire-places built of turf, ... A few had built a rude stone house - truly very rude; and there were some stores or shops constructed of sawn boards, which must at great cost have come from town, and others of split slabs prepared upon the grounds.*[2]

Over the remainder of the 1850s building gathered pace so that by 1861 more permanent structures were to be found around several of the mining fields. The majority of these were small single storey with few decorative elements or variations in shape.

Table 2-3: Size of Dwellings 1861

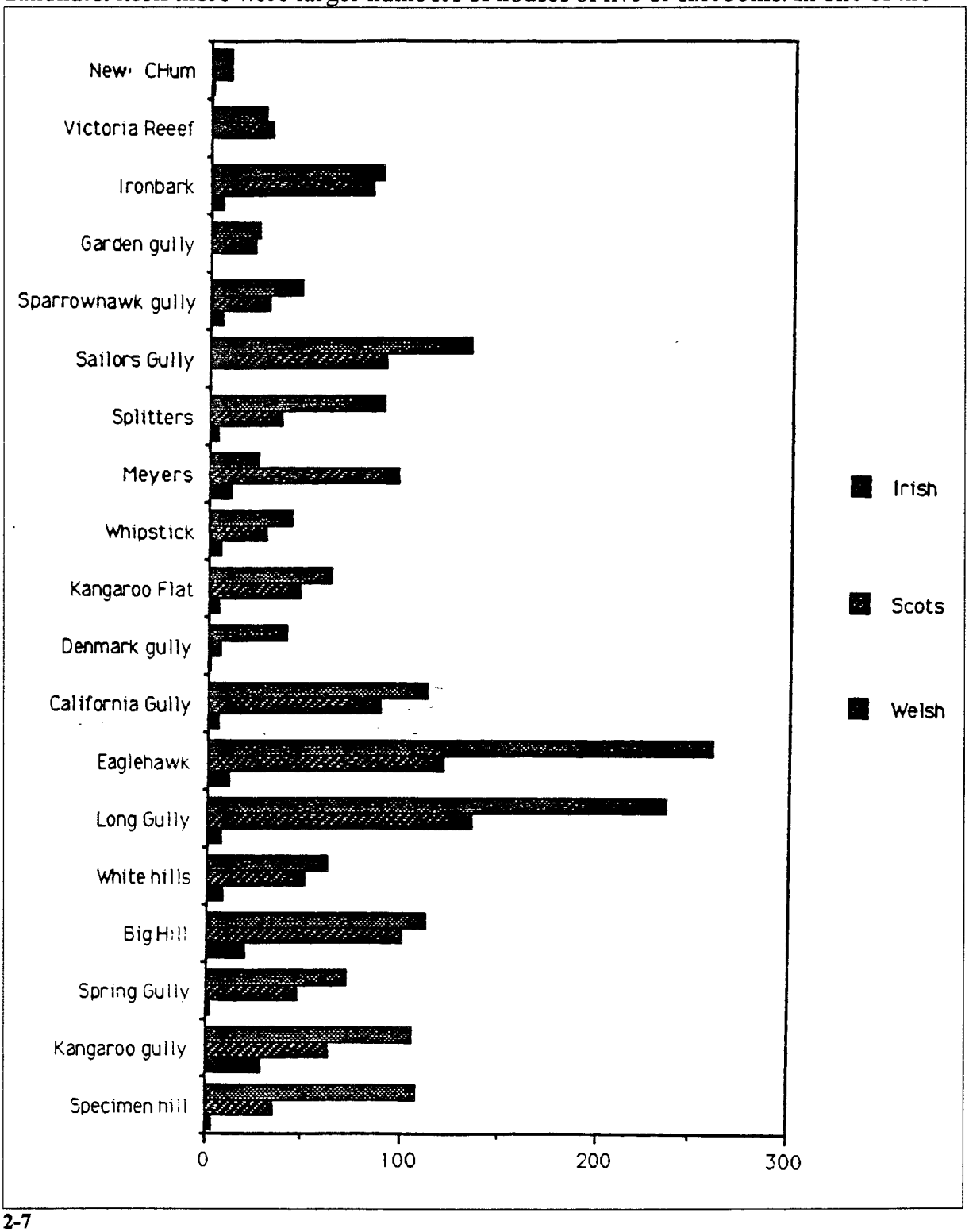
Area	One	Two	Three-Four	Five-Six	More than six
Elysian Flat	48	29	7	1	1
Dead Horse Gully	21	14	3	2	-
Canadian/Peg Leg	122	59	39	5	8
Myer's Flat/Splitters	65	41	23	4	4
Napoleon Whipstick	37	9	5	1	
Sydney Flat	72	24	8	-	1
Sailors Gully	83	72	65	7	6
Neilborough	2	5	5	1	2
Sandhurst (part)	484	784	717	178	131
Spring gully	378	194	97	15	7
Kangaroo Flat/Gully	35	11	2	1	-
California Gully	38	29	37	4	1
American Gully	13	6	7	-	-
Sparrowhawk Gully	35	12	3	-	1
Derwent Gully	53	11	4	-	1
New Zealand Gully	12	2	-	-	-
Piccaninny Garden	12	14	11	-	-
Redan/New Chum/Stanley	24	10	5	1	-
Long Gully (town)	-	2	21	6	-
Long Gully outskirts	131	95	60	12	3
Ironbark	71	83	85	14	7
Happy Valley	12	12	15	-	2
Victoria Reef	10	11	8	-	-
Specimen Hill	5	10	15	3	-
Pigsty Gully	7	4	2	2	-
Lockwood Borough	-	-	1	2	-
Epsom village	22	23	27	3	3
Huntly	594	257	135	11	10
Sandhurst-SpecimenHill	89	45	30	2	3
Kangaroo Gully(in Shst)	134	45	32	12	6
Spring Gully	107	32	22	3	8
Johnston Flat	89	26	12	1	1
White Hills/Sawyers Gully		-	9	-	-
Jobs Gully	28	15	18	1	1
Long Gully	53	17	15	4	2
Epsom Flat		62	33	15	2
Eaglehawk Town	32	31	22	4	5
Eaglehawk outskirts	213	106	64	5	2
California Gully	63	37	38	10	2
Devonshire Gully	33	5	3	-	-
New Zealand and Maiden		10	1	-	-
Kangaroo Flat	72	26	23	10	4

1 Kelly, p.216
2 William Westgarth, *Victoria. the colony and its gold mines in 1857*, p216.

Area	One	Two	Three-Four	Five-Six	More than six
Flagstaff	29	8	2	2	2
Robinson Crusoe	26	10	8	5	2
Tucker/Dead Bullock	14	3	1	-	-

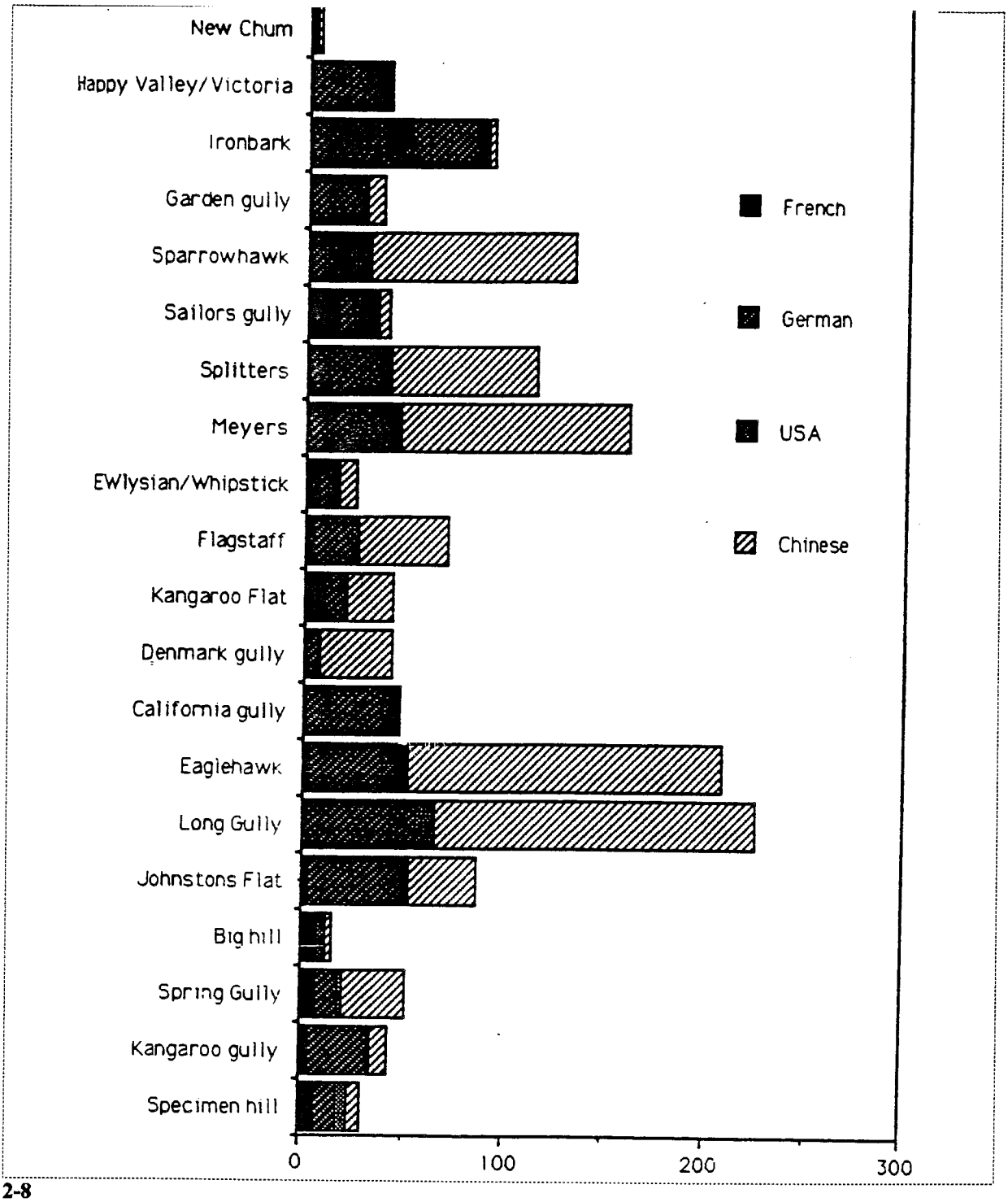
SOURCE: Census of Victoria, 1861

In most of the digging fields around Bendigo people in 1861 were still living in small dwellings. Few areas had more than a handful of houses of more than four rooms. In Sandhurst itself there were larger numbers of houses of five or six rooms. In one of the



2-7
Bendigo Ethnic Concentrations 1861 (Source ABS)

more heavily populated gullies, California Gully, Ironbark Gully and Spring Gully there were a higher proportion of larger houses. In most of the mining gullies the miners and their families were sheltered by small dwellings, many of them of only one or two rooms. Still in 1861 when the largest rushes had passed through Bendigo and when in shops and public buildings the area had begun to show a degree of permanence and order, many miners continued to live in rough, dwellings, often tents with one rough room attached . Sometimes the most solid part of the dwelling was the chimney. Even in Sandhurst itself, where the larger houses were clustered, most of the people were living in tents and slab huts.



2-8
Bendigo Ethnic Concentrations 1861 (Source ABS)

> *The Second and Third White Hills were opened but were not considered as good as the first one, and were occupied principally by miners from the 'Old Country' and 'Cousin Jacks' from Adelaide, as they were more experienced in sinking shafts and driving ground and could do considerably more work than those not accustomed to mining.*[1]

Bendigo had its own Irishtown with the strongest Irish cluster reputedly gathered at the junction of Bendigo and Back Creeks and along Tipperary Gully and Sheepshead Gully. Their neighbours were often Germans. Longer-lasting concentrations of Cornishmen and their families were found at places like Harvey Town, St. Just Point and other places most of them in Eaglehawk rather than Sandhurst. The divisions imposed by place of birth were reflected readily in religion but also in other forms of voluntary association. In 1863 for example the Bendigo *Advertiser* reported on the plans for a Bendigo Caledonian Games with visitors arriving from Melbourne and Castlemaine, famous pipers traveling into town and the Temperance Hall and the View Point Hotel setting up their lounges for Scottish music, dancing and draught competitions. These games had begun in 1859 first being held at Ironbark in the British and American hotel. In the first half of the 1850s more than 18000 American miners had come to the Victorian goldfields. Many of these men , with experience on the Californian goldfields had shipped out from San Francisco and the gullies and flats of the Bendigo fields still reflect the impact which was made by Californian diggers. An American, James Forrest Sullivan gained the first wine and spirits license on the Bendigo goldfields.

Amongst the miners on the fields at Bendigo, the Irish were clearly identified as a distinctive group by almost all visitors. They congregated in places like Tipperary Gully, they jealously protected their claims and were suspicious of encroachment from neighbouring miners.[2]

On the one hand English travelers painted them as untrustworthy and ready to fight off new arrivals for the slightest offence. To others they appeared as clannish and distinctive, but no less orderly and sober than any other group on the Bendigo fields. The Irish were always it seemed *the first in every agitation* and no doubt did fill the ranks of the popular movements against the license fees (although few of the leaders of these protests were Irish) The other British group singled out were the Cornish. They struck observers as distinctive because of their skill in mining rather than from any overtly political unruliness. William Kelly noted the *complacent thoughtful air* of the Cornish and their systematic plodding work on the fields. Their diligence contrasted to groups of Irish or American miners who were inclined to rush into a new gully, dig frantically and then move off to the next find.[3]

The Cornish also introduced their own distinctive recreation, in the form of Cornish wrestling matches. Sometimes the vigour of their bouts amazed other miners. In September 1862 the *Advertiser* reported on a Cornish wrestling match at Kangaroo Flat in which a Cornishman *wrestling in the style practised in that part of the world* had severely fractured his arm.[4]

These were still the most obvious groups in the later nineteenth century, When Michael Davitt arrived in Bendigo in the 1890s he picked out the Cornish and the Irish as distinctive.[5]

By then the Cornish were still often referred to as Cousin Jacks (a corruption of *Cognac* from their reputation as smugglers). Yet the social life of the goldfields was shaped by a wide range of different peoples, some of them British and several non-British minorities. As one observer noted:

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1 McKenzie, *Early days*
2 Bonwick, p 25
3 Kelly, pp.191-192
4 *Advertiser* 22 September 1862.
5 M Davitt, *Life and progress in Australia*, London 1898.

In some parts of the mining fields, Eaglehawk, California Gully and Ironbark the beginnings of a permanent housing pattern was evident. The number of wooden houses had not outnumbered tents but had begun to alter the appearance of gullies and flats. Only in Sandhurst was there any significant number of brick or stone dwellings. The Bendigo mining area as a whole was thus beginning to take on the housing character which persisted well into the twentieth century. The single-storey, four to five-roomed, often verandahless rectangular wooden cottage was replacing the tent as a standard dwelling. In some parts of the fields the cottages were stone or brick - but most of the surviving cottages of this material date from the era of reef mining. Canvas dwellings, tents and slab huts still housed most of the people of Bendigo. Nonetheless, several miners and their families were living in small wooden cottages strung through the gullies which had first been settled in the rushes of the 1850s. The individuals houses of Bendigo which emerged in the 1860s replaced tents and left much of Bendigo with a character still visible today - of rows of small cottages built to a uniform floor plan and with minimal decoration.[1]

Yet there are distinctive elements to these houses. The generous blocks in parts of Bendigo are often only the sites for small cottages so that with wide spaces to the side, the cottages could be added to by additions to the side rather than the rear of the building. In parts of Bendigo the cottages are set at an unusual distance back from the street with deep gardens. In other areas the smallest cottages often have quite rich decorations, both in wooden fretwork and in leadlight. This is perhaps a consequence of the exceptional skills of local artisans but equally a reaction to the fierce heat of summers in a mining field stripped of any shade as trees were cut for mining. In the present urban area the Eaglehawk Borough is more closely identified with small double fronted mining cottages than is the centre of Bendigo itself. Yet characteristically, throughout both municipalities the small house stands on a larger block than it might in Melbourne, its additions are less often at the rear of the building and the cheapest houses are rarely seen as parts of terraces and almost never more than single storey. But at the same time they have decorative elements richer than in many inland towns.

1.13 ETHNICITY ON THE GOLDFIELDS

Looking back on the early days of Bendigo one old resident recollected the democratic character of life on the alluvial goldfields

where distinctions of class you find laid aside; the highly- educated Oxonian is associated with the illiterate labourer from Wilts or Somerset; the descendant of those who sit in "lordly halls" has a mate in the reformed prisoner of Millbank or Pentonville; and the only respect paid to aristocratic birth is the denomination of "swell", or "genteel cove". Everything is, in fact, the perfect realization of a great republic.[2]

As the century drew to a close those who had been a part of the first rushes were apt to idealize the egalitarian character of those early days. Bendigo of course was not alone in this and most of the gold towns made some attempt to identify and memorialize their pioneers between 1900 and 1920.

Yet they did have a point. The diggings did break down rigid social divisions. In the social life which emerged on the gold fields, the cosmopolitan population was more easily divided by race, language and nationality than by class. Those communal institutions which ordered life by the 1860s were often religious but with their origins in the ethnic distinctiveness of people and place on the 1850s diggings. Even colonial divisions counted on the Bendigo field and some of the gullies were especially associated with Adelaide diggers, many of them in turn having come first of all from Cornwall to South Australia. As one observer pointed out

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1 Many photographs indicate cottages with some external verandah. But initially in the mining gullies the buildings appear to have been erected without verandahs

2 C F McKenzie, ed Frank Cusack, *Early days at Bendigo*, Queensberry Hill Melbourne 1979



2-9
Bendigo Easter Fair Processsion, still a major event in the city.('Bendigo For Sunshine Business & Pleasure', BCL)

> *You find representatives of almost every nations; the bluff but courteous Englishman; the cautious Scotch, who will never give a direct reply as to his success; the mirth-loving Irishman, ever easing his labour by joke and repartee; the slow but industrious German; the ever volatile native of France; the swarthy yet 'cute Yankee, who has just arrived in Melbourne with a cargo of "notions', bartering among the diggers his various commodities for gold; the natives of India in the native costume; and hundreds of Chinese and New Zealanders making up the strange assembly.*

The most easily distinctive group on the goldfields and the miners most clearly segregated in social life and in the geography of the town were the Chinese.

Early in 1854 Assistant Commissioner Murray was reporting to the Chief Secretary on the increasing number of Chinese arriving at Bendigo. They were sure, he felt, to augment ill-feeling on the goldfields. The first Chinese miners worked over old diggings along the creek and settled in a Chinatown in Bridge Street in the heart of Bendigo. A rubbish dump behind these shops and houses (in Bridge Lane) drew the wrath of Bendigo}s health inspector in 1887.[1]

In the following decade most of the Chinese were identified with camps at Ironbark and at Emu Point, although several had stores in the central commercial streets; especially in Bridge St. Ah Fooh still operated a general store in Bridge Street in the 1870s and other Chinese ran a boarding house nearby. [2] Chinese miners worked in several of the old alluvial diggings. In 1864 for example in Sandhurst 720 Chinese alluvial miners were still

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1 Bendigo City Council Correspondence. 11 August 1887.
2 *Sandhurst Districts Directory*, 1875

at work. [1] In 1868 of 3500 Chinese in the Bendigo mining district 1000 were working over old fields at Epsom and between four and five hundred lived in the Chinese camp at Ironbark.[2]

Two out of three of these men were married but because of the colony's immigration controls the women had to remain in China. Six Chinese had married Europeans and 15 Chinese children were at school in Bendigo.[3] Two thousand of the Chinese were working individually as puddlers or fossickers and three hundred worked in joint stock companies as puddlers. While essentially a mining encampment the Ironbark Chinatown provided a range of services to the immigrant. The camp supported a clubhouse and a Chinese chapel as well as Chinese medical services, food stores and moneylenders. In wider Bendigo the Chinese who were not miners were likely to be storekeepers (40- 50) and two hundred were gardeners. Some worked as harvesters on farms but in 1868 several hundred of the Chinese in Bendigo had no work at all.[4]

The houses of the Chinese camp were rudimentary and disintegrated when their owners died or else they were pulled down. The few Chinese stores were often more sound and survived for longer as other elements in the character of Bendigo although they could not readily be distinguished from the commercial premises of European traders. Yet the Chinese left two distinctive marks on the townscape of Bendigo. The last surviving building of the Emu Point Chinese camp is the Kwan Gung Temple. In the Bendigo and White Hills cemeteries the brick funereal towers still survive. Alongside are the headstones of the Chinese section of the cemetery. The temple and the religious structures of the cemeteries provide the last material link with the Chinese community of nineteenth-century Bendigo.

The Chinese were segregated, more so than other immigrants. Yet only a minority lived in the Ironbark camp and at the other main Chinese settlement in Epsom. Rather than residing in a segregated pattern, the Chinese were spread through the older mining areas and as in Chinatowns elsewhere in Australia and the United States the Bendigo Chinatown operated more as a service centre rather than as a sequestered place of residence. In general, even though visitors did identify the Irish with Tipperary Gully and the Cornish with St. Just Point, the goldfields mixed together the various streams of new arrivals. By 1861 immigrants from each ethnic group were spread through most of the different mining settlements, although some were clustered together more densely in some gullies or around a well-known landmark or major street intersection.[5]

1.14 SOCIAL LIFE

The common image of the first digging days is of a wild disorderly mass of miners who worked from dawn to dusk, passing the night in shabby drinking holes and who then staggered back out to mine the next day. Some miners of course did live like that. But many recollections of the mining fields paint a picture of a much warmer, more civilized life at even the roughest diggings. As one observer pointed out.[6]

> *That the tastes and habits of the miners are changing fast in the direction of domestic enjoyments and prudent management of their earnings, is easily observable from the manner in which the change operates on the business of the town. At one time three theatres were supported, and large sums were spent in providing professional talent for such concert-rooms as that of the Shamrock. Now the theatres are closed, and the only concert-rooms are those with nigger-songs and clog-dances are the attractions. Skittles have still their friends, and a few loafing fellows may yet be seen at the bars of public houses ... Casinos invite visitors disposed to figure on "the light fantastic toe", but they seem to have few patrons. The barbers seem as busy as the Publicans."*

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1 *Mining Surveyors Reports*, 1864
2 Rev W Young, *Report on the Chinese population in Victoria, VPP*, 1868 vol 3
3 *Ibid.*
4 *Ibid.*
5 for further reading on ethnic groups in Bendigo see German Settlers in Bendigo by Dr.Charles Fahey and work by Yola Collins on the distribution of ethnic groups.
6 McKinnon

Bendigo quickly produced ordered recreations and a range of voluntary associations which helped a more orderly life emerge on the gold fields. Hotels were the favourite meeting places of diggers and many sought a clientele drawn from the home counties of the publican. While the Welcome Inn at Eaglehawk welcomed the *patronage of all diggers, puddlers and reefers of Eaglehawk*, others stuck to a familiar crowd. The British and American hotel at Ironbark advertised for a good Scottish piper in 1856, and the Shamrock Concert Hall, while it put on all sorts of entertainment, often favoured some especially Hibernian offering. The Hamburg Hotel attracted German miners as did the European Hotel. For decades after the decline of alluvial mining hotels remained at the centre of local life. Miners met at hotels to complain about government works (especially in sludge control and water supply). In 1856, amongst local hotels, the Admiral Hotel at Long Gully advertised a weekly quadrille assembly.[1]

The Prince of Wales Hotel at Lockwood tried to attract diggers out from the gullies of Bendigo by holding a pigeon shoot. The Independent Order of Oddfellows met at the Diggers Arms in White Hills. On New Years Day 1857 the Red Lion at Epsom held a sports festival.[2]

The Franklyn Hotel in Sailors Gully advertised *free and easy* concerts and the Camp Hotel at Eaglehawk held a grand vocal and instrumental concert. The Manchester Arms in Long Gully put on promenade concerts. Other pubs advertised themselves specifically as centres for miners. The Silver Mines in Long Gully for example advertised itself to *quartz miners, puddlers and alluvial diggers.*[3].

These hotels sought a more local and less sophisticated clientele than the hotels at the centre of Bendigo. The Albion Hotel at View Point for example advertised in 1856 and 1857 that it had recently renovated rooms and was able to offer first class accommodation to travelers, a table d'hote and exclusive table and grooming for horses. The first hotels did have a disreputable image and in 1859 the Chief Commissioner of Police commented generally on gold field hotels and their clientele. He could distinguish he said between *...a class that will go and get a bottle and a class who go and forage out these grog-shops for the sake of drinking and the company they get there.*[4]

Those who wanted to be able to drink and at the same time see a more sophisticated form of entertainment could go to one of the several theatres on Bendigo. A room with high slate walls was the first Bendigo theatre. Attached to an eating house, it was named the Theatre Royal (attached to the Shamrock Hotel) Early in 1854 a tent theatre, the Casino, was built, and later, the Royal Victoria Theatre began to present short plays.[5]

Best known of the goldfields theatres was the Shamrock Convert Hall, opened on 31 March 1855 with a Grand Convert featuring the Colony's leading artists. The theatre was enlarged and then destroyed by fire in 1857. A new Shamrock Hotel and Theatre was commissioned form Vahland and Getzschmann in 1860, a building supposedly the equal of any in the colony. The Criterion Theatre in Sandhurst offered a performance of Hamlet in 1856. Many pubs put on some form of entertainment and hired professional singers and actors.[6]

If hotels appeared quickly on all the alluvial fields the other buildings which attracted crowds of diggers were churches. And like the hotels these were first of all rough wooden or canvas buildings and were speedily rebuilt in brick and stone. The Presbyterians for example began to organize for a church building in January 1854.[7] In August 1854 James Nish arrived in Bendigo to preach his first sermon on the following Sunday . The services for the first few years were held in a schoolroom and in 1857 the congregation began to build a new church building styled in Early English Gothic at a cost of £3000.[8]

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1 *Advertiser* 30 December 1856.
2 *Ibid.*
3 *Ibid*
4 *Select Committee on the Licensed Publicans Act*, VPP, 1858-9, q 16.
5 *Victorian Historical Magazine*, Vol 42, no2, May 1971,pp554-564
6 From advertisements in Bendigo *Advertiser*, December 1855-1860.
7 *A record of 100 years of congregational life and work 1854-1954- a history of St.Andrew's*
8 *Ibid.*

A new manse was built in 1855-56. Rev Dr Henry Backhaus later the familiar Roman Catholic hierarchy and investor of Bendigo was the first clergyman to come to the goldfield arriving in March 1852. Land was set aside in the survey for Roman Catholic church purposes in McCrae Street and after preaching here in a tent Backhaus and his congregation later erected their first church. St.Kilian's church was begun in 1857 and survived for thirty years as the central place of Catholic worship and the key site associated with Irish life in Bendigo. The first Anglican clergyman at Bendigo was the Rev J Gregory from Forest Creek.[1] He traveled around goldfields preaching from a tent and a covered wagon but eventually chose a spot atop a hill near the Camp - the spot which diggers had made popular as a meeting place for political protests. The first church completed was in sandstone but was destroyed in a storm and it took several years before another Anglican church was completed.

The first Congregational minister, the Rev Mark Butler, came to Bendigo in 1853 and the Congregational Church was built in Forrest St. A Baptist Church was opened in 1854. The German Community supported a Lutheran Church and Methodist miners from Wales had their own Welsh church.

Sometimes with a religious basis and sometimes organized locally, the diggers on the goldfield were quick to create their own Benefit Societies. Benefit societies or friendly societies had long membership lists in both Eaglehawk and Bendigo by the middle of the 1860s . Other popular voluntary associations were organizations like the Bendigo Rifle Corps which met on the Camp Reserve, cricket clubs (Bendigo United cricketers used to put on concerts at the Lyceum Theatre) and later football - there were goal posts erected at the Back Creek Cricket ground by the end of the 1850s.[2]

Some of the miners took to indoor sports and for a while a gymnasium flourished in the hall attached to the Baptist Church in Hargreaves St. There, a professional instructor advised on exercises and *men of all ages and conditions may be seen exercising their muscularity in various ways.. Indian Clubs, dumb bells, gloves foils and vaulting poles.*[3]

Gold mining drew a distinctive ethnic population to the goldfields. These groups supported a wide range of social activities and were settled unevenly across the goldfields but never in a predominantly segregated pattern. In their social life they sustained cultural activities, sporting clubs and benefit societies. The societies which had an ethnic character have by and large disappeared and the most obvious legacy of the ethnic diversity for the gold fields remains in the churches and the hotels of the alluvial mining era, even though many of these have been rebuilt since the 1870s.

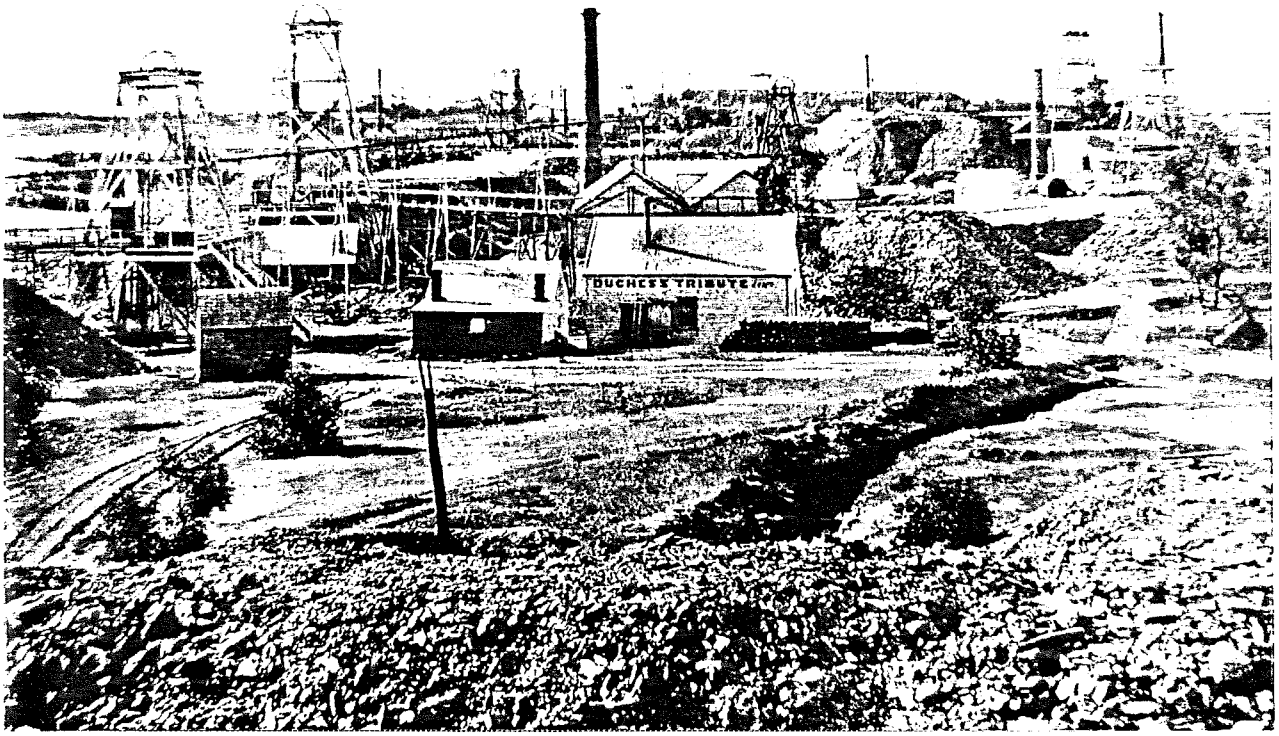
2.0 MINING METROPOLIS 1868-1888

Visiting Bendigo at the height of the quartz mining boom in 1872, Anthony Trollope, the English novelist, thought that Sandhurst *means to go ahead and become a great city.* He noticed that in production of gold it was well on the way to wealth and prominence. But in another sense the town was failing. Bendigo was neither *handsome nor commodious*:

> *It has the appearance which is common to all new mining towns, of having been scratched up violently out of the body of the earth by the rake of some great infernal deity who had left everything behind him dirty, uncouth, barren and disorderly. Anyone who has seen the mining towns as they rose in Cornwall and Glamorganshire must have observed the same ugliness. At Sandhurst you see heaps of upturned dry soil here and there, dislocated whims, rows of humble houses built just as they were wanted, shops with gewgaw fronts put up at a moment's notice, drinking- bars in abundance, here and there an attempt at architecture, made almost invariably by some banking company eager to push itself into large operations; - but with it all a look of eager, keen energy which would redeem to the mind the hideous objects which meet the eye, were it not that the mind becomes conscious of the too speculative nature of the work done, - of the gambling propensities of the people around.*[4]

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1 *The First Hundred years: A history of the parish church of St.Paul Bendigo Vic 1868-1968*
2 *Advertiser*, 21 July 1862
3 *Advertiser*, 4 October 1862
4 Anthony Trollope, *Australia*, edited by Edwards, PD and Joyce RB, pp 402-3 1967 reprint



2-10
New Chum Line of Reef, California Gully (Bendigo & District', 1902, BCL)

After 1868 the rough and temporary style of a digging town largely vanished from Bendigo. In its place a new more capitalized form of mining determined the wealth of the town and much of its appearance. Over the following two decades the crude scene described by Trollope was to a degree modulated. But until the 1890s, when some of the civic improvements in buildings and plantings were carried through, Bendigo was coloured by industrial land-uses and by housing and public buildings which supported the mining industry. These produced a town with a different material form than the digging settlement of the 1850s. Nonetheless this was a town untidy, disordered, brash and with conflicting land uses right in the heart of the city.

2.1 MINING AND INVESTORS

Mining remained the key industry with half of the workforce of Bendigo employed in mines up to the 1880s. Increasingly the quartz-mining techniques pioneered in the later 1850s became more significant than alluvial puddling. Along with reef mining a new capitalized mining economy began to change the face of Bendigo. Above the ground massive machinery and earth mounds indicated the location of the capitalized mines. In the heart of the city a new mining exchange and professional offices served the mining investors. The wealthiest mine owners added a stylish and extravagant layer of housing to parts of Bendigo. And in gullies near to the quartz reefs the miners and mine managers, now earning a wage from mine owners, were able to take up a wider range of housing than in the first years of Bendigo's life as a city. In February 1865 one nugget of 350 ounces was discovered in the Whipstick Forest which sparked off a new round of rushes.[1]

Throughout the decades to the end of the nineteenth century some diggers were always ready to chase after news of finds like this one, rather than submitting to the routine of

1 See W Perry *Tales of the Whipstick* 1878

employment in the shafts of company mines. Yet by the late 1860s the fate of Bendigo mining was firmly tied to capitalists who could afford to sink deep shafts to locate gold in Bendigo's quartz reefs. The fossickers continued to work over old sites in the 1880s, but they had long ceased to form the driving force of the mining economy.

By 1865 large-scale mining became more feasible as small claims were amalgamated and larger companies were able to take out leases on mining areas. A new battery with a 50 hp engine and 84 stampers installed by Koch in April 1865 and described with pride in the local press signified the course of mining in the next thirty years - capitalized and mechanized.[1]

By the end of the 1860s more than 140 registered companies were at work in Bendigo. One in three used steam-powered equipment. For years afterwards mines on the Garden Gully Line of reef and the Hustler's Line of reef proved exceedingly rich.

The first discoveries of gold-bearing quartz at Hustlers was made by Jonothan Harris and a party of black African sailors, men who had deserted ship and come after gold to Bendigo. As they were preparing to pitch a tent between Ironbark Gully and the Commissioners Gully they found gold in quartz amongst trees they were clearing for a campsite. They obtained 500 ounces of gold and in 1854 sold the claim to Thomas Hustler. One of the richest firms on the Hustler's Line of Reef was the Great Extended Hustler's Tribute Company, formed with the amalgamation of this and adjoining claims. One of the other rich areas was the Victoria Reef discovered initially by two boys (on one occasion they refused a generous offer for a barrowload of quartz from their claim). On the Garden Gully line, J B Watson was credited with taking 13 tons of gold - valued at 5 million from the leases which he consolidated into the Kentish mine. John Boyd Watson had begun to amass a fortune from Bendigo gold and went on to become one of the richest men in the colony.[2]

The boom of the late sixties and early seventies was over by 1873 but for at least the following twenty years, mining remained central to the Bendigo economy and the successful survivors from the boom were at the heart of the character and fortunes of Bendigo.

The capitalized mining boom rose and fell in a cycle like that of the digging rushes of the 1850s. A sudden find attracted a rush of investors who put money into new leases. Many of the mines sunk proved uneconomic, investors withdrew, returned after rumours of new wealth and over the following two decades a small number of profitable companies survived from the hundreds formed in the excitement of the richest discoveries. Many more disappeared almost as soon as their capital was raised and work begun on a lease. Sometimes the companies thus formed never even reached the stage of digging into a lease.

Investors were increasingly ready to invest in mines after the 1855 Act for Better Regulation of Mining Companies and the 1858 Act which together removed the mine management from full liability for losses. More than 100 companies were operating at Sandhurst in 1860. After problems with water and with charlatans who raised money for companies which never sank a shaft, investors were frightened away from Bendigo, to return in 1869 following rich discoveries on the Hustler's Line of Reef.[3]

Within twelve months more than forty companies were being formed each week. Miners turned first of all to the northern parts of Bendigo and then explored reefs at the south of the field, especially Golden Gully. Over the era of reef mining, the most likely chance of wealth came from mines along the Garden Gully and Hustler's Line. The reefs which over the long term proved the richest were thought to be the Garden Gully, New Chum, Hustlers, Sheepshead and Carshalton lines.[4]

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1 F Cusack *Bendigo: a history*,p 135
2 *Ibid* p.151
3 Cusack, 148.
4 Bendigo Mines Ltd, *Bendigo*, p13

By 1873 nearly a dozen mines were in full swing along the Hustler's Line. The wealthiest individual mines were those begun in the later 1860s, mines like Latham and Watson's Great Extended Hustlers formed in 1865. On the same line another reef (Thompson's) paid over £360000 in dividends. On the Garden Gully line were rich and well-known mines, Bell and Watson's, Cornish United, Victory, the Pandora, and the Kentish Mine, which had proved so rewarding for JB Watson.[1]

Sometimes these mines were let out to tributers miners who banded together to work an established mine with the hope of striking gold and sharing profits with the company who held the lease on the land. Sometimes these tribute parties did strike a rich source of gold. In 1874 for example tributers working in the mine of the Garden Gully United Company raised more than 44000 ounces of gold in just a few months, the largest quarterly return from any one company. When the tribute leased ended in March 1874 the company reworked the mine which remained Bendigo's richest mine.

Alongside these rich mines were many which failed to give any return to their investors. Some did not even leave a mark on the surface of the mining field. But over the 1870s and for at least a part of the 1880s, the reefs were rich enough and the mines sufficiently capitalized to give a firm economic base to life in Bendigo. The mines with their winding gear, heaps of earth and their poppet -head scaffolds, often with flags flying and painted in bright colours, made the dominant landmarks in the town. Other buildings and houses were arranged around the mines and the longest-lasting mine sites created small communities near their leases. Here miners lived, their children went to school and they and their families met workmates in pubs or at chapel on Sunday. The capitalized mines brought a more orderly and stable family life to the goldfields and numbers of women and children in these mining districts were higher than on the 1850s fields. A regular income and residence allowed the miners to create their own social world with schools, churches, shops and hotels marking the residential areas around the lines of reef. Some of these were to have their own distinctive sense of identity for decades.

The reef mines created their own class of wealthy investors as well. Amongst the wealthiest mine-owners was J.B.Watson whose Kentucky Mine on the Garden Gully proved so rich. John Boyd Watson had arrived in Sydney in 1841 from Scotland. After working as a leather dresser he left for the California gold rush in 1850 and after a couple of years came back to join in the Bendigo gold rush. Watson early on recognized the advantages of working on quartz reefs. He erected a crushing battery at Paddy's Gully and nearby expanded his enormously rich Kentish mine.[2]

Other well-known mining investors were Barnet Lazarus and George Lansell, both of whom amassed huge fortunes. Lansell was responsible for some innovations in mining commencing the use of diamond bitted drills after returning from a visit to the Rocky Mountain gold mines in California and Nevada in the USA. By the 1880s Lansells 180 Mine was the deepest on the entire Bendigo field. Lansells workings on the New Chum line of reef obtained gold at depths of up to 2000 feet leading other mines to extend shafts

Beneath these exceedingly rich men were an echelon of mining investors who speculated successfully on mines as well as taking a part in other aspects of commercial life in Bendigo. Darnton Watson for example was a dealer in hay and corn but made more money from mining than from his agricultural dealings. Henry Koch, who had ran his crushing works at Long Gully also invested in local mines, the Pioneer Goldmine and after the boom of 1871 was able to sell his business and return to Europe. By the end of the 1870s Bendigo fields supported a few wealthy mining investors and large mining workforce. Gold was found at more than a dozen reefs.

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1 *Ibid* p 151.
2 T Dingle *Victorians* p 89

Reefs returning findings of gold in March 1879 were Hustlers, New Chum, Birds, Victoria, Perseverance, Garden Gully, Catherine, St.Mungo, Johnsons, Moon , Lighting, and Johnsons.

While the fortunes of men like Lansell were based on his decision to extend shafts to below 1000 feet, most of the mines on these reefs ran shafts down to between 350 and 550 feet.[1]

With capitalized works, the floating population of diggers diminished. The numbers working on the fields had fallen from the end of the 1850s. In the early 1870s companies built up a paid workforce and mining became a staple form of male employment in Bendigo. To an extent the mining workforce was distributed in a more concentrated pattern than the miners of the 1850s. However the principal gullies of the 1850s and 1860s were still the workplaces of the greatest number of miners in the 1870s. The largest concentrations were at Long Gully, Maiden and Denmark Gullies, Ironbark,, and on the Bendigo Flat and Victoria and New Chum.[2]

Table 2-4 Numbers in Mining March 1879

Back Creek and Spring Gully	220
Sheepshead and Golden Gully	780
Golden Square and Kangaroo Flat	420
Crusoe Gully	90
Marong and Bullock Creek	140
Victoria and New Chum	490
Long, Maiden and Derwent Gullies	480
Ironbark	490
Bendigo Flat	450
White Hills and Epsom	80
Huntly	170
Sydney Flat and Whipstick	250
Specimen Hill and Sailors Gully	260
Windmill Hill and California Gully	330
Eaglehawk Gully and Flat	270
Snobs Hill and Pegleg Gully	340
Raywood	50
Elysian Flat	50

Source: Mining Surveyors Report March 1879.

The workforce employed in mines had, by then, taken the first steps towards union organization and engaged their employers in intermittent industrial conflicts. Miners unions were formally organized in the 1870s. In February 1872 miners at Catherine Reef engaged their employers in a strike. Further major industrial conflicts occurred in 1874 and then in 1879, by which time the organized working class in Bendigo had spread its influence to those employed in local bakeries and other factories apart from the mines. At Bendigo, a Trades Hall Council was formed in 1885 but by then any industrial militancy on the part of the miners had been largely blunted.

Company mining altered the social structure of Bendigo. It established a new class of investors who in turn demanded professional services in law and finance. Mining created distinctly working class areas in the town separated from the wealthy investors socially if

1 Mining Surveyors and Registrars Report, 31 March 1879, VPP, 1879-80 vol 2.
2 Ibid

not geographically. By the end of the 1880s, the ethnic groupings of the 1850s and 1860s had been overlaid by new social divisions of wealth and power in the capitalized mining industry.

Of the mines themselves, the dramatic industrial landscape which so shocked Trollope and other visitors has largely gone. The Bendigo skyline is no longer marked by the chimneys or machinery associated with mines. Some mines still have poppets and remnants of machinery can be found on most of the rich reefs. The largest landform remnants are the mullock heaps still evident on the Garden Gully, Hustlers, New Chum and other reefs.

The mechanical character of mining is most readily visible in mines from a later period than the one under discussion here.

The buildings associated with mining and which have survived are more often than not those of a financial than a direct extractive function. On Pall Mall the Beehive Store was rebuilt in the 1860s and functioned as a mining exchange until 1871 when it caught fire. When the store was rebuilt, mining investors used to hustle after shares under the Beehive's verandah. Brokers offices lined Allan's Walk and can be seen today. As Trollope noted the banks of Bendigo were rebuilt with some pretensions to architectural quality. The architects who shaped these buildings and the financial sector of View Street and Pall Mall form the best reminder of the wealth and energy of Bendigo during the quartz boom.

The details of mineral extraction and other technical matters of some complexity are explained in Volume 3.

2.2 MINING RESIDENCES

During the 1870s and 1880s shaft mines were spread across several reefs and many lone fossickers still sifted through the gullies first discovered in the 1850s. Reef mines and the lines of reef brought a new orientation to the form of Bendigo. Yet the settlements of the gullies, now sheltering fossickers and quartz miners still gave a home address to most of the workforce. Over the period 1868 to 1888 the housing in these areas spread north- west to beyond Eaglehawk. As well, more dense settlement developed in the centre and inner east of Sandhurst and several clusters of larger and more expensive housing varied the standard pattern of simple wooden cottages.

The mining districts of Bendigo were spread throughout gullies and around creek flats in the 1870s. The compilers of an 1875 Sandhurst directory for example reported that:

> *... the districts comprising [Sandhurst] extend over a wide area, here sparsely, there closely inhabited, while the frequent change of residency by the inhabitants of this principally mining community caused constant alterations in the process of completion.*[1]

For the most part this scattered mobile mining population lived in small weatherboard houses, generally of four rooms. But through the 1870s and 1880s a wider range of houses changed the appearance of parts of Bendigo. On some of the hills to the south-east and south-west of the city centre, New Chum and Quarry Hill for example, the mining investors and an expanded commercial class established some semblance of an elite suburbia. In Bendigo however the location of mines and the wealth thought to lie in deep reefs shaped the urban form and in many parts of Bendigo the largest and most expensive houses were to be found close by mines. Even a street such as Barkly Terrace had in Roper's words *a very mixed composition.*[2]

In most towns of provincial Victoria Barkly Terrace would have become an exclusive address. It lay close to the lawyers' offices and the banking chambers of View St. It ran near to the government reserve and passed over high ground. It also included the home

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1 *Sandhurst Directory* 1875
2 M Roper, Inventing traditions in goldfield society: public rituals and town-building in Sandhurst 1867-1885, Master of Arts thesis Monash University, 1986, p. 57.

of W.C. Vahland the architect who designed most of the fashionable buildings of the quartz-mining era. The brewer Julius Cohn lived here as did the police magistrate Lachlan McLachlan.[1]

But because it ran across the Hustler's Line of reef, Barkly Terrace attracted working miners, amongst them employees at the Great Extended Hustlers Mine, the richest mine during the quartz era. Barkly Terrace also stood near to the Bendigo Prison and where the Terrace curved towards the prison many of the streets were filled with smaller wooden cottages. The contrast between huge mansions and small cottages was visible in the Terrace and adjoining streets. yet the pattern of segregation still visible today is evidently a product of the local topography. Larger houses in general lie on the highest point of land to the western side of the terrace. Where adjoining streets dip into hollows the mansions gave way to smaller rows of single fronted cottages. Still the general character of this area was distinct from that of some of the gullies to the west. The rear laneways were wider than the streets of other parts of Bendigo. Large properties had stables and outhouses and workforces of servants. And the public streetscape was planted with trees and kerbed and channelled. This high ground near to Rosalind Park and the government reserve was a different area from the mining precincts of Eaglehawk. Still most of the inhabitants of Barkly Terrace would have been out of place in East Melbourne, the Belgravia of the capital of Victoria, let alone in their London namesake. If Barkly Terrace was any guide then the elite and the working miners were distinguished by length of residence rather than address. Roper pointed out that the persistence rates of the investors and commercial figures of Barkly Terrace were much higher than those of the working class residents.[2]

Other parts of Bendigo developed a distinctive demographic character during the quartz mining era. Sandhurst East for example became more closely associated with Irish families in the 1870s, many of them headed by men working as labourers rather than miners. Yet even here the mixing of professional men amongst the labouring classes diluted the distinctive housing stock. If any factor determined segregation it was probably the distinction between high and flat land. The elite were to be found on the several hills, the cottages more often than not within the gullies. During the 1870s there were some fundamental housing zones created in the Bendigo area. New Chum, Hustlers Hill and View Street were chosen by mining investors and commercial men as the favourite sites for large architect-designed houses. Houses in View St, like Esler's Banool, built in 1871, Carlisle, like Banool designed by R.A. Love in Bannerman Street and built in 1871 and Vahland and Getzschmann's Marlborough Lodge built in 1869 typified the confidence of the high point of the mining boom. A band of wealthy houses can be identified running in an arc from Golden Square around the hills to the immediate north- west of the city centre and around the government camp. This remained the favourite place of residence for wealthy Bendigonians despite or perhaps because of the immediate proximity of quartz-reef mines. The cachet of this locale was sustained for years so that, looking back from the end of the nineteenth century, one Bendigo patriot had enthused that the:

> *the chief residential portions of Bendigo are in elevated situations. Numerous private houses of ample proportions, many of them architecturally beautiful and many more speaking of solid comfort and of the affluence of their owners in their large and well kept grounds as well as in the spaciousness of their interiors, are found on Quarry Hill, Gravel Hill and in the vicinity of Barnard and Rowan Street and Hustler's Hill.*[3]

On the one hand the richest mining investors often built houses alongside their mines. On the other hand city merchants, solicitors, teachers, etc did cluster together on the high points of some of Bendigo's hills. These enclaves were reinforced in later decades as mining declined and the line of reef no longer determined the direction of building.

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1 *Ibid.*, pp57-58.
2 *Ibid.*, 59-60.
3 Levy, Bert *Souvenir of the Golden City of Bendigo*, 1901

Most lavish of the mining investors' mansions was that of Barnet Lazarus set in landscaped grounds with a fountain and encircling carriageway and which overlooked his mines on the New Chum line of reef. Fortuna Villa, the home of George Lansell (previously of Ballerstedt) was extended and altered over the 1870s and 1880s. After Lansell returned from a world tour in 1876 he had a replica of the Pompeii Fountain made for Fortuna. The final addition, a flat-roofed gymnasium, was completed in the years after 1900.

Large villas and mansions went up on View Hill from the 1868 onwards. Some of these were the homes of mining investors, Banool in View Street for example, built for Hugh Esler, a mining broker, in 1871. Nearby is Rosemount, a single-storey and more elegant house than several of the mine-owners' mansions. Rosemount was built for William H B Neill, another mining investor, in 1872.[1]

2.2.1 EAGLEHAWK

The wealth and expansiveness of houses vanished towards the north and west where lines of reef and mining poppets traced a line through Eaglehawk. Eaglehawk had become a separate Borough and quickly developed an identity of its own within the broader Bendigo mining field. The roads here ran in a haphazard fashion with streets following gullies and being broken by mine workings. For the most part Eaglehawk had small cottages as typical residences and along the road from Bendigo to Eaglehawk and on through Sailors Gully the houses clustered at familiar locations from alluvial mining, Long Gully, California Gully and the Eaglehawk itself. These places were marked by a small hotel a line of shops and clusters of cottages, and with the spire of a red brick church or chapel in the background behind a bend in the road. In Eaglehawk itself the roadway ran down to a n open town centre where a line of shops and hotels broadened out into a triangular centre before the routes out of Bendigo divided. Eaglehawk was so distinct form Bendigo that at one stage a plan was brought forward to place a barrier across the road between the two municipalities and charge a toll for wagons going to and from Bendigo. Not all the larger houses were segregated onto the peaks of these hills. For example in Eaglehawk, generally a place of small weatherboard cottages, there were several larger mansions and elegant villas by the end of the 1880s. But for the most part the gullies and roads to the west of View Hill and north west to Eaglehawk were lined with small weatherboard cottages. These were the characteristic goldfields residences, built with only occasional decoration. Amongst them were to be found several brick houses and some built of local stone. They were generally built without any architectural advice and to simple floor plans recognizable in many of the goldfields. They contrast strongly with the landmark public buildings of the later quartz mining era. The division between small wooden houses and larger buildings of brick and stone is evident in the different characteristic of the municipal divisions within Sandhurst and Eaglehawk.

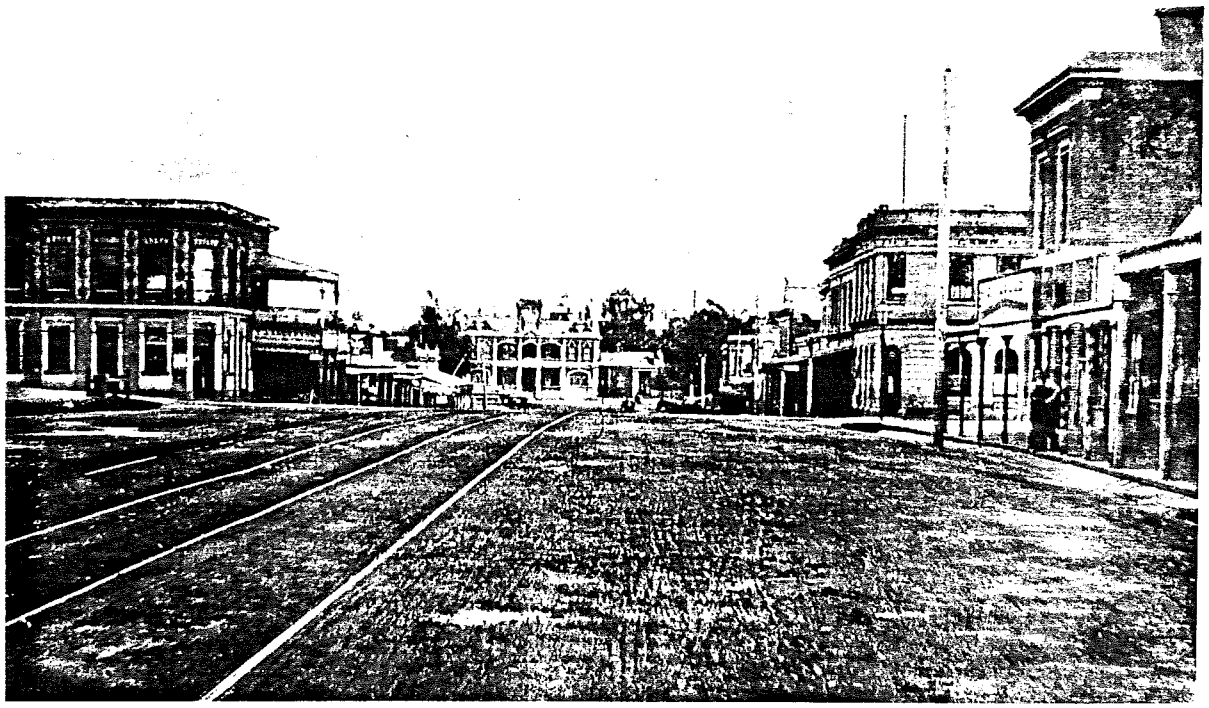
Table 2-5 Bendigo & Eaglehawk Houses 1881[2]

Area	Tents	Stone/Brick	Wood	Slab
Barkly	30	534	1566	100
Darling	1	457	546	27
Sutton	1	723	2069	72
Eaglehawk	3	409	1090	76
Rooms	1	2	3-4	5 and more
Barkly	124	269	1026	782
Darling	59	129	372	412
Sutton	191	270	1185	1129
Eaglehawk	115	129	628	653

1 See Butcher and Flanders 'Bendigo Historic Buildings'
2 Census 1881

At the 1871 Census almost half the working men of Bendigo were engaged in mining. By 1903 this proportion had fallen to less than 30% [1] Throughout the period smaller proportions in Bendigo worked in the professions (between 4% and 7%) and in manufacturing (13% to 15%) and in the trades (between 13% and 16%).[2] While the number of mining companies increased rapidly (38 in 1868 up to 345 in 1870 and to 950 in 1871), by 1881 less than one in three miners worked on alluvial fields.[3]

Bendigo then remained a mining town although one in which employment was less clearly dependent on mining. While the employment character of the town diversified the housing structure of Bendigo was right through to the early twentieth- century still a product of the mining boom of the 1870s. In large part this was a consequence of the distinctive occupancy pattern of Bendigo by which miners were able to get access to cheap land for peppercorn rents and or put up simple cheap cottages by the thousand close to mines. They made few innovations in form or decoration in these cottages and the simple building types evident in the 1860s continued in the 1870s and 1880s as the standard building form of Bendigo. Quartz -mining then introduced some large mansions to the housing stock of the town (mostly confined to an arc in the inner west) but for the poorer householders the simple miner's cottage of the 1860s remained the standard form of accommodation.



2-11
Eaglehawk, High Street looking to the recently completed town hall, with tram lines evident ('Bendigo & District', 1902, BCL)

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1 C Fahey, "Wealth and social mobility in Bendigo and North Central Victoria, 1879-1901", PhD. Melbourne 1982, p 14
2 *Ibid*
3 *Ibid*

Local businesses in Eaglehawk traded to the miners and other gully residents. In Eaglehawk itself J Saunders in 1871 advertised his whims and buckets made up for prospectors on notice. In California Gully LP Shov made boots and shoes to order. J Robbins Victoria Hotel in High Street Eaglehawk claimed that it had the best billiards table in the district.[1]

The township still turned regularly to mines especially the capitalized mines as sources of wealth. In 1871 for example the local paper welcomed the New Nelson Company's fixed boiler in which new tubes were to be added so that soon the new furnace would once again have steam up.[2]

The Eaglehawk journalists welcomed any expansion of mining and when the issue of mining on public reserves came up the paper came down strongly on the side of the mining companies. Claiming that *this [mining] is the mainspring of not only our prosperity but of our very existence as a community. It is not only the key-stone but the arch itself upon which we must depend for support.*[3]

When turning to the working miners, the local paper, along with the people of Eaglehawk was always conscious of the tragic accidents seemingly a regular part of the industry. Yet the paper was more likely to side with the managers rather than employees in allotting blame for accidents. Mine managers after all claimed the Leader did not have any control over the equipment miners used.[4]

After one incident in which a miner was killed in an Eaglehawk shaft, the editor reflected

> *when it is a matter of record that men will jump out of cages in motion;use iron bars for ramming home powder; stand under rotten ropes, although warned of the danger; and ride up and down on 'slugs' that can be pulled apart- what wonder that accidents are of such frequent occurrence.*[5].

Conscious that a dash of dishonesty [was] sometimes thrown into mining ventures nonetheless the *Leader* remained convinced for many years that the future of Eaglehawk lay firmly with mining. So that when local men deserted the town for the rush to Charters Towers goldfields in Queensland the Leader condemned them as *lunatics who will want to be brought back at public expense.* Steady employment in local shafts was preferable to the chance of a rush. Employment in mines and the constant new shafts sunk or new machinery fired up for work allowed the gullies in Eaglehawk to shape a community life. At the heart of this were the churches. One of the characteristic features of the townscape in Eaglehawk are the red brick chapels which stand above clusters of simple miners cottages along the route of the major road from Bendigo. Each of these became a focal point for miners and their families. In some the Welsh language was kept alive although for English miners this was sometimes seen as weakening the impact of religion on the town. One observer complained after Welsh Congregationalist services in 1871 that ...*the congregation would have been larger had one of the services been in English as some who intended to go were kept away through being unable to understand the language*[6]

The schools are the other dominant buildings of the Borough, often set on hills and with bell towers or raised roofs distinguishing them from both churches and houses. The schools of Eaglehawk came together for their annual Christmas sports day in 1871. Four hundred children competed and the best student athlete won an elegantly gilded encyclopedia Morocco bound and elegantly gilded.[7]

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1 *Eaglehawk Leader* 10 June 1871
2 *Ibid* 1 July 1871
3 Ibid., 15 July 1871
4 Ibid., 24 February 1872.
5 Ibid
6 Ibid 12 July 1871
7 Ibid 23 December 1871

As the town grew more secure the older church buildings and their schoolrooms were built in solid red brick and wooden rough structures were pulled down. The Eaglehawk Primitive Methodist School was rebuilt in 1871 with funds raised through tea meetings. In October 1872 the congregation let tenders for a building complete with gas supply and fittings. Sometimes the religious activities of neighbours did not meet with approval from conservative miners, as when the local paper uncovered a den of *spiritists* in Sailors Gully'.[1]

As in most mining towns some of the open space between houses and mines was levelled for sports fields and in Eaglehawk cricket teams attracted miners during the 1870s. The Eaglehawk Cricket team was playing on the California Gully ground in 1872 [In 1874 a Bendigo-Eaglehawk 22 played an All England team at the Back Creek ground].[2]

In a rough mining town some of the cultural activities did not find the support which their promoters often hoped for. Still in 1872 the Eaglehawk Philharmonic Society began to practice for a performance at the Eaglehawk Town Hall. The local paper enthused in a comparatively small township such as this one in which there are but few rational amusements provided for the masses we know of nothing that should be more fostered and encouraged than the love of music

Eaglehawk people needed to support this performance of Handel's Messiah.[3] The performance went ahead in the town hall and apparently did not win the approval of local miners. A week later a letter to the paper complained:

> *I was never more astonished and disgusted than on Monday evening. Astonished at the excellence of the performance of the Messiah by the Eaglehawk Philharmonic and disgusted at the want of appreciation of the public*[4]

By 1874 Eaglehawk was in touch with Bendigo by train as well as road and in 1880 two trains daily connected the Eaglehawk In 1880 Eaglehawk Borough had a population of seven and a half thousand, the ratepayers numbered nearly 800 and the town, four miles from Bendigo had its own town hall money order office and telegraph office. Its hills and gullies included numerous hotels, two state schools and eleven churches as well as three banks. The Library of the Mechanics Institute had over 1500 books for loan. In Canterbury park the people of Eaglehawk had an open space formed and handsomely laid out with flower beds and shrubs.[5]

The gardens at Canterbury Park have remained a striking feature of the Borough with their plantings shelters, ornamental gates (with a brass plaque prohibiting the walking of dogs] and gravel pathways. In March 1871 the Borough Council established a Botanical Gardens Reserve Improvement Committee to begin planning the Gardens. The committee wanted to set aside an area for sports a stage for dancing and to form a small dam and ornamental pool. After grubbing out stumps the workmen set aside a space for gates and roadway and hung two swings in a shady corner.[6]

By November the Committee had set aside space for a racecourse and after tree planting in 1872 was roofing shelters in 1873.[7]

As summer approached each evening Eaglehawk people strolled around the gardens, passing through the swing gate and admiring the new border plantings in the flower beds. In 1876 the Curator was planting blue gums around the recreation ground and inside Canterbury park.[8]

In the following decade citizens were able to use the adjoining Lake Neangar (on Sundays boating contests were forbidden and no- one was to be seen in boating costumes

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1 *Leader* 12 November 1872
2 Ibid. 12 December 1872.
3 *Leader* 12 December 1872
4 Ibid 19 December 1872
5 *Victorian Municipal Directory* 1880
6 Borough of Eaglehawk Minute Book seen at Eaglehawk Town Hall, Brassy Reserve Eaglehawk Minutes of Botanical Reserve Improvement Committee 7 March 1871.
7 Ibid., 3 November 1871, 27 January 1873.
8 Ibid 11 July 1876

) The Borough formed an elliptical island in the lake and leased out a boatshed to the Eaglehawk Rowing Club.[1]

In 1890 a conservatory was erected in the park.[2] A rotunda was completed in the same year and local hurling clubs used the park for matches. In later years a grandstand was completed in the sports ground and finals matches of the Bendigo Football League were played there (after some bitter disputes between the Council and League officials). Eaglehawk Councillors felt certain that the football league wanted to desert them and play games which drew large crowds in Bendigo itself.

Eaglehawk had laid out streets and kerbed and channeled major roadways in the 1870s. yet for much of the are of the Borough, cottages were strung out within gullies and did not follow a formal road network. Whereas in the 1860s most properties listed in rate books were made from slabs and mud, by the 1870s many more houses were weatherboard. By then the pattern of houses clustered in gullies was quite distinctive. Outside the heart of Eaglehawk and the straggling buildings lining the road to Bendigo, there were smaller clusters away from the main roads around the old alluvial areas.[3]

Eaglehawk 1876-location of houses

Sailors gully 174
Myers Flat 25
Williams Road 11
Specimen Hill 44
Eaglehawk 256
Simpsons Road 13
Sailors Gully Road 29
Napier Street 21
High Street 59
Victoria Street 53
Church Street 8
Peg leg 86
Lester Street 33
Lethebys Road 48
Pennyweight Flat 17
Williams Road 4
Deadhorse Reef 8
Snobs Gully 6
Farnsworth Street 8
Temperance Hill 34
Caldwells Road 30
Snobs hill 18
Church Street 3
Campbell Street 15
Church Street 4
Shellbank Road 10
Eaglehawk 137
Victoria Street 12
Eaglehawk Flat 31
Jobs Gully 87
Jackass Flat 70
California Gully 431
American Gully 17
Derwent Gully 8

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1 Ibid., 28 July 1883 and 3 March 1884.
2 Ibid., 24 June 1890.
3 Eaglehawk ratebooks, 1866-1876

2.3 INDUSTRY

Mining did stimulate other industry with four major foundries supplying miners. Yet much of this industry remained relatively small-scale. Bendigo supported some carriage makers and firms manufacturing agricultural implements. One of the largest industrial firms was the Sandhurst Rolling Stock Company. By 1890 it was employing 200 men. Other important local industries included eight breweries (including Cohn Brothers) and the Bendigo Pottery. More unusual employers included the Royal Princess Theatre with a floating staff of more than 100 actors.[1] However by the turn of the century this live theatre industry had declined.

The commercial and trading centre of Bendigo remained around the town centre laid out in 1854. The divisions within this centre also remained much as they were in the 1850s. Principal commercial activity extended along High Street and along Pall Mall. If quartz mining did bring one major change it was in the rise of Eaglehawk as a distinctive and self-contained commercial centre at a distance from Sandhurst. In Bendigo itself Mitchell, Hargreaves and Williamson Streets were important commercial centres and a new market site attracted stall holders from 1871 onwards.[2]

The first market site, selected in 1862 proved a failure. As one resident pointed out the market sheds, erected at a cost of £200 were in 1863 able to yield nothing. Produce sellers would not use the market and in the 1860s trade spread around the streets of the town centre. Fletcher, the Town Clerk, told a colonial inquiry that *the actual market is everywhere, all around.*[3] During the 1860s the street-traders hung about Charing Cross and sold from stalls at the central intersection of Bendigo. By 1869 the conflict between this low- level trading and the new opulence of mining exchanges and investing had become obvious, The traders were moved on from Charing Cross and the Council began to look for a new market site. Pall Mall traders wanted the market moved from their increasingly valuable real estate and in 1868 the Council fixed on a site at the corners of Lyttleton Terrace and Dowling Street as a market site.[4]

In Eaglehawk also the local council inquired about a possible market site but by 1881 the move faded in face of losses by markets in neighbouring municipalities.

Business did drift to the Market Square though it never became a vibrant trading heart for Bendigo. Other focal points for agricultural finishing were the saleyards and abattoirs and these had some influence on the location of flour mills and other agricultural finishing works, as well as on the long term creation of an industrial belt on the northern fringe of the city centre. Some of the smaller manufacturing concerns were clustered in the centre of the town, often attached to shops.

In 1875 there were other trading places scattered through Bendigo and often based around the mining gullies of the 1850s. Grocers' shops could be found along Hustler's reef, in Howard Street or in Long Gully. Hotels and boarding houses were scattered across the mining districts. Yet in general the trading life of Bendigo appeared substantially centralized. Apart from grocers, general stores and hotels, a few minor clusters in the gullies and north at Epsom the central area dominated commercial trade. Eaglehawk remained the only rival to the centre of Bendigo. Without the massive buildings of the Pall Mall and View Street centre the shops, hotels (and small mining exchange) of Eaglehawk reflected its more workaday character. Eaglehawk rather than Bendigo itself grew with a character as a town of working miners and this identity survives in the houses and shops of the Eaglehawk centre even today.

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1 Ibid
2 Ibid
3 *Select Committee into Municipal government*, VPP, 1862-3, vol 4
4 Roper, pp 109-110

2.4 SOCIAL LIFE

The gullies were far more centres for social life rather than commercial life. This social activity was often based on churches, schools, perhaps an hotel and clubrooms. Miners in Long Gully for example supported their own Mechanics Institute, a public school built in 1878, a Methodist c Church first built in 1865 and then altered in 1877, an 1866 hotel and an Anglican Church.In California Gully was the Johnson's Reef Hotel, the Council Club Hotel and the White Horse Hotel the California Hill Methodist Church, a Mechanics Institute and Wesleyan School, as well as a Bible Christian Church, state School and a foundry. All of these were products of the rise of quartz reef mining and the clustering of miners in gullies where they could build or buy cheap houses and where they had ready employment often close by in the reef mines. The gully communities which developed in the 1870s left characteristic buildings and at the heart of the communal life of these parts of Bendigo were the non-conformist church, the school, perhaps a Mechanics Institute, hotel and general store. In most of these areas, the religious congregations formed in the 1850s flourished and the churches built at the beginning of the 1850s were often improved with extensions and the construction of new parsonages, churches or schools. In 1872 a Jewish Synagogue was established in Dowling St. The first Sandhurst Methodist Circuit had been formed in 1854 and in 1859 the Golden Square Wesleyan Church was erected. Over the following decade these Wesleyan chapels came to become familiar buildings in local mining settlements. In Golden Square a new Methodist Church was planned in 1870. Worried about greater debt the local congregation wanted the existing church simply extended, which it was and then in the 1880s further alterations and extensions erased the remnants of the older building. In 1863 the foundation stone of a Methodist church was laid at Peg leg gully and then a new church built during the 1860s. The local Methodists thus went from worshiping in the space of a decade in first a slab hut then a weatherboard building and finally a brick church. One of the most striking buildings in the whole mining area is the California Methodist Chapel. Built in 1875, the building is a testament to the efforts of local Methodists, wanting a fine building in which to worship. One that could stand in contrast to the rough temporary character of much of the goldfields. Sometimes new congregations were founded. Amongst Bendigo Presbyterians, for example, St. John's Church was established in 1873 (Rev Lewis first minister) as was the Golden Square Church (Rev A W Sinclair Minister). St. Andrew's College was formed in 1879 and at the original St. Andrew's Church a new porch was added in 1888.[1]

At All Saints Cathedral a new parsonage and school were completed in Mackenzie Street in 1877. Described as handsome buildings, the *Advertiser* thought they *made a decided improvement on this class of building... the style is modern Gothic with a bold, simple and decided treatment and care has been taken to keep in mind the unities of design which colonial architects in so many instances seem to ignore.*[2]

In churches, the quartz mining era fostered more elegant designs and a greater confidence on the part of parishioners in raising money for long-term building programs.

The miners clusters in the gullies were only one cause of new religious building. In 1866, some local Anglicans decided to form their own separate congregation, angered by the *high church practices* and more likely the high-handed dealings of All Saints incumbent Rev W R Croxton.

Croxton was recollected as a member of the Oxford Movement but also as someone who ignored the wishes of his parishioners in building matters.

After a meeting in May 1866, Bendigo's low church Anglicans raised £300 towards the cost of a separate church. The land was gazetted and approved by Church authorities in 1866 and two years later parish boundaries were fixed between St.Paul's, the new church,

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1 *A Record of 100 years of congregational life and work, 1854-1954: History of St. Andrew's.*
2 *Advertiser*, 20 August 1877

and the old All Saints. At the end of 1866 a new church building was planned - 'to be constructed of brick and styled in the Transitional manner of Gothic, previous to the Decorated period of the 14th century, but with the long lancet windows of an earlier period ... made to harmonize with the latter style'.[1]

Other cultural institutions opened in the 1870s and 1880s, this time with a central rather than a local significance. In 1872 for example, the City Council purchased the Bendigo Waterworks Company and the Crusoe waterworks were completed in 1873. In 1868 Eaglehawk established a library and in 1873 the Bendigo School of Mines was completed. The foundation stone of the new post office was laid in 1883 and the building, costing P,000 was opened in 1887.[2]

In 1873 a new Masonic Hall was completed and the changes in the education system meant the beginnings of a new wave of school building.

2.5 PUBLIC LAND

During this period too a new style and importance was given to the public reserves and gardens of Bendigo. The dust and grit of the alluvial gold town irritated miners and visitors alike, leading often to the "sandy blight" disease. Not surprisingly, at the end of the 1850s the Bendigo City Council launched into one of its earliest civic improvement schemes - the planting of street trees and making of public parks.

Although begun amidst the waste and haphazard public land uses of alluvial mining, the street plantings and parks were progressively altered and improved after 1865 until by the last decade of the nineteenth century they were as much part of the character of Bendigo as the mines.[3]

Between 1858 and 1860 roads and streets were levelled, holes filled and footpaths formed. Plantings of English and Australian trees were carried out in a relatively systematic fashion.[4]

Plantings continued over the following three decades along with replacement trees in areas where the first plantings were stolen or vandalized and new tree guards along many of the roadways.[5]

By 1888 the Mayor Mr Cohn boasted that in tree planting *Bendigo cannot be held to hold second position to any city of its size in the world.*[6]

Suburban municipalities in Melbourne and other goldfields towns, Ballarat, Creswick and Maldon for example, might easily have disputed Mr Cohn's claim. Nevertheless, by the 1890s Bendigo had managed to hide some of the most obvious scars of mining beneath a cloak of trees, native and exotic. While large swathes of Bendigo no longer retain the character which English trees once bestowed on the city, the few surviving rows of street trees are important reminders of a stage in Bendigo's history - when street plantings were used to give a new more welcoming face to the crude mining town.[7]

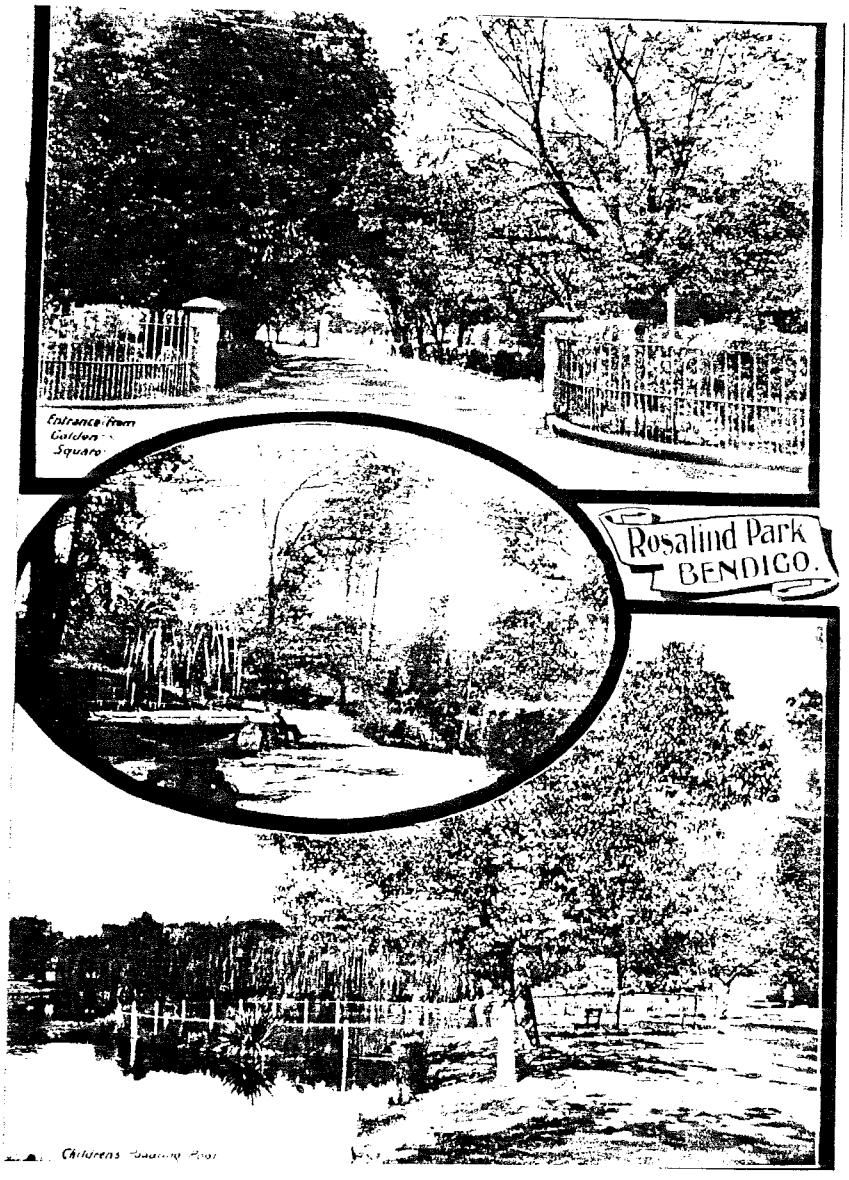
Reminders of this effort survive better in Bendigo's parks and gardens rather than along major streets. As tree-planting in streets accelerated, Bendigo embarked on a project to create a Botanical Garden. Set aside in 1857, the Botanical Reserve lay to the north of the main settled areas of Bendigo. As alluvial mining declined its Whitehills location began to appear as even more remote. Yet the ground was levelled and landscaped and several improvements made from 1861 onwards. The 35 acres of the gardens were said to include a splendid collection of the beauties of the world's flora arranged on artistic lines by the 1890s.[8]

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1 *The First 100 Years, History of the Parish Church of St.Paul Bendigo, 1565-1965* The church, in Myers St, was licensed in 1873.
2 *Ibid*
3 Mackay, George, *History of Bendigo* 1891
4 *Bendigo and Vicinity*
5 Roper, p196
6 Report of street trees , quoted in Roper ?
7 *Bendigo: the Golden City of the South*, 1893
8 *Bendigo and Vicinity*

The creek running through it had been converted to an ornamental sheet of water and the Gardens had sufficient range of plants and animals to meet any demands on it to serve as an educational environment.

Interest in purely recreational and decorative open space was focussed closer to the heart of Bendigo. In May 1861, Bendigo took over control of the Camp Reserve from the colonial government. Within the first twelve months of controlling the Reserve the Town Council had spent a sizable sum and had begun to lay paths and excavate a site for a pond. These changes had limited impact since leaseholders still lived and worked in the Reserve and since the efforts of council officers were more directed to improving the White Hills Botanical Reserve. From 1866 onwards council began to change the old



2-12
Once Bendigo's show piece, Rosalind Park, showing many of the elements which have been removed or dismantled: fence, fountain, and upper reserve ornamental ponds. ('Bendigo for Sunshine Business & Pleasure', BCL)

government camp into the picturesque Rosalind Park. Over the following years a far greater level of expenditure was made on Camp Reserve than on the Botanical Gardens. Houses were demolished and plantings extended. Gardeners planted flower beds and

workmen constructed an aviary and a rotunda. Tree planting included a few Australian specimens but was mainly of elms or pines.

Even a new public park was not secure from mining and during the 1870s the City of Sandhurst No 2 Mine made a more powerful impression than the new trees of the park.[1]

By 1877 however Bendigo residents could look with pride on the changed reserve. The site, carefully formed and levelled was later fenced and made comfortable with garden beds and rustic seats. In August, with English trees just bursting into leaf and the neighbouring very handsome state school beginning to rise alongside the park, *Rosalind Park, better known as Camp Reserve* was from any point of view greatly improved.[2]

In September, the Advertiser began to look for Rosalind Park to support new functions. If Bendigo had its Pall Mall, surely it could also have a Rotten Row. The Advertiser noted:

> *the want of a recognized promenade in which fashion, youth and beauty could disport itself.*[3]

The newspaper considered that a carriageway could be formed in the upper part of the park, beds of flowers could be laid around it and Bendigo might acquire a new and pleasant centre for socializing. Before the full extent of the gardens could attract promenaders the upper reserve had to be cleared properly and some attempt made to control problems with water. The upper dam for example had become stagnant and was giving off foul odours in 1883.[4]

In the year before the ornamental cascades running through the gardens had been made into an ornamental waterfall. By 1887 a fernery was completed in the gardens and curators were pleased to find that the plants stood up top the long drought of that summer.[5]

Between Whitehills and the Camp Reserve a new lake and garden appeared and at Eaglehawk another garden was formed again close to the commercial heart of the town.

Lake Weroona was created from 1875 onwards. In 1879 the council spent a good deal of its gardens' budget on landscaping and planting around Lake Weroona. Work on the lake took up twenty per cent of council income. During the 1870s and early 1880s the surrounds of Lake Weroona were planted with trees and creepers, fencing and a waterfall and fountain. In 1880 a new fernery was added to the Lake.[6]

In Eaglehawk a smaller but no less attractive park and lake was formed alongside the main commercial heart. Some years later it was described as follows:

> *Canterbury Park which has its main entrance from the principal thoroughfare in Eaglehawk is a well laid out pleasure ground. On one side is a fairy-like retreat, a little dell with a splashing fountain and hidden streamlets. The rest of Canterbury Park is laid out in flower beds artistically blended ... there is also a rotunda, a conservatory, a recreation ground, where cricket, football and other sports are indulged in ... Lake Neangar is a fine sheet of water with a surface area of 18 acres and a capacity of 30,000,000 gallons. It is here that all the aquatic sports of Eaglehawk are held.*[7]

The creation of a new verdant city was one mark of Bendigo's economic success and sense of civic identity in the quartz-mining era. As the returns from quartz mining declined the people of Eaglehawk and Sandhurst paid for an extensive round of civic buildings, from which the major landmarks still survive.

Colonial governments provided some of these major landmarks. The state school whose tower rose above the trees of Rosalind Park at the end of the 1870s was one such

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1 Roper p 189
2 *Advertiser* 20 August 1877
3 Ibid, 4 September 1877
4 Bendigo City Council Correspondence, 8 March 1993, letters located through. M Maslunka, Catalogue of the Bendigo City Council Correspondence, 1859-1899 held at Bendigo City Library Reference section.
5 Bendigo City Council Correspondence, 1 August 1887 and 21 October 1882.
6 Roper p 195
7 *Bendigo and Vicinity*

structure. The Camp Hill Central School was built in 1877 in land reserved for Rosalind Park, to a design by Henry Bastow. Equally fine buildings were placed within or near to the park. In View Street a new financial strip arose to serve the trade in mine shares and in gold. Three banks, the Union Bank, the Commercial bank of Australia and the London Chartered Bank of Australia were erected anew or rebuilt in the 1870s and their grand facades fitted no doubt inspired Trollope's vision of architectural style in Bendigo. The centre of the mining trade however was increasingly focussed on Pall Mall.

Pall Mall had become Bendigo's premier street by the early 1860s attracting business and prestige away from View Street. During the 1870s and 1880s it was reshaped and some of the rich returns from quartz mining went towards the imposing street frontage of Pall Mall. The Beehive was the central point of the trade in mining shares. Nearby stood the National Bank and Colonial Bank, completed at the end of the mining era. The Commercial hotel was rebuilt at the start of the reef mining boom. Huge and lavish public buildings were begun during the quartz era and completed in the last decade of the nineteenth century.

At the beginning of the period the Supreme Court building in Rosalind Park was rebuilt. In 1872 the old Beehive Store of alluvial mining days was also rebuilt. In 1865 a two storey building went up on the Beehive Corner- the main share trading site in Bendigo, after a fire and the migration of the gold traders first of all to the baths and then to the Shamrock Hotel. By 1873 a new, more lavish Beehive Store, to a design by Charles Webb stood at 18 Pall Mall and mining speculators were once again able to meet under the verandahs of the Beehive Exchange. In the middle of the 1880s the new post office added its tower and colonnades to Pall Mall. The continuation of Pall Mall along McCrae Street also underwent great rebuilding between 1865 and 1891. Most prominent amongst these was the School of Mines and Industries and its attached Mechanics Institute. Mechanics Institutes were favourite meeting places on all goldfields and in 1854 a building used for a Mineral Exhibition became the Mechanics Institute Library - *magazines, newspapers and a few books were quickly procured and proved a great source of attraction and a boon to the population.*[1]

Rebuilt from 1864 through to 1889 again to design by Vahland (in some stages in partnership with Getzschmann) the Mechanics Institute shared a part of its site with the School of Mines and Industries. It shared with other major public buildings a character of styling from the Italian Renaissance and extended the tone of civic grandeur to the north of the commercial heart of the city.

> *... fine trees stand on the footpath in front of the building ... on one side of the wide vestibule is a large members' reading room supplied with the principal European, British, American and Australian newspapers. On the other side is the public reading room, also well stocked. A corridor leads past the secretary's office, committee room and a chess and draught room to the library. This is of octagonal form. A very chastely ornamented dome-shaped roof is supported by Corinthian pillars.*[2]

Away from Pall Mall other new civic structures were often less inspiring. The Bendigo Art Gallery in View Street for example was founded on 4 July 1887. From 1890 it occupied a simple building once used as a drill hall, a great contrast to the decorated and overpowering edifices of Pall Mall. The 1884 Eaglehawk Primary School shares some of the pretensions of the Camp Hill School in its tower and two-storey central block. But it is far less imposing than public buildings in the heart of the city. Similarly the small church-like school at Kangaroo Flat (No 981) again designed by Vahland and Getzschmann and the school and Mechanics Institute at California Gully are all neat, small buildings, without the grand scale or decorative richness of those along Pall Mall and around Rosalind Park.

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1 *Ibid*
2 *Ibid*

Standing in Lyttleton Terrace rather than Pall Mall but set like the buildings of Pall Mall in gardens, the Bendigo Town Hall probably underwent more rebuilding and extensions than any of the other public buildings of the city. The first two-storey Bendigo Town Hall had been designed in the 1850s, reflecting the rough- and-ready character of the alluvial gold town. The building was first extended in 1866 and then an addition or Corn Exchange was added to it in 1872 - an extension sufficiently shocking to one Councillor to be referred to as *an abortion of a work*. In 1884 Vahland began work on alterations to the Town Hall and completed his work in 1886.[1]

Beginning in the middle of the 1860s, proceeding apace during the 1870s and then carried through with massive building programmes in the 1880s, the public landscape of Bendigo was transformed. Parks, avenues of street trees, civic meeting room and schools in the 1890s vied with poppet heads and chimneys as the first landmarks of Bendigo.

2.6 HOTELS

Along with the rebuilding of public areas and new commercial structures, the city's major communal meeting places were either extended, remodeled or rebuilt altogether. Visitors in the early part of the 1860s were sometimes struck by the surprising attention to comfort and detail in a handful of goldfields hotels.[2]

Yet for the most part the drinking places of the alluvial gullies were rough in structure and clientele. Between 1865 and 1885 more solid and often quite grandiose hotels became prominent focal points for local life in Bendigo. Often these new hotels stood at the heart of the older alluvial communities. At other times they faced main roads in and out of Bendigo and relied on a passing trade rather than a regular clientele. Possibly the most lavish buildings and the heaviest concentration of hotels were in the centre of Bendigo.

In the outer mining districts, hotels in Eaglehawk, Ironbark and California Gully were altered. The Camp Hotel in the Whipstick Forest for example was built for trade with the first alluvial miners. Built of rough slabs, it was replaced by a single-storey brick building in 1868.[3]

In Long Gully, the Manchester Arms Hotel was rebuilt in 1866 (some years later an Oddfellows Hall was build next door). In Ironbark, the Goldmines Hotel was first built in 1857 and then rebuilt in 1872.

Many of these hotels were small simple structures, frequently of a single-storey and with a bar, lounge, rear dining room and scant accommodation for travellers. The centrally-located hotels often had upper floors altered to bedrooms (especially those hotels near to the railway station). They had elaborate bars, billiard rooms, and often room for entertainment and for meeting of clubs, mining companies or benefit and sporting clubs. The Metropolitan Hotel for example was first built during the alluvial gold days. Another wing was attached in 1872 and later alterations (by one of the key local architects, William Beebe) in the 1890s. Other hotels in the centre of town and rebuilt over the 1870s and 1880s included the Albert Hotel, Freemasons Hotel, the Niagara Hotel and of course the Shamrock Hotel (although the renovations of the 1890s eclipsed earlier work).

Best known of all perhaps was the Black Swan Hotel. During the 1850s the Black Swan had been a safe retreat amidst the jumbled mining works which crisscrossed McCrae Street. From the street, more like a refined bank than a rowdy pub, the new Black Swan opened in 1873 with a bronze swan spreading wings above the parapet. While View Street declined in significance in the 1880s new hotels were built to share the street with banks. The slab and weatherboard Rifle Brigade Hotel for example was replaced by a new building in 1887.

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1 Roper
2 Some of these opinions have been dealt with in Part 1.
3 M Butcher and G Flanders *Bendigo: Historic Buildings*, National Trust 1987

Hotels were central to the communal life of Bendigo. But in a mining area with relatively high numbers of Welsh and Cornish Methodists they did need to compete for custom with other institutions. Benefit society halls and private clubs were amongst the other structures which were reshaped or built afresh during the peak years of quartz mining in Bendigo. The city also continued to support a range of theatres and other places of entertainment. A Temperance Hall had opened in View Street in 1857; it was rebuilt in brick in 1860 and over the following three decades underwent successive alterations. In Lyttleton Terrace the Manchester Christian Benefit Society employed Vahland and Getzschmann to build a set of shops with a first floor meeting hall. Masonic Halls were opened in 1873 in View Street (rebuilt in 1890) and in the same year in Eaglehawk.

In even the smallest and most ephemeral of Victoria's goldfields, hotels set aside room for theatrical performances. Not surprisingly on a field such as Bendigo there were several concert halls, often managed by a local publican. The Shamrock Concert Hall for example was opened in 1855 and attached to the Shamrock Hotel.[1]

The proprietor, William Heffernan, built what he hoped would be a "first-class" theatre, St.James Hall in 1872.[2] A year later the Royal Princess Theatre opened in View Street.[3] The wealth of mining had led to grand new public buildings, new parks and gardens and more comfortable and orderly public meeting places.

The extensive remnant structures from Bendigo's secondary industry have not been dealt with in detail in this history since they are the subject of a detailed report by Dr Milner as a part of this heritage study.

It had also resulted in the creation of a wide range of substantial private dwellings, some of the grandest for the mining investors but others for city merchants and the small professional class.

The last of these landmarks, the Bendigo Law Courts, was begun in 1890. When completed five years later they were boastfully referred to as the finest public buildings beyond the metropolis of Melbourne. With their opening in 1896 the richest mining era and the most prolific building decades in Bendigo's history came to an end. While Mark Twain could still see in Bendigo the mining poppet heads and factory chimneys which reminded him of an American oil town in the 1890s, Bendigo had successfully hidden the source of its wealth. The Webbs on their visit thought of Bendigo as like a capital of one of the German principalities. Locals took pride in their town as a garden city. The Bendigo of the 1890s and beyond was a city with a slower pace to building, where there were fewer large public monuments and where architects and building concentrated on private homes, buildings to service the surrounding farmlands or on extending the landmark structures of the quartz mining decades.

3.0 FOREST CITY 1889-1939

Visitors to Bendigo at the end of the nineteenth-century could barely credit that this was the same place as the rough diggings of the 1850s and 1860s. Mines were still a major employer in Bendigo and the above-ground mine workings continued to strike visitors as symbols of wealth and progress. But now they were rivalled by expensive and grandiose buildings, new parks and gardens and a new cultivated natural Bendigo. Where Bendigo had begun as a digging scramble and then emerged as an industrial town, by the end of the nineteenth century it began to describe itself as *The Forest City.*

Over the following forty years there were some new public buildings created and extensions or alterations made to the churches, hotels and other community buildings. With the decline of mining, the residential areas could be consolidated and the houses in

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1 F Cusack, *The Shamrock story: a history of the Shamrock Hotel*, Bendigo, 1981
2 *Ibid*
3 *Ibid*

individual gullies became less isolated, their residents less self-contained. Industry depended more directly on finishing agricultural production and Bendigo's new private homes included some distinctive variations on common styles.

Bendigo turned to attracting tourists as an answer to industrial decline and the loss of population to Melbourne. By the turn of the century, Bendigo began to present itself as the *Sanatorium of the South* - it was a pleasant, healthful resort and no longer a hive of industry. Indeed one local boaster insisted that Bendigo had *a climate perhaps unsurpassed in any city in the world.*[1]

The noise, smoke and waste earth of mining seemed far in the past. Even in 1888 Alexander Sutherland looked back on the day of the diggers as a world lost in the distant past.

Often in the present day the traveller may come upon one of those scenes of far-off illusions. These are claims now ponds that sleep all cold and clear beneath the moonlight. There are the mounds, overgrown with grass. Yonder are still the marks where the diggers made their fires. On this log, in many a bygone eve, the diggers sat with pannikin in one hand and damper crust in the other. It was merry enough then. Now all is still and silent, and cold, and there in the midst are the decayed mementos. with illegible marks, signifying that beneath, in shirt, and trousers, and boots, sleep the bones of the dead, long looked for, but never seen, in the homely kitchen, or by the bright fireside, in many an old-world home far away.[2]

Some years later the mines of the boom years during the 1870s and 1880s were beginning to acquire the same patina. The town could look back nostalgically on the heady days when brokers crowded under the verandah. From the 1890s onwards Bendigo cultivated a much more quiet and sanitized identity.

> *If there is heaven anywhere upon the face of this planet then it is to be found in Bendigo during the autumn months of March, April and May ... a genuine resurrection to life for the invalid, or for the dead man (so to speak) is obtainable in this district ... spring here is nature's parable of regeneration.*[3]

3.1 HOUSES

Boasting of its gardens and fine climate, patriotic Bendigonians could also point to the increasing range and quality of private houses and the emergence of a localized version of the Queen Anne (?) style. The new style often built in wood and displaying its bright roof contrasted strongly with the heavier, self-important monuments created by the mining investors in the 1870s. By the 1890s, architects like Vahland who had reaped lucrative contracts in public works during the 1870s and 1880s had to turn to working for private clients. Other local architects, especially William Beebe brought their own reworking of national and international styles to Bendigo. Some of these new houses were built around the old elite areas of View Street and Hustlers Hill. For example, Beebe's Kelvin dated from 1899 as a residence and surgery for Dr John McIntyre Eadie and remains today one of the very attractive private residences in the View Street area.

To the south-west of View Street substantial houses attracted new residents and by the 1920s this was probably the most exclusive precinct in Bendigo. In View Street stand two 1890s houses, designed by F W Lehmann and William Beebe.[4]

At the corner of View and Valentine Streets Beebe designed Malmo, perhaps Bendigo's most prominent Queen Anne house. Nearby is a home designed by Beebe fifteen years later in 1913. Lansellstowe in Barkly Place was built for Leonard Vere Lansell and is probably the last of the grand mansions of Bendigo.[5]

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1 *Bendigo and Vicinity*
2 Sutherland, *Victoria and its metropolis*, Melbourne 188, 2 vols., vol 1 p347
3 *Bendigo and Vicinity*
4 Butcher and Flanders, p 77
5 *Ibid*, p 92

During the 1890s, Quarry Hill to the south-east of central Bendigo was consolidated as another enclave of relative wealth. One of the most interesting 1890s houses in Quarry Hill is Penwinnick - designed by Vahland and son in 1895. Other, by then familiar Bendigo architects, worked in the growing Edwardian suburb of Quarry Hill. William Beebe designed Roslyn in 1905, Toorak was designed by F W Lehmann in 1897, and W H Chandler designed one of the most striking timber homes of turn-of-the- century Bendigo - The Eyrie, in Reginald Street Quarry Hill.[1]

The decline in mining allowed a new level of segregation in housing. The View Street New Chum heights had stood near to active mines and so attracted both mining investors and working miners in the 1870s and 1880s. In the years leading through to the Second World War this became more obviously an enclave of larger houses. At the same time the decline of mining drew wealthy Bendigonians to the south-east. The heart of their residential enclave, Quarry Hill was built up after the high point of mining and so included many houses reflecting the changes in taste from the 1890s onwards. The streets between the centre of the town and Quarry Hill itself included some buildings from the years of the mining boom. More likely they were houses with the distinctive colourings, floor plans and decorations of Edwardian Victoria. Here and there clusters of inter-war bungalows face the tree-lined streets. By the Second World War Quarry hill, cut off by the railway and the creek from the rest of Bendigo had become a pleasant residential area.

At the other end of the social scale, Bendigo, in the first decades of the twentieth century, counted itself fortunate in having few slum areas. Bendigo and Eaglehawk did have many small houses at the end of the nineteenth century. Although small most of these were generally accepted as basic but comfortable. At least they were held up as better housing than in the poorest areas of Melbourne.

Table 2-6 Housing in Bendigo & Eaglehawk 1901

Walls/Rooms	Bendigo	Eaglehawk
Brick	1855	436
Wood	4552	1380
Slab	15	18
Tent	4	5
1 room	155	78
2 rooms	260	71
3 rooms	373	106
4 rooms	1436	380
5-6 rooms	2995	912
more than 6 rooms	1282	296

Differences between Bendigo and Eaglehawk still existed with more small wooden houses in Eaglehawk. However the number of larger, brick or stone houses had increased since the beginnings of the quartz-mining boom. During the First World War, when a Select Committee and then a Royal Commission on Housing scrutinized the buildings in Victorian towns, Bendigo people, from evidence at this inquiry, seemed relatively well-housed. Even in comparison to Ballarat, the cramped cottages of parts of East Ballarat appeared worse than cheap housing in Bendigo.

The Chief Inspector of Buildings for Bendigo informed the Royal Commission in 1915 that Bendigo was a scattered metropolis with few corners of densely-packed housing.[2]

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1 Ibid
2 *Royal Commission on Housing*, 1917, vol 2, Evidence q. 8440

There were, he admitted, a few small tenements where houses had low walls and were cheaply built. But in general this was a well- housed and comfortable city. Others were more inclined to point to slums in Bendigo. John Thorburn from the Bendigo police noted Bull Lane near the Town Hall, where rooms had ceilings as low as eight feet and rooms which measured ten feet by nine feet.[1]

Police at Golden Square were aware of some poor housing and Alfred Shepherd from the Trades Hall Council drew the Commissioners' attention to some cramped cottages in Anderson Street where *...the very appearance of the houses would make you feel creepy.*[2]

William Beebe, by then a member of the Bendigo City Council, came forward to remind the Commissioners that houses suffered structurally since in *the old days [builders were] careless in the way of preventing damp from rising.*[3]

Others pointed to the continuing existence of a Chinatown in Bendigo, still associated with cramped housing and poor sanitation. Witnesses noted that while the camp at Ironbark was continuing to decline in size, John Thorburn reported that the Chinese were clustered in the commercial centre, in Bridge Street - *a flat, low-lying place.*[4]

Elsewhere, he thought, *Hindoos*, Indian and Afghani hawkers were crammed like the Chinese, into poor housing. Bendigo municipal leaders had in fact showed some concern about the dangers of such minorities. In 1893 for example Bendigo received a circular from the Avon Shire Council warning of 'the present system of issuing Hawkers' Licenses in Melbourne to Syrians, Afghans, Hindoos and other coloured races, thereby flooding the country districts with a most objectionable source of terror to females and children'.[5]

The Bendigo City Council approached the local member AS Bailes with a view to abolish or modify this dangerous and menacing evil, and the local member reported later that he was happy to follow the matter up in parliament.[6]

For the most part, witnesses were convinced that Bendigo people were generally housed simply, but in healthy and comfortable buildings. Witnesses were for the most part convinced that the spread of housing at low densities and access to cheap land, kept good housing within reach of most of the people of Bendigo. Steadman Moore, the city building surveyor, for example, felt certain that *the fact of land being so cheaply available under miner's right has made a vast difference.*[7]

Even in the poorest areas of Bendigo, in Long Gully and Eaglehawk, the standard four-roomed weatherboard cottage could be purchased or rented by anyone on a reasonable wage.

3. 2 PUBLIC BUILDINGS

Much of this standard housing dated back to the years of the quartz mining boom. Similarly most of the public building reflected the confidence and wealth of the years between 1865 and 1890. Yet some public works continued after the turn of the century. In Eaglehawk for example a new Town Hall filled a prominent site in the heart of the Borough after 1901. With its central clock tower and sitting between a post office and a Mechanics Institute it gave a new focus to Eaglehawk as the mining wealth of the surrounding reefs declined (local residents however kept up complaints about the excessive chiming of town hall and other clocks in the heart of Bendigo; some years earlier the manger of the Shamrock Hotel complained that he was losing business because of the chiming of the Bendigo Town Hall clock). In the old banking strip of View Street a further new building, the fire station, was completed in 1899, after the

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1 *Ibid*, q. 8509
2 *Ibid*, q. 8944
3 *Ibid*, q. 8914
4 *Ibid*, qs. 8509-8516
5 Bendigo City Council 9 February 1893
6 BCC Correspondence, 10 march 1893.
7 *Ibid*, q. 8673

amalgamation of several local fire brigades. New stores and financial buildings brought the modern red brick facades of Edwardian cities to Bendigo's central streets.

Some years later another cluster of public building appeared in and around Rosalind Park. In 1936 a Baby Health Centre was built near Charing Cross on the verge of Rosalind Park. Nearby is a Ladies Rest Room built in 1930 and reflecting the popular Bungalow style of the period. Some years later a modern-style kindergarten was built in Rosalind Park. In 1901 a final public building filled the upper section of Rosalind Park. The cricket ground in the Reserve dated from 1863 and in 1901 an elegant grandstand was added to the arena. These were new structures. The more common course of building after 1890 were massive additions and extensions or refacing of public buildings, to the extent of almost entirely erasing the nineteenth-century character of the buildings.

Churches had been built and rebuilt during the gold-mining era and this activity continued. During the quartz-mining era the main Catholic place of worship was St. Kilian's, built in 1856 on flat land near the centre of the city. In 1887 a broad wooden building first used as a church and later as a hall was built on the St. Kilian's land. And in later years Catholic School buildings and presbytery have added to a rich complex of buildings in this corner of the central city. In 1901 Catholics were able for the first time to attend mass at a large new cathedral above Golden Square. As one account of the new Cathedral of the Sacred Heart noted:

> *On entering the city either from the north or south the eye is arrested by a fine structure in the Early English Gothic style of architecture surrounded by the graceful, massive towers each 146 feet high. Built on a gently-rising eminence it cannot fail to claim the attention of visitors who express admiration at the pleasing lines of the noble edifice which, up to date, has cost £40,000 and to complete which an equal amount will be required.*[1]

Sited less imposingly but equally massive, the St. Aidans orphanage was completed in 1905 in Kennington. While other religions could not hope to match the massive scale of Catholic building they did refashion several church buildings. St. Paul's Anglican Church for example formed a Building Committee in 1901 and established a Building Fund. Melbourne architects Gawler and Drummond prepared plans for the new transept and in December 1926 the Foundation Stone of the new extension was laid. In 1944 the building was consecrated free of debt.[2]

St. Andrew's, another of Bendigo's nineteenth century churches, was remodeled in 1930. In 1914 a building fund had been commenced amongst the Presbyterians of Bendigo. The old church dating back to the 1850s was remodeled in the 1880s, when the tower foundations were removed and remodeled. During the ministry of Mr Holt a fund was gradually built up and in January 1929 the old church was demolished. The new church was dedicated in November 1930.[3]

Besides the church, the rival focal point of nineteenth century life, the pub, also underwent changes. After 1906 Licensing Reduction Inquiries paid special attention to the goldfield towns. In many the smaller hotels were delicensed. Those which survived had to alter their internal fittings so that much of their nineteenth-century character was lost. Others clad the bar and rooms in a new building envelope. The final indignity for most hotels came later when Bendigo City Council forced hoteliers to remove the hotel verandahs. Bendigo by the end of the Second World had lost the character brought by the hotel and its social life, even though the shell of these buildings survived. in some case more than the shell lived on and a few hotels launched lavish rebuilding plans after 1891. Indeed the Shamrock Hotel was built and rebuilt in three stages matching the key eras in Bendigo's history. The Shamrock began life as a restaurant and became a theatre with a liquor licence. During the 1850s, successful puddlers came to the Shamrock to spend their winnings. The money poured into the hotels by wealthy miners permitted them to extend the theatre into an hotel towards the end of the alluvial era - in 1860.[4]

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1 Lorch, W *Victoria Illustrated*, 1909
2 *The first hundred years: History of the Parish Church of St. Paul Bendigo Vic 1868- 1968*
3 *A Record of 100 Years of Congregational Life and Work 1854-1954: A History of St. Andrew's*

The hotel was extended in the 1870s to complement the new designs around the corner in Pall Mall. Then, once the new public buildings of Pall Mall were completed, a striking new Shamrock arose on the old theatre site, at the corner of Pall Mall and Williamson Street. The finest hotel in the colony at the turn of the century, the Shamrock was altogether too grand for the slow country town which Bendigo became in the twentieth century.

3.3 INDUSTRY

The huge, decorated and lavishly appointed Shamrock was redolent of an earlier Bendigo - the quartz-mining and gold investing town. By the turn of the century the future for mining appeared uncertain at best. Numbers employed in mining declined from the 1880s and then returns began to fall in the twentieth century. In 1916, for the first time since 1851, Bendigo's annual gold production fell below 100,000 ounces.[1]

In 1917 the majority of the surviving mines were grouped together to cut costs. However, operations ceased in 1923. Mining revived in 1933 and 1934 - due to rich returns from the Hercules Mine on the Sheepshead line of reef. The depression also brought fossickers back to the outlying fields of Bendigo, to the Whipstick for example. But overall mining had undergone a generally downward trend. The forming of the Central Deborah Mine in 1939 brought new hope. Production began in 1942 and ore from the Central Deborah was crushed at Kangaroo Flat. The mine worked at first in a shaft from the reef boom years and the Central Deborah Company sunk this to a greater depth.[2]

But even though a few new ventures sought to tap the mineral wealth of Bendigo, the mining era had ended. Occasional flurries of investment heralded a new boom and in some years mining did return wealth to a few investors. But the days when gold and sale of scrip could sustain the economy of the town and make an impact on its appearance on a grand scale were long past.

Table 2-7 Mining Returns[3]

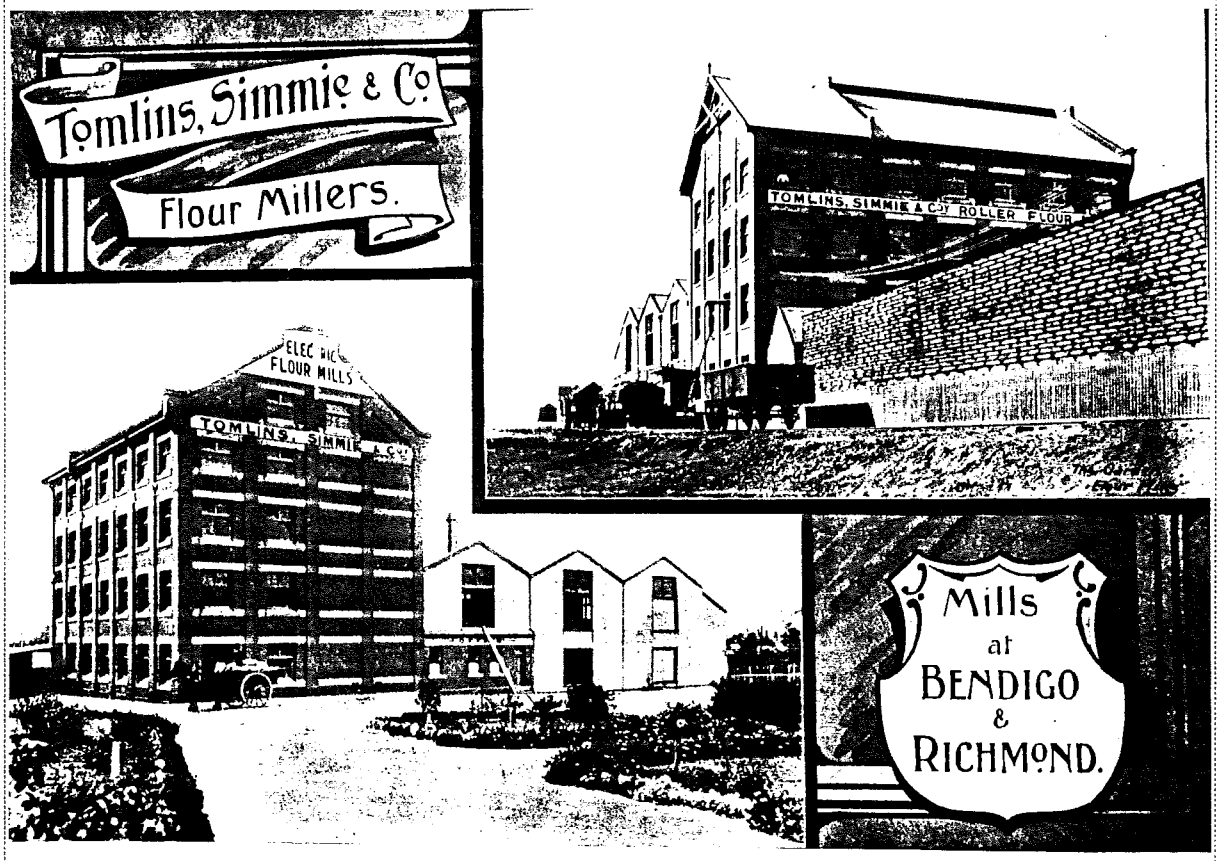
	YEARS	PRODUCTION (oz)	YIELD (oz. per ton)
Whole Field	1862-1896	8900382	13.3
Bendigo Amalgamations (48 companies)	1892-1916	5410263	9.3
Bendigo Amalgamated	1918-1922	554581	10.1

Mining revived and declined at irregular intervals. A week long strike in 1912 had slowed mining and in 1914 Bendigo's worst mining accident, an explosion at the Great Extended Hustlers Mine killed seven miners. In the 1930s buildings and equipment at the Red White and Blue Consolidated Company were destroyed by fire and the mines department began a program of filling and closing abandoned shafts in the 1930s. By then the lat payable reef in Bendigo was the Deborah line. One turning point came with the closure of the Central Deborah mine. In 1954 it ceased production but was revived as a tourist attraction some years later. One other major memento of mining also dates from the early twentieth century. Although miners (and other Bendigo workers) had formed unions and engaged in conflict with employers during the nineteenth century. Bendigo unionists formed their Trades Council in 1885 and settled into a former courthouse in 1896. The building was only converted into a Trades Hall in 1913.[4]

If mining all but disappeared as a living element in the townscape, other industries began to employ Bendigo workers. Increasingly these companies served local primary producers, converting foodstuffs into marketable commodities. At the turn of the century Cohn's Brewery in Bridge Street was presented as a vibrant local industry.

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10 Cusack, *The Shamrock Story*
1 Bendigo Mines Ltd., *Bendigo*, nd.
2 The mine was bought by the Bendigo City Council in 1970
3 *Bendigo Mines Ltd*, Bendigo pamphlet
4 Site schedule



2-13
Tomlins Simmie & Co.'s mill which survives in Charleston Road. ('Bendigo for Sunshine Business & Pleasure', BCL)

> *... there is no business of similar extent between Bendigo and the metropolis ... the various departments and offices, together with two tall smoke stacks towering over the huge area present a busy scene of commercial enterprise, the cordial factory is a veritable beehive of activity ... the bottle-cleaning and cork-cutting departments are replete with the latest machinery and the work in both these branches of the brewery is completed in the most expeditious manner.*[1]

Other new or expanded industry included alterations to the Grimsby Roller Flour Mill, converted in 1914 to the Hygienic Vienna Bakery. The former Mitchell's Central Foundry became in 1908 the Austral Drill Company before concentrating on windmills and other farm machinery. At the turn of the century Bendigo had two eucalyptus distilleries. The Whipstick distillery was begun by Albert Hartland and Matthew Hodgson in 1890. The distillery reused all sorts of cast machinery and for a time ran on a

1 *Victoria Illustrated*, 1909

1922 tractor, a 1923 Chevrolet truck motor and a Mallee tractor. Buildings on the site include a mud hut and a wooden building used for the initial distillery in 1890.[1]

Like the foundries of the nineteenth century the eucalypt distillery supported mining and the oil was used in a flotation process for extracting gold. By 1903 two butter factories were at work in Bendigo. Spanish immigrants had taken up tomato growing around the old gold-mining areas of White Hills and Huntly and Bendigo was on of the first places in Victoria to have tomato sauce and canning factories. Nearby orchards supported a jam factory. In 1902 the Bendigo jam factory opened for local orchardists. Produced with the Digger label, the Bendigo Jam won new sales after 1915 and the Anzac Landings at the Dardenelles. During the 1920s the success of the Digger jams inspired other local works preserving fruit and making jam. Meat freezing was begun in the town in 1922. A new factory, the Emu Sewing Machine Works took over a former flour mill in 1923. By the end of the decade a Swiss-owned clothing firm brought out Swiss workers and established the Hanro Knitting Mills in Bendigo.

In Eaglehawk the Council made vigorous efforts to attract industry and so make up the loss caused by mining's decline. In 1919 Eaglehawk was seeking information on knitting mills from other municipalities and in February 1920 Mr A McCallum of Alexandra Manufacturing in Fitzroy was in Eaglehawk looking for a building for a branch of his mills.[2].

Within a few weeks he had located a site in High Street Eaglehawk where he was able to go ahead with his project, raising local enthusiasm by showing films about the woollen industry in the new Eaglehawk Town Hall. In 1920 the Bendigo Amalgamated Goldfields Company had extended their works near to the Public Works Factory in California Gully. The council approached Gordon and Gotch Printers to open a branch works in Eaglehawk and later sought to have a state Mines Battery set up in eaglehawk. Another industrialist Mr Handschin visited local mills and wanted to set up a textile plant in the city.[3]

Yet there was no escaping that Eaglehawk had been hit hard by the decline in mining. Overall gold production on the Bendigo field had begun to fall from 1860 onwards. Annual returns rose in the first half of the 1870s and again between 1900 and 1905 with better returns from the Garden Gully line and the Moon reefs. Production fell rapidly from 1915 onwards, Eaglehawk, without the commercial and civic functions of central Bendigo became a stagnant town, with little new building and with even dome of the local community activities of the nineteenth century disappearing. As elsewhere in the area, Eaglehawk turned to tree- planting to hide the refuse of a dying gold industry. One long time resident wrote to the Council in 1921 praising Eaglehawk for its efforts

> *Notwithstanding the continued depletion of homes and business premises consequent on the depression of mining; which necessarily gives an unsightly appearance to the place, steps have been wisely taken to obviate this as far as possible. The Council have been frequently congratulated on the attempt to neutralize the dilapidated appearance by planting a very fine hedge of pepper trees along the main route to and from the Borough.*

Canterbury Gardens still flourished with the Hopetoun Brass Band performing on Sunday. The Council hoped to get mining going again on Snobs Hill but Eaglehawk was a dilapidated and declining fringe to a stagnant provincial town.

The last sign of life for Bendigo came with the Second World War. In 1941 the army wanted an increase in 5.5 gun howitzers and as Maribyrnong Factory had as much work as it could handle and since inland towns were supposedly safe from air raids an aerodrome site north of Bendigo was set aside for a munitions factory. Initial staff were transferred from Maribyrnong and as work expanded at Bendigo the town householders

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1 John Neill. *Bendigo the golden age retraced*, 1973.
2 Eaglehawk Borough Council, 12 February 1920, 25 September 1919
3 Minutes, Eaglehawk Borough Council, 29 April 1926

were asked to find accommodation for workers. An accommodation bureau for the growing number of munition workers was established at Charing Cross.[1]

The factory had difficulty recruiting staff with the correct skills but by 1942 more than 600 workers of whom 94 were women had begun work on producing naval guns, although the army had withdrawn its order for guns almost as soon as the factory was ready for production.[2]

3.4 URBAN NETWORKS

The quartz-mining town functioned with a labour force living close to the mine head. Journeys to work were most likely short and the trips into the centre of the city were often made by cab - there were 150 cabs and more than 200 horses servicing Bendigo commuters in the 1880s. Over the following decades a system of tramways began to bring Bendigo closer together as a metropolis with activity focussed on the centre rather than on local mining reefs.

The first proposal for a Bendigo tramway came in 1887 - a horse tramway was proposed linking Eaglehawk, Lake Weroona and Golden Square. In 1890 a new system of battery powered cars began, running between the railway station and the corner of Barnard Street and the Mt Korong Road. It was later extended to Ironbark and to Eaglehawk. The gradients of Bendigo proved difficult and batteries could not give the trams enough power. In 1892 a new system of steam trams, run by the Bendigo Tramway Company began to take passengers. In February 1899 the company sold its trams to the British Insulated Wire Company and in 1903 a new electric system began, running from Charing Cross out to Eaglehawk. The State Electricity Commission of Victoria took over the tramways along with its control of the Bendigo electricity supply and saw the tram system as an inconvenience - its real role was selling power not running commuter services.[3]

In 1972 the SEC finally succeeded in abandoning the tramways. Bendigo's chequered history of fixed-rail commuting came to an untimely end. However the tramway system played a part in changing the character of the city. The end of mining no doubt brought a popular demand for better services. The grandiose monuments to mining wealth,banks, the town hall etc had little impact on the practical problems of day-to-day life in Bendigo.As mining declined Bendigonians turned to more practical uses of the wealth from mining and some compensation for the dirt and noise with which they had to live. The end of mining also meant the dissolution of the close-knit communities of mining gullies. As long as the reefs placed barriers across the urban area of Bendigo and as long as miners could work close to their homes on one of the lines of reef, they had little need for a city-wide transport service. By the end of the nineteenth century the economic basis of local life had gone. The tramways then provided an important network in a new city, one in which sound neighbourhood employment was no longer a certainty and residents became more part of a broader metropolitan society. The tramways in turn probably hastened the decline of the localized commercial and social life of the mining gullies, allowing shoppers and Bendigonians on a night out to move in and out of the town centre rather than to spend their evenings close to home. The trams from Eaglehawk funneled into View Street and in the early twentieth century new commercial building here and in Pall Mall reflected the changing movement of people within the town. Still there were difficulties. The tram system shut down before midnight (causing problems in the first years of the Munitions Factory before timetables were changed). And between the wars a number of private bus operators began competing with the trams causing a bitter complaint from the Manager of the Electricity Supply Company of Victoria. The manager Pringle wrote to the Eaglehawk Borough in 1924 complaining that competition between buses and trams was benefiting a certain number of bus-owners whose real

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1 Bendigo munitions Factory, Typescript History, Box Vic 2M 11 4D - 14 D Defence, Australian Archives, Brighton.
2 Ibid. see also MP 891/16 Bendigo production and letters Australian Archives.
3 K S Kings, *The Bendigo Tramways: An Illustrated History*, 1972

consideration ins not the giving of increased traffic facilities to the Public, but of recruiting the traffic that the Tramway undertaking has built up in the past years.[1]

Other services were in the long run successful but in the early days caused as many problems as the technology of tramways. For all the tree plantings and fine public buildings, nineteenth century Bendigo was an unhealthy city. Apart from the dangers of mine work, Bendigo people suffered from the unpleasantness and dangers of sewerage. In 1888 residents fought against a plan for a pig market in the centre of the Market Square. As one argued *the citizens will not allow a pig market to be held in Market Square with its foul drainage flowing through the heart of the city.* In the same year under a heading *Municipal Murder*, the *Advertiser* demanded that the Council introduce an underground sewerage system. As one letter-writer complained, *go down McCrae Street, look at our filthy, dirty drains, they are a disgrace to the place: fever sickness raging in every district.*[2]

It took more than fifteen more years for council to agree to a new sewerage system. It took another twenty years to complete the work and even then the system was subject to charges of corruption. Even so, having a sewerage system, a new underground engineering network almost as complex as the older mines, meant that Bendigo was at last truly able to live up to its self- ascribed title *the Sanatorium of the South.*

4.0 SUMMARY

Bendigo had changed dramatically in appearance in several distinct phases. The digging era had consisted of scattered tent settlements in gullies. These grew up in a haphazard way around alluvial mines and the roads and tracks often followed the footpaths of miners moving from tent or wooden cottage to claim. The role of the state in bringing orderly street patterns, drainage and water supply and reshaping the street pattern of the town centre brought an element of certainty and civilization to the digging field. In the 1870s and 1880s a new layer of building and land uses was overlaid on the digging town. Shaped by the industry of mining, the reefs, with their capitalized mines, became a dominant landform and mining communities were clustered in the old gullies and alongside the reefs.

Twentieth century industry has been covered in an exhaustive manner by Dr Milner in a separate section of this Heritage Study. Thus there is little reference to industry in this historical account.

The mining wealth also produced an arc of wealthy housing to the west of the town centre, new public buildings and parks and gardens in the centre of the town. The post-mining town of the late nineteenth century and the early twentieth century was characterized by efforts to create a garden quality in the town's appearance and by new housing styles especially to the east of the town centre. Tramways and a sewerage system gave a new semblance of order and comfort to life. Many of the buildings of the gold eras were demolished or altered beyond recognition. Bendigo also found a new industrial role and buildings were adapted to finishing agricultural produce.

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1 Eaglehawk Borough, 7 January 1924 Correspondence register.
2 *Advertiser*, 5 April 1888

The following have been selected as key sites in the historical evolution of the study area.[1]

Tram depot, Arnold

While the tramway system was only introduced to Bendigo at the end of the nineteenth century the system became important in knitting together some of the small clusters which survived after the decline of mining. The Tram depot and Museum are important reminders of that distinctive era in Bendigo's history, when the tramway system was a significant part of the life of the town.

Benevolent Asylum

Important reminder of the communal endeavors of nineteenth century Bendigo.

Gold Mines Hotel

Important for its association with a key figure in local life and mining. interesting because of its location and the surrounding array of buildings and mine remnants. Has interest in its own right as a distinctive hotel building largely unaltered by standard twentieth century renovations.

Chinese burning towers

Important for their significance to the Bendigo Chinese community and rare as remnants from the rich culture of Chinese in Bendigo.

Alexander Fountain

Important location in Bendigo and makes a significant entrance to town. A reminder of the civic pride of Bendigo and the attempt to create a public architecture to match the wealth of the mining industry

California Gully Post Office

Important as a reminder of the small cluster of services and commercial activity in California Gully during the first decades of mining.

Chinese Temple

Significant and rare reminder of Chinese cultural life in Bendigo. The building provides us with an insight into the richness and complexity of Chinese life, something to be set against the more negative impressions conveyed by much of the journalism of the time.

Bendigo Prison

A major building in the townscape and an important example of the large scale public buildings which were introduced to goldfields in the last years of the 1850s. The goldfields had reputations as quite dangerous places during the first years of the rushes. As the state gradually created a local institutional structure some order was brought to goldfield life. The prison was important in stamping the presence and authority of the state on the once disordered digging fields.

School of Mines

One of the major public buildings on the goldfields and an example of the strength of civic life in Bendigo.

Long Gully School, Jackson

A building which is critical in the local townscape because of its siting and architecture. It is also important historically since it reflects the local community life which evolved

1 Detailed citations on each can also be seen in Volume 4.

around the various mine workings. An important reminder of the strength of local community life in Long Gully

St. Kilian's Hall complex

An important complex of buildings demonstrating the strength of Catholic social and religious life in Bendigo

Law Courts one of the most imposing buildings of the gold fields perhaps more than any other structure this registers Bendigo's status as a major inland town at the end f the nineteenth century.

School Camp hill, Rosalind

A major public building reminding us of the strength of community life in Bendigo and as it is situated on the Camp site a reminder of the central role of the state in managing and underwriting the community and civic institutions of the city.

Conservatory

An important reminder of the rich cultural life which distinguished the larger goldfields towns such as Bendigo.

Trades Hall

A fitting testament to the strength of unity and the organizing abilities of working miners and other tradesmen on the goldfields. An important public building, to be set against the large private dwellings of the mine owners.

Survey Office

Associated with the men and the government agency which largely shaped modern Bendigo. An important reminder of the efforts by civic officials to bring order and authority to the goldfields

JB Watsons house, 121-3 Wattle Street

Watson was one of the richest men on the goldfields and the house is an important reminder of his lifestyle and taste. Can be contrasted with the homes of other mining leaders and serves to remind us of Watson's role in mining and in investments elsewhere.

Long Gully Methodist Church, Wilson Street

A significant reminder of the strength of local methodism and the part played by Cornish, Welsh and north of England miners in Bendigo. The building contributes the sense of community life and local identity still identifiable in Long Gully

Historical Themes

The following is a check list of historical themes from distinct growth eras which are still evident in the physical development of the study area.

1.0.0 1851-1868

1.1.1 Mining work and pattern of mining including: location of key fields, important discoveries
1.1.2. The creation of a a Landscape of mining: including its remnant elements

1.2.0 Industries begun as ancillaries to alluvial mining: including: location and remnants of foundries

1.3.0 Shape of town
1.3.1 First subdivisions and surviving patterns of subdivision in Bendigo and Eaglehawk
1.3.2 Commercial building and the transformation of town centre during the 1850s
1.3.3 Transport to and from goldfields: including hotels, especially those related to mining work and housing and settlement patterns

1.4.0 Public works
1.4.1 First Railway: including route, viaduct and impact on townscape
1.4.2 Colonial offices: especially Camp site and
1.4.3 Creation and work of municipal government: including beginnings of water supply and civic services, hospital and asylum
1.4.4 Drainage works
1.4.5 Early road pattern
1.4.6 Public reserves
1.4.7 Political activity especially sites of political actions

1.5.0 Domestic building
1.5.1 Examples of mining residences:including typical houses and the beginnings of brick and stone housing stock

1.6.0 Social life
1.6.1 The diverse ethnic character of the Bendigo goldfields
1.6.2 the origins of permanent social activities:especially churches and places of entertainment

1.3.2 Commercial building and the transformation of town centre during the 1850s
1.3.3 Transport to and from goldfields: including hotels, especially those related to mining work and housing and settlement patterns

1.4.0 Public works
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1.5.0 Domestic building
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1.6.0 Social life
1.6.1 The diverse ethnic character of the Bendigo goldfields
1.6.2 the origins of permanent social activities:especially churches and places of entertainment

2.0.0 Mining Metropolis

2.1.0 The mines
2.1.1 Capitalised mining as a key economic and landscape

element in Bendigo: including the surviving elements and their relation to the visible line of reef, machinery and surrounding landform

2.2.1 Characteristuc residential patterns of reef mining; Including the mining cottage and neighbourhood clusters of employed miners

2.3.0 The rise of a class of mining investors
2.3.1 Key investors and the typical areas produced by segregation through mining along lines of reef
2.3.2 Social segregation in Bendigo: including long-standing ethnic clusters and housing in relation to contour lines

2.4.0 Mining and industry
2.4.1 The distinctive scale and techniques of industry which served the mines: including location of foundries, surviving mine machinery.
2.4.2 The parallel growth of small-scale industries producing consumers goods: their location and character as related to retailing.

2.5.0 Voluntary Association on the goldfields
2.5.1 The role of settled clusters of miners in creating distinctive formal associational life on the goldfields: including clusters of church, school, hotel and shop as central points on local life.
2.5.2 the tension between local clusters and metropolitan-wide institutions
2.5.3 Investment of mining wealth in communal buildings: includingchurches and hotels
2.5.4 New sporting and recreational buildings: especially the new schools and the 1872 education Act

2.6.0 Public works
2.6.1 The new appearance of Bendigo streets through tree planting
2.6.2 The shaping of public gardens and their use by Bendigo residents
2.6.3 The impact of mining and mining investors on the central areas of Bendigo especially Pall Mall; Emphasis on the commercial heart and the changes in Pall Mall,including the style of the central city hotel

3.0.0 Forest City

3.1.0 The growth of gardens and emphasis on screening mine workings. Buildings associated with Bendigo tourism
3.1.2 Turning away from the mining town: including the demolition of gold era buildings and extension of church buildings

3.2.0 Arrival of new architectural styles in Bendigo including the creation of new elite areas and their characteristic domestic buildings.
3.2.1 Changes in domestic routines especially through the decline in mining as expressed in the Edwardian and 1920s styles in Bendigo

3.3.0 New Public Buildings and changes within Rosalind Park

3.4.0 Industry in post-war Bendigo
The move away from mining and replacement industry

3.5.0 New directions for local industries, especially in agricultural finishing and in products for state sector

3.6.0 The creation of new urban amenities
Completion of sewerage system, Bendigo tramways.

3.7.0 Mining revival
3.7.1The new techniques of mining and their surviving landforms and buildings
3.7.2 The reworking of existing mines

APPENDIX 1

Historical bibliography

Manuscript Sources

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Colonial Secretary's Office

Correspondence Inwards Registered at VPRS 1186
Indexes goldfield correspondence by subject
Correspondence Inwards 1851-1863
Correspondence from gold field officials with irregular reports on movements of alluvial miners, law and order, water supply health etc. VPRS 1189
Index of registered correspondence VPRS 1411

Outwards correspondence 1851-1856 Some reference to goldfields in response to local reports, queries and public inquiries, VPRS 2887

Outwards Registered correspondence 1851-1854
Regulations and responses to critical events on goldfields VPRS 3219

Chief Secretary's Office

Index to registered correspondence inwards
Correspondence registered inwards 1851-1863. Continues the series begun under colonial secretary. Major source of correspondence from municipalities police general public mining wardens etc. VPRS 1189
Correspondence Indexed Inwards at VPRS 1411
Outwards indexed at VPRS 1188 9[1853-1863]
Outwards registered correspondence 1857-1963. Continues the series begun under colonial secretary. More information on municipal matters. VPRS 1187

Events dealt with here later transferred to Premier's Dept.

Chief Secretary Inwards Correspondence 1864-1883.

Once again a key series of letters dealing with administration, public concerns and disturbances. VPRS 3991

Registered at VPRS 3993 [for period 1864-1883], 1884-1963 VPRS 3994

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Defunct Company Papers, especially papers of defunct mining companies, for period 1871-1892. Indexed at VPRS 4108

Company files 1871-1957 held at VPRS 5671

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APPENDIX 2

Eaglehawk & Bendigo Historical Events- chronology.

Introduction

The following events were taken from both secondary and primary sources dealing with both municipalities and seek to give a general outline of events affecting physical change in each.

BASIC SOURCES
ABBREVIATIONS KEY:

AOB=*ANNALS OF BENDIGO*
BCM=BENDIGO COUNCIL MINUTES,
BCPCM=BCC PARKS COMMITTEE MINUTES,
BCC=BENDIGO COUNCIL CORRESPONDENCE. (VIA INDEX PREPARED BY M. MASLUNKA),
BCSCM=BENDIGO COUNCIL SUBCOMMITTEE MINUTES
BCPWC =BENDIGO COUNCIL PUBLIC WORKS COMMITTEE MINUTES
BD=BAILLIERE'S *VICTORIAN DIRECTORY*
BDM= BIRTHS DEATHS & MARRIAGE INDEX - 1888
BSA= BENDIGO SEWERAGE AUTHORITY DRAINAGE PLANS (DRP)
BUTCHER & FLANDERS, *BENDIGO HISTORIC BUILDINGS*
BUTCHER & GREGSON, *NOW YOU SEE IT..*
CUSACK= *BENDIGO A HISTORY*
D1920= SANDS & McDOUGALL *VICTORIAN DIRECTORY*
DRP= DRAINAGE PLANS
EH= ENVIRONMENTAL HISTORY (DRAFT), VOLUME 2
HARRIGAN History of the Victorian Railways
RB=RATE BOOK (EAGLEHAWK OR BENDIGO)
RS= RESERVE FILE, CONSERVATION & NATURAL RESOURCES
WD= WISE, *VICTORIAN POST OFFICE DIRECTORY*
WALLACE= *Eaglehawk Sketch Book of a Golden Past* (Bendigo 1983)

EVENTS

1851

Gold discovered on Ravenswood Squatting Run, attracting first diggers. SOURCE: EH(D) page 2

1851-1856 Eighteen thousand American diggers came to the Victorian goldfields, inspiring names such as American Flat, American Gully, California Gully and California Hill at Bendigo.[Page 60]
SOURCE: CUSACK

Assistant Commissioner Horne leaves the government camp at Mt. Alexander to establish a government camp on the Bendigo Creek.[Page 63]
SOURCE: CUSACK

1852

Golden Point (now Bullock Street??) discovery along Bendigo Creek, later at Eaglehawk Gully and Red Hill.
SOURCE: EH(D) page 3

Four-to-five diggers arriving each week, at the middle of year, with forty thousand on the Bendigo-Eaglehawk field.
SOURCE: EH(D)

Temporary, often portable, shops established in Camp Street.[Page 10]
SOURCE: EH(D)

White Hills school opens.[Page 16]
SOURCE: EH(D)

The Melbourne to Murray River railway, one of three routes recommended by a Parliamentary report.[Page 23]
SOURCE: EH(D)

Reverend Dr. Henry Backhaus, claimed as the first clergyman to come to the goldfield in March.[Page 39]
SOURCE: EH(D)

1852

James Jeffery, a Cornishman and a local Wesleyan preacher, conducted a service at Golden Point.[Page 53]
SOURCE: CUSACK

A slab Wesleyan church erected near Golden Point by December. [Page 53]
SOURCE: CUSACK

Urquhart surveys the Bendigo Valley and its environs, making no provisions for a township at Sandhurst.[Page 72]
SOURCE: CUSACK

Melbourne, Mt. Alexander and Murray River Railway Company formed.[Page 142]
SOURCE: CUSACK 0fS3

1853

Camp established on Camp Hill, with permanent buildings erected.
SOURCE: EH(D)

Slab and weatherboard hospital erected between Barnard and McKenzie Streets.[Page 21]
SOURCE: EH(D)

Meeting to support hospital in October.
SOURCE: EH(D)

Twenty patients at the Bendigo Hospital.[Page 21]
SOURCE: EH(D)

Miners protest in mass meeting, over goldfield taxes, in December.[Page 22]
SOURCE: EH(D)

First Congregational minister, the Reverend Mark Butler, arrives at Sandhurst and a church built in Forest Street.[Page 40]
SOURCE: EH(D)

1853

Jean Theodore De Ravin took up land at Sheepwash Creek, for vegetable growing, achieving freehold and establishing the vineyard 'Chateau Dore.'[Page 57]
SOURCE: CUSACK

Bendigo's first newspaper appears, *Bendigo Advertiser* and *Sandhurst Commercial Courier* in December.[Page 68]
SOURCE: CUSACK

Howard's Coaches ran between Sandhurst and Melbourne, taking four days for the journey.[Page 69]
SOURCE: CUSACK

Sandhurst's first hospital was built on Hospital Hill and named The Bendigo Goldfields Hospital, in October, and the first patient was admitted in November, 1871.
SOURCE: CUSACK

Sandhurst medical practitioners meet to form an association in December.[Page 71]
SOURCE: CUSACK

The Bendigo Bank launched in November, (later bought out by the Bank of Victoria).[Page 74]
SOURCE: CUSACK

Irving & Bull establish Eaglehawk's first brewery, later carried on by Peter Pussy and later still by James Steward and Jams Cross.
SOURCE: WALLACE page 60

1854

Twenty-two thousand men and more than ten thousand women and p73 children at the Bendigo diggings.[Page 6]
SOURCE: EH(D)

Survey of the present commercial heart of Bendigo meant shift of established shops to new sites.[Page 10]
SOURCE: EH(D)

1854

First buildings erected along Pall Mall.[Page 16]
SOURCE: EH(D)

First government land sales of Bendigo town allotments held in August.[Page 19]
SOURCE: EH(D)

Chinese noted as arriving in increasing numbers to the Bendigo goldfields and later settling in a Chinatown in Bridge Street.[Page 34]
SOURCE: EH(D)

A casino, a tent theatre, was built in Bendigo.[Page 39]
SOURCE: EH(D)

Presbyterians begin organizing for a church building in January.[Page 39]
SOURCE: EH(D)

Baptist Church opened.[Page 40]
SOURCE: EH(D)

Threat made to drive Chinese to/from (?) the Bendigo diggings, in July.[Page 61]
SOURCE: CUSACK

James Forrester Sullivan (an American) starts his well-known Red Store, gaining the first wine and spirits license in Bendigo.
SOURCE: CUSACK

c1854 James Laurie & Company open the Sandhurst Brewery on Bendigo Flat.[Page 69]
SOURCE: CUSACK

1854

George Rignold opens the Royal Victoria Theatre in April, on today's town hall site.[Page 69]
SOURCE: CUSACK

First Cobb & Co. coaches appear on the Sandhurst-Melbourne run.[Page 69]
SOURCE: CUSACK

Carolyn Chisholm visits Bendigo, commencing her programme to provide cheap overnight lodgings along the Mt. Alexander Road, to suit respectable women.[Page 69]
SOURCE: CUSACK

The Sandhurst Methodist Circuit formed.[Page 73] p73
SOURCE: CUSACK

William C Varland arrives in Australia.[Page 159]
SOURCE: CUSACK

James Talbot establishes a national school at Eaglehawk Gully.
SOURCE: WALLACE page 63

01/11/1854

Eaglehawk West Methodist Church opened in a timber building.
SOURCE: WALLACE page 66

1855

Sixteen thousand men on the diggings, reduced to fifteen thousand by March.[p.6]
SOURCE: EH(D)

A better water supply was sought by a meeting at the Criterion Hotel.[Page 18]
SOURCE: EH(D)

1855

Long Gully and White Hills Roads were among a number in urgent need of proper construction and maintenance.[Page 20]
SOURCE: EH(D)

Mining fees abolished and miners' rights initiated.[Page 22]
SOURCE: EH(D)

First Bendigo municipal council meets at the Bendigo Hotel.[Page 22]
SOURCE: EH(D)

The Shamrock Concert Hall opened, featuring the colony's leading artists.
SOURCE: EH(D)

Presbyterian Manse built.[Page 39]
SOURCE: EH(D)

The Goldfields Act abolishes the Goldfields Commission and sets up Wardens and local Courts in prescribed mining districts, as of June.[Page 108]
SOURCE: CUSACK

The Sandhurst residents form a fire brigade.[Page 112]
SOURCE: CUSACK

Act for better regulation of mining companies limits individual partner's responsibility in a mining company, thus inspiring more investment. [Page 129]
SOURCE: CUSACK

American, George Frederick Nicholls, had started building coaches in Sandhurst.[Page 179]
SOURCE: CUSACK
p73

1855

Church of England school conducted by Hugh Morrow, at Sailors Gully.
SOURCE: WALLACE page 63

1856

Petition from memoralists of Sandhurst, date 1856: They were appealing to the government to let the area known as the Camp Reserve (Rosalind Park) be a park and a pleasure ground for the people.[BCC-box 1, item 2]
SOURCE: BCC

Miners meet to object to clearing of Bendigo Creek and plans to cut a channel from Epsom to Golden Point.[Page 16]
SOURCE: EH(D)

German diggers meet at New Chum Flat, to establish the Lutheran Church in the area.[Page 58]
SOURCE: CUSACK

Bendigo Advertiser becomes a daily.[Page 68]
SOURCE: CUSACK

Sandhurst Building Trade workers sought shorter working hours.[Page 140]
SOURCE: CUSACK

Anglican denominational school started at White Hills.[Page 164]
SOURCE: CUSACK

Catholic denominational schools started at Epsom, Myers Flat and the Back Creek, among other places.[Page 164]
SOURCE: CUSACK

Bendigo Iron Works commence under Joel Horwood, at the corner of Vine and MacKenzie Street.[Page 175]
SOURCE: CUSACK

1856

Timber classroom built at Eaglehawk's Church Street.
SOURCE: WALLACE page 63

1857

c1857 Pike's Bridge erected at the site of the Charing Cross Fountain (architect, W Smith, contractor, N Rundell).[Page 16]
SOURCE: EH(D)

A reservoir opened north of Bendigo at Grassy Flat, added to the insufficient supply from three large water holes at Kangaroo Flat.[Page 18]
SOURCE: EH(D)

Presbyterian congregation begin building a new church, styled in the Early English Gothic, to replace a schoolroom as their venue.[Page 39]
SOURCE: EH(D) p73

St. Gillian's Catholic Church begun.[Page 39]
SOURCE: EH(D)

Botanic Gardens Reserve gazetted for White Hills.[Page 55]
SOURCE: EH(D)

Goldmines Hotel built at Ironbark.[Page 60]
SOURCE: EH(D)

Temperance Hall opens in View Street.[Page 61]
SOURCE: EH(D)

Danish brothers, Jacob and Mauritz, and a Julius Cohn set up a brewery at Sandhurst.[Page 59]
SOURCE: CUSACK

Electric telegraph extended to Sandhurst, when the station opened in Mitchell Street, by January.[Page 120]

SOURCE: CUSACK

1857

The first Bendigo Circuit Court in session by February.[Page 120]
SOURCE: CUSACK

The Sandhurst meeting supports the concept of the 8-hours movement.[Page 120]
SOURCE: CUSACK

Forty or fifty miners form the Bendigo Quartz Mining Company to boost capitalization of quartz mining in the area.[Page 126]
SOURCE: CUSACK

Sandhurst butchers & bakers formed a branch and sought shorter working hours.[Page 140]
SOURCE: CUSACK

01/08/1857

Eaglehawk Post Office opened, in a store.
SOURCE: WALLACE page 21

22/09/1857

Meeting of the Manchester Unity Lodge in the home of H J Crocker decided to apply to form an Eaglehawk branch.
SOURCE: WALLACE page 36

12/10/1857

Wesleyan School commenced in a timber chapel at California Gully.
SOURCE: WALLACE page 63

1858

The Bendigo Water Works Company was formed, with works underway by the following year.[Page 18]
SOURCE: FH(D)

No. 7 reservoir holding 60,000,000 gallons for a population of 12,000, constructed at Kangaroo Flat[Bendigo's Water Supply, past and present (typescript Rural Water Commission)].
SOURCE: RWC p73

1858

Tenders for the Melbourne to Echuca railway accepted, from Cornish and Company.[Page 24]
SOURCE: EH(D)

Many roads and streets in the area were levelled, holes filled and footpaths formed.[Page 55]
SOURCE: EH(D)

Sandhurst's first mining board elected.[Page 109]
SOURCE: CUSACK

Sandhurst General Hospital completed.[Page 120]
SOURCE: CUSACK

Congregational Church at Forest Street erected.[Page 160]
SOURCE: CUSACK

Victorian foundry of Andrew Harkness and Company commences at Golden Square. Harkness & Co. were responsible for many of the largest mining plants on the Bendigo field.[Page 175]
SOURCE: CUSACK

Sandhurst Club formed.[Page 192]
SOURCE: CUSACK

25/11/1858

From the Secretary for Lands, Melbourne, Letter and plan, from the Lands Department, enclosed. A detailed plan of White Hills, highlighting the boundaries of the Botanical Gardens Reserve.[Box 1, Item 2,] .
SOURCE: BCC

28/12/1858

Moved by Cr Symons, seconded by Cr Neale and carried-that the vacant portion of Pall Mall should be levelled, fenced with a post and chain fence and also planted with suitable trees.
SOURCE: BCM

1859

Amalgamated Builders Association formed in Bendigo, including stonemasons, carpenters, slaters, bricklayers and plasterers.[Page 120]
SOURCE: CUSACK

Two thousand Chinese meet at the Camp Reserve, seeking a reduction in their residents' tax.[Page 121]
SOURCE: CUSACK

Camp Reserve was thrown open for gold digging.[Page 126]
SOURCE: CUSACK

Bendigo Waterworks Company launched in August.[Page 130]
SOURCE: CUSACK

Granite quarrying at Harcourt commenced, with bluestone already available from Malmsbury and Tarradale.[Page 145] p73
SOURCE: CUSACK

The Golden Square Wesleyan Church erected.[Page 160]
SOURCE: CUSACK

16/08/1859

Eaglehawk Presbyterians meet to form a church.
SOURCE: WALLACE page 55

08/12/1859

R W Fawcett opens the first California Gully school, in a slab hut.
SOURCE: WALLACE page 15

1860

One thousand, five hundred and ninety-two horse puddling machines in use, extracting left-over gold from previous panning.
SOURCE: EH(D) page 4

Lime-settling ponds constructed next to No. 7 reservoir, with filter beds, underground brick storage chamber holding 75,000 gallons to purify the town water.
SOURCE: RWC

1860

Bendigo cattle saleyards and abattoirs established three-quarters of a mile from the town's centre, on the McKyber Road.[Page 21]
SOURCE: EH(D)

Benevolent Home opened in newly-erected buildings.[Page 21]
SOURCE: EH(D)

Bendigo Gas Company laying its first mains.[Page 22]
SOURCE: EH(D)

Sandhurst described as a village of shanties, calico, largely predominating, the streets unformed and, in winter, one sea of mud.[Page 25]
SOURCE: EH(D)

The new Shamrock Hotel and theatre was commissioned from architects, Vahland & Getzschmann, after destruction of the old concert hall in 1857.[Page 39]
SOURCE: EH(D)

Thirty-four thousand, two hundred and sixty pounds had been expended on the ten mile long sludge channel through Bendigo, leaving still two or three miles incomplete.[Page 119]
SOURCE: CUSACK

The Oriental Bank Corporation builds a branch at Eaglehawk.
SOURCE: WALLACE page 75

01/04/1860

Eaglehawk Presbyterian Church opened in Victoria Street, on land purchased from Samuel Clothier after Bendigo Police Magistrate, Lachlan McLachlan, laid the foundation stone.
SOURCE: WALLACE page 55

1861

Census finds 41,000 people spread through the district of p73 Sandhurst.[Page 6]
SOURCE: EH(D)

1861

One hundred and forty steam engines crushing quartz on the Bendigo field.[Page 8] Also, 1,500 pumping machines.
SOURCE: EH(D)

The Redan Mine at Sandhurst had the only safety cage on a Victorian mining field.[Page 8]
SOURCE: EH(D)

Major works commenced at the White Hills Botanical Gardens.[Page 55]
SOURCE: EH(D)

Bendigo Council takes control of the Cab Reserve from the Colonial Government.[Page 56]
SOURCE: EH(D)

Bendigo Gaol opens.[Page 127]
SOURCE: CUSACK

Part of the town was lit by gas street lighting.[Page 127]
SOURCE: CUSACK

Councillors, McCartney & Symonds, moved to plant the streets with shade trees, commencing in High and Bridge Streets.[Page 128]
SOURCE: CUSACK

New cattle yards opened by Council, in Bendigo.[Page 128]
SOURCE: CUSACK

Bendigo's first evening newspaper, *The Evening News*, produced.[Page 128]
SOURCE: CUSACK

1861

The Bendigo Shakespeare Society formed.[Page 139]
SOURCE: CUSACK

Sandhurst Football Club formed.[Page 140]
SOURCE: CUSACK

United Ironworks in Wills Street, started by Cornishman, Abraham Roberts. This foundry was responsible for many of the major mining machinery installations in Australia.[Page 176]
SOURCE: CUSACK

03/04/1861

The Eaglehawk branch of the Manchester Unity Lodge was formed at a meeting in the Catherine Reef Hotel, opposite the rich Catherine group of mines.
SOURCE: WALLACE page 36

1862 p73

Complaints of ankle-deep mud in Pall Mall.[Page 12]
SOURCE: EH(D)

Railway reaches Bendigo from Melbourne.[Page 14]
SOURCE: EH(D)

Bendigo Creek's sludge channel opened, as reported by Health Inspector Hassell.[Page 17]
SOURCE: EH(D)

Public Works Department start the covering of Bendigo Creek for 16 chains, with stone walls and 42 ft. wide culverts, superseding old bridges connecting High Street, View Point, Pall Mall and Mitchell Street.[Page 17]
SOURCE: EH(D)

Eaglehawk Borough created in July, with a population of 4,000.[Page 23]
SOURCE: EH(D)

1862

The Sandhurst Borough included Long Gully, Ironbark and Quarry Hill.[Page 23]
SOURCE: EH(D)

Bendigo Station foundations laid in July (Sterne & Hallett, contractors).[Page 24]
SOURCE: EH(D)

The Charcoal Gully railway bridge, near the Yorkshire Hotel, noted as typical of the excellence of execution of the Bendigo- Melbourne line.[Page 24]
SOURCE: EH(D)

Bendigo market site selected.[Page 52]
SOURCE: EH(D)

The Berlin Hotel established in High Street, exemplifying other German hostelries in the same area.[Page 59]
SOURCE: CUSACK

St. Mary's Anglican Church opened at Kangaroo Flat and the Foundation Stone laid for St. Peter's at Eaglehawk.[Page 159]
SOURCE: CUSACK

16/07/1862

Eaglehawk members of the Church of England meet and decide the urgent necessity for a church at Eaglehawk.
SOURCE: WALLACE page 48

04/09/1862

Meeting at Camp Hotel, Eaglehawk, towards formation of council.
SOURCE: WALLACE page 12

05/09/1862

Poll held at Eaglehawk to elect councillors, first council consisting of Messrs. Caldwell, Hodgson, Grieve, Letheby, Dowding, Lester and Mouat, with James Mouat the first p73 chairman of the municipality.
SOURCE: WALLACE page 12

21/10/1862

Kyneton to Bendigo railway opened.
SOURCE: HARRIGAN page 283

25/10/1862

Foundation stone laid of St. Peter's sandstone church at Eaglehawk.
SOURCE: WALLACE page 48

1863

Upper Reserve Cricket Ground established.[Page 67]
SOURCE: EH(D)

The Bendigo Agricultural and Horticultural Society stages its first exhibition.[Page 128]
SOURCE: CUSACK

Eaglehawk Methodist Church erected.[Page 160]
SOURCE: CUSACK

Bendigo School of Mines inaugurated, under the auspices of the Mechanics' Institute, to give miners and others a thorough education in the subjects that are paramount in a district like Bendigo.....[Page 165]
SOURCE: CUSACK

01/04/1863

Wesleyan Methodist services carried out in a tent, at the head of Eaglehawk Gully.
SOURCE: WALLACE page 66

26/05/1863

St. Peter's Anglican Church at Eaglehawk opened.
SOURCE: WALLACE page 48

01/09/1863

Eaglehawk's second election and councillor, John Caldwell, elected president and became the first mayor when the Borough was declared in October, 1863.
SOURCE: WALLACE page 12

01/09/1863

Eaglehawk West Methodist Church erected, replacing the earlier timber structure.
SOURCE: WALLACE page 68

1864

Mining surveyor records 1,000 alluvial miners and 970 quartz miners on the Bendigo field.[Page 7]
SOURCE: EH(D)

Bendigo to Echuca railway completed by contractors, Messrs. Collier, Barry & Co.[Page 24]
SOURCE: EH(D)

Seven hundred and twenty Chinese alluvial miners still at Sandhurst.[Page 34]
SOURCE: EH(D) p73

Foundation Stone laid on the new Bendigo Mechanics Institute, in July.[Page 138]
SOURCE: CUSACK

Morris Collmann and Robert Clarke commenced agitation for shorter working hours for miners, then working a 10-hour day.[Page 141]

SOURCE: CUSACK

Catholic Church is erected at Myers Flat in Kangaroo Flat.[Page 159]
SOURCE: CUSACK

California Gully Post Office opened, in a privately-owned store and later in a room of the Pabst family's home.
SOURCE: WALLACE page 21

01/05/1864

Eaglehawk's first town hall commenced to the design of H E Tolhurst, as a single storey red-brick building.
SOURCE: WALLACE page 12

19/09/1864

Bendigo to Echuca railway line opened.
SOURCE: HARRIGAN page 283

06/11/1864

St. Augustine's Catholic Church opens at Myers Flat, known for its Catholic Irish concentration.
SOURCE: WALLACE page 42

1865

No. 7 reservoir was emptied by prolonged drought.
SOURCE: RWC

Koch's new battery, with 54 h.p. engine and 84 stampers, installed, signifying the new capital intensive surge in quartz mining.[Page 42]
SOURCE: EH(D)

Lathan & Watson's great extended hustler's gold mining company formed, indicative of the large individual mines that dominated for the rest of the century.[Page 43]
SOURCE: EH(D)

Long Gully Methodist Church built.[Page 53]
SOURCE: EH(D)

Land made available for selection around Sandhurst under the newer land acts.[Page 115]
SOURCE: CUSACK

Eight to nine hundred miners met at the Shamrock Hotel to consider universal 8-hour working day. The Miners' 8-Hours Association was formed.[Page 141]
SOURCE: CUSACK

01/02/1865

Eaglehawk Town Hall opened. p73
SOURCE: WALLACE page 12

01/03/1865

Eaglehawk East Methodist Church erected, in High Street.
SOURCE: WALLACE page 66

1866

Gas mains extended to Long Gully, California Gully and Eaglehawk.[Page 22]
SOURCE: EH(D)

Bendigo Low Church Anglicans form a breakaway group, building a new church as St. Pauls.[Page 54]
SOURCE: EH(D)

Work commenced to transform Government camp into park.[Page 56]
SOURCE: EH(D)

Manchester Arms Hotel at Long Gully rebuilt.[Page 60]

SOURCE: EH(D)

Eaglehawk 8-Hours Committee called a meeting of 400 miners, accepting a wage cut with 8-hour day hour reduction.[Page 142]
SOURCE: CUSACK

Eaglehawk State School completed, replacing the earlier timber and brick classrooms of the 1850s and 60s.
SOURCE: WALLACE page 63

1867

Four thousand alluvial miners on the Sandhurst mining field and 2,600 quartz miners.[Page 7]
SOURCE: EH(D)

1868

Three thousand five hundred Chinese in the Bendigo mining district, with 400-500 living in a Chinese camp at Ironbark.[Page 34]
SOURCE: EH(D)

1868

Ironbark Chinatown has a clubhouse, chapel and Chinese medical services with food stores and moneylenders.[Page 35]
SOURCE: EH(D)

Bendigo Council choose another market site, at the corner of Lyttleton Terrace and Queen Street.[Page 52]
SOURCE: EH(D)

Eaglehawk Library established.[Page 54]
SOURCE: EH(D)

The Camp Hotel in Whipstick Forest rebuilt in brick.[Page 60]
SOURCE: EH(D)

Baptist Church Group formed at Eaglehawk.
SOURCE: WALLACE page 83 p73

18/05/1868

Meeting held for public library committee, eventuating in the old Mechanics Institute Free Library. In attendance were the mayor, Cr. Hornbuckle, Messrs. Williams, Cook,

Lester, Caldwell, Eyre, Hay, Murdoch, Dogherty, Frogatt and Ellis.
SOURCE: WALLACE page 18

05/07/1868

Foundation stone of St. Liborius Catholic Church laid at Eaglehawk and the church opened in 1869.
SOURCE: WALLACE page 72

1869

Eaglehawk West Methodist Church enlarged.
SOURCE: WALLACE page 68

29/04/1869

George Pallett successfully tenders for construction of the Eaglehawk Court House.
SOURCE: WALLACE page 81

03/07/1869

From M Sullivan, of Sandhurst, Memorandum. He listed the types of trees (how many of each) suitable for planting in the White Hills botanical gardens. The total number was 266 (of this number 180 were blue gum, Kurrajong *Brachychiton /Sterculiaceae* (?) 26, Blackwood 20, pines 14, *Melia azederach* 6, *Acacia saligna* 20 etc.).
SOURCE: BCC

05/09/1869

Eaglehawk Court House completed at a cost of 1480 pounds.
SOURCE: WALLACE page 81

1870

Bendigo Gas Company records for the year, 1870, which includes a list of the Gas Company's allotments, land and buildings. The Director's report and announcement of a profit - that up to June, 1870, they had made a profit of one thousand, one hundred and forty-one pounds, sixteen shillings and seven pence [Box 3, Item 1].
SOURCE: BCC

Non-denominational corporate high school opened at Camp Hill, owned by Sandhurst Council.[Page 164]
SOURCE: CUSACK

Reverend Dr. John I Bleesdale recommends establishing a school of art and design at Bendigo.[Page 165]
SOURCE: CUSACK

Karl Pohl won a prize at the Paris exhibition for his wine produced at the Emu Valley, from Hermitage grapes. [Page 179]
SOURCE: CUSACK

Specification for an iron structure over the Bendigo Creek was prepared.[Box 3, #6]
SOURCE: BCC p73

17/05/1870

Author unknown. Memorandum. On one side there was a list of all the existing trees, shrubs and plants in the botanical gardens, White Hills, at the time of the memo;the total given was 1,587. On the other side a total of 1,117 new additions to the gardens were suggested.[Box 2, Item 62]
SOURCE: BCC

04/07/1870

From G E Guthrie, founder of the Bendigo Pottery, Epsom. (Letter). Mr. Guthrie replied to a letter from the Council, dated 2/7/1870. The council offered him a contract to make roofing tiles, but he declined because the clay in this district will not burn a suitable colour. Also, he did not have the proper plant for making tiles, nor a proper kiln for burning them.[Box 2, Item 68]
SOURCE: BCC

From R Andrews, secretary Bendigo Gas Company, Sandhurst. Letter Andrews complained to the council that the holes made to the planned trees were in direct line with the Gas Company's pipes.[Box 2, Item 69]
SOURCE: BCC

07/07/1870

From W Heffernan, owner of the Shamrock Hotel, Sandhurst. He requested that some trees be planted opposite the Shamrock Hotel.[Box 2, Item 70]
SOURCE: BCC

12/07/1870

From the Town Clerk, St. Kilda Council. The St. Kilda Council had a number of questions re lighting arrangements in Sandhurst, beside each question the answer being noted down, probably by the town clerk. Question 1: How many public lamps were in Sandhurst? 163. Question 2: How many gas lamps, kerosene gas? 102 gas, kerosene 61. Question 3: Annual cost of each lamp? Five pounds. Question 4: What time are they lighted and extinguished? When no moon, all night, and when moon, before rising and after setting. Question 5: How many nights are they not lighted? On a moonlight night[Box 2, Item 73].
SOURCE: BCC

27/09/1870

From Assistant Commissioner of Lands and Survey, Melbourne. This letter was in reply to a Sandhurst Council letter of September 24th, requesting a certain portion of former railway reserve at Sandhurst be proclaimed a reserve for public purposes. The Commissioner replied that improvements made by several residents in the area meant that council's request could not be granted[Box 2, Item 97].
SOURCE: BCC

28/09/1870

From Assistant Commissioner of Lands & Survey, Melbourne. p73 The Commissioner informed the council that they were to receive four hundred pounds for fencing

the public parks and gardens at Sandhurst[Box 2, Item 98].
SOURCE: BCC

24/11/1870

The Secretary informed the council that the Government was considering the matter about laying of pipes from Spring Gully to Sandhurst. Funding for the project was still being decided on (previous complaints of poor, muddy water supply)[Box 2, Item 121].
SOURCE: BCC

1871

The houses,'Banool' in View Street, for Hugh Hessler, and 'Rosemount,' built for William Neill, are indicative of the grand houses built for mining investors in Bendigo.[Page 50]
SOURCE: EH(D)

Sandhurst township population, 18,778.[Page]
SOURCE: CUSACK

Eaglehawk population, 7,362.
SOURCE: CUSACK

The old Bendigonians Society commences.[Page 158]
SOURCE: CUSACK

The School of Art and Design started at Bendigo.[Page 165]
SOURCE: CUSACK

Eaglehawk Post Office conducted in part of the Eaglehawk Court House, until 1874.
SOURCE: WALLACE page 21

01/03/1871

Bendigo Gas Company apply for reduction in the valuation for rating purposes.[Box 4, #35, see reference]
SOURCE: BCC

04/03/1871

Letter from the Secretary of the Acclimatization Society, Melbourne, answering council's request for English songbirds, saying they could not supply them themselves, but gave the name of a shop that stocked them.[Box 4, #23]
SOURCE: BCC

23/03/1871

Letter from the District Engineer's Department of Victoria, Water Supply, informing the council that the start would be made on opening trenches and laying pipes in a few days for Sandhurst's water supply.[Box 4, #31]
SOURCE: BCC

06/04/1871

G Hore informs council of the rules his company would followwhen mining on the cemetery reserve.[Box 4, #39]

SOURCE: BCC

13/06/1871

Vahland & Getzschmann, architects, request ground plans and p73 elevations of the existing Bath Corner, to aid them in preparing new plans.[Box 4, #60]
SOURCE: BCC

28/06/1871

Dr. F von Muller (sic.), director of the botanical gardens in Melbourne, requested figures from council on the quantity of wood sold for fuel in Bendigo. He was writing a report on fuel supplies for the government.[Box 4, #67]

SOURCE: BCC

04/07/1871

G D Carter, chairman of directors at the Bendigo Waterworks Company, noted that the borough council at Sandhurst agreed to purchase the whole of the property of the Bendigo Waterworks for the sum of forty thousand pounds.[Box 4, #68]
SOURCE: BCC

24/08/1871

Dr. F von Muller (sic.), director of the botanical gardens, Melbourne, informed the council that he had sent them twenty cuttings of the sultana grape vine and asked that they be planted in the public gardens.[Box 4, #84]
SOURCE: BCC

25/08/1871

Assistant Commissioner for Lands & Survey, Melbourne, told council that the commission has received a petition holding 2,000 names of Sandhurst residents who want the vacant crown land on the Bendigo Creek to be surveyed and land adjoining Pall Mall to be sold by public auction.

SOURCE: BCC

01/09/1871

E Manning, of White Hills, applies to mine in the botanical gardens reserve in White Hills.[Box 5, #1]
SOURCE: BCC

City of Sandhurst Goldmining Company request to erect winding and pumping machinery on their mining land at Pall Mall.[Box 5, #3]
SOURCE: BCC

20/09/1871

Baron F von Muller (sic.), botanic gardens, Melbourne, tells council that the greenhouse plants for your municipal institutions garden would finally be sent. He also asked if it was possible for council to send him a truck full of white quartz in large pieces.[Box 5, #13]
SOURCE: BCC

25/09/1871

Bishop A'Beckett, of Sandhurst, objects to the application made to mine on the Church of England reserve at Long Gully.[Box 5, #16]
SOURCE: BCC

06/10/1871

Secretary for Mines, Melbourne, tells council the laying of pipes between Spring Gully Reservoir and Sandhurst would be completed as far as practical.[Box 5, #26]
SOURCE: BCC

10/10/1871

Council receives an account from B & S Johnston, nurserymen at p73 Eastern Market, Melbourne, for various types of trees.
SOURCE: BCC

1872

The Crusoe reservoir was built to add to Bendigo's water supply.
SOURCE: RWC

1872

Miner's strike at the Catherine Reef.[Page 46]
SOURCE: EH(D)

Bendigo Council purchases Bendigo Waterworks Company.[Page 54]
SOURCE: EH(D)

Goldmines Hotel rebuilt at Ironbark.[Page 60]
SOURCE: EH(D)

St. James Hall theatre built for William Heffernan.[Page 61]
SOURCE: EH(D)

The City and Temperance Brigades were formed, (fire brigades).[Page 112]
SOURCE: CUSACK

Jewish Synagogue, to design of Vahland, in Dowling Street.[Page 160]
SOURCE: CUSACK

Bendigo Miners Association formed.[Page 162]
SOURCE: CUSACK

Malaya alluvial tin deposits discovered, causing an exodus of Cornish tin miners to Australia after Cornwall mines were badly effected.[Page 163]
SOURCE: CUSACK

The eight reservoirs belonging to the Bendigo Waterworks are described in detail.[Box 6, #15]
SOURCE: BCC

1872

The Reverend Dr. Nish requests that the unused section of land in Maple Street be used to build a church on to serve the Presbyterian residence of Golden Square. This request was accompanied by an application by one N Richards, to mine the same piece of land, and two petitions both for and against the erection of the church.[Box 6, #22]
SOURCE: BCC

24/01/1872

Assistant Commissioner of Lands & Survey tells council of three hundred pounds being sent for fencing in public parks and gardens.[Box 6, #8]
SOURCE: BCC

29/01/1872

F Bulmer reports to council on the number of instances of people leaving taps on or watering their gardens during the hot days of p73 January.[Box 6, #14]
SOURCE: BCC

17/02/1872

R Andrews, secretary of the Bendigo Gas Company, Sandhurst, requests that the gas company be charged the lowest rate on which water is supplied to large consumers. The Victoria Foundry Company also made a similar request.[Box 6, #24]
SOURCE: BCC

06/03/1872

C Forster, Melbourne, requested permission to build a large hotel and offices on the public reserve facing both View Point Road and Pall Mall.
SOURCE: BCC

28/03/1872

Letter, Mr. Biggs, Ballarat. Biggs forwarding specification and plans for cast-iron water pipes for reticulation at Sandhurst.[Box 6, #48]
SOURCE: BCC

04/04/1872

Letter from Harry Stanley, Sandhurst, asking for permission to use the cab reserve for a balloon ascent on April 20th.[Box 6, #49]
SOURCE: BCC

18/04/1872

Letter from Colbrook Downe & Co., England regarding diagrams and index for 12 different designs for ornamental and drinking fountains, the index giving the measurements for each of the 12 fountains. Diagrams and index attached.[Box 6, #55]
SOURCE: BCC

03/05/1872

Author, W Kyle, Ballarat, requesting his testimonials for the job as curator in the botanical gardens to be returned.[Box 7, #4]
SOURCE: BCC

Received 3/5/1872, petition to the council to either build a new bridge or raise the old one, in order to prevent flooding of Pall Mall. Signed by 45 people. Author was the Ratepayers of View Point, Charing Cross and Pall Mall.[Box 7, #5]
SOURCE: BCC

07/05/1872

Letter 7/5/1872, from Baron von Mueller. This was a letter of introduction for Mr. Homeyer, who studied horticulture in Prussia; von Mueller was recommending him for the job of curator at the White Hills Botanic Gardens.[Box 7, #7]
SOURCE: BCC

09/05/1872

Letter 9/5/1872, from the secretary, Board of Education, Melbourne. Board was applying for a part of the city's council reserve to be used as a site for a vested school to serve 600 pupils and especially asked that the site be accessible to Irishtown pupils.[Box 7, #8]
SOURCE: BCC

24/05/1872

Letter 24/5/1872, M Coomb, stonemason of Sandhurst, requesting p73 that he be given an extension of time for finishing the columns at the Corn Exchange.[Box 7, #16]

SOURCE: BCC

30/05/1872

Letter 30/5/1872, Secretary, Board of Education, Melbourne. Board received the council's reply re a school on the city council reserve. Council is not complying with the request. This letter refers to the earlier letter of 9/5/1872, about the Irishtown students.[Box 7, #18]
SOURCE: BCC

01/06/1872

The 1871 Census Report from W H Archer, Registrar-General, Melbourne. Report includes listings of where citizens were born, religion of people, educational standards.[Box 7, #21]
SOURCE: BCC

24/06/1872

A list from G R Steane, city surveyor, Sandhurst, compiles a list of the trees required for street tree planting, showing how many of each types listed, elms, cypress and gums, were the main types to be planted. Total number of trees Steane wanted was 630.[Box 7, #28] SOURCE: BCC

25/06/1872

Letter, 25/6/1872, from town clerk, Melbourne City Council, regarding a conference of metropolitan and suburban councils held to consider street tramways. One of the resolutions was that local authorities be given the power to run tramways in their own areas.[Box 7, #29]
SOURCE: BCC

04/07/1872

Letter 4/7/1872 from B & S Johnson, nurserymen of Preston, informing the council that the order of 500 cork-bark elms would be arriving soon.[Box 7, #36]
SOURCE: BCC

04/08/1872

Letter and drawing with description, 4/8/1872, from Mr. Buttle, Sandhurst. Buttle submitted his own detailed design for road building.
SOURCE: BCC

06/08/1872

Printed circular from the secretary, Ballarat Shire, asking Sandhurst Council's support for an appeal to the government for twenty thousand pounds to be distributed among all councils for tree planting.[Box 8, #8]
SOURCE: BCC

13/09/1872

Report from G Steane, city surveyor, Sandhurst, proposing that alterations be made to the city baths.[Box 8, #35]

SOURCE: BCC

18/10/1872

Letter, G Steane, surveyor, Sandhurst, reporting total number of trees growing in streets at the time was three thousand nine hundred and forty-two.[Box 9, #17]
SOURCE: BCC

13/11/1872

Letter and map from the Assistant Commissioner of Lands & Survey, p73 Melbourne, mapped a detailed view of the whole area of Sandhurst and surrounds, focusing on the area defined as a timber reserve. Council was informed in the letter that within the reserve cutting and removal of timber under certain sizes is prohibited[Box 9].
SOURCE: BCC

24/12/1872

A report from Steane, valuer, Sandhurst, estimating number of houses and population in 1872 and 1873. In 1872 there were 5,796 houses and in 1873, 6,566 houses.[Box 9, #55]
SOURCE: BCC

1873

St. John's Presbyterian Church established.[Page 53]
SOURCE: EH(D)

St. Paul's Anglican Church in William Street licensed.[Page 54]
SOURCE: EH(D)

Bendigo School of Mines was completed.[Page 54]
SOURCE: EH(D)

Bendigo Masonic Hall completed.
SOURCE: EH(D)

A new beehive store erected, designed by Charles William.[Page 58]
SOURCE: EH(D)

Black Swan Hotel opened in McCrae Street.[Page 60]
SOURCE: EH(D)

The Masonic Hall opened in View Street and also one built at Eaglehawk.[Page 61]
SOURCE: EH(D)

Royal Princess Theatre opens in View Street.[Page 61]
SOURCE: EH(D)

Free compulsory and secondary education commences in January, causing over-crowding in temporary classrooms at Sandhurst and with schools opening at Gravel Hill, Camp Hill, Golden Square, Long Gully and Quarry Hill.[Page 164] SOURCE: CUSACK

1873

French wine judges claim that Bendigo Hermitage wines were French wines, relabelled.[Page 179]
SOURCE: CUSACK

Eaglehawk Fire Brigade formed.
SOURCE: WALLACE page 30

03/01/1873

Letter from G Steane, surveyor, Sandhurst, informing council that the new public baths were opened on New Year's Day.[Box 10, #2]
SOURCE: BCC p73

28/01/1873

Letter from solicitor general, Crown Law Offices, Melbourne. Council received permission from solicitor general to remove the remains from the old cemetery in Bridge Lane to the new cemetery.[Box 10, #17]
SOURCE: BCC

12/04/1873

Letter from Secretary for Agriculture, Melbourne. Council was to receive six hundred and sixty-six pound, thirteen shillings and fourpence for fencing in public parks. [Box 10, #38]
SOURCE: BCC

02/05/1873

A letter and tracing from Assistant Commissioner of Lands & Survey, Melbourne. Request granted on the Gravel Hill Reserve to build a school. Tracing shows the proposed site.[Box 11, #2]
SOURCE: BCC

06/05/1873

Letter from B & S Johnson, nurserymen, Preston. Have sent off council's order of elms and cypress, to be grown in the White Hills Cemetery and hoping they arrive safely.[Box 11, 4]
SOURCE: BCC

30/05/1873

Report from Brady, engineer, Sandhurst, waterworks, informing council that works on the Crusoe Reservoir had been completed.[Box 11, #11]
SOURCE: BCC

25/06/1873

Letter from B & S Johnson, nurserymen, Preston, informing council that their order for two cases of plants for the botanical gardens and three cases of plants for the Back Creek Cemetery had been forwarded.[Box 11, #20]
SOURCE: BCC

11/07/1873

Subcommittee dealing with streetlighting (Mayor, Crs. Aspinall & Vahland). The committee reported that after completing a trial, the lamps submitted by T J Connelly (?) and then adopted at a cost of forty six shillings and sixpence each and three years supply was adopted. He recommended that the lamps be lit from sunset to sunrise, excepting the four days previous and one day after the full moon, and at a consumption of four and a half feet per hour of gas. All lamps were to be provided with one of the Luggs regulators. At the same meeting it was decided that eight kerosene lamps were to be replaced.[Subcommittee on street lighting.]
SOURCE: BCSCM page 30

01/08/1873

Letter, B & S Johnson, nurserymen, Preston. Council's order of 18 cypresses for White Hills Cemetery was sent that day.[Box 12, #11]
SOURCE: BCC

02/08/1873

Report from the reserve keeper, Sandhurst. A detailed report of all the work undertaken in Camp Reserve, Rosalind Park, between p73 January 1st and July 1st.[Box 12, #12]
SOURCE: BCC

29/08/1873

Letter from Abraham Harkness, Sandhurst, requesting council plant trees opposite his home. He had already dug and prepared holes.[Box 12, #17]
SOURCE: BCC

02/09/1873

Letter from B & S Johnson, nurserymen, Preston. Six tree ferns ordered by council had been sent off.[Box 12, #18]

SOURCE: BCC

02/10/1873

A report and list from the reserve keeper, Sandhurst, on work done on the Camp Reserve between July 1st and October 1st. The list shows types and numbers of each tree planted in the reserve during that season. Total number of trees planted was 296, comprising ten different varieties.[Box 12, #31]

SOURCE: BCC

16/10/1873

A letter and drawing, Assistant Commissioner of Lands & Survey, Melbourne. Council's opinion was asked for an application from J & W Wolstencroft for a brickworks on the corner of Mundy Street and Sheepwash Road. No objections from council.[Box 12, #34]
SOURCE: BCC

17/11/1873

Report from the curator, botanical gardens, White Hills. Report describes work done during the year, about 520 trees transplanted and 120 trees newly planted.[Box 12, #47]
SOURCE: BCC

01/12/1873

Report from J A Roper, curator of street trees, Sandhurst. Two page report listing information about trees in the main Sandhurst street, number and types of trees planted in the 58 main streets during 1873 and the total number of trees in each street.[Box 12, #56]
SOURCE: BCC

1874

Dioceses of Sandhurst created.
SOURCE: CUSACK

Amalgamated Miners Association of Victoria formed at Bendigo.[Page 162]
SOURCE: CUSACK

The local branch of the Victorian Natives' Association formed, led by local lawyer, Thomas Jefferson Connelly.[Page 171]
SOURCE: CUSACK

Bendigo branch of the Australian Natives' Association established in August.[Page 183]
SOURCE: CUSACK

Eaglehawk Post Office opened on its present site in the present building. p73
SOURCE: WALLACE page 21

St. Peter's Anglican Church, Eaglehawk, completed, replacing earlier stone church.
SOURCE: WALLACE page 48

1874

Eaglehawk North State School built.
SOURCE: WALLACE page 65

01/02/1874

Report from the curator, botanical gardens, Sandhurst. Report listing daily number of visitors to the botanical gardens in January. Total number of visitors, 6,634.[Box 13, #14]
SOURCE: BCC

Report from J Roper, curator of street trees, Sandhurst. Report by Roper proposes trees planted in streets in 1874, what types of trees and how many were needed for each street.[Box 13, #15]
SOURCE: BCC

01/04/1874

Memorandum from McEwan & Co., iron supplier, Melbourne. In reply to council's enquiries, McEwans informed council they did not import conservatories and did not know of anyone in Melbourne who could supply them with their information.[Box 13, 16]
SOURCE: BCC

03/04/1874

Curator, botanical gardens, Sandhurst. A report on total number of visitors to the gardens in March, 5,695.[Box 13, 17]
SOURCE: BCC

13/04/1874

Report received from the curator, Camp Hill Reserve, Sandhurst. Detailed report on improvements and alterations proposed for the reserve, includes tree planting, widening paths, etc.[Box 13, #18]
SOURCE: BCC

20/04/1874

A letter and order from Legislative Council, author, Secretary, Minister, Lands & Survey, Melbourne, requesting council to fill in the application to be eligible for a share of the eight thousand pounds allotted to public parks and gardens. Fletcher filled in the information required, such as wages, purchase of trees, fencing repairs. His estimates total one thousand and ninety-seven pounds, two shillings and threepence. Parks, six hundred and fifty-four pounds and fivepence for gardens.[Box 13, #22]
SOURCE: BCC

22/04/1874

Letter from W Guilfoyle, curator, Botanic Gardens, Melbourne. Guilfoyle comments having heard council wish to have the central recreation grounds tastefully laid out. He recommended an experienced landscape gardener to them.[Box 13, #23]
SOURCE: BCC

29/04/1874

Letter from the Assistant Commissioner of Lands & Survey, p73 Melbourne, concerning the recreation reserve between McCrae and Bridge Streets to be controlled by Sandhurst Council and the Board of Land & Works. One thousand pounds given to council to improve this reserve.[Box 13, #24]
SOURCE: BCC

13/07/1874

Diagram and specification notes from G Steane, city surveyor, Sandhurst, include the detailed diagram of the road construction to be carried out in Larritt Street. The at-

tached notes explain exactly what was to be done and materials needed, etc.[Box 13, #28]
SOURCE: BCC

22/07/1874

Report from J Roper, curator of street trees, Sandhurst. Roper compiled two tables: Table 1 listed how many tree guards there were in the streets of Sandhurst. The total was 636. Table 2 listed the number of tree holes sunk in each street that season. The total was 776.[Box 13, #30]

SOURCE: BCC

18/09/1874

A report by J Roper, curator of street trees, Sandhurst. This report listed the types and amount of trees planted in the 1874 season in thirty main streets. The trees totaled 685. Another list showed the number of renewals planted in 1875. Renewals totaled 400 trees over 40 main streets.[Box 13, #34]
SOURCE: BCC

15/10/1874

Report from J Roper, curator of street trees, Sandhurst. Roper had completed the numbering of trees and reported 3,964 trees were planted in 1872, 884 in 1873, and 685 during 1874. Total number of trees, therefore, was 5,533. Of this, the majority, 3,043 were elms, 1,175 were gums. Other varieties used cypresses, pines and silver poplars.[Box 13, #39]
SOURCE: BCC

06/11/1874

Report from J Roper, curator of street trees, Sandhurst. Roper reported destruction of trees, removal of tree guards, etc.[Box 13, #40]
SOURCE: BCC

1875

Weroona development commenced.[Page 57]
SOURCE: EH(D)

The Great Extended Hustlers Mine passes 1,000 feet below the surface, being the first in Sandhurst to do so.[Page 155]
SOURCE: CUSACK

Ten thousand five hundred and seventy-six persons left Cornwall for Australia, many arriving in Bendigo, some assisted by George Lansell, due to their skill in deep mining.[Page 163]
SOURCE: CUSACK

11/03/1875

Subcommittee on cemetery fees (Crs. Hattam, Neill & MacDougall). Future internment fees were to be one pound seven shillings and p73 sixpence for adult graves and 17/6d. for children's but, for every fifteen minutes delay in arriving at the cemetery after the appointed time, an extra charge of 2/6d. would be made. The row on the south side of the present cemetery was also to be closed and the Mayor was to seek reservation of extra ground urgently. (Adopted by Council, 18/2/1876). [Report of committee appointed March 5th, to report on cemetery fees and other matters]
SOURCE: BCSCM page 54

1876

George Lansell returns from a world tour and has a replica of Pompeii Fountain made for his villa, Fortuna.[Page 50]

SOURCE: EH(D)

George Lansell visits Nevada and California mines, being impressed by the new diamond drill used.[Page 155]
SOURCE: CUSACK

A Convent school commenced at Sandhurst.[Page 164]
SOURCE: CUSACK

19/09/1876

Bendigo to Bridgewater railway opened.
SOURCE: HARRIGAN page 283

1877

The Coliban system of water works, including reservoir and aqueduct, was linked to the Bendigo system.
SOURCE: RWC

All Saints Cathedral parsonage and school completed, McKenzie Street.[Page 53]
SOURCE: EH(D)

Rosalind Park noted as greatly transformed, with English trees and handsome State School beginning to rise within its grounds.[Page 56]
SOURCE: EH(D)

Bendigo water supply was connected to Malmsbury via an aqueduct, in November.[Page 168]
SOURCE: CUSACK

George Lansell's departure to England, where he began another life, inspired Bendigonians to partition for his return.[Page 203]
SOURCE: CUSACK

10/01/1877

The sludge committee of council (Mayor, Crs. Clarke & Sterry). The committee met with Messrs. Rosenthal, Hartley, Hobbe, Lewis & Birch, managers representing companies on the New Chum and Victoria lines of reef, who are contributing to the sludge in the drains of the city and extracted an undertaking from them to restrict the sludge and tailings to their leaseholds.[Sludge Committee]
SOURCE: BCSCM page 91 p73

27/01/1877

James S Abbott appointed librarian at the Eaglehawk Mechanics Institute, serving for many years to come.

SOURCE: WALLACE page 20

21/02/1877

Henry Hanson, a miner, purchases a Crown Grant and constructs in time the Magazine Hotel (Eaglehawk), named after the Powder Magazine nearby.
SOURCE: WALLACE page 45

27/06/1877

The Eaglehawk Borough Council give the Eaglehawk Public Library Committee land on which to erect the Mechanics Institute.
SOURCE: WALLACE page 18

1878

Long Gully Mechanics' Institute built.[Page 53]
SOURCE: EH(D)

Bendigo Creek at Charing Cross received a new bridge.[Page 169]
SOURCE: CUSACK

23/05/1878

Report by Parks Committee, Sandhurst. Report detailed four matters: (a) Landscape gardeners would be asked to submit designs for the Nolan Street Reserve and a large lake (Lake Weroona).
N.B. A notation in the margin said, 'Get Guilfoyle.'
(b) The curator of Rosalind Park was asked to report on improvements needed to the willow ponds in the park. (c) The bowling ground fence was to be painted. (d) The wooden fence in Pall Mall was to be replaced by a substantial iron fence with stone basement, that was to be 33 ft. further back from the site of the existing fence.[Box 14, 1875-79, #7]
SOURCE: BCC

1879

St. Andrew's College formed.[Page 53]
SOURCE: EH(D)

Lake Weroona was opened, as a new picnic spot.[Page 165]
SOURCE: CUSACK

The committee (mayor and Crs. Aspinall, Bayne) of council dealing with street tree planting considered the town clerks report on street planting recommended deductions and additions to the extent: Dowling Street, south east from Burnell Street both sides-40 trees; McIvor Road from Burnell Street to bridge 18 trees Charleston Road from McIvor Road to bridge 24 trees; Neale Street to boundary 45 trees; Palmeston Street east side 20 trees. Wards Sutton: 375 trees Darling: 236 Barkly 219[Committee of Street Tree Planting, p.104] p73
SOURCE: BCSCM page 104

27/02/1879

A report by J Roper, curator of street trees, Sandhurst. Roper reported on problems with trees retaining moisture in the summer months.[Box 14, 1875-79, #11]
SOURCE: BCC

18/10/1879

The public building committee of Council recommended that the site of public buildings to comprise post and telegraph warden and survey offices be fixed in the centre block on the reserve, Pall Mall. The present post office and warden's court sites to be sold by the government and the police to be removed from their present site on the reserve to the buildings proposed.[Public Buildings Committee]
SOURCE: BCSCM page 115

1880

A fernery added to Lake Weroona.[Page 57]
SOURCE: EH(D)

About 500 Chinese remain the Sandhurst district.[Page 121]
SOURCE: CUSACK

[Box 15, #8]
SOURCE: BCC

09/01/1880

Expenditure Report, author unknown. Report listed amount of money spent on Weroona Park, Rosalind Park and the Botanical Gardens during 1879. Total amount was five thousand and nine pounds, three shillings and twopence.[Box 15, #1]
SOURCE: BCC

15/01/1880

A letter from the town clerk, Ballarat, giving the particulars of the Ballarat Fountain, diameter of base, site, days in operation, water consumption, total cost being seventy-five pounds.[Box 15, #4]
SOURCE: BCC

24/01/1880

A letter and sketch from the town clerk, Ballarat. Council was told there was also a memorial fountain in Ballarat, never used because it was too expensive to run. A sketch of this fountain was enclosed.[Box 15, #7]
SOURCE: BCC

10/02/1880

The joint committee on fountains (Mayor, Crs. Bain, Holmes, Jackson, Burrows, Lansell, Ross, Henderson & Vahland) agreed to recommend that three hundred pounds should be expended on erecting a water trough and land at the east end of Pall Mall, in accordance with the instructions of the exhibition commissioner. The balance to be spent at Charing Cross, in conjunction with the five hundred pounds offered by Mr. Lansell for erecting a series of fountains in the reserve and at Charing Cross. The city surveyor submitted plans of the broadway in Pall

Mall with fence removed fifty feet back and a sketch of a very beautiful fountain was submitted by Mr. Lansell, which he had p73 brought with him. Mr. Vahland also submitted a sketch. A strong opinion was expressed that the fountain at Charing Cross should be erected, such that it could be seen from every direction. They then visited the site of the proposed structure near Mundy Street and it was agreed that it should be erected about thirty yards north-west of the present one. The committee also visited Rosalind Park, ascending the hill close to the keeper's house. Mr. Lansell explained his project of a series of fountains or basins to be connected with the fountain already erected there and to be connected with the principal one to be erected at Charing Cross, the site of which the committee also examined. Eventually it was determined that the city surveyor should, in conjunction with Mr. Vahland and Mr. Gadd, consult together and have levels taken important to the subcommittee as soon as possible, (confirmed by council).
SOURCE: BCSCM page 132

1881

Sandhurst township population, 28,662.
SOURCE: CUSACK

Sandhurst has eleven government schools and Eaglehawk three.[Page 165]
SOURCE: CUSACK

George Lansell helped finance a fountain for the City of Bendigo, constructed by local stonemason, Peter Finn, with figures modelled by William Quinn, it being named the Princess Alexandra Fountain.[Page 181]
SOURCE: CUSACK

20/08/1881

Council subcommittee on chimney stacks (the Mayor, Crs. Harkness & Delbridge), because of controversy about the chimney stack erected on the red, white and blue line by Mr. Inglis, the committee left the matter in the hands of the building surveyor, Mr. Knight, and noted that in future the direction of all chimney stacks be carried out under his strict supervision, in accordance with the building regulations.
SOURCE: BCSCM page 159

1882

Joseph Henry Abbott installs Sandhurst's first telephone line between his residence and Pall Mall business.[Page 180]
SOURCE: CUSACK

01/06/1882

Council's committee concerning the agricultural society grounds and proposed works there, recommended that the drain be at once filled in with debris from the new drain and the city's surveyor bring up a plan with estimates for a new main entrance gate, respectively from Cemetery Lane and Park Road, and estimate the cost of erecting a new iron fence 8 ft. high around the corner of Park Road, along Cemetery Lane to Mr. Nelson's stables.
SOURCE: BCSCM page 169

08/11/1882 p73

Council committee for walling of the Bendigo Creek inspected the creek from where done; i.e., Wattle Street to Golden Square Bridge and from Harvey's Bridge to gasworks, and also inspected the flood damage near Honeysuckle Creek, recommending that the creek be widened and deepened at the rock cutting and the gap leading to the original creek be filled up and strongly faced with stone. The permanent walling of the creek was deferred until the remaining section is considered.
SOURCE: BCSCM page 187

15/12/1882

Eaglehawk to Raywood railway opened.
SOURCE: HARRIGAN page 284

1883

Foundation Stone of Post Office laid, in Bendigo.[Page 54]
SOURCE: EH(D)

Captain Ebenezer Phillips arrives at Sandhurst to establish the Salvation Army in Northern Victoria.[Page 170]

SOURCE: CUSACK

George Pickles formed the Sandhurst Rolling Stock Company, to carry out large orders for the Government's railway programme.[Page 179]
SOURCE: CUSACK

The Sandhurst Council seeks a loan for city improvements, including remodelling town hall to William C Vahland's design. Otto Waschatz, decorator of the royal palace in Copenhagen, designed its interior.[Page 180]
SOURCE: CUSACK

1883

New California Gully school built on Bell Topper Hill, replacing the old national school.
SOURCE: WALLACE page 17

The California Gully State School erected.
SOURCE: WALLACE page 65

12/01/1883

Subcommittee of council resolves to advertise for a city surveyor who must have qualifications as an architect and be expecting a salary of three hundred and fifty pounds per annum, plus a possible bonus of fifty pounds due to performing duties of building surveyor.
SOURCE: BCSCM page 193

21/06/1883

Raywood to Mitiamo railway opened, eventually extending to Kerang, Swan Hill and Murrabit.
SOURCE: HARRIGAN page 284

14/07/1883

Tenders for the construction of Eaglehawk Mechanics Institute building opened by architect, H E Tolhurst.
SOURCE: WALLACE page 19

21/12/1883

California Gully Mechanics Institute opened by the mayor of Eaglehawk, Cr. Louden (Loudan ?). p73
SOURCE: WALLACE page 15

1884

Eaglehawk Primary School erected.[Page 59]
SOURCE: EH(D)

Sandhurst Town Hall rebuilt to the design of Vahland & Getzschmann and completed in 1886.[Page 59]
SOURCE: EH(D)

14/01/1884

The council committee of Whole reconsidered the walling of Bendigo Creek, inspected the creek where the proposed walling was to take place, at the Golden Square Bridge, Thistle Street and Myrtle Street, resolving that the creek would be walled on both sided from where done at Wattle Street towards Golden Square, as far as the money at their disposal would allow and simultaneously a portion of the north side near Golden Square Bridge be also walled, the balance being finished next year.
SOURCE: BCSCM page 220

15/07/1884

Commercial Bank of Australia took over the Oriental Bank at Eaglehawk, under the management of H N Stewart.
SOURCE: WALLACE page 77

10/10/1884

Council's subcommittee on the working of the city surveyor's department heard a long report from the city surveyor, George Knight, who faced accusations of excessive expenditure and patronage of contractors.[p.134 and following]
SOURCE: BCSCM page 134

1885

Hugh Victor MacKay developed his first harvester in his smithy at Drummartin.[Page 177]
SOURCE: CUSACK

New Sandhurst Town Hall opens.[Page 180]
SOURCE: CUSACK

10/01/1885

Trades Hall Council established at Bendigo.[Page 46]
SOURCE: EH(D)

06/03/1885

Committee of the Whole Council consider a matter from Mr. Monahan on behalf of the Imperial Band, requesting that the rotunda be moved to a more suitable site on the other side of the creek, opposite the Shamrock Bridge on the north side of the creek, and the block wholly enclosed with the same kind of fence as now encloses the flower beds. Also to establish flower- bedding around the rotunda within that block, aiming towards covering the rotunda with creepers, adding to the reserve improvements as well as protecting the rotunda.
SOURCE: BCSCM page 252

01/05/1885

Council's subcommittee on streetlighting examines Hitchcock's patent kerosene lamps as a replacement for gas lamps, calculating a yearly saving of six hundred pounds would be made, more than paying for the installation of the new lamps in p73 the first year. (Council to consider question)
SOURCE: BCSCM page 256

16/10/1885

Subcommittee of Council consider Mr. Roper's report on direction of tree casings to protect them from goats, with the Committee's reaction that street trees were costing too much and the recommendation that the expenditure for the current year be reduced from six hundred and thirty pounds to four hundred pounds.
SOURCE: BCSCM page 258

11/12/1885

Council's committee discussed the proposed site of new orderly room, noting council's objection to any more buildings being erected in the reserve, especially to the erection of a new orderly room on the site chosen by the department, in direct opposition to the wishes of council. Council pointed out to Mr. Bastow of the Public Works Department that another site further east, at present occupied by the teachers' residences and Mr. Roper (park curator?), was a better one, achieving the agreement of Mr. Bastow who agreed to stop building operations until the council and the department could agree. Further considerations meant that recommendation that the orderly room be sited on the agricultural society reserve where the cavalry and militia currently parade and the building was to front Park Road and be rented to the department by the council at one pound per annum.
SOURCE: BCSCM page 264

1886

Guthrie sells his Epsom Pottery for twenty thousand pounds.[Page 179]
SOURCE: CUSACK

Constable Thomas Ryan, of White Hills Police Station, an officer in charge of looking after Chinese matters in Sandhurst, disappears at the Chinese camp at Emu Point.[Page 181]
SOURCE: CUSACK

29/05/1886

Council's committee consider the north side of Pall Mall with Mr. Gadd attending, where it was resolved to contact the public works department to seek submission of the planned fencing of the new public buildings (with a view to uniformity with existing plans or fences). There was also

a question of widening the footpath, which was deferred.

SOURCE: BCSCM page 272

11/06/1886

Mr. Gadd's report (11/6/1886) about completion of the fernery was deferred for future estimates.
SOURCE: BCSCM page 275

19/06/1886

A dispute with the gas company over the price of gas was discussed in the Mayor's room by a subcommittee of council.
SOURCE: BCSCM page 277

22/06/1886

The gas question was again discussed by council, where Mr. Woodall's (a gas inquisitor from Melbourne) report provided p73 valuable evidence as to the state of gas prices in Collingwood, Footscray and Ballarat. A legal case was to be mounted against the gas company with the request that two legal councillors should be engaged by Bendigo Council, being Messrs. Hodges and Leon.
SOURCE: BCSCM page 278

25/06/1886

Council committee look at the proposed grandstand for the agricultural reserve with a view to placing it over the present bye-wash near the Park Road fence, with the contribution of one hundred and fifty pounds from the society. The surveyor was instructed to prepare plans for approval.
SOURCE: BCSCM page 276

1887

Bendigo Post Office opened.
SOURCE: EH(D)

Bendigo Art Gallery, in View Street, founded.[Page 59]
SOURCE: EH(D)

Rifle Brigade Hotel rebuilt in View Street.[Page 60]
SOURCE: EH(D)

Horse tramway proposed in Bendigo, to link Eaglehawk, Lake Weroona and Golden Square.[Page 72]
SOURCE: EH(D)

Emu Point Chinese camp razed by fire.[Page 122]
SOURCE: CUSACK

First Sandhurst death caused by miners' phthisis.[Page 175]
SOURCE: CUSACK

Sandhurst's first art gallery was commenced in a room within the Administrative Council of the School of Mines.[Page 181]
SOURCE: CUSACK

09/08/1887

Council committee recommends the grubbing and clearing of the whole of the trees and stumps in Pall Mall, from a point opposite the northern angle of the Lyceum Store building(?) and Charing Cross Bridge, including 95 *Acacia sp.* and three gums, the latter outside the fence. Remove and re-erect the fence from the hoarding at the site of the Public Buildings Reserve, north-easterly in line with the same. Remove the whole of the fencing from the above point, south-westerly to the Charing Cross Bridge. Form and gravel footpaths where not provided to be asphalted throughout the entire length recommended to be gravelled and cleared. Also form and widen the roadway for traffic. Erect a temporary urinal north of the above- mentioned hoarding in the line of Bull Street, utilizing the interior fittings of the existing brick urinal, which is recommended to be removed and surplus material sold by tender.
SOURCE: BCSCM page 324

28/10/1887

Kangaroo Flat cabstand. There is a proposal to change the p73 position of the cabstand for cabs running to Kangaroo Flat from present site between Williamson and Bull Streets to Charing Cross and Forest Street, the first cab to start from the corner of Mitchell Street and Charing Cross with horse's head turned towards Kangaroo Flat, and that the jobbing or hackneyed carriages at Charing Cross remain on their present stand.
SOURCE: BCSCM

09/12/1887

The city surveyor's plans and report for the new fence at Pall Mall was received and recommended by subcommittee for council.
SOURCE: BCSCM

Council's committee adopts the new picket fence to extend along View Street from the survey office to Barnard Street.
SOURCE: BCSCM page 351

Council committee recommends new fence in Pall Mall. Surveyor's report of the plan of the new fence in Pall Mall to council.
SOURCE: BCSCM

1888

Bendigo noted as having the best street tree planting for a city of its size in the world (near Cohn).[Page 55]
SOURCE: EH(D)

Cobb & Co. close their Sandhurst office.[Page 181]
SOURCE: CUSACK

1888

St. Killian's Catholic Church replaces its sandstone predecessor.[Page 195]
SOURCE: CUSACK

Sandhurst office of Cobb & Co. closes, due to the effects of the railway.

SOURCE: WALLACE page 21

James Mouat, former chairman of the Eaglehawk municipality, authors section of the *Jubilee History of Victoria,* titled *Notes from the Diary of an Early Pioneer.*
SOURCE: WALLACE page 50

01/06/1888

Committee of council considers a motion to remove wooden blocks and channels within the city, with experiments to be carried out at View Point and Bull Street.
SOURCE: BCSCM

01/10/1888

Bendigo to Heathcote railway opened (closed 1958).
SOURCE: WALLACE page 69

27/09/1889

Council's subcommittee, considers the report on the state of the White Hills gardens. Their inspection of the ground revealed that it was encrusted with salt which was harming the growth of plants and trees, as previously reported by the curator, Mr. Gadd. The salt had lead to the decay and death of many trees. The ground was also waterlogged and required a complete draining system; otherwise, the shrubberies and trees would be p73 destroyed. The committee recommended a drainage form.
SOURCE: BCSCM page 418

22/11/1889

Report was prepared for council, requesting the fencing of the wall portions of the Bendigo Creek in Sutton Ward, with post and rail fencing similar to that used on the approaches to bridges.
SOURCE: BCSCM page 424

29/11/1889

Petitions and other correspondence received, suggesting suitable sites for an art gallery.
SOURCE: BCSCM page 428

1890

The Sandhurst Rolling Stock Company was typical of some of the areas large industries, employing 200 men.[Page 52]
SOURCE: EH(D)

Bendigo Law Courts begun. Colour completed 5 years later.[Page 61]
SOURCE: EH(D)

Whipstick Eucalyptus Distillery begun by Albert Hartland, Matthew Hodgson.[Page 71]
SOURCE: EH(D)

Battery powered tramways begin in Bendigo, linking railway station at the corner of Barnard Street and the Mount Corrong Road.[Page 72]
SOURCE: EH(D)

Bendigo Art Gallery finds a permanent home in the orderly room of the Volunteer Rifle Corp, in View Street.

SOURCE: CUSACK

Masonic Theatre, in View Street, opens.[Page 196]
SOURCE: CUSACK

Earl of Hopetoun (Governor) opens the tower and new buildings at the School of Mines, designed by Vahland.[Page 196]
SOURCE: CUSACK

The Earl of Hopetoun opens Sandhurst's Fine Art Gallery.[Page 186]
SOURCE: CUSACK

The Congregational Church Memorial Stone laid in Forest Street, the design by Vahland.[Page 186]
SOURCE: CUSACK

1890

Battery powered British built trams commence in Sandhurst, from the works at the Sandhurst & Eaglehawk Tramway Company in Mollison Street.[Page 196]
SOURCE: CUSACK p73

Band rotunda constructed at Eaglehawk's Canterbury Park.
SOURCE: WALLACE page 58

14/03/1890

Committee considers a proposal to improve part of the upper reserve for the making of a sports ground, which would be planted and neatly laid out.
SOURCE: BCSCM page 435

28/06/1890

Committee agreed to the following sites for trees to be planted during Arbor Day (23/7/1890). The Zoological Gardens, White Hills, 100 trees; Golden Square Recreation Reserve, 70, to be planted on three sides of said reserve; and 30 at the Nolan Street Reserve; also tree guards were to be supplied where necessary and advertisements were to be placed in papers to invite citizens to plant trees under the supervision of Mr. Gadd. At a later date the tender for Mrs. W Egan, M Curtain and Wardencour(?) and Joseph O'Halloran (among other contractors) were received for sinking treeholes at White Hills .
SOURCE: BCSCM page 442

30/07/1890

Arbor Day Report. Councillors Harkness and Hoskins assembled in the Recreation Reserve at 3 o'clock, the town clerk and several ladies and gentleman being present. After Cr. Harkness had explained the project for which they had met, he and Cr. Hoskins planted trees, as did Mrs. Hoskins, Master Harkness and the town clerk. Some 70 trees were planted on the above reserve yesterday, in addition to those previously planted by Cr. Hos-

kins. That was in Sutton Ward alone. In Darling and Barkly Wards a similar gathering occurred at the Acclimatization Reserve, White Hills, accompanied by Mr. Gadd, the curator, and 100 trees were planted there, plus 25 on the Nolan Street Reserve.
SOURCE: BCSCM page 445

1891

United Ironworks, Wills Street, Bendigo, produced and fixed the largest outlet valves in the Colony, on the Laanecoorie Weir and subsequent machinery for the irrigation schemes in northern Victoria.[Page 176]
SOURCE: CUSACK

1891

Campaign started to change the name of Sandhurst to Bendigo, with the hope of attracting British investment.[Page 188]
SOURCE: CUSACK

Lansell's new Red, White & Blue Mine, on the Sheepshead Line, strikes a rich formation which inspires a rebirth of Bendigo's economy.[Page 189]
SOURCE: CUSACK

Nineteen shafts on the Bendigo field to a depth of over 2,000 feet.[Page 189]
SOURCE: CUSACK p73

Sandhurst's population, 26,774; Eaglehawk, 4,354; both reductions over the 1881 figure.
SOURCE: CUSACK

Bendigo Development League forms in February.[Page 190]
SOURCE: CUSACK

10/12/1891

Eaglehawk Fire Brigade comes under the jurisdiction of the Country Fire Brigades Board.
SOURCE: WALLACE page 30

1892

Steam trams run by the Bendigo Tramway Company began operation.[Page 72]
SOURCE: EH(D)

Thomas Jefferson Connelly, close friend of Alfred Deakin, and Victorian President of the Australian Natives' Association, dies in Bendigo.[Page 183]
SOURCE: CUSACK

Battery operated trams are repowered with steam driven motors, after unsuccessful operation along Bendigo and Eaglehawk's steeper hills.[Page 197]
SOURCE: CUSACK

1892

Bendigo Electric Light Company install electric street lighting in Pall Mall and View Street.[Page 191]
SOURCE: CUSACK

Henry Backhaus dies, bequeathing approximately one hundred thousand pounds to his Church, St. Kilian.[Page 196]
SOURCE: CUSACK

1893

Sir Henry Parkes presides over the inauguration of the Bendigo branch of the Federation League, in October.[Page 194]
SOURCE: CUSACK

Three Marist Brothers, from Hunters Hill, Sydney, arrive to open the first Catholic College in Sandhurst, their Monastery Foundation Stone being laid in that year.[Page 196]
SOURCE: CUSACK

Banks suspend payments to depositors in April, with only the Union, the Bank of Australasia and Building Societies weathering the storm.[Page 191]
SOURCE: CUSACK

The carriage drive is formed to One Tree Hill, with Mark Twain eulogizing on the view from its summit, in 1895.[Page 192]
SOURCE: CUSACK

Phylloxera strikes the Bendigo vineyards at Emu Creek.[Page 192]
SOURCE: CUSACK

1894 p73

The Australian Natives' Association remodel the old cavalry orderly room in View Street, opening at a banquet on August 27th.[Page 194]
SOURCE: CUSACK

Bendigo Co-operative Distribution Society formed, to extend the franchise to women.[Page 198]
SOURCE: CUSACK

1895

The Bendigonian launches the first illustrated weekly outside Melbourne.[Page 199]
SOURCE: CUSACK

Eaglehawk Fire Brigade acquire a horse reel, due to the increased dimensions of the residential area.
SOURCE: WALLACE page 30

1896

Bendigo Law Courts opened.[Page 61]
SOURCE: EH(D)

Lewis Samuels, manager of the London-based Bendigo Goldfields Company Limited, notes difficulty of attracting British capital.[Page 198]
SOURCE: CUSACK

City Health Officer, Dr. J M Eadie, warns of the rising rabbit death rate from miners phthisis.[Page 194]

SOURCE: CUSACK

The Trades and Labour Council granted the use of the old Wardens Court in View Street for permanent quarters as the Trades Hall.[Page 199]
SOURCE: CUSACK

The early cinema shown at the Temperance Hall in View Street.[Page 199]
SOURCE: CUSACK

1897

St. Mary's College for Girls opens in Barkly Place.[Page 196]
SOURCE: CUSACK

The Sandhurst and Eaglehawk Tramway Company sell to the Electricity Supply Company of Victoria.[Page 187]
SOURCE: CUSACK

1897

Scottish poet intellectual, William Gay, dies (32), then inspiration of the Bendigo Philosophical Society.[Page 198]
SOURCE: CUSACK

1898

Australian Natives' Association meet at the Shamrock Hotel to add their support to the Federation of Australian Colonies.[Page 183]
SOURCE: CUSACK p73

1899

Eaglehawk Fire Station erected.[Page 67]
SOURCE: EH(D)

Bendigo Tramway Company sells out to a British Company.[Page 72]
SOURCE: EH(D)

Amy Castles, internationally known opera singer, leaves Bendigo to study in Paris.[Page 197]
SOURCE: CUSACK

20/08/1900

Joseph Sternberg lays the foundation stone of the present Eaglehawk fire station in Peg Leg Road, and at the same time starting a succession of trophies, one by the Brigade in competition throughout the State.
SOURCE: WALLACE page 32

1901

The better houses of Bendigo were noted as being on Quarry Hill, Gravel Hill and in the vicinity of Barnard and Rowan Street and Hustlers Hill.[Page 49]
SOURCE: EH(D)

Eaglehawk Town Hall erected.[Page 67]
SOURCE: EH(D)

Upper Reserve Grandstand erected.[Page 67]
SOURCE: EH(D)

1901

Ten thousand Bendigonians mourn the Queen Victoria, in Rosalind Park.[Page 201]
SOURCE: CUSACK

Queen Victoria's death inspired 10,000 Bendigonians to gather to Rosalind Park for a memorial service and sculpting by James White from Kurrara Marble of a likeness to the lost Queen.[Page 201]
SOURCE: CUSACK

John Quick elected to the first Commonwealth Parliament as Bendigo's representative.[Page 201]
SOURCE: CUSACK

14/08/1901

Mayor of Eaglehawk, Cr. Louden (Loudan ?), declares the new town hall open, designed by the Melbourne architectural firm, Wilkinson & Permewan.
SOURCE: WALLACE page 14

1902

Bendigo Jam Factory opens for local orchardists, producing the 'Digger' label.[Page 72]
SOURCE: EH(D)

Bendigo Jam Factory opens.[Page 212]
SOURCE: CUSACK

Dr. Cowen publishes a widely acclaimed paper, *Tuberculosis in a p73 Mining Community,* in the *Intercolonial Medical Journal of September, 1902.*
SOURCE: WALLACE page 11

1903

The proportion of working of Bendigo workmen engaged in mining had fallen to 30% from the 50% of 30 years before.[Page 51]
SOURCE: EH(D)

Two butter factories exist at Bendigo.[Page 72]
SOURCE: EH(D)

1903

A new electric tramway system begins, running from Charing Cross to Eaglehawk.[Page 72]
SOURCE: EH(D)

c1903 Bendigo Council agree to a new sewerage system, commencing 20 years of construction to complete.[Page 73]
SOURCE: EH(D)

Dr. H Stewart Cowen, of Eaglehawk, publicizes prevalence of miners phthisis in the Bendigo mining district.[Page 205]
SOURCE: CUSACK

Reverend Henry Worrall preaches in the Forest Street Methodist Church about the prevalence of gold stealing by miners from mine owners.[Page 206]
SOURCE: CUSACK

A city market was built in Bendigo.[Page 211]
SOURCE: CUSACK

Bendigo Mechanics Institute closes in debt.[Page 211]
SOURCE: CUSACK

1904

A memorial to the soldiers of the South African war was erected in Bendigo.[Page 211]
SOURCE: CUSACK

11/10/1904

The Eaglehawk Loyal Catherine Lodge purchases a site from Mr. James, the printer, on which to build a new hall.

SOURCE: WALLACE page 36

1905

St. Anthony's Orphanage erected at White Hills.[Page 68]

SOURCE: EH(D)

1905

Bendigo taught Perna Mueller makes a successful London debut as an opera singer, (taught by Edward Bintling, at the Bendigo Conservatorium of Music).[Page 197]
SOURCE: CUSACK

Simcha Baevski opens his first drapery store in part of the old Lyceum Theatre in Pall Mall, buying out Craig Williamsons in 1908.[Page 213] p73
SOURCE: CUSACK

1906

Licensing reduction enquiries around the goldfields meant eventual closure of many hotels.[Page 69]
SOURCE: EH(D)

1906-1907 Dr. Walter Summons carries out a detailed investigation of miners phthisis on the Bendigo fields, as financed by the proprietor of the Melbourne Argus, Edward Wilson, finding that mine owners were negligent in properly ventilating mine shafts.[Page 194]
SOURCE: CUSACK

George Lansell dies aged 82, having arrived in Bendigo aged 19 and started a butchering business with his brother Wooton[p.201-2].
SOURCE: CUSACK

Dr. Walter Summons publicizes the appalling conditions of the deep mines in Bendigo, where 100% humidity and 100 degree temperatures were not unusual.[Page 204]
SOURCE: CUSACK

1907

Dr. Walter Summons provides a second report describing the prevalence of miners phthisis in the Bendigo mine district.[Page 205]
SOURCE: CUSACK

District high school opened in the old Supreme Court buildings in Rosalind Park.[Page 219]
SOURCE: CUSACK

1908

Mitchells Central Foundry becomes the Austral Drill Company.[Page 71]
SOURCE: EH(D)

Red-brick facade added to the Baptist Church in Parsonage Grove, Eaglehawk.
SOURCE: WALLACE page 83

1909

Junior technical school classes commence at the School of Mines.[Page 220]
SOURCE: CUSACK

1910

Ernst Mueller dies, one of the most astute investors in Sandhurst mining.[Page 204]
SOURCE: CUSACK

A meeting seeks establishment of a woollen mills, a confectionery works and a boot factory.[Page 212]
SOURCE: CUSACK

The Victorian Decentralization League formed in Bendigo, after a conference.[Page 212
SOURCE: CUSACK p73

1911

John Lathan dies, co-owner with Watson of the Great Extended Hustler's Mine, one of Bendigo's richest.[Page 203]
SOURCE: CUSACK

1912

The Bendigo Co-operative Fruitgrowers' Association Coolstores were opened.[Page 212]
SOURCE: CUSACK

Iron gates erected at the Eaglehawk Gardens, in memory of Cr. W E Brown, wrought at Agnew's Austral Foundry, Sailors Gully Road.
SOURCE: WALLACE page 59

19/02/1912

Deals with extra urinal accommodation at Lake Weeroona, also improvements to caretaker's residence-the surveyor to prepare drawings for a new house at the entrance gates, abutting Nolan Street and for urinals and other conveniences to be erected on the north-eastern corner of the reserve. The Sandhurst rowing club offer to

eradicate weeds from Lake Weeroona: as a result the weeds had almost disappeared. Rosalind Park & Upper Reserve The surveyor reported on use of the Upper Reserve lagoon for bathing purposes- ladies bathing should be excluded from the lagoon and the present baths at Bath Corner be used exclusively for them. The Golden Square Progress Association suggest that facilities be increased for picnics at Rosalind Park plus provision for bathing at the upper reserve. Upper reserve lagoon wash water to be used for the grass flats at Rosalind Park.
SOURCE: BCPCM

01/12/1912

Application to conduct mining operations from the old Hustlers Royal Reserve shaft at Barnard Street, Rosalind Park- the committee recommends application refused. Mr Crowley's offer accepted for use of Upper Reserve sports area for entertainment on Wednesday nights in the aid of hospital and Watson Ostentation funds
SOURCE: BCPCM

05/12/1912

The Public Works Committee recommends erection of fifty C.P. incandescent light at corner of Wilson and Bennett Streets (among many other installations in that period).
SOURCE: BCPWC

1913

Bendigo Trades Hall rebuilt in View Street.[Page 71]
SOURCE: EH(D)

The new Lyric Theatre opens in Charing Cross with a seating capacity of 2,500 and full stage facilities. It was built as a live and picture theatre.[Page 211]
SOURCE: CUSACK

The Country Roads Board came into being.[Page 212]
SOURCE: CUSACK p73

1913

Sir Alexander Peacock, Minister for Education, laid the foundation stone of a new high school in Rosalind Park.[219]
SOURCE: CUSACK

01/04/1913

Catholic Primary School of St. Liborius erected at Eaglehawk.
SOURCE: WALLACE page 65

05/06/1913

Curator Rumbball's report estimate towards the cost of cutting down the iron fencing at the View Street entrance to Rosalind Park, estimated cost thirty-six pounds, was received by the committee. Councillor Andrews motion about placing of rockeries on each side of the seats in Pall Mall was not recommended.
SOURCE: BCPCM

17/09/1913

Application from the Bendigo Tennis Club and Parks Curators report thereon, asking the Council to remove two large pine trees. This was refused by Committee. Secretary of the Mueller Memorial Committee submits design for proposed statue and suggests that it be erected within the Conservatory grounds. The Committee thought it not suitable for the Conservatory grounds and recommended that it be erected in Rosalind Park, on the point of the angular plot of ground at the rear of the Bank of Victoria and, as a result, the noticeboard and iron lamp post to be removed. Inspectoress Sheldon's report suggests improvement to the ladies' conveniences at View Point. The Committee recommends cement flooring and painting of walls. The lessee of the new baths at Rosalind Park (upper reserve), suggesting several improvements such as a wooden screen at the entrance, erect railing, a ticket window and frost paint one half of the window. Other suggestions relating to the baths included supply of eight buckets to be placed in a suitable position to be used as spittoons, fixing of lifebuoys and a clock, numbering the dressing rooms and writing the words 'Refreshments' in two conspicuous places on the walls of refreshment room, and provide for separate lighting at the children's paddling paddock.
SOURCE: BCPCM

1914

The Grimsby Roller Flour Mill converted to the Hygienic Vienna Bakery.[Page 71]
SOURCE: EH(D)

10/01/1914

George Mackay, editor of the *Bendigo Advertiser*, receives a telegraph message from his Melbourne office, stating that Germany had declared war on Russia, followed with the news that Great Britain and Germany were at war.[Page 209] SOURCE: CUSACK

24/02/1914

Reconsideration of removing a pine tree on the north-western side of the lawn tennis court agreed to by the Committee. Councillor Wilkie suggests formation of a rockery on the p73 triangular piece of ground in Barkly Place opposite the current Convent schools. Curator Rumbball's report on the advisability of planting a group of trees on the site and also to report on replanting trees near the Jubilee statue, Pall Mall. Councillor Wilkie's motion about providing suitable dressing sheds for children at the paddling paddock, upper reserve, to be considered. Further works at the City Baths, Upper Reserve, include suggestions of making a life boat available for immediate use. An application by the Y.W.C.A. to allow ladies exclusive use of the baths at certain hours on two mornings of the week was refused. A suggestion by Mr. J King, about recreation area as part of the high school reserve, is to be deferred, awaiting advice from the architect, Mr. Brittingham (Public Works Department). Curator Rumbball has suggestions relating to the alteration of fencing and improvements to the entrance to Rosalind Park at View Point, adopted by the Committee.
SOURCE: BCPCM

12/10/1914

Curator Rumbball's report and a letter from the Sandhurst Rowing Club about the accumulation of weeds in Lake Weeroona has recommended that an experiment be made in the vicinity of the creek to provide a good supply of mineral water, which would exterminate the weeds. The Quarry Hill Tennis Club applies for additional ground for tennis courts and they were asked to provide location. Query that further enquiries should be made about an interview with the Director of Education, Mr. Tait, in respect to handing over the old high school and other buildings, in that area reserved for public purposes, and to direct attention to the promise that was made i.e., that the Department would place two gates, to provide for a roadway about half a chain wide, one at the rear of Warren's residence and the other to connect with the gaol roadway system, to permit ingress and egress to the mine, police quarters and other properties also that a stone wall has been built on the boundary line of the reserve which would prevent a roadway being formed, as previously agreed.
SOURCE: BCPCM

1915

Bendigo noted by Royal Commission as having few areas of high density housing, being in general a well-housed and comfortable city.[Page 66]
SOURCE: EH(D)

30/06/1915

Letter from the Conservator of Forests, offering trees from the State nurseries, Council to pay cost of freight and packing. Committee accepts that. Curator Rumbball reported about growing wild flowers in Rosalind Park. He was instructed, as far as possible, to plant wild flowers. Curator Rumbball was also reporting on the duck nuisance on the water on the upper reserve baths and he was instructed to remove the birds to Lake Weeroona. His suggestion also to build a small rockery on the hill near the Sandhurst Club was approved and further that next year's estimate include provision for a rockery in the baths entrance and removal of the iron fencing near p73 the ladies' waiting room.
SOURCE: BCPCM

18/08/1915

A new site for the Council's nursery and propagating grounds was considered by the Committee and it recommended that the area between the fernery and the old Supreme Court should be considered and that the curator be asked for an estimate on the cost of removal and re-erection of hot houses, frames, etc.
SOURCE: BCPCM

18/09/1915

Lake Weeroona The curator was instructed to replace the best of the wooden seats as soon as possible. Also to remove the unsightly noticeboard also noted the good condition and general tidy appearance of the boatshed of the ladies' rowing club, but regrets the opposite condition of the Sandhurst rowing club, despite notices served, and that they should place the buildings in a proper state of repair as soon as possible, otherwise they should be removed.
SOURCE: BCPCM

1916

Bendigo's annual gold production falls below 100,000 ozs. for the first time since 1851.[Page 69]
SOURCE: EH(D)

38th Battalion was formed from local volunteers at Bendigo.[Page 216]
SOURCE: CUSACK

Girls' School of Domestic Arts was opened at Quarry Hill.

SOURCE: CUSACK

Anglican diocese of Bendigo acquired Girton College as a Church of England Girls' School, removing it to a site in Mackenzie Street.
SOURCE: CUSACK

27/01/1916

Request from Victorian Railways Union for a gate to be placed at the Abattoirs Reserve at corner of Donovan and Casey Streets. Application deferred until the opening of the workshops.
SOURCE: BCPCM

1917

United Ironworks in Wills Street, Bendigo, produced the giant cranes, the first of their kind to be built in Australia for the electrification of Melbourne's suburban railways.[Page 176]
SOURCE: CUSACK

The Bendigo Amalgamated Goldfields Company floats with a nominal capital of five hundred thousand pounds.[Page 210]
SOURCE: CUSACK

The Railways Workshop established in Bendigo.[Page 212]
SOURCE: CUSACK

Marist Brothers opened their new college in Lower Hargreaves p73 Street.[Page 220]
SOURCE: CUSACK

Joseph Pabst publishes the book, *The Bendigo Goldfield.*
SOURCE: WALLACE page 50

Eaglehawk Catholic Parish purchase Major John Green's former house, opposite St. Liborius complex in Eaglehawk Road, to be used as a presbytery for the Secular Order of the Sandhurst Diocese.
SOURCE: WALLACE page 74

24/01/1917

Councillor Andrews' motion about beautifying the site recently occupied by the mine at Rosalind Park: curator Rumbball was instructed to submit a scheme along the

lines indicated by the Committee, while the public would be able to remove the mullock heap free of charge. The A.N.A. suggested providing swings, coppers, etc., for picnics in Rosalind Park, such that two swings, a kiosk and two coppers were recommended to be placed in that portion of the park between the high school and the fernery. Tuesdays and Fridays, from 10 am to 1 pm are to be reserved for ladies in the upper reserve baths. Curator Rumbball's resignation was requested to be withdrawn, but he declined.
SOURCE: BCPCM

01/11/1917

The surveyor was instructed to proceed with covering of the shaft of the old mine, and prepare for general clearing and levelling of the area. Also query over the reducing the height of the pittosporum hedge behind the ornamental line railing between the Bank of Victoria and the main walk, to 3 feet.
SOURCE: BCPCM

1918

Eaglehawk Catholic Parish created.
SOURCE: WALLACE page 72

14/01/1918

The committee visited the Botanic Gardens, Lake Weeroona and Rosalind Park, recommending as follows: The Botanical Gardens: Paint wood and ironwork of shelter shed on the island also handrails of bridge. Paint and limewash aviary. Paint and repair entrance gates. This work to be undertaken by the curator. The curator was instructed to prepare a list of pine trees that could be removed, near to the gates - towards the sale of same. It is considered that the amount obtained by the sale of the unsightly trees would be more than meet the above-mentioned expenditure. Lake Weeroona: Paint wood and ironwork at the shelter shed. The committee instructed the caretaker to improve the appearance of rockeries at the entrance. Acting-curator Brown to advise the caretaker as to the planting of most suitable flowering shrubs and plants. Rosalind Park: The committee inspected the portion of the park at View Point from which the hedge has recently been removed and expressed p73 satisfaction at the improved appearance. The Upper Reserve: The caretaker was instructed as to an improved system of watering the hedge fronting View Street.
SOURCE: BCPCM

09/09/1918

Rosalind Park The site of the upper fountain to be filled up and planted, the fountain to be disconnected but remain as an ornamental feature. Estimated cost, six pounds. View Street entrance gates and the two central stone pillars of same to be removed and offered for sale. Loan No. 4 was to be considered for erection of the rotunda at the children's paddling paddock, upper reserve, and it was also recommended that four chains of fencing from site of curator's residence be set apart to complete the enclosure at Williamson Street reserve, the balance to be removed and taken into stock. Site to be cleaned off and incorporated with the park. Also, the Flagstaff on the hill was to be repainted.
SOURCE: BCPCM

03/10/1918

Request that portion of the Rosalind Park adjoining the Bank of Victoria to be granted for erection of a Soldiers' Institute refused, with regret, by Council. SOURCE: BCPCM

07/12/1918

Upper Reserve 164 feet of galvanized iron guard fence be taken away and replaced with 4 x 2 inch hardwood rails and iron and also that the caretaker should be advised of the water weed inundation in the swimming areas in the upper reserve.
SOURCE: BCPCM

09/01/1919

Councillor Heywood's concern about the mound around the Memorial of South African Fallen Soldiers being damaged, along with the rockeries there, such that assemblies for public speaking, preaching, etc., or other purposes, should be discontinued. Curator's reports: Rockeries I regret it is impossible to successfully grow shrubs in rockeries in proximity to large trees. Those which were established in the park a few years ago made good progress for about 12 months, but the fresh soil and water attracts the roots and the result is the rockeries are now full of the roots of the elm trees. In my opinion, the only way to make rockeries in which shrubs will thrive is to remove the trees in the vicinity and this was done at Eaglehawk prior to the improvements in the gardens there. At the Alexander Avenue, Melbourne, also, there are no trees to interfere with the flowering shrubs. Queens Reserve: I beg to suggest that the pepper trees now growing along the creek be removed and the post and wire fence substituted with creepers and a narrow border of flowers similar to the conservatory. Flowers cannot be grown successfully in the vicinity of pepper trees and the suggested alteration would be, p73 in my opinion, an improvement from an artistic point of view. Soldiers Statue: I would further suggest that instead of the grass mound around the Soldiers' Memorial, a rockery to be made and planted with quick- growing flowers. I consider this would be more effective than the present mound, which is continually being destroyed by persons climbing upon it. (F. Campbell is the park's curator.) In reply to enquiries, the curator reported that 60 young trees had been planted in place of those removed. The committee also directed that attention should be brought to the Central State School's Committee about the necessity of keeping the school's garden abutting Rosalind Park in a proper condition.
SOURCE: BCPCM

08/05/1919

A row of pepper trees were to be planted at the north-west of the grandstand on the upper reserve, towards the Barnard Street entrance gate, for shade. Councillor Heywood requested the advisability of removing some of the pine trees and the rockeries at the railway reserve, such that

two pine trees at the Mitchell Street entrance were to be removed. Site for Soldiers' Rest Home, Pall Mall: The surveyor was instructed to remove the front picket fence, which formerly enclosed the mine reserve.
SOURCE: BCPCM

04/10/1919

The pine trees to be removed from the Mitchell Street entrance at the railway reserve are now to be retained. It was recommended that the glass house and group statutory in the conservatory grounds be painted.
SOURCE: BCPCM

20/11/1919

Vapour baths at the upper reserve. The committee had no objection to the swimming club installing electric radiators to create vapour baths.
SOURCE: BCPCM page 34

16/05/1920

Committee discussed the improvement to main entrance to Lake Weeroona by making a lawn of buffalo grass. The park's curator was to report.
SOURCE: BCPCM

28/09/1920

Curator Campbell provides estimate for planting couch grass at the Lake Weeroona entrance, being fifty-five pounds. Committee defer action.
SOURCE: BCPCM

Parks Committee recommend that they immediately proceed in removing the timber from the mining site near the police buildings.
SOURCE: BCPCM

25/10/1920

Public Works Committee request the curator to report on extensive tree planting, using flowering gums and Kurrajongs between p73 Frederick and Anderson Streets in Drought Street.[Reports for Barkly Ward]
SOURCE: BCPWC

1921

Bendigo Amalgamated Goldfields Company ceases operations at many of the district's better known mines.[Page 221]
SOURCE: CUSACK

1922

Meat freezing commences in Bendigo.[Page 72]
SOURCE: EH(D)

Work on the sewering of the Bendigo city commences, using a sewerage farm established at Epsom.[Page 220]
SOURCE: CUSACK

The Victorian Co-operative Freezing Company establishes at East Bendigo.[Page 220]
SOURCE: CUSACK

The privately owned new Red, White and Blue Mine, was the only one in the district to pay a dividend.[Page 221]
SOURCE: CUSACK

20/07/1922

Parks Committee receive request from the Football League, desiring a suitable scoring board in the Upper Reserve Sportsground. The committee accept Mr. Shoesmith's offer to erect same.
SOURCE: BCPCM

28/09/1922

Parks Committee appoint two extra men for a period of three months, for the purpose of continuing the pollarding of street trees. The exterior and interior of the conservatory were to be painted during the Christmas holidays and that the following street trees were to be removed: two at the corner of MacKenzie Street; nine in View Street between Mackenzie and Rowan Streets, west side; one at the corner of Rowan Street and View Street; one large pine in front of the Masonic Hall, View Street; two in front of the Art Gallery, View Street. Also, that the Bendigo Bowling Club could remove four trees from the club's green, on the upper reserve, and that the old cannon should be removed from the hill on Russell and Park and the fountain near the same be demolished.
SOURCE: BCPCM

23/11/1922

Parks Committee consider a report on the old cannon on the hill in Rosalind Park, which dealt with the cost of repairing the timber supporting the cannon (see previous removal recommendation).
SOURCE: BCPCM

1923

A former flour mill converted to the Emu Sewing Works.[Page 72]
SOURCE: EH(D)
p73
The Emu Sewing Machine Company opens in Webb's old flour mill.[Page 220]
SOURCE: CUSACK

Eaglehawk C.B.A. Bank is downgraded to an Agency of the Bendigo Branch.
SOURCE: WALLACE page 77

1924

Bendigo Amalgamated Goldfields Company goes into liquidation, dashing hopes of Bendigonians for a mining revival.[Page 221]
SOURCE: CUSACK

1926

Foundation Stone laid for St. Paul's Anglican Church, designed by Gawler & Drummond.[Page 68]
SOURCE: EH(D)

Education Department erects the first junior technical school in the city.
SOURCE: CUSACK

Teachers' Training College was opened at Long Gully.
SOURCE: CUSACK

Hanrow Knitting Mills commence, with 22 Swiss girls imported for skilled labour.[Page 220]
SOURCE: CUSACK

1927

Beehive Mining Exchange ceases to function.[Page 221]
SOURCE: CUSACK

1933

Rich returns from the Hercules Mine on the Sheepshead Reef inspire new mining operations at Bendigo.[Page 70]

SOURCE: EH(D)

1935

Bendigo's largest goldmining company, the Adelaide-based Devonshire Sands, pays out three thousand seven hundred pounds in dividends.[Page 222]
SOURCE: CUSACK

1938

Twenty-five mines were operating in the Bendigo field, inspiring promise for the future.[Page 223]
SOURCE: CUSACK

1939

Central Deborah Mine Company formed.[Page 70]
SOURCE: EH(D)

Germany and Britain again at war.[Page 223]
SOURCE: CUSACK

1941

News of Pearl Harbour reaches Bendigo, bringing home the reality of World War II to many Australians.[Page 223]
SOURCE: CUSACK

1942 p73

Production begins at the Central Deborah Mine.[Page 70]

SOURCE: EH(D)

American soldiers arrive in Bendigo for rest and relaxation.[Page 223]
SOURCE: CUSACK

C.B.A. Bank sells the former Oriental Bank in High Street.
SOURCE: WALLACE page 77

1951

Bendigo celebrates its Centenary.[Page 225]
SOURCE: CUSACK

1953

The Central Deborah Gold Mine ceases operations, and it and the North Deborah Mine were handed over to tributors.[Page 227]
SOURCE: CUSACK

1954

Central Deborah Mine closes.[Page 71]
SOURCE: EH(D)

North Deborah ceased working under tributors, followed by the Central Deborah.[Page 227]
SOURCE: CUSACK page 227

1972

The State Electricity Commission closes the Bendigo Tramways.[Page 72]
SOURCE: EH(D)

16/02/1972

Secretary of the Sandhurst Mechanics' Institute and Free Library tells council of additions to the value of one thousand two hundred and eighty-five pounds underway and that council should send the promised two hundred and fifty pounds as soon as possible.[Box 6, #21]
SOURCE: BCC

Eaglehawk & Bendigo Heritage Study
Contents

The main elements in each volume are as follows.

VOLUME ONE: Recommendations & Guidelines

* Recommendations for conservation of significant sites and areas in the Borough of Eaglehawk and City of Bendigo.
* Draft guidelines for restoration and new buildings in heritage precincts.

VOLUME TWO: Environmental History

* The Environmental History outlines the changes to the cultural environment after white settlement.
* Bibliography-selected sources with comments on their content.
* Chronology of events which affected the cultural environment of the study area.

VOLUME THREE: Significant Areas

* Maps, brief history and significance statements for:

Urban areas
Landscape Areas (including cemeteries) and
Mining Areas

* Mining Chronology
* Criteria

VOLUME FOUR: Significant Sites

* Detailed examination of selected significant sites with histories, descriptions and significant statements, arranged in alphabetical street order.
* Provisional examination of industrial sites with recommendations for future work.
* Criteria
* Owner and architect indices for sites.

VOLUME FIVE: Site Schedule

* Alphabetical street listing of individually significant and contributory sites with study gradings and, if they are in urban precincts, the precinct numbers.
* Outline Precinct Maps.

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BASIC SOURCES
ABBREVIATIONS KEY:

AOB=*ANNALS OF BENDIGO*

BCM=BENDIGO COUNCIL MINUTES,

BCPCM=BCC PARKS COMMITTEE MINUTES,

BCC=BENDIGO COUNCIL CORRESPONDENCE. (VIA INDEX PREPARED BY M. MASLUNKA),

BCSCM=BENDIGO COUNCIL SUBCOMMITTEE MINUTES

BCPWC =BENDIGO COUNCIL PUBLIC WORKS COMMITTEE MINUTES

BD=BAILLIERE'S *VICTORIAN DIRECTORY*

BDM= BIRTHS DEATHS & MARRIAGE INDEX -1888

BSA= BENDIGO SEWERAGE AUTHORITY DRAINAGE PLANS (DRP)

BUTCHER & FLANDERS, *BENDIGO HISTORIC BUILDINGS*

BUTCHER & GREGSON, *NOW YOU SEE IT..*

CUSACK= *BENDIGO A HISTORY*

D1920= SANDS & McDOUGALL *VICTORIAN DIRECTORY*

DRP= DRAINAGE PLANS

EH= ENVIRONMENTAL HISTORY (DRAFT), VOLUME 2

RB=RATE BOOK (EAGLEHAWK OR BENDIGO)

RS= RESERVE FILE, CONSERVATION & NATURAL RESOURCES

WD= WISE, *VICTORIAN POST OFFICE DIRECTORY*

Significant Urban Areas

Introduction

The following precincts have been selected as representative of the study area's urban character where the historic or architectural development of the area can be recognized in the building stock and its setting. The themes identified in Volume 2 (Environmental History) provide the basis for recognition of the historical elements which make up an urban area. They are as follows.

1.0.0 1851-1868

1.1.1 Mining work and pattern of mining including: location of key fields, important discoveries
1.1.2. The creation of a a Landscape of mining: including its remnant elements

1.2.0 Industries begun as ancillaries to alluvial mining: including: location and remnants of foundries

1.3.0 Shape of town
1.3.1 First subdivisions and surviving patterns of subdivision in Bendigo and Eaglehawk
1.3.2 Commercial building and the transformation of town centre during the 1850s
1.3.3 Transport to and from goldfields: including hotels, especially those related to mining work and housing and settlement patterns

1.4.0 Public works
1.4.1 First Railway: including route, viaduct and impact on townscape
1.4.2 Colonial offices: especially Camp site and
1.4.3 Creation and work of municipal government: including beginnings of water supply and civic services, hospital and asylum
1.4.4 Drainage works
1.4.5 Early road pattern
1.4.6 Public reserves
1.4.7 Political activity especially sites of political actions

1.5.0 Domestic building
1.5.1 Examples of mining residences:including typical houses and the beginnings of brick and stone housing stock

1.6.0 Social life
1.6.1 The diverse ethnic character of the Bendigo goldfields
1.6.2 the origins of permanent social activities:especially churches and places of entertainment

2.0.0 Mining Metropolis

2.1.0 The mines
2.1.1 Capitalised mining as a key economic and landscape

element in Bendigo: including the surviving elements and their relation to the visible line of reef, machinery and surrounding landform

2.2.1 Characteristuc residential patterns of reef mining; Including the mining cottage and neighbourhood clusters of employed miners

2.3.0 The rise of a class of mining investors
2.3.1 Key investors and the typical areas produced by segregation through mining along lines of reef
2.3.2 Social segregation in Bendigo: including long-standing ethnic clusters and housing in relation to contour lines

2.4.0 Mining and industry
2.4.1 The distinctive scale and techniques of industry which servied the mines: including location of foundries, surviving mine machinery.
2.4.2 The parallel growth of small-scale industries producing consumers goods: their location and character as related to retailing.

2.5.0 Voluntary Association on the goldfields
2.5.1 The role of settled clusters of miners in creating distinctive formal associational life on the goldfields: including clusters of church, school, hotel and shop as central points on local life.
2.5.2 the tension between local clusters and metropolitan-wide institutions
2.5.3 Investment of mining wealth in communal buildings: includingchurches and hotels
2.5.4 New sporting and recreational buildings: especially the new schools and the 1872 education Act

2.6.0 Public works
2.6.1 The new appearance of Bendigo streets through tree planting
2.6.2 The shaping of public gardens and their use by Bendigo residents
2.6.3 The impact of mining and mining investors on the central areas of Bendigo especially Pall Mall; Emphasis on the commercial heart and the changes in Pall Mall,including the style of the central city hotel

3.0.0 Forest City

3.1.0 The growth of gardens and emphasis on screening mine workings. Buildings associated with Bendigo tourism
3.1.2 Turning away from the mining town: including the demolition of gold era buildings and extension of church buildings

3.2.0 Arrival of new architectural styles in Bendigo including the creation of new elite areas and their characteristic domestic buildings.
3.2.1 Changes in domestic routines especially through the decline in mining as expressed in the Edwardian and 1920s styles in Bendigo

3.3.0 New Public Buildings and changes within Rosalind Park

3.4.0 Industry in post-war Bendigo
The move away from mining and replacement industry

3.5.0 New directions for local industries, especially in agricultural finishing and in products for state sector

3.6.0 The creation of new urban amenities
Completion of sewerage system, Bendigo tramways.

3.7.0 Mining revival
3.7.1The new techniques of mining and their surviving landforms and buildings
3.7.2 The reworking of existing mines

Sites which arise from the above themes include:

* transport routes, bridges or related buildings and structures;
* hotels, halls and churches as community centres for each of the development periods in the area;
* drainage works such as the Bendigo Creek and stone street drains where they survive;
* housing, in its various forms from each of the eras;
* the mine and industrial sites as former centres of community settlement and demonstrations of a vanished workplace types;
* the landscape works (street trees and parks) which transformed the rough gold villages to permanent towns and cities

Area Integrity

Area selection has relied heavily on the accurate physical expression of these themes, where recognition of important growth periods is inseparable from the integrity of each of the contributing elements to that period(s). Similarly, the architectural expression of single sites or whole areas relies on how complete the contributing sites are.

Priority has been given to the building or buildings, as the direct expression of an individual or group's aspirations, and relatively lesser priority with its setting or assessories which might include fences, landscape or street paving. Nevertheless, where the buildings and their contemporary setting are present and are true to, or relate to the identified themes and/or significant development period of the Eaglehawk and Bendigo areas (principally the main gold era, extending to 1920) they combine to form a valuable precinct.

Streetscapes

Although individually important sites (value A-C) enhance a precinct, most of the contributing sites in the identified precincts are representative only of their construction date (Value D). Hence, the clarity with which these groups express the underlying character of the precinct has been further qualified by a streetscape value (1-3), where level one and two streetscapes offer a high integrity to a period or architectural type.

Level One streetscapes have a high integrity to significant periods in the history of the area where the majority of the sites are well preserved, of high architectural or historical quality and there is some of the original setting: these are of State or Regional importance.

Level 2 Streetscapes are of local importance where there is good site integrity but the sites are representative only.

Level Three Streetscapes have a relatively low site integrity to the identified period or theme, with mixed developement present.

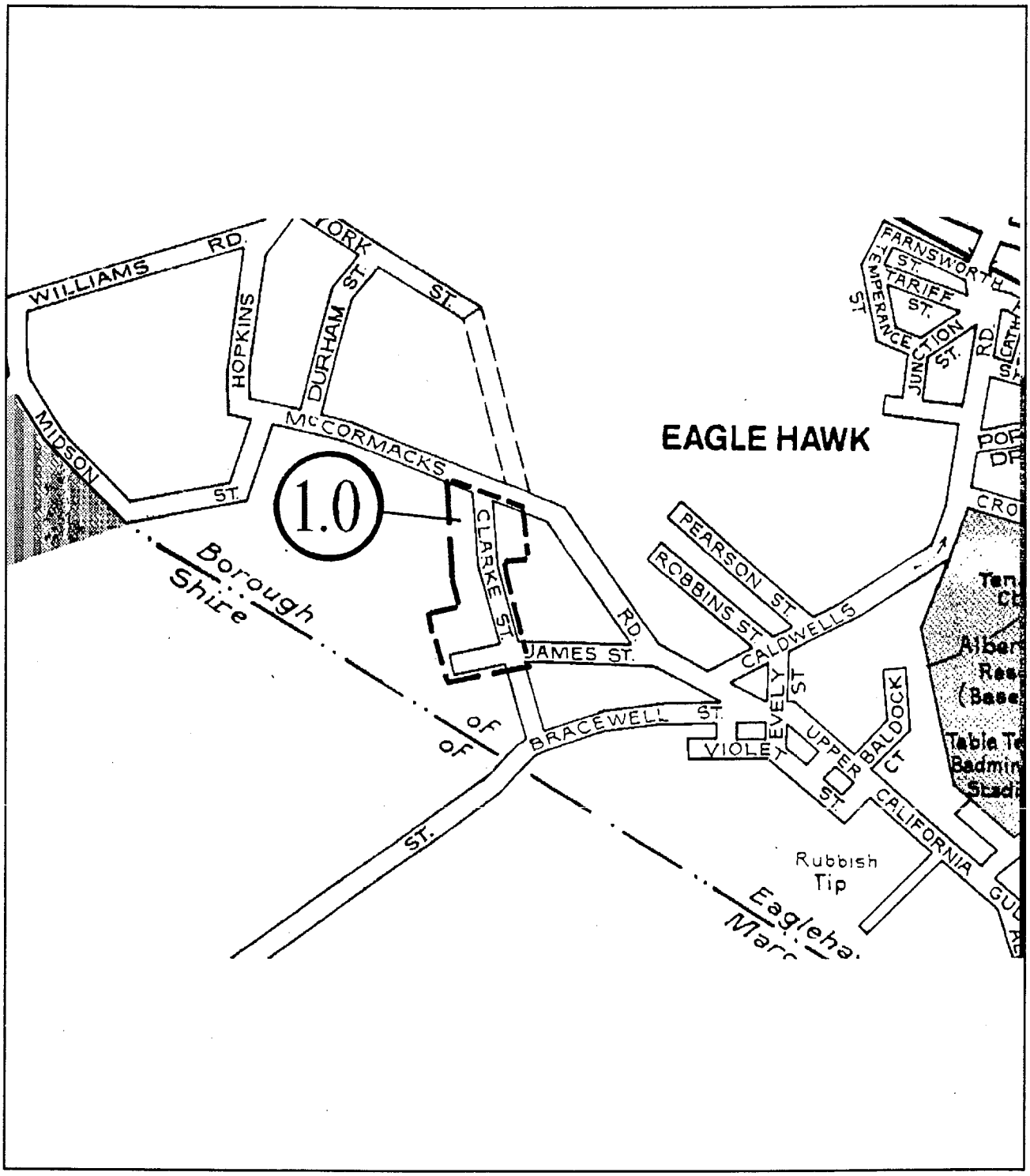
Site Schedule

These streetscape values and the precinct numbers have been listed in the Site Schedule (Vol. 5) in site alphabetical street order.

Precinct Maps

The maps which accompany each urban precinct are simple outlines only based on the U.B.D. *Bendigo & District Street and Tourist Map*. For more detailed maps consult the working map set which comprise an informal 'Volume 6' to this study. These will be held at the planning counter of both municipalities.

PRECINCT: 1.0
HARVEY TOWN



PRECINCT: 1.00
HARVEY TOWN



3-1
Clark Street, showing the typical simple form of these early cottages, with their rubble stone walling and hipped roofs.

LGA: EAGLEHAWK BOROUGH MAP: 5.10

Contributory Streets:

(Streets, dominant period and wall material)
Clark Street, mid- Victorian era, stone
Bull Street, mid-Victorian era, stone

History

Just south of the rich Prince of Wales claim and the old alluvial Pennyweight Gully, Parish Plans show only three grantees for the strip of about twelve suburban lots which faced Clarke and Bull Streets: T Harvey (1894, CA308A/A); A Batten (1875, CA305/A) and, off Bull Street, E Harvey (1876, CA314/A).[1] Nearby was a school reserve, set aside in 1874, facing Harper Street. This was probably the Nerring (later Sydney Flat) school, which opened in 1875 and closed in 1962.[2]

Edward Harvey married Prudence Whitta in 1869 and their children began arriving in 1872: Elizabeth, continuing with Mary, Thomas (deceased ?), Rosena, William, Lilly and Thomas, the last child born, in 1881.[3] Their arrival, in the years c1872-1881, may have inspired acquisition of the land and house construction.

1 Nerring Parish, sheet 4
2 V & R, vol.2, p.482
3 BDM

Married in 1872, Thomas and Mary Ann (Leggo) Harvey also commenced their family in the early 1870s: Sarah (1873), Annie (1874), Thomas Edward (1877), William (1879), Albert (1881), Sarah (1883, the second), and Alfred (1884) being among them. Victorian directories listed Richard J Harvey at Eaglehawk and Edward at Californian Gully, both as miners. Early this century a Richard Harvey was an Eaglehawk carter.[1] Reputedly, Richard was once a stonemason from St. Just, Cornwall.[2] The 'Bendigo Advertiser' reminisced in 1958 about Harvey Town's past, describing a village of stone buildings including a church, hotel, general store, and a blacksmith.[3]

Little remained then of the town, but a resident recalled many more houses, each site then marked by a pepper tree. Voters rolls (c1893) suggested there was a grocer's shop, a 'superior' public house, and about eight cottages.[4] Throughout the period c1875-1895, the area was known as Dead Horse Reef, Dead Horse Gully, and by c1895, Harvey Town.[5]

Reputedly 3 Clark Street was built c1875 for Thomas Harvey as a kitchen and one bedroom. Four rooms had been added by the time of Mrs.M Bray's occupation. Mr. David Bray was Thomas Harvey's grandson, Harvey's descendants having occupied the house until at least the 1970s.[6]

Number 5 Clark Street was apparently built for Thomas Tonkin by Thomas Harvey in the mid-1890s, but owned more recently by Leonard Wilson.[7] The Bull family, Simon & Martha, owned 7 Clark Street while across the street an pile of stone rubble marks the site of the baker's house[8].

Another cottage at 11-13 Bull Street was owned by another of Harvey's relatives, E E Oates, (Thomas and Richard were uncles to Oates' father) and, before that, Thomas Oats. It was reputedly built by Richard Harvey.[9]

Description

Still possessing a village-like character, the rubblestone buildings and dry stone fences of Harvey Town concentrate along one side of Clark Street and Bull Street. Roofs are simply pitched (hipped generally), windows small and double-hung, and chimneys of red brick with simply corbelled tops. One house has a hipped verandah across the front, erected recently in a related form. Others have detached kitchens. Extensive dry stone walling links 3 Clark Street with McCormacks Road as an enclosure for an orchard (in part). Much of the mature vegetation is native, except for a semi-mature Norfolk Island Pine, north of 3 Clarke Street and a species fuchsia growing in the garden, among other period plantings.

In Bull Street, set on a slight rise, there are more buildings and stone walls enclosing yards. The main house is set on a wide stone plinth and has timber outbuildings, a central stone approach stair and the typical Colonial Georgian, two windows and a central door main elevation.

Many buildings appear to have been demolished and one surviving house (7 ?) reclad in simulated brick.

Significance

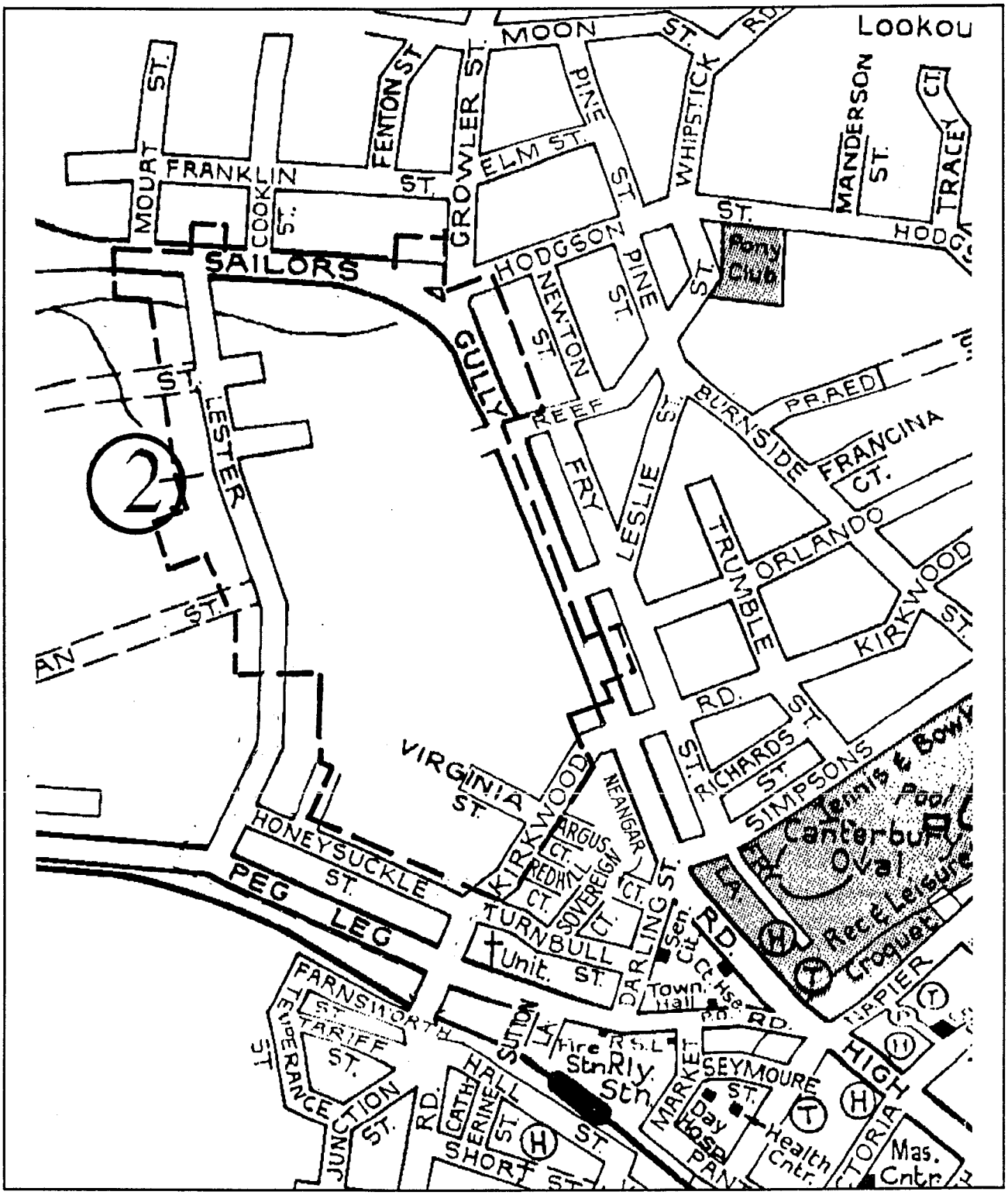
Cornish miners dominated the Bendigo District goldfield, but nowhere else in the area is there such a visible reminder of their presence. The houses demonstrate their favoured building material and techniques and, by their visible age, mark the early date of the area's settlement.

Although now reduced in number, the surviving building form and construction type (rubble stone) evoke Cornish building methods and the nearby mining activity which helped inspire the creation of Harvey Town. Its surmised construction date (1870s) parallels with the establishment of community infrastructure on the goldfields, such as schools, societies and public parks. It also coincides with the Harveys' (Edward & Thomas) decision to marry and start families.

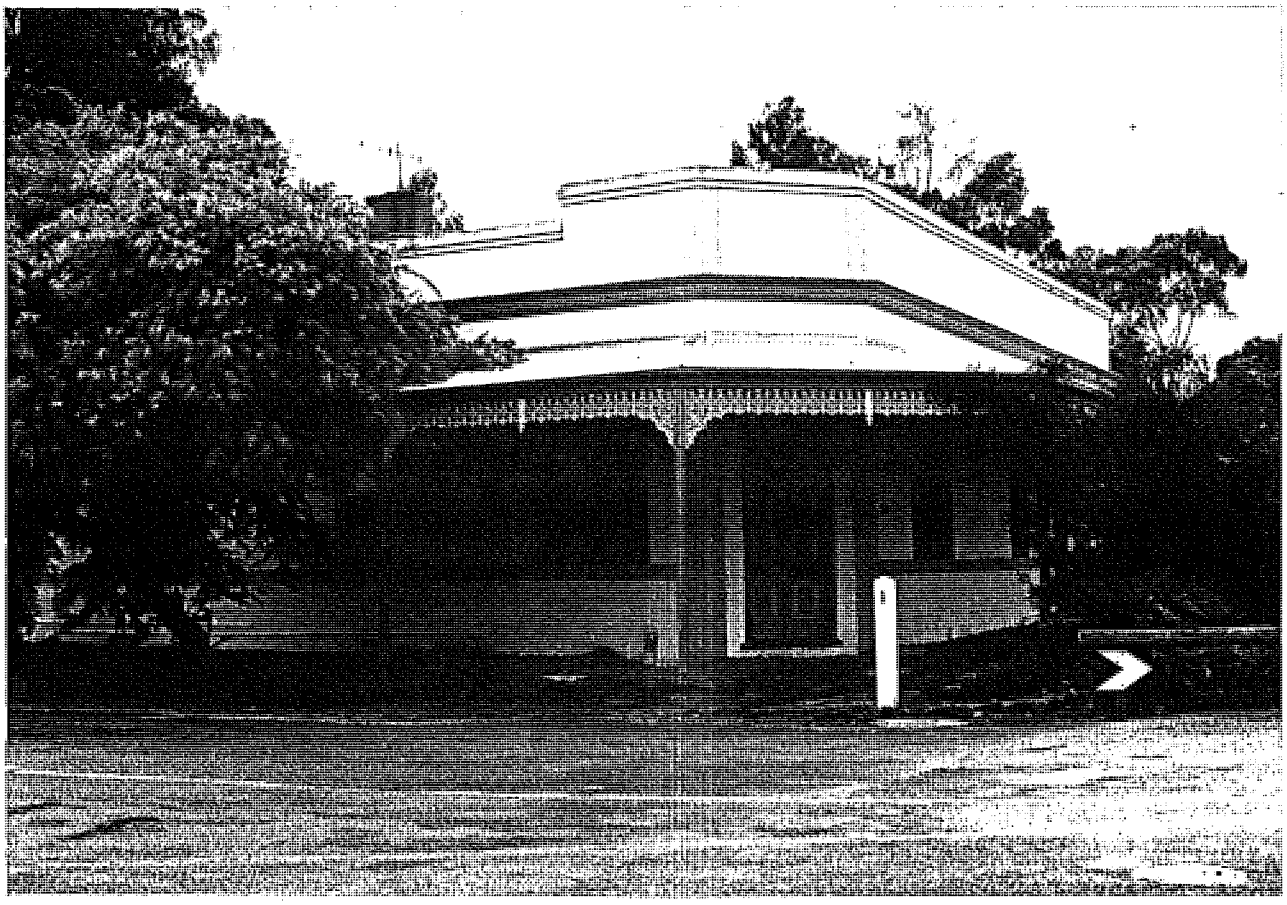
Harvey Town is an important remnant from a small mining cluster. The grouping of freestone buildings and the indications of a once more complete small settlement make this a valuable relic of the mining era in Eaglehawk

1 VD1915
2 NTA FN3526
3 BA 11/6/58
4 Biggs in NTA FN9026
5 Voters Rolls cited by H Biggs in NTA FN3526
6 NTA FN3600, nomination from Mrs. Bray
7 ibid., FN3601
8 R Wallace
9 NTA FN3526

PRECINCT: 2.0
SPECIMEN HILL MINING & RESIDENTIAL



PRECINCT: 2.00
SPECIMEN HILL MINING & RESIDENTIAL



3-2
Sailors Gully Hotel, 104 Sailors Gully Road, although rebuilt the site has long associations with social life on an important gold field.

LGA: EAGLEHAWK BOROUGH MAP: 5.11

Contributory Streets:

Lester, mid-Victorian era
Sailors Gully Road, mid-Victorian era, brick,timber walls

History

(Refer Mining Section)

This precinct revolves around the rich mining area of Specimen Hill.

Arthur Palmer in his 'The Gold Mines of Bendigo' (1976) notes that the 'Specimen Hill' mine operated over the period 1860-1920 and that the 'New Argus' was working in 1875. The 'Virginia and Specimen Hill' was operating during the 1880s and the 'Virginia' from 1878-1922. Whilst those years saw the development of reef mining in the locality, Cusack in 'Bendigo A History' (quoting from the 'Argus') notes that Sailors Gully was a field where its surface riches had been fully exploited by 1852.[1]

The buildings which were along the streets encircling the Virginia Hill area were founded on the wealth and continuity in employment created by the reef mines. They constitute a major focus for settlement within the

1 Taken from Report by Andrew Ward, Bendigo Heritage Advisory Service, July, 1991

Borough and by 1889 (refer map) Sailors Gully Road, Lester Street and Peg Leg Road were almost fully built up with houses, hotels, shops and the offices of the gold mining companies.

This development remained substantially the same in 1908/9 (Sands & McDougall Directory), and included the following hotels:

* 'Star Reef,';

* 'Franklin,' with its own music hall; * 'Clarence Reef;'

* 'Sailors Gully' (extant); * 'Pavilion' (extant); and * 'Pioneer' (extant).

Other hotels known to have existed at Sailors Gully included:

* 'Babbage's;'

* 'Bachelor's Arms;'

* 'Hibernia;'

* 'Lancashire Arms;'

* 'Lyceum;'

* 'Mansion House;'

* 'Moon Reef,' (Figure 3); and * 'Sons of Erin.'

The Federal Foundry was situated midway between Leslie and Reef Streets in Sailors Gully Road and the shops, stores and hotels extending from High Street almost continuously to Kirkwood Street were scattered also from this point north to the 'Sailors Gully' hotel and west to Lester Street.[1]

As the mines closed, the buildings were demolished or carted away, leaving what might be described today as a somewhat untidy environment, mixing surviving old buildings with later houses...

The buildings which remain include three hotels, possibly a store and blacksmiths' shops and several stone, brick and timber houses. Dry stone walls form interesting streetscape elements along Sailors Gully Road and at the Reef Street/Lester Street intersection where the engine beds of the 'Neangar' Mine remain in an open field.[2]

Today, the surviving non-residential buildings are especially significant reminders of past activity, still standing in a way not unlike those of the settlements at Ironbark, Long Gully, California Gully and Jobs Gully on the Bendigo Eaglehawk Road.

Here, they survive in close visual association with the sand heaps and workings of the mines which gave them life.[3]

Sites

Some of the specific site details include the miner-storekeeper, Joseph Harris's house (Virginia), at 57 Sailors Gully Road (c1868) later became the Virginia Gold Mine Co. manager's residence, James Patterson being one of the managers[4].

Another is the greengrocer, William Jane's house and former shop at 85 Sailors Gully Road (c1873). Among the extant early hotels is the Steward Brothers' Sailors Gully Hotel at 102 Sailors Gully Road (commenced c1866, rebuilt 1908) which replaced a timber shop on the site after its acquisition by William Abernathy[5].

1 ibid.
2 ibid
3 ibid
4 see Vol. 4, Significant Sites
5 ibid

Mining Elements

(see also Mining Areas, Vol.3)

Virginia Hill mining features include: [1]

1.Virginia Hill shaft site at the southern end of the area with the remains of the brick winding engine foundations in the vicinity.

2.Specimen Hill United shaft site in the centre of the area on the eastern side, with the remains of the brick winding engine foundations in the vicinity.

3.New Argus shaft site at the northern end of the area on the eastern side, with the remains of the brick winding engine foundations and an essentially intact mullock dump in the vicinity.

4.Two sets of cyanide vats, more or less midway between the Virginia Hill and Specimen Hill shaft sites. The first group, with an approximately east-west orientation, consists of nine vats, seven of which have brick-lined cores and all have cement outer linings. The second group, further to the south and with an approximately north-west south-east orientation, consists of five corrugated iron vats.

5.An extensive area of relatively undisturbed battery and covering the south-western corner of the area in the vicinity of the Virginia Hill shaft site.

6.An extensive area of partially excavated battery sand covering the south-eastern corner of the site and up to and beyond the site of the Specimen Hill shaft. This sand is banked up behind a rubble stone wall along the western side of Sailors Gully Road.

7. A length of more or less continuous open stope workings is along the line of the West Specimen Hill Reef. These workings appear to be partially filled in and at the southern end are completely buried beneath the battern sands covering this part of the area.

8. Beyond the northern end of the open stope workings there is a line of four moderately sized mullock dumps, at more or less regular intervals, each surrounding a partially filled shaft.

In 1923, at the end of more than 70 years of continuous mining activity in the Bendigo/Eaglehawk area, the Bendigo office of thc

Mines Department prepared a geological map of the Bendigo Gold Field. This was based on survey work undertaken by H S Whitelaw. This map contains about 500 surface mining features, including: 300 named shafts, 57 sand/mullock/pyrites dumps, 36 named alluvial gullies, 34 open reef workings, 20 + machinery sites and 6 tunnels. A rapid survey of 320 of these sites (including nearly all of those which were economically significant), in order to provide the preliminary basis for that aspect of the Bendigo heritage study and this report, indicates that at only 102 of them are there any traces of past mining activity. Of these, very provisionally, only about 40 sites are significant. That is about 13 per cent of all sites visited (or 8 per cent of the total identified in 1923) have so far been judged to possess sufficient significance to warrant at least some form of protection.[2]

The surface mining remnants which have been identified so far in the Bendigo/Eaglehawk area consist of: 1 chimney, 3 sets of cyanide vats, 1 area of hydraulic sluicing, 6 sets of machinery, 45 machinery foundations, 17 mining dams, 48 mullock dumps, 5 open stopes, 11 poppet heads, 1 pyrites dump, 1 quartz outcrop, 1 sand dam, 13 sand dumps, 15 shaft sites, 2 areas of shallow alluvial working, 1 area of surface sluicing and 1 tramway foundation.[3]

The Virginia Hill area contains:

1. the largest collection of cyanide vats. There are smaller sets at the Prince of Wales and Stanfield sites (4 and 3 respectively);

2. three of the 45 sets of machinery foundations. The New Argus foundations are the best of the three sets, with respect both to the condition of the brickwork and its setting. There are other sites, such as the Central Nell Gwynne and Deborah, which contain foundations for other than just the winding engines, but no other brick foundations appear to be in such good condition as those at the New Argus site;

3. an almost intact and sizable mullock dump. The majority of the 48 extant mullock dumps have been disturbed at some time or another. There are probably better large dumps at the Pearl, Pearl East, Pearl South, Stanfield and Suffolk United sites, but none is so readily accessible and as visibly dominant as the New Argus mullock dump;

4. one of the few relatively intact open stope workings outside of the Victoria Hill area. There are other open stope workings at Acadia, Danger Hill, Great Southern Extended and New Prince of Wales No. 1, but all these other workings appear to have been disturbed in one way or another recently. In addition, at the northern end of the open stope workings on Virginia Hill, there is a line of 4 shafts and associated mullock dumps which continue this line of working underground and appear to be related to the original claims/leases held on this ground; each shaft

1 Taken from Dr. Peter Milner's Report. 1991 see also Mining Section. this volume
2 Taken from Dr. Peter Milner's Report
3 Taken from Dr. Peter Milner's Report

being associated with the operations of a particular party/company. This appears evident from the 1871 lease plan. It has not been possible as yet to locate the earlier lease plans prepared in 1859/60 for this area, but it seems that this line of workings provides some of the very best extant evidence within the Bendigo/Eaglehawk area of the earliest form of reef workings; and

5. an almost intact and sizable sand dump in the south-western

corner of the area. With the exceptions of the Central Nell Gwynne dump and this dump, all the other sand dumps have been substantially disturbed by recent sand treatment operations.

Although the evidence of past mining activities presented within the Virginia Hill area is not quite so diverse as that provided within the Victoria Hill area, the area contains a number of intact and significant sites; it provides a background and a context for a number of significant sites in Sailors Gully Road and its vicinity, and the south-eastern corner was formerly occupied by the Eagle Company, which was one of the earliest and also one of the foremost mining companies in the Eaglehawk division. Virginia Hill was originally known as Specimen Hill.[1]

Mining Significance

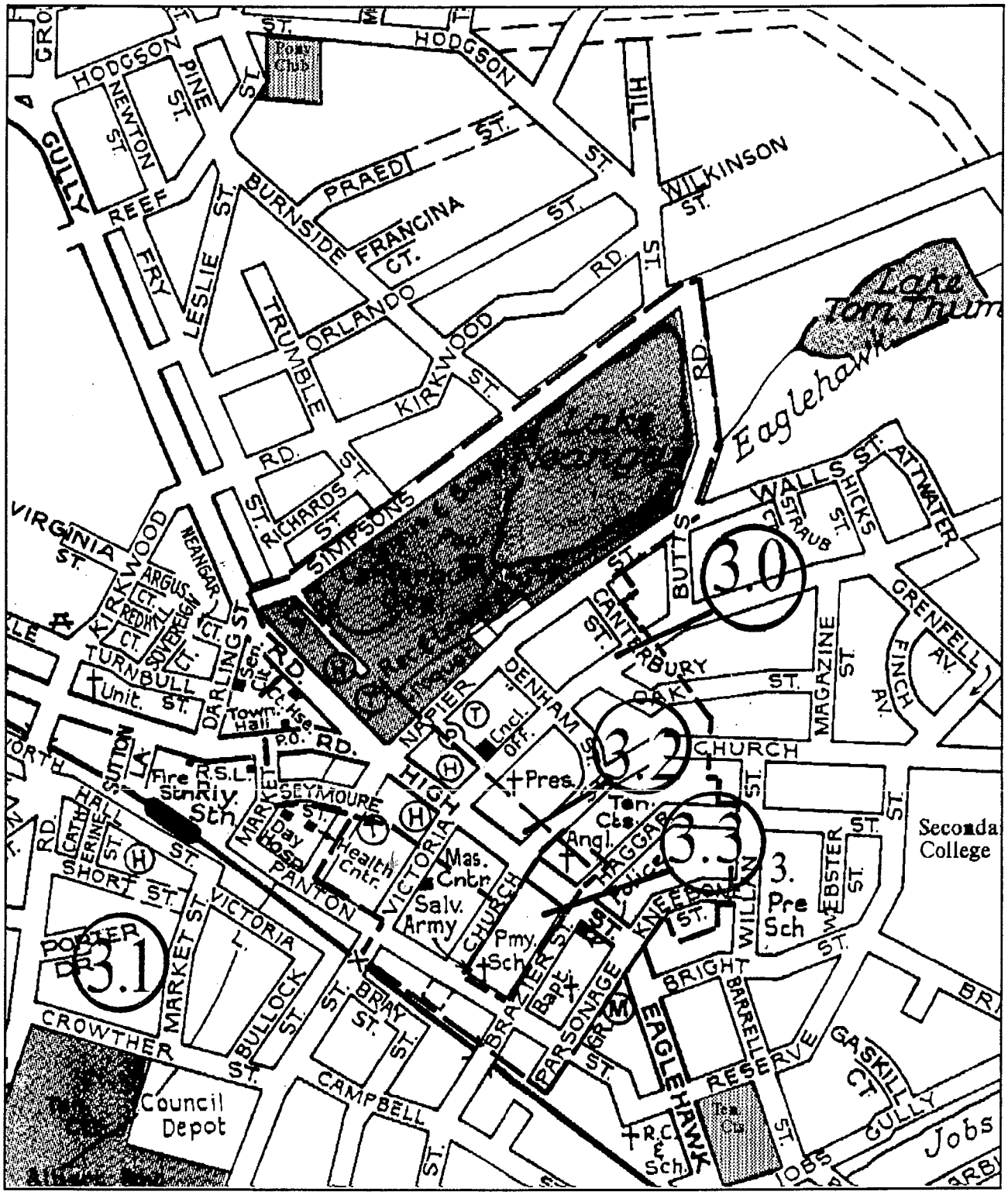
The economic significance of the Virginia Hill mine is summarized in another paper. The surviving buildings are the most important physical evidence of this activity, enhanced by the sand dumps and mining remnants to the west of Sailors Gully Road and forming a picturesque backdrop to the houses here and along Reef Street, Mount Street and elsewhere. Their humble character, surviving stone walls and gardens (8 Reef Street), demonstrate a working class life style now long gone, but one which was the basis for Eaglehawk's existence and which survives more dramatically here than anywhere else in the Borough.[2]

Overall Significance

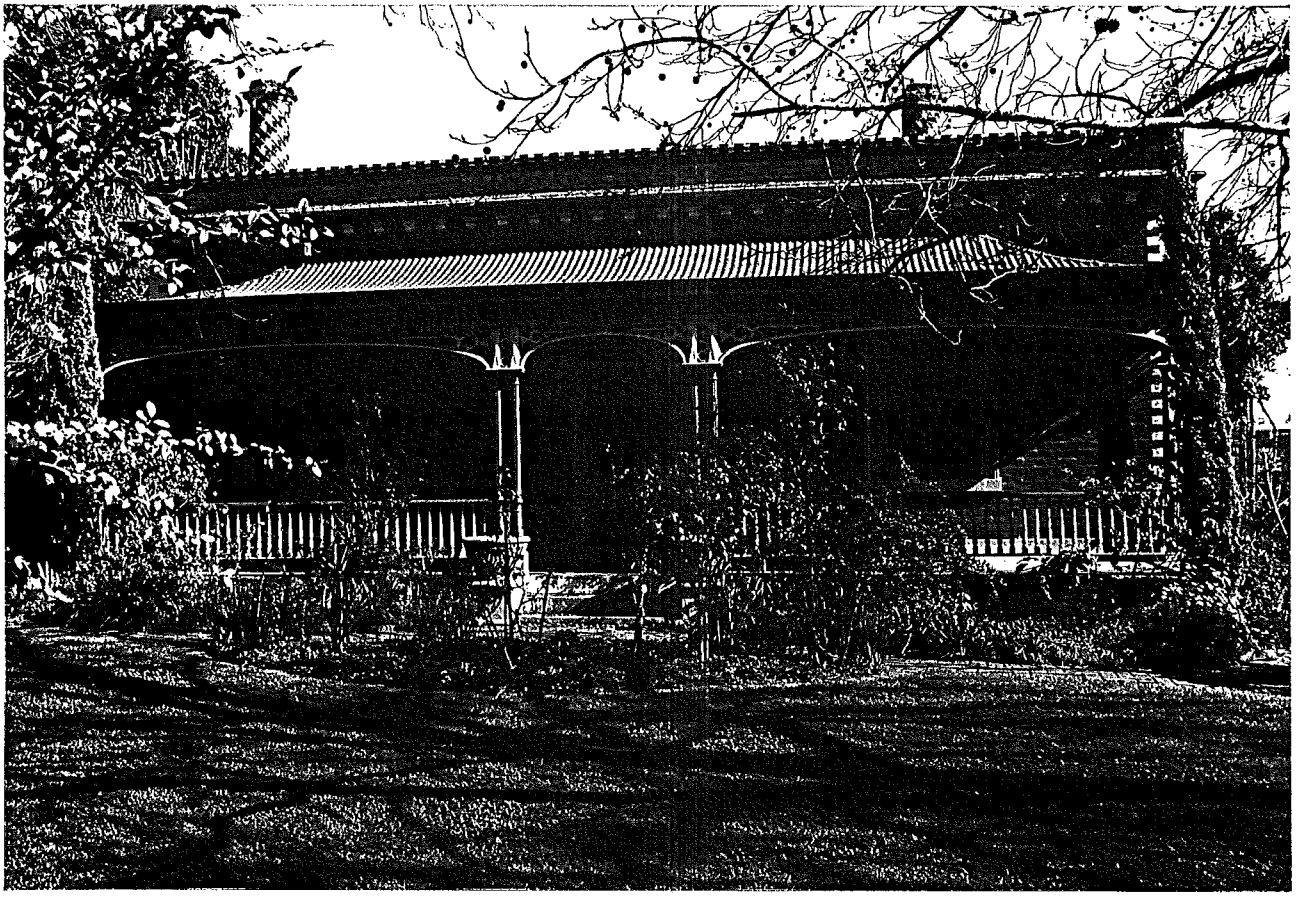
Specimen Hill includes some remnants of walling, houses and commercial and community buildings as well as evidence of distinct phases in mining operations. It is a valuable reminder of the broad complex of houses, industrial and communal structures which typified the mining districts of Bendigo and Eaglehawk. Although it now longer has that more dense urban character which was once a part of the townscape, the scattered surviving landforms and buildings are sufficiently close together and retain visual links which give a strong representation of the character of the is part of the field in the most active years of mining.

1 Taken from Dr. Peter Milner's Report
2 Taken from Report by Andrew Ward, Bendigo Heritage Advisory Service, July, 1991

PRECINCT: 3
EAGLEHAWK COMMERCIAL, CIVIC & RESIDENTIAL



PRECINCT: 3.00
EAGLEHAWK RESIDENTIAL



3-3
50 Church Street, one of many fine houses in this part of the precinct.

LGA: EAGLEHAWK BOROUGH MAPS: 6.10,6.11

Contributory Streets:

Church Street
Denham Street
Haggar Street
Kneebone Street
Napier Street
Panton Street
Parsonage Grove
Victoria Street

General History

Blocks along High Street were sold from 1854 when names like W & G Williams, J Harvey, J Deehan, J O'Keefe and D Marshall lined High Street on town maps, depicting the first freeholders.[1] Once off the main road, blocks were not sold until at least ten years later, with the railway cutting through blocks facing Victoria and Church Street, over 10 years after they were sold. This was when the line was extended from Sandhurst, via Eaglehawk, to Inglewood in 1876.[2]

1 Sandhurst Parish, sheet 9
2 Harrigan, p.283

All around these allotments were the alluvial gullies which had commenced as gold destinations in 1852, after Joseph Crook's party found a nugget in California Gully and a one-legged digger struck success in Peg Leg Gully.[1] By mid- 1852, 40,000 miners were on the Bendigo-Eaglehawk field.[2]

The 1860s-70s brought urban consolidation with gas mains reaching Eaglehawk by 1866[3], eight gas lights being lit in the main streets, and the Borough commencing in July 1862, with a resident population of 4,000. In the same year the Foundation Stone for St. Peter's Anglican church was laid and the Methodist Church, opposite, was opened in the next (1863). Eaglehawk Mechanics' Institute library opened in 1868 and the Masonic Hall opened five years later. These structures underscore the permanency promised by the thriving quartz mines with their steady wages for mine workers contrasting with the fluctuating fortunes of the small alluvial miners.

The miner work force had also consolidated with the 8-hour movement gaining ground during 1866. Eaglehawk's population had grown to 7362 by 1871, nearly doubling in five years and marking the new solidity of quartz mining, compared to alluvial. Eaglehawk had three government schools by 1881, the most architecturally extravagant example being built in Church Street by 1884, replacing an earlier school.

By the late 1880s, a horse tramway was proposed to link Eaglehawk with Sandhurst, but battery-powered trams took the route by 1890 and steam replaced them two years later. It was electric again by 1903, but this time powered from overhead lines.

With the temporary decline of mining and cessation of overseas investment in the Victorian goldfields, the Borough's population had waned by 1891, almost back to the figure when it was formed, 20 years earlier. Public and private building also faltered in Eaglehawk during the 1890s depression, but the new fire station of 1899 led a minor revival of building activity. However, the splendid new town hall of 1901 overshadowed all other enterprises, set as it was at the focus of the long ride down High Street.

General Description

Distributed around High Street, the main commercial area, the residential section of this precinct is mainly mid to late 19th century and Edwardian, being clad with both brick and weatherboard.

The residential streetscapes include parts of Panton and Victoria Streets but the most outstanding part of this section is the villa group in Church Street opposite the equally impressive Eaglehawk State School. This area possesses both civic and residential sites of a high significance, including the former Methodist Church and the Anglican Church at the Haggar Street corner of High Street.

The commercial strip is typical of the era, with two-storey parapeted forms, some with verandahs and added cast-iron detail (Victoria Hotel) It leads eventually to the official focus of the precinct, at the bottom of the incline, being the Eaglehawk Town Hall and other public and government structures. This group complements the nearby Canterbury Gardens as the civic show piece of the area.

Further up Sailors Gully Road is an old shopping strip also with high integrity to its development era which backs onto the sports ground with its notable Edwardian grandstand.

Key Sites

Major sites include:

The notable Church Street residential group:

Henry Young's Cumberland, 46 Church Street, 1871-

Nicholas Jeffry's Twizel, 50 Church Street, 1865

Charles Letheby's Coburg Villa (later Dr.Cowen's), 54 Church Street, 1864-

William Kneebone's, Nirvana, 58 Church Street, 1872-

Robert Jeffry's Tillmouth, 56 Church Street, c1870

Presbyterian manse, 24 Panton Street, c1870

John Williams' House, 28 Panton Street, 1862

Joseph Cairns' Nyora, 59 Victoria Street, 1884

William Cook's Kilsyth, 65 Victoria Street, 1873

Dr. Richard Jones' Caradon, 80 Victoria Street, 1899

Eaglehawk Presbyterian Church, Victoria Street, 1859-

1 Mining Chronology
2 Chronology
3 Chronology

Brickmaker, George Brown's House, 9 Napier Street, 1867-

Significance

This precinct represents the architectural and historical core of Eaglehawk which was developed during the latter half of the 19th century on the riches gained from a quartz mining area which was among the richest in the colony. It contains both individually important and contributory sites which form significant streetscapes, particularly in Church Street, Brassey Square and Sailors Gully Road.



3-4
High Street, Eaglehawk in the days before the verandahs came down (Doney collection, BCL)

PRECINCT: 3.01
EAGLEHAWK RAILWAY STATION



3-5
Beebe's Eaglehawk Fire Station, one of the key buildings in this precinct.

LGA: EAGLEHAWK BOROUGH MAP: 6.11

Contributory Streets:

Hall, Market, Pegleg.

Description

Roof Form: Mainly hipped, some gabled. Scale: One-storey.

Wall Materials: Painted weatherboard, some face brick. Roof Materials: Corrugated iron. Siting: Detached.

Development Period: Late-Victorian.

Centred around the railway station (1876), much of the precinct's built character focuses on it, but nearby timber housing in Hall Street contributes as do houses in Pegleg Road. Isolated public buildings include the Railway Station Hotel and Beebe's Eaglehawk Fire Station.

History

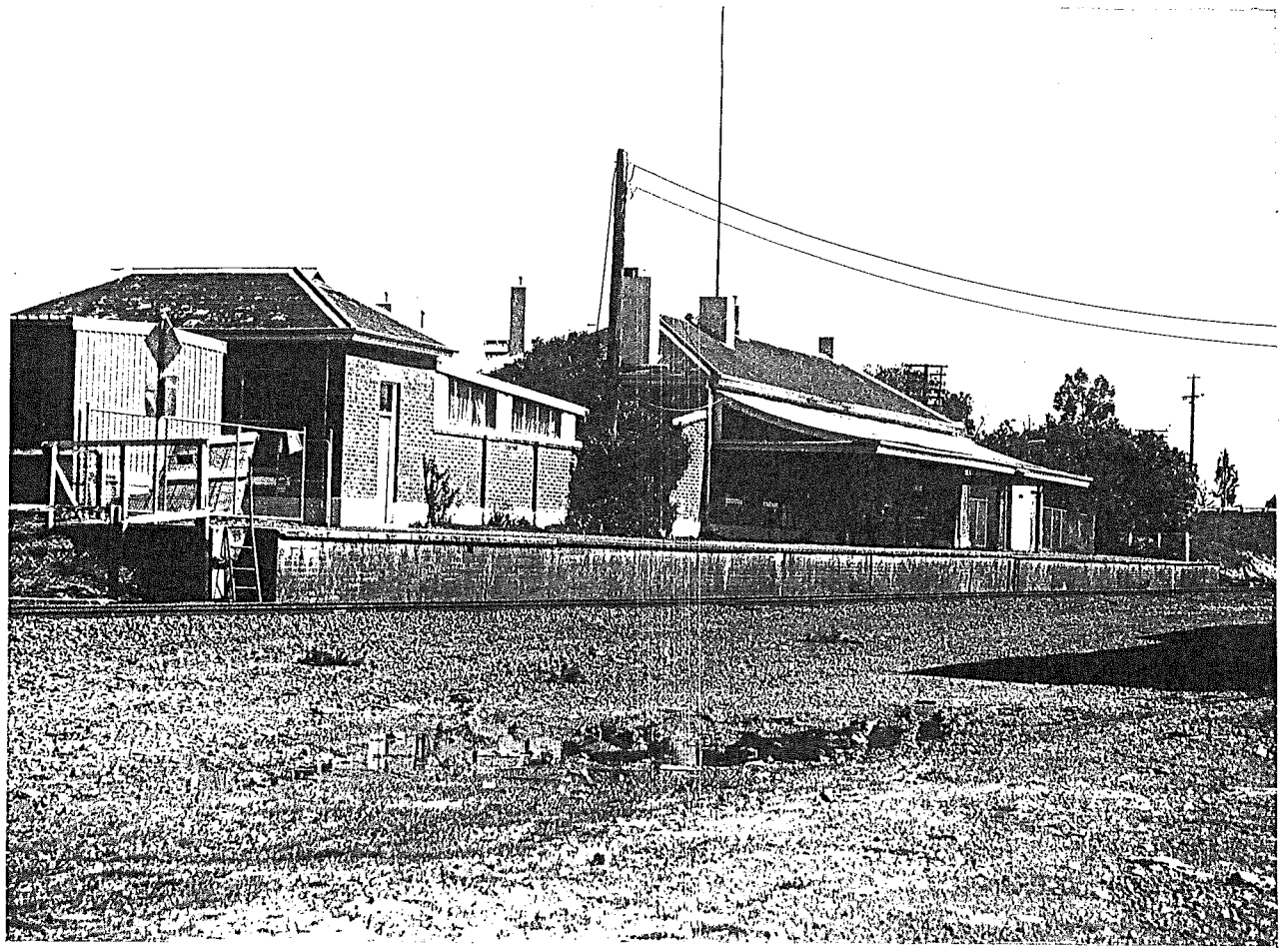
The railway first entered the Borough in 1876 en-route from Bendigo to Bridgewater. Six years later, the Raywood line connected to it, making this station the fulcrum of two major rail routes[1]. The station and California Gully

1 Harrigan loc.cit.

siding served as the off-loading point for the huge quantity of 1500mm long logs used to fuel the mine engines and round logs for mine support[1].

Significance

The railway makes a major landmark in the local townscape and, in busier years, has been the nexus of local pedestrian, car and horse traffic, in particular that related to provisions for the mines. It was also important in establishing links between Eaglehawk, Bendigo and towns to the north-west. The station has become central to other buildings over the years so that the landforms associated with the railway line, the station itself and the adjacent buildings together reflect the former importance of this form of communication to the nineteenth-century town.



1 see Biggs typescript, BOE

PRECINCT: 3.02
EAGLEHAWK, HIGH STREET COMMERCIAL



3-6
High Street 1990 showing the old facades above new shopfronts.

LGA: EAGLEHAWK BOROUGH MAP: 6.11

Contributing Street

High Street

Description

Roof Form: Parapeted.

Scale: One, some two-storey. Wall Materials: Stucco, some face brick (red, cream detail) Roof Materials: Concealed, some corrugated iron. Siting: Attached.

Development Period. Mid-late Victorian, some Edwardian. Contributory Streets: High, Pegleg, Sailors Gully.

Gaining its focus from the government buildings complex in Brassey Square, High Street's corner buildings are fortunately near intact to the precinct's development period. Typically two- storey and deriving from a conservative revival of Italian Renaissance architecture, these key sites include the Camp Hotel

(1865), the two former banks (of New South Wales and Victoria) and the grand Victoria Hotel with its highly ornamental verandah. Other outstanding buildings include the former U.F.S. Dispensary (54-56) and the two-storey 47-49 High Street.

In Sailors Gully Road, old shops (10-12) and one defunct hotel (Prince of Wales) and another active hotel (Court House Hotel) sited opposite its 1869 namesake, separating this all but forgotten part of the Eaglehawk commercial area from the rest, is the notable botanical gardens gateway and former tram shelter.

The town hall, war memorial and post office link with the individually significant shop and residence at 2 Pegleg Road (q.v.).

Key Sites

John Rule's butchers' shop, 2 Peg Leg Road, 1894-

Eaglehawk Town Hall, Sailors Gully Road, 1901

Log lock-up (relocated), Sailors Gully Road, 1857-

Bank of Victoria, 9 High Street, 1865-

Anderson's Camp Hotel, 35 High Street, 1865

Oddfellows Hall, 26 High Street, 1904

Bank of NSW, 37 High Street, 1866-

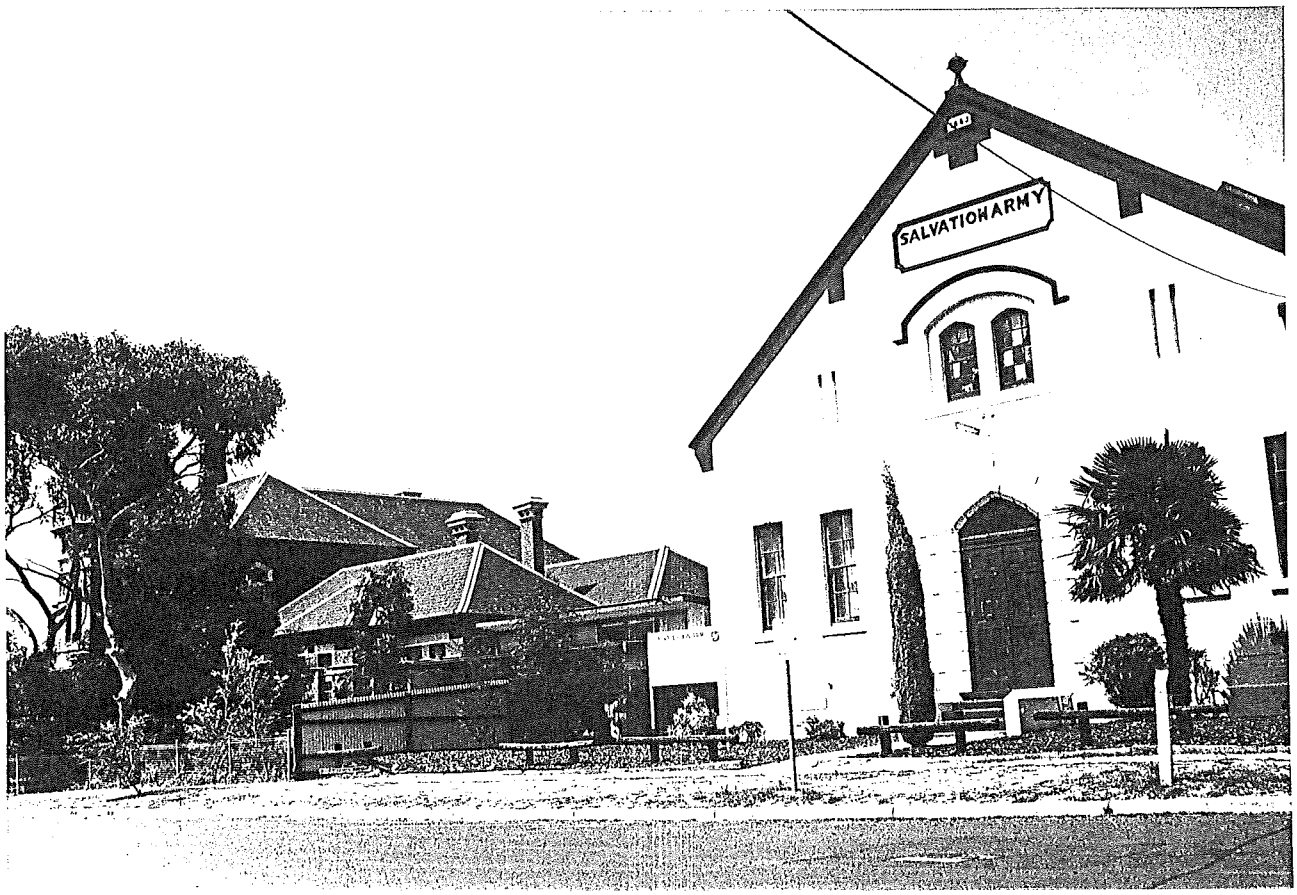
Oriental Bank, 54-6 High Street, 1861-

Significance

Eaglehawk includes many of the built and landform elements typifying the local life of a nineteenth century mining community. Most of the buildings were created in the principal era of reef mining. They cover the range of such buildings which would have normally constituted town centres across the goldfields.

In the case of Eaglehawk the unusual road pattern and the manner in which the Town hall and Mechanics Institute sit within a Y- intersection and as well the slope of the land down towards this reserve when approached from Bendigo give a more forceful expression to the patterns seen in other gold towns. The centre of Eaglehawk with its solid commercial structures, its public buildings, its range of houses and its street patterns faithfully reflects the intimate and energetic life of a mining township.

PRECINCT: 3.03
EAGLEHAWK HIGH STREET CIVIC



3-7
Salvation Army Citadel and the Eaglehawk government school, Church Street.

LGA: EAGLEHAWK BOROUGH MAP: 6.10

Contributing Streets:
High, Church.

Description
Roof Forms: Gabled, parapeted. Scale: Two-storey equivalent. Wall Materials: Stucco, brick. Roof Materials: Slate.

Siting: Detached.

Development Period: Mid-late Victorian.

Key Sites
St. Peter's Anglican Church, High Street, 1862

East Methodist Church, former, 64 High Street, 1865

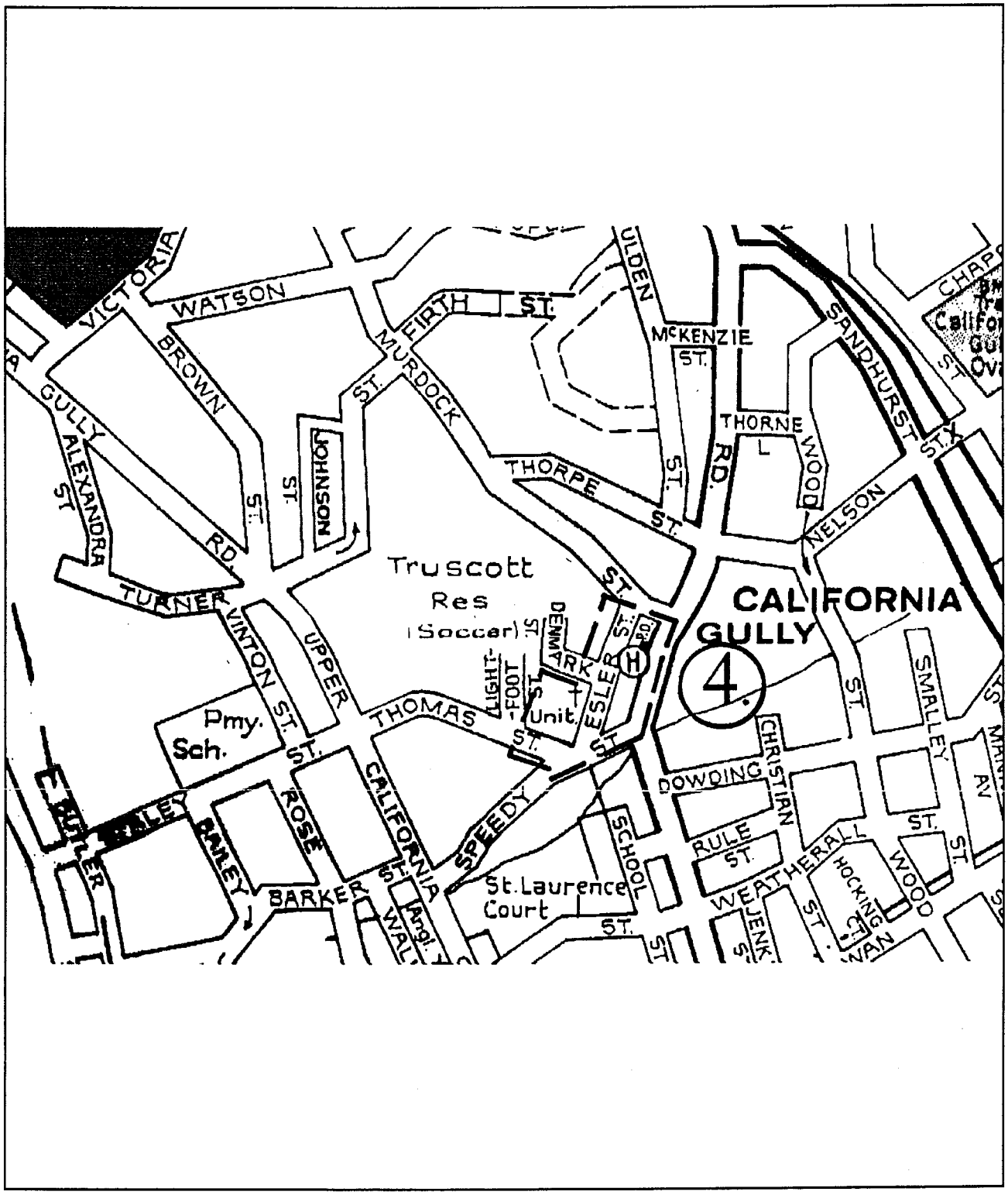
Eaglehawk Masonic society's Eaglehawk Masonic Hall Church Street 1873-

Victorian Colonial Government's Eaglehawk Primary School No. 210 Church Street 1884-

Significance

A small precinct, it nevertheless provides the other end to the strong visual link, down High Street, which starts at the town hall. It contains the most architecturally ambitious group of buildings in Eaglehawk and encapsulates the religious, social and educational themes of the community. It also includes those buildings which, by their nature, differ visually from the rest of the precinct both in scale, materials and siting (given greater vacant land areas for each site).

PRECINCT:4.00
CALIFORNIA GULLY COMMERCIAL & CIVIC



PRECINCT: 4.00
CALIFORNIA GULLY COMMERCIAL & CIVIC



3-8
Public and private buildings along Eaglehawk Road, California Gully.

LGA: EAGLEHAWK BOROUGH MAP: 6.10

Contributory Streets:

Eaglehawk Road
Esler Street

History

April 1852, a member of Joseph Crook's party found a nugget in California Gully, with many gold finds to follow.[1] This old alluvial gully still meanders east-west, crossing the Eaglehawk Road (former Mt. Korong Road) on the south side of Speedy Street (Brotherhood of St. Lawrence) to a former mining dam site south of Barker Street.[2] The gully's name arose from an influx (18,000) of miners from the Californian gold rush during the period 1851-6; other names were American Gully.

One of the earliest signs of urban consolidation was the opening of California Hill National School in 1862, at School Street (q.v.).[3] The present Belltoper Hill or California Gully government school opened in 1883.

1 Mining Chronology Vol.3
2 Sandhurst Parish, sheet 8
3 V & R, vol.2, p.433

One of the closest mines to the precinct was the Johnson group (Number One, North Johnson's) on the Garden Gully line of reef. Its main production period (1861-1920) yielded over 320,000 oz. of gold and £334,020 dividends, after commencing in 1853.[1] Further south, below Taylor Street, was the Windmill Hill mine group. Over an operating period of 1874-1920 it produced dividends of over £49,000.[2] The core of this urban precinct dates from the main gold producing era.

Set apart from the shops and hotels of Eaglehawk Road, the former California Hill Methodist Church (1875) is a reflection of the religious enthusiasm of the predominantly Cornish miners of the area, particularly its star-spangled interior. Rising above the rooflines of nearby buildings, its size was only equaled by the nearby mullock heaps of the North Johnson mine.[3] The church had risen from a modest slab hut to the north, where Methodist miners first met during the 1850s.[4] Other contrasting but contributory elements include the White Horse Hotel, which was run by the Sullivan family (Arthur) for so long (c1920s-50s) and, prior to that, Matthew Gambetta, who may have rebuilt it c1890.[5]

Another is the post office which also acted as a Red Cross Depot in the 1920s[6] and an early shop in the 1860s, then owned and occupied by James Pascoe, a miner.[7] It was also owned briefly by the Pabst family around c1903-10,[8] who erected the nearby arcaded shop and residence at 301-303 Eaglehawk Road c1893-5.[9] This building elegantly terminates a line of early commercial buildings which still comprises the core of California Gully.

Description

Roof Forms: Parapeted, gabled. Scale: One-storey.

Wall Materials: Brick, stucco.
Roof Materials: Corrugated iron.
Siting: Attached Buildings.
Period: Mid-late Victorian era.

An old commercial streetscape is the focus of this precinct,

being 301-311 Eaglehawk Road. This includes the post office, the White Horse Hotel and the notable 301-3 Eaglehawk Road. Visible behind this commercial strip is the individually notable former California Hill Methodist Church which is typical of the Goldfields Wesleyan architecture, being dichrome brick Gothic revival. Behind it again, are two old houses, one possessing an unusual tracery frieze, and another cottage (lot 91C) which links this group with the former gold field rising behind. This house turns away from the road and hence illustrates the landscape which existed prior to the surrounding subdivision.

Key Sites

Pascoe's California Gully Post Office, 307 Eaglehawk Road, 1865c

Pabst, Joseph Hanover, former 301-303 Eaglehawk Road, 1893-5

California Hill Methodist Church, former 2 Esler Street, 1875-

Wesleyan School No. 156, former, Esler Street, 1869

Carson's white Horse Hotel, 305 Eaglehawk Road, 1870c

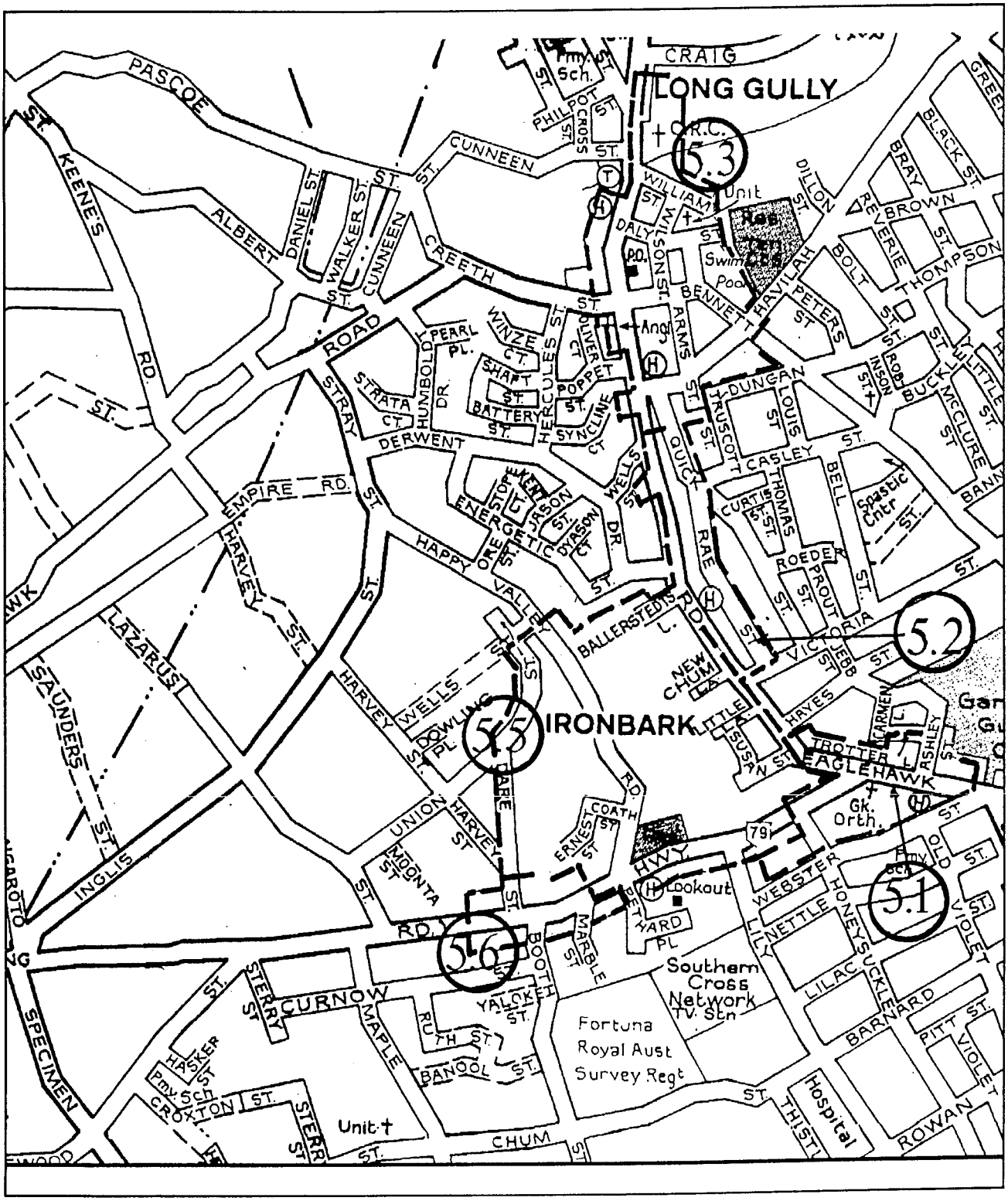
Significance

This group represents the major components of gold-era town life at California Gully; an area renowned at first for its alluvial gold finds but later a rich quartz field. Apart from the fair integrity of its commercial components, there is the church, at once a monument to the devotion of the local Cornish and Methodist communities and an architectural marvel for its interior decoration scheme.

As with Long Gully and perhaps with an even greater sense of cohesion, the California Gully Precinct demonstrates the village characteristics identified with nineteenth century mining. In the case of California Gully the landscape is more comprehensively revealing since there are landform remnants from mining as a backdrop to a group of buildings which includes cottages, shops and Methodist chapel. The siting of the commercial strip along the roadway into Bendigo further illustrates the significance of traffic between Eaglehawk and Bendigo itself. California Gully is an important precinct since its range of buildings, street alignment and character and as well its surrounding landforms reflect the integrated local life of mining on the nineteenth century goldfield.

1 Mining Chronology Vol.3
2 ibid.
3 See Hopkins, p.54
4 ibid.
5 Butcher & Flanders, p.112, D1905-62
6 D1905-62
7 RB1865, 1019
8 RB1910-11, 935
9 Butcher & Flanders, pp.112- 113

PRECINCT:5.00
LONG GULLY, IRONBARK COMMERCIAL, REIDENT.



PRECINCT: 5.00
LONG GULLY & IRONBARK -COMMERCIAL & RESIDENTIAL

LGA: BENDIGO CITY MAP: 6.08

General History

During the reef mining era in Bendigo miners tended to settle in the gullies taken up in the first years of the alluvial rushes. Both Long Gully and Ironbark were well known amongst alluvial miners. When quartz reef mining expanded these gullies often took on the character of small villages. Long Gully with its dominant church buildings, its small miners cottages and its mixture of larger buildings and remnant commercial land uses reflects the identity of the scattered mining hamlets of the nineteenth century in Bendigo.

Gold finds here by Shanahan & Glen and Winsor & Thompson in 1852, paralleled with many others across the Bendigo field gullies.[1] Many Bendigo district gullies attracted ethnic groups with Ironbark being noted for its large Chinese digger population, numbering 400-500 in 1868.[2] A Chinese village resulted, with similar sites surviving today at Thunder and Finn Streets, at the east end of the gully.

Businesses and hotels established near the gullies, both at Long Gully and Ironbark, such as the Gold Mines Hotel of 1857, then in Alley Street (now the Calder Highway).[3]

As a mark of urbanization, roads became an issue in 1855 and, as a result, by 1862 Ironbark and Long Gully were included in the Borough of Sandhurst. Most future town lots were sold 1857-8 along today's Eaglehawk Road. The Long Gully Methodist Church construction in 1865 signalled urban development had further consolidated, culminating with gas main connection to the area in 1866.[4]

A new Long Gully Wesleyan church followed in 1877, as a signal of how the population grew.[5] So too was the Goldmines Hotel, rebuilt in 1872. The Manchester Arms (136 Eaglehawk Road) was also rebuilt in the same year on a site first developed by Cornishman, William French, in the 1850s.[6] Two years later the Oddfellows Hall was added to one end of the hotel[7] and by 1878 the local Mechanics' Institute had been built.[8]

Civilization was apparent, such that outrage was caused by an application to mine the Anglican reserve at Long Gully, in 1871.[9] Long Gully received one of the new government schools (albeit in an existing building) in 1873, along with many others across the Colony.[10] H R Bastow, the Education Department's chief architect, oversaw the design of the new Jackson Street government school, in 1878.[11] An interesting development here was the teachers' training college, opened in 1926.[12]

Gold-seeking developed in the Long Gully area from the first rich alluvial finds of 1852, the early but unsuccessful quartz shafts of 1855 and more successful workings of the same shafts from 1861.[13] At Ironbark, the famous Hustler's Reef was discovered on Hustlers Hill in 1853 by Jonathan Harris and party, between the two established alluvial gullies, Ironbark and Commissioner's.[14]

The reef's name came next year, when their claim was purchased by the German, Thomas Hustler.[15] Victoria Reef followed soon after. The boys who discovered it sold to Christopher Ballerstedt in quick succession.[16] By 1859, Sibley & Co. gained 15 ozs. of gold per ton, in the Ironbark Gully, from Hustler's Reef; quartz sites had literally taken the place of alluvial. Rich yields also came from the Victoria reef (Burrowes and party).

With the accumulation of quartz claims came Koch's Long Gully pyrites treatment works, in 1869, consisting of a buddle, two reverberatory furnaces and a set of Wheeler's pans.[17] Koch's Long Gully Pioneer Gold Mine was also the setting for pioneering use of the government's use of a diamond drill in prospecting.

Among the other prominent Long Gully mines of this century was the Hercules, south of Pascoe Street, north of Creeth.[18] This mine paid £181,416 dividends and produced over the period 1929-1941, peeking in the depression era (1933).

Businesses operating around 1900 at Ironbark, lining the Mt. Korong Road (now Eaglehawk Road), included the British and American Hotel (84) Ironbark Hotel, Fifeshire Arms (41), Danaher's and the Quartz Miners' Hotel, among the hostelries. Intermixed with the publicans were the confectioners (Edwards), newsagents and

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1 Mining Chronology
2 Environmental History. Vol.2
3 Environmental History. Vol.2
4 Environmental History. Vol.2
5 Butcher & Flanders, p.104
6 ibid.
7 Butcher & Flanders, p.105
8 Environmental History, Vol.2
9 BCC
10 Cusack, p.164
11 Butcher & Flanders, p.103
12 Cusack
13 Mining Chronology Vol.3
14 Mining Chronology Vol.3
15 ibid.
16 ibid.
17 Mining Chronology Vol.3
18 Map 6.08

tobacconists (Jenkins), a watchmaker (Cook), a pastrycook (Hamley), bootmaker (Thomas) and grocers (North & Wood), among others.

Midway through the village was Swallainger Briggs & Delaney, engineers (today's Central Foundry) and, next to them, William Gradling, a blacksmith.[1] By the 1920s, the Licensing Reduction Board appears to have had its effect on Ironbark, with only the Fifeshire Hotel still active under Bridget Wetzel.[2]

The town centre then concentrated in the block west of Ashley Street on the north side of what was the Mt. Korong Road and west of Webster Street on the south.[3]

Connecting on the north, Long Gully's village had a similar mix of engineers (Horsfield), blacksmiths (Dennis), butchers (Cook), drapers (Wilcock) and hotels, such as the Manchester Arms (136 Eaglehawk Road), the Silver Mines, Pioneer and Rose of Australia (179) hotels. Added to these were civic buildings such as the post office, St. Matthews Anglican Church and Mechanics' Institute, which were located on the east side of, what was then, Bond Street, near Daly Street.[4] A current public site was shown as 'Baths' on an early map, facing Long Gully and Bennett Street.[5] There was (and is) the Hopetoun Brass Band practice hall (104), near Ironbark.

General Description

Bendigo's development and the general effect of the tramways and then road transport has diffused and overtaken both Ironbark and Long Gully. Despite this urbanization, both areas can be recognized, mainly because of early church, hotel and shop concentrations associated with distinctive geography. The two gullies and associated bridges provide the original core of each hamlet, with adjoining hills and mine workings lending further physical identity in the case of Long Gully, curvilinear street patterns to the west mark recent housing development in the place of large mining tracts and, on the east, the vacant and industrial land marks the old alluvial gully and associated quarts mine sites, such as the Cornish and Koch's, off Havilah Road.

Victoria Hill, to the south, is another node, signalling mining workings by its bare steep terrain and, historically, by the two former Rae (mine manager's) households facing on to it (Happy Valley Road).

1 D1905
2 D1920
3 ibid.
4 D1905
5 Annotated Parish Plan

PRECINCT 5.01
IRONBARK RESIDENTIAL & COMMERCIAL CENTRE



3-9
Ironbark township, shwoing one of its oldest buildings the former Roberts shop & residence at 54 Eaglehawk Road

LGA: BENDIGO CITY MAP: 6.07

Contributory Streets

Calder Highway
Eaglehawk Road
Webster Street

Description

Nearby is the Ironbark township, now incomplete and intermixed with new unrelated development, but sufficient survives to recognize it as an old commercial centre. The historical focal point of this centre is 62 Eaglehawk Road, the old foundry which has served mining since the 1870s. In total contrast is the neighbouring house, Wetterau (c1894), built for a butcher and Bendigo mayor, Conrad Heinz, and sited next to what was probably a noisy industry in its hey day; another of the peculiarities of 19th century living.

Other commercial sites include 54 Eaglehawk Road, long held by the Roberts family. Before them Matthew and Elizabeth Jenkins ran it as a grocer's shop combined with a hairdressers. Further north is another former grocer's shop, occupied into the 1940s by William Anderson, but now a private house.[1] These sites are considered notable because of the public role they have served over a long period.

1 D1900-62

Included in the Ironbark commercial precinct are a number of houses apparently mainly from the urbanization era of the 1860s- 1870s, some brick, some timber. Many are altered but some are individually notable, such as the altered row houses 27-31 and 57-59 Eaglehawk Road, the former for their unusual form (in the Bendigo and Eaglehawk context).

Key Sites

(Councillor) Heinz' Wetterau, 60 Eaglehawk Road 1894

Osborne, Avard & Mitchell's Central Foundry, 62 Eaglehawk Road, 1872-

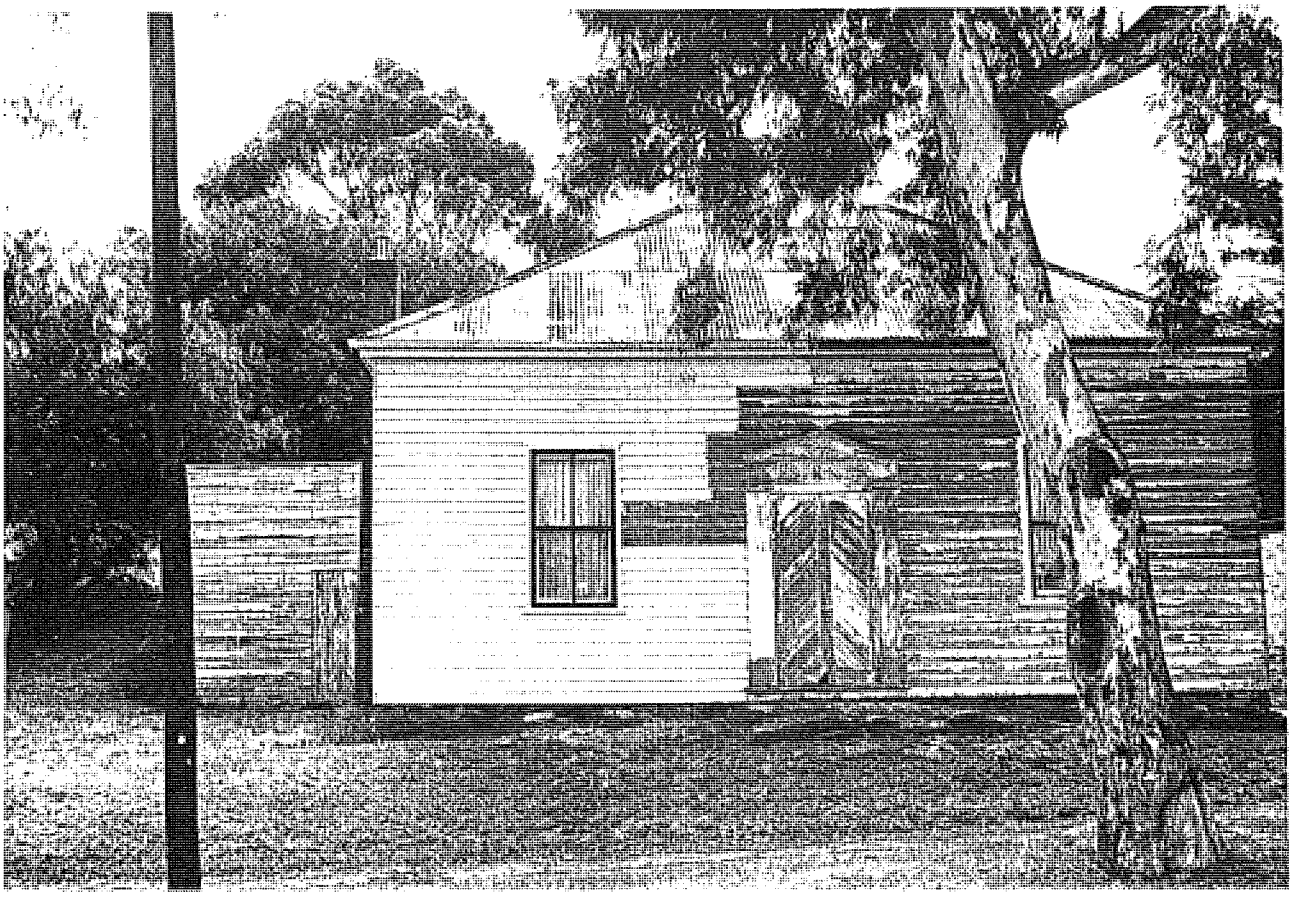
Row Houses, 27-31 Eaglehawk Road, 1874

John Martin's house, 25 Calder Highway, 1864C

Significance

Although the commercial components of this precinct are, in the main, altered, the old gold-era village centre of this once independent suburb is still perceptable, together with all of the diversity to be found in 19th century urban development. Among the unusual combination of uses, in today's terms, is the individually significant Central Foundry, set side by side with the important house, Wetterau. This centre was once the commercial and social focus of a gold field of State importance.

PRECINCT 5.02



3-10
The Hopetoun Brass Band Practice Hall, 104 Eaglehawk Road 1889c-, one of the social centres in this strip of housing fronting Eaglehawk Road.

LGA: BENDIGO CITY MAP: 6.07

Contributory Streets:

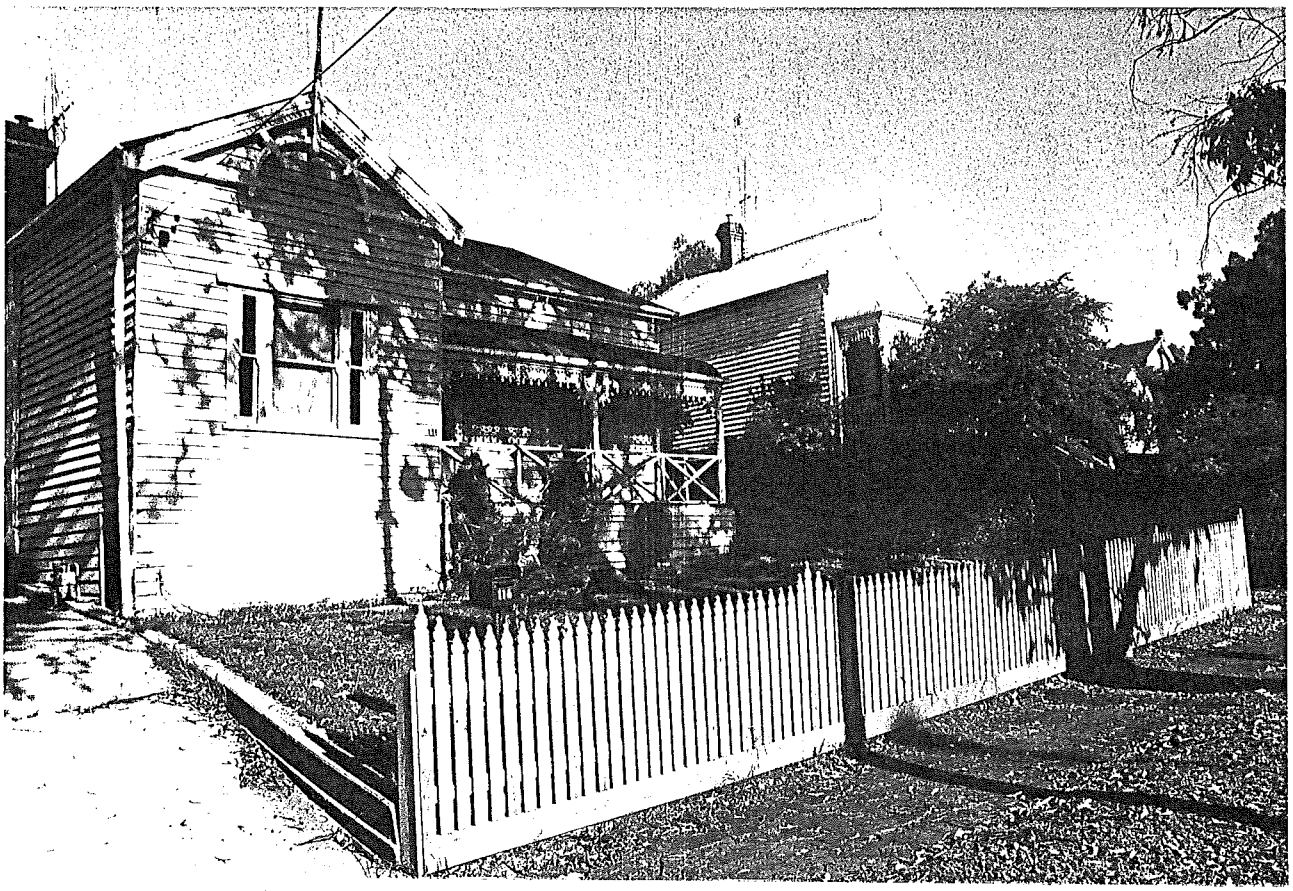
Calder Highway
Happy Valley Road

Description

Generally timber, 19th century housing set on an incline which is made more so by the road cutting. Within this strip of housing is the old practice hall and the former hotel which once provided a social focus for the surrounding community.

Key Sites

House, 79 Eaglehawk Road
House, 122, Eaglehawk Road 1910c
House, 112 Eaglehawk Road 1860c
Hopetoun Brass Band Practice Hall, 104 Eaglehawk Road 1889c-
House, 96 Eaglehawk Road 1890c
British & American Hotel, 84 Eaglehawk Road 1880c

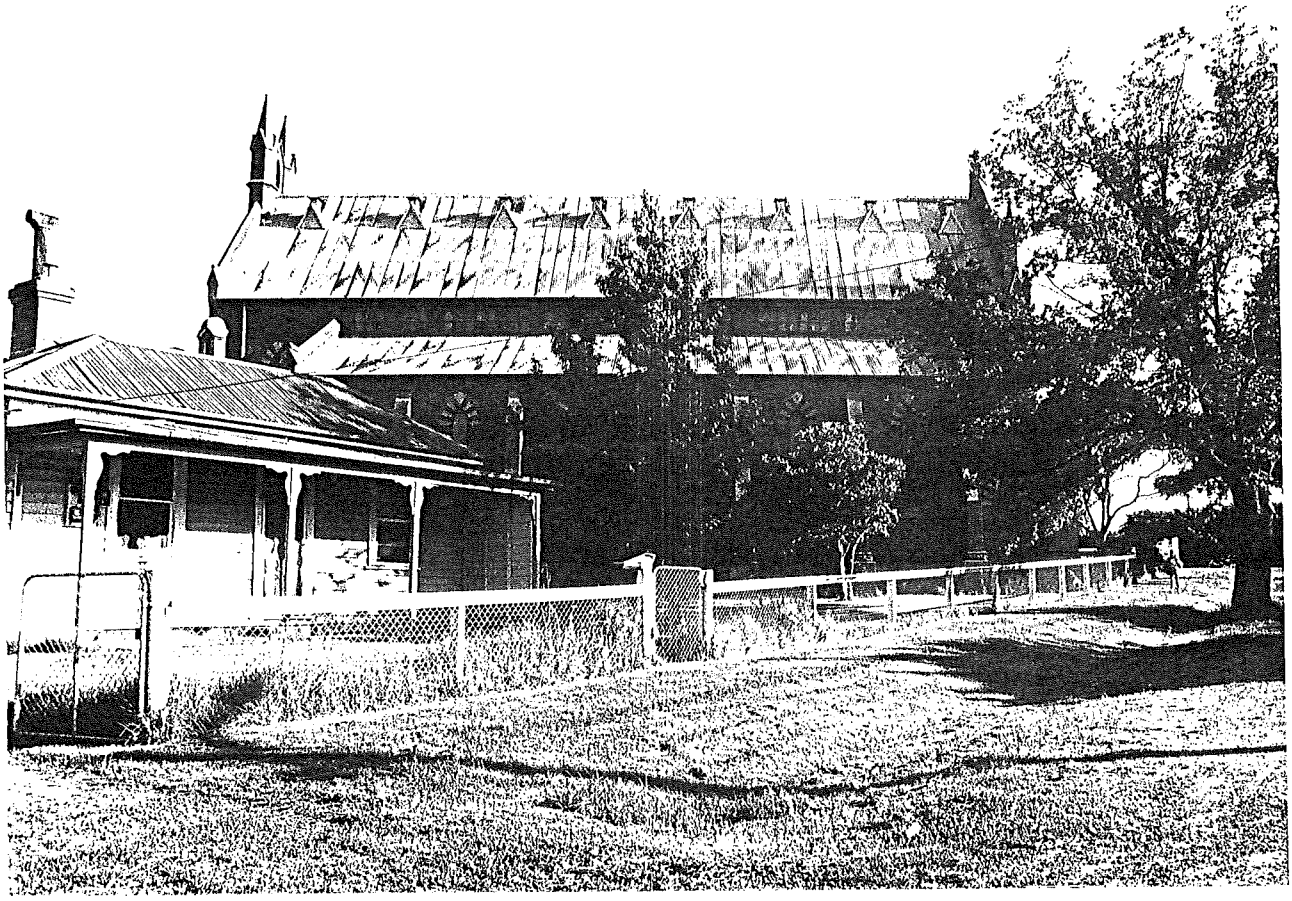


3-11
.Some of the housing along Eaglehawk Road which benefits from the elevated siting, creating picturesque gabled roof forms along the ridge.

Significance

Enhanced by the sloping terrain, these sites represent well the period of prosperity under gold mining in this area as well as the social institutions which prevailed such as the Hopetoun Brass Band practice hall and the British & American Hotel.

PRECINCT 5.03
LONG GULLY COMMERCIAL, RESIDENTIAL & CIVIC



3-12
The Wilson Street church and housing group, showing the differences in scale of church to residence, allowing it visual and social prominence within the area.

LGA: BENDIGO CITY MAP: 6.08

Contributory Streets

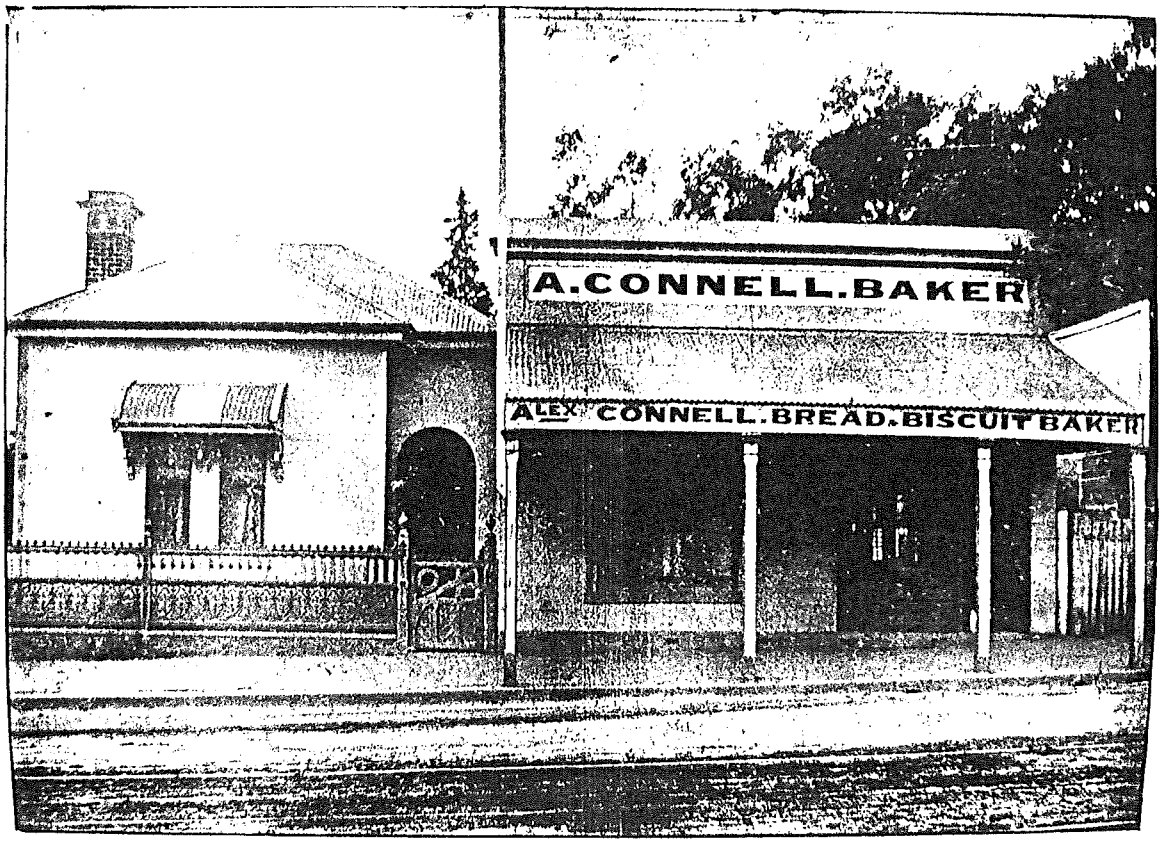
Arms Street
Bennett Street
Creeth Street
Duncan Street
Eaglehawk Road
Havilah Road
William Street
Wilson Street

Description

The area is characterized by mainly Victorian and Edwardian-era housing dotted along the Eaglehawk Road as it descends into Sparrowhawk gully where there is a concentration of commercial uses, including shops and hotels.

Today's Long Gully commercial sites include Truscott's now much altered store in Havilah Road, with his much grander two-storey residence beside it, built in 1900.[1] Another group lies south of the Rose of Australia, including

1 Butcher & Flanders, p.106



PREMISES OF A. CONNELL, LONG GULLY, BENDIGO.

3-13
Connell's bakery, near the corner of Williams Street, in what was then Bond Street (Eaglehawk Road) and not far from Koch's house. (BCL)

the former James Grenfell (now N Grenfell's) butcher's shop (169) and the neighbouring bookshop (171), once J Beckensall's hairdresser and tobacconist's shop.[1]

To the east of Eaglehawk Road there is a residential precinct again characterized by Victorian-era and Edwardian housing, either painted timber or face brick, interspersed with more recent construction. The focus of this area is the Uniting Church, facing Wilson Street, and a group of old residences nearby, particularly in Daly Street where the streetscape formed with the church is important.

View Hill Lodge, at 2 Creeth Street, is another visual focus of the area which ends an important residential streetscape in Wilson Street and links with the church. Wilson Street also has remnant elm planting. Another dominant element is 2 Havilah Road, the two-storey brick residence located close to Eaglehawk Road and hence on the high point of the residential part of the precinct.

Verges are in many cases unformed, with basalt pitcher kerbs as in Alms Street. Otherwise, concrete kerb and channel is used. Brick drains exist in William Street.

Key Sites

St. Matthew's Sunday School, 153 Eaglehawk Road, 1896
Truscott's Kilhallen, 2 Havilah Road, 1900
Eva's Latchley Cottage, 8 Havilah Road, 1871
Long Gully Methodist Churches, Wilson Street, 1865-1877
Koch's Falkland House, former, 194 Eaglehawk Road, 1870

1 D1920

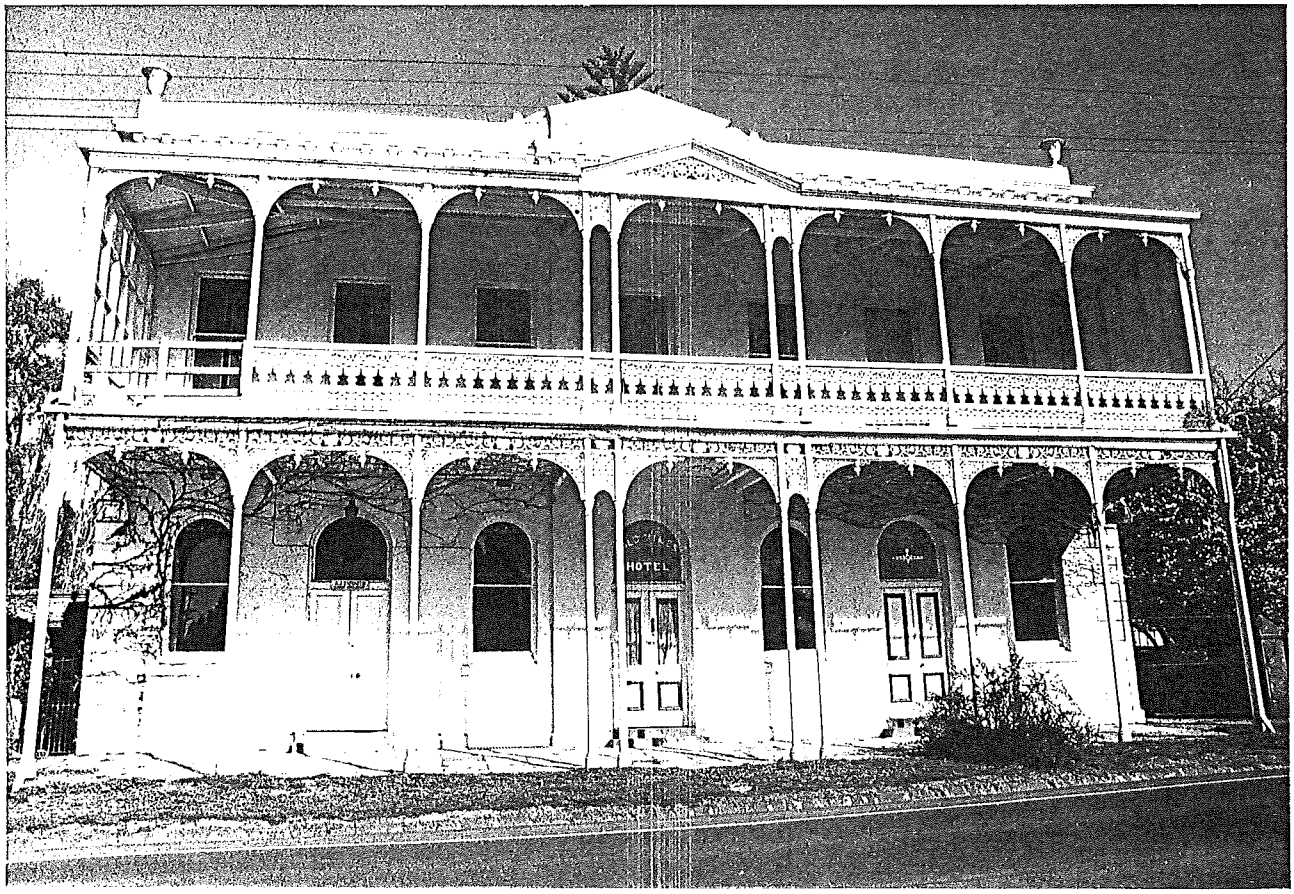
Cambourne, later View Hill Lodge, 2 Creeth Street, 1899 (renovation)
St. Matthew's Anglican Church, 155 Eaglehawk Road, 1883
French's Manchester Arms Hotel 136Eaglehawk Road 1866-68

Significance

Each of the former hamlets can be recognized as derivative from the still visible gold workings adjoining, with essential components to any self-contained community such as churches for the denominations, a school, the hotels and former shops and one foundry which all combine to provide the sense of gold town life and provide in some cases individually significant architectural works.

Long Gully is one of the best known mining precincts in Bendigo and with substantial elements remaining from the settlements which grew up around mining, including many individually important public and private sites. The site of the Ironbark Chinese village is an important place as are the several hotels and other community structures. The clustering of these buildings in small precincts near to major mining areas was characteristic of the Bendigo field from the 1870s onwards.

PRECINCT: 5.5 & 5.6
VICTORIA HILL MINING & RESIDENTIAL AREA



3-14
Gold Mines Hotel, with its older section at the rear, associated stone walling and landscape and the later, highly ornamental iron verandah. It is the focus of views from Happy Valley Road.

LGA: BENDIGO CITY MAP: 6.07

History

(Refer Mining Areas, Vol.3)

The New Chum and Nell Gwyne lines of reef are the central elements to this precinct and the development, both urban and mining, which arose from them.

The gold mines which tapped each, their main operation periods and surviving artefacts include:

ADVENTURE & ADVANCE

at the northern end of Victoria Hill [1.110]

Period of operation: 1861-1881

Artefacts: open cut workings.

Mine Significance:

The site contains one of the few rich open cut workings of the 1860's.

BALLERSTEDT

Period of operation: 1861 [5]; 1864, 1866-1868 [1]

Artefacts: Open stope.

Mine Significance:

The site contains the partially filled remains of one of the earliest open stopes worked on Bendigo.

CENTRAL NELL GWYNNE

Location: north of Marong Road, at the end of Ernest Street

Period of operation: 1906-1914, 1921-1924, 1932-1949

Artefacts: Restored steel poppet head with tubular legs at the end of Ernest Street. 19 metres to the south are two relatively intact concrete winding engine beds. 30 metres west of the shaft site, and overlooking an extensive area of tailings, are the concrete foundations for four battery boxes and a variety of concentrating machinery. 14 metres north west of the shaft site and obscured by vegetation there is a single concrete engine bed.

Mine Significance:

The site is representative of the 1930's mining revival period and contains the most intact set of artefacts of any site from this period. The site is visible from many others in its vicinity, and from it there are views south to Chum Hill, west to the Tambour Major site, and north to the Royal George, Central Napoleon, Pearl, Stanfield and Windmill Hill sites.

GREAT CENTRAL VICTORIA

Location: 5 chains north of the Victoria Quartz shaft; approximately 230 yards north west of the Victoria Quartz shaft [2]

Period of operation:1859 - ?, 1871-1907 [1.110, 2]

Notes: Formed in 1871 by amalgamation of Ballerstedt's No. 3, Adventure, Humboldt, British and American, and Midway. Adventure subsequently acquired by Lansell. [1.110]

Artefacts: Large mullock heap on the side of a gully. On the flattened top of the heap there is a small section of concrete and brick footing. In the gully there are traces of battery sand.

Mine Significance:

The site was continuously occupied between 1871 and 1907 and is representative of both the 1870's and the 1890's mining revival periods, although what is now visible dates only from the latter period.

LANSELL'S 180

Location:several chains north of the North Old Chum shaft and on the southern slopes of Victoria Hill; with engine house on the north side of the shaft.

Period of operation: 1855, 1855-1871, 1871-1899, 1899-1916

Notes: First mine on Bendigo to reach both 2,000 feet and 3,000 feet (in 1893). Ground first worked by Wittschiebe, who sold it to Ballerstedt for 30 pounds. Ballerstedt after making a fortune sold the mine, a crushing battery, and Fortuna to George Lansell in 1871 for £30,000. Lansell quickly made a further £160,000.

Remains of vertical winding engine and air compressor foundations. 20 head battery adjoining shaft was used by the New Chum Syncline Company, and was originally a 10 head battery used by Lansell's Little 180.

Artefacts: Three massive brick winding engine/air compressor beds which are capped with granite blocks. 31 metres south is the concrete capping on the shaft. Between the shaft site and the engine beds there is an almost buried stone engine bed, which appears to have been modified/repaired with brickwork. The site is associated with a substantial mullock heap.

27 metres north of the winding engine beds is a 20 head battery and associated concrete floors, foundations and battery engine bed. Above the battery there is a rectangular concrete storage tank. At the rear of the battery there is an earthen loading ramp retained with a section of stone and mortar walling. Near the base of this ramp there are three small concrete mounting blocks. This part of the site was first associated with the operations of the Little 180 mine and then with the New Chum Syncline mine, which see.

Mine Significance:

The site was worked continuously between 1855 and 1916, at first by Ballerstedt and then by George Lansell. This was Lansell's richest mines, the first on Bendigo to sink below both 2,000 and 3,000 feet, and contains several intact artefacts.

NEW CHUM SYNCLINE

Location: north of Wells Street and west of Happy Valley Road [1.127]; at the north west corner of Wells Street and Union Street, with the engine house north of the shaft [2]

Period of operation: 1932-1949 [1.127, 2]

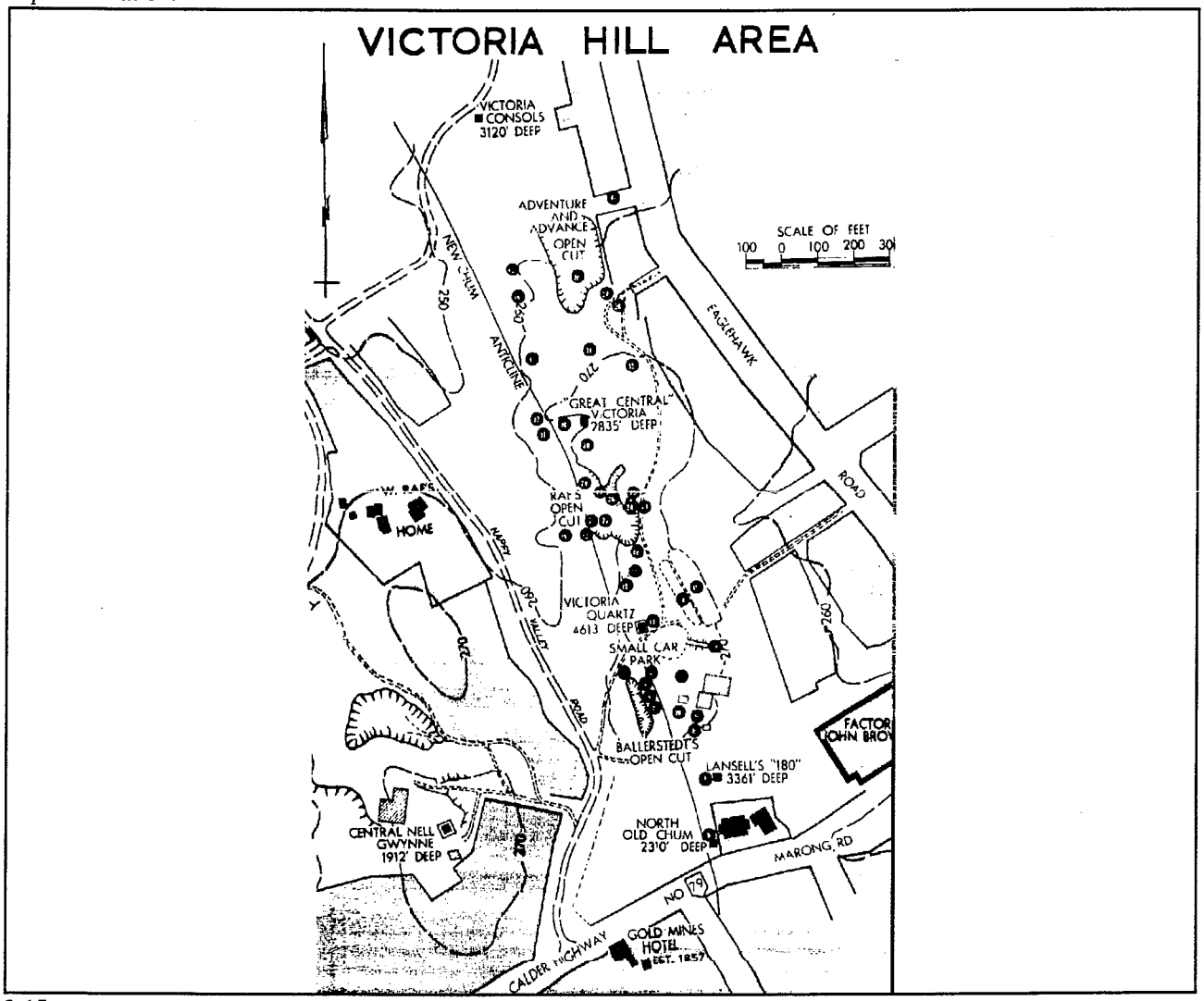
Artefacts: Large concrete winding engine beds. 25 metres south are the remains of a capped shaft, with one in-situ poppet leg pad and two concrete structures. There is an extensive area of tailings and some mullock. The loading ramp and battery site are near the Lansell 180 shaft site, and the description of these artefacts has been included with those relating to that site.

Mine Significance:

The site is representative of one of the smaller operations during the 1930's mining revival period and contains one of only two extant stamp batteries installed on Bendigo before 1940.

OLD CHUM

Location: on the top of Chum Hill, with the engine house north of shaft on the site now occupied by the Telecom repeater station.



3-15
Victoria Hill Area map (Bendigo Trust)

Period of operation: 1855 [1.109]; 1856, 1859-1865, 1865-1902 [2]

Notes: Occupied ground first worked by Gunther and party in 1856 as the Pioneer, Bendigo's first quartz mining company; and then by the Phoenix (1859-1865) [1.109, 2, 3.38]

In 1869 at a depth of 469 feet in this mine the connection between the New Chum and Victoria lines of reef was established [2]

Photographs:Poppet head, round brick chimney, engine house and mullock heap in 1868. [7.22-23]

Artefacts: Large brick lined tank and the remains of a mullock heap.

Mine Significance:

The site was continuously occupied between 1856 and 1902. It was occupied by Bendigo's first quartz mining company and was the site of early photographs of the field. It provides extensive views southwards over central Bendigo to the Hansel Mundy, New Red White and Blue Consolidated, Central and North Deborah sites, and as far as One Tree Hill. To the north there are views to the Royal George, Central Nell Gwynne and Unity sites. The site is on the New Chum line of reef and atop Chum Hill, which is a prominent feature of the Bendigo Creek valley and a local landmark.

THE WILLIAM RAE MINE

Location: north of the Victoria Quartz Company shaft.

Period of operation: 1871-1876.

Artefacts: Battery shed and chimney stack, with Victoria Hill in the background. Open cut.

Mine Significance:

One of the very few sites on Bendigo where it is possible to view open cut workings of the 1870's.

VICTORIA QUARTZ/VICTORIA REEF QMC

Location: on the northern slope of Victoria Hill on the eastern side of Happy Valley Road; about 154 yards north west of Lansell's 180 shaft, with the engine house on the north side of the shaft with vertical winding engine and air compressor foundations.

Period of operation: 1856-1877, 1877-1910, 1911-1913

Notes: 70,000 pounds worth of gold obtained by the four original claim holders before 1860 when the claims were purchased by William Rae. He subsequently obtained a further £50,000 pounds worth. In 1877 the Victoria Quartz Company amalgamated the ground formerly held by two private companies: the Victoria Reef Company and the Victoria Reef Quartz Company.

It was eighth in the state for dividends in 1897. In 1903 the main shaft had been sunk to a depth of 3,750 feet, the deepest shaft in Victoria at the time. In 1905 the shaft had been sunk to 4,035 feet and a winze had been sunk to 4,153 feet. The shaft was second only to the New Chum Railway shaft for depth at the time. In 1909 the main shaft was sunk to 4,355 feet, and in 1910 to 4,614 feet. This made it the deepest shaft ever in Victoria.

In 1908 gold was found at a depth of 4,478 feet. In 1910 the lower levels became flooded, as mines closed on the New Chum line; and eventually this forced the closure of the mine. [2]

Mine Significance:

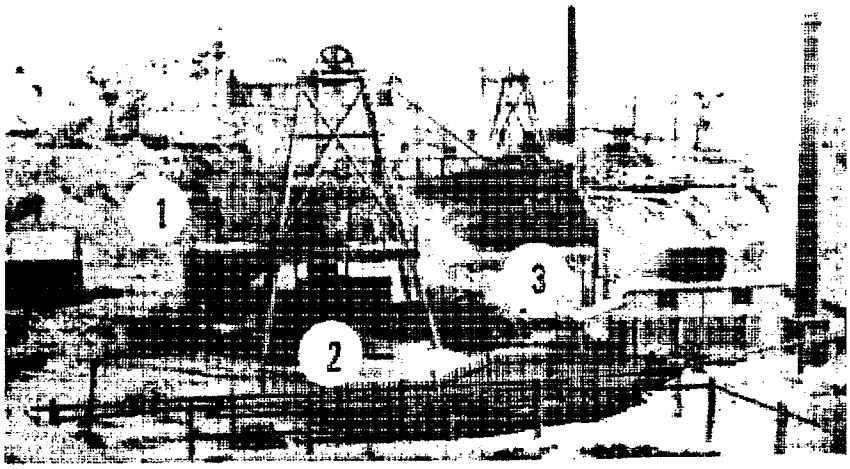
The site was continuously occupied between 1856 and 1913. It had the deepest shaft of any mine in Victoria and the company was a leading gold producer on the New Chum line.

William Rae

William Rae is a major figure in this precinct, with two prominent houses linked with his name. These houses also contribute mature exotic landscape to the more sparely planted former mining areas.

Description

The above mining sites and artefacts provide the core of the precinct while the built sites occupy the fringe, looking onto the mine areas. From the Rae houses to the more modest miner's cottages in Happy Valley Road, the full village complement arises with the addition of the Goldmines Hotel and the general stores at the Dare/Booth Streets' corner with the Calder Highway. The steep terrain provides spectacular elevated sites for buildings such as the Raes' but also those, like the hotel, at the base of the hills are the focus for distant views from the hillsides. The stores grouped around Dare Street occupy a strategic crossroads on the north-south journey from one gold centre to another.



3-16
Victoria Hill from the New Chum: 1.Ballerstedt's open cut, 2.North Old Chum, 3.Lansell's 180 (Bendigo Trust, Victoria Hill Bendigo)

Key Built Sites (5.5)

David Sterry's Goldmines Hotel, 57 Calder Highway 1857-72

Coath Cottage, 9 Happy Valley Road 1860C

William Rae's Mycumbene 31-33 Happy Valley Road, 1900c

William Rae's Bon Accord, 35 Happy Valley Road 1872

Other Contributory Built Sites (5.5)

59 Calder Highway 1880c?

64 Calder Highway 1900C

66 CALDER HIGHWAY 1880C

68 CALDER HIGHWAY 1880C

11 Happy Valley Road 1890C

Heinz butcher's shop, 39 Happy Valley Road 1880C

Contributory Built Sites (5.6)

This precinct has a secondary significance to 5.5, given that the mining areas are absent and the buildings which comprise it are more modest and generally altered. Nevertheless, the functional mix (houses, stores) of the sites provides a more complete collection than 5.5.

71 Calder Highway 1880c

72 Calder Highway 1880c

76 Calder Highway 1880c

James Gill's grocer's shop & residence, 78 Calder Highway 1870s[1]

Garage, former Watts' general store, thought former mining structure, 77 Calder Highway, 1920s renov[2].

79 Calder Highway 1900c

81 Calder Highway 1900c

87 Calder Highway 1880c

91 Calder Highway 1880c

1 see D1915
2 see D1915 Alley Street

92 Calder Highway 1880c

93 Calder Highway 1880c

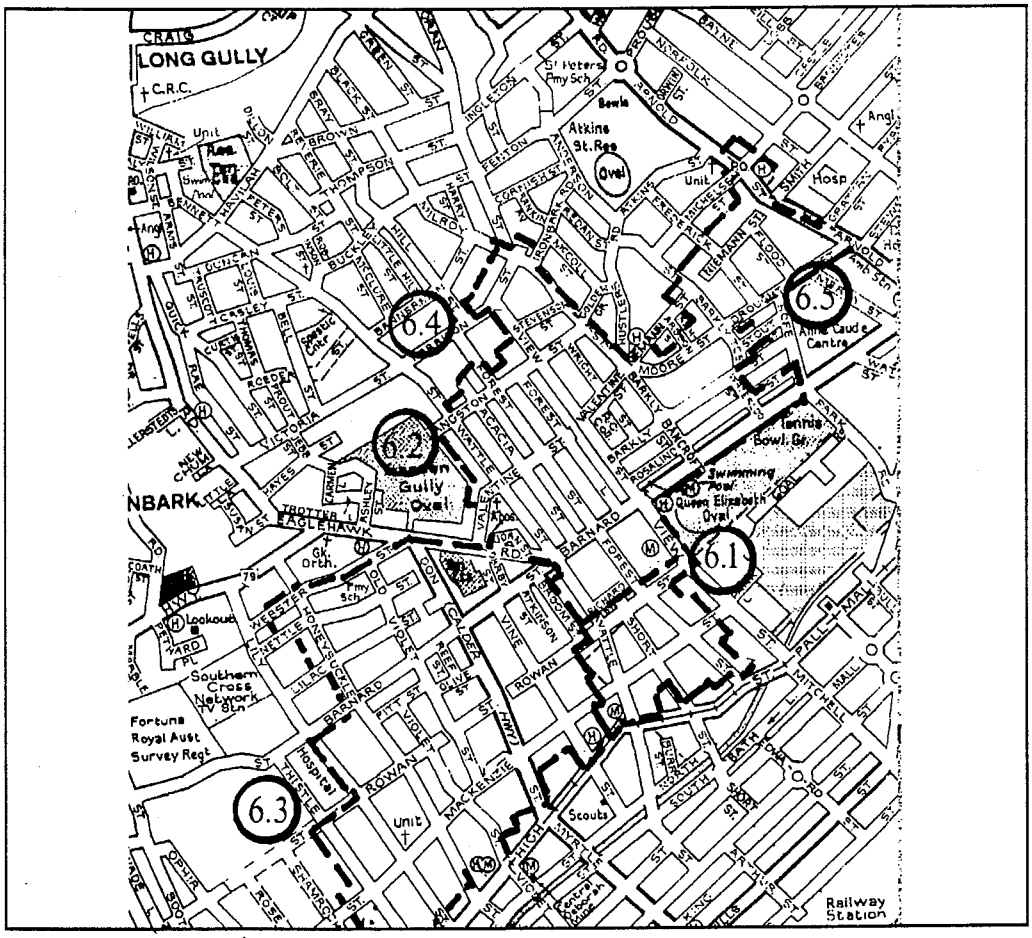
98 Calder Highway 1880c

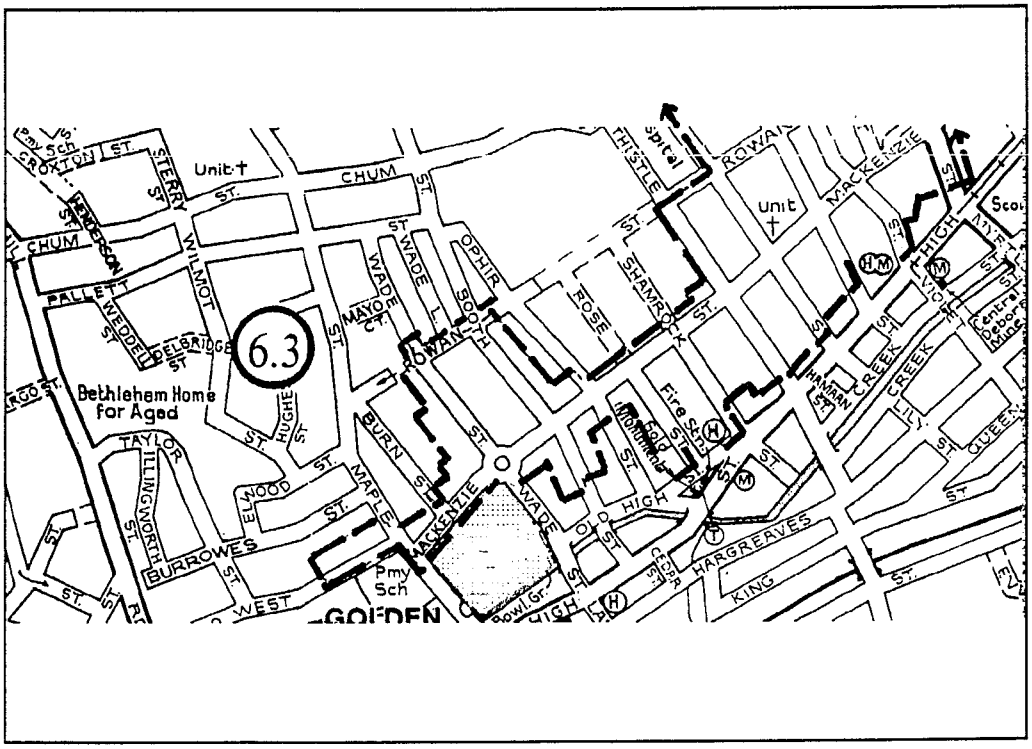
Overall Significance:

The area contains all the extant central sites on the New Chum and Nell Gwynne lines of reef and includes several key vantage points and one of the most comprehensive collections of mining artefacts which spans the entire period of mining on Bendigo from the earliest surface reef workings through to 1950.

Associated with these mining sites are the homes of the mine owners and workers, the social centres (hotels) and service premises (stores) which supported the mining activity. Together they help express the period when this mining group was active and among the richest in the state.

PRECINCT: 6.00
BENDIGO CIVIC & RESIDENTIAL





PRECINCT: 6.00
BENDIGO CIVIC & RESIDENTIAL

LGA: BENDIGO CITY MAP: 7.08

General History

(see Precinct 8)

Physical focal points in this precinct include the surrounding Monument Hill, Hustlers, Camp and View Hills, while the original Colonial government administration buildings on Camp Hill provides the cultural focus. The rising physical terrain was as important to civic leaders and seekers of the best residential sites, as it was to government officials who situated their symbols of law and order high, where all could view them. As a consequence, most of Bendigo's important ecclesiastical and residential sites can be found in this precinct. The influence of Camp Hill spread to View Street for commercial uses and Forest Street, by its proximity and early survey date, became the obvious spiritual axis for church building.

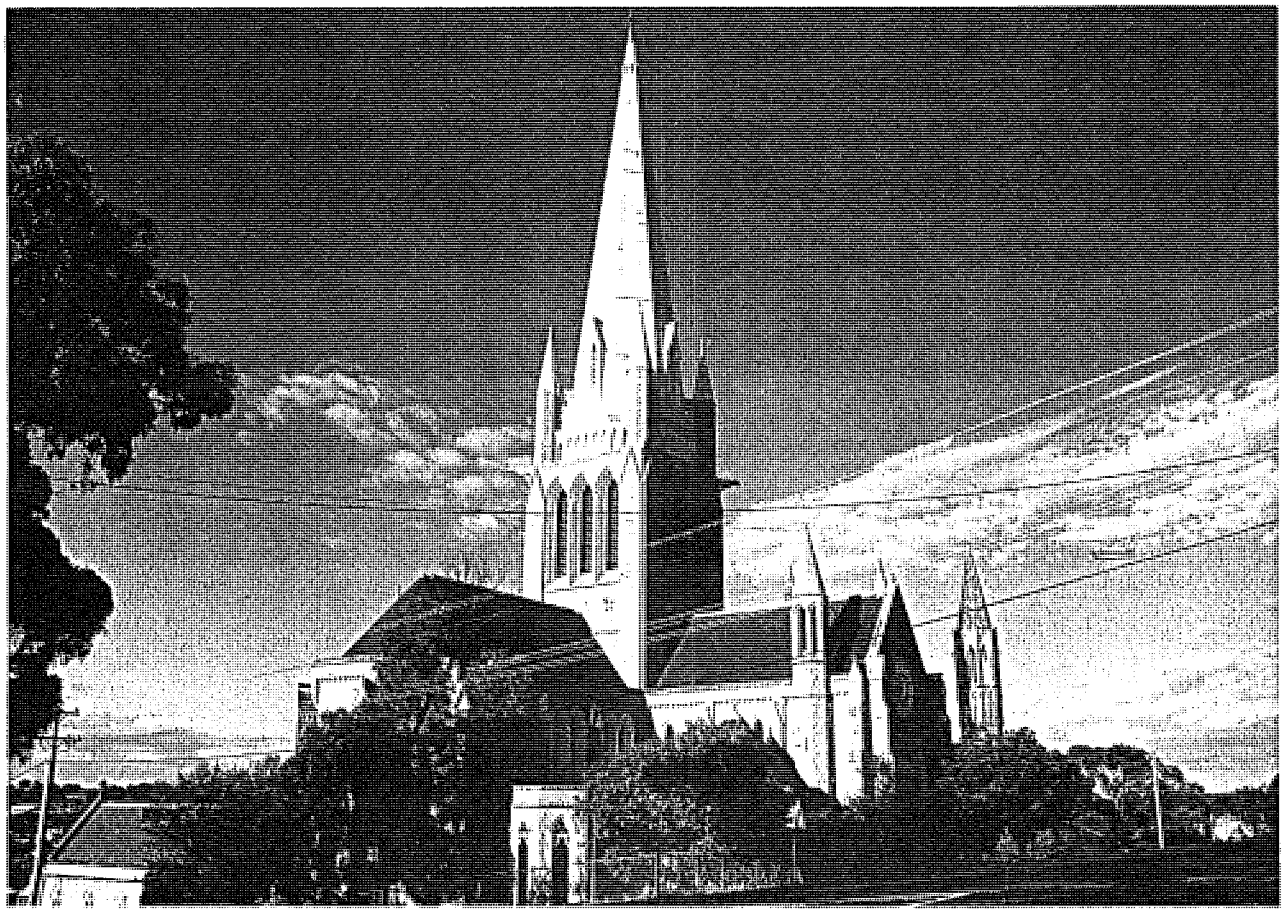
The prime early residential areas east of Vine Street and south of Drought Street remained remarkably free of major alluvial or reef mining activity, presumably because of the absence of reefs (except for the weakening Derby line) and possibly because of the influence of both the incumbent church leaders and wealthy householders. The nearest alluvial fields were the Bendigo Creek and Ironbark Gully.

Nevertheless, the Hustlers group of mines remained in Rosalind Park over a long period and the Hustlers Hill group (c1853-) towered over the early villa domain of Barkly Street and Terrace. On the other side, the Victoria Hill group at Ironbark, the Lazarus and Lansell mines and the Ellesmere followed the New Chum reef line, generating their own kind of villa development such as the Lazarus West End House (1868-), Lily Street and the Ballerstedt villa, later developed by George Lansell as Fortuna. Houses like these, because of their size and type, remained isolated from the mainstream villa development nearby.

In 1901 Bendigo's best residential neighbourhoods included Hustlers, Quarry and Gravel Hills, Barnard and Rowan Streets.[1]

1 Environmental History, Vol.2

PRECINCT: 6.01
BENDIGO CIVIC & RESIDENTIAL



3-17
Sacred Heart Cathedral, Wattle Street: a major element in the precinct.

LGA: BENDIGO CITY MAP: 7.07

Contributory Streets

FOREST
MACKENZIE
ROWAN
WATTLE

History /Description

Churches of most Christian denominations dominate the Mackenzie Street axis of the precinct, Forest Street being the secondary axis with a strong residential component on the west side. All Saints Anglican Church (1855-) is among the oldest surviving sites, although the current building (1869-) is later. Similarly, the Wesleyan Church, further down Forest Street, is from 1862, although the first structure (1855) was immediately after the alluvial gold era.[1] Both are of freestone, contrasting with the more architecturally sophisticated Congregational Church on the opposite corner (1890). Typically, all are Gothic revival stylistically, as is the distant but related Sacred Heart Church (1896-) which also dominates the city's entrance, while linking with the older church domain which is largely concealed from oblique views in High Street.

1 Butcher & Flanders, p.69f

Most residential land was sold here in the period 1854-1862, with early frontages in the north-south streets, south of Mackenzie Street. One of the civic sites at the entrance to the precinct was Wattle Square, which was gazetted as such in 1874, and was immediately south of Henry Backhaus's allotments which now hold Sacred Heart.[1] One of the area's large houses (Bishops Court, 1876) is linked with the churches through its later ownership by the Anglican Church. It is also a large, if altered corner site which contributes to two street frontages with its outbuildings and garden walling.[2] Substantial houses of this era and later make up a major residential streetscape in Forest Street; the main houses being numbers 55, 57 Forest Street (1864, 1886) and secondary contributors being 49, 53 and 59 Forest Street.

Other major residential sites are Marlborough House (1869-), Kent House (1874-), and Lister House (1881-), later Girton College, all built for some of Bendigo's most successful men, whether from gold or professional backgrounds.[3] Another important but later corner house, Sommerfield, at 46 Mackenzie Street also complements the Cathedral opposite. Physical characteristics of the precinct divide between secular and ecclesiastical use, with the latter as landmarks surrounded by the former. Typical of the late Victorian era, early 20th Century housing, front and side setbacks are minimal, with a typical one-storey (plus basement) scale and materials being typically cemented brickwork, with some face- brick (red, cream) and use of stone for fences and detailing.

Similarly pitched roofs (of slate or painted corrugated iron), verandahs, opening sizes limited to less than 50% of the wall surface, and use of some symmetrically-arranged elements are common in the area. Fence lines are often individually important elements (46 Mackenzie Street), being both retaining walls and boundary markers.

Key Sites

Charles Millward's Jefferson, 19 Forest Street, 1900

George Vibert's House, 55 Forest Street, 1864-65

Robert Mackay's Sommerfield, 46 Mackenzie Street, 1904-5C

Warren House, 12 Rowan Street, 1920

John Mcintyre's Belgravia, 88 Short Street, 1885c

William Milne's Girton College, now Lister House, 37 Rowan Street, 1881

Henry Hawkins' Marlborough Lodge, 115 Wattle Street, 1869-

John Watson's Kent House complex, 121-123 Wattle Street, 1874-5

Paul MacGillivray's Bishopscourt, 40 Forest Street, 1876

Amy & Eileen Castles' Conservatorium of Music, 5 Rowan Street 1902

Robert Moorhead's Illira, 57 Forest Street, 1886

William Tipper's Euroma, 38 Mackenzie Street, 1870

Wesleyan Church, 21-25 Forest Street, 1862-87

Congregational Church later Presbyterian Church, 45 Forest Street 1890

Daniel Kennedy's Osborne House, 31 Mackenzie Street 1869-

Catholic Sacred Heart Cathedral, Wattle Street 1896

Finch and Bosselman's Fernville Terrace, 35-41 Mackenzie Street, 1885

Significance

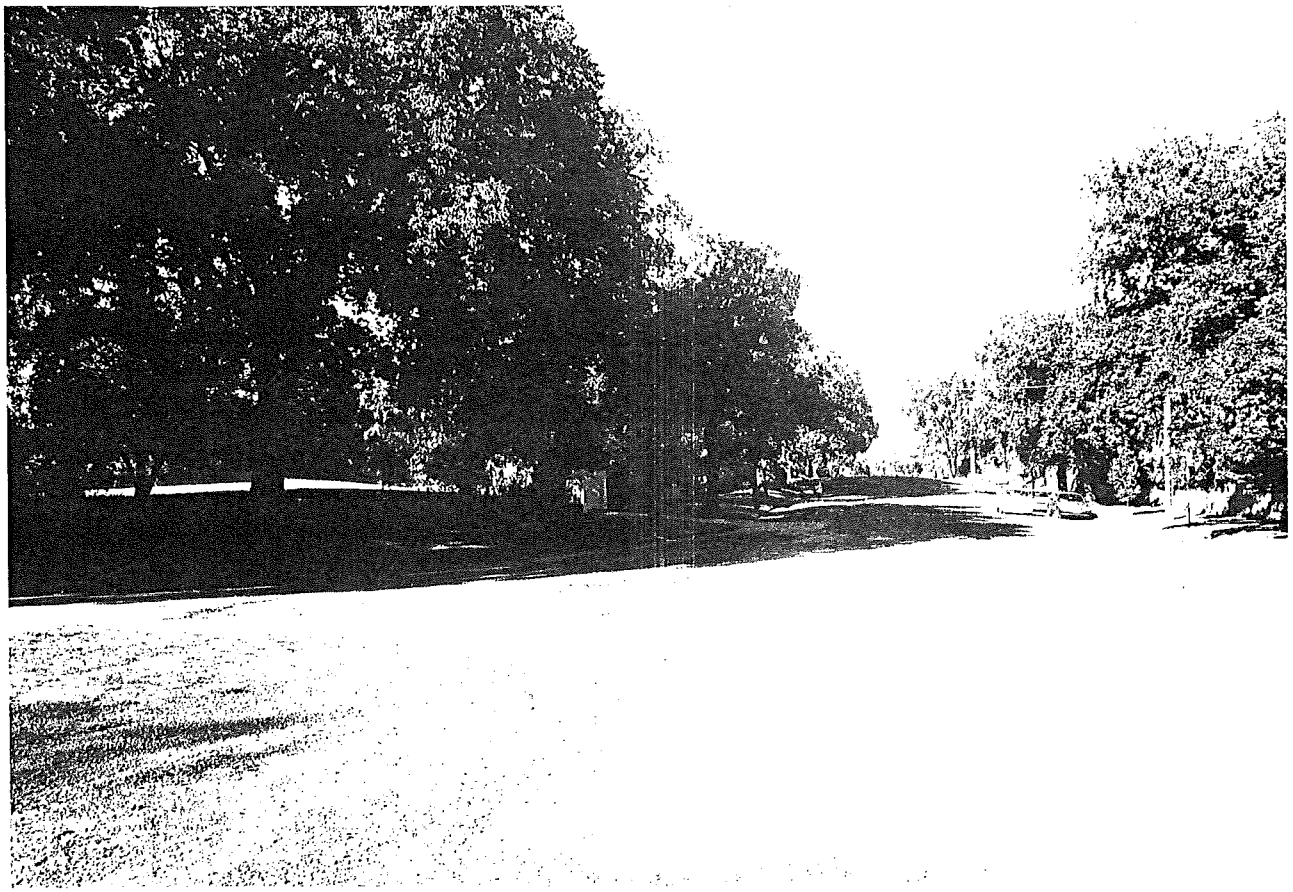
This precinct contains some of Bendigo's most prestigious private residences, typically grouped close to the city's key ecclesiastical buildings. It contains some of the first residential allotments sold in the township and some of the earliest church buildings and reserves.

The individual excellence of many of these building designs is underscored by the hilly terrain which allows spectacular prominences for both house and church siting and provides for picturesque groupings of one building type against the other, offering visually inspiring variations of scale and siting which is nevertheless unified within the language and ornamentation of the 19th and early 20th century architecture.

Combined with the contribution of individual buildings is the associated roadside detail in the form of planting and garden walls, using brick and stone, and matching protrusions of natural stone often occurring at the street edge.

1 Parish Plan
2 Butcher & Flanders, p.69
3 Butcher & Flanders, p.66

PRECINCTS: 6.02, 6.04 & 6.05
BENDIGO RESIDENTIAL



3-18
The leafy path of Barkly Street, as it crosses Barkly Terrace

LGA: BENDIGO CITY MAP: 7.07

Contributory Streets Precinct 6.2

BARKLY,
BARNARD,
FOREST,
LANGSTON,
MOORE,
VALENTINE,
VIEW
WATTLE

Contributory Streets Precinct 6.4

HARRISON
MILROY
STEVENSON
VIEW



3-19
Fernville Terrace, 35-41 Mackenzie Street, 1885; demonstrating the influence of the steep terrain on house design in this part of Bendigo where sub-basements become full height on the downhill side of a site.

Contributory Streets Precinct 6.5

ARNOLD
DROUGHT
FLOOD
FREDERICK
NIEMANN

History /Description

Suburban allotments, fronting Barnard Street and sold in 1857, link the former Benevolent Asylum (1859-) to the old commercial heart of View Street. To the north are the crescents and quasi public roadway squares, formed by their sweeping curves. Here, most suburban lots were also sold in 1857, at least one going to its creator, surveyor P W Larritt (CA6/33C), sited in Barkly Street, centrally between the two terraces (now Lansellstowe, 60 Barkly Street).

Closer to Moore Street, the effect of the nearby Hustlers Hill reef gold mines (1853-), was felt with freeholds being granted as late as 1925 on the north side of Moore Street and the 1950s, on the south side of Niemann Street.

Nevertheless, houses were built on these Lots prior to freehold, (i.e., 96 Moore Street). Over time, Bendigo's best house group has developed around Barkly Street and Terrace, including the house of one of Bendigo's creators, William Vahland, at number 52, Strathlachlan at 80 Barkly Terrace West (1858-) and, of a later period, the Desbrowe Annear house at 90 Moore Street and the Californian Bungalow style 98 Moore Street built for the Leggo family.[1] The impressive Convent of Mercy (1865-) is a fitting end to Barkly Street, signalling the start of

1 Butcher & Flanders, p.83f

another formidable residential group which faces View Street. Unrelated recent development, as part of the Convent grounds, is the only obstruction to a continuous late 19th and early 20th Century villa grouping extending from Barkly Street, up View to Langston Street. The best View Street house group in the precinct starts at Denderah (1888, 1910) at Neimann Street and continues along the east side to Langston Street.

Lots in this area were sold in the 1860s and, as with other parts of the precinct, no reef lines or alluvial gold gullies ran near it. Substantial villas line the street in its descent to Ironbark Gully, including Malmo (1898), Banool (1871) and Rosemont (1892).[1] Well-known Bendigo homes such as Lansell and Leggo occupied these houses.[2] Opposite, in View Street, more modest houses, nevertheless, present a unified streetscape, terminating in what was once Henry Sims' grocery store at Langston Street (305).[3]

In the west of the precinct are fine 19th, early 20th Century residential streetscapes in Forest and Wattle Streets, north of Barnard Street. Individually significant sites include numbers 113 (c1871), 116, 117, 119, 126, 128, Acacia Villa at 129-131, 133 and 140 Forest Street and, in Wattle Street, numbers 166, 167, 169, 174, 179, 182, 184 and the former fuse factory at 193. As with View Streets, proximity to former gold working areas, at Ironbark Gully, signal a depletion of surviving built fabric from the past, making Langston Street the cut-off point on the north.

Physical characteristics resemble those for residential parts of Precinct 6.01: single-storey, pitched roof (iron or slate) detached villas constructed mainly from brick (rendered or face), picket front fencing.

Key Sites 6.02

Thomas Scott House, 16 Bancroft Street, 1891
Catholic Convent of Mercy & St.Mary's College, Barkly Street 1865-
Edward Boase House, 30 Barkly Street, 1873-4
Ernest Mueller House, 49 Barkly Street 1909
William Vahland Residence, 52-58 Barkly Street 1858c-
Leonard Lansell's Lansellstowe, 60 Barkly Street 1913
Julius Cohn House (1867- Bendigo Post Office), 72 Barkly Street 1867
Adrian Mueller House, 83 Barkly Street 1914
Stuart's Kisbou Court, 93 Barkly Street 1869-?
Lachlan MacLachlan's Strachlachlan, later Lauriston, 80D Barkly Terrace, 1858-9
William Vahland and Jacob Cohn's Hustler's Terrace (part), 94 Barkly Terrace, 1874
Bendigo Benevolent Asylum, 100-104 Barnard Street 1859-
William Jones House (c1893-1907), 106 Barnard Street 1893
Warren's Park Terrace, 140-144 Barnard Street 1892
James Brierley's (1870-) Newington, 152-154 Barnard Street 1873-
George Sunderland's House, 166-168 Barnard Street 1893
Carl Mueller's Sandhurst Grammar School, 176 Barnard Street 1886
House & Surgery, 202- Barnard Street 1895C
John Wheaton's Hybla, 14A Forest Lane, 1873-4c
Alice Stilwell's House, 117 Forest Street 1909
Annie Jackson's House (1904-1907), 126 Forest Street 1904
Robert Matchett's House (1908-1930), 128 Forest Street 1908
John Gleeson's House (c1901-30) 133 Forest Street 1901-
Norman De Ravin's House (1912-25), 134 Forest Street 1912
Lawrence Murphy's House, possibly Verona, 159 Forest Street 1909?
Rutherford House (c1893-1907), 173 Forest Street 1894
Wilkie House, 3 Langston Street 1901
John Fly's Cossackdale, 12-14 Langston Street 1865-96
Levy's Graylings 90 Moore Street 1924
William McKenzie's House (c1910-20), 96 Moore Street 1911C
Arthur Leggo's (1920-1935) Kalimna, 98 Moore Street 1920
George Young's House (c1865-1889), 10 Valentine Street 1866-80
Karl Van Damme's Malmo, former 16 Valentine Street 1898
John Martin's House (c1932-1940) 23 Valentine Street 1932
James Allan's Arran, 238 View Street 1895
Charles Williams' Eurella, 247? View Street 1860
George Vibert's Denderah, 268 View Street 1888-
Hugh Esler's Banool, 282 View Street 1871
James Watts' House (c1866-1881) later Bendigo Rescue Home, 184? Wattle Street 1866-
Perry & Hunter's (1875-) Fuse Factory, 193-197 Wattle Street 1875-
Anthony Pattison's House, 201-203 Wattle Street 1925

Key Sites 6.04

4 Anderson Street 1860C
6 Anderson Street 1905c
8 Anderson Street 1890c

1 b & f, P.85F
2 D1920
3 D1920



3-20
Precinct 6.04-corner of Milroy and Stevenson, precinct 6.4: corner store and adjacent timber houses of the late 19th early 20th centuries.

13 Anderson Street 1870C
The Linolds, House, Garden & Garden Wall 14 Anderson Street 1910c
Shop & Residence 15 Milroy Street 1905c

Other Contributory Sites 6.04

2 Anderson Street 1925c
9 Anderson Street 1905c
11 Anderson Street 1870c
022 Harrison Street 1870C
023 Harrison Street 1935c
024 Harrison Street 1935c
027 Harrison Street 1920c
029 Harrison Street 1925c
031 Harrison Street 1930c
033 Harrison Street 1880c
035 Harrison Street 1880c
037 Harrison Street 1920c
039 Harrison Street 1910c
041 Harrison Street 1910c
043 Harrison Street 1915c
009 Milroy Street 1905c
013 Milroy Street 1905c
019 Milroy Street 1905c
021 Milroy Street 1905c
023 Milroy Street 1925c

Key Sites 6.05

169 Arnold Street 1905c
175 Arnold Street 1910c
184 Arnold Street 1910c
189 Arnold Street 1905c
192 Arnold Street 1910c
199 Arnold Street 1905c
020 Drought Street 1910c
004 Niemann Street 1910c
006 Niemann Street 1875c
008 Niemann Street 1910c
012 Niemann Street 1925C

Other Contributory Sites 6.05

145 Arnold Street 1925c
147 Arnold Street 1925c
153 Arnold Street 1900c
157 Arnold Street 1925c
163 Arnold Street 1870c
165 Arnold Street 1870c
167 Arnold Street 1925c
173 Arnold Street 1910c
181 Arnold Street 1900c
183 Arnold Street 1900c
187 Arnold Street 1900c
188 Arnold Street 1900c
190 Arnold Street 1925c
192a Arnold Street 1905c
193 Arnold Street 1900c
195 Arnold Street 1935c
197 Arnold Street 1925c
028 Drought Street 1910c
030 Drought Street 1910c
036 Drought Street 1910c
040 Drought Street 1905c
046 drought Street 1925c
056 Drought Street 1905c
058 Drought Street 1925c
064 Drought Street 1925c
001 Niemann Street 1910c
003 Niemann Street 1925c

Significance 6.02

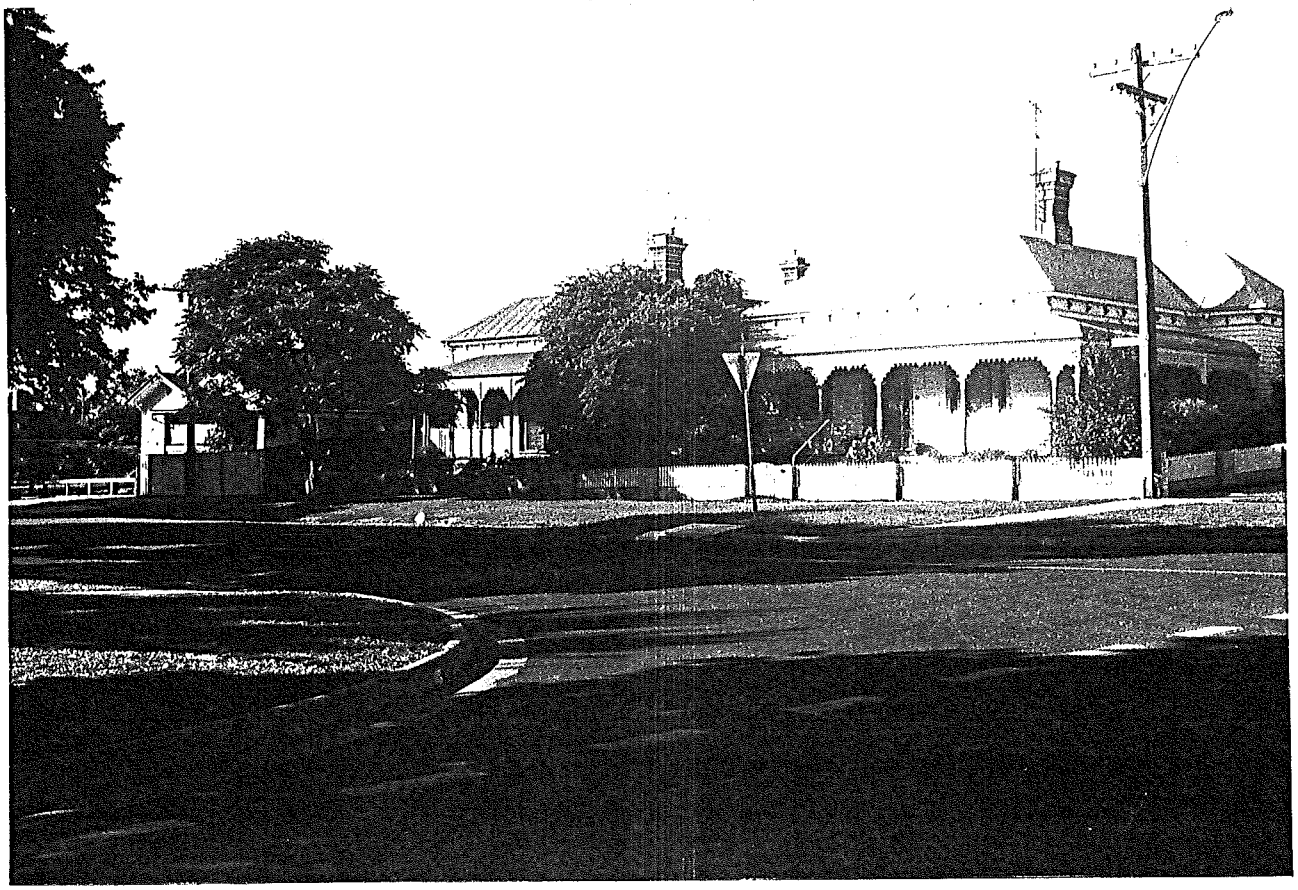
As with 6.01, this precinct contains some of the study area's most prestigious houses, dominantly of the 19th and early 20th century era. Persons associated with them include successful mining speculators, such as Mueller and Lansell, and this century's industrial leaders in the Leggo family, both categories reflecting Bendigo's economic base pre and post World War One. The siting of the mining figures, in particular, away from their mine complexes is a departure from early precedents made by Lazarus and Lansell, who lived next to their mines, and marks the creation of Bendigo's early middle-class residential enclaves.

The study area's best designers (including Beebe and Vahland) were instrumental in the construction of many of these houses while the hillside siting of most of the major buildings in the precinct lends the visual diversity of viewpoint and individual building scale. Added to this are the distinctive curved street forms of Barkly Street and Terrace which echo the baroque plan of the commercial centre on the flat below. Close by but disconnected by intervening unrelated development are the two major benevolent institutions in the city, the hospital and the benevolent asylum and, further south is what was once Bendigo's most popular recreation centre, Rosalind Park and the Upper Reserve which was once an ornamental series of lakes and swimming baths but is now a series of sporting grounds. All of these adjacent historic sites lend context to the precinct.

Significance 6.04 & 6.05

Precincts 6.04 & 6.05 adjoin 6.02 on the north and north-east and hence act as a buffer to this important area. Nevertheless they does contain some locally interesting streetscapes, individually significant buildings and groups of well-preserved housing from Bendigo's golden era. In the case of precinct 6.05, the terrain enhances views to structures and offers elevated sites for unusual complexes such as 14 Anderson Street with its notable garden wall enclosing the hilltop.

PRECINCT: 6.03
BENDIGO WEST & GOLDEN SQUARE RESIDENTIAL



3-21
Precinct 6.05- Flood Street, showing the near to original timber housing and some of the sloping terrain which marks this precinct

LGA: BENDIGO CITY MAP: 7.07

Contributory Streets:

BARNARD
BOOTH
DON
HONEYSUCKLE
LILY
MACKENZIE
NETTLE
THISTLE
VINE
VIOLET
WADE
WEBSTER

History/Description

Early Lots sold in this botanically named precinct were generally in the 1860s-1870s; Wattle Street being the starting point of most of the old 1850s sales in the government subdivision on the east.[1] Proximity to High Street also meant early purchases.

1 Parish of Sandhurst at Bendigo



3-22
Mackenzie Street West showing the undulating terrain and sometimes diverse housing stock although most are from the 19th and early 20th century.

Unlike the Forest-View Street area, this precinct had extensive reef lines, traversing north-south, at an acute angle to the street grid. As a result, major mine sites were dotted along Vine (Garden Gully reef), approaching close to High Street. The Deborah line of reef followed Old Violet Street, seemingly bisecting Monument Hill in its progress south. The next line to the west was the Sheepshead, which attracted relatively few major mine sites in the precinct, but the New Chum line, following Rose Street, was peppered with shafts.

As a result of this prolonged mining use, the residential precinct ends at Honeysuckle, north of Rowan, and Thistle Street to the south. Vacant Crown land, west of Thistle, marks the former New Chum United Gold Mine complex, once possessing a battery, dam, shaft, overhead and extensive tailings deposits.[1]

Good residential streetscapes concentrate around Honeysuckle, Rowan, Mackenzie, Violet and Old Violet Streets, the hilly terrain in areas to the north of the precinct creating added usual interest by unexpected combination of house forms, street angles and stepped siting caused by the rising ground.

The housing stock itself is dominantly late 19th early 20th Century and on many occasions timber. This is the precinct's character, but intermixed are earlier houses such as the individually significant 62, 63 Rowan Street or the altered but typical 53 Shamrock Street, an early brick structure. The house at 120 Lily Street is another early site, showing by its two major construction stages two periods of prosperity in Bendigo.

West End Hall (1868) is perhaps the best known residence in this precinct, being designed by the city's foremost architectural firm for one of its most successful mine owners, Barnet Lazarus.[2] Typically, his mine workings were diagonally opposite, now part of the Crown and adjoining the Australian Army property, Fortuna.[3]

Non-residential sites include the important Lutheran church- school (1857-) and manse at 110 Mackenzie Street (formerly extending to Rowan Street), Ray Raggatt's bakery at 132 Lily Street (now absorbed in a later structure).

1 See Herman plan, 1923; Parish Plan
2 Butcher & Flanders, p.79
3 See annotated Parish Plan

Above them all, and culturally more part of the Ironbark community in the north, is the Violet Street school (1866, 1877) which, typical of the area's schools, creates a picturesque roofline at the highest point of the precinct.

Don Street is one of the precinct's more cohesive residential streetscapes; again, waining a little above Barnard Street, where the whole eastern side of the street was occupied with the Golden Gully United complex. Exceptions include the former ecclesiastical residence at the Barnard Street corner (206) and a number of small, possibly gold-related, timber cottages to the north (222?).[1]

However, at the High Street end of Don Street, where the old elm avenues which fan off north and south are perhaps at their best, is a group of more recent houses.[2] Presumably positioned because of established trees, large lots and proximity to the city's main thoroughfare, the houses are large, of the 1920s-30s and surrounded by extensive gardens. Both the sites and the group are significance (121-125 Don Street).

At the other end of Don Street, individually notable sites include 223 (1897), 231 (1890) and 233 Don Street (1871-). The first (223) was owned over a long period by Mary Carter, a draper, who appears to have operated her business from the house.[3]

Key Sites

Emily Wilkie House (c1919), 141 Don Street 1919-21

Margaret Barrass Estate's House, 189 Don Street 1922

Mary Carter House, 223 Don Street 1897

Charles Perry's House later St.Leonard's Private Hospital, 231 Don Street 1890

Robert Getzschmann's Braeside, 233 Don Street 1871-

Clark & Gwen Jeffrey's Bon Haven, later Banyan 17 Eaglehawk Road 1952-3 (*not contributory* to the overall character).

Golden Gate Hotel, 118 High Street 1861

Richard McLoskey House, 120 Lily Street 1864C-

Joel Horwood's Glendure House, 105 Mackenzie Street 1876

Lutheran School and Church, 110 Mackenzie Street 1857

Lutheran Manse, 110 Mackenzie Street 1870, 1872

Bible Christian Church and Hall, 168 Mackenzie Street 1874

Abraham Harkness House, 255 Mackenzie Street 1867 ?

Thomas Paterson's House, 320 Mackenzie Street 1864-

Oswald Liddell's House (pyrites burner) 54 Nettle Street 1893

Reardon's Foundry Arms Hotel 2 Old High Street 1872-74-

Victorian Colonial Government's Violet Street Primary School No.877, Old Violet Street, 1866-

House, 3 Reef Street 1860C

Primitive Methodist Parsonage, 57 Rowan Street 1875

Richard Gray's House, 76 Rowan Street 1893

Henry Carter's Bessbrook Villa, 48 Shamrock Street 1869-76

Alexander Bayne's Montanvert House, 84-86 Violet Street 1858-88

Significance

This precinct contains some highly skillful designs and representative examples from the late 19th and early 20th century, marking the continuous prosperity of gold in that period. Intermixed are the gold sites themselves, with public buildings such as the Lutheran Church, showing nodes of early settlement. Apart from the buildings associated with the important gold era, there are the individually important sites and groups of sites which arose from the 1920s-30s. Many important figures also lived in the area such as Harkness, Paterson, Getzschmann and the safety fuse maker, Perry.

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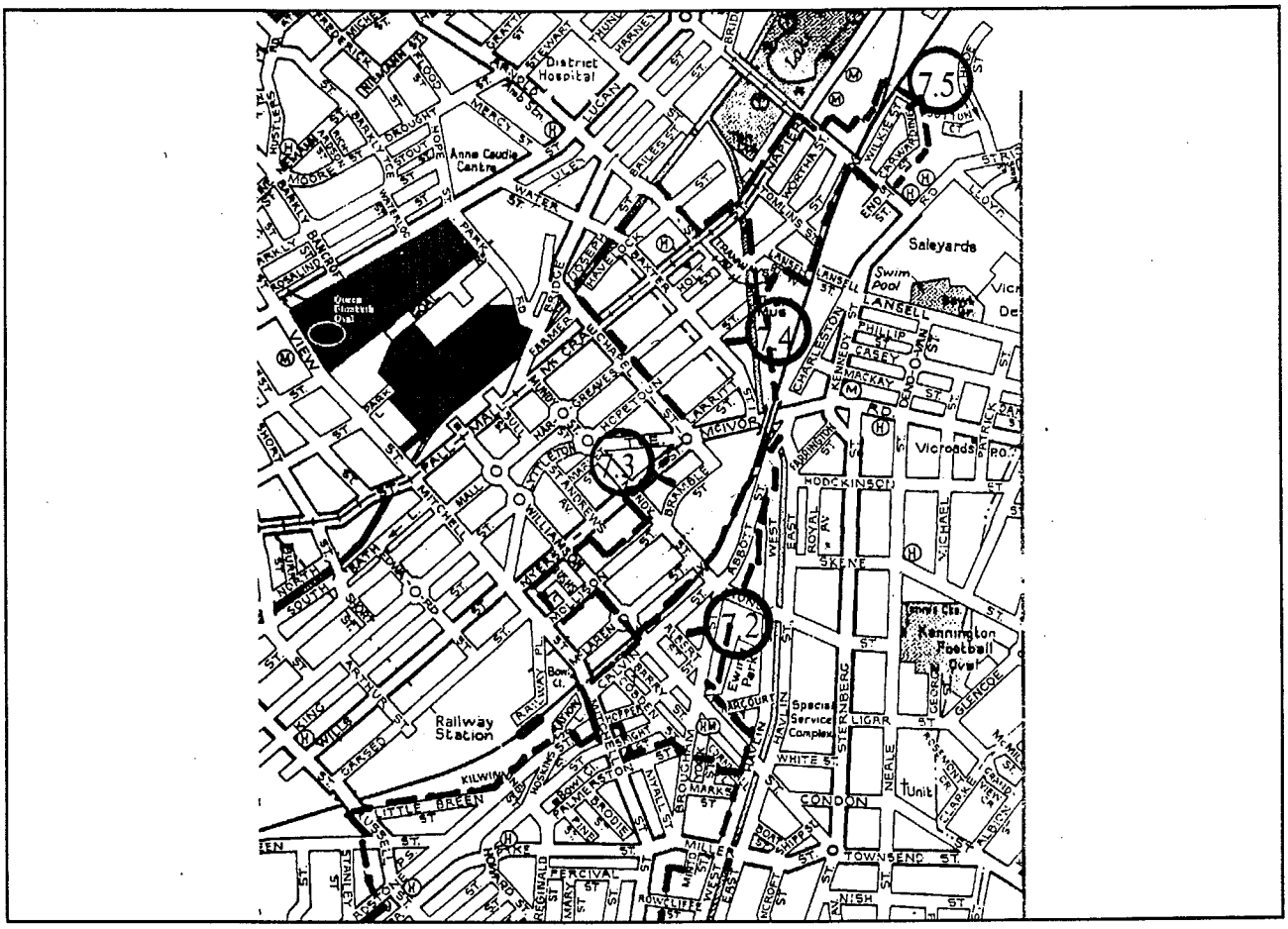
1 See D1920
2 See 'shade tree' planting in High Street from 1861, Cusack, p.128
3 D1920; Butcher & Flanders, p.77

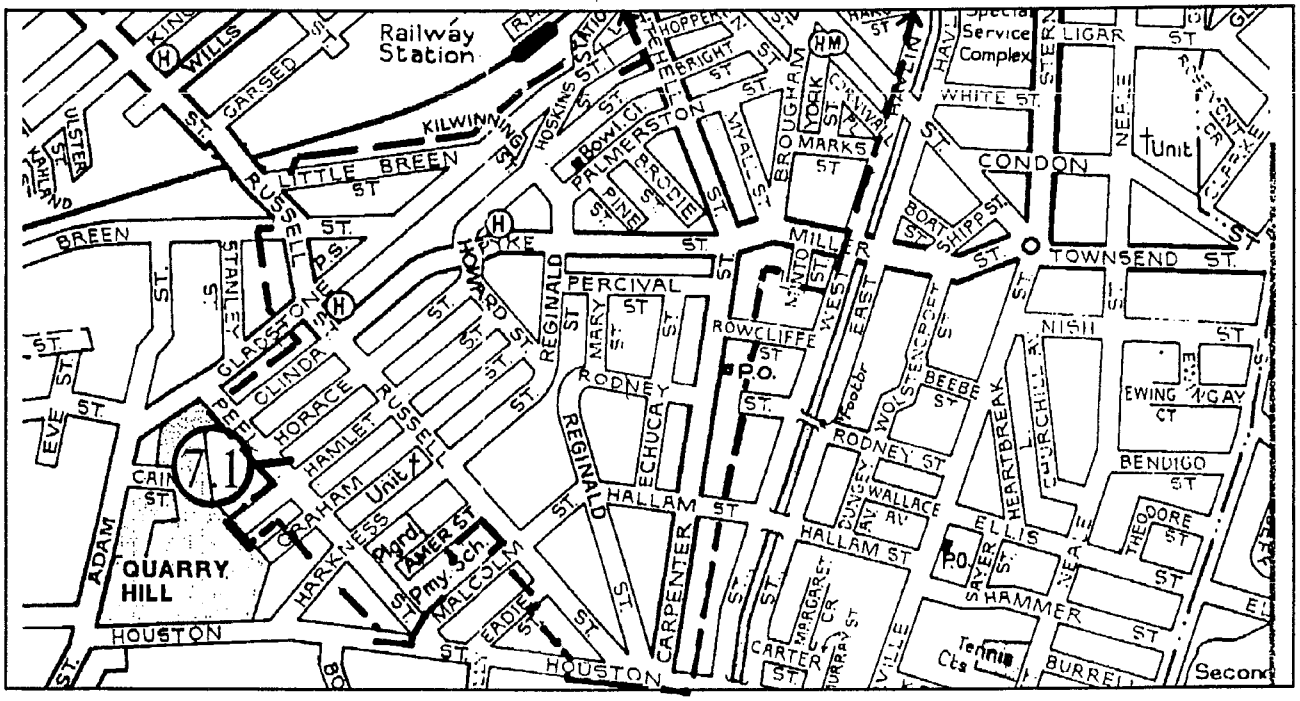


3-23
Stone gutters and timber crossovers are now rare in the area but once were universal: Pitt Street.

Most sites are offered picturesque hill side settings with sometimes steep hills providing unexpected views to neighbouring high ground and fine platforms for the social and public centres such as the Violet Street School. Added to the setting are the mature elm plantings which extend off High Street, providing some of the more consistent plantings from the Victorian-era.

PRECINCT: 7
QUARRY HILL RESIDENTIAL





PRECINCT: 7.01
QUARRY HILL RESIDENTIAL

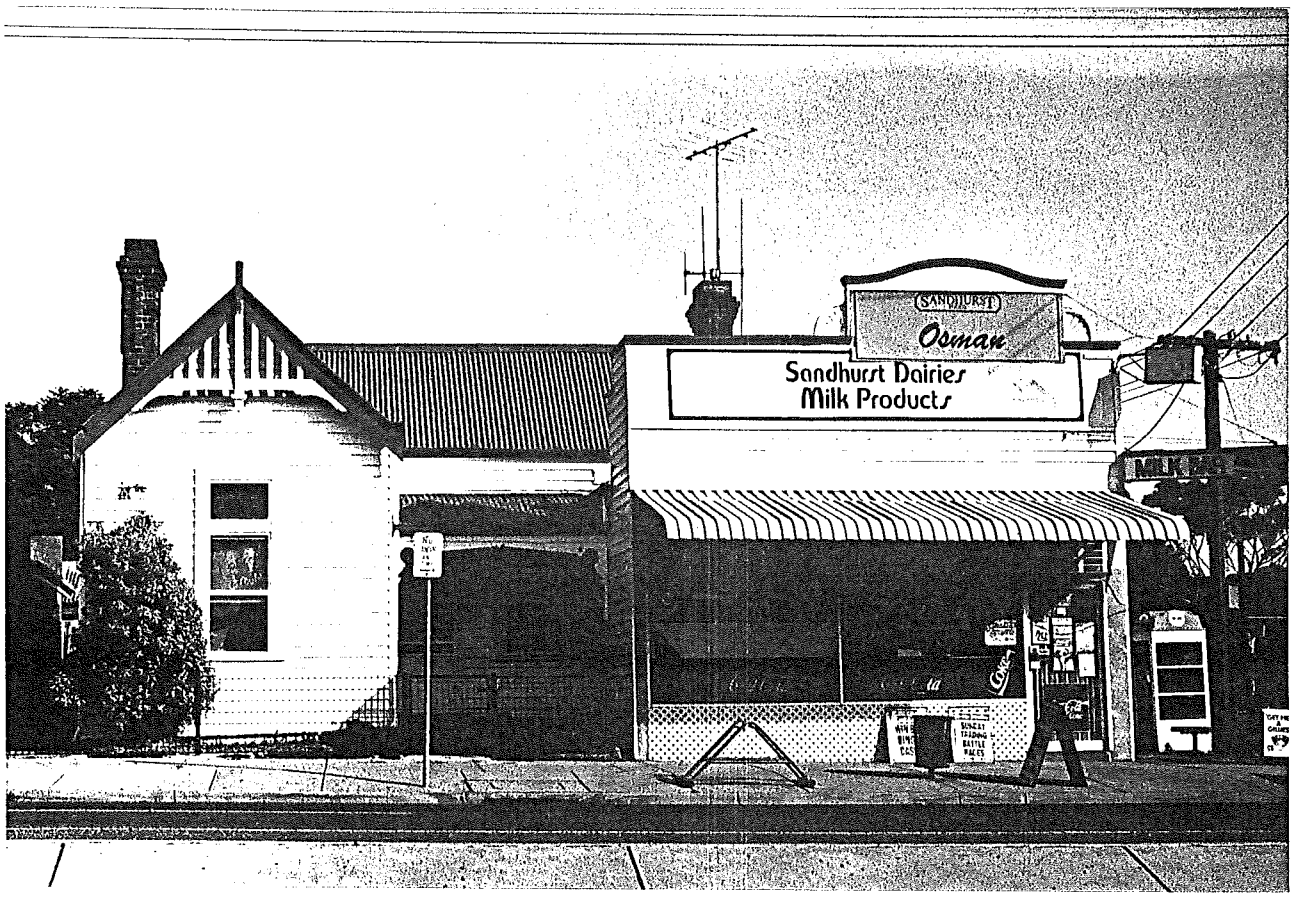


3-24
.166-168 Mitchell Street, individually significant but not typical of the area as a whole which is generally of detached timber housing.

LGA: BENDIGO CITY MAP: 7.06

Description/Contributory Streets

Stylistic and physical characteristics of contributory sites in major streets are as follows (street, dominant period and materials):Breen, Victorian and Edwardian, timber
Brodie, Edwardian, brick, timber
Brougham, Edwardian, timber
Carpenter, Edwardian and 1920s-30, timber, brick
Echuca, Edwardian and 1920s-30, timber
Gladstone, Victorian and Edwardian, timber
Graham, Edwardian, timber
Hallam, 1920-30, timber
Hamlet, Edwardian and 1920s-30, timber
Harkness, Victorian and Edwardian, timber, brick
Havlin, Edwardian, timber
Horace, Victorian, Edwardian, 1920s-30, timber Marks, Edwardian, timber
Miller, Edwardian, 1920s-30, timber, brick
Mitchell, Victorian, Edwardian, timber, brick
Olinda, Edwardian, timber
Palmerston, Edwardian, 1920s-30, timber
Peel, Edwardian, timber
Percival, Edwardian, 1920s-30, timber, brick



3-25
.148 Mitchell Street: an altered but long-term corner shop and residence which would have provided a focus for pre-car living in the precinct

Pine, Edwardian, 1920s-30, timber, brick Pyke, Edwardian, 1920s-30, timber, brick
Reginald, Edwardian, 1920s-30, timber
Rodney, Edwardian, 1920s-30, timber, brick
Russell, Edwardian, 1920s-30, timber

Typically, roofs are pitched (gable, hip), siting detached and scale one-storey.

History

The quarry at Quarry Hill yielded stone for St. Andrew's Church in Myers Street, Bendigo (1855). The quarry was reputedly filled in to protect the area's amenity, but a proposed renaming of the locality to Summerhill apparently failed.[1] One quarry appears to have been south of Gladstone and west of Peel Street,[2] while J &W Wolstencroft's old quarry (Bendigo Brick Co.) in Miller Street still survives, as does Joseph Wolstencroft's house (61).[3]

Lines of reef through the area (Derby, Millers) were weak and, relative to other Bendigo reefs, remained relatively untapped. All around, however, were the extensive alluvial and reef workings (1852-) in Sheepshead Gully, while the Deborah and Great Southern shafts were even closer. When the Deborah closed in 1950, it had given up 53,553 ounces of gold from 132,817 tons, over an 18 year period and was the richest of the Bendigo field in 1940.[4]

Land sales in the precinct predominated in the 1860s along streets like Olinda, Hamlet and Horace.[5] The next decade's sales lay in Graham and Harkness Streets.[6] Denominational reserves included the Gladstone Street Catholic Church site (now St. Joseph's school), gazetted in 1863; the Anglican site nearby at the Howard Street corner (gazetted 1861), which appears to have been sold and is now occupied by two Edwardian houses (85, 87).

1 Butcher & Flanders, p.146
2 Parish Plan
3 D1915
4 Mining Chronology Vol.3
5 Parish Plan
6 ibid.

Another reserve is Palmerston Square which, although shown on early Parish Plans, was only gazetted as a 'permanent' public recreation reserve in 1933, presumably because the located Summerhill shaft was its centre until at least 1923.[1]

Another major reserve which is the focus of many views from the hill itself is the Back Creek or Bendigo Cemetery (q.v.). Its chapel, gates, fence and associated hitching posts are also valuable street elements. Across Carpenter Street, a group of early monumental mason's yards is visibly related to the cemetery's role, (John Harris, 1920s; Northern Terrazzo Co. and Joseph Woods in the 1940s).[2]

Less obvious is the former Chinese market gardens which occupied sites along the Back Creek, one yielding to the cemetery's expansion. Names such as Ah Cheong (1875, CA123/H, now subdivided), at the Hallam Street corner, or She Wun (1886, CA233A/H, subdivided) in Rowcliffe Street were Chinese freeholds.[3]

Panoramic views from the 1870s, early 1880s, show the hill sparsely populated with ample exotic and native tree growth.[4]

Key Sites

Among the more spectacular residential sites at Quarry Hill are The Eyrie (1896-7) in Reginald Street; Penwinnick (1895), Merlemont (1873) and Rock Lodge (1873), Harkness Street; Edelweiss (1890), Hamlet Street; Heidelberg (1885), Horace Street; Rydon (c1892), Gladstone Street; Toorak (1897), Breen Street; Del Oro (1892), Kilwinning Street; Rosslyn (1905), Olinda Street; Netherby (1888-02),Hopper Street; and Avondale (1896), Mitchell Street.[5]

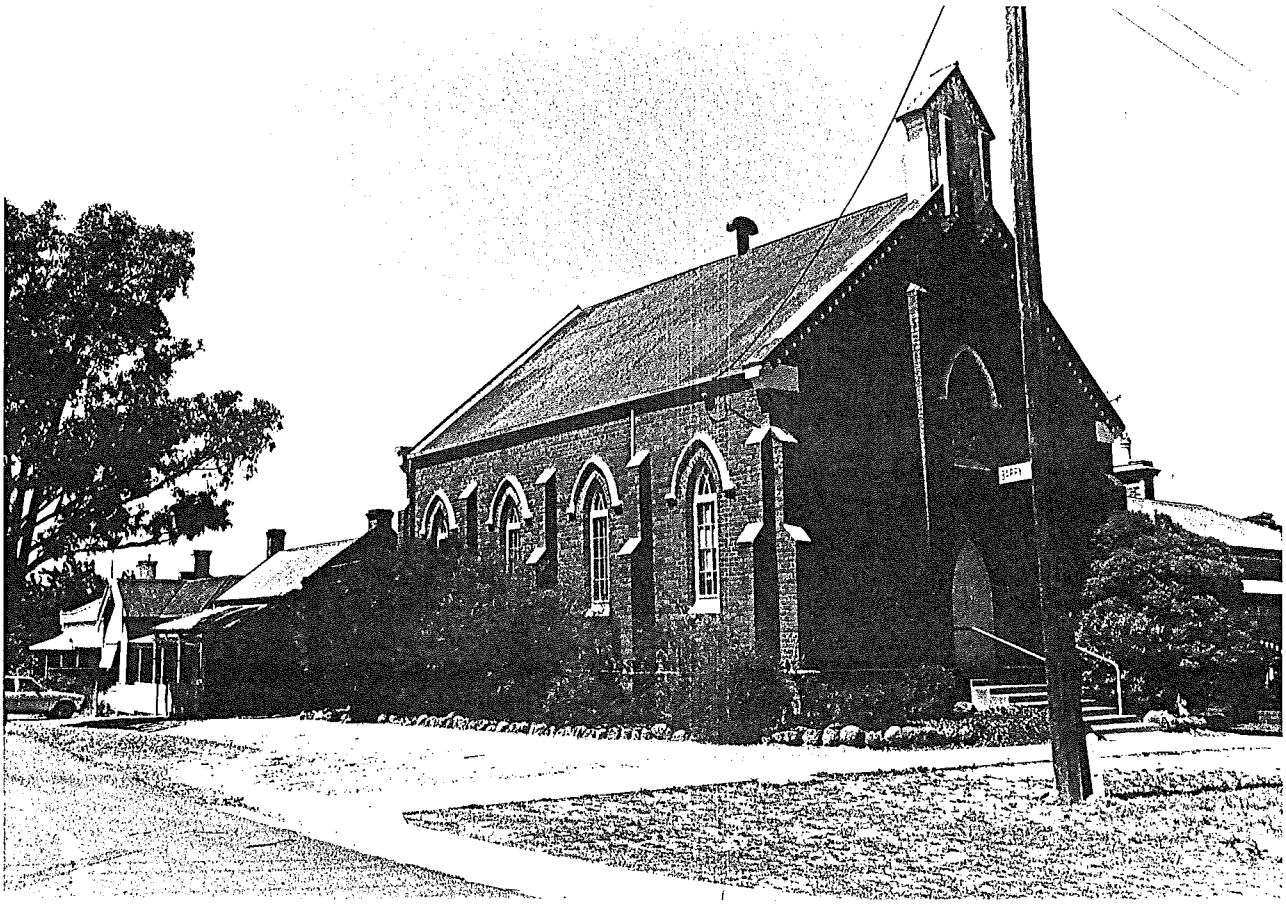
Among the surprisingly few hotels in the area are the Queens Arms (1872) in Russell Street and Mt. Edgecombe Hotel and store at 79 Olinda Street.[6]

Significance

Quarry Hill, because of its hilly terrain, high percentage of Edwardian and late Victorian-era housing and its proximity to major cultural sites such as the Bendigo Cemetery, has both a strong period character expressed in its housing and picturesque views to and from the housing stock which enhances its sense of place. It also is a setting for individually significant sites such as the Eyrie which epitomizes the type of housing and the superb effects gained by siting against landscaped hillsides.

1 Herman, 1923
2 D1920, D1944-5
3 Annotated Parish Plan
4 Caire
5 Butcher & Flanders, p.146f
6 ibid.

PRECINCT: 7.02
BACK CREEK RESIDENTIAL



3-26
Barry Street, commended by the East Sandhurst Congregational Church (45 Calvin Street 1865) with early housing stepping down the hillside.

LGA: BENDIGO CITY MAP: 7.07

Major Contributory Streets

Barry, Victorian and Edwardian, timber
Brougham, Victorian, Edwardian, 1920s-30, timber
Bright, Victorian, timber
Cobden, Edwardian, timber, brick
Galvin, Victorian, Edwardian, timber
Hopper, Victorian, Edwardian, timber, brick
Mundy (part), Edwardian, 1920s-30, timber

History/Description

The separation of this precinct from precincts 7.01, 7.03 arises from a lower integrity of the housing stock to its construction date, but otherwise it shares attributes of the adjoining identified areas. Demarcated on the north by the railway and Gravel Hill school reserve, the precinct occupies the side of a hill topographically, ending on the south at a recreation reserve and Back Creek. Otherwise it blends into Precinct 7.01, via the irregular street pattern which fans off Brougham and Williamson Streets in its progress towards the Strathfieldsaye Road.

Contrasting with other housing, this side of the railway and the timber cottages in Bright Street, they appear to have been built soon after the land grants were issued in the mid-1860s. Then, many lots on the south side were

purchased by one P Delany, indicating (1864-7) a speculative intention. Similarly, G Moore purchased two lots on the north side (1866-7).[1] Nearby lots in Williamson and Brougham (west of Williamson) were sold later, in the 1870s-1880s.

The area was also not beset with major gold-seeking after the first alluvial wave which commenced in 1852, with the Summer Hill shaft the nearest active, on the west.[2] Reef mining came from finds on the Flora Reef in 1854, but otherwise reef activity was further to the south.[3] The recreation reserve, off Brougham Street, may have been a quarry or mine workings, having been possibly associated with Charles Bode from the 1860- 1880s and gazetted as a Recreation Reserve as late as 1951.[4]

Panoramic views of the Quarry and Gravel Hills area in the 1870s- 80s, show little housing development with only key buildings such as Gravel Hill school and the former Free Methodist or Congregational Church (Galvin Street). However, the Bright Street cottages are shown behind the church in Caire's view of c1875.[5] Much of the area appears to have developed around 1900.

Reputedly, the area's proximity to the railway complex has meant that many of the residents were railway workers, as with the rest of 19th century Bendigo, walking to their workplace.

Key Sites

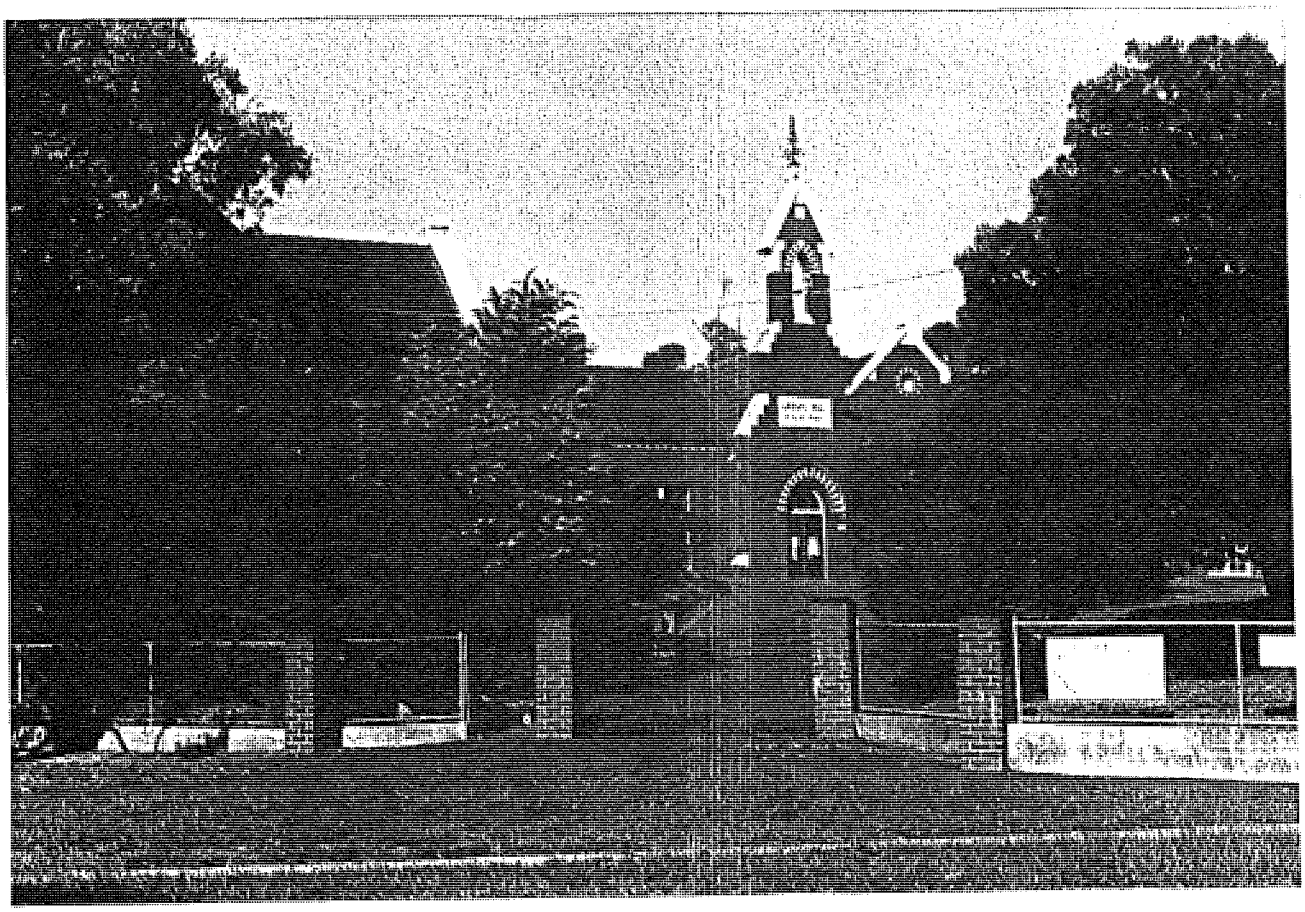
East Sandhurst Congregational Church, 45 Calvin Street 1865
John & George Bain's Netherby, 29-31 Hopper Street 1888,1892

Significance

The precinct is fairly representitive of Bendigo's inner suburbs of the gold-era (late 19th and early 20th centuries,) with dominantly timber construction and hillside topography providing the visually cohesive housing stock with variety of sighting and elevation. Intermixed with these houses are landmark sites such as the former Congregational Church which lend differences of scale and materials within the Victorian and Edwardian-era idiom.

1 Parish Plan. CAs 1-13/65c
2 Mining Chronology Vol.3; Herman, 1923
3 Mining Chronology Vol.3
4 Parish Plan, part CS112C; Bode was a patent range maker of Exhibition Street. WD1888-9
5 Caire, view 41

PRECINCT: 7.03
GRAVEL HILL RESIDENTIAL & CIVIC



3-27
Gravel Hill School, the focal point of the precinct.

LGA: BENDIGO CITY MAP: 7.07

Major Contributory Streets

Bramble, Victorian, Edwardian, timber, brick
Mollison, Victorian, Edwardian, timber, brick
McLaren, Victorian, brick, stucco

Typical residential building attributes are detached siting, pitched roofing (slate or corrugated iron), single-storey (with some two-storey in McLaren Street), scale and formerly picket fenced property lines.

History/Description

The area's history revolves around the old Gravel Hill school which opened July, 1875, on a new four-acre site, to house a potential 1000 pupils.[1] It replaced the Sandhurst School (SS586) of 1855, which had been leased by the Colonial Government since the effects were felt of the Education Act in 1873. Granite from Bright's quarry in Harcourt and 'double' red-brick walls complemented the school's slate roof.

By 1893 this school had been amalgamated with the nearby Quarry Hill school when the school's junior choirs gained some notoriety.[2] Caire's 1875 view shows the school recently completed, set in a bare acreage on the edge of

1 V & R, V2, p.484
2 ibid.



3-28
Bramble Street from 28.

Bendigo's urban development.[1] His view was taken from the other end of the precinct, from St. Paul's Anglican Church tower (1868-).

In time, structures erected around the church were the rectory (1885), offices (1898) and Sunday School.[2] Caire's view also takes in St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church (1859), which has since been replaced (1930) and does not comprise part of the precinct.[3] However, its site adjoins Mollison Street, which still has its collection of large villas on the south side, valuable remnants of when the street was well favoured as a residential precinct. Caire's 1875 view shows a well-treed area, concealing a group of large villas.

Almost a continuation of this street is Bramble Street, which forms a gentle curve to avoid the Gravel Hill school. The allotments there were sold in the mid-1850s to persons such as the venerable Henry Backhaus (CA5,6/18C), R H Paul, Bendigo Town Clerk, George Avery Fletcher, and R Burrowes. Many of the houses built there are individually significant (30, 32, 34, 36, 48, 50, 52), but many of them were built in the Edwardian era, rather than the 1850s. One exception is Bramble Cottage (1856), which was designed by Fletcher for his own use.[4]

At the other end is a timber merchant's house (Iser), designed by William Beebe in 1899. Because of its two-storey scale and corner site, the house dominates this part of the precinct, although altered in detail.[5]

Key Sites

Thomas Taylor Residence 18 McLaren Street 1881

Thomas Hawkey's Lancewood House, 22 McLaren Street 1882

1 Caire, view 48
2 Butcher & Flanders, p.57; F.St.; D1915
3 Butcher & Flanders, p.59
4 Butcher & Flanders, p.61
5 Butcher & Flanders, p.61

John Stewart's (c1874-1884) Magnolia, 95 Mollison Street 1874c-

Maurice Moran's Terrace, 100-104 Mollison Street 1873

Lewis Lewis' Kinlough, 111 Mollison Street 1881

St. Paul's Anglican Rectory, 4 Myers Street 1885

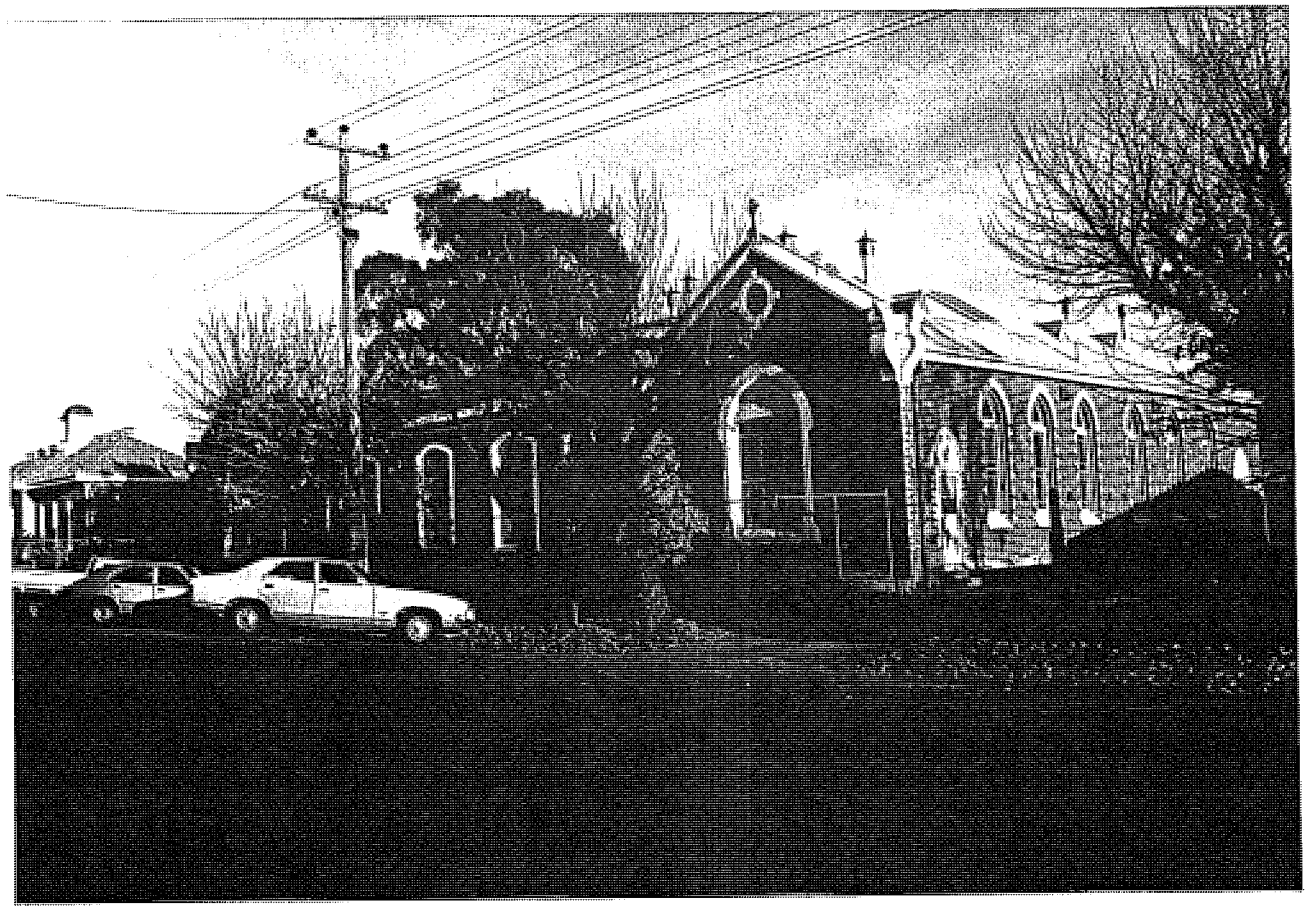
St. Paul's Anglican Cathedral, 6 Myers Street 1868-

Significance

The streets, Bramble, McLaren and Mollison, provide the important residential base of this precinct with continuity of period and form of the housing within each being underscored by individually important house designs such as those listed above. The railway contains them but also provides a buffer which allows a visual focus on these streets because of their isolation and orientation towards it. The Gravel Hill school also serves as a visual focus because of its scale, its surrounding mature trees and its construction period which is related to that of the rest of the precinct.

The important St.Paul's block is linked to this precinct by the related period of the Albert Bush complex at the Williamson Street corner which offers commercial and ecclesiastical elements to the otherwise mainly residential precinct.

PRECINCT: 7.04
BENDIGO EAST CIVIC, RESIDENTIAL



3-29
118-120 Hargreaves Street

LGA: BENDIGO CITY MAP: 7.07

Contributory Streets:

Arnold, Victorian, Edwardian, timber
Baxter, Edwardian, timber

Hargreaves, Edwardian, timber
Havelock, Edwardian, 1920s- 30, timber
Hopetoun, Edwardian, timber
Larritt, Edwardian, 1920s-30, timber
McCrae, Edwardian, timber

History/Description

As with Quarry Hill, this precinct was on the fringe of Bendigo's urban area during the mining boom era, most residential development appearing to follow the reef lines and the villages which served the important mining areas en route to Eaglehawk. White Hills did not sustain the gold production seen at Eaglehawk, California Gully or Ironbark. Instead of residential development, in the 19th Century there was St. Kilian's Catholic Church and the evolving complex around it from 1852, when Backhaus is reputed to have pitched a tent on the site.[1] There was

1 See Butcher & Flanders, p.48

also the Bendigo Creek, the early alluvial mining which took place along it, and the extensive public works which meant the paving of its banks. This forms one side of the precinct, the railway and Back Creek form the other.[1]

Caire's 1875 view from St. Paul's tower shows the old St. Kilian's Catholic Church and the denominational school rising above a largely unpopulated plane. In the distance was the, then, new pleasure ground of Lake Weeroona. Most land sales in the precinct span the period 1860-75, with pockets of 1850s sales next to St. Kilian's and bordering the McIvor Road.[2] Predictably, Backhaus purchased many lots in the area, particularly near St. Kilian's.[3]

The railway's path, bordering the precinct, was commenced when Cornish & Company's tender was accepted for the Melbourne to Echuca railway in 1858.[4] It was completed by contractors, Collier, Barry & Co., in 1864.[5] Continuing this theme was the formation of the Sandhurst Rolling Stock Company in 1883.[6] A new fixed rail mode commenced in the late 1880s with horse-drawn vehicles and in 1890 with battery-powered trams, the former being proposed to reach Lake Weeroona along McCrae Street.

Then, in 1897, the Sandhurst Tramway Company sold electricity to the Electricity Supply Co. of Victoria.[7] The latter company purchased the former's assets and large sites between the railway and Back Creek in 1900-1901, now owned by the S.E.C. and next to the Tram Depot.[8] Tramway Avenue leads into the site via a right- of-way bordering a triangle of land purchased by the S.E.C.[9]

Other non-residential sites in the precinct, during the late 1880s, included the Three Inns and Cambrian hotels in Arnold Street, but most of the non-residential sites were in McCrae Street, including the McCrae Street Hotel at the Baxter Street corner, Bridget Flood's grocery and J McMahon's Farrier's Arms Hotel.[10]

By the end of the Edwardian era, however, this area's character had been formed, with houses lining both sides of Baxter Street. James Delacour's bakery stood at the Hopetoun Street corner (demolished ?) and Joseph Hadden, cab driver, at the McCrae Street end.[11] Among the more important houses of this era are 66 Baxter Street, inhabited by Robert P Foster early this century, and 76 Hargreaves, Daniel McCall's house, but most houses are representative only of the period (such as Constable Thomas Scholes' house, at 30 Baxter), combining to produce a cohesive expression of the city's development at that time.[12]

Key Sites

Garden, 37 Arnold Street 1860C-

William Ladd's House, 94 Baxter Street 1860c

John Jeffrey's House (carter), 56 Chapel Street 1905

Catholic Bishop's Palace, 174 McCrae Street 1876-?

St. Kilian's Catholic Church, 181 McCrae Street 1888

Dr.Backhaus's Grave, 181 McCrae Street

Significance

St.Kilian's sets the character of this precinct together with the Bendigo and Spring Creeks, and mature street trees in streets such as Havelock, Hargreaves and Hopetoun. The St.Kilian's complex and surviving structures such as 37 Arnold, 94 Baxter and small cottages dotted along Joseph Street, still evoke the spirit of old Irishtown where many Irish names are listed in Bendigo rate books of the 1860s-70s.

There is also a large Edwardian-era content in the southern parts of the precinct which may parallel the development of the tramways and electricity works on the fringe of the precinct (see precinct 7.05).

1 See Precinct 12.0
2 Parish Plan
3 See CS22C, CS23C
4 Environmental History, Vol.2
5 ibid.
6 Cusack
7 Cusack, p.187
8 CS144C
9 Parish Plan
10 WD1891-2
11 D1915
12 D1915, 1925

PRECINCT: 7.05
BENDIGO EAST TWENTIETH CENTURY RESIDENTIAL



3-30
Nolan Street

LGA: BENDIGO CITY MAP: 7.07

Contributory Streets:

Carnardine, Edwardian, 1920-30, timber
Hargreaves, Edwardian, 1920-30, timber
Nolan, Edwardian, 1920-30, timber
Wilkie, Edwardian, Victorian, timber

History/Description

As Hargreaves Street extended further east, so did land sales occur later in the 19th Century, one block at the corner of Tomlins Street being sold in 1920.[1]

At the Nolan Street railway crossing there is a signal box, marking the corner of long- term largely vacant land just outside the track reserve, but shown thinly sprinkled with buildings on an early Parish Plan. This is also the point where the Inglewood railway branched off the Echuca line in 1876.[2] Just a block to the south was the Sandhurst Cattle Market and, further to the east, the Powder Magazine.[3] A spur line connected the market with the Echuca line and, to the north, another line branched to Heathcote (1888). At this point the railway workshops opened in

1 Parish Plan CA13/57C
2 Harrigan, p.283
3 Annotated Parish Plan

1917, adding to an expanding industrial precinct which presumably, in turn, created housing needs, particularly in the Wilkie Carwardine Streets area.

Carwardine Street had two households (John Grant, John McMahon) in the World War One era, expanding to three by the mid-1920s and four by c1930.[1] The householder names changed frequently. Wilkie Street still has old timber houses (6-14) scattered through mainly Edwardian neighbours, possibly remnants of the cluster of houses shown in earlier Parish Plans. Residents here were more long-term, with Thomas Foley (Carter), Charles Wilkinson (farmer), Miss Mary Carroll (dressmaker) and David Hutchison (carpenter) being among the recurring names.[2]

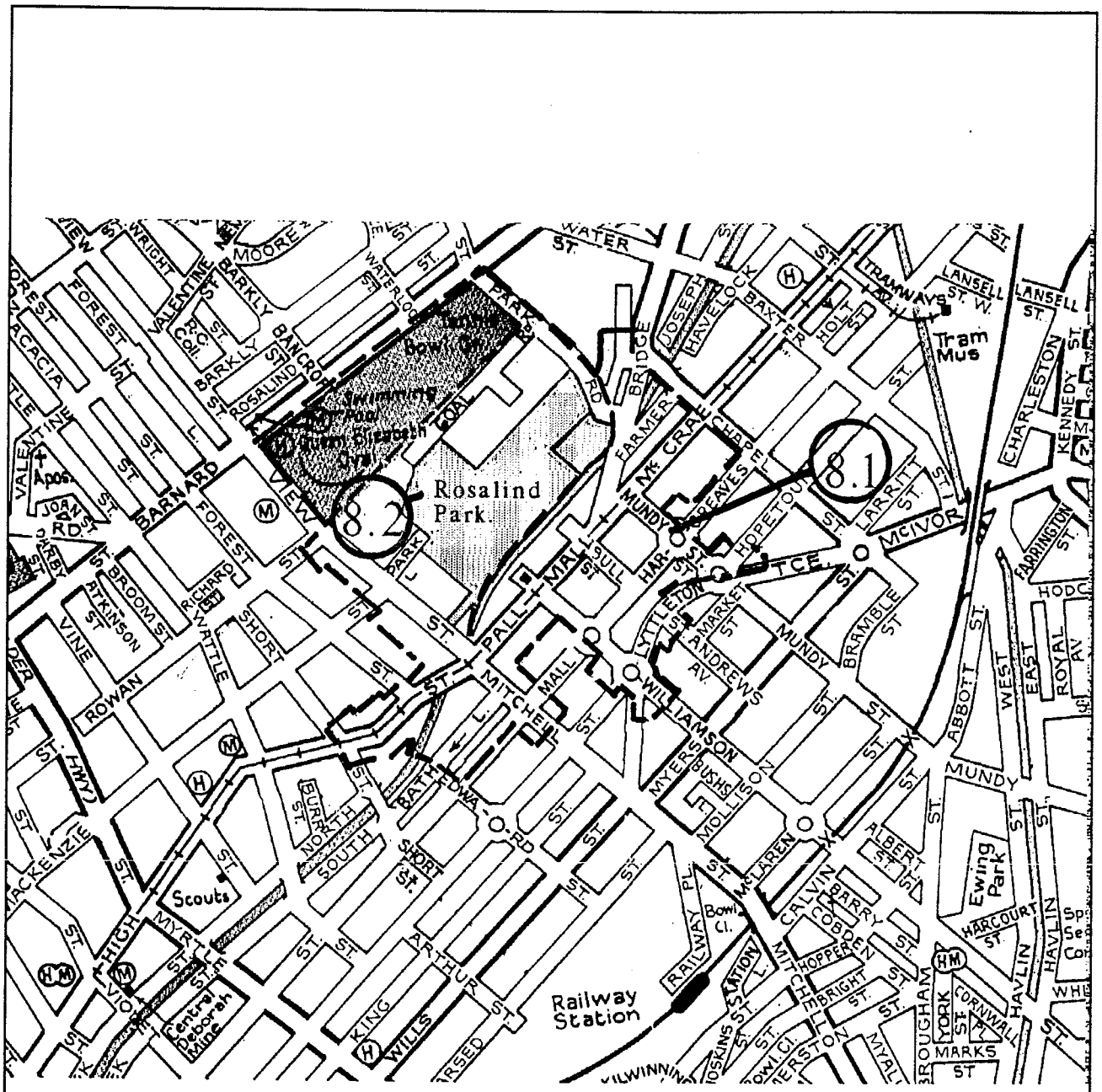
In the Hargreaves Street part of the precinct, notable houses and early occupiers were Charles W Clapton (miner) in 34, James Watson in 55 and Albert Woodward in 14-16 Hargreaves Street.[3]

Significance

Overall, the group represents well a later phase of residential development in the city than is seen elsewhere, which may be related to the growth of service industries nearby, such as the Electricity Supply Company and railway workshops.

1 D1915-30
2 D1915-30; ER1912
3 D1915-30; ER1912

PRECINCT: 8
BENDIGO COMMERCIAL & CIVIC



PRECINCT: 8.01
BENDIGO COMMERCIAL & CIVIC



3-31
Pall Mall

LGA: BENDIGO CITY MAP: 7.07

Contributory Streets

Bath, Edwardian, brick, stucco
Bull, Victorian, brick
Hargreaves, Victorian, Edwardian, brick, stucco
High, Victorian, Edwardian, brick, stucco
Howard, Victorian, stucco
Mitchell, Victorian, Edwardian, brick, stucco
McCrae, Victorian, Edwardian, stucco
Pall Mall, Victorian, Edwardian, stucco
View, Victorian, Edwardian, stucco

Typical characteristics are attached siting (zero setbacks), two- storey scale, parapeted rectilinear roof lines and symmetrical arrangement of wall openings. Post-supported street verandahs were once common for the Edwardian and Victorian era commercial buildings.

History/Description

Bendigo's centre transformed from an alluvial gold quagmire to commercial freeholds after the 1854 sales. Like White Hills, the town's centre was laid out with curving symmetrically-arranged terraces intersecting a standard



3-32
View Point

government grid, with a generous town square (Pall Mall) and market reserve (Hargreaves Street). Town plans of the 1850s for Geelong North and South Melbourne also used this curving and diagonal geometry, reminiscent of Nash's Regent's Park at Bath, conceived in the late 18th Century. Facing it, on Camp Hill, was the 1851 government camp (in its first form), with a resident commissioner and police magistrate which, in time, became a more substantial government complex, both within the reserve and at its west perimeter.[1] Before the town centre, Crown Sections had been surveyed along the Bendigo Creek by 1852, stretching in a ribbon from Adelaide Gully on the west, through to View Street on the east. Despite the effects of gold seeking, the area could still be described as 'timbered, with iron bark,' in the Golden Gully area and, in addition, stringy bark near the White Hill.[2]

On the road linking the camp and new town centre with the Ironbark and Eaglehawk gold fields, the View Street commercial and civic centre arose with, at first, only government buildings on its east side and privately-owned commercial buildings on its west. From there the rectangular surveyors grid linked the various irregular tracks and avoided the numerous auriferous tracts.

Between the town and the government seat, the Bendigo Creek at first meandered and then straightened in its progress, east-west. Flooding, after its banks had been eroded by gold seeking, forced action to clear the creek's passage through the town. A remarkable series of contracts set out to achieve the 1856 aim to form a channel from Epsom to Golden Point.[3] Its transformation continued with the covering of large sections of the creek in 1862. Where it remained uncovered, it was bridged: an iron structure was sought in 1870.[4] The first iron-lattice footbridge was designed by A R Steane, city surveyor, in 1882.[5] By then, the progressive walling of the creek stretched from Wattle Street to Golden Square and from Harvey's Bridge to the gas works.[6] Two years later

1 Cusack, p.63; CPO GF91A, 1852
2 CPO GF19
3 Environmental History, Vol.2
4 BCC, Box 3, #6
5 BCC Dr.
6 BCSCM, 8/11/82



3-33
View Street

further walls were built along the creek at Golden Square and later post and rail fencing erected along its banks (two rails and angle-capping).[1]

Drawings exist of Bendigo Creek road bridges designed in 1899 (by surveyor George Minto?) for: Myrtle Street, White Hills Road, Oak Street, Thistle Street, and, over Back Creek, Abbott and Wade Streets.[2]

Overlooking the creek, at the end of Cemetery Street, was the first Sandhurst Cemetery, labelled the 'Old Cemetery' in Richard Larritt's 1854 plan.[3] Now partly built on (Bridge Street) and partly vacant, as the showgrounds south edge, the cemetery's contents were reputedly exhumed and placed in the White Hills Cemetery.[4]

A plan of 1857 shows Bendigo's extent, with its satellite hamlets of Golden Point, Ironbark, Long Gully, White Hills, Poverty Gully, New Chum Gully and others. Central land sales then extended to Barnard, Mackenzie and Rowan Streets on the north, High and McLaren Streets on the south, Chapel (Burall Street) on the east and Ophir Street on the west.

Pall Mall was as yet undeveloped and the market reserve was clear for sales. A reserve for the National School (now Anglican) in Myers Street and the Presbyterian Church reserve lay on the flat, while the Anglican and Wesley churches occupied the heights to the north.[5] Two Hospital Reserves were shown, one triangular one axial to Short Street (now represented by the tapered rear boundaries of Short Street, in CS3B) and the other 'Proposed' facing Lucan Street, on the perimeter of the purchased lots. Barnard Street then stopped short at 'Barkly Place East' or Waterloo Street, only connecting to Lucan in later years.

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1 BCSCM, 14/1/84; 22/11/89
2 ibid.; WD1899-1900
3 CPO RP103
4 Friends of the Cemetery Tour
5 CPO RP77

The triangular reserve has a legacy of Grimes town survey of 1853 when two buildings were shown there.[1] The same survey showed the Wesleyan reserve opposite its present site in Forest Street, complete with a building, and other buildings lined High Street west of View Point.[2]

A large public recreation reserve faced Rowan Street in 1857, axial to Vine Street (and Paddys Gully), but has since been divided. The Benevolent Asylum reserve was another transient allocation which straddled Valentine Street and hence assumed a healthy height. There was also the 114-acre railway reserve.

Another plan, drawn one year before, shows more detail: three surveyed blocks east of Chapel Street had been withdrawn from sale because gold workings were still afoot.[3] It shows the old cemetery now partly sold off as Section 25. The Sandhurst Fire Brigade had been granted a site just outside of Pall Mall, to the north, on axis with Bull Street.

The first post office and weighbridge were sited at View Point (Charing Cross), then a bend in the still meandering Bendigo Creek, located just west of the 'subscription bridge' which gained travellers entry to Bendigo town. Where Gravel High School lies, was a six-acre Gravel Reserve.[4]

Although sites were built and rebuilt on these township allotments throughout the Victorian and Edwardian eras, the result was not a discordant one. The Italian Renaissance revival was adopted from the early 1860s as the commercial style and, with zero setbacks and parapeted two-storey forms (residence upstairs) predominating, the commercial rows unfolded through from Pall Mall to Hargreaves Street and Chapel to Edward, as represented in the late 1880s panoramas.

Buildings like the Metropolitan Hotel show some of the changing fashions of the 1890s and later, but retain the early c1860 Renaissance revival form. The next boom-era style took the French Renaissance as its model, inspiring designs like the Sandhurst Town Hall (1885), the public office group in Pall Mall (c1883- 1896) and the Shamrock Hotel (1897) at Williamson Street. William Webb's gigantic flour mill (1882) exemplifies another building type outside of the Renaissance styles, where face-brick was the economic choice. This type and others such as churches are in the minority, but often are the foci of views.

At the same time, the widespread street tree and park planting of the 1870s were maturing and the acclimatized township had almost been achieved. Larritt's axial plan and wide Pall Mall boulevard offered opportunities taken up in the forum of the Bull Street vista to the town hall or the gracious public offices and their relationship with the adjoining ornamental park land and private buildings such as the Shamrock. The Williamson Street was

terminated on a rotunda, conspicuous in the c1885 'View of Sandhurst.' Mundy Street was on axis with one of Vahland's fountains and the Bendigo Gaol beyond (made more apparent by smaller trees) and St. Andrew Street (then Bull Street) terminated on St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church (since rebuilt) Pall Mall aligned with the City Family Hotel (1872) at its west end.

Symmetrically arranged about the town hall, central on its reserve, were the Meat Market (west end) and the Hay Market (east). Ancillary to these were the town weighbridge, lock-up and Fire Brigade, a quaint towered structure facing Williamson Street.[5]

Caire's 1875 photographs of central Sandhurst highlight the details, such as the numerous timber post-supported verandahs or the absence of street lights, service poles or overhead wires. There are also the trees (elms, gums?) at close centres, many set in rustic split-slab three-sided tree guards in almost every street, just outside of the open stone-pitcher kerbs and gutters which collected water from adjacent roofs and paved areas.

There is also the greater incidence of single-storey residential (verandahed cottages with picket fences) among the commercial sites (also more likely to be one-storey) at increasing distance from Pall Mall, in streets like Myers Street. Commercial uses still commanded the strategic sites, at street and lane corners.[6] Fencing of large unlandscaped areas or reserves (i.e., Railway Reserve, Mitchell Street) was done with post (four) rail fencing. Fencing of public building sites, such as in View Street, used timber pickets, almost universally, and paling side fences,[7] while fencing of the Camp Reserve was also achieved with paling, but with a hit-and- miss profile.[8]

Today, with the exception of the town hall reserve and its notable elm and a Canary Island palm, trees have almost disappeared from Bendigo's centre. Some rows exist in Bull and St. Andrews Street and the State Government Offices has a row of contemporary forecourt trees. The adjacent Rosalind Park and Pall Mall have also accumulated more structures, most replacing trees while, of those trees that survive from the 19th and early 20th Century planting, some may be threatened by old age or root compaction because of the increased intensity of use and the spread of car parks.

Predictably most, if not all, open stone street channels have been replaced with concrete kerbs and culverts and roads have been asphalt paved in place of the gravel or crushed stone of the 19th Century, making tree survival more difficult. Architecturally, the visual continuity which had developed up until World War One, began to fragment with new developments around the business fringe. This accelerated after World War Two, leaving today,

1 CPO FP606, 609
2 ibid.
3 CPO FP635, 636
4 ibid.
5 Annotated Parish Plan
6 Caire, View 38
7 Caire, View 3
8 Caire, View 9

valuable mainly Victorian-era commercial streetscapes in Pall Mall, High Street, View Street, Bridge Street, Howard Place, Bull Street and Hargreaves Street east. Some areas, such as Howard Place and Bridge Street, have a special character which links ethnic occupation with early commercial building stock.

The Chinese have long occupied sites in Bridge Street and Howard Place, south of Chapel Street; i.e., Hop Yick & Co's store on the east side and a large group of restaurants, cookshops, stoves and drapery stores on the west. The Chinese Museum covers some of these historic sites, but the Chinese Association is perhaps the oldest.[1] Another historically-linked site is Mulqueen & Sons, undertakers, who occupy a site once used as Bendigo's first cemetery.

Key 19th Century public buildings, such as the post office, law courts, the View Street group, town hall, mechanics institute and the School of Mines survive, with 20th Century functional and stylistic equivalents (Classicism) such as the State Government Offices (1930), Hargreaves Street, and Memorial Hall, Pall Mall (1921). However, with the accumulation of new buildings, for example around the School of Mines, these public monuments are in danger of losing their detached 'town-square' setting. Similarly, new styles and materials (such as use of face-brick at the ring cross) add to visual chaos.

View Street was the vehicle for the city's commercial expansion this century and today offers a catalogue of diverse building styles and materials which, because classicism was the excepted commercial style through the 19th and early 20th Century, still has visual coherence. Differences in scale are most evident here (Temperance & General, 1925, or the A.M.P. offices of 1912), but the hillside setting, where older two- storey sites are still elevated over those at View Point, absorbs these height differences and supports an highly cohesive commercial streetscape, where financial institutions play a large role because of their historical grouping around the first government offices there. Because of the dominance of banks and offices, View Point is, in contrast with the rest of 19th and early 20th Century Bendigo, verandahless. There were no retain show windows in need of shading. Hence this factor, plus the scale and stylistic distinctions, gives View Point a unique place in the city's urban character.

Key Sites

Clement's (c1859) now Metropolitan Brazzerie, 50 Bull Street 1860-

Commercial Hotel, 71 Bull Street 1868

Bendigo Municipality's Alexandra Fountain, Charing Cross 1881

James Lamsey's Store, 69 Farmer Lane 1885

James Brierly's Specimen Cottage, 178-180 Hargreaves Street 1856- 61

Royal Mail Hotel, 264 Hargreaves Street 1895

Thomas Connelly's 'James Connelly Store', 2 High Street 1877

Jean Loridan's City Family Hotel, 41 High Street 1872

Young Mens Christian Assoc. (Y.M.C.A.) Building 121 High Street 1908

Bendigo Municipality's City Hall, Lyttleton Terrace 1859-86

Joseph Abbott's Edinburgh Tannery, 265 Lyttleton Terrace 1881-

Sandhurst Mechanics Institute & School of Mines & Industry, McCrae Street 1864,1873

Niagara Hotel, 116-130 McCrae Street 1864

Black Swan Hotel 117 McCrae Street 1873

Heffernan's Albert Hotel 129-131 McCrae Street 1873

Backhaus Estate Trustees Plaza Theatre, 12 Mitchell Street 1934

Backhaus Estate Trustees Backhaus Building, 14-22 Mitchell Street 1931C

Johnson Morley & Co Department Store, 23 Mitchell Street 1910

Denton's Store, 24 Mitchell Street 1887

Wootton Lansell'S Buildings, 31-33 Mitchell Street 1905

M.u.i.o.o.f Hall, 47 Mundy Street 1865-

Soldiers Memorial Institute and Honour Roll, Pall Mall 1921

Victorian Colonial Government's Bendigo Post Office, Pall Mall 188-7

1 D1915

Victorian Colonial Government's Bendigo Law Courts, Public Offices, Pall Mall 1890-96

Bendigo Council Conservatory, Pall Mall 1898

The Beehive Store, 18 Pall Mall 1872

National Bank of Australasia, 28 Pall Mall, 1887

Colonial Bank, 32 Pall Mall 1887

Bendigo Council's Conservatory Pall Mall 1898

The Beehive Store 18 Pall Mall 1872

Alfred & Sloman Joseph's Shamrock Hotel, 48 Pall Mall 1897

Alex Bayne's Exchange Hotel, 56 Pall Mall 1874

Benjamin Batchelder's Photographic Studio, 70 Pall Mall 1865

Shop & Residence, 84 Pall Mall 1876c

Alexander Bayne's'Corner House' 88-90 Pall Mall 1875

Joseph & Aaron Woolf's Freemasons Hotel, 112-114 Pall Mall 1858

William Webb's Golden Eagle Flour Mill & Granary, 2 Queen Street 1878

Robert Bugg's Photographic Studio, 16 Williamson Street 1886

'Bendigo Independent' Office, 38-40 Williamson Street 1875

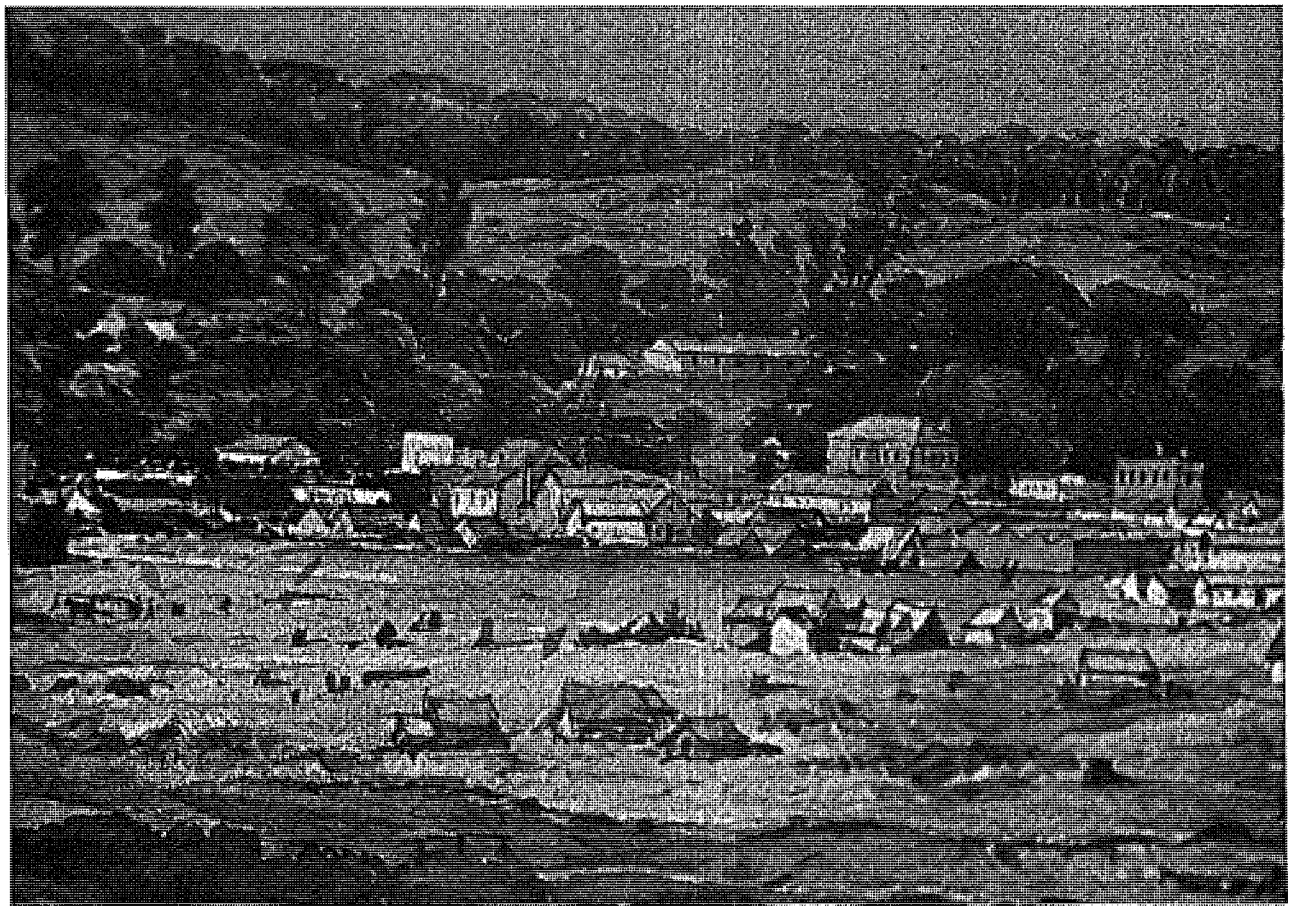
Cumberland Hotel 56 Williamson Street 1870c-

Significance

This precinct contains some of the most historically and architecturally important sites in the study area. It comprises an innovative town plan design, overlaid by early transport rates, both road and rail, and augmented by strategically placed buildings which provide the foci for views and town squares. Its architecture is largely classically derived and shares attributes of scale, siting and finish, within the commercial building type, which offers a high visual cohesion in streetscapes which contain sites created 50 years apart. It also contains the built civic beginnings of the town, in the form of both Colonial and municipal government buildings and has always been the regional focus as a cultural and recreational centre.

The central place of the Government Camp and the relative height of this area made for a settlement over a long period of many of the wealthiest and most influential figures in Bendigo's history. The scale of individual buildings, the street layout and the later plantings distinguish this area from the old mining areas. This is a distinctive area in registering the lifestyle of the wealthiest mining investors and leading professional and commercial figures in bendigo. The area has many individually significant civic and private buildings and forms a precinct with few parallels amongst zones of elite residence throughout Victoria. The wealth of Bendigo in its heyday and the aspirations to become a great city are best displayed in this precinct.

PRECINCT: 8.02
CAMP HILL ROSALIND PARK



3-34
George Rowe's 'Bendigo from Quarry Hill' 1857, looking to the site of Rosalind Park and Camp Hill (BCAG)

LGA: BENDIGO CITY MAP: 7.07

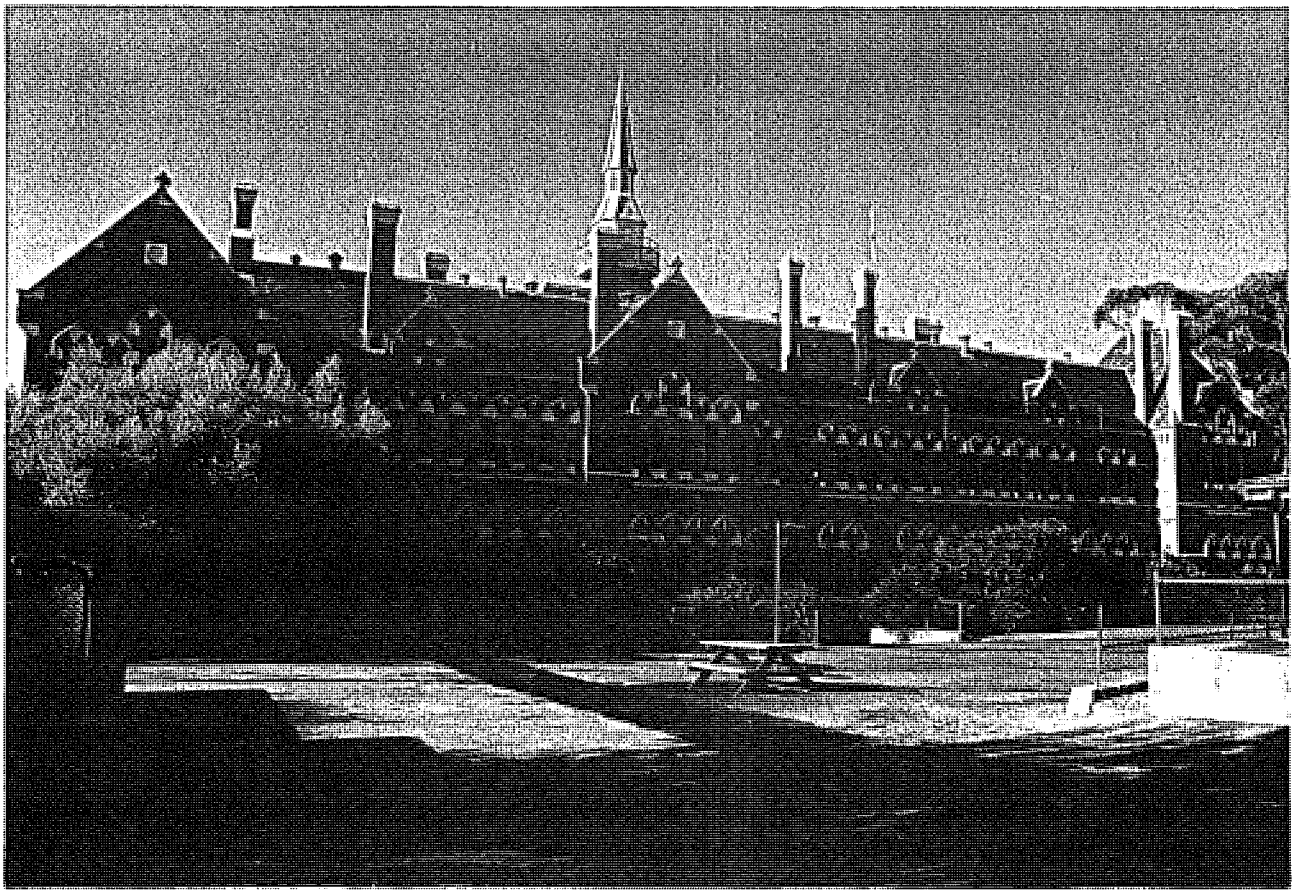
Contributory Streets

Barnard Street
Park Road (sites off)
View Street

History/Description

(See Caulfield & Krivanek, View Street Rosalind Park Study, 1992)

The immense historic importance of this precinct to Bendigo is still visible in the surviving early government buildings which are located within the old government camp area or facing View Street, as its formal extension. Once established in 1851, the 'camp' continued as the focus of government rule over the Bendigo goldfields until the move to Pall Mall in the 1880s. As with most of the major goldfields, the gaol (1859-), police offices and court house were quickly established, on an elevated site, for all to view and remember (i.e., Castlemaine, Beechworth). The location of the camp (with its goldfields commissioner and police magistrate), became the focus for all subsequent town plans. The first surveyed lots along High Street used the camp as their eastern boundary. The first town lots of 1854 used it as their north boundary and its centre became an axis (Bull Street) for broad crescents to the south.



3-35
Camp Hill School

Gold also influenced the precinct's development with reef discoveries on Hustler's Hill (1853) and the earlier alluvial workings in Commissioners Gully.[1] The Hustler name followed in 1854 with Thomas Hustler's purchase of the mine, but not until 1873 were good gold concentrations found in the southern part of the reef, by the Royal Hustler's Company.[2] Ironically, this coincided with Bendigo Council's peak period of tree planting and landscaping, one eventually financing the other. When miners sought to recommence operations in 1912 at the Royal Hustler's in Barnard Street, they were refused - as a mark of a more stalwart landscaping - interest in Council at that time. When the mine at Pall Mall had ceased forever, Council's curator (Rumbball) designed a replacement landscape (1917), incorporation suggestions from the A.N.A.[3]

Nevertheless, the c1885 panorama shows the integration of mining and park, with the large mining sheds, chimney poppet heads and reservoirs at Barnard Street blending into the now maturing treescape of the upper reserve. The reservoirs, with forested islands, take on the appearance of ornamental lakes. Later they were to become public baths.[4]

Camp Hill's park role had been realized as early as 1856, when a petition requested that the reserve become a 'park and pleasure ground for the people.'[5] Ten years later, work had commenced to achieve this,[6] with government grants aiding in fencing and planting.[7] One example of this was the replacement in 1878 of the wooden fence in Pall Mall with a new iron one, set on stone.[8] The bowling club was also in evidence in the reserve during the 1870s.[9]

1 Mining Chronology Vol.3
2 Mining Chronology Vol.3
3 BCPCM
4 See BCPCM, 24/1/17
5 BCC, box 1, #2
6 Environmental History, Vol.2
7 BCC, 28/9/1870; BCC, 12/4/93
8 BCC, 23/5/78
9 ibid.

The continuing government presence in the reserve meant periodic conflict with the Council's parkland designs. In 1885 Council objected strongly to a proposed new orderly room in the park, in fact, to 'any' new government building in the park.[1]

Key Sites

Victorian Colonial Government's Police Barracks, Gaol Road 1860

Victorian Colonial Government's Bendigo Gaol, Gaol Road 1859-

Victorian Colonial Government's Supreme Court, Rosalind Park 1858

Victorian Colonial Government Central School, Camp Hill, Rosalind Park 1877

Significance

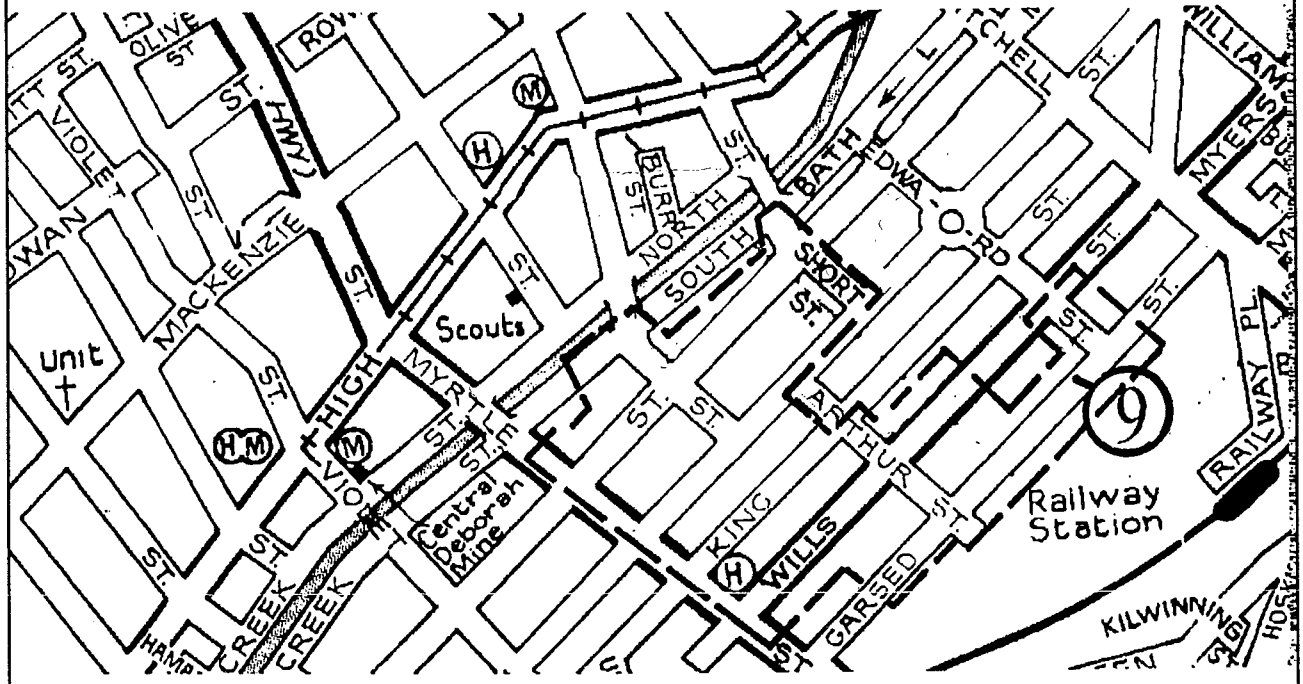
Perhaps the city's most historic precinct with government structures dating back to near the beginning of permanent settlement in Bendigo and district and the park reserve itself representing the site of the gold commissioner's camp. The town's first cemetery was also close by.

With consolidation of local government, the reserve became a focus for public recreation, festivities and promenade, turning away from the formal role of government it had once stood for and the visual dominance of the court house, gaol and police barracks looming across the gold fields as signs of order. The old cemetery was also shifted away.

The precinct also contains evidence of major gold seeking activity (Upper Reserve and Bendigo Creek), albeit now much reduced, as a further link to the golden past of the city.

1 BCSCM. 11/12/1885

PRECINCT: 9.00
BENDIGO SOUTH & RESIDENTIAL



PRECINCT: 9.00
BENDIGO SOUTH RESIDENTIAL



3-36
Wills Street

LGA: BENDIGO CITY MAP: 7.07

Contributory Streets

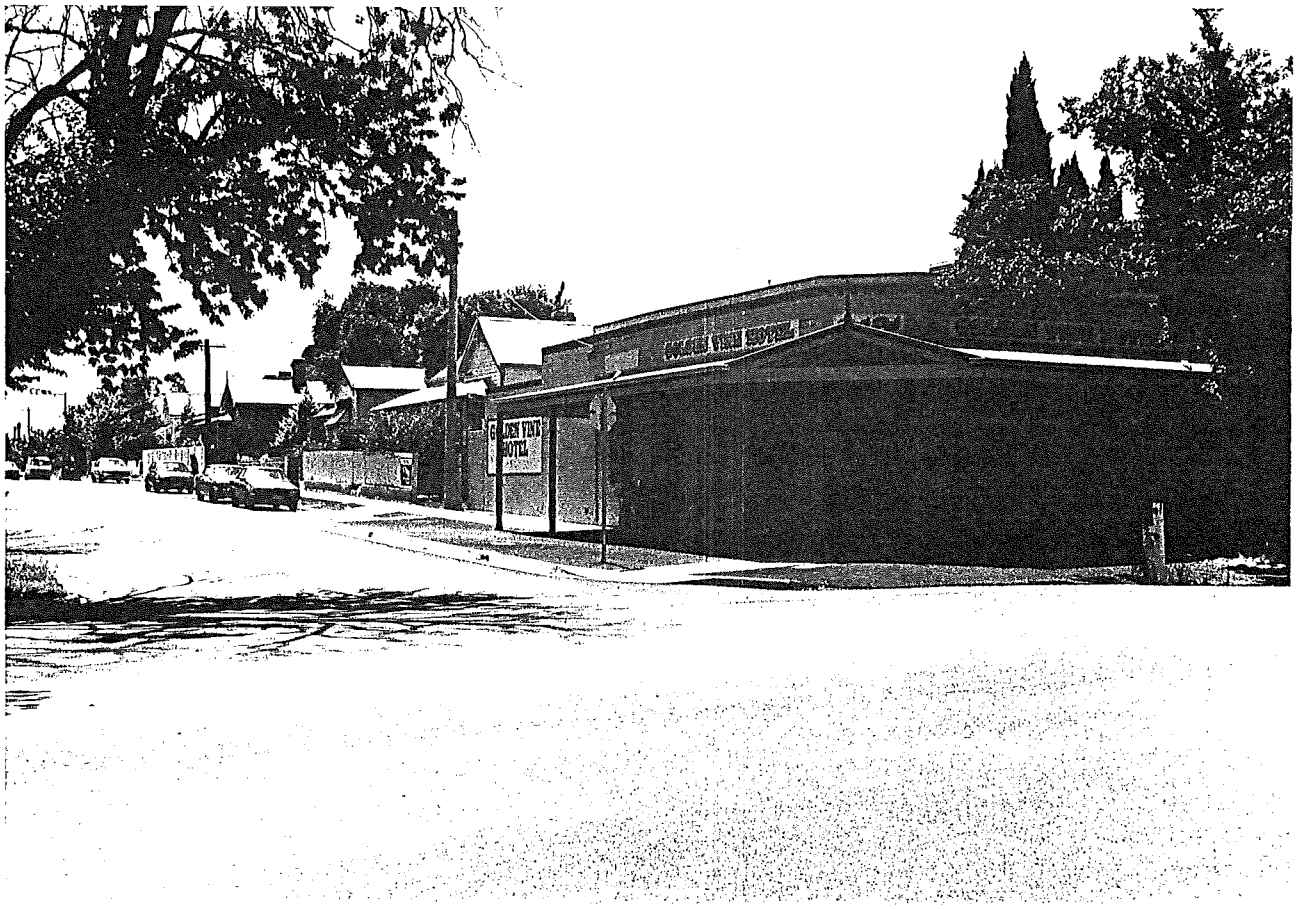
Garsed, Victorian, Edwardian, timber
Hargreaves, Victorian, Edwardian, timber, brick
Queen, Victorian, Edwardian, timber, brick
Wills, Victorian, Edwardian, timber, brick

Description/History

No major reef gold mines operated in this precinct, which helps to explain its development continuity as an early residential suburb of Bendigo.[1] Early alluvial lines (Sheepshead Gully) ran north-south from the main trunk of Bendigo Creek, which forms the north boundary. Another early boundary was the railway (1862) and its large reserve. Most land sales in the precinct occurred in the 1860s, some in the 1870s, but nearly all were sold by the mid-1880s.[2]

The c1885 panorama shows only a sprinkling of houses west of Short Street, with the frequency decreasing closer to the railway. Reputedly there were some 24 houses in the Wills Street of 1870, about one-third of their occupants

1 See Herman, 1923
2 Parish Plan



3-37
King Street from Myrtle Street.

being miners[1]. The growth of reef mining in the suburbs of Bendigo meant their departure and the redevelopment of the area in the 1880s when the shopkeepers and owners, manufacturers and artisans of Bendigo's growing commercial centre sought housing close to their work[2]. This was so of Wills Street and the precinct generally.

Buildings on these sites date mainly from the late-Victorian or Edwardian eras, are detached, and timber cladding is typical, with many houses taking on the gabled roof form, such as 92, 75 Wills Street, 101-103 Queen Street, and 117, 69 King Street.

Earlier sites include 72, 93, 97 and 103 Wills Street. Mature elm avenues enhance the sense of period at the precinct's west end, extending from Myrtle Street and ultimately, High Street.

The individually important former Grimsby Roller Flour Mill complex, Wills Street (1873-), is included in the precinct, although differing vastly in scale and use from the adjacent housing. Its link is more one of period association with the housing ont he adjacent blocks which developed along with the mill.

Connecting at the rear of 37 Wills Street, is the important Garsed Street residential precinct. Other special occupancies in the precinct, early this century, were Mrs. Johanna Driscoll's boarding house at 57 Garsed Street, located near to William Wearne's (61 Garsed).[3] There were also Adolph and Miss Charlotte Westphalen at 73 Garsed Street; Adolph was a battery manager.[4] Just outside of the precinct, near Myrtle Street, the Bendigo Fruitgrowers Co. Ltd. operated their cool stores and a jam factory; this complex survives in part today at 123 Garsed Street.[5] Alfred Hamilton, the manager, once lived opposite at 130.[6]

1 Fabey, 'Osmaston, 37 Wills Street, Bendigo', submission to the AAT 1990
2 ibid.
3 D1915
4 ibid.
5 ibid.
6 ibid.

In Hargreaves Street, 433 was run as a boarding house by Elizabeth Hayes and, a piano tuner, Arth Challen, lived at 476 Hargreaves Street (1955). Miss Carr's Aachmys College was housed at 100 Queen Street, but it is likely this building was replaced within 10 years, Leslie Killian being the resident c1930.[1] The noted architect, William Beebe, lived at 129 Queen Street early this century, until his death, (1920) when he was replaced in directories by Mrs. Sarah Beebe, until her death in 1929.[2] Annie Hewitt's store may exist in an altered form at 161 Queen Street and Edith Stoneman's boarding house probably survives at 87 Wills Street.[3]

Key Sites

John Emery's House, 108 Queen Street 1882c

Stewart & Scott Grimsby Roller Flour Mill, 35 Wills Street 1873-

Richard Williamson's Osmaston, 37 Wills Street 1896-

Cornelius Murphy, 48 Wills Street 1884-

Charles Burke, 92 Wills Street 1906

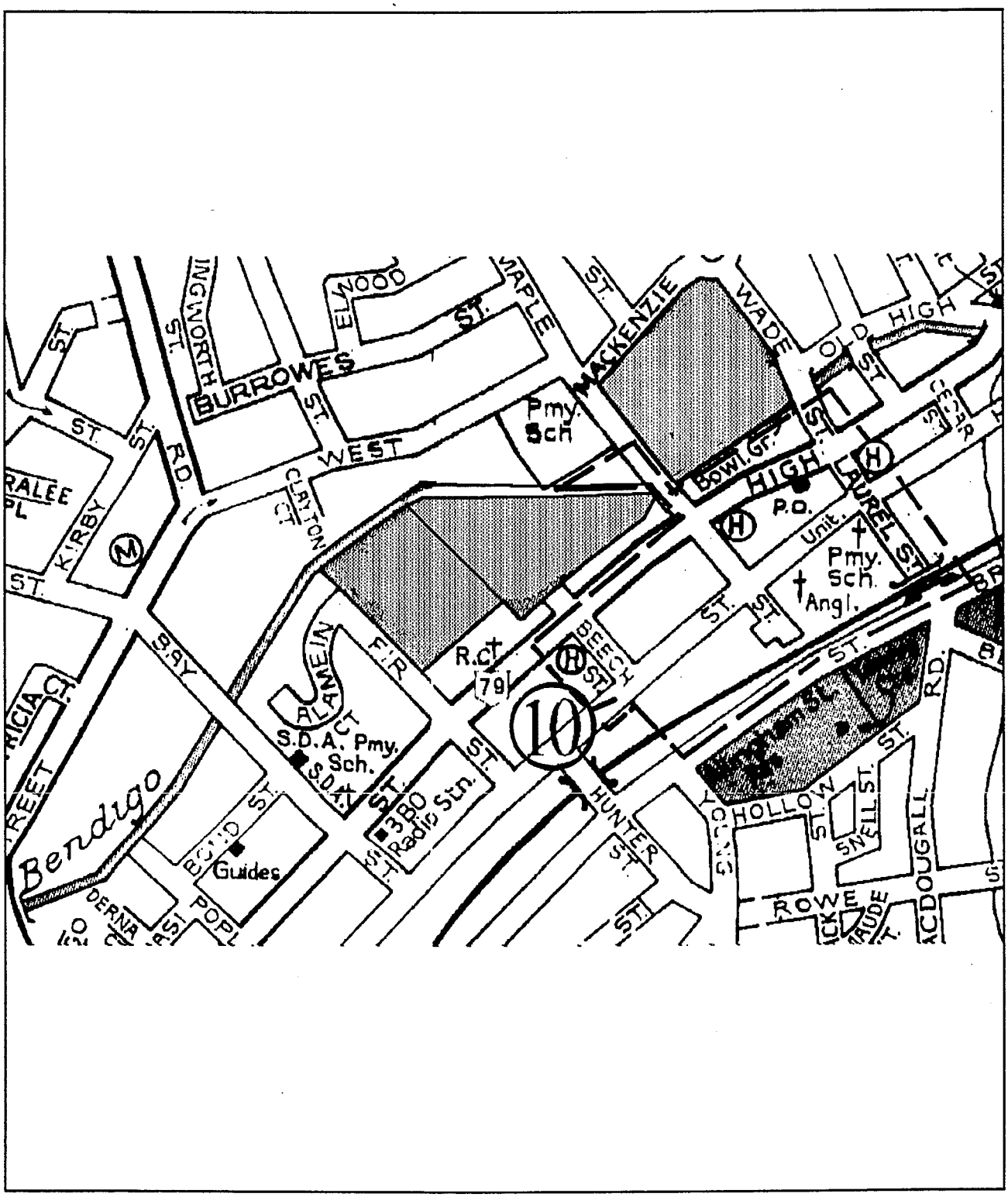
John Esler's La Mascotte, 113 Wills Street 1872

Significance

The precinct contains well-preserved examples of the mainly Edwardian and Victorian-era homes of tradespeople, shopkeepers and manufacturers of the nearby Bendigo commercial and manufacturing district which developed along with the nearby mining districts. The typical occupants of the precinct shared the localized influence of the commercial area with other inner streets of the city but here the character is concentrated, albeit suffering from its proximity to the commercial centre which spawned it.

1 D1915, D1930
2 D1915, D1930
3 D1915

PRECINCT: 10.00
GOLDEN SQUARE PRECINCT



PRECINCT: 10.00
GOLDEN SQUARE PRECINCT



3-38
Panton Street

LGA: BENDIGO CITY MAP: 6. 6

Contributory Streets

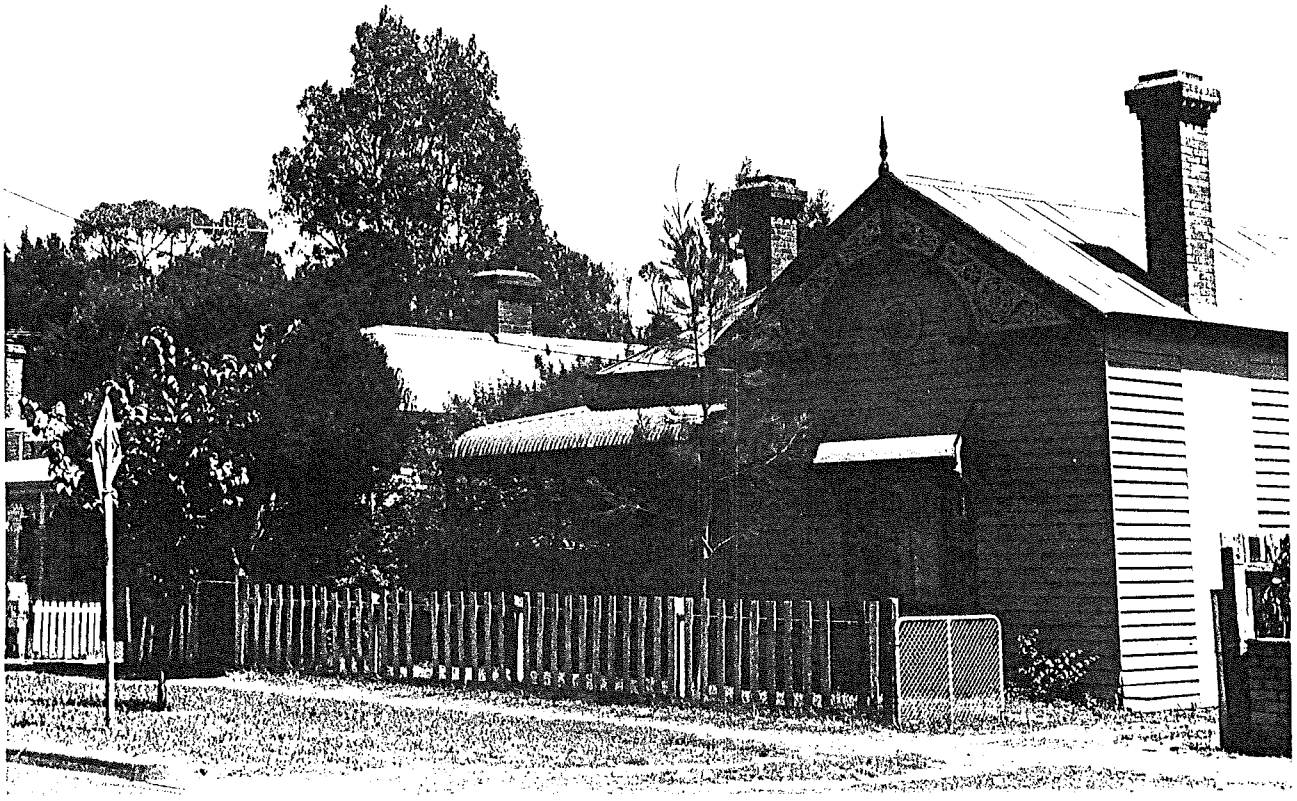
Beech, Edwardian, timber
High, Edwardian, timber
Laurel, Victorian, Edwardian, timber, brick
Panton, Victorian, timber, brick

History0Description

Golden Square has long been a separate entity, perhaps since the gold prospects found by Mrs. Kennedy and Mrs. Farrell at Golden Point in October, 1851.[1] As a result the 'Hamlet' of Golden Square was surveyed by 1854 and allotments sold over the next few years.[2]

Caire's 1875 view of Golden Square centres on the former Methodist Church (1873-), which was one of the earliest spires to rise over Bendigo. A product in part of the financial and other contributions of local mine managers, the church stood for the Cornish devotion to Methodism.

1 Mining Chronology Vol.3
2 Parish Plan



3-39
28 Panton Street

Behind it was the Golden Square School, itself a product of the Methodist zeal. A Methodist school existed near here from 1853 and was replaced, soon after (c1857-9), by a new timber church- school, initiated by the Rev. Joseph Dare.[1] The site was at the corner of Laurel and High Streets, with a detached teacher's residence, where the former Sunday School still stands (313 High Street). The present school site was gazetted in May, 1873, and builder, Robert Wilkinson, proceeded to erect a new schoolroom there. However, with an average attendance of 500, spread over the old and new schools, the community sought government aid, resulting in John Cowper building a more substantial brick school on the site 1873-4. The north wing opened August, 1874.[2] Nearby, there was also St. Marks Anglican Church which opened, in 1881, at Panton Street.[3]

This growth in the number of civic buildings reflected Golden Square's family population and paralleled the growth of the rest of the district, benefiting from established highly capitalized mines with a salaried work force.[4] To serve this industry, a crusher was set up by Young in 1856, to serve mines in the area.[5] Andrew Harkness & Co. (See 255 Mackenzie Street) had commenced their Victorian foundry as early as 1858 at Golden Square and well past 1900.[6] He was well located, with the dense peppering of mine shafts which followed the rich New Chum line of reef, occupying sites in Panton, Breen and Rose Streets,[7] (Shenandoah, New Chum Railway,Eureka Extended, Shamrock, Old Chum, Young Chum and Craven's shafts).

The church and miners, however, did not always agree - with the Rev. Nish vying with a Mr. Richards in 1872 over a site in Maple Street; one wanting a church site, the other wanting gold.[8]

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1 V & R, VL, p.465
2 ibid.
3 Butcher & Flanders, p.134
4 See Environmental History, Vol.2
5 Mining Chronology Vol.3
6 WD1890-91; WD1899-1900; Cusack, p.175; D1915
7 Herman, 1923
8 BCC, Box 6, 22

Another early sign of community needs is the Golden Square Police Station at the Beech Street corner of High Street (363). Further north is the Salvation Army Hall (former) at 319, located next to the old Methodist Sunday School and, next again, to the more recent Golden Square Post Office (321). The Golden Square railway station is another.

Golden Square was to be served by a house tram in 1887, linking it with Bendigo, Lake Weeroona and Eaglehawk.[1] Trees were to be planted in large numbers (70) at the Golden Square Recreation Reserve in Laurel Street, during mid-1890, under the supervision of the municipal head gardener, Gadd.[2] This did not stop those at Golden Square demanding better picnic facilities at Rosalind Park, now that tram travel was available.[3]

Individual sites in the area include mine manager, David Lanyon's, house at 6 Beech Street, also a product of the noted architect, William Beebe.[4] The former Golden Square Hotel and nearby Hibernian Hotel (opposite the police station) served the Golden Square hamlet over a long period, as did the more distant Foundry Arms, located nearer to the Victoria Foundry. Thomas Howe's fruit shop survives on the Maple Street corner of High Street (330).

Panton street commences with the church as the focus of a small community which consists mainly of residential with some commercial uses along High Street. The main residential streetscape is 28-34 Panton Street and 93 another at the Beech Street intersection. Otherwise the development is patchy, with different eras represented, some intrusive, others supportive of the overall character. Elm trees provide for some visual continuity along Panton Street and the civic use of the school, church and notable bridge nearby reinforce this part of the precinct's village centre role.

Key Sites

David Lanyon's Reawla, later Ellinbank, 6 Beech Street 1898

James Blair's House, 359 High Street, 1905C

Golden Square Methodist Church and Complex, 6 Laurel Street church 1870, 1873

St. Mark's Anglican Church, 29 Panton Street 1881

Robert Saunders' Commersdale, 56 Panton Street 1898

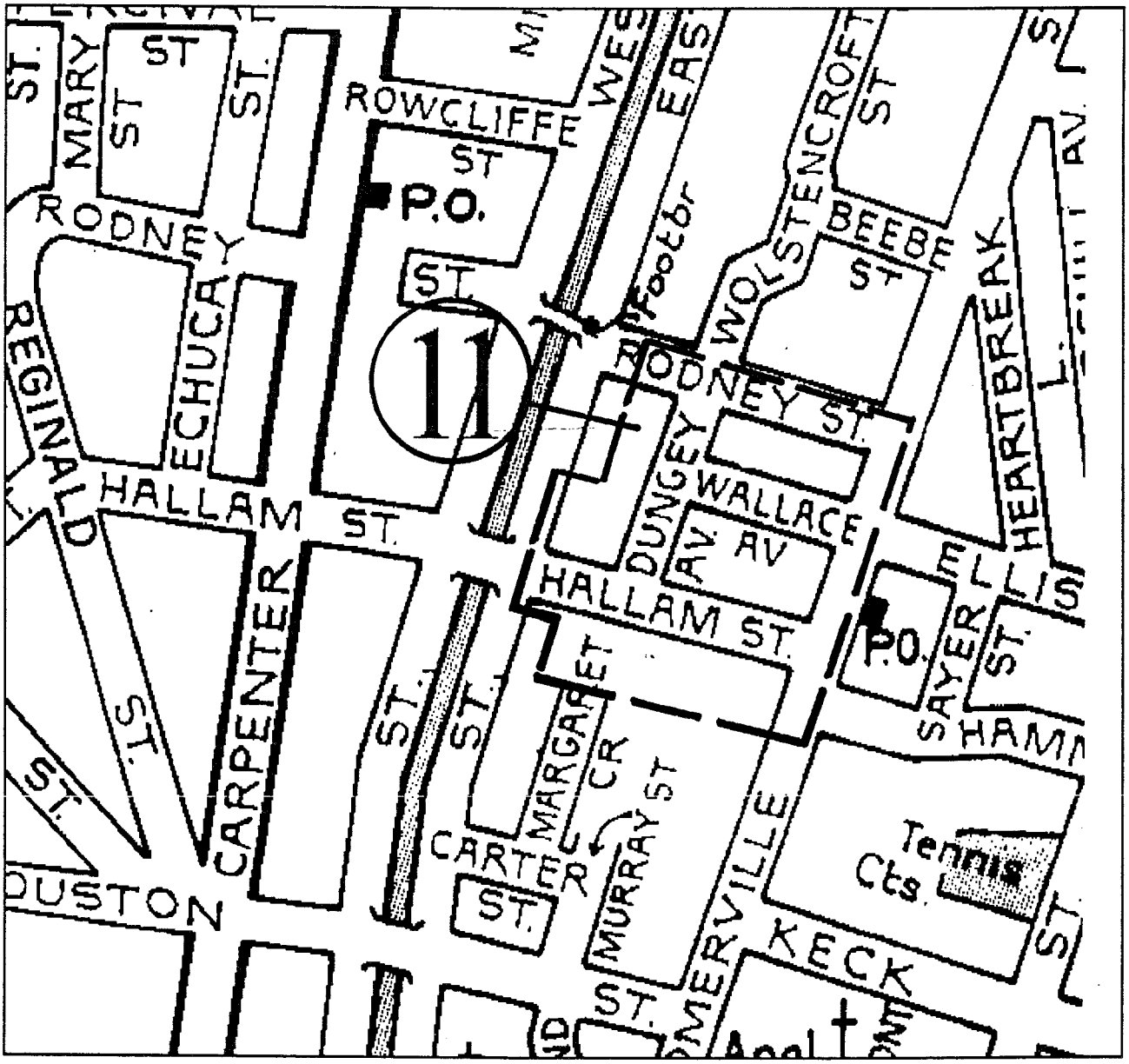
Significance

Golden Square's historic identity springs from the first gold finds in the district at Golden Point and the subsequent development of a rich mining industry, along with some of the area's most important foundries. Although parts of the old hamlet have altered beyond recognition, it still possesses a core of civic buildings which allow recognition of its former self- contained status. The housing stock is both expressive of the boom-era in mining and, in some cases, the aspirations of mine owners and their chosen architects. It is close or adjoins to significant mine sites such as the New Chum Railway and Eureka Extended Mines and possesses elm plantings from the Victorian era in Panton and Maple Streets.

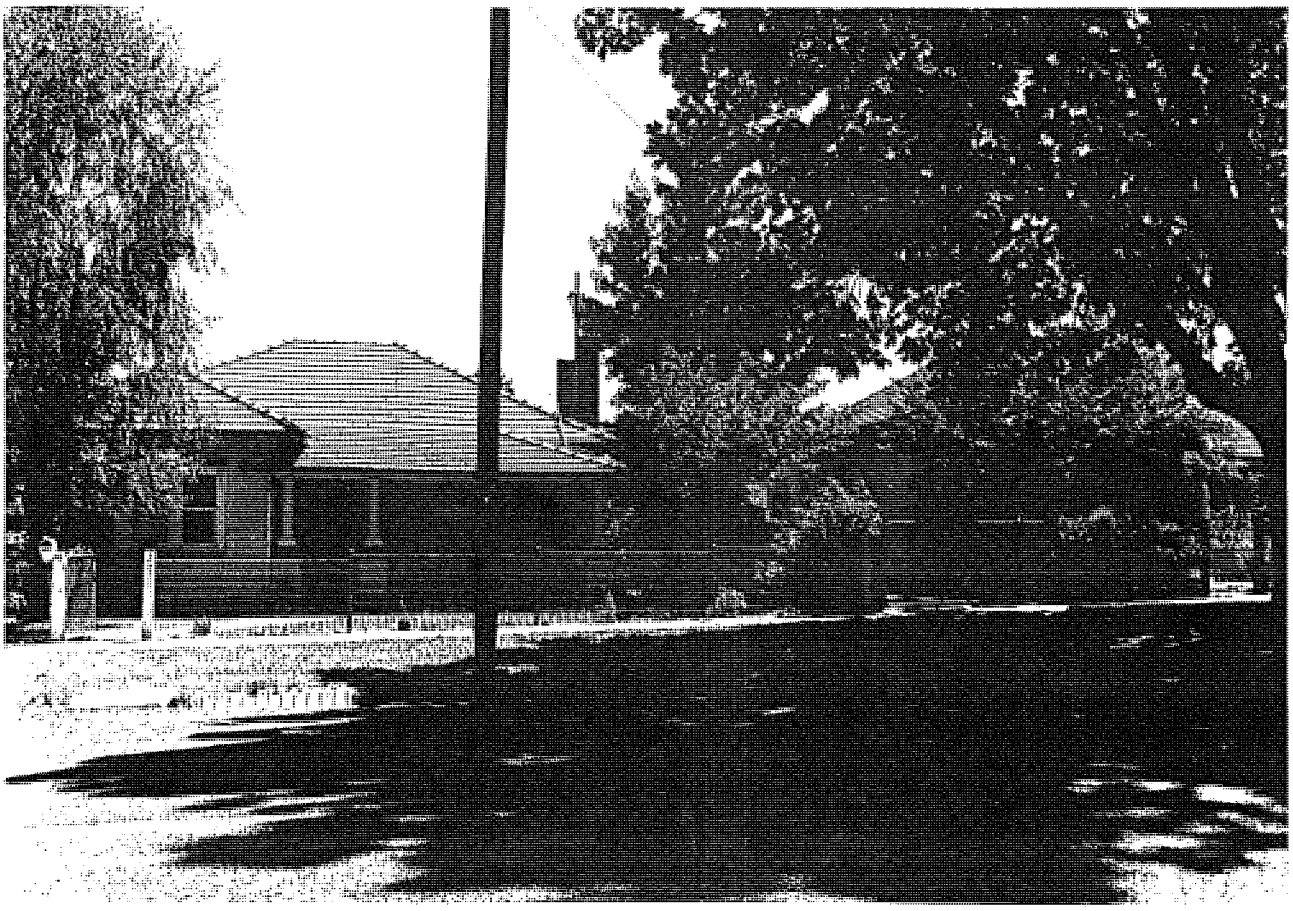
Golden Square was one of the best known of the mining areas of nineteenth century Bendigo. While few remnants of the early alluvial phase of mining survive the present road patterns, street patterns and several buildings still include elements which suggest different phases in the history of Bendigo both before and after alluvial mining.

1 Environmental History, Vol.2
2 BCSCM, p.442
3 ibid.
4 Butcher & Flanders, p.135

PRECINCT 11.00
BACK CREEK 20TH CENTURY RESIDENTIAL



PRECINCT: 11.00
BACK CREEK 20TH CENTURY RESIDENTIAL



3-40
Hallam Street, north side

LGA: BENDIGO CITY MAP: .00

Contributory Streets

Dingey, 1930s, brick, stucco
Hallam, Edwardian, 1920-30s, timber, stucco
Rodney, 1930s, timber, stucco
Somerville, 1930s, timber, stucco
Wallace Avenue, 1930s-40s, brick, stucco

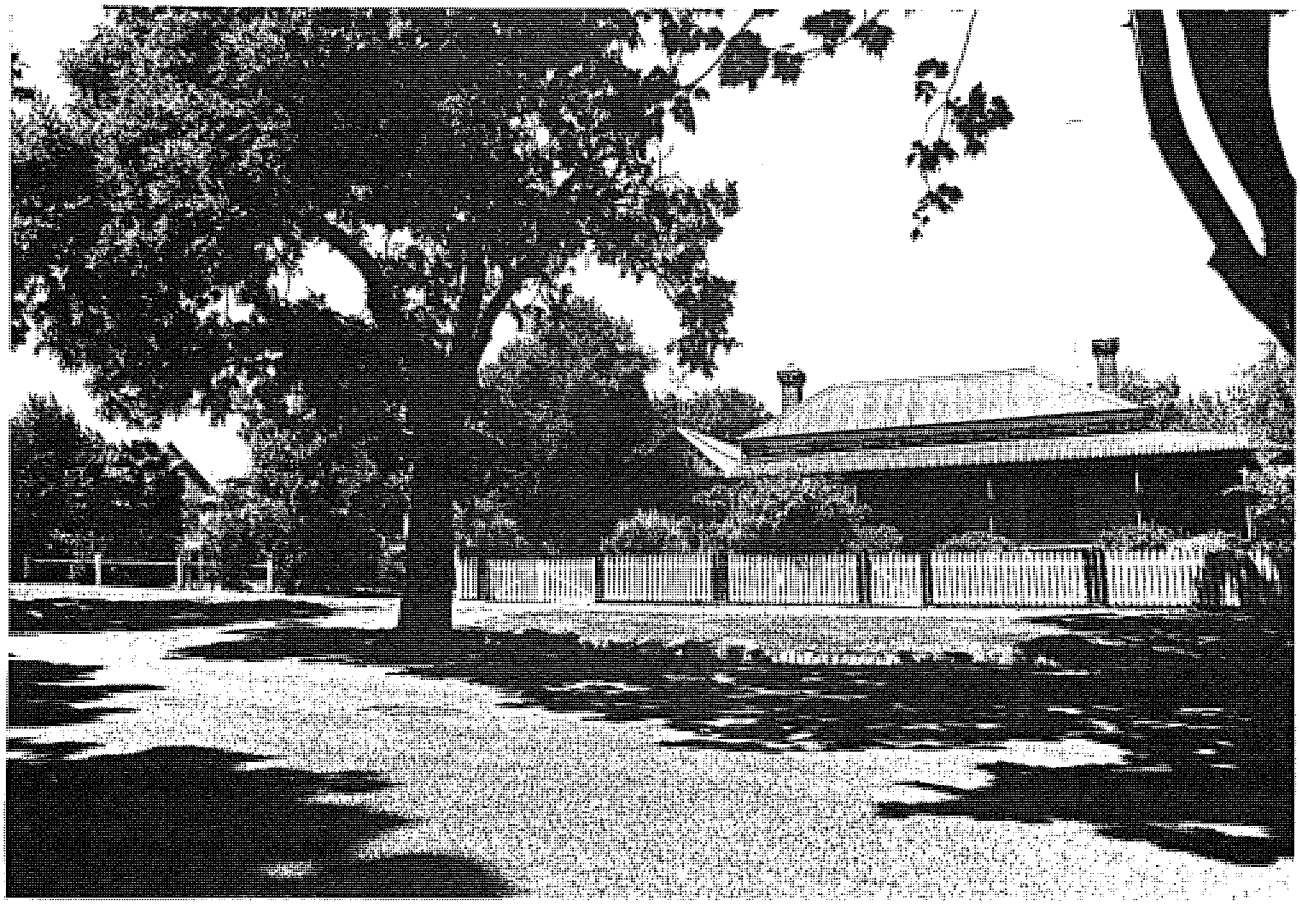
Description

The housing is detached, has pitched, mainly hipped roofs with minor-gabled elements and is set on blocks with around 100 link frontages.

History

This precinct was founded on Crown Portions sold mainly in the 1870-90s period to persons such as A Bush and W Simpson. It has been subsequently redivided.[1] Nevertheless, some early houses survive in the precinct, such as 3 and 5 Hallam Street.

1 See Parish Plan, LP 13571



3-41
Hallam Street, south side

However, streets such as Dungey Street were developed just prior to World War Two, with names such as John W Clark, James Smyth and Donald Kew persisting in directories.

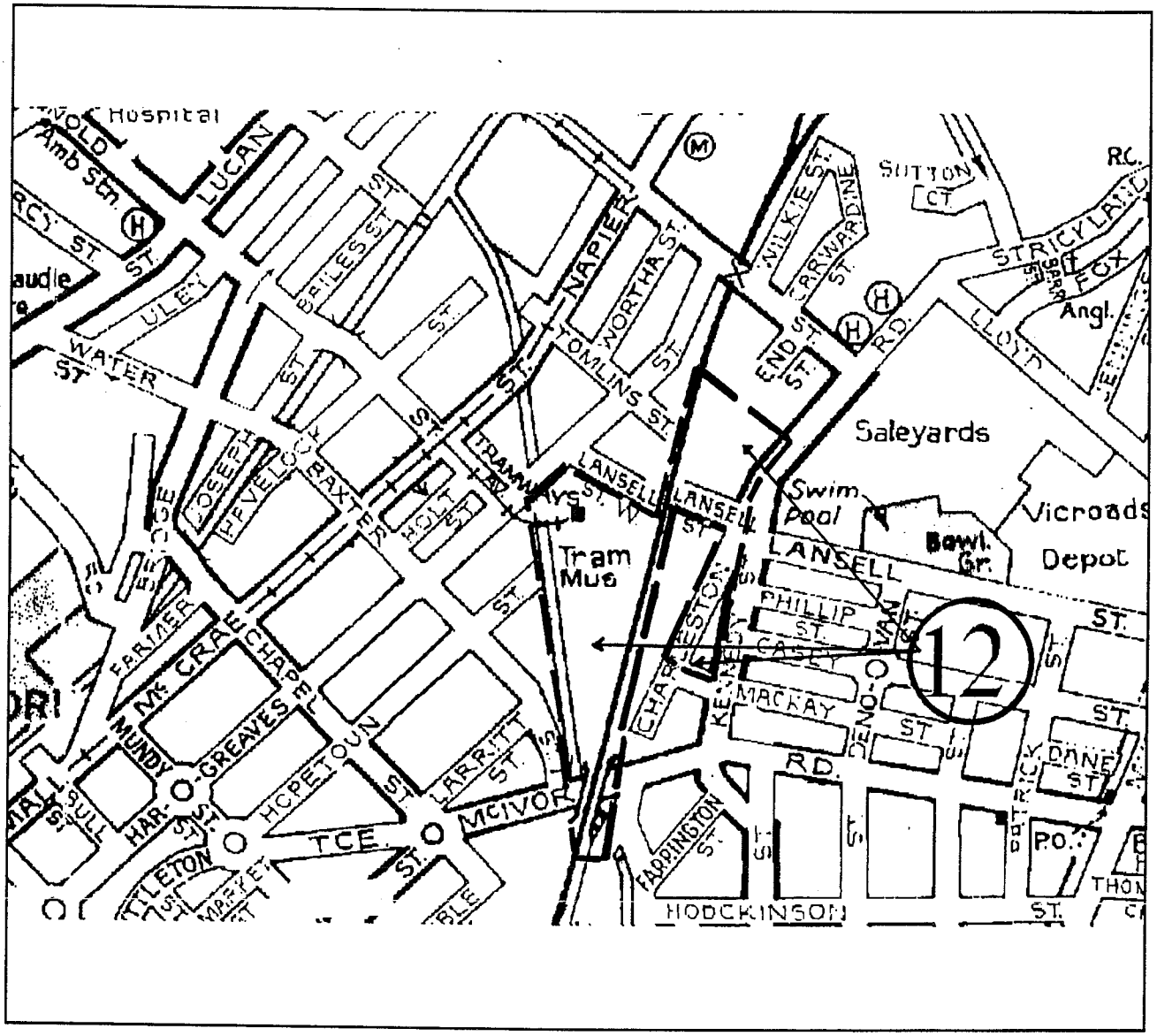
In Hallam Street the growth period is broader (c1910 to 1930s), with occupiers, Herbert Osborn (13) and James Tubb (11) representing early sites and William Pinder or Alex Campbell (15) one of the later ones in the 1930-40 era.[1]

Significance

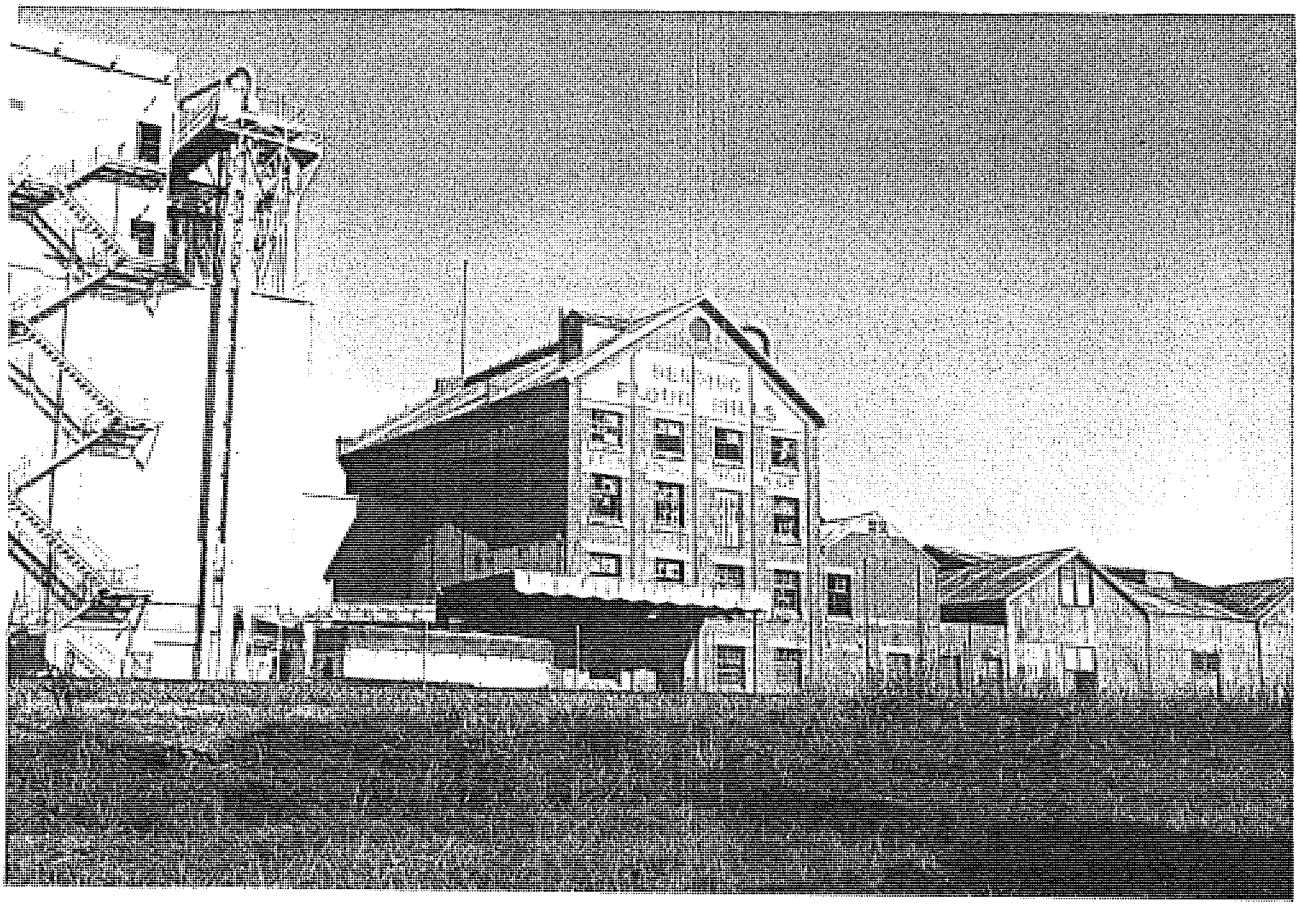
The precinct is representative only of the period cited and has no known significance other than it is a well preserved domain of the 1920s-30s[2].

1 D1935-50
2 further historic research may uncover a context for its development

PRECINCT: 12.00
BENDIGO INDUSTRIAL PRECINCT



PRECINCT: 12.00
BENDIGO INDUSTRIAL PRECINCT



3-42
Bendigo Flour Mills, off Charleston Road

(see Vol.4, Industrial Sites)

Contributory Streets

Charleston Road
Tramways Avenue

Key Sites

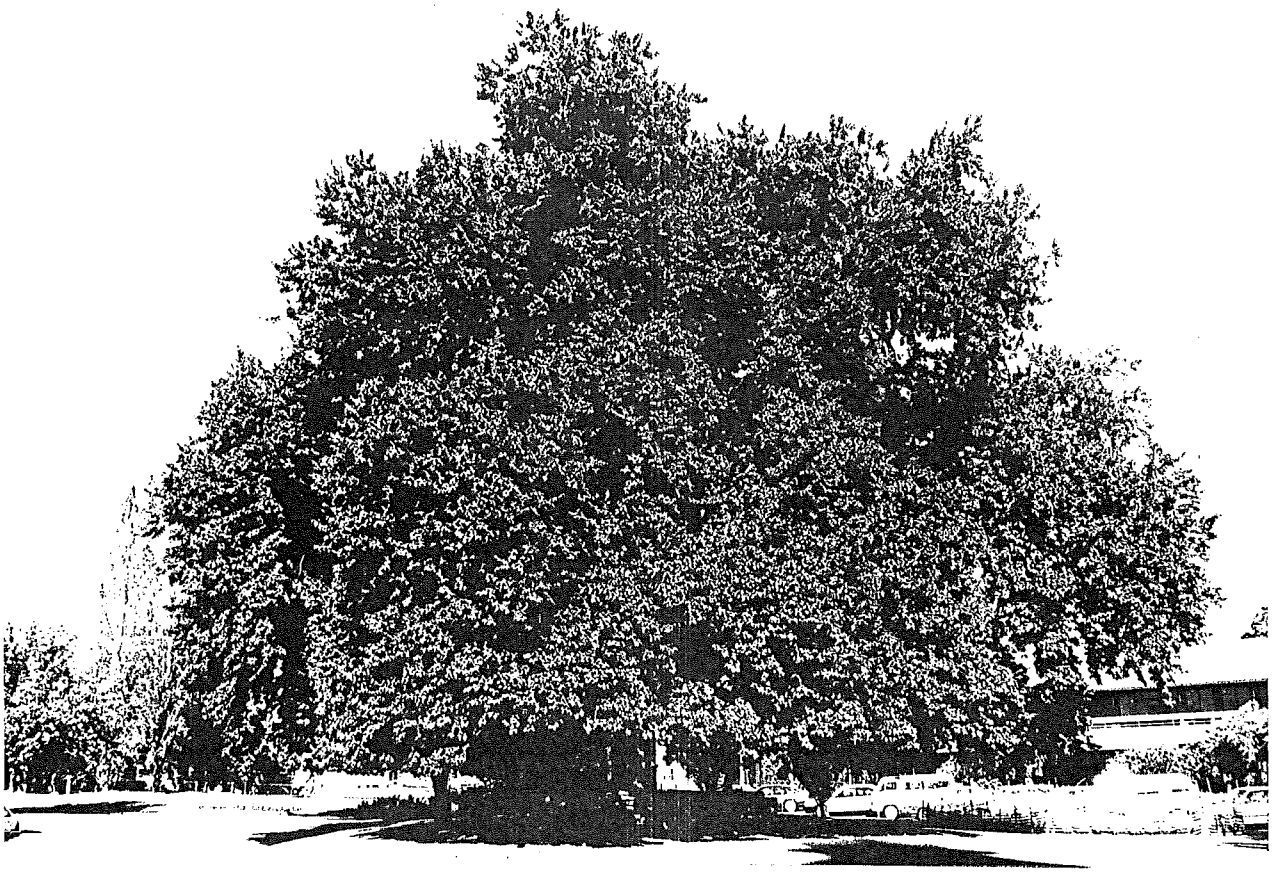
Hume & Iser Workshop 44-46 Charleston Road 1903c-?
Tomlins Simmie & Co. Flour Mills, Now Baristoc 87 Charleston Road 1920c
Pacific Textiles Bendigo Pty Ltd Charleston Road
Electric Supply Company Power House, 6 Lansell Street 1901-
Tram Depot & Museum, Tramways Avenue 1901-

(Refer to individual sites in appendix to Volume 4, Industrial Sites of Bendigo)

Significance

Many individually important 20th century industrial sites are in this location, presumably because of access to rail sidings and cheaper land than in the traditional manufacturing centre near the Bendigo railway station. They form a distinct group which would have presumably generated related housing groups and social centres (ie. hotel) nearby.

EAGLEHAWK & BENDIGO CULTURAL LANDSCAPE



3-42
Magnificent elm in the municipal reserve (scheduled)

Introduction

This study has not been able to address the many facets of cultural landscape in Eaglehawk & Bendigo. As with other disciplines the available budget was limited and the potential scope rich and diverse. The historical chronology (Vol.2, appendix) records the evolution of some of these elements.

Bendigo, in particular, has been known for its beautiful street trees, mainly elms, and given the warmer climate of the area it is not surprising that these 'umbrageous' shade trees were planted in preference to other species.

The Home Gardener of April 1927 noted the 'Miles of Trees' in Bendigo:

> *'The Bendigo Valley in its primitive state was very picturesque; the soil being fertile, the growth was abundant -in places on the hill slopes, beautiful. Now with more concerted attention in the gardens and streets, it is still beautiful. Rosalind park is 65 acres in extent. The street trees, if in a row, would extend nearly 200 miles.'*

The city had a Mr.J.Griffith overseeing the landscape section of council which dealt with the pollarding, trimming and replanting of street trees.

> *Without the street tree and parks, Bendigo would be a dry old place; with them it is one of the most important cities in the State, and the capital of the fast growing North.*



3-43
Fine avenue of plane trees in Marks Street (scheduled)

The parks' curator, a Mr. Campbell, ensured that the nursery kept up a constant supply of seedlings for new trees, gathering the pods from trees in the street[1].

Then the trees most favoured by Griffiths were:

Sugar Gums
Ironbarks
Crimson Flowering Gum
Currajong
Elm
Plane (both from cuttings)

and, to a lesser extent, the pine which had fallen from favour because of footpath damage. The gums did better on the hills where the soil might be poor and the elms and planes did better on the flats[2] Today the sugar gums are very evident on the hills as well as the flats (Kangaroo Flat), being a popular street tree from Edwardian times until the Second War. Streets like Marks Street, also show the success of plane trees in the city.

The pepper tree was also favoured in the Edwardian era for planting in public spaces where no flower beds were planned and shade was needed. Bendigo Council planted them along the creek and around sporting reserves for shade early this century.

There was also the all-pervading mining land. *The Home Gardener* of August 1924 noted the desire of some councillors (ie. Cr.J.H.Curnow) to reclaim some of the barren landscape of the now defunct mining areas surrounding the city. Owen Jones, chairman of the State Forestry Commission, reported to the council that these

1 *The Home Gardener* 1 April 1927,p.17
2 ibid.

areas should be planted with native hardwoods such as the red and white ironbark and the grey box to allow their naturalization into the landscape.

A. INDIVIDUAL CITATIONS

Parks and Gardens

Rosalind Park

Lake Weeroona & environs (Gas Works)

Railway Reserve, Bendigo Station

Eaglehawk Public Gardens (Canterbury Gardens) & associated lakes

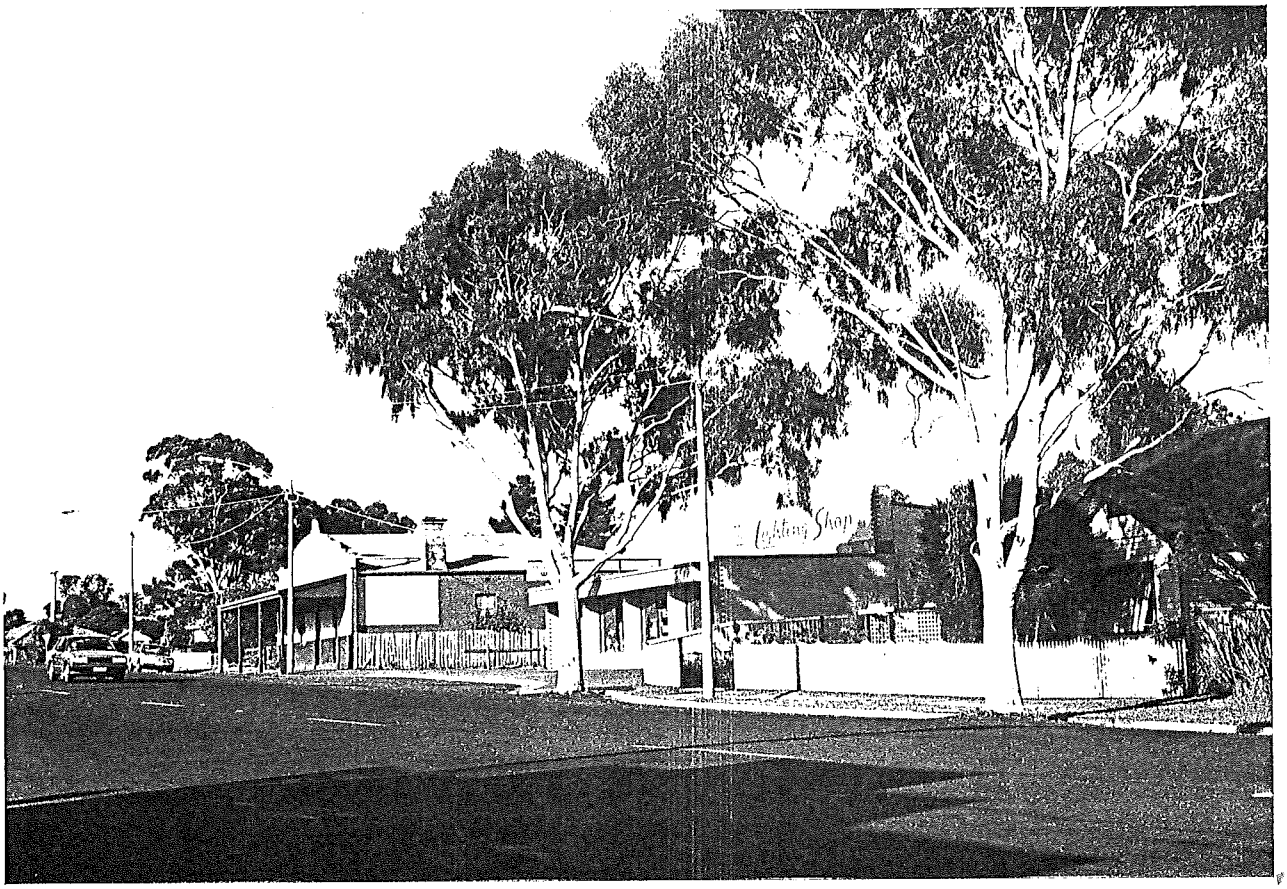
White Hills Botanic Gardens

Cemeteries

Eaglehawk Cemetery

Bendigo Cemetery (Back Creek)

White Hills Cemetery

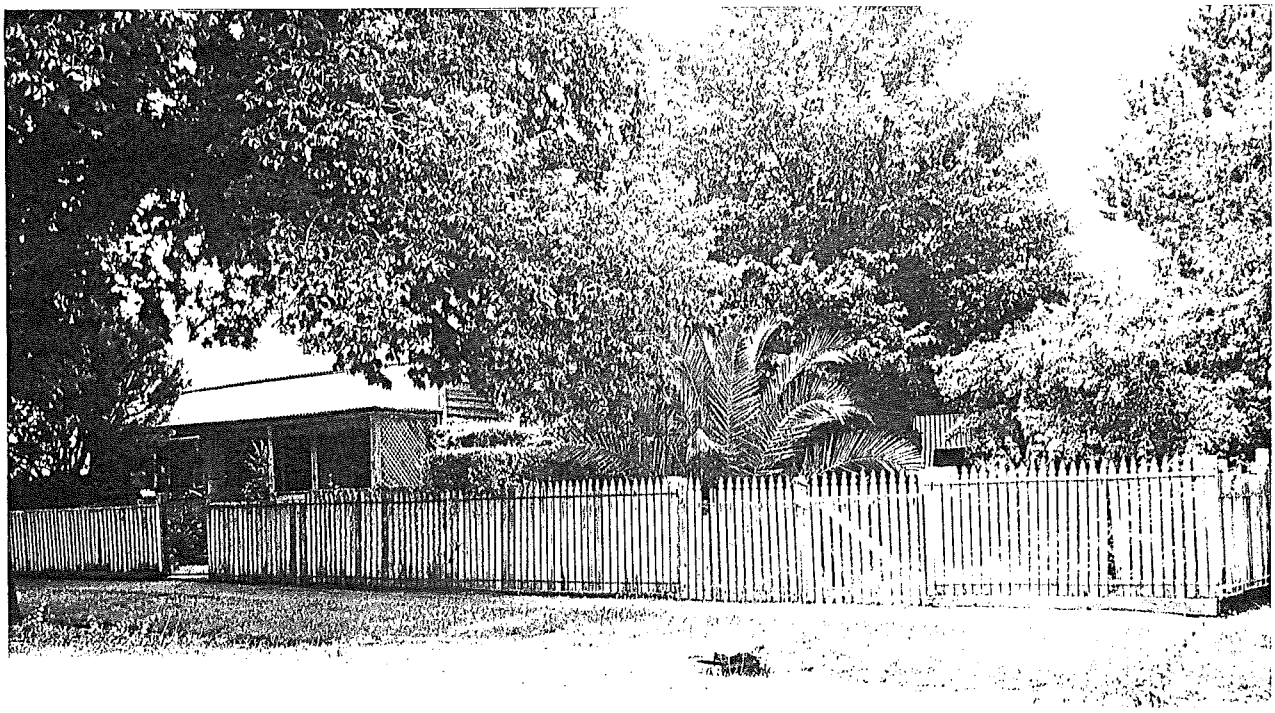


3-44
Lemon-scented gums by the Eaglehawk Road (scheduled)

B. Site Schedule

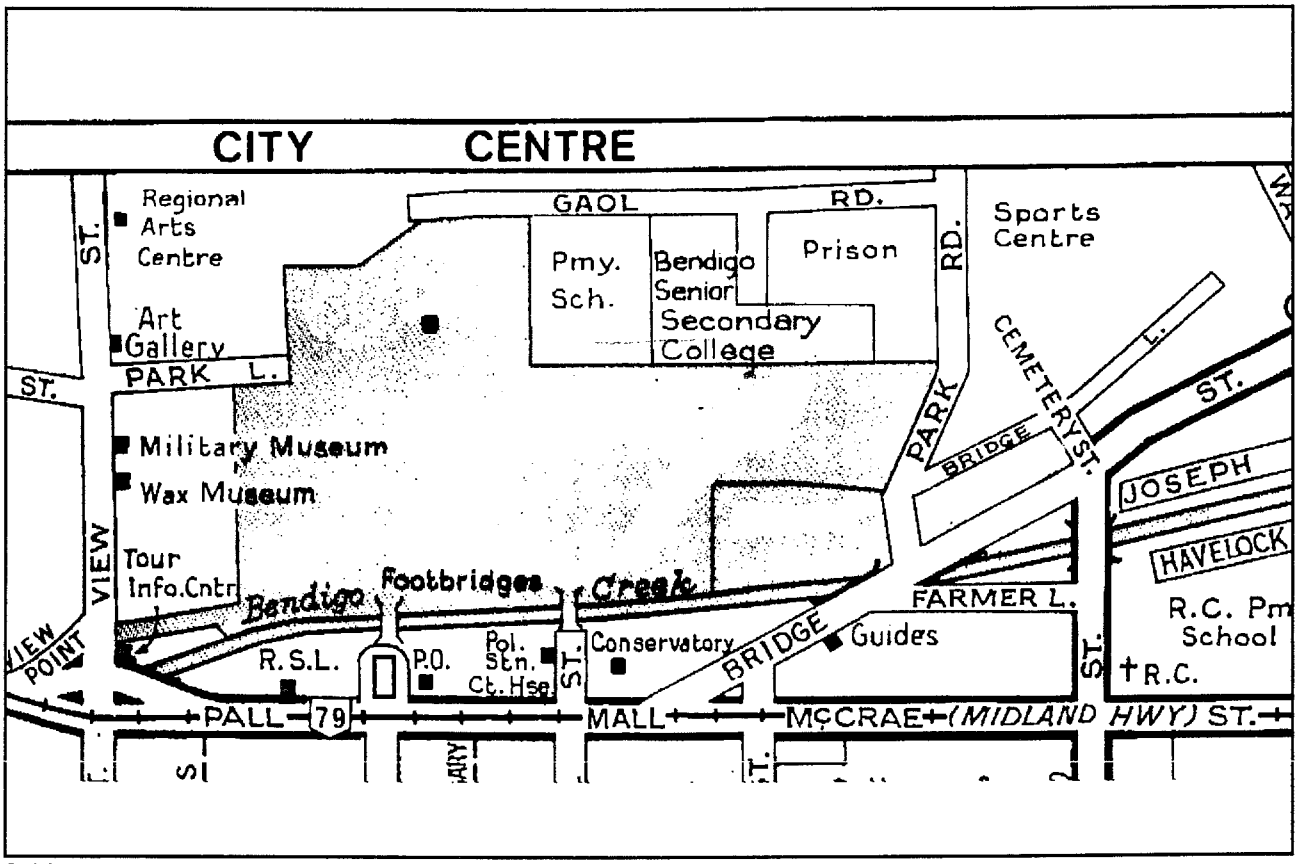
Private Gardens

Gardens attached to buildings valued A and B have been surveyed and assessed. All landscape comments have been incorporated into the building schedule.



3-45
Old picket fence and garden, corner site and matching timber cottage in Irishtown, Arnold Street (scheduled)

Rosalind Park



3-46
(Derived from 'Bendigo & District Street & Tourist Map' (UBD, 4th edit.)

Rosalind Park

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA

City of Bendigo

LOCATION/ADDRESS

Area roughly bounded by Pall Mall, View Street, Barnard Street, Water Street and Bridge Lane, Bendigo, 3350

CADASTRAL INFORMATION

Crown Reserve Rs 1375, Parish of Sandhurst, County of Bendigo

TYPE of PLACE

Public Garden

SIGNIFICANCE

Rosalind Park, set aside as a government camp on the Bendigo goldfields in 1852, dedicated as a recreation reserve in 1861, developed as a public park in the period 1870-1910 is of state significance (see also Urban Precinct 8.2):

* as one of the best examples of a large urban public park in Victoria, with few sites of comparable integrity interstate, due to the combination of landscape, horticultural and streetscape design elements of Rosalind Park;

* for the retention of many significant exotic species, particularly those of individual significance which are listed on the National Trust Register of Significant Trees;

* for its role in providing passive and active recreation and social interaction to citizens of Bendigo and neighbouring areas;

* for its role as a local landmark, valued by the community and is important in the local community as an educational site;

* historically, as the site of one of the largest government camps on Victoria's goldfields with the reconstructed poppet legs on Camp Hill appropriate to the early surveillance role of the government camp;

* for the features which enhance the park's qualities; these include the interface with notable nineteenth century streetscapes, the close proximity to significant government buildings, the contrast provided by differing levels of horticultural intensity, and the extensive range of horticultural features. Horticultural features include the open grassed spaces, fernery, conservatory, floral bedding, built garden features such as the bridges and various monuments, water features and the dryland upper area of Camp Hill;

* for its retention of a path layout and significant planting from the 1870s and complementary planting in the ensuing years;

* for the retention of many early garden elements such as the fernery, iron fence, remnants of a fountain and cascade system, iron bridges, gates and statuary;

* for its enhancement by contemporary documentation such as photographs, plans and plant lists.

(AHC Criteria A3, A4, B2, C2, D2, E1, F1, G1, H1)

HISTORY

The area now known as Rosalind Park was set aside as a government camp on the Bendigo goldfields in 1852 following its mapping by Surveyor Urquhart in the same year. The land was dedicated as a recreation reserve in 1861, and developed as a public park in the period 1870-1910.

In 1854, Pall Mall was first surveyed by Richard Larritt and his plans show Bendigo Creek meandering through the government reserve. In 1862, George Brown was appointed first curator having been selected ahead of eleven other applicants.

The Curator, Mr Gadd, controlled all the reserves in Bendigo in the mid 1870s and had a number of staff responsible for particular aspects of the cities parks, reserves and street trees. Mr Lyons was the curator of the fernery while Mr Roper supervised street trees. At Eaglehawk, Mr J S Smith had the considerable task of curating Canterbury Park, Lake Reserve, Fernery and Conservatory. There is likely to have been considerable rivalry between the two major reserves each competing for the most popular acclaim of their features. Mr Gadd's reports held by the Bendigo City Council provide essential information on the development of the cities parks and gardens and are an invaluable reference.



3-47
Fernery 1891 (Arnold, 'The Forest City')

Little is known of the extent of the involvement of other well known horticultural figures of the colony such as Baron von Mueller and William Guilfoyle, directors of the Botanic Gardens at Melbourne. Records held at the Bendigo City Council indicate correspondence from both men so determining the extent of their involvement is of some importance in determining the significance of the design or planting of the gardens.

The Director's of the Botanic Gardens at Melbourne, Baron von Mueller and William Guilfoyle, were actively involved in the design or redesigning of many public reserves throughout the state. Correspondence from von Mueller, which notes that he has dispatched greenhouse plants to Bendigo and requests in return "a truck of quartz in large pieces" [1] is an indication that he was consulted in the choice of plants, however many of the records do not detail the exact site for which plants and other materials were destined. Information from the Mueller Project [2] informs us that in 1871 Mueller prepared a report on his botanical activities for the previous year. He describes extensive and numerous gifts of plants, seeds and bulbs to individuals and institutions in that year. He also notes that the material for that year was typical of that sent in his previous sixteen years at the Botanic Garden, Melbourne. Items included 292 plants sent to the Bendigo Hospital, Sandhurst in May 1870; 335 plants, 96 species of seed to the public gardens of Sandhurst (probably Rosalind Park); 72 plants to the cemetery at Sandhurst (probably Back Creek) as well as an unspecified number of Robinia seedlings; 90 plants to the police station, Sandhurst; 382 plants, 27 bulbs, 95 species of seed to the Sandhurst Benevolent Asylum (possible connection with Vahland, a fellow German who was architect of the Asylum).

Of people listed by name, 200 plants were sent to I W Kramer, Sandhurst as an exchange - Father Kramer was listed as a donor to the Botanic Garden, Melbourne in 1862-3 and in 1864-5 was a contributor of plants and seeds [3] and in July 1870, 200 Mulberry cuttings were sent to W Bannerman of Sandhurst.

It would seem that Mueller's involvement in many sites throughout the Bendigo area requires further research in particular the extent of his contact with fellow Germans, Backhaus and Vahland. Until additional detailed research is carried out into Rosalind Park, it seems that Mr Gadd's design of the late 1870s remains reasonably intact without knowing how closely involved Mueller was in the planting. A number of plans and illustrations are available which indicate the structural layout and show the locations of paths and other features in the gardens. These would need to be more closely analyzed to ascertain how accurately the current park reflects its earlier design.

The Conservatory Gardens were laid out by the Curator, Samuel Gadd, in 1886 on land that had been used as a rubbish tip. It is rumoured that the first horse race in Bendigo was run in this area. The Conservatory was built in 1897 and was the first prefabricated building in Bendigo. Curator Gadd and the City Surveyor, George Minto, are credited with the design and Frank M. Brown was responsible for the fabrication at a cost of 216 pounds. Mr Brown's name is on the iron pillars. Restoration works at a cost exceeding $54, 000 were undertaken in 1978 by

1 Sara Maroske, pers.comm. 1992
2 Sara Maroske, pers.comm. 1992
3 Annual Report of the Government Botanist and Director of the Botanic Garden, 1862-3, 1864-5

The upper reserve, known as Camp Hill, historically was a stark horticultural and landscape contrast to the relative lushness of the lower regions. Plantings on the dry rocky land were typically of the subtropical range and included succulents, cacti and other plants tolerant of a harsher, drier terrain. These included clumps of Aloe,*Yucca gloriosa*,*Agave americana* 'Variegata',*Phillyrea latifolia*, and stunted Jubaea chilensis,*Brachychtion rupestris* and*Prunus ilicifolia*.

The lower section of Rosalind Park is more intact and cohesive as a design and retains much of the structure created by the treed avenues contrasting with the grassed spaces between. The Fernery at the northern end of the park provides an area of seclusion and enclosure. The lower reserve is bounded by Bendigo Creek, the Fernery, the escarpment of Camp Hill and the back of buildings along View Street. Access is via the entrance gates from View Point or from the iron footbridges along Pall Mall. These entrances date from the earliest development period of the park and the current iron bridges replace earlier wooden structures evident in early photographs.

Two sections of Rosalind Park to the eastern side of the Bendigo Creek contain areas of intensive horticultural development. The Conservatory Gardens and the Queen Victoria Gardens form a discrete yet integrated relationship with Rosalind Park. The Conservatory Gardens are fenced with a decorative iron fence; a row of*Washingtonia filifera* (fan palm) line the Bull Street and Pall Mall boundaries. The area is given over to lawns and floral bedding and is dominated by a large glazed conservatory. A gate leads from the Conservatory Gardens to an iron footbridge linking this to the lower section of Rosalind Park.

Queen Victoria Gardens, near the corner of View Street and Pall Mall, provides a balance to the Conservatory Gardens and these two gardens form a fine group with the Law Courts and Post Office and make a significant contribution to the streetscape of Pall Mall.

Queen Victoria Gardens has a simple path layout which centres on a large statue of Queen Victoria. The garden consists essentially of lawn and floral beds, with a notable display of cannas. The Queen Victoria Gardens are enclosed with a substantial and decorative iron fence. They also provide a fine view over Charing Cross and View Point.

Other areas which are components of Greater Rosalind Park is the area of land in the south western section devoted to sporting facilities and the northern section.

The land parallel to Barnard Street is given over to sporting facilities, with the Queen Elizabeth Oval (at the corner of View Street) and its impressive grandstand forming the focus. The pond shown in the 1873 plan has been converted to a swimming pool although a large pond further north has retained much of its early character. This area, now occupied by the sports centre, swimming pools and various sport grounds, was formerly Commissioner's Gully.

The Agricultural Show Yard (bounded by Barnard Street, Park Road, Bridge Lane and Water Street) contains an early grandstand but is largely cleared. It contains the site of Bendigo's earliest cemetery.

OWNERSHIP

City of Bendigo

EXISTING DESIGNATIONS

National Trust classified

Peter Watts Gardens study - State importance.

National Trust of Australia (Victoria) Register of Significant Trees - thirteen trees currently listed which include:

Afrocarpus falcata, Yellow-wood

Araucaria bidwillii, Bunya Bunya Pine

Araucaria cunninghamii, Hoop pine, considered to be one of the best specimens known in cultivation in Victoria

Flindersia australis, Crow's Ash

Umbelluleria californica, California Bay

Washingtonia filifera, Desert Fan Palm, row of 8 trees

Bob Hodges with brickwork by George Robinson. Associated planting in scalloped beds shows considerable detail in the texture of perennial plantings and palm trees.

In 1879, G S Mackay, who was a leading authority on ferns, proposed the establishment of a fernery in the part of Rosalind Park known as 'The Willows" which was where a number of large willow trees were growing along the Bendigo Creek. Mr Mackay remarked in the Bendigo Advertiser in 12 July 1879, "if the City Council were to convert the Lower Reserve into a fernery it would be a pleasing attraction to the many visitors who would throng" to see it. Evidently the area was an eyesore and Mackay believed it could be converted into a place of beauty with the planting of ferns. A Council report on street trees and parks of 1891 describes the fernery as an 'enchanting retreat' and says "it was described by competent authorities in the neighbouring colonies as the finest fernery in Australia".

In 1880 an aviary that stood in the area was removed to the White Hills Botanic Gardens, where a zoo was a popular attraction, and a start was made on the fernery. When completed the fernery is reported to have covered four acres. The present fernery covers three roods 39 perches (just under an acre). Some land has been lost to the Council depot.

Other large public gardens in Victoria which provide a comparative basis include Johnstone Park and Eastern Park, Geelong; Ballarat Botanic Gardens and Victoria Park, Ballarat; Castlemaine Botanical Gardens, Castlemaine; Princess Park and Citizens Park, Queenscliff; Town Hall Gardens, Beechworth.

25.06.1873Letter from B & S Johnston, nurserymen, Preston, informing council that their order for two cases of plants for the botanical gardens had been forwarded along with plants for the Back Creek Cemetery [1]

02.08.1873Report from reserve keeper, Sandhurst, which included a detailed report of all work undertaken in Camp Reserve, Rosalind Park, between 01 January and 01 July, 1873 [2].

02.10.1873Report and list from reserve keeper, Sandhurst, on work undertaken in Camp Reserve, Rosalind Park, between 01 July and 01 October, 1873. The list shows types and numbers of each tree planted in the reserve during that season. Total number of trees planted was 296, comprising ten different varieties [3].

01.02.1874Report from the curator, botanical gardens, Sandhurst, which lists daily numbers of visitors to the gardens in January (6,634) [4].

03.04.1874Report from the curator, botanical gardens, Sandhurst, which lists daily numbers of visitors to the gardens in March (5,695) [5].

03.04.1874Detailed report from the curator, Camp Hill Reserve, Sandhurst, on improvements and alterations proposed for the reserve, includes tree planting, widening paths, etc. [6].

22.04.1874Letter from the William Guilfoyle, Botanic Gardens, Melbourne, on council's wish to have the central recreation grounds [? Rosalind Park] tastefully laid out. Guilfoyle recommended an experienced landscape gardener be employed [7].

23.05.1878Report by Parks Committee, Sandhurst, which included request to curator, Rosalind Park, to report on improvements needed to willow ponds in the park [8].

10.02.1880Joint committee on fountains discussed erection of a series of fountains in the reserve and at Charing Cross. Sketches were submitted and Mr Lansell described his proposal for a series of fountains or basins to be connected with the fountain already erected in Rosalind Park, and to be connected with the principal one to be erected at Charing Cross [9].

11.06.1886Mr Gadd's report about completion of the fernery was deferred for future estimates [10].

14.03.1890Committee considers a proposal to improve part of the upper reserve for the making of a sports ground which would be planted and neatly laid out [11].

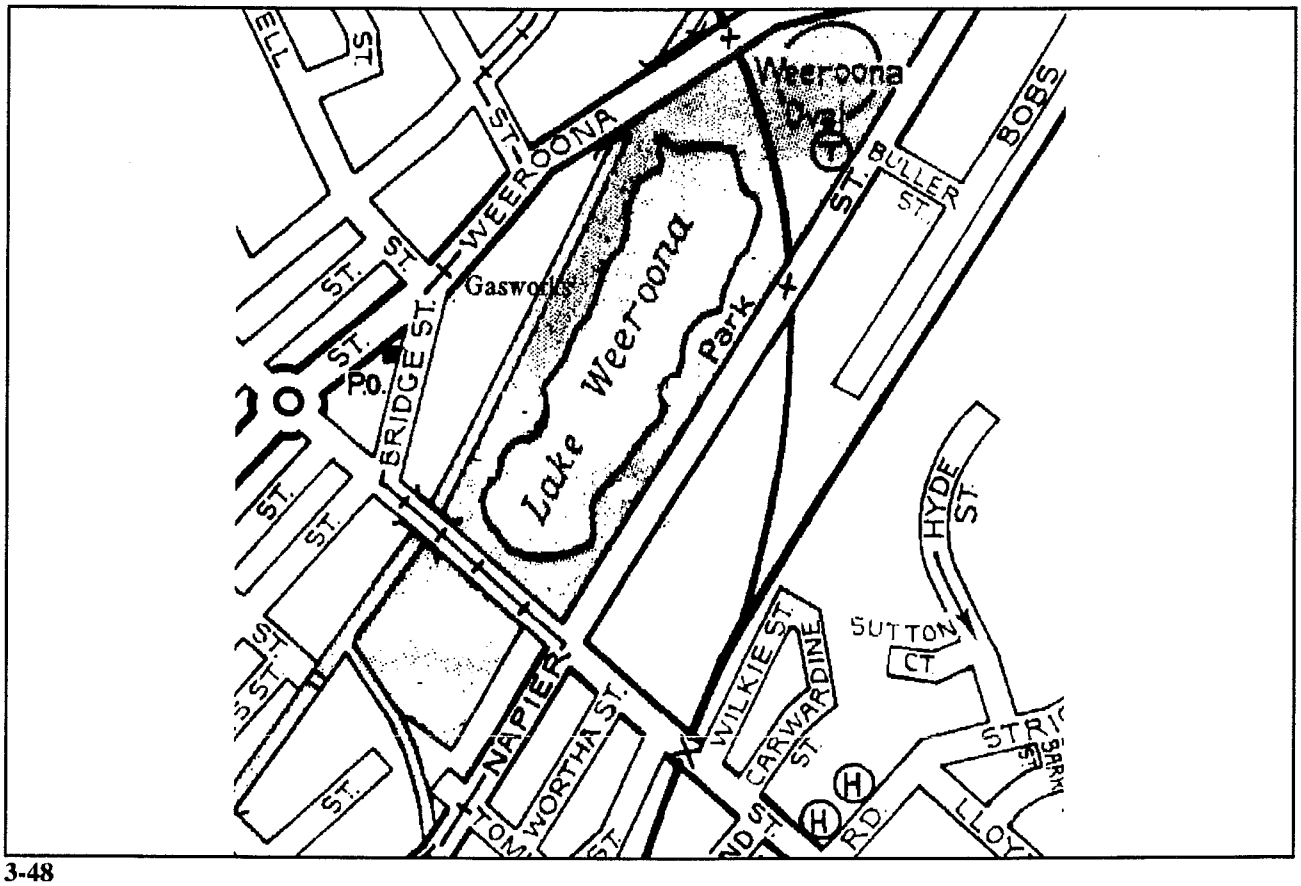
DESCRIPTION

The character of the Greater Rosalind Park today is essentially fourfold: the upper reserve of interconnecting paths and poppet legs, the lower reserve of Rosalind Park on the west of Bendigo Creek, the gardens of intensive horticultural development to the eastern side of the Bendigo Creek, and the extensive areas devoted to government buildings such as schools and the prison and sports facilities.

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1 BCC, Box 11, Item 20
2 BCC, Box12, Item 12
3 BCC, Box, Item 31
4 BCC, Box 13, Item 14
5 BCC, Box 13, Item 17
6 BCC, Box 13, Item 18
7 BCC, Box 13, Item 23
8 BCSM, Box 14, 1875-79, Item 7
9 BCC
10 BCSCM
11 BCSCM, p428

Lake Weeroona & Environs



3-48
(Derived from 'Bendigo & District Street & Tourist Map' (UBD, 4th edit.)

Lake Weeroona & Environs (Gas Works)

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA

City of Bendigo

LOCATION/ADDRESS

Napier Street

CADASTRAL INFORMATION

Crown Reserve Rs 4314, Parish of Sandhurst, County of Bendigo

TYPE of PLACE

Public Garden (Lake Weeroona)

SIGNIFICANCE

Lake Weeroona, dating from c1874 and continuously maintained as a public park and recreation reserve is of **local/regional** significance:

* as a reserve for significant exotic and native plant species;
* for its role in providing passive and active recreation to citizens of Bendigo and neighbouring areas;
* for its role in demonstrating the social and recreational activities associated with water and boating;
* for its aesthetic setting and layout and association with the nearby Bendigo Gas Works site.[1]

HISTORY

Main Reference is Bendigo City Council Correspondence Index & Reserve File Rs 4314 [sections missing between 1874 and 1933].

23.03.187445 acres temporarily reserved by the City of Sandhurst for recreation purposes to be vested in the Board of Land and Works.

24.04.1874Gazetted.

16.06.1874Parks Committee visits reserve and decided on the works to be undertaken.

23.05.1878Report by Parks Committee, Sandhurst noted landscape gardeners were to be asked to submit designs for the Nolan Street Reserve and a large lake (Lake Weeroona). A note in the margin commented "Get Guilfoyle" [2].

1878Lake Weeroona officially opened [3]

1879Government Gazette (p2760) stated the public reserve called Weeroona Reserve was vested in the City Council. Reference also made to boathouse sites. A listing for the reserve in the Council expenditure on reserves noted just over 3000 pounds were spent in that year.

1880Curator Gadd expended 75 pounds at Lake Weeroona (30.6.80)

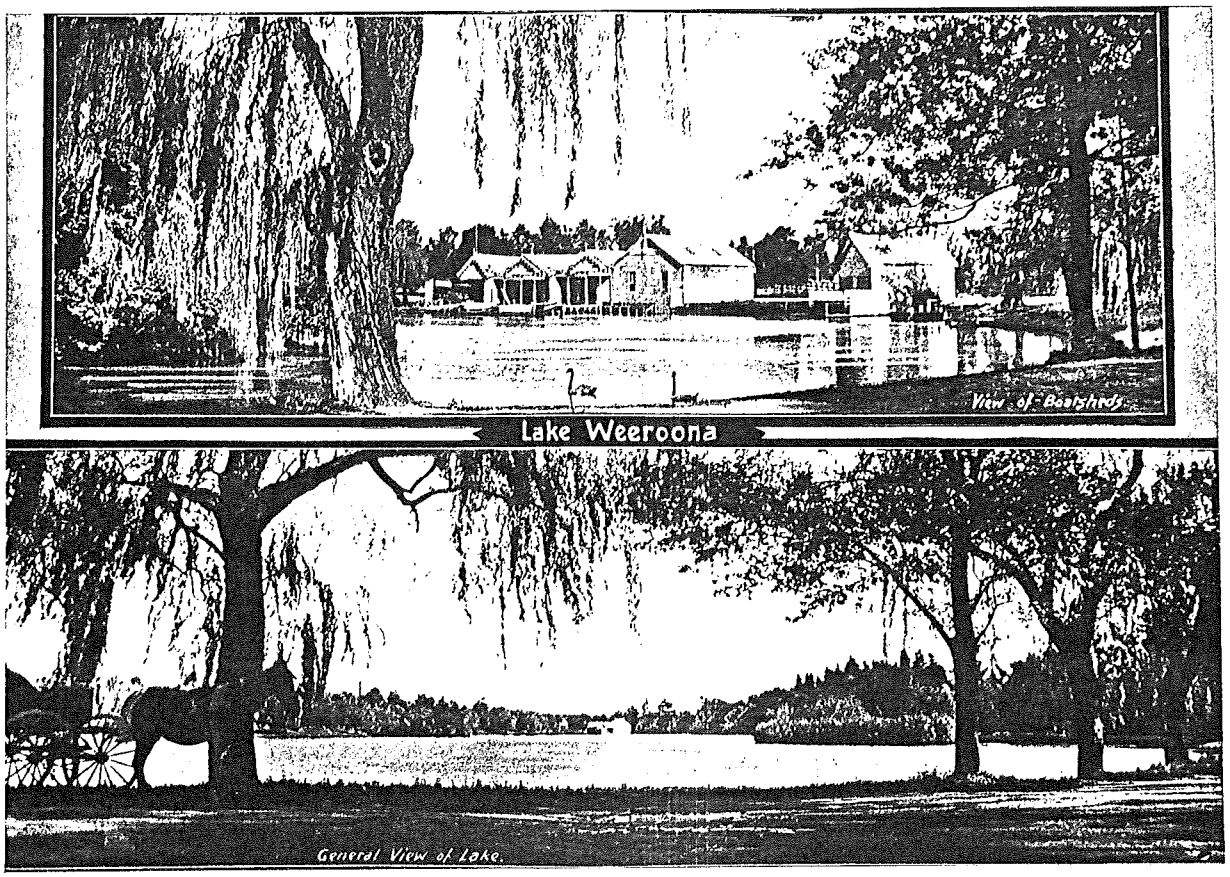
1881Curator Gadd reports "We have planted all vacant places, cleared and kept the whole ground in good order, also have made a new wall around the south east side of the Lake; also added additional accommodation to the Keepers Cottage. The most expensive item of the Lake at present is to keep the silt cleaned out of the drain from the White Hills Botanic Gardens" [4].

1882Gadd reported on 16.12.1882 the expenditure of 210 pounds on the Lake between the period 1.1.1883 to 30.09.1880 [sic]. Perhaps he meant January 1880 to September 1880.[5].

1883In an extract from another report [6], Gadd commented "we have only done the necessary work of keeping the place in order, working around the trees".

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1 AHC Criteria A3, A4, G1, B2, D2, E1
2 BCSCM, Box 14, 1875-79, Item 7
3 Cusack, F, 1973
4 Bendigo City Council Minutes, Extract from report, 15.11.1881
5 Bendigo City Council Minutes, Extract from report, 16.12.1882
6 Bendigo City Council Minutes, Extract from report, 9.8.1883



3-49
Lake Weeroona as in Bendigo For Sunshine Business & Pleasure (BCL), showing the picturesque timber structures which were once numerous

In his estimates of expenditure dated September 1883 for the twelve months from 1.10.1883 to 30.9 1884, Gadd allocated 250 pounds to Lake Weeroona, the same amount which was required to clean out, water and plant the fernery at Rosalind Park.

1886Gadd prepared a report of work and improvements at the Botanical Gardens, Lake Weeroona and Rosalind Park. At Lake Weeroona no extra work was done for the current season other than attention to the trees and shrubs and keeping the place in order.He did make the comment "every thing here is looking and doing well" [1].

Gadd summarizes expenditure for all parks in the years 1885-6 and 1886-7 in a report of 16.8.1887. Lake Weeroona in 1885-6 was allocated approximately 200 pounds with some 11 pounds less in the following year.In the same period, the Botanical Gardens allocation was double this and that for Rosalind Park almost five times the amount spent on Lake Weeroona.

1887Gadd's report of 24.10.1887 detailed £182 for the keeper and labourer at the reserve with £12 spent on a horse and dray and another £25 spent on repairs and sundries, totalling £219.

c1901Photographs by Kimberly show considerable development - lake, boatsheds, ornamental planting.

16.05.1920Committee discussed improvements to the main entrance to Lake Weeroona by making a lawn of buffalo grass; the curator was to report [2].

28.09.1920Curator Campbell provides estimate of £55 for planting couch grass at the Lake Weeroona entrance. Committee defers action. [3].

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1 Bendigo City Council Minutes, Extract from report, 11.11.1886
2 BCPWC
3 BCPCM

06.06.1951Council of the City of Bendigo appointed as Committee of Management of Lake Weeroona Reserve.

Arnold (op cit) describes the 45 acre reserve as having been filled and opened to the public in October 1869 however the Reserve file date of 1874 is likely to be correct. Extensive earthworks cost £5000, according to Arnold, with the reserve fenced and entered by a gate at the corner of Nolan and McCrae (now Midland Highway) Streets. The landscape setting was picturesque and may have been designed or guided by William Guilfoyle, Director of the Botanic Gardens, Melbourne. The reserve had well formed promenades, walks and a carriage drive. A Care-takers residence was sited in a well treed area and with the boathouses was a popular leisure retreat. A postcard held by A Ward shows the decorative nature of the boatsheds around the turn of the century or later.

DESCRIPTION:

The Lake Weeroona reserve is a relatively flat site which extends from Nolan Street in the south to Weeroona Avenue in the north. The eastern boundary is formed by the Midland Highway and on the western boundary The Bendigo Creek channel separates the reserve from housing and the Bendigo Gas Works site.

The majority of the reserve is taken up by the artificial lake dating from 1878 and ornamental planting to the south of the lake and around the perimeter. The planting is largely ornamental and is considered to have no nature conservation values. There is no longer fencing on the boundary nor is it known when this was removed.

Planting is of mixed native and exotic plants, predominantly trees. These include good specimens of pines and conifers,*Araucaria bidwillii*,*Phoenix canariensis*,*Ulmus procera* and*Ulmus x hollandica*,*Brachychiton acerifolia* and numerous*Eucalyptus spp.*

The reserve contains two ornamental pavilions of c1910 (see plan for planting) as well as a Chinese tea pavilion which was constructed for the Melbourne International Festival in 1990. Boatsheds have always been a feature at the northern end of the lake; these appear in early photographs and the present boatsheds are of recent origin (1954 ? with later additions). The Bendigo Sea Cadets have utilised buildings on the lake since 1953 when they were first allowed use of the Rowing Club's building.

The interplay between the Lake and the nearby Bendigo Gas Works site would need to be investigated by way of oral history interviews with former employees of the Gas Works. It would seem likely that the adjacent location of a large ornamental reserve would have provided an aesthetic retreat and recreational venue for the industrial workers. Its social and recreational value is not well documented but the Gas Works conservation study currently underway may examine the social aspects in more detail.

OWNERSHIP

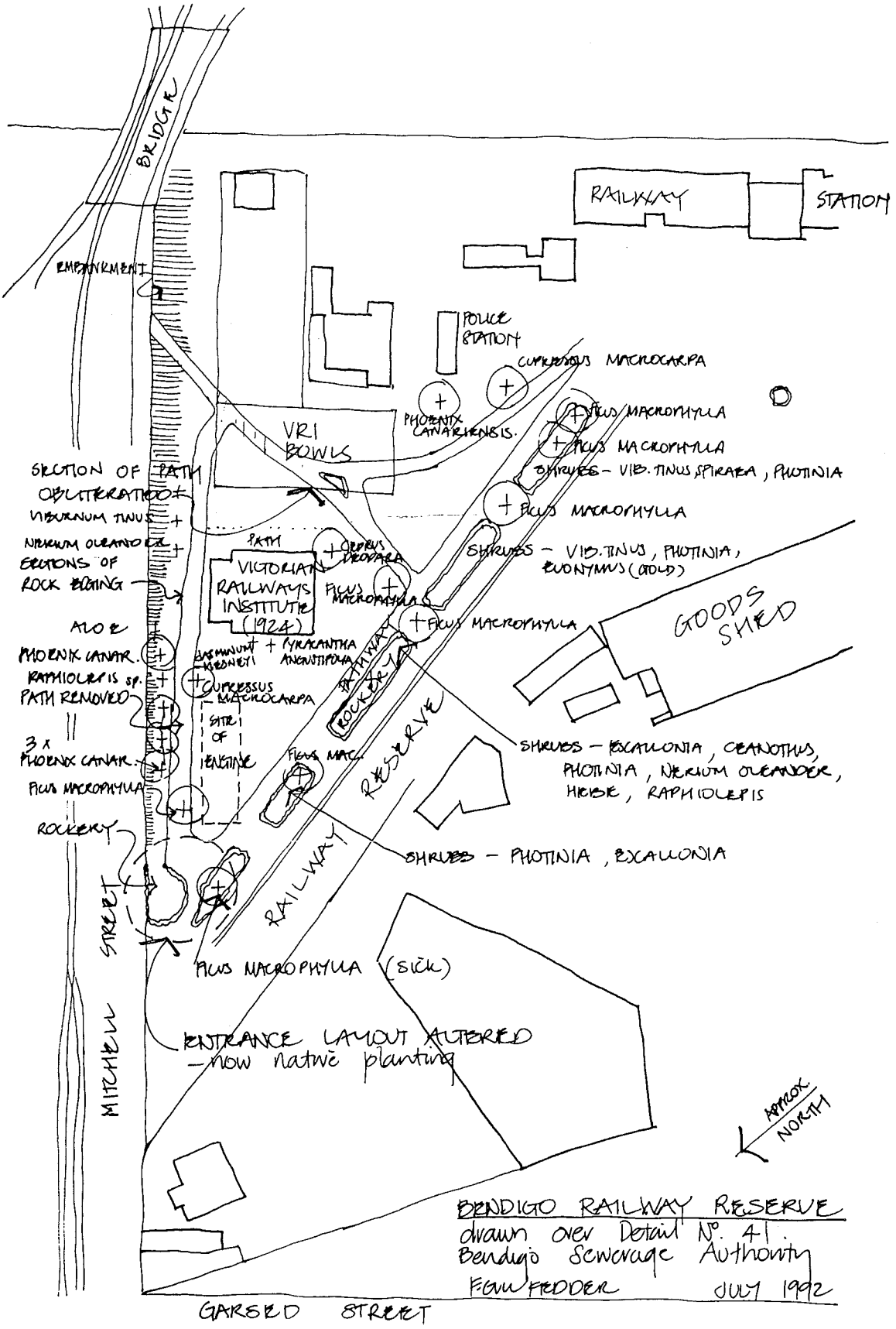
City of Bendigo

EXISTING DESIGNATIONS

Peter Watts Gardens study - not listed.

National Trust of Australia (Victoria) Register of Significant Trees- no listing

Railway Reserve, Bendigo Station (Sandhurst Railway Station)



Railway Reserve, Bendigo Station (Sandhurst Railway Station)

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA

City of Bendigo

LOCATION/ADDRESS

Railway Place, Bendigo

CADASTRAL INFORMATION

Crown Reserve C891188, Parish of Sandhurst, County of Bendigo

TYPE of PLACE

Institutional Garden

SIGNIFICANCE

Railway Reserve, Bendigo Station, dating from the 1870s and continuously maintained as an institutional garden is of regional significance:

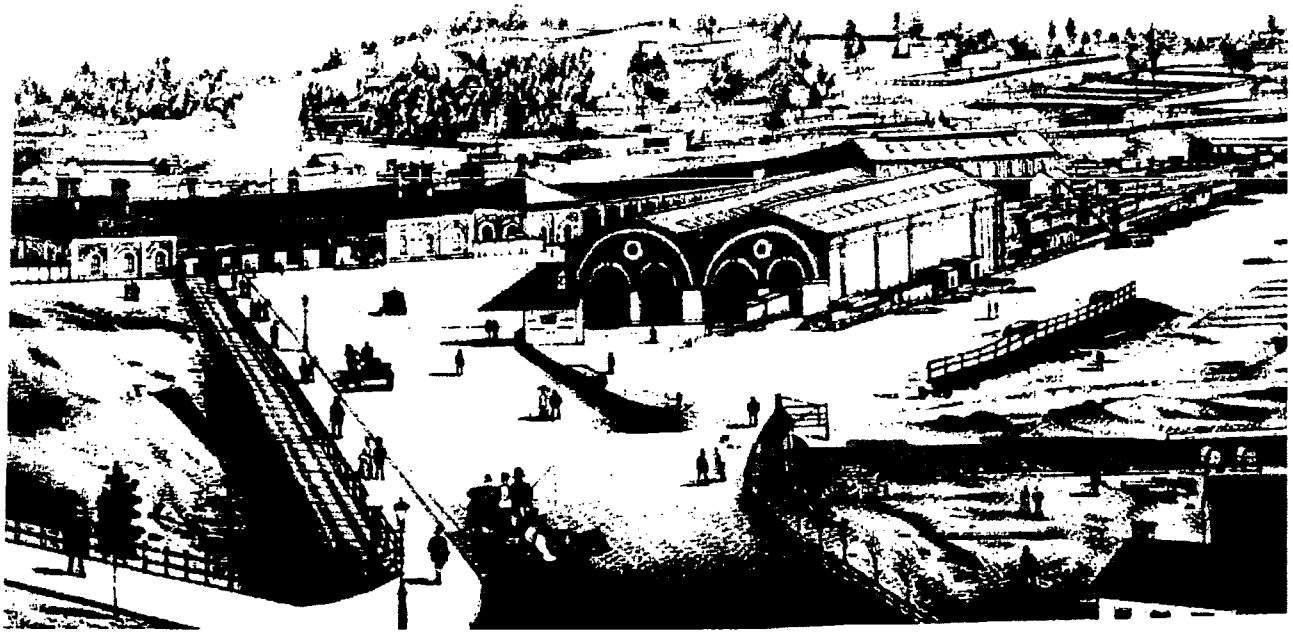
* as a reserve for significant exotic species in particular the row of*Ficus macrophylla* ,*Phoenix canariensis* and other various palm species;

* for its association with the railway station and the establishment of the railway line to Bendigo;

* for its demonstration of features as a representative part of a group of railway gardens with individual variation;

* for its aesthetic value to the railway travellers and local individuals and the garden's appropriateness as the setting to the building;

* for its major importance as a place highly valued by the community for reasons of cultural and social associations. The garden has been enjoyed by the community over a long period of time and provides a passive green space within an institutional/industrial precinct; the garden is an integral part and associated



3-50
View- 1891 (Arnold, 'The Forest City') showing the reserve still undeveloped but fenced

with a local landmark valued by the community; the place has social sentiment and is well used for social interaction.[1]

HISTORY

Tenders for the Melbourne to Echuca railway were accepted on 01.01.1858 from Cornish and Co. but it was some time before the Bendigo Railway Station was built in 1862. The reserve was gazetted in 26 July 1861 and in 1873 notice given to those occupying the reserve for mining purposes[2]. At the same time pressure was brought to allow freehold lots along some of the reserve frontages (Olinda, Garsed and Gladstone Streets)[3].

The earliest photograph of the associated garden reserve, taken by Caire around c1875, shows a fenced-in triangular reserve with no planting and a simple three-railed timber fence. Lamps were placed on the footpath along Railway Place leading to the station. Parish plans of that era also show the Station Master's Residence, with the present ornamental reserve outline appearing as its yard[4]. Another view of c1891 shows little had changed soince Caire's photograph[5] (see Figure).

A later postcard 'Railway Station & Quarry Hill' of c1903 [6] indicates many large and mature pine trees planted within the triangular reserve of land. An ornamental fence extends along Mitchell Street, possibly the same fence as in the earlier photograph. The Bendigo City Council records contain an entry of 04.10.1919 noting that the pine trees to be removed from Mitchell Street entrance to the railway station are now to be retained, evidence of a contentious issue.

On 12 April 1924, the Victorian Railways Institute building was officially opened; a small garden is associated with this institution and extends into the adjacent VRI bowling club. Detail Plan No 41 (scale 1:500) of the Bendigo Sewerage Authority (no date but probably the 1920s), indicates the essential layout of the triangular reserve much of which is evident today. On Railway Place is an extensive rockery on the corner of Mitchell Street with five individual beds lining Railway Place to separate the reserve from the Goods Shed and other buildings.

The path layout is quite formal. The major path extends from the corner of Railway Place and Mitchell Street south east to the railway station entrance flanked on the western side by the ornamental rockeries. A path extends along the Mitchell Street frontage at the base of a steep embankment. Another section of path bisects the triangular reserve and leads diagonally across to the north eastern corner towards the bridge on Mitchell Street. In the centre of this path is a rockery bed and another section of this path curves south towards the railway station.

A faded sign on the nearby Goods Shed indicates the importance of the railway station as the point of exchange for many plants from nurseries and growers around the state. The advertisement is for Brunnings seeds and plants via their local agent, the Northern Seed Supply Co., at 315 Hargreaves Street, Bendigo.

DESCRIPTION

The garden is established in the triangular shaped reserve between Railway Place and fronting Mitchell Street. The mature planting is predominantly of exotic trees, in particular a fine row of*Ficus macrophylla* along Railway Place which were probably planted between c1880 and 1900. A number of palm trees, including*Phoenix canariensis*,*Washintonia robusta* and *Jubaea chilensis*, border Mitchell Street - this planting is more typical of the turn of the century and 1920s and may therefore be associated with the development of the VRI garden (assumed to be post 1924 when the building was erected).

The rockery beds and formal path layout are largely intact with the exception of the path running north east towards Mitchell Street. Much of this has been altered with the construction of the VRI Bowling Clubhouse and greens in the 1930s. The rockery on the corner of Railway Place and Mitchell Street has been replaced by an unsympathetic native rock garden. In some sections of the rockery beds, bluestone has been used to replace the local stone which is a different scale, colour and texture.

Current planting includes many shrubs such as *Viburnum tinus*, *Euonymus sp.*, *Photinia spp*, Escallonia, Ceanothus, *Nerium oleander*, Abelia, *Raphiolepis delacourii* and *R. indica* much of which would seem to date from the 1930s.

OWNERSHIP

VicRail

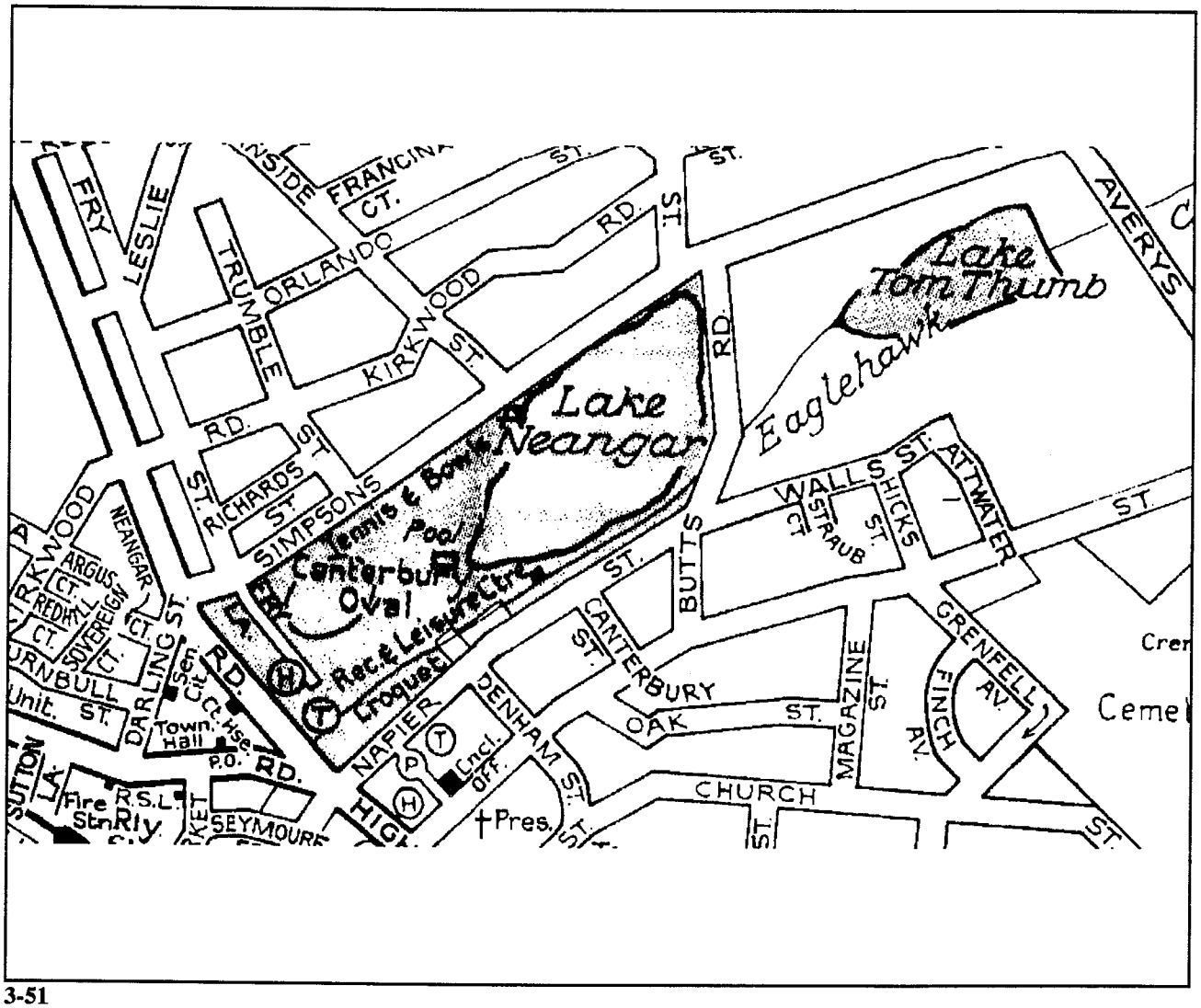
EXISTING DESIGNATIONS

National Trust - not listed

Peter Watts Gardens study - not listed.

1 AHC Criteria A3, A4, D2, E1, G1
2 Reserve File 14.03.1873
3 see parish plan and corres. 23.7.73
4 Reserve file, copy held
5 Arnold, 'Forest City'
6 G Butler

Eaglehawk Public Gardens (Canterbury Park) & Lakes



3-51
Eaglehawk Public Gardens (Canterbury Park) & lakes (Derived from 'Bendigo & District Street & Tourist Map' (UBD, 4th edit.)

Eaglehawk Public Gardens (Canterbury Park) & Lakes

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA

Shire of Eaglehawk

LOCATION/ADDRESS

Sailors Gully Road, Eaglehawk

CADASTRAL INFORMATION

Crown Reserve Rs 5923,

TYPE of PLACE

Public Garden

SIGNIFICANCE

Canterbury Park and associated landscape including Lake Neangar and the public park now known as Lake Tom Thumb, dating from c.1860, temporarily reserved in 1870 and continuously maintained as a public garden and recreation reserve is of regional significance:

* as a reserve for significant exotic and native species, in particular the commemorative trees and shrubs ;

* for its role in providing passive and active recreation to citizens of Bendigo, Eaglehawk and neighbouring areas;

* for its pivotal role in the social activities of the local community
(AHC Criteria A3, A4, B2, E1, G1)

HISTORICAL CHRONOLOGY
CANTERBURY GARDENS, LAKE NEANGAR, LAKE TOM THUMB

1860 Petition from numerous locals, in particular store keepers, for reservation of land at the northern corner of High and Napier Sts. for Mechanics Institute.

31.8.1860 Charles Letheby, one of the earlier petitioners and now appointed Honorary Secretary, met on the previous Tuesday; agreed Mechanics Institute to be established.

11.1860 Plan indicates larger area of land requested.[1]

1.1.1870 Public gardens - grant for fencing £250 est, area 5 a 2r 24-1/2 p. [2]

1.6 1870 Deputation for public gardens reserve in Eaglehawk Gully[3]

16.8.1870 Temporary reservation approved followed by Governmental Gazettal in October.1870[4]

5.4.1873 Eaglehawk Borough request to Lands and Survey that the former Mechanics Institute reserve, now gardens reserve allow access from Sailors Gully Rd. Later in 1873 the Eaglehawk Borough again put a request to Lands and Survey desiring an extension to the reserve for lakes. Site named 'Canterbury Park' shown on tracing which absorbs Mechanic Institutes reserve and storm water/sludge channel.[5]

1873 Trees planted c1870 and by 1873 it was necessary to appoint a man to look after the trees. [6]

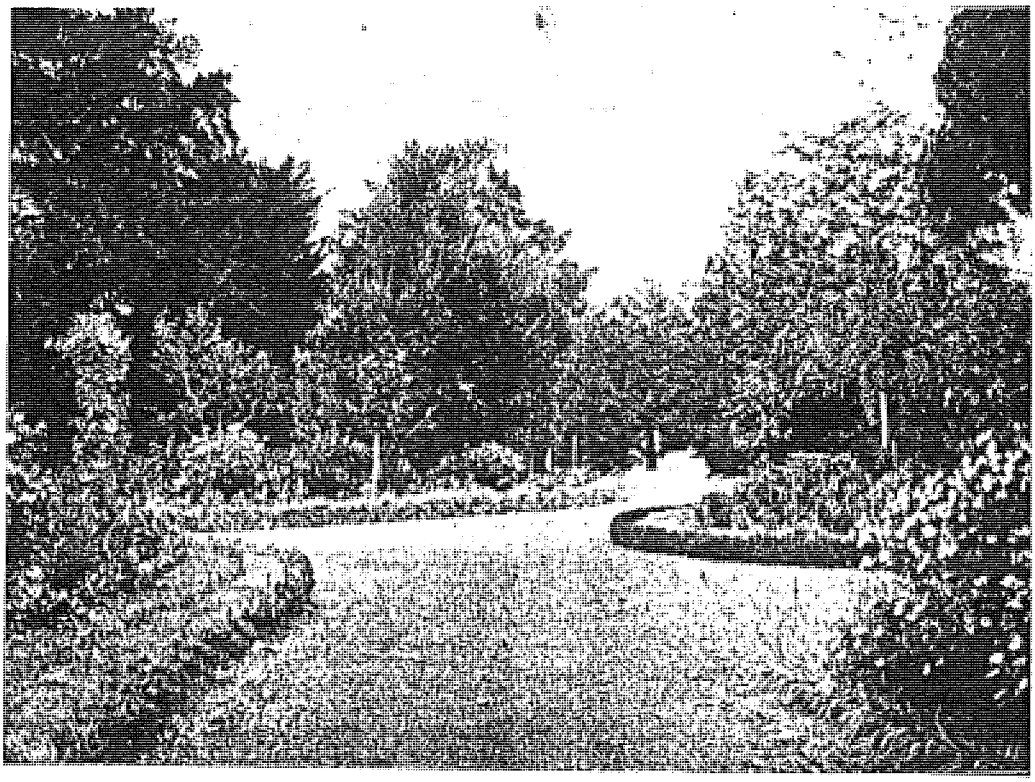
6.6 1874 Plan shows area of reserve as 28a (lake) plus 6a of the Canterbury Park totalling 35.0.6. [7]

6.7.1874 Reserve 3.1.28 public gardens: 35a 6p public park & water channel; 4a 2p water channel [8]

1876 A reserve for recreational purposes was part of the original grant for the park. In 1876, 10acres were kept separate for a sports ground. Prior to this a playing area was formed, & on 23.06.1867 a chain fence was erected. [9]

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1 Rs 5923
2 Rs 5923
3 Rs 5923
4 Rs 5923
5 Rs 5923
6 I. Wild, Eaglehawk & District, 1992
7 GG 10.7.1874; Rs 5923
8 GG 14.8.1874, Rs 5923
9 I. Wild, Eaglehawk & District, 1992



3-52
In the Park at Eaglehawk ('Bendigo & District, 1902, BCL)

1882 Committee appointed to investigate building a lake in Canterbury Park. Around December a tender was let for £1350 for the forming of the lake. [1]

Eaglehawk Football Club formed. [2]

13.10.1882 Correspondence from the Town Clerk notes the lake is being constructed.[3]

9.12.1882 Report from council that large amounts of money were being spent on construction of the 'lake and plantation'[4]

1883 Eaglehawk Rowing Club, formed c1882, granted permission to erect a shed. [5]

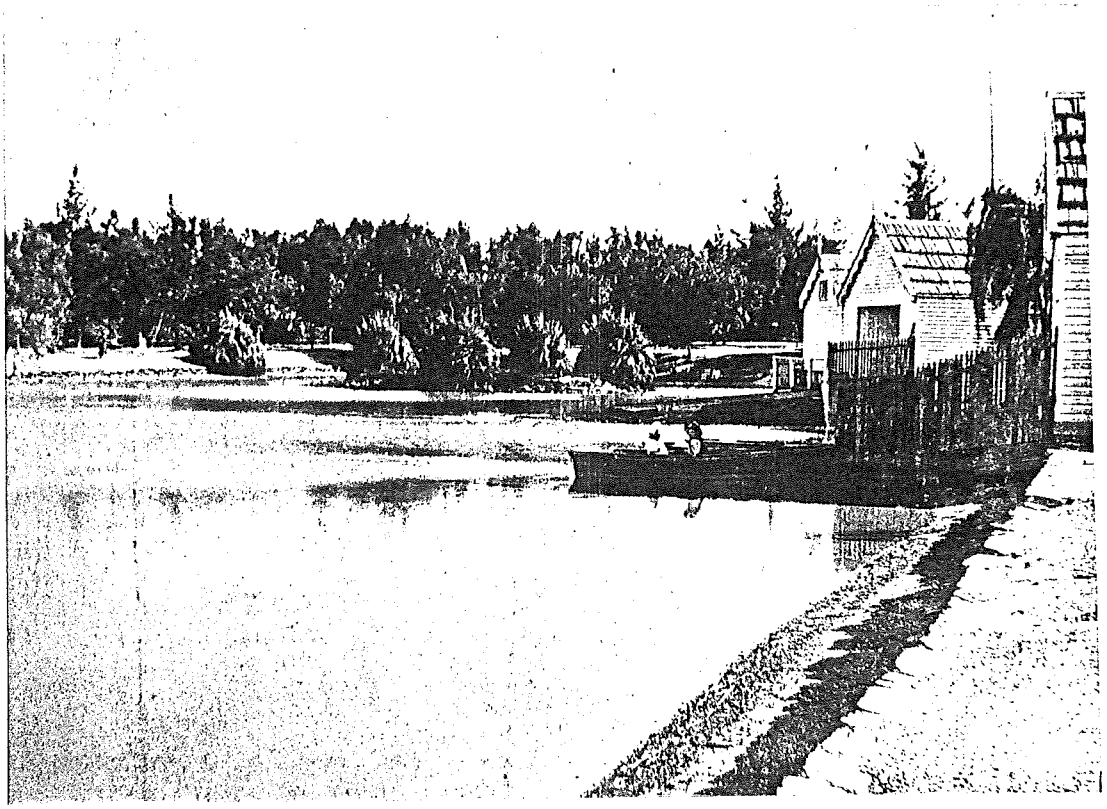
12.12.1883 Official opening of the lake by Major Cr. Loudon. A regatta followed with a banquet held in the evening.[6]

January 1884 Petition signed by 350 ratepayers presented to Council requesting a grandstand. [7]

21.10.1885 Official opening of the sports ground with a cricket match against a Melbourne team. The Eaglehawk Cricket Club had been established many years earlier at a meeting of 17.10.1856. [8]

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1 I. Wild, Eaglehawk & District, 1992
2 I. Wild, Eaglehawk & District, 1992
3 Rs 5923
4 Rs 5923
5 I. Wild, Eaglehawk & District, 1992
6 I. Wild, Eaglehawk & District, 1992
7 I. Wild, Eaglehawk & District, 1992
8 I. Wild, Eaglehawk & District, 1992



3-53
On the Lake at Eaglehawk ('Bendigo & District, 1902, BCL)

04.05.1885 Formation meeting of the Eaglehawk Bowling Club held at the Mechanics Institute. Annual subscription set at 1.1s.[1]

19.05.1885 Borough Council decided to construct a bowling green on the north east corner of the lake reserve adjacent to Napier Street. The green was completed by October that year.[2]

1890 Council decided to erect a rotunda and conservatory.[3]

1893 A description by W B Kimberley in 1893 describes the mature and attractive garden formed at Canterbury Park:

> *Eaglehawk is well provided for - Canterbury Park, which has its main entrance from the principal thoroughfare of Eaglehawk, is a well laid out pleasure ground. On one side is a fairy-like fern retreat, a little dell with splashing fountain and hidden streamlets. The rest of Canterbury Park is laid out in flowerbeds artistically blended. There is also a rotunda, a conservatory, and recreation ground where cricket, football, tennis & other sports are indulged in. Lake Neangar is a fine sheet of water, with a surface area of 181/2 ac. and a capacity of 30,000,000 gallons. It is here that all the aquatic sports of Eaglehawk are held.*

The present island on Lake Neangar is presumed to have been formed at the same time as the lake was excavated in 1882, although a motion (recorded in the Borough Minute Books) put to council to construct an island was rescinded in April 1892.[4]

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1 I. Wild, Eaglehawk & District, 1992
2 I. Wild, Eaglehawk & District, 1992
3 I. Wild, Eaglehawk & District, 1992
4 Kimberly, *Bendigo & its vicinity*, 1893

6.6.1896 Eaglehawk Borough Council plan indicates layout of Canterbury Park and Lake Neangar. The extension over Butts Rd [now Lake Tom Thumb] is noted as 'Public Park'. Canterbury Park is entered through the gates at the main entrance on High St; to the west is the oval and grand stand and to the north the visitor proceeds to the Lake Neangar. At the junction of the gardens and the park are the nursery with conservatory and aviary, and areas of lawn. Another gate is located on Napier Street, opposite Denham Street beside which is a bowling green. A 'new' bowling green is marked on Simpsons Road and a rotunda is sited between the bowling green and Lake Neangar.[1]

17.11 1896 Eaglehawk Borough Council meeting agreed that during the summer months, say for six months from date a boy to assist the gardener be employed in Canterbury Park. Wages were not to exceed 10/- per week.[2]

21.2 1899 Eaglehawk Borough Council meeting agreed to the offer from Thomas Thorn for the supply of fish for Lake Neangar at the rate of 5/- per dozen if the Council agreed to take 10 dozen. [3]

c.1899 A postcard 'On the lake Eaglehawk' (c.1899) taken by Ninniss shows the popularity of the lake with ornamental planting of pampas grass on the lake edge and children boating near the three large timber boatsheds with timber shingle roofs.and decorative barge boards. Timber picket fencing separates the boatsheds. [4]

1899 Tenders called & accepted for grandstand to be erected in park [renovated in 1988]. Construction completed in 1900. [5]

c.1900 A postcard features the rotunda, placed within a garden bed edged with rough stone painted white, amidst reasonably mature tree plantings. Many timber bench seats are placed around the rotunda. The structure itself is quite ornamental, timber base with steps and rail leading from the path, iron roof with a decorative globular feature atop.[6]

c.1903 Description of the park locates many features:

> *Canterbury Park and Gardens are planted with some very fine trees, consisting chiefly of the pine, oak and elm, whilst the conservatory contains many beautiful pelargoniums, begonias, ferns, etc. Near the entrance is a small aviary of choice birds. The lake is well stocked with a variety of fish, pike and trout predominating. The lake can be filled or emptied by a flood-gate from the creek which runs along the left side of the gardens. At one end of this are the bowling green and lawn tennis court. The fernery, although not large, is well stocked, consisting mostly of those varieties indigenous to Victoria. A small fountain in the centre of the fernery contributes to its freshness.*[7]

c1900, 1907 Postcards (A Ward, nd) published around the turn of the century show a well laid out, ornamental garden. Beds are edged with rough edged stone similar to that at the Bendigo Railway Reserve; planting consists of a number of palms in the beds near the main entrance (probably Trachycarpus fortuneii) as well as roses and other shrubs. A memorial gun is evident near the entrance and mature eucalypts have been retained.

A postcard of 1907 featuring the section of the gardens near the main entrance shows a much more ornamental garden. The rough stone edged beds are full of annuals or roses and there are many decorative arches and bowers up which roses have been trained. None of these arches remain. [8]

1907 A new and larger bowling green was constructed, the Croquet Club taking over the old green. [9]

1908-9 Old trees rooted out and lawns planted. 600 roses planted. [10]

1912 Remnants of old fence around park removed when Mrs W. E. Brown & family presented an ornamental fence in memory of the late Cr. Brown. [11]

Council expenditure on park for the year (1.1.1912-31.12.1912) totalled £368, mostly spent on manure, filling and carting of soil.[12]

11.4.1917 The council consented to grant a mining lease along part of the reserve on Simpsons Rd.[13]

c.1918 Free public swimming baths were established in Canterbury Park.[14]

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1 Rs5923
2 I. Wild, Eaglehawk & District, 1992
3 I. Wild, Eaglehawk & District, 1992
4 I. Wild, Eaglehawk & District, 1992
5 I. Wild, Eaglehawk & District, 1992
6 J. Taylor
7 *The Cyclopaedia of Victoria*, c.1903
8 Postcards (A Ward, nd)
9 I. Wild, Eaglehawk & District, 1992
10 I. Wild, Eaglehawk & District, 1992 from *Back to Eaglehawk*, 1928
11 I. Wild, Eaglehawk & District, 1992
12 Rs 5923, 11.8.1913
13 Rs 5923
14 Rs 5923

1928 In the *Back to Eaglehawk* published in 1928, the original swimming pool is shown abutting the lake with an elaborate changing facility adjacent to the pool. When the present swimming pool replaced the original one in 1959/60, it was sited on the old boatsheds site at the south western end of Lake Neangar. Also evident in the photograph are the already mature *Eucalyptus cladocalyx* on Butts Road. [1]

10.1.1947 Conflict of construction of public swimming baths in Canterbury Park, formerly Lake Neangar, in c1918 which were not in accordance with regulations which forbade bathing.[2]

1960 Construction of present Olympic swimming pool.[3]

DESCRIPTION:

The current park layout is not very altered from that shown in the 1896 plan although some of the detail has been removed. The main entrance on Sailor's Gully Road is as indicated although the nursery, conservatory and aviary have long since disappeared as has the rotunda. The former gates on Napier Street have been removed but an entrance remains.

The oval and grandstand has been retained in the western section of the site called the Canterbury Oval. The 'new bowling green' on Simpsons Road is still there today but the Bowling Club adjacent to the entrance to the park from Napier Street is now a croquet green and tennis courts. A photograph c.1920s titled "The New Pagoda in Canterbury Park, Eaglehawk" is mysteriously the only record of this shelter which is quite different to that described as the 'rotunda'. Its location is unknown. A sound shell was constructed in 1977 on the eastern side of the main path in the section of park near the entrance from High Street.

As one enters the park from High Street a major path winds through the formal park from an entrance at the side on High Street. The path winds around the recently reconstructed fountain (marked "The gift of Ex Mayor Kirkwood, 1882") and towards the central circular beds of dahlias. The paths in this section have been altered from the more sinuous ones shown in early aerial photographs of the site. From here the intensive exotic horticultural nature of the gardens are reduced to merge into the recreational focus of the reserve where there is a public swimming pool, Lake Neangar and various sporting buildings and public facilities. In recent years, large areas of the reserve have been lost to providing asphalt surfaced carparking adjacent to the sporting facilities. An access road has been constructed off Simpsons Road, south of Burnside Street.

One of the most marked changes is the alteration of the land north of Butts Road to form what is now known as Lake Tom Thumb. This section of land is marked on the 1896 plan as 'Public Park Extension' with the appended handwritten comment 'Virgin State' indicating it was probably uncleared bush. Lake Tom Thumb was constructed by J.W. & P.M. Brook in the period March to May, 1981.

The Canterbury Park is notable for its collection and display of dahlias with the annual Dahlia Festival a distinctive local horticultural event. The only other public display of a collection of dahlia cultivars in the state is at the Portland Botanic Gardens. The gardens are also notable for the collection of trees and shrubs planted by various celebrities dating from 1975 as part of the Eaglehawk Dahlia and Arts Festivals including Don Dunstan (1984) and R J Hamer (1975).

Apart from water based activities, active recreational sports were part of the earliest developments in the park from the 1870s onwards. Clubs formed included cricket, football, athletics, rowing, bowling and croquet. Popular sports also included cycling and greyhound racing.

Ian Wild notes that a cycling track ran around the football ground but when cycling waned it was removed to make the playing ground larger. Greyhound racing also became very popular particularly on Saturday evenings.

Planting and landscaping on the east side of Lake Neangar along Napier Street was carried out as part of Victoria's sesquicentenary.

ELEMENTS OF SIGNIFICANCE

A number of elements are of significance and include:

Canterbury Gardens

* storm water channel running along eastern side of Canterbury Gardens under Butts Road and along the eastern side of Lakes Neangar and Tom Thumb. This is the storm water/sludge channel shown on the earliest maps of the reserve;

* memorial gates on High Street (1912);

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1 *Back to Eaglehawk*, 1928
2 Rs 5923
3 *Back to Eaglehawk*, 1928

* eagles at main entrance, High Street (date unknown but at least pre 1960s judging from photographs); remounted on new brick piers c.1990;

* reconstructed fountain, originally the gift of former mayor Mr. Kirkwood, 1882;

* mature plantings including *Araucaria cunninghamii*, *Cedrus deodara*, *Quercus ? robur*, *Ulmus x hollandica* (numerous), *Pinus canariensis*, *Livistona australis*, *Araucaria bidwillii*, *Phoenix reclinata*, *Arbutus unedo.*

Sports Ground and surrounding reserve

* grandstand, 1900;

* Simpsons Road tennis courts, date unknown;

* bowling club, Simpsons Road, 1907;

* croquet green, Napier Street, in this location dates from 1907; previously were located on tennis court site, Simpsons Road;

Lake Neangar

* general outline conforms in major part to early plans except for reduction of south eastern edge, dating from 1882, officially opened 1883;

* mature and/or historic plantings including *Cortaderia selloana*, *Lagunaria patersonii*, *Pinus radiata* (numerous), *Pinus canariensis* (numerous) and *Eucalyptus cladocalyx* (numerous).

Lake Tom Thumb

* artificial lake created on public park reservation in 1981.

RECOMMENDATIONS

These have been prepared with respect to the different levels of significance of the three major landscape features, the Canterbury Gardens, Lake Neangar and Lake Tom Thumb. The Canterbury Gardens are the most significant component of the total site as they have undergone least alterations and retain portions of their original fabric and individual elements. The commemorative planting is also a contributory facet although some limits need to be established to control a potentially overplanted area with unsuitable plants. Lake Neangar and its surrounds have been considerably altered although essentially still conform to their original purpose. Lake Tom Thumb is of more recent origin but is part of the early reservation for recreation.

1. Retention of Canterbury Gardens as intensive horticultural garden with historical integrity. Minimal introduction of new elements and plantings in keeping with period of significance 1870-c.1928. Predominantly exotic planting character to be maintained.

2. Lake Neangar to continue as active recreational focus for parks reserve. Mixed exotic and native planting character to be retained. New plantings, buildings and works to be sympathetic to the areas historical development with no specific period of significance defined. New park structures to incorporate traditional elements such as timber picket fencing, shingle roofs, etc. New planting a priority with incorporation of salt tolerant, low water usage themes. Potential for demonstration planting and mulches with information display on salt tolerant, water conservation theme.

3. Lake Tom Thumb to be incorporated into salt tolerant, water conservation theme. Retention of essentially indigenous plant character.

OWNERSHIP

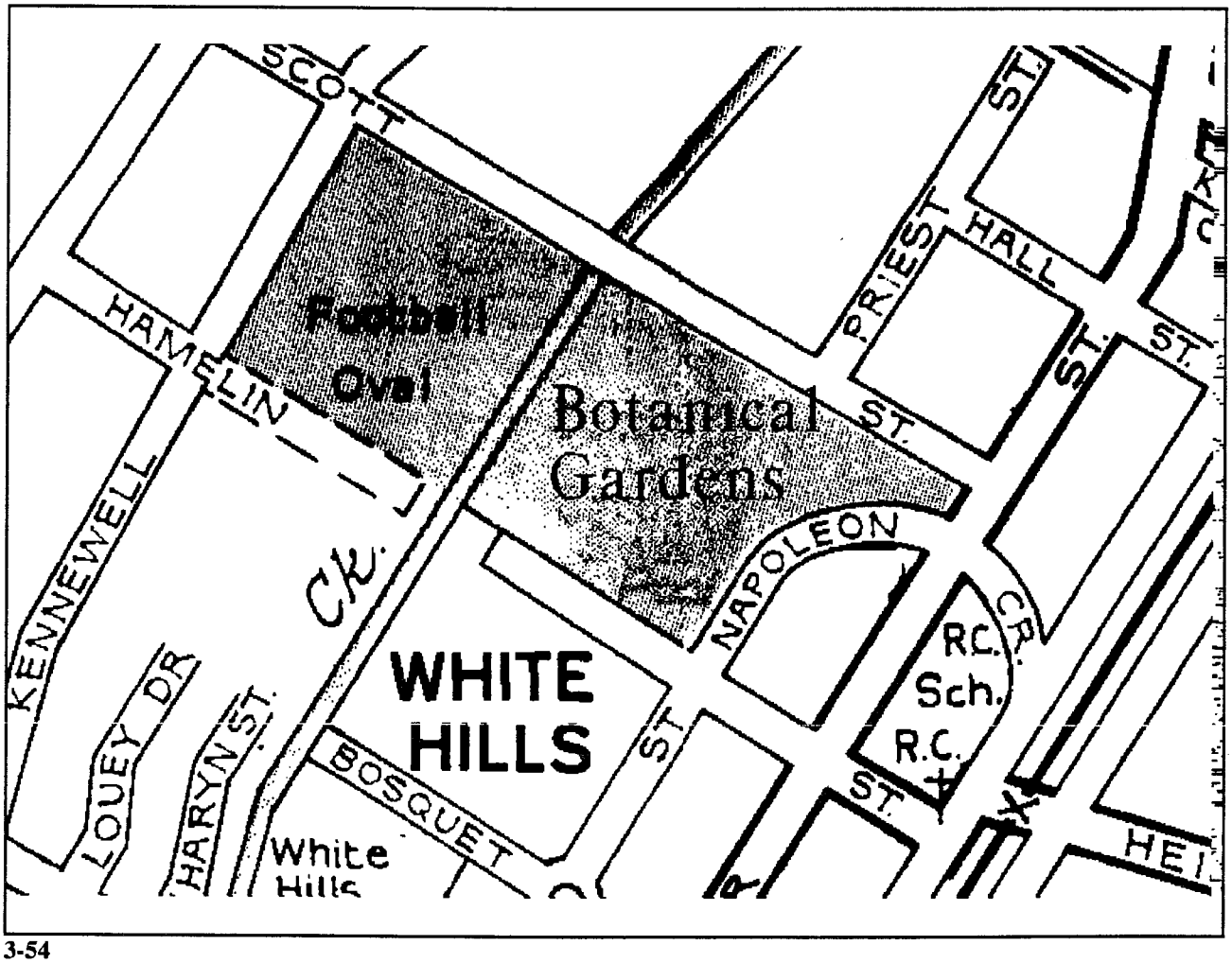
Borough of Eaglehawk

EXISTING DESIGNATIONS

Peter Watts Gardens study - not listed.

National Trust of Australia (Victoria) Register of Significant Trees- no listing

White Hills Botanic Gardens



3-54
(Derived from 'Bendigo & District Street & Tourist Map' (UBD, 4th edit.)

White Hills Botanic Gardens

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA

City of Bendigo

LOCATION/ADDRESS

Midland Highway, White Hills. Roughly rectangular area bounded by Napoleon Terrace, Scott St, Kennewell St and Hamelin St.

CADASTRAL INFORMATION

Crown Reserve Rs 7271, Parish of Sandhurst, County of Bendigo

TYPE of PLACE

Public Garden and Recreation Reserve

Although the White Hills site was established as a botanic gardens, for the purposes of the assessment within typologies as determined by the AHC, the gardens have been included in the public garden typology for a number of reasons. The defining characteristics of a botanic garden are generally accepted to include certain attributes, the majority of these relate to the curation of a scientific reference collection and exchange of plant material with other botanic gardens or arboreta. It is not clear that the White Hills Botanic Gardens ever carried out this scientific role and as records or other documentation of its development are scarce its exact role remains unclear. Until more evidence is found it is considered appropriate to make comparisons with other public parks rather than other provincial botanic gardens.

SIGNIFICANCE

White Hills Botanic Gardens, dating from 1857 and continuously maintained as a public garden is of regional significance:

* as a reserve for significant exotic species, particularly those listed on the National Trust Register of Significant Trees;

* for its role in providing passive and active recreation to citizens of Bendigo and neighbouring areas;

* for the retention of a number of plants which are evidence of its original role as a botanic garden; mature specimens of note (other than the Significant Trees) include *Ficus macrophylla*, *Cedrus deodara*, *Juniperus virginiana*, *Ulmus procera* and *U.x hollandica, Pinus spp.* and *Quercus spp.*

* for the retention of a number of bird and animal cages which are evidence of its earlier role in the acclimatization of birds and animals within the colony;

* historically for its early date of development, 1857, as a recreational site with close parallels to the development of the city;

* for those features which enhance the garden's qualities; these include the lake/lagoon and island, floral bedding, arch (soldiers memorial to WW1), pavilion (c1910?) and mature planting.[1]

HISTORY

The Reserve file was not able to be located so the key source is the BCC records as well as the Roper thesis.

1852Whitehills was one of the first parts of Bendigo to be subdivided and developed. By November 1852, it had been named and marked on Urquhart's map of the Bendigo field [2]

01.01.57 Botanic Gardens Reserve gazetted for White Hills [3]

25.11.58 A letter from the Secretary for Lands, Melbourne included a detailed plan of White Hills, highlighting the boundaries of the Botanic Gardens Reserve [4]

01.01.61 Major works commenced at the gardens [5]

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1 AHC Criteria A3, A4, B2, D2, E1, F1, G1, H1
2 Roper
3 BCC
4 BCC
5 BCC

03.07.69 A memorandum from M Sullivan, Sandhurst, noted the types of trees and how many of each were suitable for planting in the botanic gardens. The total number was 266 and of this 180 were blue gums [1]

05.70Native trees mainly blue gums dominated the gardens. By May Curator Gadd reported some 600 blue gums had been planted in the gardens along with 443 pine trees of various species and numerous other exotic trees. The gardens were described by a reporter from the Bendigo *Independent* , 28.11.72, who noted the hothouse, rotunda, a collection of over 200 roses, a zoo with monkeys, koalas (native bears) and birds as part of its acclimatization role [2].

17.05.70 A memorandum (author unknown) listing existing trees, shrubs and plants in the gardens at the time totalling 1,587. A total of 1,117 additions to the gardens were suggested [3].

01.09.1871 E Manning, White Hills, applies to mine in botanical gardens reserve in White Hills [4]

07.05.1872 Letter from Baron von Mueller, Melbourne Botanic Gardens - letter of introduction for Mr Homeyer, who studied horticulture in Prussia; Mueller recommended him for the position of curator at White Hills Botanic Gardens [5]

17.11.1873 Report from curator, botanical gardens, White Hills, which describes work done during the previous year - about 520 trees were transplanted and 120 trees newly planted [6]

January 1874 A total of 6,634 people visited the gardens in the month many who would have travelled the two and a half miles from the city centre [7].

1875 Richard Pope visited the gardens and described a veritable Garden of Eden: " the grand old willows [which] overhang small lakes or ornamental sheets of water in which waterfowl of different kinds seemed quite at home, prominent amongst them being the black and white swans - the flower garden is artistically laid out and is still gay with verbenas, petunias, and a great variety of flowering plants and shrubs. Vines are grown on trellises forming shady avenues of considerable length, bunches of grapes hanging in profusion" [8].

27.09.1889 Council subcommittee considers the report on the state of the White Hills gardens. Their inspection of the ground revealed it was encrusted with salt which was harming the growth of plants and trees as previously reported by Mr Gadd, the curator. The ground was waterlogged and required a drainage system otherwise the shrubberies and trees would be destroyed [9].

30.07.1890 Gathering at the Acclimatization Reserve, White Hills, accompanied by Mr.Gadd, the curator, where 100 trees were planted to mark Arbour Day [10].

14.01.1918 Committee visited the gardens and recommended the wood and ironwork on the shelter shed on the island be painted also the handrails of the bridge. The aviary was to be painted and limewashed with all works to be undertaken by the curator. The curator was instructed to prepare a list of 'unsightly' pine trees to be removed.

DESCRIPTION

The White Hills Botanic Gardens are entered by the Memorial Archway flanked by two mature *Cedrus deodara* on the Midland Highway. Annual bedding along the drive is a distinctive horticultural feature leading to the carpark and lawn area. A number of bird cages have been removed to extend the car park. An extensive area of the garden in the northern section adjacent to Scott Street is devoted to playground equipment and barbecues. A large lake/lagoon with central island is located in the centre of the park which effectively divides the animal section from the area of horticultural intensity and earlier plantings. The grounds contain many work sheds and staff facilities and housing all of these modern buildings. The earliest extant building is the pavilion of c1910? on the south western edge of the lagoon. A swimming pool of recent construction is in the south western corner of the gardens, west of the lagoon. A cage for kangaroos is located along the Hamelin Street southern boundary.

Plantings are varied exotic and native with mature exotics such as pines and poplars dominating the landscape. Plantings of interest include *Ficus macrophylla*, *Schinus molle* var. *areira* and *S. terebinthifolius*, *Melia azederach*, *Pinus canariensis*, *P. pinea* and *P.torreyana*.

OWNERSHIP

City of Bendigo

EXISTING DESIGNATIONS

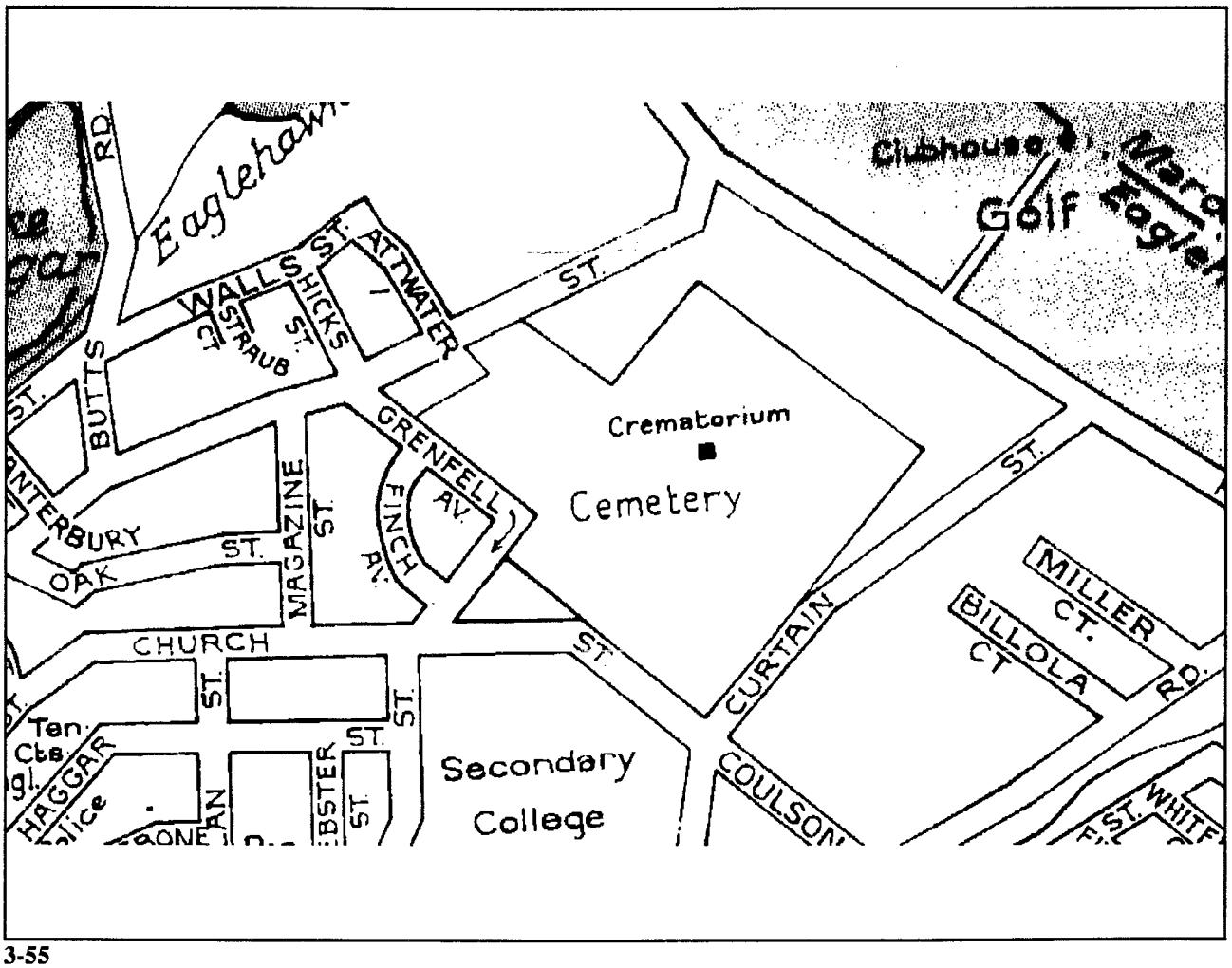
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1 BCC
2 Roper
3 BCC, Box 2, Item 62
4 BCC, Box 5, Item 1
5 BCC, Box 7, Item 4
6 BCC, Box 12, Item 47
7 Roper
8 Roper
9 BCSM
10 BCSCM, p442

Peter Watts Gardens study - not listed.

National Trust of Australia (Victoria) Register of Significant Trees - four trees listed to date which include *Acacia karoo*, *Callistemon brachyandrus*, *Dovyvalis caffra*, and *Pinus torreyana*.

Eaglehawk Cemetery



3-55
(Derived from 'Bendigo & District Street & Tourist Map' (UBD, 4th edit.)

Eaglehawk Cemetery

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA

Borough of Eaglehawk

LOCATION/ADDRESS

Victoria Street, Eaglehawk

CADASTRAL INFORMATION

Crown Reserve Rs 6168, Borough of Eaglehawk

TYPE of PLACE

Institutional Garden/Cemetery

SIGNIFICANCE

Eaglehawk Cemetery, dating from 1863, continuously developed and still in use as a cemetery is of local significance:

* as a reserve for significant native and exotic species, in particular the avenue of *Quercus sp.*, *Araucaria cunninghamii* and *A. bidwillii, Grevillea robusta*, *Pinus radiata* and *P. canariensis*, *Ficus macrophylla*, many *Eucalyptus spp.* and *Lagunaria patersonii*;

* for its collection of trees and plants which are typical of nineteenth century cemeteries in Victoria, which demonstrate strong associational links with their cemetery setting;

* for its collection of buildings and structures; these include representative examples of typical features such as entrance gates, fencing and headstones;

* for its considerable aesthetic appeal derived from mature trees and shrubs, sloping site, sense of enclosure and vistas both within the site, views out of the site and from the exterior into the site;

* for its strong historical and social links with the Borough of Eaglehawk, exemplified by its early date of development, its retention of considerable portions of remnant bush within its boundaries, its retention of the major portion of the earliest burials, planting, paths and layout within its confines, its long continuity of use for its original purpose, its links with early development of the town and its prominence within the life and society of Eaglehawk [1].

HISTORY

Notes taken from the file Rs 6168:

c1863A petition taken up by Mr McArthur pointing to the numbers of persons in Eaglehawk and district (1600) in an area of over 60 square miles comprising 6 flats and 40 gullies. The distance of 5-10 miles to the White Hills Cemetery was considerable and the expense of burial was considered by Mc Arthur to be "pressing heavily upon the poorer classes".

07.08.63 Survey undertaken from the corner of the manure depot of 5 acres.

09.10.63 Area of 5 acres temporarily reserved and gazetted .

01.10.67 An additional rectangular block of 15 acres was temporarily reserved adjoining the 1863 five acre lot.

14.03.79 Area gazetted.

12.09.90 Survey in 1890 by J O'Dwyer which was gazetted on the 12.09.90.

1890 The survey was administered by the *Public Health Act 1889.* An area of 20 plus 10 acres reserved in 1863 was surveyed - this comprised 10 acres enclosed by a post and rail fence with hedge inside. Fees established for burials were adults one pound ten shillings with children under ten years a reduced rate of one pound. Thomas Hall, sexton, resided at the cemetery and was paid one pound 43 shillings. His labouring assistant, John Mill was paid seven shillings per day.

18.9.94The Borough of Eaglehawk noted that the soil in the cemetery went down 2.5 feet deep, below that it was solid rock.

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1 AHC Criteria A3, A4, B2, C2, D2, E1, G1

07.90The cemetery gained additional land along Averys Road (this area still largely undeveloped) which was gazetted on 21.06.96.

DESCRIPTION

The site is roughly bounded by Victoria Street, Avereys Road, Curtain Street and Coulson Street/Grenfell Avenue. The main entrance to the Eaglehawk Cemetery is on the Government Road, with a separate entrance and gates fronting Grenfell Avenue. A new entrance to a carpark, depot and caretaker's residence is off Averys Road.

The site is relatively undulating extending to the high point towards Curtain Street in the south with the oldest section of graves and layout towards the highest part of the site. The oldest section of the cemetery is in the southern corner of the site and is laid out in a rectangular grid pattern. There are four main walks planted extensively with a great variety of mainly exotic species; bisecting these are cross paths also extensively planted with exotic trees giving the site its dominant character of the nineteenth century plantings.

Much of the site is currently being remodelled according to the 'Eaglehawk Cemetery Concept Plan' (nd). The site now contains a large modern crematorium located in the centre of the site and areas of bush are being cleared and sown to grass as memorial lawns and rose gardens are created as part of the concept. This development seriously detracts from the historic character of the early cemetery and associated planting and layout.

OWNERSHIP

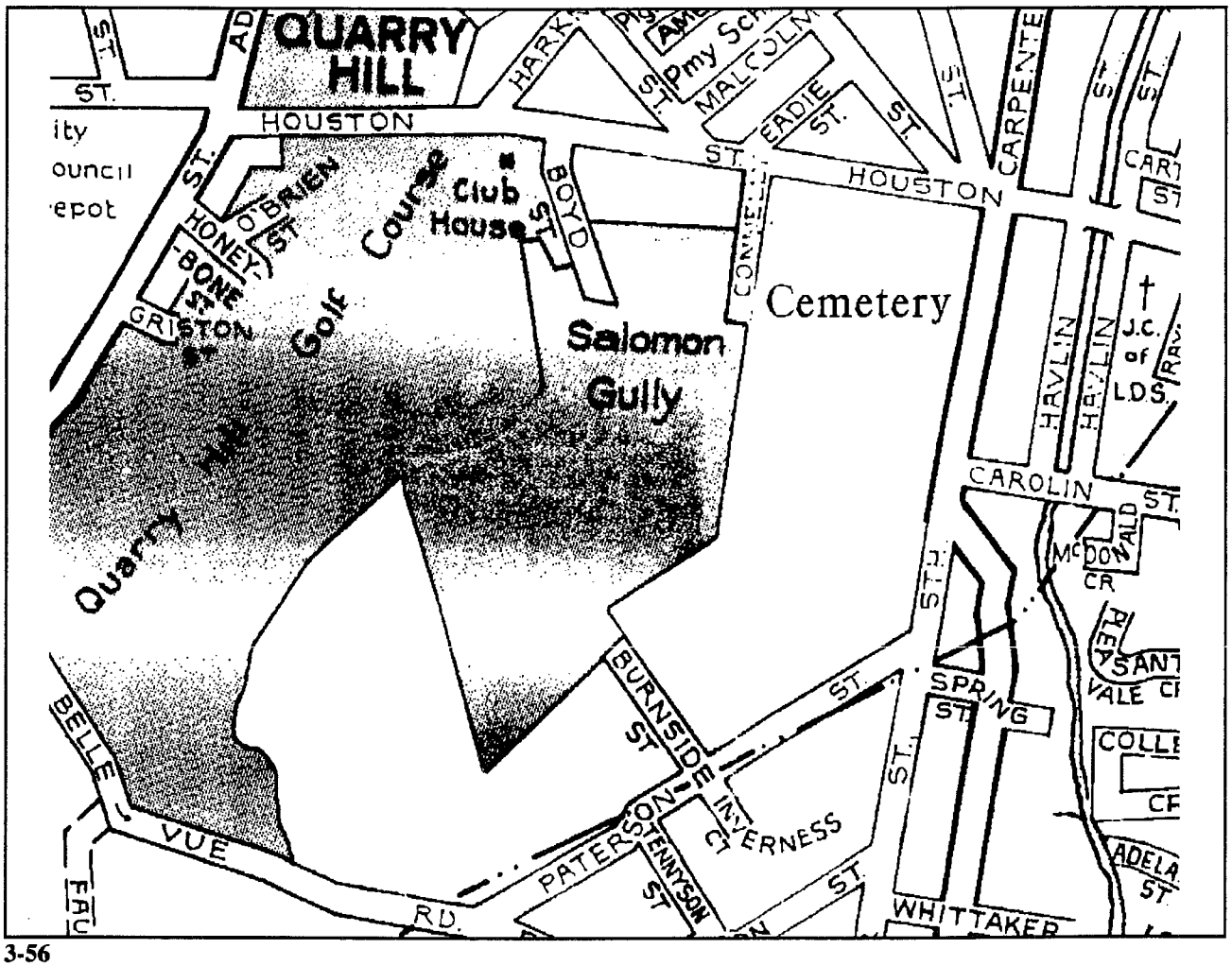
Borough of Eaglehawk

EXISTING DESIGNATIONS

Peter Watts Gardens study - not listed.

National Trust of Australia (Victoria) Register of Significant Trees - none listed

Bendigo General Cemetery (Back Creek)



3-56
(Derived from 'Bendigo & District Street & Tourist Map' (UBD, 4th edit.)

Bendigo General Cemetery (Back Creek)

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA

City of Bendigo

LOCATION/ADDRESS

Area bounded by Carpenter Street, Pattison Street, Burnside Street and Houston Street Bendigo, 3350

CADASTRAL INFORMATION

Crown Reserve Rs 3777, Parish of Sandhurst, County of Bendigo

TYPE of PLACE

Cemetery/Institutional Garden

SIGNIFICANCE

Bendigo General Cemetery, dating from 1875, continuously developed and still in use as a cemetery is of **regional** significance:

* for its collection of trees and plants; these are typical of nineteenth century cemeteries in Victoria and demonstrate strong associational links with their cemetery setting and links with suppliers in Melbourne including von Mueller;

* for its retention of a portion of its original vegetation;

* for its collection of buildings and structures; these include representative examples of typical features such as the entrance gate, lodge, chapel, fencing, rotunda and headstones;

* for its considerable aesthetic appeal derived from the undulating site, sense of enclosure and vistas both within the site, views out of the site and from the exterior into the site;

* for its unique path system and its associations with fragrant flowers;

* for its strong historical and social links with the City of Bendigo, exemplified by its early date of development, its long continuity of use for its original purpose, its links with the early development of the town and its prominence within the life and society of Bendigo[1].

HISTORY

Notes taken from RS 3777 and BCC records:

22.03.1857Council records contain the original tracing prepared by the District Surveyor of the survey plan for the Cemetery No.3 Back Creek which totalled 20 acres. The plan shows clearly delineated areas for various denominations eg. Chinese 0.2.39, Church of England 3.0.15, Society of Friends 0.2.4. The site was located to the north of Dog Gully and an unmarked road (Carpenter Street) runs along the eastern boundary.

22.10.57 The plan was attached to a letter submitted by the President of the Board of Land and Works as the proposed subdivision of the general cemetery. It was noted that this cemetery had been reworked because of gold workings encroaching on the original reservation and the writer (David ?Marne) requested the trustees of the original reservation transfer to the proposed. The surveyor R Larritt notes on 02.11.57 that the Trustees were informed of the proposal.

31.08.61 On 19.8.61 land was temporarily reserved from sale and gazetted on 31.08.61.

25.09.63 Trustees appointed and gazetted 25.09.63

1870 Plants including Robinia seedlings and 72 other unidentified species were sent by von Mueller from the Botanic Gardens, Melbourne [2].

25.06.1873 Letter from B & S Johnston, nurserymen, Preston, informing council that their order for three cases of plants for the Back Creek Cemetery had been forwarded [3]

1874 Notes that the original site was not gazetted only the extension.

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1 AHC Criteria A3, A4, B2, C2, D2, E1, G1
2 S Maroske, Mueller Correspondence Project.pers comm.July, 1992
3 BCC, Box 11, Item 20

16.07.74 Letter from Mining Department and gold lease application 3330 in land to the west of the original cemetery reserve.

1874 Section of land revoked on 02.10.74

18.01.75 28a.10r.10p. permanently reserved on 18.01.75, gazetted 22.01.75 and known as 'Back Creek'

29.01.75 14a.0r.8p addition temporarily reserved and gazetted 29.01.75

31.10.1928 G G Birch requested to survey an extension to the cemetery. 19a.1r.21p addition temporarily reserved and gazetted 31.10.28

05.06.40 7a.2r.10p addition temporarily reserved and gazetted 05.06.40

1941Area totalled 69a.0r.9.5p

19472a.2r.12p excised and gazetted 02.07.47; re-reserved for rubbish depot

19.10.72 The *Bendigo Advertiser* carried an article about the Quarry Hill Golf Course Committee which wanted the bushland at the back of the cemetery but the Bendigo Field Naturalists objected as they considered this part of the reserve contained the "best examples of wax flowers in the district" and should become a park.

1980A semi-rectangular area totalling 6.5ha along Connelly Street was revoked from the cemetery to be re-reserved as a native plant reserve.

DESCRIPTION:

Bendigo General Cemetery extends over approximately 28 acres, the majority of which is utilized. The undulating site is located along the Back Creek (Carpenter Street) and extends west up the hill where the reserve for native plants was part of the original cemetery reserve. The formal path layout extends throughout the north and south of the site, much of the southern section still undeveloped. The cemetery is located to the south of the main civic centre of the town and commands views in the east to nearby forested hills. The main entry from Carpenter Street and facing west is the original entry and contains gate and fence. Major structures are the lodge just within the Carpenter Street gates and to the south the chapel to the north west of the lodge and facing the entry and the decorative octagonal rotunda, restored in the past decade. The path layout is a complex arrangement of sinuous bitumen paths looping from the central path off Carpenter Street and from there throughout the site including the southern section. Much of the present layout can be compared to the 1857 survey plan for integrity such as the entrance off Carpenter Street and the southern path loop defining the Independents. The paths form boundaries of denominational compartments and the central western section is occupied by a large section of Chinese graves and associated burning towers. The cemetery contains important examples of headstones demonstrating a range of styles and the different periods of burial.

Planting in the cemetery consists of a backdrop of *Eucalyptus spp.* on Quarry Hill with some individual specimens throughout the grounds as well as Cypress, *Cedrus deodara, Magnolia grandiflora* near the chapel, *Washingtonia filifera* and a carob, *Ceratonia siliqua*. However the grounds do not contain anywhere near the collection of rare and mature exotic trees as at the White Hills or Eaglehawk cemeteries. It seems that a different and possibly unique planting style was the development of walks dating from c1870s? identified by iron markers each bearing the name of a fragrant flower both native and exotic. Walks still visible are the wallflower, primrose, violet, geranium, boronia, aster, marigold, wattle and columbine paths.

OWNERSHIP

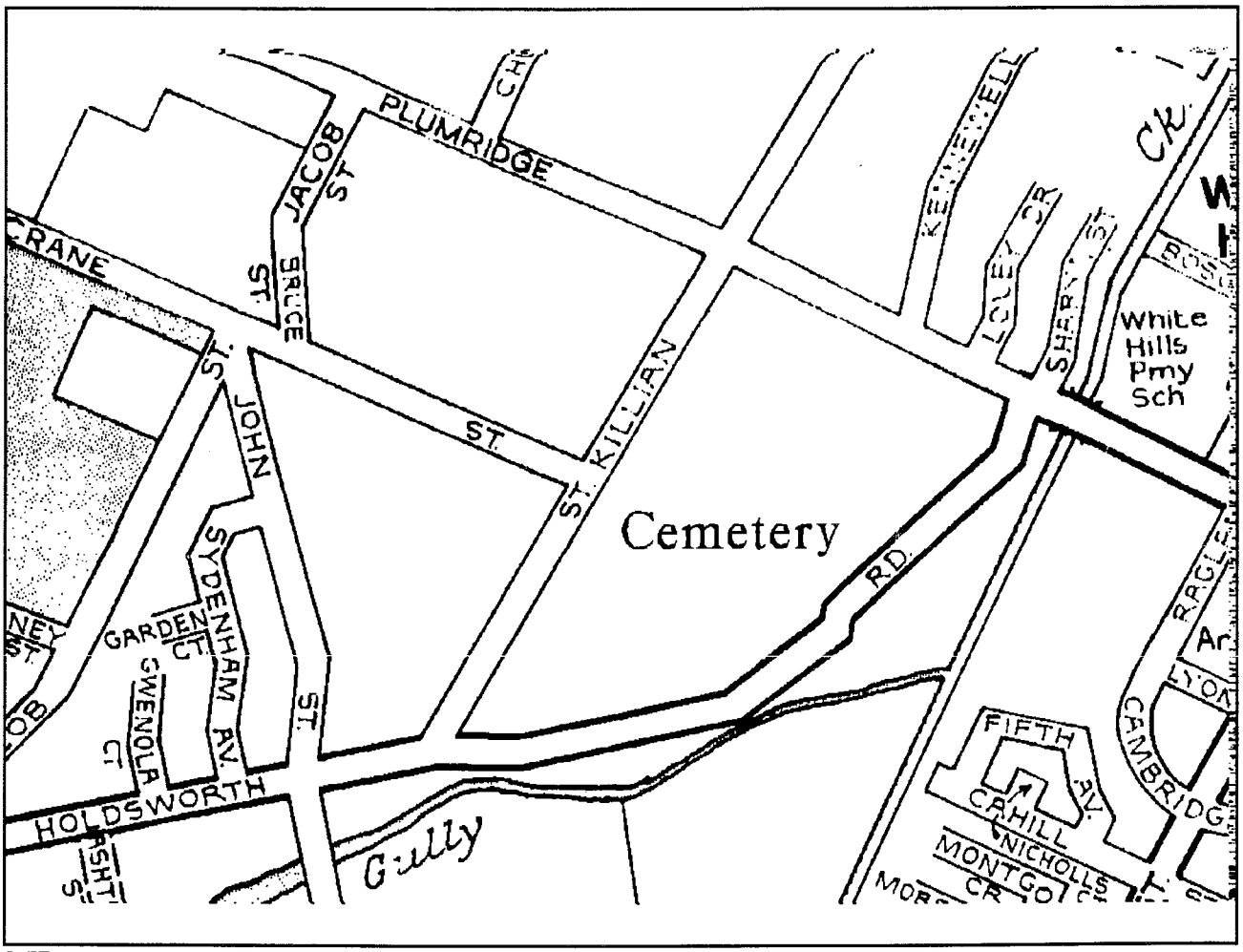
Borough of Eaglehawk

EXISTING DESIGNATIONS

Peter Watts Gardens study - not listed.

National Trust of Australia (Victoria) Register of Significant Trees - none listed.

White Hills Cemetery



3-57
(Derived from 'Bendigo & District Street & Tourist Map' (UBD, 4th edit.)

White Hills Cemetery

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA

City of Bendigo

LOCATION/ADDRESS

Holdsworth Road, White Hills

CADASTRAL INFORMATION

Crown Reserve Rs 7271, Parish of Sandhurst, County of Bendigo

[No old file located]

TYPE of PLACE

Cemetery/Institutional Garden

SIGNIFICANCE

White Hills Cemetery, set aside in 1860-70s? and continuously developed and still in use as a cemetery is of regional significance:

* as a reserve for significant exotic species, particularly those listed on the National Trust Register of Significant Trees;

* for its collection of trees and plants; these are typical of nineteenth century cemeteries in Victoria and demonstrate strong associational links with their cemetery setting;

* for its collection of buildings and structures; these include representative examples of typical features such as entrance gates, fencing, a rotunda and headstones;

* for its considerable aesthetic appeal derived from mature trees and shrubs, undulating site, sense of enclosure and vistas both within the site, views out of the site and from the exterior into the site;

* for its strong historical and social links with the City of Bendigo, exemplified by its long continuity of use for its original purpose, its links with early development of the town and its prominence within the life and society of Bendigo.[1].

HISTORY

Chronology:

1853 Cemetery established[2]

1854 Shown on government plan 'Hamlet of White Hills..'

1856 James Lee Foo buried, 1st of Chinese section[3]

1857 Extension (apprx. 5 acres) to original 10 acres shown on government plan[4]. Approved by the Governor-in-Council with provision for further expansion of 4 and 17 acres[5].

1860-1 Central Board of Health reports, noting ornamental layout and good order, also improvements[6]

1862 Central Board of Health reports, noting gravelled paths and associated new planting, new planting area in triangle near entrance gate[7].

Chinese Burning Tower reputedly built in or soon after this year as a result of formerly open burning of insence and crackers, causing a fire which fatally burnt the sexton's daughter. Towers were built to prevent this occurring again[8]

1870 Mueller supplies 60 plants from the Botanic Gardens[9]

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1 AHC Criteria A3, A4, B2, C2, D2, E1, G1
2 1927 deputation notes in Health Dept. file on cemetery, NTA file
3 sign at cemetery
4 CPO Cem.365
5 CPO parish plan 57/482
6 NTA Central Board of Health Annual Reports, file copy
7 ibid.
8 Friends of the Cemetery group, pers.com.
9 S Maroske & A.May 'Horticultural embellishments: Public conferment from the Melbourne Botanic Gardens 1870' in *Australian Garden History* IV 4 1993 p.10

06.05.1873 Letter from B & S Johnston, nurserymen, Preston, informing council they have forwarded the order for elms and cypress for the White Hills Cemetery [BCC, Box 11, Item 4].

01.08.1873 Letter from B & S Johnston, nurserymen, Preston, informing council they have forwarded that day the order for 18 cypress for the White Hills Cemetery [BCC, Box 12, Item 11].

1874 44 acres temporarily reserved[1]

1881 William Vahland called tenders for 'wing walled fences' at the entry (gates founded by P.M.Brown)

1927 Deputation to the Health Ministry seeks to stop closure of cemetery, after financial difficulties of previous trustees

1928 Bendigo Council become the managers of the cemetery

05.01.1973 A letter from Michael Hymes, Sorrento, commenting on the deplorable state of the burial ground of many of the state's pioneers

1987 Letters and press cuttings about Council's proposal to level many of the Chinese graves and mounds between the headstones. It was believed that the site would be more attractive to tourists if 'tidied up'.

Remains from the old Sandhurst cemetery (once on the edge of Rosalind Park) are thought to have been buried at White Hills in a mass grave (after acquisition of the land by the agricultural society) but no evidence exists other than the memorial on one grave noting that the body once was buried at the old cemetery.

Many of the area's important figures were buried here including Morris Collman (8 hour movement, mine manager) members of the Cohn, O'Keefe and Goyne families while the work of the renowned William Beebe (as Beebe & Son) is evident on the Roeder grave. The Celtic cross group in the Catholic section near the entry is also thought to be of some importance[2]. The sexton's lodge has long since gone, reputedly having matched the lodge(s) at Bendigo cemetery[3].

DESCRIPTION

The roughly triangular, undulating site is bounded by Holdsworth Road, St Kilian Street and Plumridge Street and slopes from the high point on St Kilian Street down to lower land along Holdsworth Road.

The main entrance is from Holdsworth Road where an impressive set of gates are in poor repair. To the immediate interior are a pair of very large *Ficus macrophylla* and next to these a pair of Carob trees (*Ceratonia siliqua*). The wrought iron fence extends a short distance along the street.

A sinuous path system with individual loops is similar to the Back Creek Cemetery , whereby the paths determine the denominational boundaries of the cemetery. A central path bisects the site extending from an entrance at the corner of St Kilian Street and Holdsworth Road towards the north east corner almost but not quite intersecting the centre of Plumridge Street.

The mature planting is a dominant element of the site in particular the various pines such as *Pinus halepensis*, *P. pinea* and *P. canariensis* and *Schinus molle* var. *areira.* The only structure in the cemetery is an octagonal rotunda in very poor condition. This is located on the path system to the north west of the main entrance; again in a location not unlike the very similar rotunda at the Back Creek Cemetery. The grounds contain a significant section of Chines burials and headstones.

OWNERSHIP

Borough of Eaglehawk

EXISTING DESIGNATIONS

Peter Watts Gardens study - not listed.

National Trust of Australia (Victoria) Register of Significant Trees: two listed including *Pinus canariensis*, *Pinus roxburghii.*

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1 VGG 20.3.74
2 ibid.
3 NTA file

SIGNIFICANT MINING AREAS & SITES

This report both summarizes and refreshes data and conclusions about extent mining sites/areas in the municipalities of Bendigo and Eaglehawk which have already been presented in a number of earlier studies (1-5), and provides statements of significance and location plans for each site/area, as appropriate. Sites have been selected on the basis of surviving evidence of mining on site, their historical importance in the development of the field, and the extent to which other features of the field can be observed from them. The recommendations arising from this aspect of the conservation study are summarized on the next few pages.

There are 60 individual sites and 12 clusters of sites which account for 44 of them, so that from a land management point of view there are 28 areas. The inter-relationships between the various areas is displayed in the fold-out plan at the end of this report. The attributes of these sites/areas are displayed in Table 1, and the data for the sites within each area, including a brief statement of significance for 57 of them, are contained at the end of this report. The exceptions are the Golden Gully, Lightning Hill, and South Lancashire sites (for which very little historical data are available), and the Great Extended Hustlers' Reef and Great Southern Garden Gully sites where there are few, if any, surviving artefacts. All of these sites are essentially included because they are prominent landmarks on lines of reef. The format for each entry is an abbreviation of that employed in an earlier study (5), and consists of these entries:

Line of reef:

Location:

Grid reference:

Yield:

Dividends:

Period of operation:

Years of class 1 production:

Years of class 2 production:

Years of class 3 production:

Notes:

Artefacts:

Statement of significance:

References:

Of the 60 sites selected (and arranged north to south):

16 are on the Garden Gully line (New Argus, New Hopeful, Specimen Hill United, Virginia, Johnsons's Reef (2), Confidence Extended, Central Windmill Hill, Windmill Hill, Carlisle, Unity, Victory and Plandora, Garden Gully United, Ulster United, Great Southern Garden Gully, Great Southern Extended),

* 14 are on the New Chum line (Catherine Reef United, Belmont and Saxby, Ellenborough, Pearl, Adventure and Advance, Great Central Victoria, William Rae, Victoria Quartz, Ballerstedt, Lansell's 180, Old Chum, New Chum Railway, Eureka Extended, South Belle Vue United),

* 6 are on the Deborah line (Monument Hill, Central Deborah, North Deborah, Deborah, Deborah Extended, Deborah Associated),

* 5 are on the Hustler's line (United Hustler's and Redan (2), Lansell's Comet, Hustler's Reef, Great Extended Hustler's Reef),

* 5 are on the Sheepshead line (Hercules No. 1/Pearl East, Hercules Stanfield, Hercules main/Hercules and Energetic east, New Red White and Blue Consolidated, True Blue),

* 5 are on the Carshalton line (Railway Prince of Wales, New Prince of Wales (3), Royal George),

* 4 are on the Napoleon line (Central Napoleon, New Napoleon, Glasgow Reef, Glasgow and Golconda Consolidated),

* 3 are on the Nell Gwynne line (New Chum Syncline, Central Nell Gwynne, Nell Gwynne),

* one is an area of hydraulic sluicing (Golden Gully),

* one is on the Christmas line (Tambour Major),

* one is on the Lancashire line (South Lancashire), and

* one is on the Lightning line (Lightning Hill).

These sites define both the extent of the major lines of reef (by the first and last named sites), as well as the width of the field from the Hustler's sites in the east to Tambour Major on the west. The number associated with each line is a measure of that line's economic importance. For a selected number of sites, where there are substantial artefact remains both clearly visible above ground (as at the Prince of Wales, Virginia/Specimen Hill, and Central Nell Gwynne sites for example), and also readily accessible without recourse to extensive excavations (as at the Catherine Reef site), more detailed site reports are being prepared in accordance with the classification report format of the National Trust in Victoria.

References

1. P. Milner, "Mining machinery on the Bendigo gold field." Technology Note, Department of Mechanical and Industrial Engineering, University of Melbourne, No. TN-91/40, July 1991, xiiipp., 142pp.

2. P. Milner, "Bendigo mining." Technology Report, Department of Mechanical and Industrial Engineering, University of Melbourne, No. TR-91/15, December 1991, 225pp.

3. P. Milner, "The performance of some Bendigo mining companies." Technology Report, Department of Mechanical and Industrial Engineering, University of Melbourne, No. TR-92/1, February 1992, 316pp.

4. P. Milner, "A chronology for mining at Bendigo and Eaglehawk." Technology Report, Department of Mechanical and Industrial Engineering, University of Melbourne, No. TR-92/2, February 1992, 35pp.

5. P. Milner, "Some extant mining sites on the Bendigo goldfield." Technology Report, Department of Mechanical and Industrial Engineering, University of Melbourne, No. TR-92/7, June 1992, xvipp., 73pp.

MINING SITE RECOMMENDATIONS EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Recommendation 1: The poppet heads along the Deborah line should be preserved in situ. They should each be painted in colours which are appropriate for mining artefacts and which contrast with the general colour of the surrounding landscapes. If possible, all three poppet heads should be illuminated at night.

Recommendation 2: If additional poppet heads become available for erection on Bendigo then they should be located on one or other of the principal lines of reef where they reinforce existing indications of the reef workings and/or enhance view axes.

Recommendation 3: For the purposes of this study the Bendigo goldfield may be regarded as consisting of these six lines of reef: Garden Gully, New Chum, Hustler's, Sheepshead, Carshalton and Deborah, and that the extremities of the field can be approximately defined by the Carshalton line of workings in the west, the boundary of the Borough of Eaglehawk in the north, the Hustler's line of workings in the east, and the boundary of the City of Bendigo in the south.

Recommendation 4: The sites identified in Table 3 are indicative of workings along one of the principal lines of reef, best display some important aspect of reef mining, or were the locus for formative events in Bendigo's mining history and should be preserved.

Recommendation 5: For the purposes of land-use management these groupings of sites should be recognized:

Prince of Wales, comprising the Prince of Wales, New Prince of Wales No. 1, New Prince of Wales No. 2 and the Railway Prince of Wales sites;

Specimen Hill, comprising the Virginia, Specimen Hill United, West Specimen Hill and New Argus sites;

Snob's Hill, comprising the Belmont and Saxby and Ellenborough sites;

Victoria and New Chum Hill, comprising the Adventure, Great Central Victoria, Rae, Victoria Quartz, Ballerstedt, Lansell's 180, Central Nell Gwynne and Old Chum sites;

Hustler's Reef, comprising the Hustler's Reef, Comet and KK sites;

New Chum, comprising the New Chum Railway, Eureka Extended, South Belle Vue United and Goldfields United sites;

Deborah, comprising the North Deborah and Deborah sites;

Great Southern Garden Gully, comprising the Great Southern Garden Gully, Deborah Associated and Deborah Extended sites; and

Golden Gully, comprising the Golden Gully, New Napoleon and Glasgow and Golconda sites.

Recommendation 6. The sites designated in Table 3 should be regularly inspected to remove broken glass, rubbish and other debris; to cut down saplings growing in machinery foundations; to stabilize brickwork, friable mortars and rubble masonry; and to keep grass and other vegetation at levels consistent with public safety.

Recommendation 7. The designated sites should be signposted, pathways constructed as appropriate, and interpretive literature made available at cost, in a manner similar to that provided for the Victoria Hill reserve.

Recommendation 8. For a selected number of sites an archaeological investigation should be undertaken to carefully remove surface debris and expose underlying structures, as appropriate.

Recommendation 9. The feasibility of utilizing the existing poppet heads at the Deborah, North Deborah, Goldfields United and New Prince of Wales as viewing platforms should be investigated, and the necessary work implemented as appropriate in conjunction with other site improvements recommended.

Recommendation 10. The feasibility of allowing public access around the southern perimeter of the Telecom installation on New Chum Hill should be investigated, and the necessary work implemented as appropriate in conjunction with other site improvements recommended.

2. PERIODS OF MINING ACTIVITY ON BENDIGO AND SOME REPRESENTATIVE SITES

Note 1: The sites in parentheses are outside the area of the study.

Alluvial

Surface alluvial: (1851 - 1914)

Tub and cradle (1851 - 1859) (Opossum Gully)

Horse puddling (1854 - 1862/1865)

Steam puddling (1860 - 1861)

Hydraulic sluicing (1877 -)(Dead Dog Gully), Golden Gully

Pumped sluicing (1902 - 1914)

Buried Lead: (1856 - 1876) (Myers Flat)

Quartz

12 foot square claims (1853 - 1858)

small cooperative parties (1856 - 1870) Old Chum {first quartz mining company on Bendigo}

Windmill Hill {first public mining company on Bendigo}

West Specimen Hill Reef

Lightning Hill

amalgamated claims (1859 -) Catherine Reef United {highly organized, second only to the Port Phillip Company at Clunes}

Comet {first winding engine, first safety cage}

development of reef workings (1859 -) - key sites

Garden Gully:Great Southern Extended, Great Southern Garden Gully, Ulster United, Garden Gully United, Victory and Pandora, Unity, Carlisle, Windmill Hill, Johnson's No. 1 and 2, Virginia, Specimen Hill United, New Argus, (South New Moon), (New Moon), (Suffolk United)

New Chum:South Belle Vue, Eureka Extended, New Chum Railway, Old Chum, Lansell's 180, Victoria Quartz, Great Central Victoria, Pearl, Ellenborough, Belmont and Saxby, Catherine Reef United

Hustlers:Great Extended Hustlers Reef, Hustlers Reef, Comet, United Hustlers and Redan

Sheepshead:True Blue, New Red White and Blue Consolidated, Hercules and Energetic east, Stanfield, Pearl East

Carshalton:(Herbel's), (Morning Light), (Hansel Mundy)(Carshalton (BML)), Royal George, New Prince of Wales, Railway Prince of Wales

Deborah:Deborah Extended, Deborah Associated, Deborah, North Deborah, Central Deborah

Open cut workings: (German Arches), Great Southern Extended, Rae's cutting, Ballerstedt's cutting, Adventure, West Specimen Hill Reef, Hustler's Reef, (Lightning Hill)

Deep sinking: Lansell's 180, New Chum Railway

Cross-cutting: Hercules and Energetic east

Efficient organized mining: Catherine Reef United, (South New Moon), New Chum Railway

Extensions of existing lines: Pearl, Great Southern Garden Gully

1870's mining revival period: Garden Gully United, Hustler's Reef, Great Extended Hustler's Reef

1880's mining revival period: Belmont and Saxby, Ellenborough

1890's mining revival period: New Red White and Blue Consolidated, Garden Gully United, Carlisle, New Chum Railway, Victoria Quartz, Virginia, New Argus, Specimen Hill United

1930's mining revival period: Deborah, North Deborah, Central Deborah, Central Nell Gwynne, Napoleon (BML), (New Carshalton (BML))

pyrites: (Liddell Brothers (Derwent Gully))

cyaniding: New Red White and Blue Consolidated, Virginia, New Prince of Wales

TABLE 3 THE ATTRIBUTES OF SELECTED MINING SITES

Principles

Sites	Reef Workings Representation	Representative Site	Mining History contribution	Part of Mine Cluster	View Axis
Adventure & Advance		x		x	
Ballerstedt		x	x	x	
Belmont and Saxby			x	x	x
Carlisle		x			
Catherine Reef United	x	x	x		x
Central Deborah	x	x			
Central Napoleon	x	x			x
Central Nell Gwynne	x	x		x	x
Deborah	x	x	x	x	x
Deborah Associated	x			x	
Deborah Extended	x			x	
Ellenborough			x	x	x
Eureka Extended				x	x
Garden Gully United	x	x	x	x	x
Glasgow and Golconda Consolidated	x	x	x	x	
Glasgow Reef	x	x	x	x	
Golden Gully		x		x	
Great Central Victoria		x		x	
Great Extended Hustlers Reef	x	x	x		x
Great Southern Extended	x			x	
Great Southern Garden Gully	x			x	x
Hercules (Stanfield shaft)	x			x	x
Hercules and Energetic East	x	x	x		
Hercules No.1	x			x	x
Hustlers No. 1	x	x	x	x	x
Johnson's No. 1	x	x	x		x
Johnson's No. 2	x	x	x		
Lansell's Comet	x	x	x	x	x
Lansell's 180	x	x	x	x	

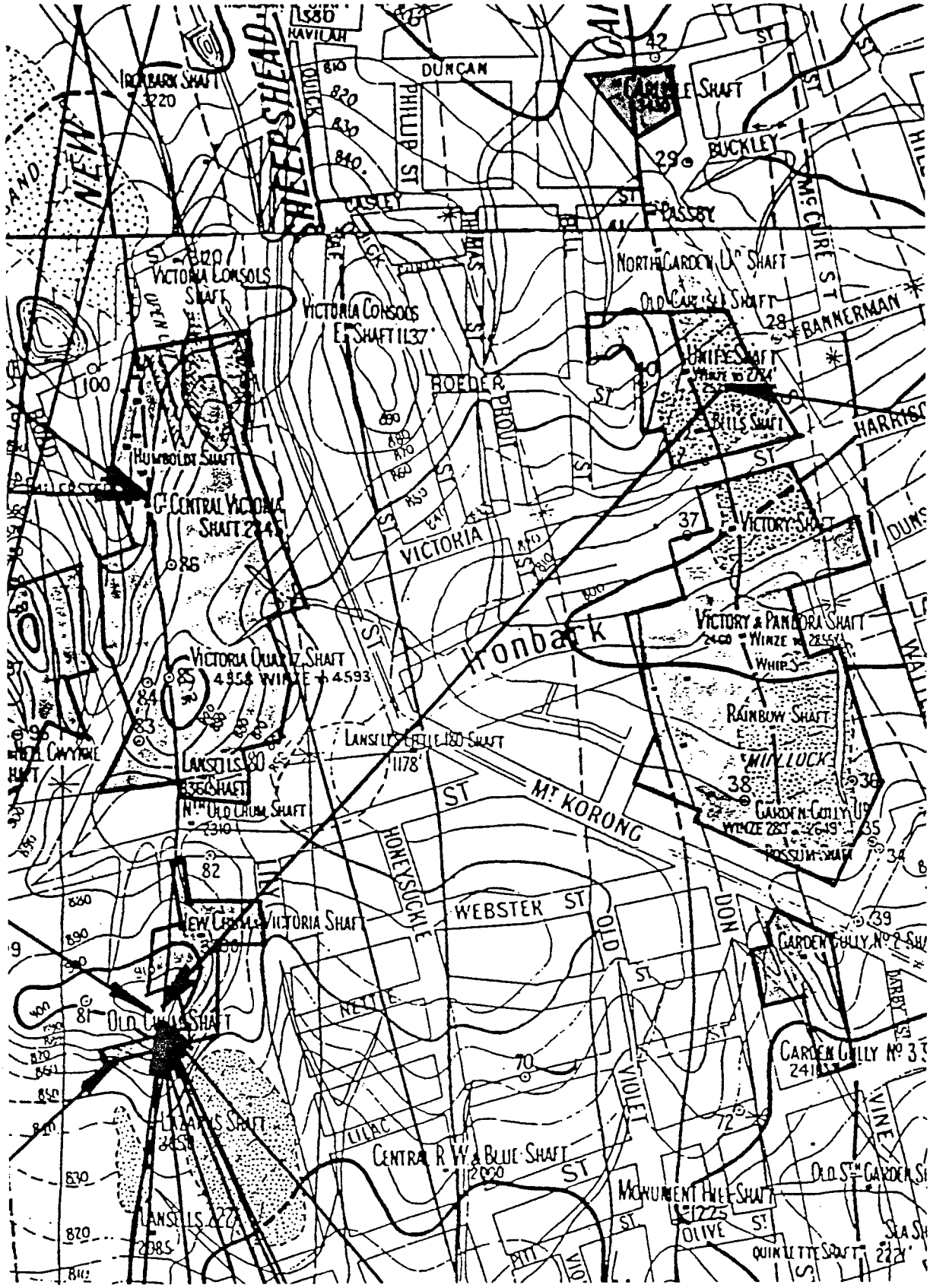
Sites	Reef Workings Representation	Representative Site	Mining History contribution	Part of Mine Cluster	View Axis
Lightning Hill	x	x			x
Monument Hill		x	x		
Nell Gwynne (Goldfields United)		x		x	x
New Argus	x	x		x	x
New Chum Railway	x	x	x	x	x
New Hopeful (West Specimen Hill Reef)	x	x	x		
New Napoleon (BML)	x	x		x	x
New Prince of Wales	x	x		x	
New Red White and Blue Consolidated	x	x	x	x	x
North Deborah	x	x		x	x
Old Chum	x	x	x	x	x
Pearl	x	x		x	x
Railway Prince of Wales	x			x	
Royal George	x	x			x
South Belle Vue United	x	x		x	x
South Lancashire	x				x
Specimen Hill United	x	x		x	
Tambour Major	x				x
True Blue	x	x			
Ulster United	x				
United Hustlers and Redan	x				x
United Hustlers and Redan (KK Shaft)	x			x	x
Unity	x			x	x
Victoria Quartz	x	x	x	x	x
Victory and Pandora	x			x	x
Virginia	x	x		x	x
Windmill Hill	x		x	x	x
William Rae		x	x	x	x

Notes:

1.The performance of the companies which mined at these sites is summarized at the end of this report.

2.The various types and periods of mining activity for which there is extant evidence on the Bendigo gold field are displayed in table.2

CARLISLE, NORTH GARDEN GULLY AND PASSBY UNITED



CARLISLE, NORTH GARDEN GULLY AND PASSBY UNITED

Line of reef: Garden Gully [1.103, 2. 3.27]

Location: Old Carlisle: north over Roeder Street, up Carlisle Hill, and close to Wattle Street [1.103]

North Garden Gully United: north of Old Carlisle and close to Wattle Street [1.103]

Passby: north of Old Carlisle and close to Wattle Street [1.103]

Golden Fleece: corner of Bennett Street and Buckley Street under Pope Pius church [1.103]

Central Garden Gully/ North/Kent shaft: on the south side of Havilah Street and east of Bennett Street [1.103, 2]

Watson's Kentish/Carlisle United: on the south east corner of Duncan Street and Bennett Street [1.103]; 60 feet south of Havilah Road between Bold Street and Bennett Street, Long Gully [1.66]; approximately 22 yards east of Bennett Street and just south of Duncan Street, with winding engine and air compressor foundations on the east of the shaft [2]

Grid reference: BV556293

Depth of shaft: Carlisle United: 3430 feet [1.103, 2, 3.27]

Yield: Golden Fleece: 8.5 tons [1.103]; 8 tons [2]

Kentish: 13.5 tons [2]

Carlisle United: 176,928 / [1.103, 2, 3.27]

Carlisle Tribute: 43,905 / 175,702 (1894-1904)[7]

Carlisle-Unity: 12,026 / 39,278 (1921-1923)[7]

Carlisle, North Garden Gully and Passby United: 152,285 / 549,776 (1875-1927)[7]

Dividends: Passby/North Garden/Old Carlisle: 258,000 pounds [2]

Carlisle United: 341,588 pounds [1.103, 2, 3.27]

78,588 pounds (1902-1916)[4]

Period of operation: Old Carlisle: 1860's [1.103]

North Garden Gully: 1860's [1.103]

Passby: 1860's [1.103]; 1870-1873 [5]

Carlisle United: 1870-1877 [1.103, 5]

Golden Fleece: 1869-1891 [1.103]; 1870-1871 [5]

Kentish: 1870's [1.103]; 1884-1887 [5]

Carlisle United: 1879-1927 [1.103, 2, 4, 5]

Period of production: 1870-1877, 1879-1888, 1893-1927 [4, 5, 7]

Period of dividends: 1898-1916 [4]

Best return: 10,071 / 25,819 (1918)[4]

Best yield: 98.10 / 16 (6.15625 ounces per ton in 10.1900)[6]

Best dividend: 12,550 pounds (1913)[4]

Years of class 1 production: 1870, 1871, 1872, 1873, 1874

Years of class 2 production:1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910, 1913, 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1924

Years of class 3 production:

Notes: Steel poppet head now at the Nell Gwynne Reefs mine. [2]

Carlisle United formed by the amalgamation of Passby, North Garden Gully and Carlisle in 1879. Golden Fleece and Kent included on the death of J. B. Watson in 1891 and mine worked from the Kent shaft. [1.103, 2]

South-east corner of Bennett Street and Duncan Street a reserved mining area.

Photographs:Quartz bin, poppet head and engine house at the Kentish shaft [1.66]

Six-legged poppet head, engine house and round brick chimney at the Passby shaft. [1.64]

Artefacts: Carlisle shaft: two massive concrete winding engine beds with a raised working platform which has stone walls. At the end of this platform there are two small concrete pads. There are traces of mullock, but the rest of the site has been levelled.

North Garden Gully shaft: no trace; open space.

Old Carlisle shaft: no trace; open space.

Passby shaft: no trace; open space in/adjoining the Spastic Society of Victoria Golden North Centre.

Significance

The Carlisle site was continuously occupied from the 1860s through to 1927 and is now representative of the 1890s mining revival period on the main Garden Gully line of reef. The site is reserved for mining, it is readily accessible, and the artefacts are well preserved.

References:

1.A. V. Palmer, "The gold mines of Bendigo." volume 2, Hawthorn, Craftsman, 1979.

2.A. Richardson, "Guide to some famous mines." in "Historic Guide to Bendigo." The Royal Historical Society of Victoria, Bendigo branch, 1980.

3."Bendigo goldfield." Victoria, Mines Department. 1936.

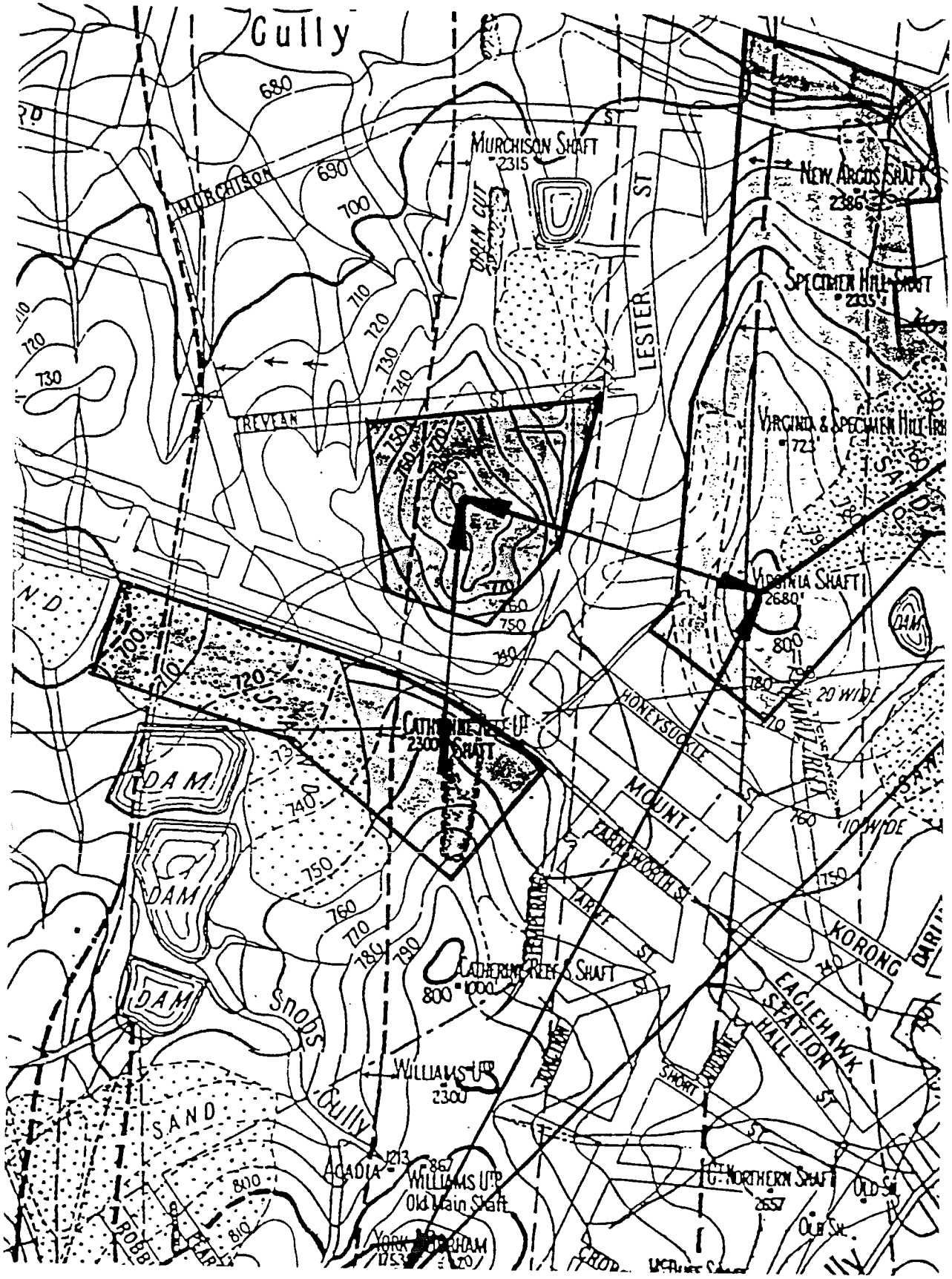
4.Annual Report of the Secretary for Mines and Water Supply, Victoria.

5.Reports of the Mining Registrars and Surveyors, Sandhurst Division, Department of Mines, Victoria.

6."The goldfields of Victoria." Victoria, Department of Mines, 1897-1902.

7.Yield index, Department of Mines, Victoria.

CATHERINE REEF UNITED CLAIM HOLDERS



CATHERINE REEF UNITED CLAIM HOLDERS

Line of reef: New Chum [1.112, 2, 3.34-35]

Location:south shaft: approximately 120 yards north of the Williams United main shaft, near the junction of Temperance Street and Junction Street [2]

main shaft: 330 yards north west of the south shaft and 44 yards south of the railway line [2]

Grid reference: BV535328

Depth of shaft: south shaft: 1,000 feet [2, 3.34]

main shaft: 2316 feet [1.112, 2, 3.34]

Yield: 120,000 / (private parties) [1.112, 2, 3.35]

80,000 / (private parties prior to 1861)[12.32]

95,000 / (1861-1888 as a public company)[12.33]

230,143 / 745,062 (1861-1917)[13]

245,620 / (public company) [2, 3.35]

318,000 / [1.112]

Dividends: 136,579 pounds [2, 3.35, 4]

81,120 pounds (to 1888)[12.32]

Period of operation: ? - 1861, 1861-1920 [1.112, 2, 3.35, 8, 9]

Period of production: 1861-1917 [4, 5, 6, 7, 9]

Period of dividends: 1862-1864, 1897-1898, 1905-1916 [4, 9]

Best return: 10,726 / 17,107 (1906)[4]

Best yield:

Best dividend: 20,127 pounds (1906)[1]

Years of class 1 production:

Years of class 2 production:1866, 1867, 1868, 1869, 1870, 1871, 1872, 1873, 1874, 1875, 1876, 1877, 1878, 1879, 1883, 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1896, 1897, 1899, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910, 1911, 1912, 1913, 1916

Years of class 3 production:

Notes:64 head battery connected to landing brace by an elevated tramway 1.112]

Photographs:Preparing for drilling on the face of the western spurs deep underground in the 1890's. [10.44]

Interior view of the battery house showing a row of 12 batteries, sloping plates and six circular concentrators for pyrites [11.36]

Artefacts: Two relatively long intact brick winding engine beds and a mullock heap on the south side of the railway line. 80 metres west south west of this site there is a partially exposed battery site consisting of a line of wooden stumps and bolts for at least seven battery boxes. Under one of these battery positions there is a massive granite block. A section of the brick battery engine bed is exposed at the north eastern corner of the battery site. To the east, exposed in the quarried face of the tailings dump there is a substantial stone and mortar foundation. Elsewhere on the site there is a very extensive and partially quarried tailings dump which exposes a relatively undisturbed face to the railway line and to the west. To the southeast of the battery site the line of the gully can still be traced out in which there was a tunnel into the main part of the workings.

Significance

This is the only site on the Bendigo field where the original company was in occupation throughout the period 1861-1920. Formed by the amalgamation of a number of small claims into one of the larger companies on the field, it approached mining in a highly organized fashion, it was innovative and progressive in its practices, and in the 1860s was regarded as second only to the Port Phillip Company at Clunes both for productive capacity and in importance as a technological leader. the site with its high sand dumps is clearly visible both from the railway and the nearby highway, is readily accessible, and contains a variety of partially buried foundations by which latter

phases of activity at the site may be interpreted. A great deal of documentary evidence for mining activity on the site also exists at the Bendigo office of the Department of Manufacturing & Industry Development.

References:

1.A. V. Palmer, "The gold mines of Bendigo." volume 2, Hawthorn, Craftsman, 1979.

2.A. Richardson, "Guide to some famous mines." in "Historic Guide to Bendigo." The Royal Historical Society of Victoria, Bendigo branch, 1980.

3."Bendigo goldfield." Victoria, Mines Department. 1936.

4.Annual Report of the Secretary for Mines and Water Supply, Victoria.

5."The goldfields of Victoria." Victoria, Department of Mines, 1898-1902.

6.Reports of the Mining Registrars and Surveyors, Eaglehawk Division, Department of Mines, Victoria.

7.Reports of the Mining Registrars and Surveyors, Sandhurst Division, Department of Mines, Victoria.

8.The Bendigo Advertiser.

9.Dickers Mining Record.

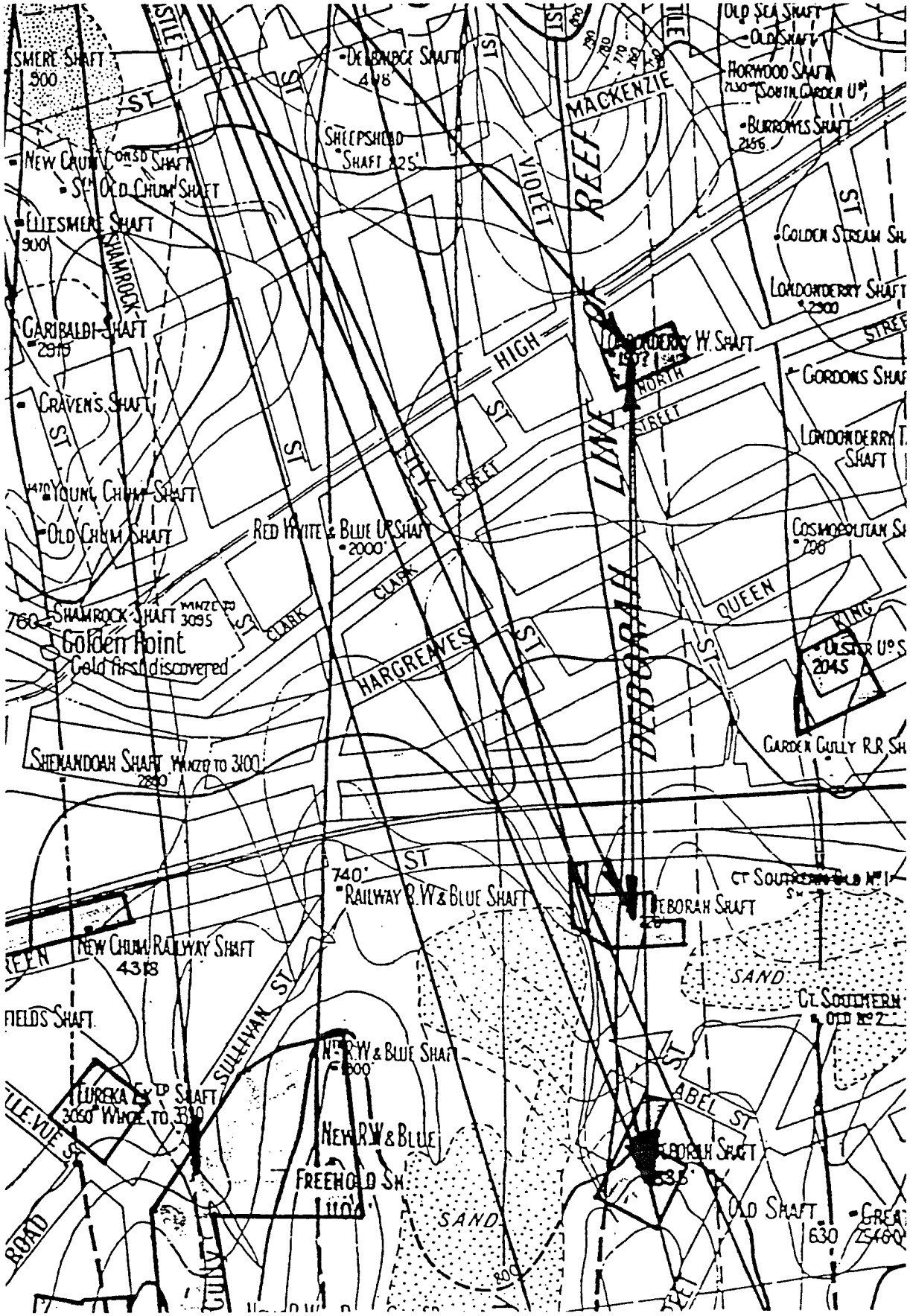
10.A. V. Palmer, "The gold mines of Bendigo." volume 1, Hawthorn, Craftsman, 1979.

11.J. Lerk, "Bendigo's mining history, 1851 - 1954." The Bendigo Trust, 1991.

12."Report on Bendigo." Bendigo School of Mines and Industries, 1888.

13.Yield index, Department of Mines, Bendigo.

CENTRAL DEBORAH



CENTRAL DEBORAH

Line of reef: Deborah [1.122, 2]

Location:between Bendigo Creek and High Street in Violet Street [1.122]; corner of Violet Street and Creek Street, with the engine house south of the shaft [2]

Grid reference:BV563275

Depth of shaft: 1347 feet [1.122, 2]

Yield: 2,900 / [1.122]; 29,460 / [2]; 29,944 / 63,386 [3]

Dividends: 39,000 pounds [2]

Period of operation: 1939-1954 [2, 5, 6]

Period of production: 1941-1954 [3, 5, 6]

Period of dividends: 1946 [3]

Best return:

Best yield:

Best dividend: 18,000 pounds (1946)[3]

Years of class 1 production:

Years of class 2 production:1945, 1946, 1947, 1952

Years of class 3 production:

Notes: Originally the Londonderry West shaft, now a mining museum. The poppet head was originally at the No. 3 shaft, New Red, White and Blue Consolidated mine.

Photographs:Poppet head, engine house and other buildings from the corner of Violet Street and Creek Street. [2]

A group of miners underground at one of the plats in the 1940's. [4.73]

Poppet head, engine house and mullock heap from Creek Street. [1.58]

Significance

An important site during the 1930's mining revival period, which defined the northernmost workings along the Deborah line of reef and which is now the only place on Bendigo where it is possible to see mining plant, equipment and machinery at work on a site, both above and below ground. The poppet head is visible from Chum Hill, from the Deborah site, and from many other parts of central Bendigo.

References:

1.A. V. Palmer, "The gold mines of Bendigo." volume 2, Hawthorn, Craftsman, 1979.

2.A. Richardson, "Guide to some famous mines." in "Historic Guide to Bendigo." The Royal Historical Society of Victoria, Bendigo branch, 1980.

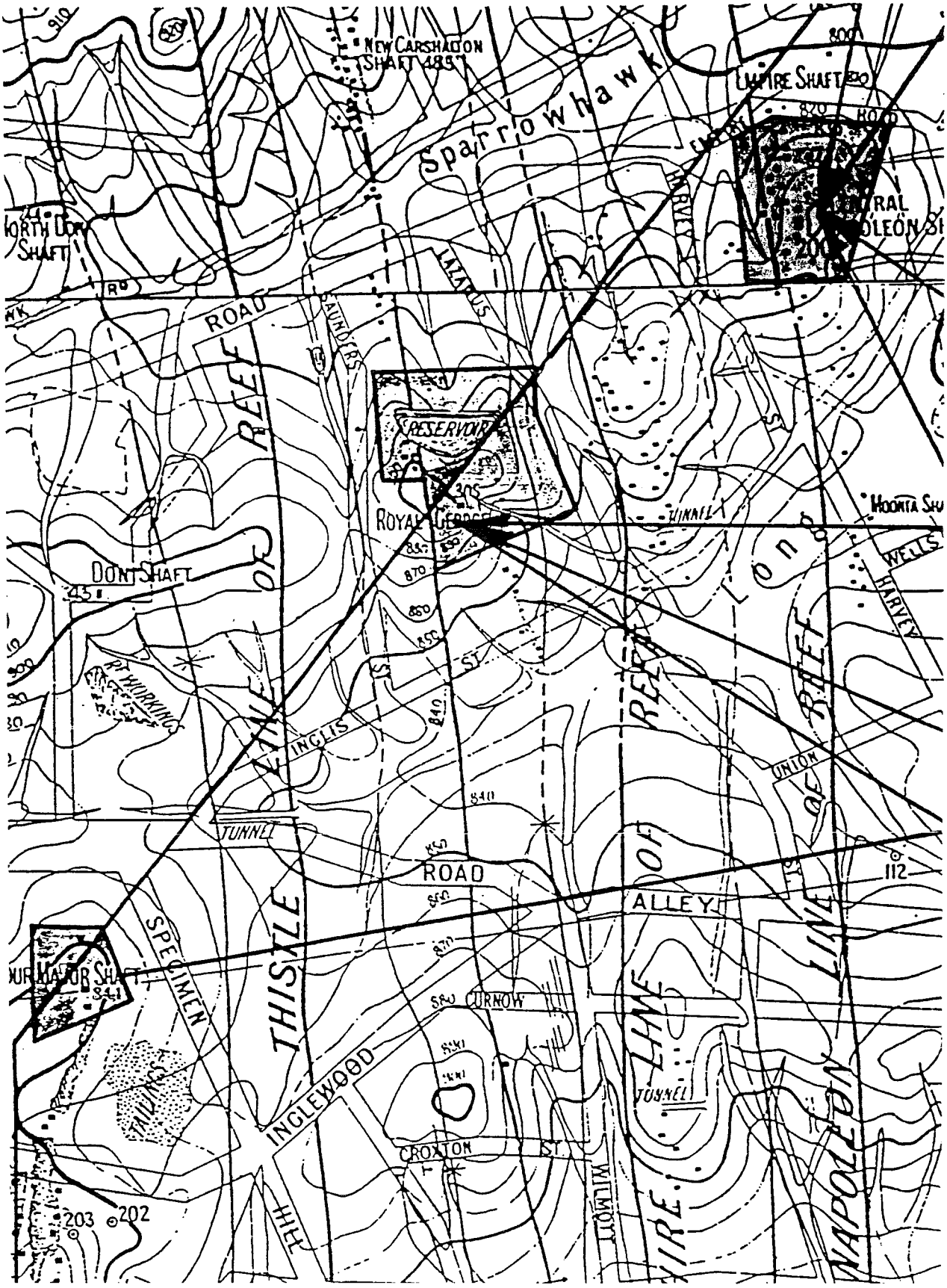
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4.J. Lerk, "Bendigo's mining history, 1851 - 1954." The Bendigo Trust, 1991.

5.Annual Report, including gold and mineral statistics and boring records, Department of Mines, Victoria.

6.Annual Report, including statistics relating to the mining industry, Department of Mines, Victoria.

CENTRAL NAPOLEON



CENTRAL NAPOLEON

Line of reef: Napoleon [1.130, 2.44]

Location:on the southern slope of Empire Hill [1.130]; north of Marong Road at Lazarus Street [1.26]

Grid reference:BV544288

Depth of shaft: 200 feet [1.130]; 216 feet [2.44]; 1080 feet [1.26]

Yield: 3,446 / 21,517 [3, 4]

Dividends:

Period of operation: 1934-1942 [3, 4, 5]

Period of production: 1935-1942 [3, 4]

Period of dividends:

Best return: 1,500 / 1,810 [1.26]

Best yield:

Best dividend:

Years of class 1 production:

Years of class 2 production:

Years of class 3 production:

Notes: The southern part of the ground was first worked by Friedman and Company in 1859, and by the Three Toms claim. [6] The northern part was worked by the Empire Company at least until 1888, which see. The 10 head battery in the photograph in [1.110] was demolished in 1972. [1.32]

Photographs: Derelict poppet head. [1.26]

Remains of the 10 head battery in situ. [1.110]

Artefacts: Relatively intact mullock heap with two dumping lines, associated with a filled shaft, concrete winding engine beds, and other foundations, some wooden post stumps and an intact boiler setting. 15 metres north west and excavated out of the slope is the concrete floor of the battery house and the foundations for two battery boxes. Below this site there are in-situ tailings which extend northwards to Empire Road.

Significance:

The site is representative of the operations of one of the smaller companies during the 1930's mining revival period. The site defines the most northerly workings on the Napoleon line of reef, is readily accessible, the artefacts are well-preserved, and there are views north to the Pearl and Stanfield sites, east to the Adventure and Advance open cut, and south to the Central Nell Gwynne site.

References:

1.A. V. Palmer, "The gold mines of Bendigo." volume 2, Hawthorn, Craftsman, 1979.

2."Bendigo goldfield." Victoria, Mines Department. 1936.

3.Annual Report, including gold and mineral statistics, Department of Mines, Victoria.

4.Annual Report, including gold and mineral statistics and boring records, Department of Mines, Victoria.

5.Mining and Geological Journal.

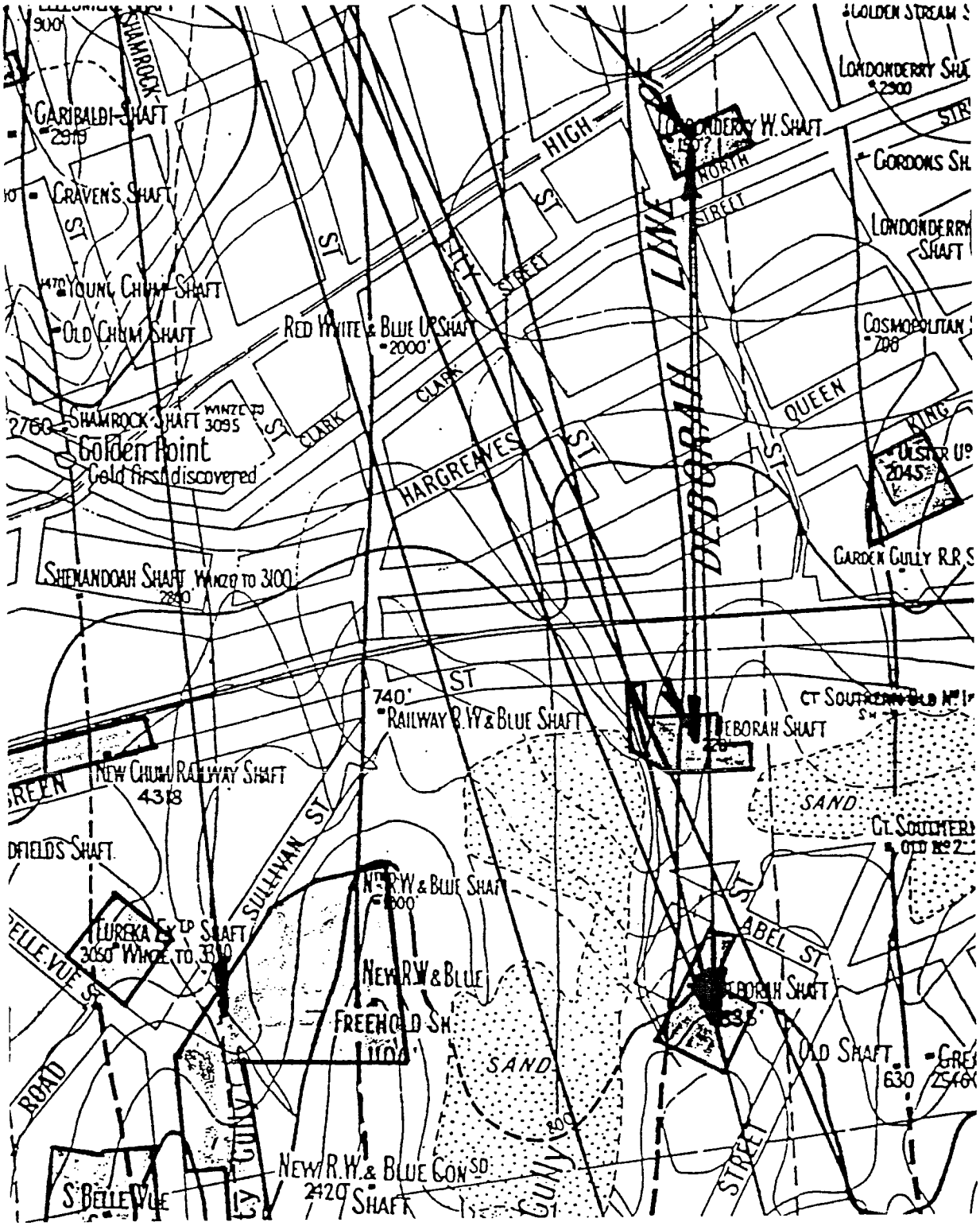
6.J. J. Caldwell, "Central Napoleon mine, Bendigo." Mining and Geological Journal, 1, no.4, January 1939, 31-33.

DEBORAH CONSERVATION AREA

(Deborah & North Deborah)

Significance

The area contains the two major sites on the Deborah line of reef which were responsible for the revival of mining on Bendigo in the 1930s.



DEBORAH

Line of reef: Deborah [1.121, 2, 3.30]

Location:main shaft: at the corner of Adams Street and Abel Street [1.121]; west of Adams Road and south of Abel Street, with the engine house south of the shaft [2]

Little Italy shaft: 130 yards south of the main shaft [1.121]

Grid reference: BV565266

Depth of shaft: main shaft: 2017 feet [1.121, 2]

Little Italy shaft: 213 feet [1.121]

Yield: 51,935 / [1.121, 2]

53,553 / 132,817 [3]

Dividends: 193,075 pounds [2]

Period of operation:1860-1873, 1878-1879, 1932-1954 [1.121, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 9]

1871-1872 (Vital South Garden Gully Company)[11]

Period of production: 1932-1950 [3, 6, 7]

Period of dividends:

Best return:

Best yield:

Best dividend: 27,450 pounds (1939)[6]

Years of class 1 production:

Years of class 2 production:1937, 1938, 1939, 1940, 1941, 1944

Years of class 3 production:

Notes: Ground originally held by the Little Italy Company. [1.121]

Reserved mining area.

Ground first worked in 1860 down to a depth of about 200 feet by 1873. No returns are available for this period, but the claims were the Vital Garden Gully Company (open cut and possibly the present south shaft), Vital Garden Gully Tribute companies No. 1 and No. 2, Desideratum Company (probably the present main shaft), Howe's Tribute Company (135 feet on the reef), Metropolitan Company (148 feet on the reef), and Mary Wainwright Tribute (200 feet on the reef). The main shaft was subsequently worked down to 435 feet between February 1922 and June 1924. [9]

Discovery of payable stone a vindication of a 1931 report recommending exploration of the Deborah line of reef. [10]

Photographs:Steel poppet head being erected over a smaller wooden one, with the corrugated iron engine house to the right. [4.70]

First motion steam winding engine (now at Central Deborah). [4.69, 5]

Poppet head, engine house and battery shed after the closure of the mine. [5]

Operating a rock drill at the 1,000 foot level. [5]

Artefacts: Steel poppet head with tubular legs 34 feet apart which still retains some wooden framing. The three compartment shaft is partly visible. 30 meters to the south of the shaft are well preserved concrete winding engine beds associated with machine made brick rubble. 7 metres east of the winding engine beds there is a concrete workshop floor which contains several concrete mounting pads. To the north of the workshop, and extending alongside the east side of the shaft is the concrete floor of the battery house, containing foundations for four battery boxes and pads and supports for concentrating tables and other machinery. What remains of the tailings dump are contained on the allotment on the opposite side of the road.

Significance:

Gold in payable quantities was first found on the Deborah line of reef at this site which, although worked at various times since 1860, is now representative of the workings of one of the larger companies during the 1930's mining revival period. The site is reserved for mining, it contains a relatively intact range of artefacts, is easily accessible, is visible from Chum Hill and from the North Deborah site, and has views both to the Deborah and Central Deborah sites and to Chum Hill.

References:

1.A. V. Palmer, "The gold mines of Bendigo." volume 2, Hawthorn, Craftsman, 1979.

2."Bendigo goldfield." Victoria, Mines Department. 1936.

3.Annual Report, including gold and mineral statistics, Department of Mines, Victoria.

4.J. Lerk, "Bendigo's mining history, 1851 - 1954." The Bendigo Trust, 1991.

5.A. Richardson, "Guide to some famous mines." in "Historic Guide to Bendigo." The Royal Historical Society of Victoria, Bendigo branch, 1980.

6.Annual Report, including gold and mineral statistics and boring records, Department of Mines, Victoria.

7.Annual Report, including statistics relating to the mining industry, Department of Mines, Victoria.

8.Reports of the Mining Registrars and Surveyors, Sandhurst Division, Department of Mines, Victoria.

9.J. J. Caldwell, "The Deborah mine, Bendigo." Mining and Geological Journal, 1, no.3, July 1938, 24-29.

10.H. Gepp, W. Baragwanath, and F. L. Stillwell, Report to the Prime Minister, 21 January 1931.

11.The Bendigo Advertiser.

NORTH DEBORAH

Line of reef: Deborah [1.121, 2]

Location:south of Breen Street and west of Adam Street [1.121]; south of Breen Street, with the engine house south of the shaft [2]

Grid reference: BV564269

Depth of shaft: 1251 feet [1.121, 2]

Yield: 128,091 / [1.121, 2]

128,943 / 199,496 [8]

Dividends: 686,200 pounds [1.121, 2]

685,600 pounds [8]

Period of operation: 1937-1954 [1.121, 2, 3, 7, 8, 9, 10]

Period of production: 1939-1954 [3, 7, 8]

Period of dividends: 1939-1951 [3, 7, 8]

Best return: 14,876 / 10,442 (1940)[7]

Best yield:

Best dividend: 100,800 pounds (1941)[7]

Years of class 1 production: 1939, 1940, 1941

Years of class 2 production:1942, 1943, 1944, 1945, 1946, 1947, 1948, 1949, 1950, 1951, 1952

Years of class 3 production:

Notes: Reserved mining area.

Photographs:Mullock heap, poppet head with elevated tramway, chimney stack and engine house with air receiver outside. [1.57, 4.72]

View across tailings area to the poppet head with the battery shed behind, second round brick chimney and engine house. [5.7]

Extent of the workings at the No. 12 level. [6.42-43]

Mullock heap, elevated tramway, tubular steel poppet head and quartz bins. [7.74]

Last of the retorted gold. [7.74]

Poppet head, quartz bins, engine house and second round brick chimney. [1.57]

Tubular steel poppet head. [1.57]

Artefacts: Steel poppet head with tubular legs 35 feet apart and associated with two concrete structures. 20 metres south of the shaft there are three parallel concrete winding engine/air compressor beds. Nearby is a 30 foot high circular brick chimney with two largely buried arched brick-lined flues. The associated boiler settings appear to be covered with brick rubble.

Significance:

The company occupying this site was the leading gold producer of the Deborah line of reef during the 1930's mining revival period. The site is reserved for mining, contains the only brick mine chimney still standing, it is readily accessible , is visible from the Deborah site, Chum Hill and various other places around central Bendigo, and has views both to Chum Hill and the Deborah site.

References:

1.A. V. Palmer, "The gold mines of Bendigo." volume 2, Hawthorn, Craftsman, 1979.

2.A. Richardson, "Guide to some famous mines." in "Historic Guide to Bendigo." The Royal Historical Society of Victoria, Bendigo branch, 1980.

3.Annual Report, including gold and mineral statistics, Department of Mines, Victoria.

4.J. Lerk, "Bendigo's mining history, 1851 - 1954." The Bendigo Trust, 1991.

5.P. J. Rimmer and R. J. Johnston, "Derelict land in the City of Bendigo." Research Paper No. 11, Department of Geography, University of Sydney, and The Geographical Society of New South Wales, November 1966.

6.A. V. Palmer, "The gold mines of Bendigo." volume 1, Hawthorn, Craftsman, 1979.

7.Annual Report, including gold and mineral statistics and boring records, Department of Mines, Victoria.

8.Annual Report, including statistics relating to the mining industry, Department of Mines, Victoria.

9.Mining and Geological Journal.

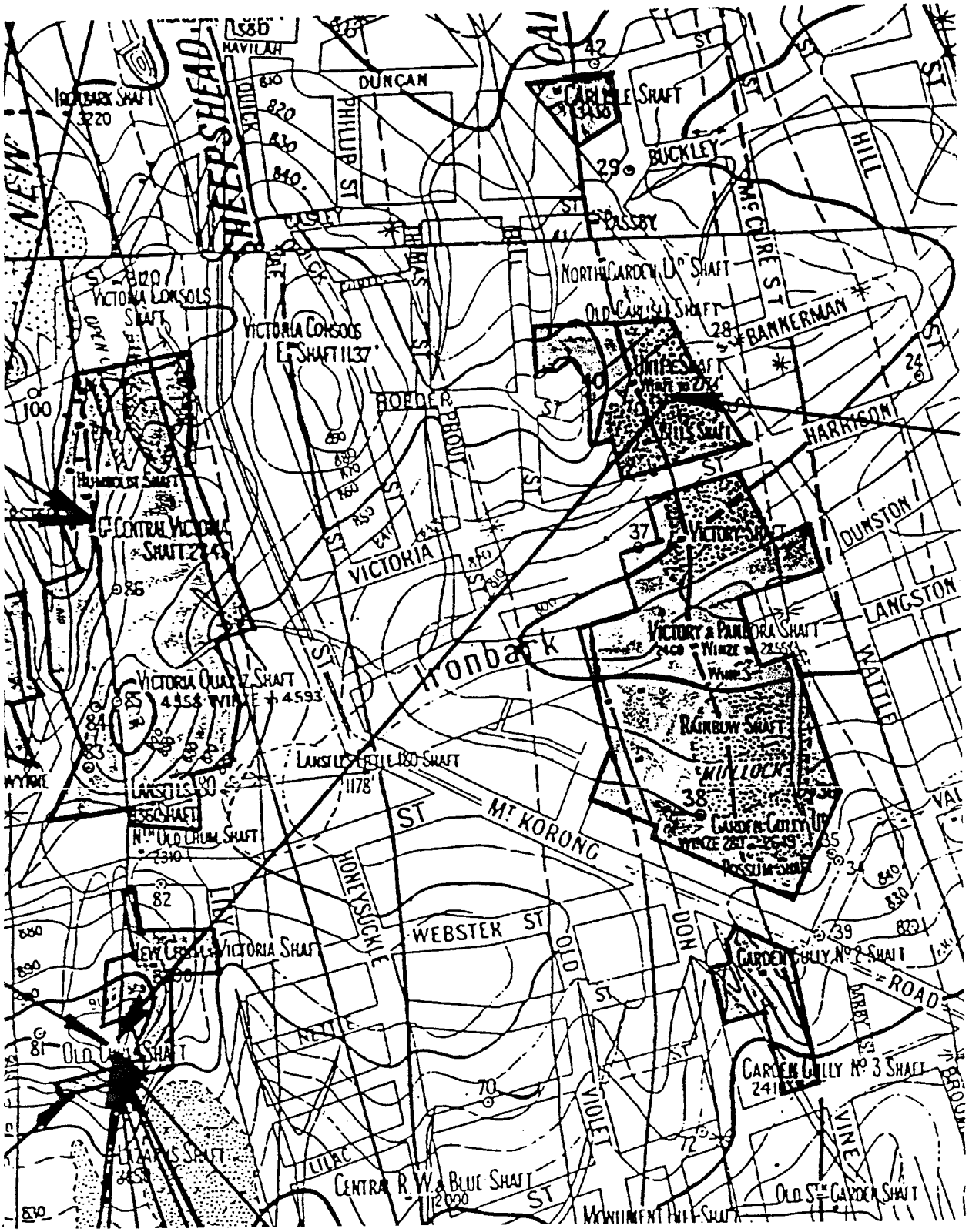
10.J. J. Caldwell, "North Deborah, Bendigo." Mining and Geological Journal, 2, no. 6, March 1942, 318-319.

GARDEN GULLY UNITED CONSERVATION AREA

Comprising: Garden Gully United, Unity, and Victory and Pandora Amalgamated.

Significance:

The area contains the central group of sites on the major line of reef on Bendigo.



GARDEN GULLY UNITED

Line of reef: Garden Gully [1.102-103, 2, 3.28]

Paddy's Gully [1.134, 3.28]

Location: No. 1 shaft: 100 yards from the north footpath of Mount Korong Road and alongside the Garden Gully sports oval [1.103]; about 75 yards north of Garden Gully basketball court. 2 x 24 inch cylinder winding engine, compound air compressor and 30 head battery close to the footpath and south of the shaft [2]

No. 2 shaft: beside the tennis courts on the rise towards Mount Korong Road [1.102]

No. 3 shaft: alongside the north footpath of Barnard Street, near Vine Street [1.102]; north of Barnard Street and south of Ironbark tennis courts [2]

Grid reference: No. 1 shaft:BV559286

No. 2 shaft:BV560284

No. 3 shaft:BV561283

Depth of shaft:No. 1 shaft: 2649 feet [2] + 280 feet (centre country winze) [3.28]

No. 2 shaft:

No. 3 (south) shaft: 2416 feet [1.102]; 2386 feet [3.28]

east shaft: 321 feet [1.134, 3.28]

Yield:444,337 / [1.103, 2, 3.28]

3,909 / 2,442 (1861-1863 as Ladam and Company)[7]

129 / (1862 as Southern Cross)[7]

376 / 2,025 (1933-1937 as Central Garden Gully GMC)[4]

45 / 64 (1943 as New Garden Gully)[4]

17,144 / 9,033 (No. 1 Tribute)[9.38]

24,474 / 3,573 (No. 2 Tribute)[9.38]

17,709 / 2,898 (No. 3 Tribute)[9.38]

Dividends:1,050,848 pounds [2, 3.28]

853,521 pounds [4]

70,656 pounds 5 shillings (No. 2 Tribute)[9.38]

51,062 pounds 10 shillings (No. 3 Tribute)[9.38]

6,531 pounds 5 shillings (No. 4 Tribute)[9.38]

9,000 pounds (Rainbow Tribute)[9.38]

Period of operation:1874-1921 [1.103]

1857, 1861-1865, 1865-1874, 1874-1921 [2, 7]

1857, 1861-1865, 1865-1919 [3.28, 8]

Period of production:1861-1920 [2, 3.28, 4]; 1933-1937 [4]

1867 (as Garden Gully Company)[6]

1872-1894, 1897-1920 [4, 5, 6]

Period of dividends:1863, 1892, 1894, 18981-1902, 1910, 1917 [4, 7]

Best return:19,334 / 15,955 (1899)[4]

Best yield:2,534.05 / 1,480 (5.488620833 ounces per ton in 07.1900)[5]

4,730.05 / 1,115 (4.095454545 ounces per ton in 08.1898)[5]

Best dividend: 3,351 pounds (1910)[4]

Years of class 1 production:1872, 1873, 1874, 1875, 1876, 1878, 1879, 1880, 1881, 1882, 1898, 1899

Years of class 2 production:1877, 1883, 1884, 1885, 1886, 1887, 1888, 1889, 1891, 1892, 1894, 1900, 1901, 1902, 1907, 1909, 1910

Years of class 3 production:

Notes: Four legs of the 6-legged poppet head on No. 1 shaft now the Rosalind Park lookout. [1.103] This was the third set of poppet heads installed. [1.64]

Company formed in 1865 by amalgamation of Ladam and Company, Southern Cross, Lomasney's Rainbow, Schmidt's Possum, H. Johnson's claim, and another claim originally held by William Johnson and Barker. [9.37]

Up to 1888 the company had the greatest and most remarkable success in the 33 year history of quartz mining in the district. [9.36]

Tenth for production in the state in 1892 and 11th. for dividends; 11th. for production in 1894 and ninth for dividends; fourth for production in 1898, second in 1899, fifth in 1900 and eighth for 1902. [4]

1.5 million pounds worth of gold obtained by June 1899. [5]

Photographs:Poppet head, engine house and boiler house in 1898. [10.30]

6-legged poppet head, engine house and chimney stack. [1.64]

6-legged poppet head (part of previous photograph). [10.48]

Garden Gully playing field as viewed from adjacent areas of derelict land. [11.14]

Artefacts: No. 1 shaft: no trace; now part of the Garden Gully sports oval.

No. 2 shaft: no traces, now an open space forming part of the Garden Gully sports oval.

No. 3 shaft: no obvious traces; open space with tennis courts and some peppaurina trees.

East shaft: no trace; houses.

Possum shaft: no trace; site occupied by a Caltex service station.

Rainbow shaft: no trace; now part of the Garden Gully sports oval.

Significance:

The company which operated this site was the most successful on Bendigo, having obtained over 400.,000 ounces and declared dividends of over one million pounds. The site was continuously occupied between 1857 and 1921, but only the poppet heads on the No. 1 shaft, which are now in Rosalind Park, are the only surviving artefact. The sites of the Nos. 1, 2 and 3 shafts are readily accessible and the former tailings area is now an open space. These sites provide a visual corridor along the Garden Gully reef, which was Bendigo's richest line of reef.

References:

1.A. V. Palmer, "The gold mines of Bendigo." volume 2, Hawthorn, Craftsman, 1979.

2.A. Richardson, "Guide to some famous mines." in "Historic Guide to Bendigo." The Royal Historical Society of Victoria, Bendigo branch, 1980.

3."Bendigo goldfield." Victoria, Mines Department, 1936.

4.Annual Report of the Secretary for Mines and Water Supply, Victoria.

5."The goldfields of Victoria." Victoria, Department of Mines, 1898-1902.

6.Reports of the Mining Registrars and Surveyors, Sandhurst Division, Department of Mines, Victoria.

7.Dickers Mining Record.

8.The Bendigo Advertiser.

9."Report on Bendigo." Bendigo School of Mines and Industries, 1888.

10.J. Lerk, "Bendigo's mining history, 1851 - 1954." The Bendigo Trust, 1991.

11.P. J. Rimmer and R. J. Johnston, "Derelict land in the City of Bendigo." Research Paper No. 11, Department of Geography, University of Sydney, and The Geographical Society of New South Wales, November 1966.

UNITY

Line of reef: Garden Gully [1.103, 2, 3.27]

Location:on the north east slope of Carlisle Hill, west of Bannerman Street [1.103]; shaft covered with sand; engine house south of the shaft [2]

Grid reference:BV556291

Depth of shaft: 2744 feet [1.103]

2525 feet + centre country winze to 2774 feet [2, 3.27]

Yield: 57,667 ounces [1.103]

57,677 ounces [2, 3.27]

47,201 ounces [4]

Dividends: 176,641 pounds [1.103]

54,700 pounds [2, 3.27, 4]

Period of operation: 1870's [1.103]; 1870-1921 [4, 5, 6, 7]

Period of production: 1870-1872, 1875-1891, 1897-1918, 1921 [4, 5, 6, 7]

Period of dividends: 1900-1901, 1903-1904 [4, 5]

Best return: 8,800 / 3,653 (1871)[6]

Best yield:

Best dividend: 6,800 pounds (1904)[4]

Years of class 1 production: 1871

Years of class 2 production:1900, 1901, 1903, 1904

Years of class 3 production:

Notes: Tallest chimney stack on Bendigo [1.103]

Photographs:

Significance:

A site which was continuously occupied between 1870 and 1921 and is now open space on the line of Bendigo's main reef system with views south to the Victor and Pandora, and the Garden Gully United sites, and east to the Great Extended Hustlers Tribute shaft.

References:

1.A. V. Palmer, "The gold mines of Bendigo." volume 2, Hawthorn, Craftsman, 1979.

2.A. Richardson, "Guide to some famous mines." in "Historic Guide to Bendigo." The Royal Historical Society of Victoria, Bendigo branch, 1980.

3."Bendigo goldfield." Victoria, Mines Department. 1936.

4.Annual Report of the Secretary for Mines and Water Supply, Victoria.

5."The goldfields of Victoria." Victoria, Department of Mines, 1898-1902.

6.Reports of the Mining Registrars and Surveyors, Sandhurst Division, Department of Mines, Victoria.

7.Reports and Statistics of the Mining Department, Victoria, 1890-1891.

VICTORY AND PANDORA AMALGAMATED

Line of reef: Garden Gully [1.103, 2, 3.28]

Location: Pandora: on the south side of Ironbark Creek, in Langston Street west [1.103]; about 66 yards south of Ironbark Creek and on the west side of a mullock heap; machinery foundations on the south side [2]

Victory: on the north bank of Ironbark Creek, near Harrison Street [1.103]

Grid reference:558288

Depth of shaft: 2,855 feet [1.103]

2,460 feet + 395 feet (winze) [1.103, 2]

Yield: 75,000 / [1.103, 2, 3.28]

Dividends: 170,000 pounds [1.103]

176,641 pounds [2, 3.28]

6,461 (1903-1913 as Victory and Pandora)[4]

Period of operation: 1857-1870, 1870/1871-1875, 1875-1914 [4, 6.57-58]

Period of production: 1897-1900, 1903-1913 [4, 5]

Period of dividends: 1904-1906 [4]

Best return: 3,506 / 7,837 (1905)[4]

Best yield:

Best dividend: 3,692 pounds (1905)[4]

Years of class 1 production:

Years of class 2 production:1905

Years of class 3 production:

Notes: Cornish lift pump in use. [2]

Reserved mining area.

Photographs:View from Roeder Street towards View Hill and Valentine Street in the 1880's, with the poppet head, engine house and chimney in the middle distance. [1.63]

Significance:

The site was continuously occupied between 1857 and 1914 and is now open space on the line of Bendigo's main reef system, with views south to the Garden Gully United sites, and north to the Unity site. It is reserved for mining.

References:

1.A. V. Palmer, "The gold mines of Bendigo." volume 2, Hawthorn, Craftsman, 1979.

2.A. Richardson, "Guide to some famous mines." in "Historic Guide to Bendigo." The Royal Historical Society of Victoria, Bendigo branch, 1980.

3."Bendigo goldfield." Victoria, Mines Department. 1936.

4.Annual Report of the Secretary for Mines and Water Supply, Victoria.

5."The goldfields of Victoria." Victoria, Department of Mines, 1898-1902.

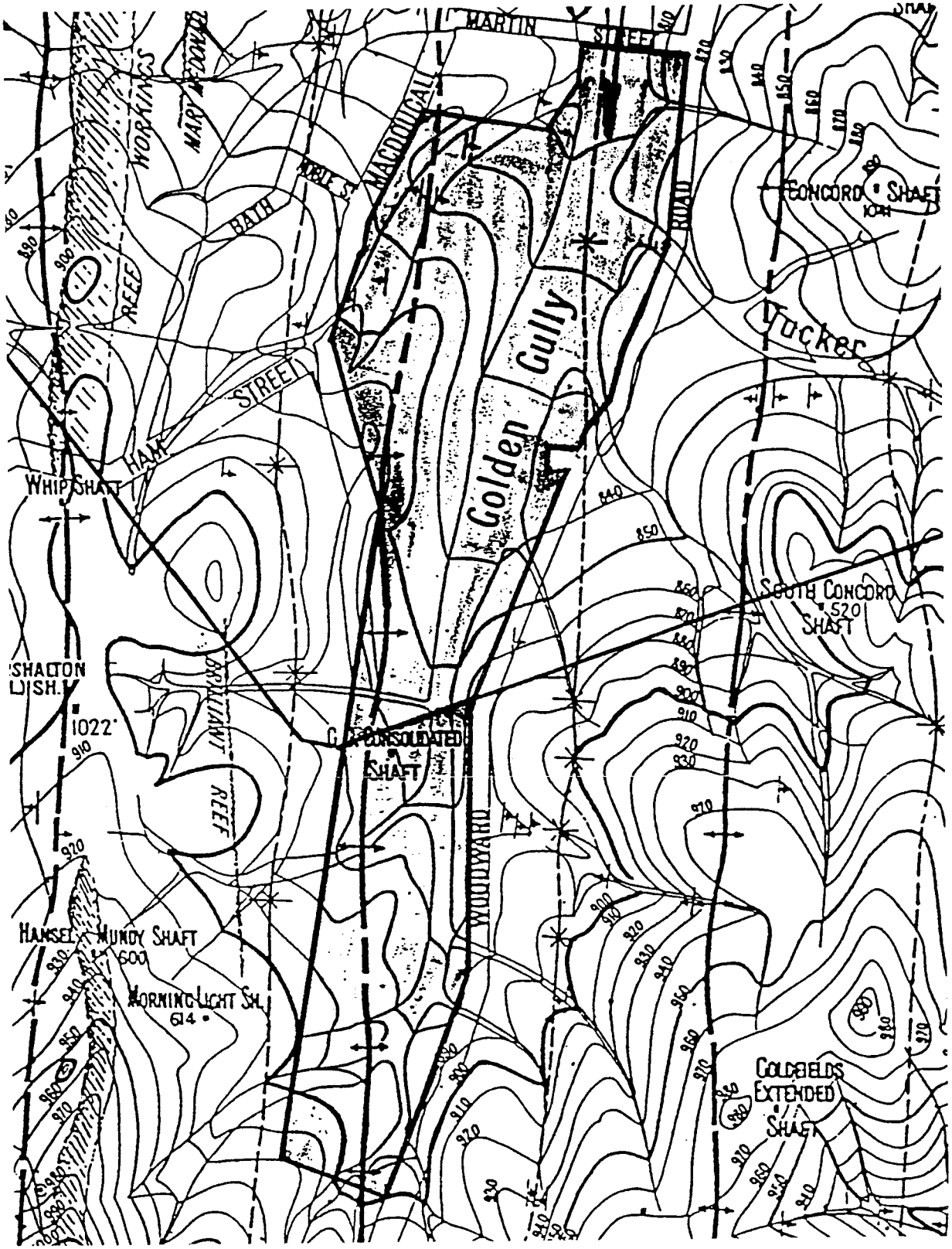
6."Report on Bendigo." Bendigo School of Mines and Industries, 1888.

GOLDEN GULLY CONSERVATION AREA

comprising: Glasgow and Golconda Consolidated, Glasgow Reef Compnay, (Golden Gully), and New Napoleon.

Significance

The area contains the best evidence for hydraulic sluicing on the field as well as several early reef mining sites.



GLASGOW AND GOLCONDA CONSOLIDATED

Line of reef: Napoleon [1.129]

Location:on the northern margin of Golden Gully, west of Woodward Street [1.129]

Grid reference:BV557244

Depth of shaft:800 feet [1.129]

Yield:53,998 / 192,220 [4]

49,271 pounds worth [2]

Dividends:16,537 pounds [2]

Period of operation:1856 [1.129]; 1871-1888 [5, 6, 7]; 1898-1901, 1903-1909 [2, 3]; 1870-1888 [4]

Period of production:1870, 1872-1882, 1887-1888, 1908-1909, 1911 [2, 4]

Period of dividends:

Best return:12,409 / 18,799 (1873)[4]

Best yield:

Best dividend:

Years of class 1 production:

Years of class 2 production:1872, 1873, 1874, 1875, 1876

Years of class 3 production:

Notes: Tramway formation along the western edge of Golden Gully from Golconda to the Glasgow and London Golden Gully mines [1.129]

Photographs:

Artefacts: Tramway embankment extending 300 metres south of the remains of an engine house containing a large granite engine bed and a line of seven granite pads along the back of the engine house. In the north east corner there is a concentration of brick rubble associated with an 8 foot square stone structure, which may be a chimney base. The engine house still retains sections of its footings, with the front and sides in bluestone, and the rear section in granite. To the south east there is an intact mullock heap with six dumping lines, with which is associated a collapsed shaft.

Significance:

A site which was continuously occupied between 1856 and 1909 by the leading mining company in the area, which defines the southern extent of the Napoleon line of reef, and is the only one on Bendigo which retains evidence of the tramway between the mine and the battery site.

References:

1.A. V. Palmer, "The gold mines of Bendigo." volume 2, Hawthorn, Craftsman, 1979.

2.Annual Report of the Secretary for Mines and Water Supply, Victoria.

3."The goldfields of Victoria." Victoria, Department of Mines, 1898-1902.

4.Reports of the Mining Registrars and Surveyors, Sandhurst Division, Department of Mines, Victoria.

5.Mining Surveyors' Map of the District of Sandhurst showing the different companies and the ground leased up to 1 November 1871, Melbourne, Knipe.

6.Sandhurst Gold Field. Land held under leases for Gold Mining. Mining Department, Melbourne, 5 November 1881.

7.Reports and Statistics of the Mining Department, Victoria, 1890-1891.

GLASGOW REEF

Line of reef: Napoleon [1.129]

Location:in Golden Gully [1.129]

Grid reference:BV556249

Depth of shaft:

Yield:9,400 / [1.129, 2.44]

Dividends:

Period of operation:1861-1866 [1.129, 2.44]; 1865-1866 [4]

Period of production:1864-1869 [3, 4]

Period of dividends:

Best return:

Best yield:

Best dividend:

Years of class 1 production:

Years of class 2 production:

Years of class 3 production:

Notes: Granite machinery foundations [1.129]

Photographs:

Artefacts: Mullock heap and partially buried machinery site with a stone engine bed and two mounting bolts visible. 24 metres to the east there is a small open cut, and in the gully to the north east there is an extensive tailings dump.

Significance:

Representative of what now survives at one of the early reef workings on Bendigo.

References:

1.A. V. Palmer, "The gold mines of Bendigo." volume 2, Hawthorn, Craftsman, 1979.

2."Bendigo goldfield." Victoria, Mines Department, 1936.

3.Reports of the Mining Registrars and Surveyors, Sandhurst Division, Department of Mines, Victoria.

4.Dickers Mining Record.

NEW NAPOLEON (BML)

Line of reef: Napoleon [1.129, 2.43]

Location: between Martin Street and Oak Street east [1.129]

Grid reference:BV555252

Depth of shaft: 921 feet [1.129]; 970 feet [2.43]

Yield: 484 / 1,801 (as Napoleon (BML) Mines)[3]

Dividends:

Period of operation: 1932 [1.129]; 1934 [2.43]; 1935-1942 [3, 5, 6]

Period of production: 1936-1937 [3]

Period of dividends:

Best return: 327 / 728 (1936)[3]

Best yield:

Best dividend:

Years of class 1 production:

Years of class 2 production:

Years of class 3 production:

Notes: Reserved mining area.

Photographs:Change house, store and manager's office, poppet head, and central workshop. [1.27]

Poppet head. [4.66]

Mine staff at the shaft collar. [4.66, 7.28]

Electrically driven vertical Kelly and Lewis air compressors. [4.67, 7.28]

View looking north east with the change house, store, office and central workshop and the head frame under erection. [7.6]

View looking north with the central workshops, office, store and change house on the left and the headframe under erection with the engine house behind on the right. [7.26]

Artefacts: concrete footings and flooring.

Significance

Thre site is representitive of the 1930s mining revival period on the napoleon line of reef, and is reserved for mining. From the site there are views to the sand dump at the New Red White and Blue Consolidated mine.

References:

1.A. V. Palmer, "The gold mines of Bendigo." volume 2, Hawthorn, Craftsman, 1979.

2."Bendigo goldfield." Victoria, Mines Department. 1936.

3.Annual Report, including gold and mineral statistics, Department of Mines, Victoria.

4.J. Lerk, "Bendigo's mining history, 1851 - 1954." The Bendigo Trust, 1991.

5.Annual Report, including gold and mineral statistics and boring records, Department of Mines, Victoria.

6.Mining and Geological Journal.

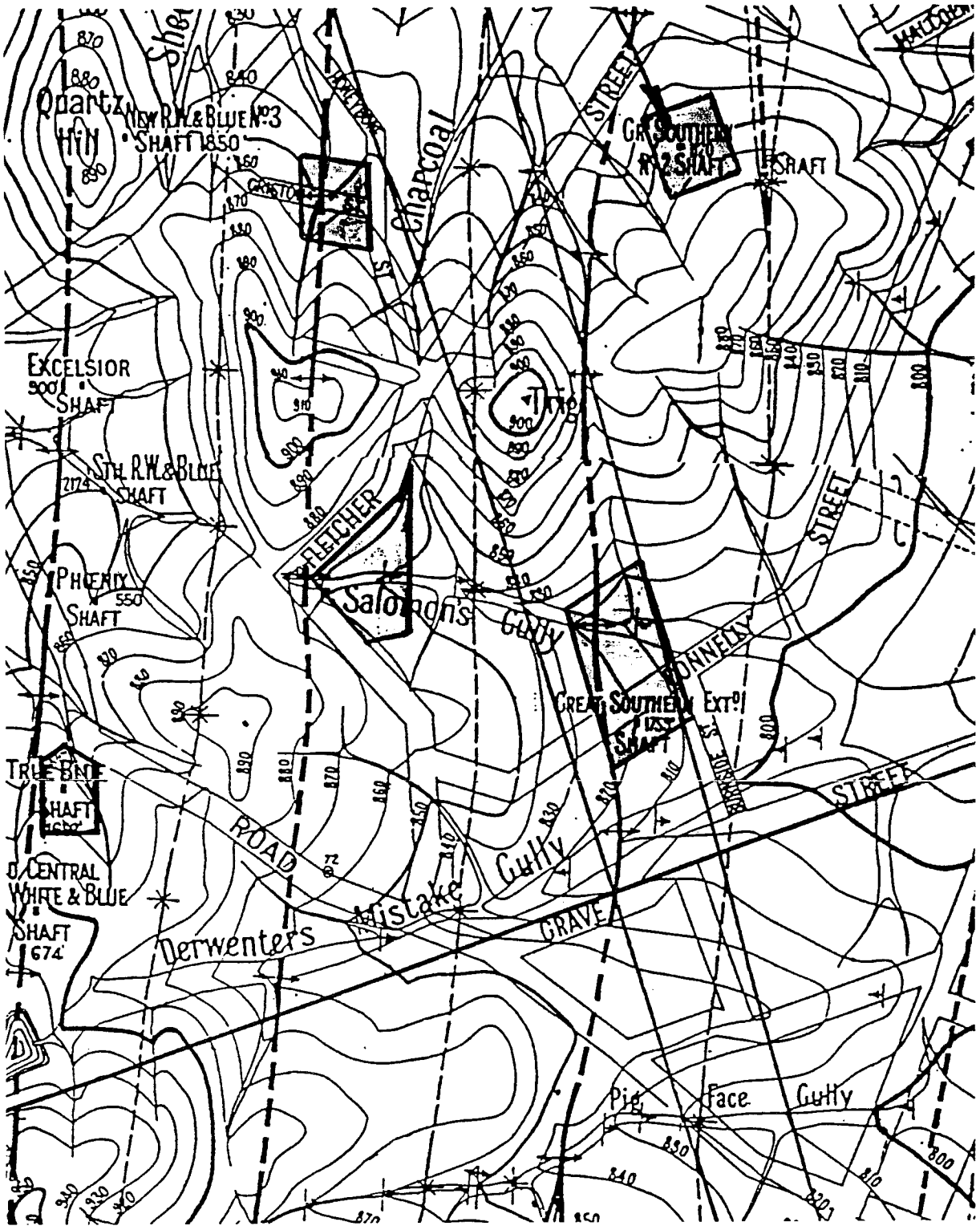
7."Bendigo." Bendigo Mines Limited, 1935.

GREAT SOUTHERN GARDEN GULLY CONSERVATION AREA

Comprising: Deborah Associated, Deborah Extended, Great Southern Garden Gully, and Great Southern Extended.

Significance:

The area defines the southern extend of the workings on the Garden Gully and Deborah lines of reef.



DEBORAH ASSOCIATED

Line of reef: Deborah [1.121]

Location: In Solomons Gully, at the dogleg in Fletcher Street [1.121]

Grid reference: BV567256

Depth of shaft: about 210 feet [1.121]

Yield: 6 / 145 [2]

Dividends:

Period of operation: 1859 [1.121]; 1871-1873 [3]; 1941-1942, 1946 [2]

Period of production: 1941-1942 [2]

Period of dividends:

Best return: 4 / 75 (1941)[2]

Best yield:

Best dividend:

Years of class 1 production:

Years of class 2 production:

Years of class 3 production:

Notes: In 1979 there was an old air compressor and winding engine on the site from an earlier mine [1.121]

The Rose of England shaft, down 249 feet, was in the northern part of the lease. It had been sunk between 1871 and 1873. [3]

Photographs:

Artefacts: Concrete winding engine and air compressor beds and boiler setting, with some remnants of the mullock heap.

Significance:

The site defines the southernmost point of working along the Deborah line of reef and although worked at various periods since 1859, is now representative of one of the smaller and less successful operations during the 1930's mining revival period.

References:

1.A. V. Palmer, "The gold mines of Bendigo." volume 2, Hawthorn, Craftsman, 1979.

2.Annual Report, including gold and mineral statistics and boring records, Department of Mines, Victoria.

3.The Bendigo Advertiser.

DEBORAH EXTENDED

Line of reef: Deborah [1.121]

Location:on the western edge of the Quarry Hill Golf Course, near Griston Street [1.121]

Grid reference:BV566261

Depth of shaft:

Yield: 18 / 266 [2]

Dividends:

Period of operation: 1941-1942, 1946-1947 [2, 3]

Period of production: 1947 [2]

Period of dividends:

Best return: 18 / 266 [2]

Best yield:

Best dividend:

Years of class 1 production:

Years of class 2 production:

Years of class 3 production:

Notes: Reserved mining area.

Photographs:

Significance:

The site is representative of one of the smaller and unsuccessful operations of the Deborah line of reef during the 1930's mining revival period. It is reserved for mining.

References:

1.A. V. Palmer, "The gold mines of Bendigo." volume 2, Hawthorn, Craftsman, 1979.

2.Annual Report, including gold and mineral statistics and boring records, Department of Mines, Victoria.

3.Mining and Geological Journal.

4.Deborah Extended mine, Bendigo." Mining and Geological Journal, 3, no.2, 1947, 26-27.

GREAT SOUTHERN EXTENDED

Line of reef: Garden Gully [1.101]

Location:

Grid reference:BV571257

Depth of shaft:1759 feet [1.101]

Yield:

Dividends:

Period of operation:1878 [1.101]

Period of production:

Period of dividends:

Best return:

Best yield:

Best dividend:

Years of class 1 production:

Years of class 2 production:

Years of class 3 production:

Notes: Site now part of the Salomon's Gully Flora Reserve.

Photographs:

Artefacts: Extended open cut workings with some mullock and peppaurina trees.

Significance:

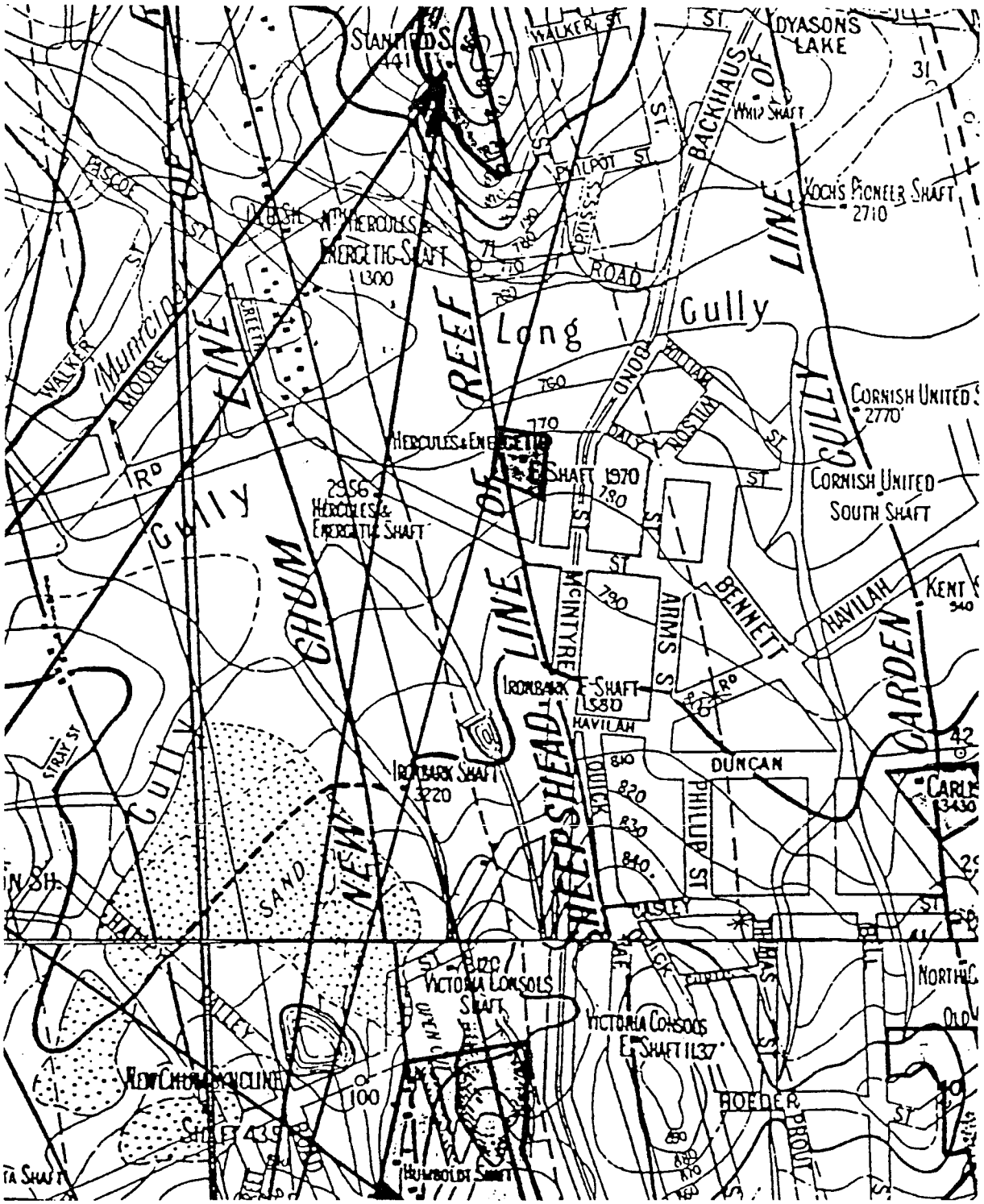
The site defines the southern extent of workings along the Garden Gully line of reef.

References:

1.A. V. Palmer, "The gold mines of Bendigo." volume 2, Hawthorn, Craftsman, 1979.

HERCULES

Comprising: Hercules (main shaft), and Hercules and Energetic (east shaft)



HERCULES

Line of reef: Sheepshead [1.120, 2, 3.31]

Location:main shaft: behind houses about 60 yards west of Eaglehawk Road opposite the post office, and north of Creeth Street, with the machinery foundations on the south side of the shaft [2]

Stanfield shaft:

Grid reference: BV550296 (main shaft); BV548301 (Stanfield shaft)

Depth of shaft:main shaft: 2160 feet + 453 feet (centre country winze) [1.120, 2, 3.31]

Stanfield shaft: 550 feet [3.31]

Yield: 113,049 / [1.120, 2]; 104,187 / 228,846 (to 12.1935)[3.31]

89,104 / 166,541 [4]

Dividends: 181,416 pounds [2]; 173,054 pounds (to 12.1935)[3.31]

Period of operation: 1922-1950 [2, 4, 6, 7]

Period of production: 1929-1942 [4, 6, 8]

Period of dividends: 1929-1941 [4, 6, 8]

Best return: 14,248 / 11,432 (1933)[4]

Best yield:

Best dividend:

Years of class 1 production: 1933

Years of class 2 production:1929, 1930, 1932, 1934, 1935

Years of class 3 production:

Notes: The plant at the main shaft consisted of two water tube boilers, a first motion winding engine, and a 20 drill air compressor with a 14 foot flywheel. This was auctioned in June 1950 [2]

Photographs:Wooden poppet head, quartz bins and mullock. [5.34-35]

Wooden poppet head, quartz bins, mullock and mullock tramway. [1.54]

Artefacts:main shaft: two large concrete winding engine beds aligned approximately east west and at right angles to two partially demolished brick engine beds associated with a smaller concrete engine bed. 20 metres north of the brick engine beds are three concrete structures usually found in the vicinity of a shaft collar.

Stanfield shaft: mullock heap with six short dumping lines. At the top of the heap there is a filled shaft, concrete supports for an air receiver, and in-situ concrete poppet leg pads 46 feet apart. 30 metres further north there are two concrete winding engine beds, a concrete boiler setting, and an 8 foot square brick chimney base.

Significance:

The main site was originally worked by the Hercules and Energetic Company towards the end of the nineteenth century, following the success of the New Red White and Blue Consolidated Company to exploit the Sheepshead line of reef. The site is now representative of the 1930's mining revival period along this line of reef and was the result of extensive cross- cutting by the earlier company. The site is reserved for mining, it is readily accessible and the artefacts are well-preserved.

References:

1.A. V. Palmer, "The gold mines of Bendigo." volume 2, Hawthorn, Craftsman, 1979.

2.A. Richardson, "Guide to some famous mines." in "Historic Guide to Bendigo." The Royal Historical Society of Victoria, Bendigo branch, 1980.

3."Bendigo goldfield." Victoria, Mines Department. 1936.

4.Annual Report, including gold and mineral statistics, Department of Mines, Victoria.

5.A. V. Palmer, "The gold mines of Bendigo." volume 1, Hawthorn, Craftsman, 1979.

6.Annual Report, including gold and mineral statistics and boring records, Department of Mines, Victoria.

7.Annual Report, including statistics relating to the mining industry, Department of Mines, Victoria.

8.Gold and Mineral Statistics, Department of Mines, Victoria.

HERCULES AND ENERGETIC

Line of reef: New Chum [1.110, 2, 3.37]

Sheepshead [2]

Location:at the intersection of Creeth Street and Sparrowhawk Road, Long Gully [1.44, 2]

Grid reference:BV547296 (main shaft); BV550296 (east shaft)

Depth of shaft: main shaft: 2956 feet [1.110, 2, 3.37]

Wheal Owl/east shaft: (see under Hercules)[2]

Yield: 15,600 / (private companies)[1.110]

5,981 / 3,148 (1867-1876 as the Energetic Company)[6]

37,812 / 43,764 (1866-1876 as the Hercules Company)[6]

117,241 / (total)[2, 3.37]

140,000 / [4]

155,883 / 379,980 [1.44]

Dividends: 60,000 pounds (Energetic)[2]

120,000 pounds (four original companies) [2]

111,203 pounds (public company)[2, 3.37]

115,248 pounds (Hercules and Energetic)[4]

Period of operation:1855-1876, 1876-1917, 1917-1922, 1934 [1.110, 2, 3.31, 7, 11]

1856-1861 (Macdougall and Company)[8]

1859-1861, 1862-1876 (Hercules Quartz Mining Company)[7, 8]

Period of production: 1861, 1865-1876 (Hercules Company)[5, 8]

1867-1869, 1874-1876 (Energetic Company)[5]

1876-1891, 1897-1928 (Hercules and Energetic Company) [4, 5]

Period of dividends: 1865, 1902-1926 [4, 8]

Best return: 12,277 / 5,288 (1872)[6]

Best yield: 1,538.00 / 105 (14.647604166 ounces per ton in 03.1866 as Energetic Company)[6]

507.16 / 100 (5.078 ounces per ton in 12.1864 as Hercules Company)[6]

14,564.00 / 2,966 (4.910316925 ounces per ton in 06.1872 as Hercules Company)[6]

12,217.13 / 3,154 (3.873700063 ounces per ton in 03.1873 as Hercules Company)[6]

11,129.00 / 2,883 (3.860215054 ounces per ton in 12.1872 as Hercules Company)[6]

Best dividend: 12,000 pounds (1908)[4]

Years of class 1 production: 1867, 1872, 1873

Years of class 2 production:1878, 1879, 1880, 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884, 1885, 1886, 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890, 1905, 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910, 1911, 1915, 1917, 1919, 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928

Years of class 3 production:

Notes: The amalgamation of the Hercules, Energetic, North Energetic and Victoria Pilot to form one of the largest companies of the district with 85 acres of ground. [2, 10.54]

Taken over by Bendigo Amalgamated who worked the east shaft on the Sheepshead line. [2]

Flying fox operated over Creeth Street to convey stone from the mines on Danger Hill to the Hercules and Energetic battery. [1.119]

Poppet head on Stanfield shaft originally at the Great Extended Hustlers mine, and subsequently removed to the Wattle Gully mine at Chewton. [1.120]

The dividends reported in [4] are confused. For the period 1923-1928 they were reported as in excess of 475,000 pounds; and between 1910 and 1911 the total dividend reported decreased, even though dividends were declared that year.

East shaft in Creeth Street a reserved mining area.

Photographs:Poppet head, round brick chimney and engine house. [1.44]

Squaring up the shaft with hand tools. [9.30]

Artefacts: Four small mullock heaps.

Significance:

(see Hercules main shaft)

References:

1.A. V. Palmer, "The gold mines of Bendigo." volume 2, Hawthorn, Craftsman, 1979.

2.A. Richardson, "Guide to some famous mines." in "Historic Guide to Bendigo." The Royal Historical Society of Victoria, Bendigo branch, 1980.

3."Bendigo goldfield." Victoria, Mines Department. 1936.

4.Annual Report of the Secretary for Mines and Water Supply, Victoria.

5."The goldfields of Victoria." Victoria, Department of Mines, 1898-1902.

6.Reports of the Mining Registrars and Surveyors, Sandhurst Division, Department of Mines, Victoria.

7.The Bendigo Advertiser.

8.Dickers Mining Record.

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10."Report on Bendigo." Bendigo School of Mines and Industries, 1888.

11.Annual Report, including gold

HUSTLERS REEF CONSERVATION AREA

Comprising: Hustlers Reef, Lansell's Comet and United Hustlers and Redan (K.K. shaft)

Significance

This area contains the central group of sites on the Hustler's line of reef and the site of one of the earliest and most innovative companies in Bendigo.



HUSTLERS REEF

Line of reef: Hustlers [1.115, 2, 3.18-19]

Location:main shaft: on the west side of Prowess Road and Anderson Street [1.115]; about 220 yards east of Moran Street near Fenton Street [2]

No. 1 shaft: 4 chains north of the main shaft [1.115]; 155 yards east of Moran Street, with the engine house to the north of the shaft [2]

Grid reference: BV562299 (No. 1 shaft)

Depth of shaft: main shaft: 2,210 feet [1.115, 2, 3.19]

No. 1 shaft: 1,440 feet [1.115, 2, 3.19]

Yield: 170,000 / [1.115, 3.19]

166,773 / [2]

111,854 / (Hustlers Reef)[4]

53,810 / (Hustlers Reef No. 1)[4]

Dividends: 209,000 pounds [2, 3.19]

84,700 pounds (Hustlers Reef)[4]

122,199 pounds (Hustlers Reef No. 1)[4]

Period of operation:1861 [1.115]; 1861-1883, 1884-1926 (Hustlers Reef)[4, 6, 7]

1898-1906 (Hustlers Reef No. 1)[4]

Period of production:1861-1877, 1879-1921 (Hustlers Reef)[4, 5, 6, 8.37-39]

1897-1906 (Hustlers Reef No. 1)[4, 5]

Period of dividends:1874-1875, 1891-1896, 1898-1900, 1902-1908 (Hustlers Reef)[4, 5]

1898-1900, 1902-1906 (Hustlers Reef No. 1)[4]

Best return:33,859 / 8,277 (1872 for Hustlers Reef)[6]

11,696 / 9,182 (1902 for Hustlers Reef No. 1)[4]

Best yield:16,598.00 / 2,280 (7.279824561 ounces per ton in 03.1872)[6]

373.18 / 393 (4.012768817 ounces per ton in 03.1864)[6]

6,847.15 / 1,927 (3.553580695 ounces per ton in 03.1870)[6]

Best dividend:14,168 pounds (1892 for Hustlers Reef)[4]

36,300 pounds (1902 for Hustlers Reef No. 1)[4]

Years of class 1 production:1872, 1873

1902 (Hustlers Reef No. 1)[4]

Years of class 2 production:1867, 1870, 1874, 1891, 1892, 1903, 1904, 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910 (Hustlers Reef)

1899, 1900, 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906 (Hustlers Reef No. 1)

Years of class 3 production:

Notes: Hustlers Reef Company 11th. in the state for production in 1892 and 12th. for dividends. Hustlers Reef No. 1 Company tenth for production in 1900, seventh in 1902 and eighth in 1903. [4]

Hustlers Reef No. 1 shaft a reserved mining area.

Photographs:Cap of No. 43 reef at the 1,601 foot level (No. 17 level) in the Hustler's Reef mine. [1.121, 8.Photograph 12]

Syncline in an open cut between the Hustler's line and Lightning Hill line in the Hustler's Reef mine. [1.122, 8.Photograph 11]

Earlier form of timber poppet head, quartz bins, engine house with egg-ended air receivers outside, and a round brick chimney at the Hustler's Reef mine. [1.95]

Earlier form of timber poppet head and engine house at the Hustler's Reef mine. [1.94, 8.Photograph 10]

View looking south along the Hustler's Reef line, with the poppet head, round brick chimney and battery/engine house of the Hustler's Reef No. 1 mine on the extreme right; and the round brick chimney and engine house of the Hustler's Reef Company second on the right. [1.91, 8.Photograph 2]

View looking south along the Hustler's Reef line, with the poppet head, round brick chimney and engine house of the Hustler's Reef No. 1 Company on the extreme right. [1.90, 9.133]

Rough timber poppet head, quartz bins, round brick chimney, engine house and mullock heap of the Hustler's Reef No. 1 Company. [1.93, 8.Photograph 13]

Artefacts: No. 1 shaft: traces of a mullock heap near which are the damaged remains of a brick engine bed, with two mounting bolts protruding above the ground surface.

Main shaft: no trace; open space.

Significance:

The last surviving remnant of the site of one of the leading companies which continuously worked the Hustlers line of reef between 1860 and 1926. The site contains some trace of open cut workings in a cross gully from Ironbark Gully, it is reserved for mining, is accessible and adjoins a school.

References: 1.A. V. Palmer, "The gold mines of Bendigo." volume 2, Hawthorn, Craftsman, 1979.

2.A. Richardson, "Guide to some famous mines." in "Historic Guide to Bendigo." The Royal Historical Society of Victoria, Bendigo branch, 1980.

3."Bendigo goldfield." Victoria, Mines Department, 1936.

4.Annual Report of the Secretary for Mines and Water Supply, Victoria.

5."The goldfields of Victoria." Victoria, Department of Mines, 1898-1902.

6.Reports of the Mining Registrars and Surveyors, Sandhurst Division, Department of Mines, Victoria.

7.Dickers Mining Record.

8.H. S. Whitelaw, "Hustler's line of reef, Bendigo, with plans, sections and photographs." Bulletins of the Geological Survey of Victoria, No. 33, Department of Mines, Victoria, 1914.

9.F. Cusack, "Bendigo. A history." Melbourne, Heinemann, 1973.

LANSELL'S COMET

Line of reef: Lightning Hill/Hustlers [1.115, 2, 3.19]

Location:main shaft: 70 yards west of Holmes Road [1.115]; on Comet Hill, approximately 70 yards west of Holmes Road near Comet Street, with the engine house south of the shaft [2]

old shaft:about 185 yards south west of a large mullock heap [2]

Grid reference:BV563301 (old shaft)

Depth of shaft: main shaft: 2100 feet [1.115, 2, 3.19]

old shaft:

Yield: 28,625 / (as Comet QMC)[1.115, 2]

31,343 / 65,882 (1893-1904 as Lansell's Comet)[9]

53,989 / (as Lansell's Comet)[1.115]

56,451 / (as Lansell's Comet)[2]

53,986 / [3.19]

Dividends:

Period of operation: 1859-1879, 1879 [1.115, 3.19, 6], 1861-1900 [4, 11]

Period of production:1861-1869, 1871-1873, 1890-1891, 1897-1900, 1902-1917 [4, 5, 7]

Period of dividends: 1866 [7]

Best return: 3,942 / 11,122 (1910)[4]

Best yield:

Best dividend:

Years of class 1 production:

Years of class 2 production:1897, 1898, 1899, 1910 [4]

Years of class 3 production:

Notes: George Cooper, Benjamin Hicks, Andrew James Pollock, James White and George Adams Clark as the Comet Company applied for a lease of 133 yards by 100 yards on the West Redan Reef, Long Gully in 1859. This was approved on 8 August 1859. George Cooper subsequently obtained a further lease (No. 321) for 3 acres 3 roods 27 perches as the Comet Company on 11 March 1861. After this there was a change of ownership and John Thomas Caldwell, James Cathcart Murdoch, William Esler and William Bannerman as the Comet Company of Redan Hill obtained lease No. 482 for 10 acres 6 perches on 19 May 1864. On the expiry of the first lease the other two leases were surrendered and No. 1475 for 16 acres 2 roods and 6 perches was issued to William Scott as The Comet Company on 4 May 1870 in lieu. This lease was surrendered on 7 February 1883 and No. 4993 was issued in lieu.

The first steam winding engine on Bendigo was erected here. [2]

Mine operated by Lansell and Mueller after 1879. [3.19]

Photographs:Lattice-framed poppet head, round brick chimney and 20 head battery shed. [1.96-97, 6.Photograph 14]

View looking south along Hustler's line of reef to the poppet head, chimney and battery shed on the horizon. [6.Photograph 1]

View looking south from Hustler's No. 1 to the Great Extended Hustler's Reef workings, with the Comet chimney on the left. [1.90]

Artefacts: Two badly damaged brick winding engine beds. 20 metres east is a filled shaft, with chunks of brickwork forming part of the filling. The remainder of the site has been bulldozed and levelled. South of the site, on the opposite side of the road is a fairly intact mullock heap.

Significance:

The site of one of the earliest mining companies to systematically work the Hustlers and Lightning lines of reef, and where steam winding machinery and a safety cage were installed on Bendigo for the first time. The site is accessible and has views north to Windmill Hill.

References: 1.A. V. Palmer, "The gold mines of Bendigo." volume 2, Hawthorn, Craftsman, 1979.

2.A. Richardson, "Guide to some famous mines." in "Historic Guide to Bendigo." The Royal Historical Society of Victoria, Bendigo branch, 1980.

3."Bendigo goldfield." Victoria, Mines Department. 1936.

4.Annual Report of the Secretary for Mines and Water Supply, Victoria.

5.Reports of the Mining Registrars and Surveyors, Sandhurst Division, Department of Mines, Victoria.

6.H. S. Whitelaw, "Hustler's line of reef, Bendigo, with plans, sections and photographs." Bulletins of the Geological Survey of Victoria, No. 33, Department of Mines, Victoria, 1914.

7.Dickers Mining Record.

8.The Bendigo Advertiser.

9.Yield index, Department of Mines, Victoria.

UNITED HUSTLERS AND REDAN

Line of reef: Hustlers [1.115-116, 2, 3.18]

Location:main shaft: west of Sandhurst Road on Redan Hill [1.116]; 155 yards west of Sandhurst Road and in line with the Comet Hill State School, with the engine house south of the shaft [12]

New Hustlers and Redan shaft: between Hagger Street and Bright Street [1.116]

K.K. shaft: about 66 yards east of Poulston Street and 110 yards south of Havilah Road, with the engine house south of the shaft [2]; 1000 feet south of the main shaft [3.18]

Grid reference: BV560304 (main shaft); BV562302 (K.K. shaft)

Depth of shaft:main shaft: 1830 feet [1.116, 2, 3.18] + 382 (centre country winze) [3.18]

New Hustlers and Redan: 150 feet [1.116, 3.18]

K.K. shaft: 1960 feet [1.115, 2, 3.18]

Yield: 250,000-300,000 / (prior to final amalgamation in 1877)[9.45]

no gold [2.18]; 59 / 18 (1876 as New Hustlers and Redan)[6]

121,829 / (main shaft) [1.116]

9,511 / (K.K. shaft) [1.115]

131,440 / (total) [2, 3.18]

131,791 / [4]

Dividends: 181,694 pounds [2, 3.18, 4]

Period of operation: 1853, 1872-1876, 1876-1918 [1.115-116, 2, 4, 6, 8.46]

Period of production:1872, 1876, 1879-1882, 1884-1893, 1897-1918 [4, 5, 6, 7]

Period of dividends: 1897, 1900, 1902-1903, 1912-1914 [4, 5]

Best return: 14,063 / 7,701 (1880)[6]

Best yield: 200 ounces per ton (Williamson's)[8.46, 9.44]

40 ounces per ton (Bignall's)[9.44]

20 ounces per ton (Laplua)[9.44]

10 ounces per ton (Redan)[8.46, 9.44]

7 ounces per ton (White)[8.46]

6 ounces per ton (Little)[8.46]

6 ounces per ton (Maiden)[9.44]

Best dividend: 11,320 pounds (1912)[4]

Years of class 1 production: 1879, 1880, 1891

Years of class 2 production:1881, 1889, 1892, 1893, 1897, 1900, 1902, 1912, 1913, 1914

Years of class 3 production:1876

Notes: Company formed as the result of a series of amalgamations based on these claims (from west to east): Hustler's, Redan, Little, White, Ragman's, Maiden, Williamson's, and Bignall's. One of the first companies to be formed, in 1863, was the Alabama. Others were the Redan, McTavish and Wade, Ritchie, Lady Darling and Hustler's and Redan on the west side; and Silk's, Johnson's, Summerhill, Go-a-head, Fraser's and European on the east side. Some of these obtained a lot of gold, but failed to progress beyond the water line. The Alabama, for instance, survived until about 1870. It was then reformed as the Hustler's and Redan, then as the New Hustler's and Redan. Between 1876 and 1877 the United Hustler's and Redan Company was formed to amalgamate the New Hustler's and Redan, United Pioneers, Lady Darling, Hibernia, Red, White and Blue, Sophia and Redan, North Comet, Go-a-head, Cosmopolitan, and Johnson's. The K. K. Company's ground was jumped 16 years later, and became part of the amalgamation in 1892. [8.46, 8.51, 9.43-45]

K. K. may stand for Koch's Koh-i-noor. [8.51]

Reserved mining area.

Photographs:East leg of the Hustler's Reef at the No. 5 level (645 feet). [1.122, 8.Photograph 17]

K. K. back at the 1,137 foot level. [8.Photograph 18]

Lattice framed poppet head, elevate mullock tramway and quartz bins at the main shaft (part of next photograph). [1.98]

Elevated tramway, lattice-framed poppet head, quartz bins, engine house, boiler house, round brick chimney, air receiver and other buildings at the main shaft. [2, 8.Photograph 15]

View looking south along the Hustler's line of reef with the poppet head and brick chimney at the main shaft on the right behind the mullock heap, and the plant and equipment associated with the K. K. shaft in the distance. [8.Photograph 1]

Elevated tramway, 6-legged wooden poppet head, quartz bins, engine house and other buildings at the K. K. shaft. [8.Photograph 16]

Artefacts: Main shaft: two long but almost buried brick engine beds, with a third engine bed to the north east. Several mounting bolts protrude from the ground in the vicinity of these beds. Near the third engine bed there is some mullock and an out-of-situ concrete poppet leg pad.

K. K. shaft: partially demolished brick engine beds resting on concrete footings, with some protruding bolts. Remains of a quarried mullock heap.

Significance:

The K.K. site was continuously occupied between about 1870 and 1918 and is now representative of the later stages in the development of reef workings on the Hustler's line. It is reserved for mining, it is accessible, and is clearly visible from Windmill Hill.

References:

1.A. V. Palmer, "The gold mines of Bendigo." volume 2, Hawthorn, Craftsman, 1979.

2.A. Richardson, "Guide to some famous mines." in "Historic Guide to Bendigo." The Royal Historical Society of Victoria, Bendigo branch, 1980.

3."Bendigo goldfield." Victoria, Mines Department. 1936.

4.Annual Report of the Secretary for Mines and Water Supply, Victoria.

5."The goldfields of Victoria." Victoria, Department of Mines, 1898-1902.

6.Reports of the Mining Registrars and Surveyors, Sandhurst Division, Department of Mines, Victoria.

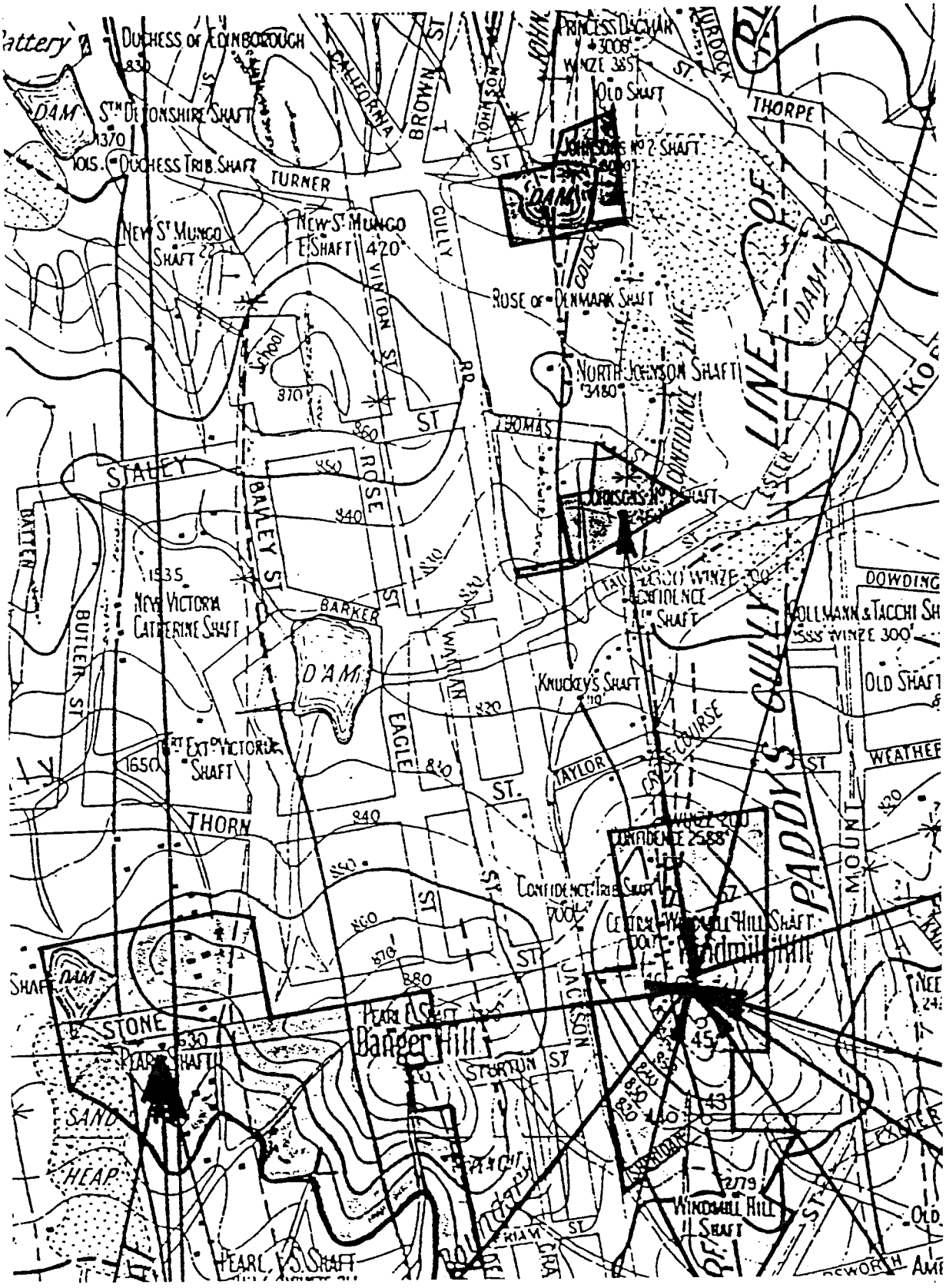
7.Reports and Statistics of the Mining Department, Victoria, 1890-1891.

8.H. S. Whitelaw, "Hustler's line of reef, Bendigo, with plans, sections and photographs." Bulletins of the Geological Survey of Victoria, No. 33, Department of Mines, Victoria, 1914.

9."Report on Bendigo." Bendigo School of Mines and Industries, 1888.

JOHNSONS REEF GOLD MINES

Comprising: Johnson's Reef No. 1 shaft, and Johnson's Reef No. 2 shaft.



JOHNSONS REEF GOLD MINES

Line of reef: Garden Gully [1.105, 2, 3.26]

Derby [2, 3.20]

Location: No. 1 shaft: between Tailings Street and Thomas Street [1.105]; mine at the intersection of Speedy Street and Thomas Street. Shaft on the south side of Thomas Street, with wooden poppet head on mullock built up and shored for 20 feet; engine house at ground level to the south of the shaft [2]

No. 2 shaft: in the south-eastern corner of the angle turn of Turner Street [1.105]; in Turner Street approximately 190 yards east of Upper California Gully Road. Mullock heap shored up against shaft site; engine house north of shaft, and 40 head stamp battery foundations on the east side [2]

No. 3 (Nelson) shaft: approximately 80 yards south of Nelson Street and 70 yards east of Eaglehawk Road, with engine house north of shaft [2]

Grid reference: BV547310 (No. 1 shaft); BV546314 (No. 2 shaft)

Depth of shaft: No. 1 shaft: 2460 feet [1.105, 2, 3.26]

No. 2 shaft: 3008 feet [1.105]; 3,000 feet [2, 3.26]

No. 3 shaft: 1275 feet + 175 feet (winze) [2, 3.20]

Yield: 323,312 / 742,393 (1861-1920)[10]

323,316 / 766,009 [4]

323,498 / [2]

328,456 / [1.105]

328,460 / [1.69, 3.26]

Dividends: 334,020 pounds [1.105, 2, 3.26, 4]

Period of operation: 1853-1858, 1858-1929 [4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9.45]

Period of production: 1860-1929 [4, 5, 6, 7, 8]

Period of dividends: 1862, 1865, 1893-1894, 1898-1899, 1902-1913 [4, 8]

Best return: 21,327 / (1893)[4]

Best yield:

Best dividend: 44,800 pounds (1893)[4]

Years of class 1 production: 1861, 1873

Years of class 2 production:1862, 1865, 1866, 1867, 1868, 1870, 1871, 1872, 1874, 1875, 1876, 1877, 1878, 1879, 1880, 1881, 1882, 1885, 1886, 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1909, 1910, 1911, 1912, 1913, 1914, 1917

Years of class 3 production:1864

Notes: 6 miles of drives and several miles of crosscuts [1.105]

Fifth for production in the state for 1892; second for production in 1893 and first for dividends; third for production in 1893 and eighth for dividends; tenth for production in 1911, fourth in 1912, eighth in 1913 and seventh in 1914 [4]

Photographs:Poppet head, round brick chimney, engine shed and other buildings at Johnson's No. 2 shaft. [1.69]

Artefacts: No. 1 shaft: At the southern end of the site there are two massive masonry structures which provided support for two of the poppet legs and formed the shaft collar. To the west there are several boiler settings and a battery site, with the bank at the rear retained by some dry stone walling. 30 metres north of the shaft there are the remains of a massive double-walled enclosure which may have been a powder magazine. 60 metres south west of the shaft there is a house site with stone footings, brick rubble and fruit trees. This may have been a mine/battery manager's house.

No. 2 shaft: Large winding engine/air compressor beds in brick, stone and concrete, concrete foundations for a cylindrical air receiver, and a masonry shaft collar. To the west there is a large dam, and over much of the site there is a considerable amount of debris which is likely to obscure other features, including a stone engine bed.

Significance:

The No. 1 shaft site was continuously occupied by one of Bendigo's leading gold producers between 1853 and 1929, and both the No. 1 and No. 2 shaft sites retain a considerable number of artefacts. Those at the No. 1 shaft site are likely to be amongst the oldest extant on the field. Both sites are accessible and there are views south from the No. 1 shaft site to Windmill Hill.

References: 1.A. V. Palmer, "The gold mines of Bendigo." volume 2, Hawthorn, Craftsman, 1979.

2.A. Richardson, "Guide to some famous mines." in "Historic Guide to Bendigo." The Royal Historical Society of Victoria, Bendigo branch, 1980.

3."Bendigo goldfield." Victoria, Mines Department. 1936.

4.Annual Report of the Secretary for Mines and Water Supply, Victoria.

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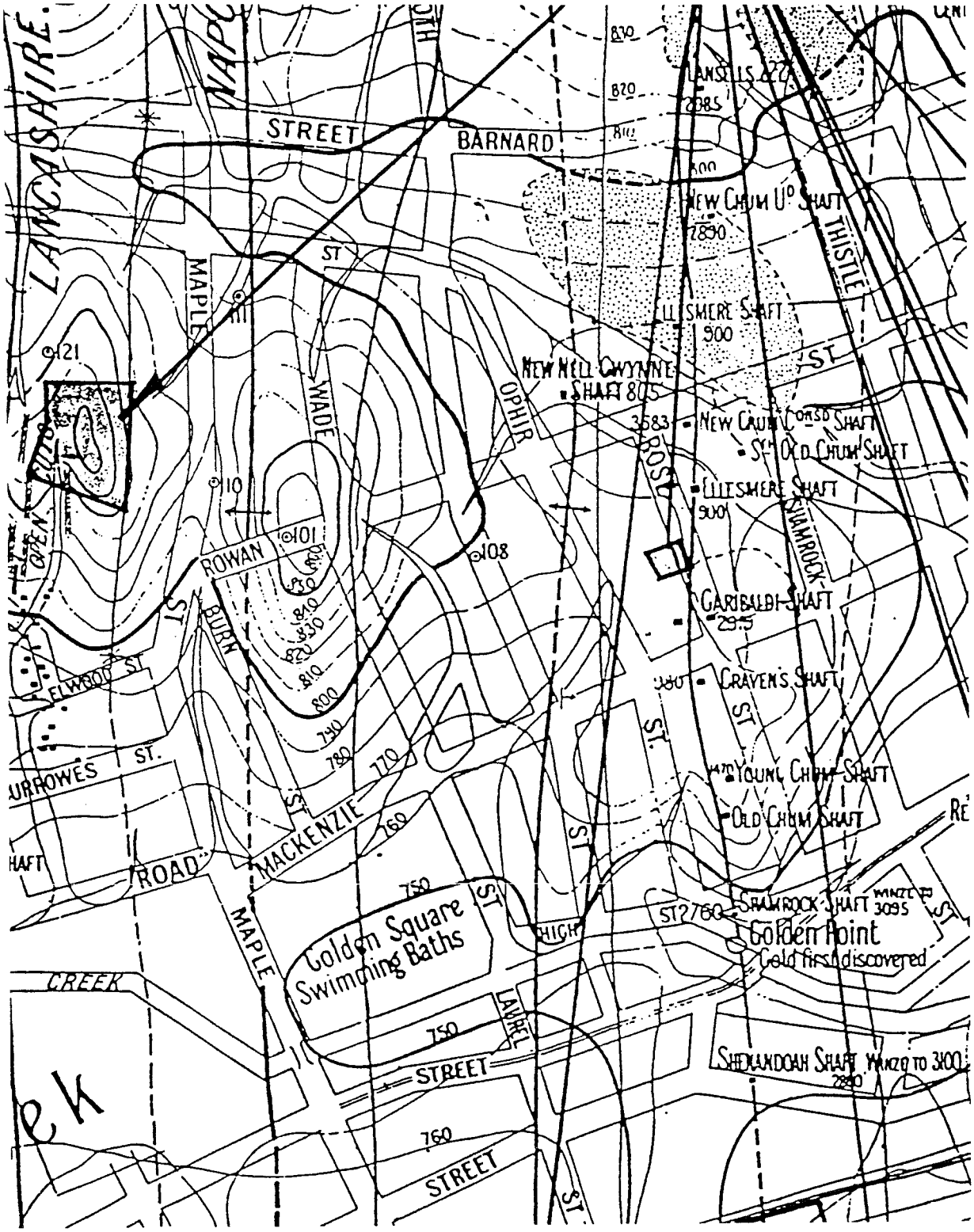
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8.Dickers Mining Record.

9."Report on Bendigo." Bendigo School of Mines and Industries, 1888.

10.Yield index, Department of Mines, Victoria.

MONUMENT HILL



MONUMENT HILL

Line of reef: Deborah [1.122, 2.30]

Location: at the corner of Reef Street and Olive Street [1.122]

Grid reference:BV554275 (battery site)

Depth of shaft: 1216 feet [1.122]

Yield: 1,442 / 8,228 (1917-1924) [2.30]

2,613 / [1.122]
6,017 / 17,883 (1912, 1920-1924, 1933-1934 as Monument Hill GMC)[3]
4,523 / 34,213 (1934-1939 as Monument Hill Consolidated)[3]
139 / 1,151 (1941-1942 as New Monument Hill GMC)[3]

Dividends:

Period of operation:1867-1937 [1.122]; 1910, 1917-1924, 1932-1942 [2.30, 6, 7, 8, 9]

Period of production: 1869-1870, 1912, 1920-1924, 1933-1939, 1941-1942 [3, 4]

Period of dividends:

Best return: 3,471 / 2,461 (1933)[6]

Best yield:

Best dividend:

Years of class 1 production: 1933

Years of class 2 production:

Years of class 3 production:

Notes: Worked up to 1870 to a depth of 340 feet. Mine reopened in 1910 and main shaft deepened to 770 feet. Taken over by Bendigo Amalgamated Company in 1917 and a massive saddle reef found just below the 640 foot level by diamond drilling. The mine was closed down in 1924 and reopened in 1932. [9]

Photographs:Poppet head, elevated tramway, mullock heap and buildings. [1.59]

Deborah Reef at the 640 foot level. [5.64]

Western leg of the reef at the Number 12 level north. [5.64]

Significance:

The battery site is representative of the newer design ideas which were implemented during the 1930's mining revival period. The concrete foundations were for one of the first stamp batteries in Victoria to be mounted in this way. This was influential in the subsequent design of a number of other battery sites in Victoria (notably at Glen Valley), and although the mine did not prove to be particularly successful, this was where stone from the Central Deborah mine was crushed.

References:

1.A. V. Palmer, "The gold mines of Bendigo." volume 2, Hawthorn, Craftsman, 1979.

2."Bendigo goldfield." Victoria, Mines Department. 1936.

3.Annual Report of the Secretary for Mines and Water Supply, Victoria.

4.Reports of the Mining Registrars and Surveyors, Sandhurst Division, Department of Mines, Victoria.

5.J. Lerk, "Bendigo's mining history, 1851 - 1954." The Bendigo Trust, 1991.

6.Annual Report, including gold and mineral statistics, Department of Mines, Victoria.

7.Annual Report, including gold and mineral statistics and boring records, Department of Mines, Victoria.

8.Mining and Geological Journal.

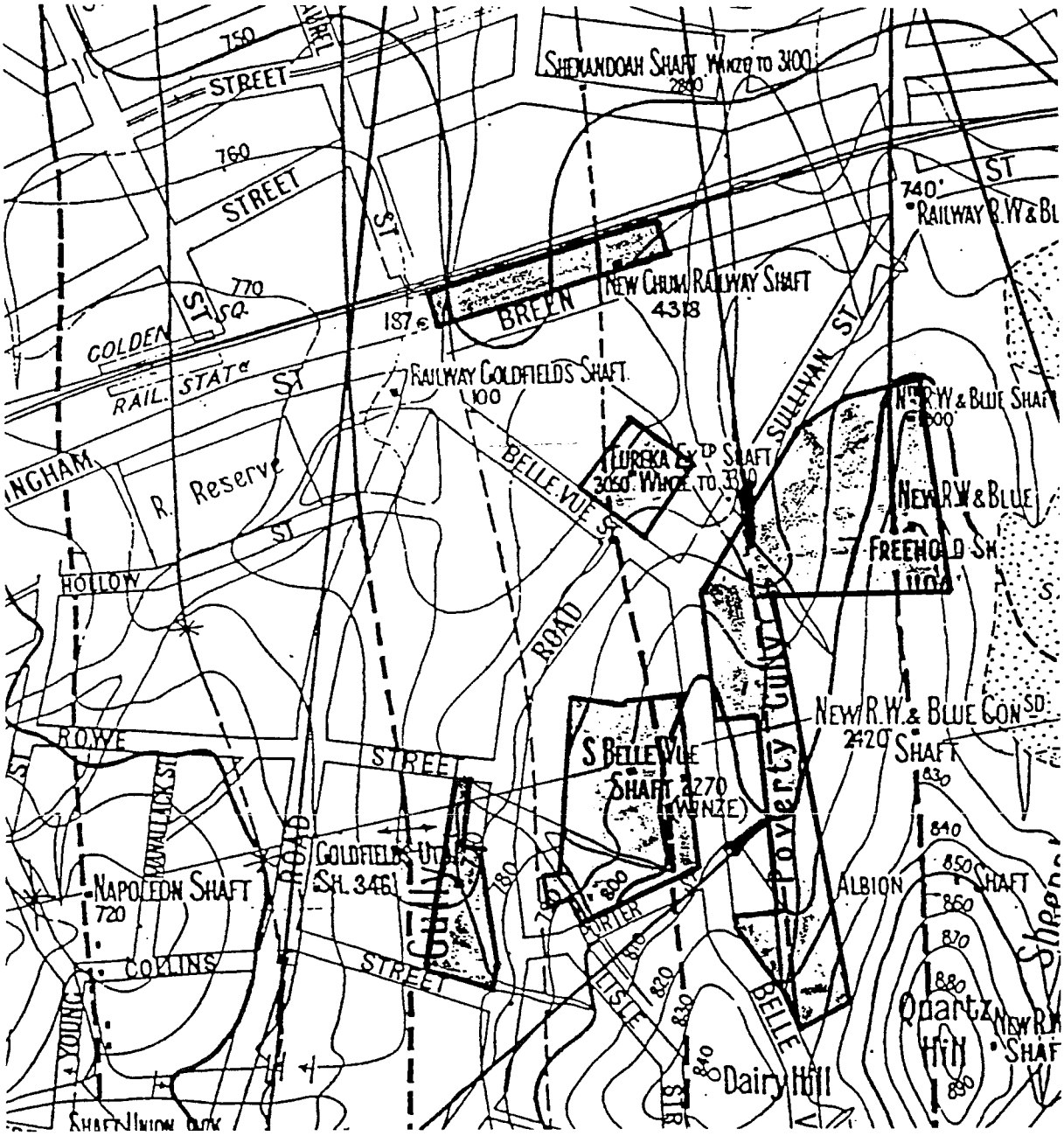
9.J. J. Caldwell, "Monument Hill mine, Bendigo." Mining and Geological Journal, 2, no.4, March 1941, 215-218.

NEW CHUM CONSERVATION AREA

Comprising: Eureka Extended, Nell Gwynne (Goldfields United shaft), New Chum Railway, New Red White and Blue Consolidated (sand dump), and South Belle Vue United.

Significance:

The area contains some of the key sites associated with workings on the Southern extension of the New Chum line and associated parallel minor reef systems which became important during the 1890's and 1930's mining revival periods.



EUREKA EXTENDED

Line of reef: New Chum [1.108]

Location:8 chains south of the railway line on a site occupied by the Bendigo Pony Club [1.108]; 700 feet south of the New Chum Railway shaft [2]

Grid reference: BV558266

Depth of shaft: 3050 feet [1.108, 3.40] + 340 feet (winze) [2]

3060 feet [4]

Yield: 28,889 / [1.108, 2, 3.40]

28,902 / 48,058 [4]

28,241 / 45,205 (to 12.1901)[5]

Dividends: 17,625 pounds [2, 3.40, 4, 5]

Period of operation: 1877 [1.108]; 1877-1909 [2, 4]

Period of production: 1877, 1883-1888, 1897-1908 [4, 5, 6]

Period of dividends:

Best return: 5,227 / 5,927 (1886)[6]

Best yield:

Best dividend:

Years of class 1 production:

Years of class 2 production:1885, 1886, 1887

Years of class 3 production:

Notes: Reserved mining area.

Photographs:

Artefacts: Three concrete engine beds, almost buried amidst trees, with an almost buried brick engine bed 15 metres to the north, and stone foundations adjoining. There is a small amount of disturbed mullock in the vicinity.

Significance:

The site was continuously occupied between 1877 and 1909, and is representative of later reef workings along the New Chum line of reef. It is reserved for mining, and has views north towards the New Chum Railway site and Chum Hill, south east to the sand dump of the New Red White and Blue Consolidated mine, and south west to the poppet heads on the Nell Gwynne (BML) Goldfields United shaft.

References:

1.A. V. Palmer, "The gold mines of Bendigo." volume 2, Hawthorn, Craftsman, 1979.

2.A. Richardson, "Guide to some famous mines." in "Historic Guide to Bendigo." The Royal Historical Society of Victoria, Bendigo branch, 1980.

3."Bendigo goldfield." Victoria, Mines Department. 1936.

4.Annual Report of the Secretary for Mines and Water Supply, Victoria.

5."The goldfields of Victoria." Victoria, Department of Mines, 1898-1902.

6.Reports of the Mining Registrars and Surveyors, Sandhurst Division, Department of Mines, Victoria.

NELL GWYNNE (BML)

Line of reef: Nell Gwynne [1.127, 2.41]

Location:

Grid reference:BV557261

Depth of shaft: 888 feet [1.127, 2.41]

Yield: 2,156 / 10,056 (1936-1937 as Nell Gwynne (BML) Mines)[4]

Dividends:

Period of operation:1931 [1.127]; 1936-1937, 1938, 1938-1939, 1941-1942 [4, 5, 6]

Period of production: 1936-1937, 1941-1942 [3]

Period of dividends:

Best return. 1,911 / 9,636 (1937)[3]

Best yield:

Best dividend:

Years of class 1 production:

Years of class 2 production:

Years of class 3 production:

Notes: Reserved mining area.

Operations by Nell Gwynne (BML) suspended in November 1937. The ground was then taken up by the Central Nell Gwynne Company as their south shaft shortly thereafter, and then became the main shaft of the South Nell Gwynne Company on 15 August 1938. Operations were suspended in July 1939, and restarted in 1941. [6, 7]

Earlier operated by the Goldfields United Company.

Photographs:View west to the winding engine and air compressor house, head frame under erection with the workshop behind, and the change house. [7.8]

Significance:

The site is representative of the 1930's mining revival period which retains the poppet heads and some machinery foundations. The site is reserved for mining, it is accessible, it is the southernmost working on the Nell Gwynne line of reef, and provides views north to Chum Hill.

References:

1.A. V. Palmer, "The gold mines of Bendigo." volume 2, Hawthorn, Craftsman, 1979.

2."Bendigo goldfield." Victoria, Mines Department. 1936.

3.Annual Report of the Secretary for Mines and Water Supply, Victoria.

4.Annual Report, including gold and mineral statistics, Department of Mines, Victoria.

5.Annual Report, including gold and mineral statistics and boring records, Department of Mines, Victoria.

6.Mining and Geological Journal.

7."Bendigo." Bendigo Mines Limited, 1935.

8.Mining and Geological Journal, 1, no.3, July 1938,

NEW CHUM RAILWAY/ NEW CHUM AND BELLEVUE RAILWAY RESERVE

Line of reef: New Chum [1.108, 2, 3.39-40]

Location:alongside the railway line [1.108]; approximately 220 yards east of the intersection of Macdougall Street, Belle Vue Street and Breen Street [2]

Grid reference: BV556266

Depth of shaft: 4225 feet + 87 feet (winze) [1.108, 2, 3.40]

Yield: 112,501 / 188,287 [1.108, 2, 3.40, 4]

3,030 / 3,284 (1869-1874 as Railway Company)[6]

17,179 / 14,444 (1872-1877 as New Chum and Belle Vue Railway Reserve)[6]

6,736 / 2,810 (1869-1876 as Rourke, Henderson and Company)

Dividends: 172,921 pounds [2, 3.40]

171,077 pounds [4]

Period of operation:1860 [7.30]; 1871-1877 [6, 7.31]; 1878-1910 [1.108, 2, 3.39]

Period of production:1872-1873, 1876-1877, 1881-1888, 1891, 1896-1900, 1902-1910 [4, 5, 6]

Period of dividends: 1891, 1896-1899 [4, 5]

Best return: 12,787 / (1896)[4]

Best yield:18 ounces per ton (Rourke, Henderson and Company)[7.31]

Best dividend: 35,967 pounds (1898)[4]

Years of class 1 production: 1872

Years of class 2 production:1883, 1884, 1885, 1886, 1887, 1891, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899

Years of class 3 production:

Notes: Eighth for production in the state in 1891 and eighth for dividends; sixth for production in 1896 and second for dividends; sixth for dividends in 1898 and ninth in 1899. [4]

In 1903, with the main shaft at 3,896 feet, the company had the deepest mine in Victoria. In 1904 it was the first to sink workings below 4000 feet. [4]

Reserved mining area.

Photographs:Poppet head, two round brick chimneys, engine house, battery shed, firewood stack and mullock heap alongside the railway line. [1.35, 2]

Old and new methods of timbering at the 2730 foot level. [8.46]

Stopes and timbering at the 2730 foot level. [8.47]

Artefacts: Two long partially demolished brick winding engine beds with a filled shaft to the north, some brick rubble and partly obscured ground level foundations. Associated with the shaft site are some brick footings. Beyond the shaft there are some traces of mullock. Most of the site has been levelled and details have been obscured/buried.

Significance:

The site was more or less continuously occupied between 1860 and 1910, is representative of the 1890's mining revival period, and is reserved for mining. The company was the most successful on the southern extension of the New Chum line of reef; it had one of the deepest mines on Bendigo and it worked it in a thoroughly systematic fashion.

References:

1.A. V. Palmer, "The gold mines of Bendigo." volume 2, Hawthorn, Craftsman, 1979.

2.A. Richardson, "Guide to some famous mines." in "Historic Guide to Bendigo." The Royal Historical Society of Victoria, Bendigo branch, 1980.

3."Bendigo goldfield." Victoria, Mines Department. 1936.

4.Annual Report of the Secretary for Mines and Water Supply, Victoria.

5."The goldfields of Victoria." Victoria, Department of Mines, 1898-1902.

6.Reports of the Mining Registrars and Surveyors, Sandhurst Division, Department of Mines, Victoria.

7."Report on Bendigo." Bendigo School of Mines and Industries, 1888.

8.J. Lerk, "Bendigo's mining history, 1851 - 1954." The Bendigo Trust, 1991.

NEW RED WHITE AND BLUE CONSOLIDATED

Line of reef: Sheepshead [1.117-118, 2, 3.33-34]

Location:main shaft: south of Houston Street and Thistle Street [2]

Union shaft: 5 chains north of Quartz Hill [1.117]

No. 3/New Red White and Blue shaft: north of Adams Road on Quartz Hill [1.117]

Grid reference: BV561261 (sand dump)

Depth of shaft: main shaft: 2420 feet [1.118]; 2416 feet [2, 3.33]

No. 3 shaft: 1850 feet [1.117]; 1820 feet [2]; 1842 feet [3.33-34]

Yield: 243,908 / [1.118, 3.34, 10]

250,000 / 635,304 [2]

253,516 / [4]

Dividends: 267,750 pounds [1.118, 3.34]

270,572 pounds [2]

240,747 pounds [4]

Period of operation:1881-1888, 1888-1940, 1946-1948 [1.117-118, 2, 3.33-34, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12]

Period of production: 1891-1900, 1902-1938 [4, 8, 9, 11]

Period of dividends: 1891-1893, 1895-1898, 1900, 1903-1928 [4, 11]

Best return: 19,068 / 28,192 (1923)[11]

Best yield:

Best dividend: 78,750 pounds (1905)[4]

Years of class 1 production:

Years of class 2 production:1891, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1909, 1910, 1911, 1912, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928, 1932, 1934, 1935, 1936

Years of class 3 production:

Notes: Formed in 1888 by the amalgamation of the Union and Lansell's New Red White and Blue companies. Tubular steel poppet head from No. 3 shaft now at Central Deborah. [2]

Third in the state for production in 1891 and fifth for dividends; fourth for production in 1892 and fourth for dividends; fifth for production in 1893 and sixth for dividends; eighth for production in 1894; fourth for production in 1895 and tenth for dividends; eighth for production in 1896 and ninth for dividends, and tenth for production in 1897. [4]

Reserved mining area.

Extensive surface plant destroyed by fire on 13 May 1938. [10]

Tailings dump cyanided by the Gold Dumps Company between 1946 and 1948. [8, 9]

Photographs:View from Quartz Hill looking north towards New Chum Hill and showing the poppet head, engine house, brick chimney stack, 30 head battery shed and firewood stack. [1.49, 5.61]

Tubular steel poppet head, elevated tramway, engine house, battery shed, firewood stack and round brick chimney. [6.68-69]

Tubular steel poppet head. [1.50]

Tailings dump from New Chum Hill. [7.5]

Artefacts: One large U-shaped concrete winding engine bed with a dismantled poppet head having square riveted legs nearby. Remainder of the site obscured/destroyed.

Significance:

The company was the first to successfully exploit the Sheepshead line of reef (between 1888 and 1936) and it was the leading producer on Bendigo in the interwar period. The northern edge of the sand dump is a local landmark and the sole visible reminder of the scale of operations at this mine. The dump is clearly visible from the Eureka Extended, New Chum Railway and South Belle Vue sites, from Chum Hill, and from other parts of central Bendigo. The site is reserved for mining.

References:

1.A. V. Palmer, "The gold mines of Bendigo." volume 2, Hawthorn, Craftsman, 1979.

2.A. Richardson, "Guide to some famous mines." in "Historic Guide to Bendigo." The Royal Historical Society of Victoria, Bendigo branch, 1980.

3."Bendigo goldfield." Victoria, Mines Department. 1936.

4.Annual Report of the Secretary for Mines and Water Supply, Victoria.

5.J. Lerk, "Bendigo's mining history, 1851 - 1954." The Bendigo Trust, 1991.

6.A. V. Palmer, "The gold mines of Bendigo." volume 1, Hawthorn, Craftsman, 1979.

7.P. J. Rimmer and R. J. Johnston, "Derelict land in the City of Bendigo." Research Paper No. 11, Department of Geography, University of Sydney, and The Geographical Society of New South Wales, November 1966.

8.Annual Report, including gold and mineral statistics, Department of Mines, Victoria.

9.Annual Report, including gold and mineral statistics and boring records, Department of Mines, Victoria.

10.Mining and Geological Journal.

11.Gold and Mineral Statistics, Department of Mines, Victoria.

12.Sandhurst Gold Field. Lands held under leases for Gold Mining. Mining Department, Melbourne, 5 November 1881.

SOUTH BELLE VUE UNITED

Line of reef: New Chum [1.108]

Location:between Adams Road and Bellevue Road [1.108]; engine house south of shaft [2]

Grid reference: BV560262

Depth of shaft: 2270 feet [1.108]

1874 feet + 400 feet (winze) [2]

Yield: 31,791 / [1.108]

Dividends:

Period of operation: 1878 [1.108]; 1881-1900 [3, 4, 5]

Period of production: 1890-1891, 1897-1900 [3, 4]

Period of dividends:

Best return:

Best yield:

Best dividend:

Years of class 1 production:

Years of class 2 production:

Years of class 3 production:

Notes: Reserved mining area.

Photographs:

Artefacts: Filled shaft site, the remains of a tailings heap, and some fragments of machinery. In the galvanized iron shed south of the shaft site is the Government battery, with spare parts outside.

Significance:

The site is representative of one of the smaller operations during the 1890's mining revival period and contains one of only two extant stamp batteries installed on Bendigo before 1940. It is reserved for mining.

References:

1.A. V. Palmer, "The gold mines of Bendigo." volume 2, Hawthorn, Craftsman, 1979.

2.A. Richardson, "Guide to some famous mines." in "Historic Guide to Bendigo." The Royal Historical Society of Victoria, Bendigo branch, 1980.

3."The goldfields of Victoria." Victoria, Department of Mines, 1898-1902.

4.Reports and Statistics of the Mining Department, Victoria, 1890-1891.

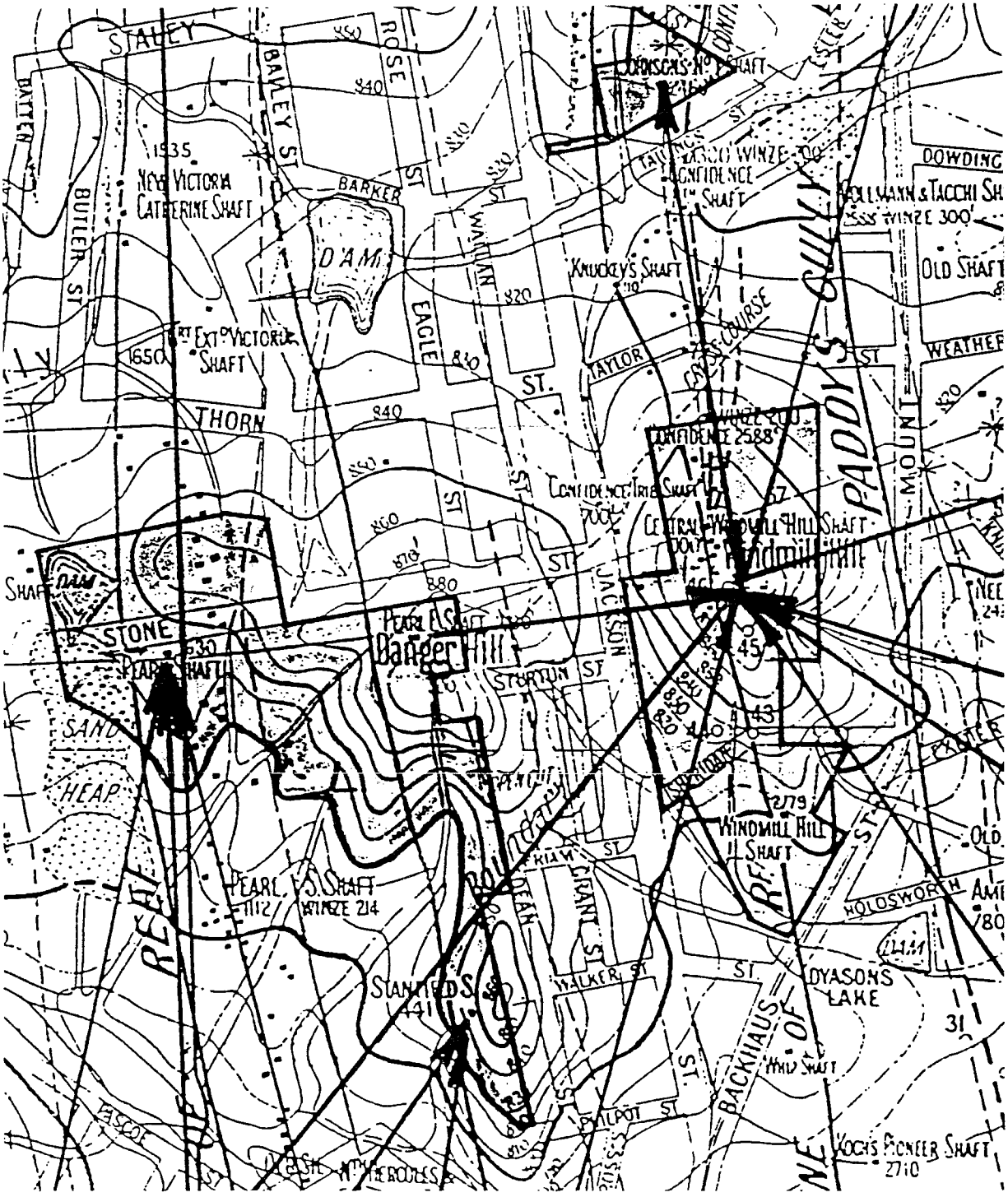
5.Sandhurst Gold Field. Lands held under leases for Gold Mining. Mining Department, Melbourne, 5 November 1881.

PEARL CONSERVATION AREA

Comprising: Pearl, Hercules (Stanfield shaft), and Hercules No. 1.

Significance:

The area contains some of the key sites associated with workings on the northern extension of both the New Chum and Sheepshead lines of reef which became important during the 1890's and 1930's mining revival periods.



HERCULES

Line of reef: Sheepshead [1.120, 2, 3.31]

Location:main shaft: behind houses about 60 yards west of Eaglehawk Road opposite the post office, and north of Creeth Street, with the machinery foundations on the south side of the shaft [2]

Stanfield shaft:

Grid reference: BV550296 (main shaft); BV548301 (Stanfield shaft)

Depth of shaft:main shaft: 2160 feet + 453 feet (centre country winze) [1.120, 2, 3.31]

Stanfield shaft: 550 feet [3.31]

Yield: 113,049 / [1.120, 2]; 104,187 / 228,846 (to 12.1935)[3.31]

89,104 / 166,541 [4]

Dividends: 181,416 pounds [2]; 173,054 pounds (to 12.1935)[3.31]

Period of operation: 1922-1950 [2, 4, 6, 7]

Period of production: 1929-1942 [4, 6, 8]

Period of dividends: 1929-1941 [4, 6, 8]

Best return: 14,248 / 11,432 (1933)[4]

Years of class 1 production: 1933

Years of class 2 production:1929, 1930, 1932, 1934, 1935

Years of class 3 production:

Notes: The plant at the main shaft consisted of two water tube boilers, a first motion winding engine, and a 20 drill air compressor with a 14 foot flywheel. This was auctioned in June 1950 [2]

Photographs:Wooden poppet head, quartz bins and mullock. [5.34-35]

Wooden poppet head, quartz bins, mullock and mullock tramway. [1.54]

Artefacts:main shaft: two large concrete winding engine beds aligned approximately east west and at right angles to two partially demolished brick engine beds associated with a smaller concrete engine bed. 20 metres north of the brick engine beds are three concrete structures usually found in the vicinity of a shaft collar.

Stanfield shaft: mullock heap with six short dumping lines. At the top of the heap there is a filled shaft, concrete supports for an air receiver, and in-situ concrete poppet leg pads 46 feet apart. 30 metres further north there are two concrete winding engine beds, a concrete boiler setting, and an 8 foot square brick chimney base.

Significance:

The Stanfield shaft site was first occupied during the 1890's mining revival period and is now representative of a subsidiary operation on the Sheepshead line of reef during the 1930's mining revival period. The site is accessible, retains a variety of artefacts, and has views north to the Pearl main shaft, south to the Central Napoleon site and west along Derwent Gully to the site of Liddell's pyrites works.

References:

1.A. V. Palmer, "The gold mines of Bendigo." volume 2, Hawthorn, Craftsman, 1979.

2.A. Richardson, "Guide to some famous mines." in "Historic Guide to Bendigo." The Royal Historical Society of Victoria, Bendigo branch, 1980.

3."Bendigo goldfield." Victoria, Mines Department. 1936.

4.Annual Report, including gold and mineral statistics, Department of Mines, Victoria.

5.A. V. Palmer, "The gold mines of Bendigo." volume 1, Hawthorn, Craftsman, 1979.

6.Annual Report, including gold and mineral statistics and boring records, Department of Mines, Victoria.

7.Annual Report, including statistics relating to the mining industry, Department of Mines, Victoria.

8.Gold and Mineral Statistics, Department of Mines, Victoria.

HERCULES NO. 1

Line of reef: Sheepshead [2.31]

Location: on Danger Hill, west of Sturton Street [1.120]

Grid reference:BV546304

Depth of shaft: 1080 feet [1.120, 2.31]

Yield: 93 / 681 [2.31]

735 / 4,670 [3]

Dividends:

Period of operation: 1932-1938 [2.31, 3, 4]

Period of production: 1934-1938 [3]

Period of dividends:

Best return: 3,239 / 2,261 (1937)[3]

Best yield:

Best dividend:

Years of class 1 production:

Years of class 2 production:

Years of class 3 production:

Notes: Originally the Pearl east shaft [1.120, 2.31]

Photographs:

Significance:

The site is the most northerly working of the Sheepshead line of reef and is representative of the 1930's mining revival period. The machinery foundations are particularly complete. There are partial views east to Windmill Hill and west to the Pearl main shaft site.

References:

1.A. V. Palmer, "The gold mines of Bendigo." volume 2, Hawthorn, Craftsman, 1979.

2."Bendigo goldfield." Victoria, Mines Department. 1936.

3.Annual Report, including gold and mineral statistics, Department of Mines, Victoria.

4.Mining and Geological Journal.

PEARL

Line of reef: New Chum [1.110, 2, 3.36-37]

Location: on the southern and western slopes of Danger Hill [2]

Grid reference: BV544303 (main shaft); BV546304 (east shaft);

BV545301 (south shaft)

Depth of shaft: main shaft: 1630 feet [1.111, 2, 3.36]

south shaft: 1560 feet [3.37]

east shaft: [2]

Yield: 48,700 / [1.111, 2, 3.36]

48,909 / [4]

Dividends: 25,800 pounds [2, 3.36, 4]

Period of operation:1868 [1.111]; 1866-1876, 1881-1894, 1894-1914 [4, 5, 6, 9.3-4]

Period of production: 1881-1882, 1886-1906, 1908-1914 [4, 5, 6, 7, 9.11]

Period of dividends: 1894-1895 [9.4]

Best return: 1,639 / 5,538 (1902)[4]

Best yield:

Best dividend:

Years of class 1 production:

Years of class 2 production:1887, 1888, 1894, 1895

Years of class 3 production:

Notes: Main shaft worked to a depth of 160 feet by the Nil Desperandum Company on the so-called continuation of the Victoria line. The south shaft was formerly the main shaft of the Great Extended Hercules Company, which was acquired in 1898. The east shaft on the Sheepshead line had no equipment installed before 1914. The west shaft on the Nell Gwynne line was equipped with plant but had not been worked for some years before 1914. [9.3-4]

Photographs:Four of the eight iron-framed stamp batteries, with their associated tables and launders. [8.52-53]

Engine house, round brick chimney and poppet head. [10]

Artefacts:main shaft: relatively intact mullock heap with six dumping lines still visible. The shaft site with a concrete collar is north east of the mullock heap, with a boiler setting and 8 foot square concrete base to the east. 25 metres west of the shaft site there is an excavated area containing an almost buried stone bed and some brick rubble which probably defines a boiler room. About 50 metres north of the shaft site there is a levelled area, overlooking a gully filled with traces of tailings, and containing several mounds of brick and masonry rubble which may be the site of the battery.

east shaft: an intact mullock heap with five dumping lines radiating from a fenced partially open shaft at the top. Aligned with this shaft, about 123 metres to the south, are two long concrete winding engine beds and associated boiler settings. At the southern end of these structures, and at right angles to them, there is an H-shaped brick engine bed, presumably for a compound air compressor.

south shaft: a relatively intact mullock heap with five dumping lines.

Significance:

The main shaft site defines one of the earliest attempts to work the northern extension of the New Chum line of reef, and was continuously occupied between 1881 and 1914. The mullock dump is both large and particularly complete, and is a local landmark. On its northern edge there are a number of levels which, on investigation, may be identified with some of the plant and equipment which was in use in the 1890's so that the site is able to be interpreted. It is accessible and has views south to the Stanfield shaft, Victoria Hill, Chum Hill, Central Nell Gwynne and Central Napoleon.

References:

1.A. V. Palmer, "The gold mines of Bendigo." volume 2, Hawthorn, Craftsman, 1979.

2.A. Richardson, "Guide to some famous mines." in "Historic Guide to Bendigo." The Royal Historical Society of Victoria, Bendigo branch, 1980.

3."Bendigo goldfield." Victoria, Mines Department. 1936.

4.Annual Report of the Secretary for Mines and Water Supply, Victoria.

5."The goldfields of Victoria." Victoria, Department of Mines, 1898-1902.

6.Reports of the Mining Registrars and Surveyors, Sandhurst Division, Department of Mines, Victoria.

7.Reports of the Mining Registrars and Surveyors, Eaglehawk Division, Department of Mines, Victoria.

8.A. V. Palmer, "The gold mines of Bendigo." volume 1, Hawthorn, Craftsman, 1979.

9.W. Baragwanath, "The Pearl and Hercules and Energetic mines, Bendigo." Bulletins of the Geological Survey of Victoria, No. 30, Department of Mines, Victoria, 1914.

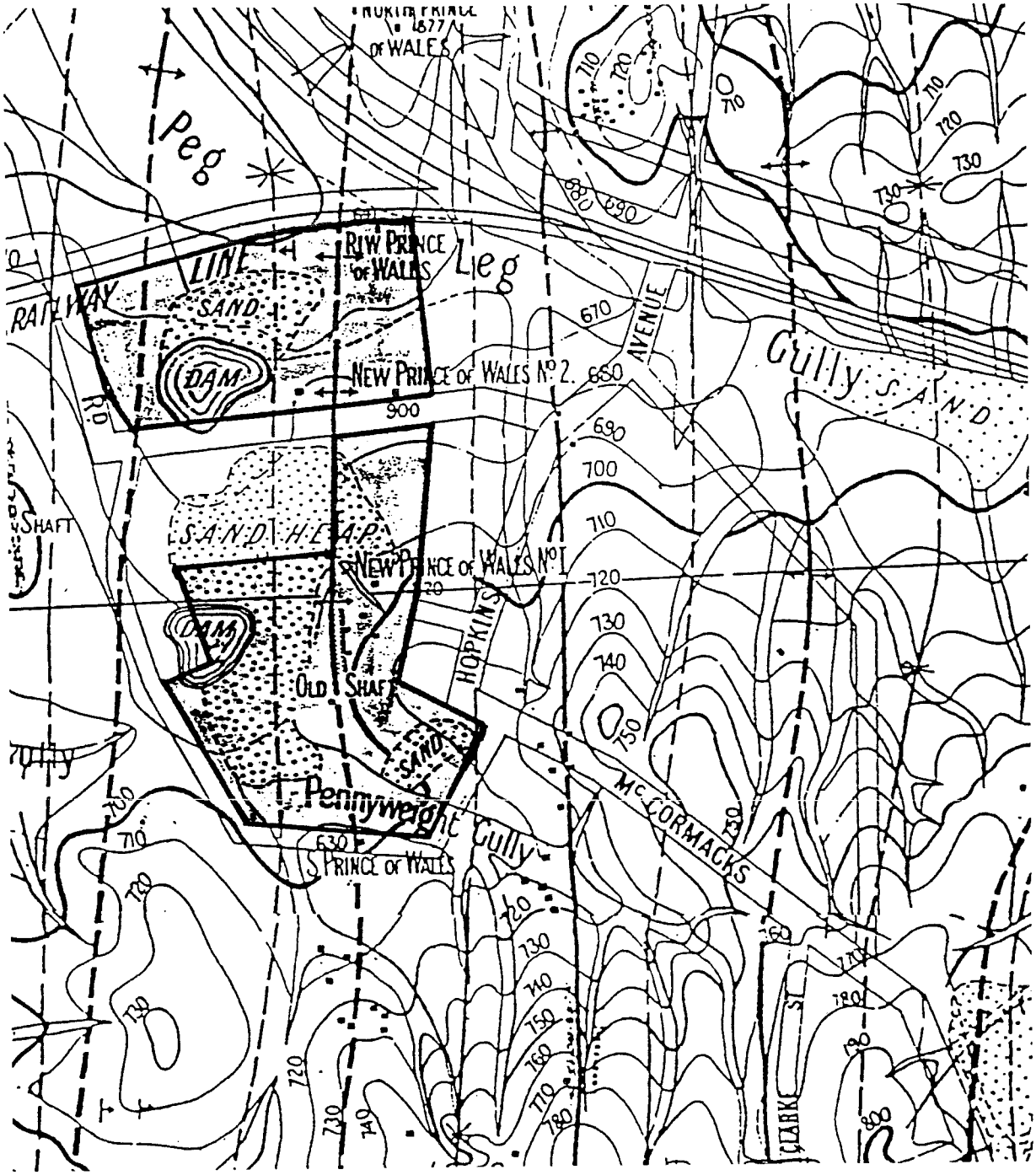
10.Reports and Statistics of the Mining Department, Victoria, March 1890,

PRINCE OF WALES CONSERVATION AREA

Comprising: New Prince of Wales (including the Nos. 1 and 2 shafts and the old shaft), and Railway Prince of Wales.

Significance:

The area contains one of the best preserved and widest range of mining artefacts of the nineteenth century on Bendigo.



NEW PRINCE OF WALES

Line of reef: Carshalton [1.124, 2, 3.45]

Location: No. 1 shaft: west of Hopkins Avenue at Harveytown [1.124]

No. 2 shaft: north of Williams Road and 12 chains north of No. 1 shaft [1.124]

Grid reference:BV525325 (No. 1 shaft); BV525327 (No. 2 shaft)

Depth of shaft: No. 1 shaft: 920 feet [1.124]; 904 feet [3.45]

No. 2 shaft: 904 feet [1.124]; 920 feet [3.45]

Yield: 56,566 / [1.125, 2, 3.45]

8,007 / 16,662 (1861-1872 as Prince of Wales Company)[5, 6]

3,519 / 9,922 (1864-1872 as Pegleg Company)[5, 6]

277 / 1,392 (1872 as North Peg Leg Company)[5]

56,573 / 162,166 (1902-1916 as New Prince of Wales)[4]

13 / 140 (1937 as New Prince of Wales GM)[8]

Dividends: 49,500 pounds [2, 3.45, 4]

Period of operation:1856-1858, 1859-1891, 1891-1916, 1937-1938 [1.124-125, 2, 3.45, 4, 8, 9]

Period of production:1859, 1861, 1864-1872, 1892-1914, 1916, 1937 [4, 5, 6]

Period of dividends: 1895, 1897, 1900, 1902-1912 [4, 7]

Best return: 7,600 / (1895)[4]

Best yield:

Best dividend: 20,625 pounds (1895)[4]

Years of class 1 production:

Years of class 2 production:1895, 1897, 1900, 1909, 1910, 1912

Years of class 3 production:

Notes: The ground was first worked in 1856. In March 1859 the Peg Leg Company was formed (No. 144). In March 1864 on ground to the south the Prince of Wales Company was formed (No. 499) by Samuel Kirk, William Brown, Daniel Morris Hopkins and Robert Denyer. Both companies enlarged their holdings; the former company becoming The Pegleg Quartz Mining Company in June 1870 (No. 1496 in lieu of 144, 500 and 1390), the latter company becoming The Prince of Wales United Quartz Mining Company in September 1871 (No. 1947 in lieu of 499 and 1469). These companies were amalgamated as the New Prince of Wales in 1891 (No. 5357). The mine was reactivated briefly in the 1930's under the same name. [1.124, 2, 3.45, 7]

Ninth for production in the state in 1895 and sixth for dividends. [4]

Photographs:Wooden poppet head with quartz bins and elevated stone and mullock tramways, engine house, round brick chimney and battery shed. [1.23]

Derelict steel poppet head at No. 1 shaft, with the engine house, metal chimney stack, change room and manager's office on the left and a mullock heap behind. [1.24]

Derelict steel poppet head at No. 2 shaft. [1.25]

Artefacts: Steel poppet head with some timber framing over the shaft site; two large brick winding engine beds to the south of the shaft which have been enlarged/repaired with concrete. 20 metres east of the shaft is a dry dam, with a house site, brick-lined well, and exotic trees adjacent. To the north and west of the shaft are the remains of the mullock heap. At the far end of the heap and adjacent to Williams Road there is a large concrete foundation and a line of stumps and other foundations for at least six battery boxes. The stone bed has been modified/repaired with concrete in places. To the south of the shaft there is an open cutting and beyond this a large intact mullock heap. To the west of both the mullock heap and the cutting there is an extensive area of partially quarried tailings. On the eastern margin of this area and adjacent to the mullock heap there are four circular concrete cyanide vats, a galvanized iron tank, a 12 foot diameter galvanized iron vat and various wooden post stumps. Further east there is a large dam.

Significance:

This complex is one of the principal sites on the Carshalton line of reef, and contains one of the widest range of intact features of any on Bendigo, from the earliest open cut workings of 1856 through to poppet heads and foundations first installed during the 1890's mining revival period, and cyanide tanks and settling dams which were presumably installed during the 1930's period. The dam north of Williams Road is the most intact of these features to be found on Bendigo. The whole of the site is accessible and the various features are visible and readily interpreted.

References:

1.A. V. Palmer, "The gold mines of Bendigo." volume 2, Hawthorn, Craftsman, 1979.

2.A. Richardson, "Guide to some famous mines." in "Historic Guide to Bendigo." The Royal Historical Society of Victoria, Bendigo branch, 1980.

3."Bendigo goldfield." Victoria, Mines Department. 1936.

4.Annual Report of the Secretary for Mines and Water Supply, Victoria.

5.Reports of the Mining Registrars and Surveyors, Sandhurst Division, Department of Mines, Victoria.

6.Reports of the Mining Registrars and Surveyors, Eaglehawk Division, Department of Mines, Victoria.

7.Dickers Mining Record.

8.Annual Report, including gold and mineral statistics and boring records, Department of Mines, Victoria.

9.Mining and Geological Journal.

RAILWAY PRINCE OF WALES

Line of reef: Carshalton [1.125, 2.45]

Location: south of the railway line [1.125]

Grid reference:BV525328

Depth of shaft: 641 feet [1.125, 2.45]

Yield: 1,818 / 11,023 [1.125, 2.45]

Dividends:

Period of operation: 1890 [1.125]; 1872, 1897-1909 [3, 4]

Period of production: 1872, 1897-1900, 1902-1909 [3, 4]

Period of dividends:

Best return: 325 / 2217 (1899)[4]

Best yield:

Best dividend:

Years of class 1 production:

Years of class 2 production:

Years of class 3 production:

Notes:

Photographs:

Significance:

The site is representative of the operations of one of the smaller companies during the 1890's mining revival period, and defines the northern extent of workings along the Carshalton line of reef.

References:

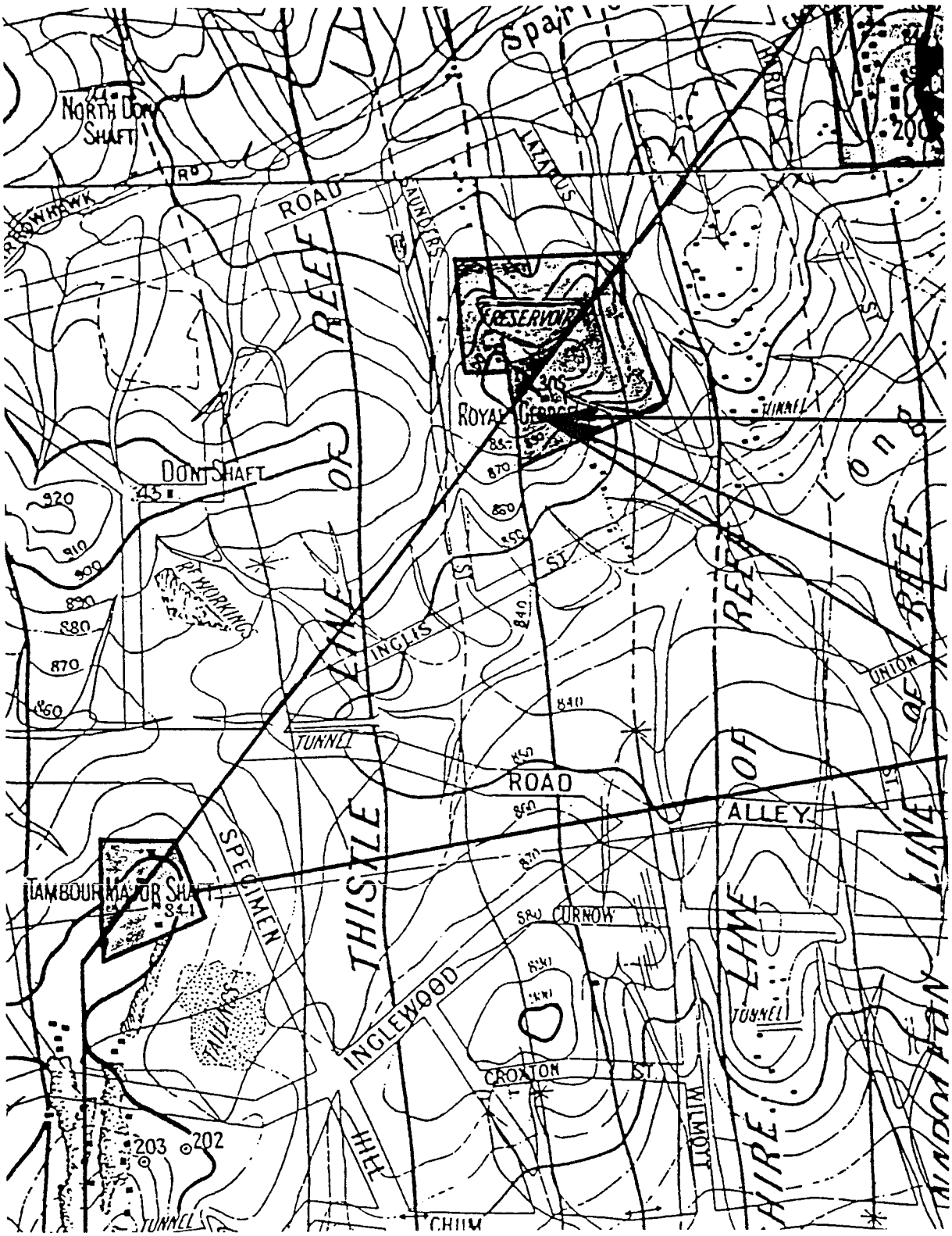
1.A. V. Palmer, "The gold mines of Bendigo." volume 2, Hawthorn, Craftsman, 1979.

2."Bendigo goldfield." Victoria, Mines Department. 1936.

3.Annual Report of the Secretary for Mines and Water Supply, Victoria.

4."The goldfields of Victoria." Victoria, Department of Mines, 1898-1902.

ROYAL GEORGE



ROYAL GEORGE

Line of reef: Carshalton [1.124]

Location: North of Inglis Street and adjoining an old reservoir [1.124]

Grid reference:BV542285

Depth of shaft: 305 feet [1.124]

Yield:

Dividends:

Period of operation: 1880's [1.124]; 1871-1873, 1911-1913, 1941 [2, 3]

Period of production:

Period of dividends:

Best return:

Best yield:

Best dividend:

Years of class 1 production:

Years of class 2 production:

Years of class 3 production:

Notes: The mine was reopened between 07.03.1941 and 06.06.1941 as the Golden Transverse. Machinery was installed, the two shafts were cleaned out, but no gold was found and the mine was closed again.

Photographs:

Artefacts: Intact mullock heap, concrete winding engine beds and other foundations, boiler setting, filled shaft and associated concrete quartz bin support. Leading away from the boiler setting there is a depression for the flue, with an in-situ damper plate. To the north of the site is the Sparrowhawk water reservoir.

Significance:

The site is representative of one of the smaller unsuccessful operations along the northern extension of the Carshalton line of reef during the 1930's mining revival period. The various features of the site are relatively undisturbed and are in good condition. There are views east to Victoria Hill, Chum Hill, and the Central Nell Gwynne site.

References:

1.A. V. Palmer, "The gold mines of Bendigo." volume 2, Hawthorn, Craftsman, 1979.

2.Annual Report of the Secretary for Mines and Water Supply, Victoria.

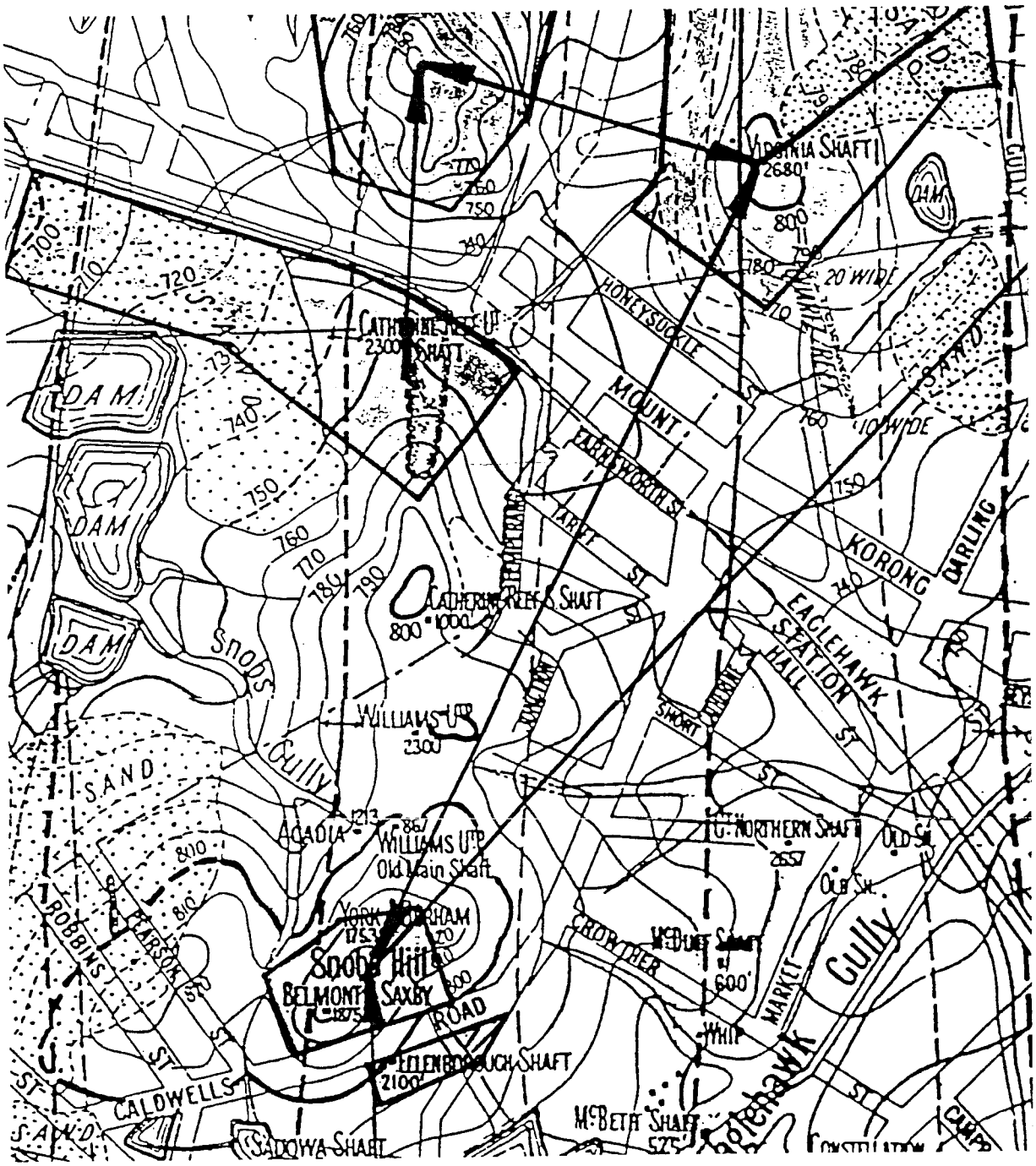
3.Mining and Geological Journal.

SNOBS HILL CONSERVATION AREA

Comprising: Belmont and Saxby, and Ellenborough.

Significance:

The area contains one of the historic vantage points at the northern end of the New Chum line and the site of a small but technologically innovative mine which initiated the 1880's mining revival on Eaglehawk.



BELMONT AND SAXBY

Line of reef: New Chum [1.112, 2, 3.35]

Location:north of Caldwells Road [1.112]; about 40 yards north of Caldwells Road, on the west side of the mullock heap, with the engine house to the west of the shaft [2]

Grid reference: BV536322

Depth of shaft: 1875 feet [1.112, 2, 3.35]

Yield: 6,424 / (25,696 pounds worth)(Belmont Company)[6.42]

(20,000 pounds worth)(Saxby Company)[6.42]

45,000 pounds worth (private companies) [1.112, 2, 3.35]

38,534 / (Belmont and Saxby United Company)[6.43]

48,636 / (public company)[1.112, 2, 3.35]

Dividends: 3,500 pounds (Belmont Company)[6.42]

101,250 pounds [2, 3.35, 6.41-43]

Period of operation: 1857-1880, 1880-1889 [1.112, 2, 3.35, 4]

Period of production:1873-1875, 1877 (Saxby); 1874 (Belmont): 1876-1877, 1881-1888 (Belmont and Saxby) [4, 5]

Period of dividends:

Best return: 15,681 / 8,653 (182)[4]

Best yield:

Best dividend:

Years of class 1 production: 1882

Years of class 2 production:1883, 1884, 1885

Years of class 3 production:

Notes:

Photographs:

Artefacts: Partially quarried mullock heap on top of Snob's Hill.

Significance:

One of the few sites now extant which is representative of the 1880's mining revival period on Eaglehawk. There is an extensive view south along the New Chum line of reef which was the subject of an often published photograph.

References:

1.A. V. Palmer, "The gold mines of Bendigo." volume 2, Hawthorn, Craftsman, 1979.

2.A. Richardson, "Guide to some famous mines." in "Historic Guide to Bendigo." The Royal Historical Society of Victoria, Bendigo branch, 1980.

3."Bendigo goldfield." Victoria, Mines Department. 1936.

4.Reports of the Mining Registrars and Surveyors, Sandhurst Division, Department of Mines, Victoria.

5.Reports of the Mining Registrars and Surveyors, Eaglehawk Division, Department of Mines, Victoria.

6."Report on Bendigo." Bendigo School of Mines and Industries, 1888.

ELLENBOROUGH

Line of reef: New Chum [1.112, 2, 3.35]

Location:just south of Caldwells Road [1.112]; adjacent to the south side of Caldwells Road, with the engine house to the east of the shaft [2]

Grid reference:536321

Depth of shaft: 2100 feet [1.112, 2, 3.35]

Yield: 39,960 / [1.112]

40,461 / 78,257 (1873-1911)[9]

49,960 / [2, 3.35]

1,386 / 6,351 [4]

Dividends: 64,200 pounds [2, 3.35, 4, 5]

Period of operation: 1871-1912 [1.112, 2, 8]

Period of production: 1873-1875, 1877-1878, 1880-1911 [4, 5, 6, 7]

Period of dividends:

Best return: 6,244 / 10,776 (1883)[7]

Best yield:

Best dividend:

Years of class 1 production:

Years of class 2 production:1875, 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884

Years of class 3 production:

Notes:

Photographs:

Significance:

The site where rich discoveries were made in 1881 which were instrumental in initiating the 1880's mining revival on Eaglehawk. The mine which operated here was the first in the world to install electric lighting underground, traces of which have since been found when the mine was recently reopened.

References:

1.A. V. Palmer, "The gold mines of Bendigo." volume 2, Hawthorn, Craftsman, 1979.

2.A. Richardson, "Guide to some famous mines." in "Historic Guide to Bendigo." The Royal Historical Society of Victoria, Bendigo branch, 1980.

3."Bendigo goldfield." Victoria, Mines Department. 1936.

4.Annual Report of the Secretary for Mines and Water Supply, Victoria.

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6.Reports of the Mining Registrars and Surveyors, Sandhurst Division, Department of Mines, Victoria.

7.Reports of the Mining Registrars and Surveyors, Eaglehawk Division, Department of Mines, Victoria.

8.The Bendigo Advertiser.

9.Yield index, Department of Mines, Victoria.

SPECIMEN HILL CONSERVATION AREA

Comprising: New Argus, New Hopeful (West Specimen Hill Reef), Specimen Hill United, and Virginia.

Significance:

The area contains many of the most important extant sites at the northern end of the Garden Gully line of reef, as well as a range of mining artefacts which spans the entire period of mining on Eaglehawk from the earliest surface reef workings through to 1950, including early reef workings of the 1860's and the largest collection of cyanide vats on Bendigo which were last used in the 1940's.



NEW ARGUS

Line of reef: Garden Gully [1.106, 2]

Location:on knoll south west of angle turn in Sailors Gully Road [1.106]; about 145 yards north of the Specimen Hill United shaft; machinery foundations south of the shaft [2]

Grid reference: BV539336

Depth of shaft: 2386 feet [1.106, 2, 3.24]

Yield: 81,588 / [1.106, 3.24]

98,983 / [2]

24 / 30 (1864 as Gold Finding Company)[7, 8]

81,676 / 147,335 (1902-1916 as New Argus)[4]

42 / 413 (1919 as Argus)[4]

Dividends: 155,250 pounds [2, 3.24]

126,000 pounds [4]

Period of operation: 1875 [1.106]; 1864-1922 [2]

1864-1865 as Gold Finding Company [8]

1865- as Argus Gold Mining Company [8]

1865-1870 as South Clarence Company [8]

Period of production:1864-1865, 1868, 1870-1873, 1875, 1885-1888, 1891, 1897-1916, 1918-1919 [4, 5, 6, 7, 8]

Period of dividends: 1865, 1897-1898, 1905-1907 [4, 5, 8]

Best return: 13,929 / 11,124 (1906)[4]

Best yield:

Best dividend: 37,500 pounds (1906)[4]

Years of class 1 production: 1905, 1906

Years of class 2 production:1891, 1892, 1896, 1897, 1907

Years of class 3 production:

Notes:Cave and Amos worked surface formation in the vicinity with crude equipment for 3,000 pounds worth of gold. The debris from this operation yielded between 2 and 6 ounces per ton. [2]

The Mann and Johnson Company held the first lease (No. 378) over the ground, and then it was abandoned for some time before being taken up jointly by The Gold Finding Company (No. 1124) and the East Clarence Company (No. 1277). The latter company became the Argus Company on lease no. 1717, and in May 1881 they amalgamated with the other company as the New Argus Gold Finding Company. This company continued to work the ground until it was taken over by Bendigo Amalgamated Goldfields in 1917.

Third in the state for production in 1906 [4]

Photographs:Harkness horizontal cross compound air compressor. [9.54]

Artefacts: Large intact mullock heap with eight dumping lines radiating from an open fenced shaft. South of the shaft there are two sets of large parallel brick winding engine beds with stepped brickwork at the ends and shaped bricks at the corners. Associated with these beds are some concrete foundations and a scatter of brick and other debris.

Significance:

The site was continuously occupied between 1864 and 1917 and is now representative of later reef workings along the Garden Gully line of reef and defines their northern extent. The mullock dump is one of the more complete on Bendigo and is a local landmark.

References:

1.A. V. Palmer, "The gold mines of Bendigo." volume 2, Hawthorn, Craftsman, 1979.

2.A. Richardson, "Guide to some famous mines." in "Historic Guide to Bendigo." The Royal Historical Society of Victoria, Bendigo branch, 1980.

3."Bendigo goldfield." Victoria, Mines Department. 1936.

4.Annual Report of the Secretary for Mines and Water Supply, Victoria.

5."The goldfields of Victoria." Victoria, Department of Mines, 1898-1902.

6.Reports of the Mining Registrars and Surveyors, Sandhurst Division, Department of Mines, Victoria.

7.Reports of the Mining Registrars and Surveyors, Eaglehawk Division, Department of Mines, Victoria.

8.Dickers Mining Record.

9.J. Lerk, "Bendigo's mining history, 1851 - 1954." The Bendigo Trust, 1991.

10.Unpublished reports and statistics, Bendigo office, Department of Mines, Victoria.

NEW HOPEFUL

Line of reef: Garden Gully

Location:

Grid reference:BV538335

Depth of shaft: 770 feet [1]

Yield:

Dividends:

Period of operation: 1882-1900 [1, 2, 3]

Period of production: 1885-1889, 1892-1900 [1, 2, 3]

Period of dividends:

Best return:

Best yield:

Best dividend:

Years of class 1 production:

Years of class 2 production:1892

Years of class 3 production:

Notes:

Photographs:

Artefacts:300 to 400 metres of more or less continuous open cut reef working with several small mullock heaps along the side, and a line of four shafts and associated mullock heaps in the north towards Sailors Gully Road.

Significance:

As all the later mining on this site appears to have been undertaken from various levels within the Specimen Hill United and New Argus mines adjoining, the existing surface expressions are representative not only of operations which occurred no later than 1870, or close to when the site was first occupied, but each of the four main shaft sites can almost certainly be identified with one or other of the four small claims/leases along the line of what was then known as the West Specimen Hill Reef, appearing in the plan of leased ground published in November 1871. Adjoining these shaft sites there is an open section of reef workings which undoubtedly represent much earlier activity, probably prior to 1860. Such a complex of early evidence, which has the possibility of being authenticated by surviving documentary material, is extremely rare except perhaps at the outer extremities of the Bendigo field.

References:

1.Reports of the Mining Registrars and Surveyors, Eaglehawk Division, Department of Mines, Victoria.

2."The goldfields of Victoria." Victoria, Department of Mines, 1898-1902.

3.Reports and Statistics of the Mining Department, Victoria, 1890-1891.

4.Unpublished reports and statistics, Bendigo office, Department of Mines, Victoria.

SPECIMEN HILL UNITED

Line of reef: Garden Gully [1.105, 2, 3.24]

Location:on the northern slope of Specimen Hill near the intersection of Reef Street and Sailor's Gully Road [1.106]; about 150 yards west of Sailors Gully Road near Reef Street [2]

Grid reference: BV539335

Depth of shaft: 2335 feet [1.105, 2, 3.24]

Yield: 66,185 / [1.106, 3.24]

83,301 / [2]

17,915 / 85,258 [4]

Dividends: 110,500 pounds [2]

131,800 pounds [4]

153,600 pounds [3.24]

Period of operation: 1860-1920 [1.106, 2]

Period of production: 1861, 1883-1918 [4, 5, 6, 7, 8]

Period of dividends: 1891, 1902, 1905-1910 [4]

Best return: 9,530 / (1891)[4]

Best yield:

Best dividend: 19,000 pounds (1891)[4]

Years of class 1 production:

Years of class 2 production:1884, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893, 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909

Years of class 3 production:

Notes: The ground was first held by either McNair and Company or Parker and Company. This was eventually held by the North Specimen Hill Gold Mining Company under successive leases (Nos. 816 and 3589). The ground to the south was held by Bassett and Company (No. 381), and eventually the Aldinga Gold Mining Company (No. 3180). In November 1882 these two companies united as the Specimen Hill United Gold Mining Company on lease no. 4927. This ground was worked by the company until the cessation of mining in 1918.

Photographs:Tubular steel poppet head, metal quartz bins, engine house, round brick chimney and elevated tramway. [1.71]

Artefacts: Large intact brick winding engine beds and stone-lined boiler setting. 30 metres east, amongst trees, is the site of the shaft. 30 metres west is a 60 foot long stone-lined tank.

Significance:

The site was continuously occupied between 1859 and 1918 and is now representative of those operated during the 1890's mining revival period.

References:

1.A. V. Palmer, "The gold mines of Bendigo." volume 2, Hawthorn, Craftsman, 1979.

2.A. Richardson, "Guide to some famous mines." in "Historic Guide to Bendigo." The Royal Historical Society of Victoria, Bendigo branch, 1980.

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6.Reports of the Mining Registrars and Surveyors, Sandhurst Division, Department of Mines, Victoria.

7.Reports of the Mining Registrars and Surveyors, Eaglehawk Division, Department of Mines, Victoria.

8.Reports and Statistics of the Mining Department, Victoria, 1890-1891.

VIRGINIA

Line of reef: Garden Gully [1.105, 2, 3.24-25]

Location:main shaft: on the northern edge of Kirkwood Street and overlooking the rear of the Eaglehawk Town Hall [1.105]; 190 yards north of Honeysuckle Street and 195 yards west of Kirkwood Street. Winding engine foundations east of the shaft, together with the foundations for a 50 head battery [2]

Virginia and Specimen Hill/north shaft: on the southern (?) slope of Specimen Hill near Sailors Gully Road [1.105]

Grid reference:BV539333

Depth of shaft: main shaft: 2680 feet [1.105, 2, 3.25]

north shaft: 723 feet [1.105], 780 feet [3.25]

Yield: 151,890 / [1.105, 3.25]

161,333 / [2]

162,853 / [4]

6,557 / 11,437 (1861-1867 as McNair and Company, including some public crushings)[6,7]

57,357 / 99,142 (1864-1871 as the Eagle Company, including some public crushings)[6,7]

Dividends: 171,937 pounds [2, 3.25]

168,787 pounds [4]

Period of operation: 1861-1871, 1878-1922 [1.105, 2, 4, 6, 7, 9]

Period of production: 1879-1886, 1892-1918, 1921 [4, 5, 9, 11]

Period of dividends: 1897, 1903-1914, 1917 [4]

Best return: 17,276 / 36,567 (1909)[4]

Best yield:

Best dividend: 40,500 pounds (1909)[4]

Years of class 1 production:

Years of class 2 production:1896, 1897, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910, 1911, 1912, 1913, 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918

Years of class 3 production:

Notes: The ground was first occupied (from south to north) by the Caldwell Company (No. 414), Walker and Company (No. 335) and McNair and Company (No. 26). The earliest lease was granted on 17 February 1859. On 12 April 1866 the two northern companies amalgamated as The Pioneer Gold Mining Company (No. 910). This company amalgamated with the southern one on 21 August 1871 as The Pioneer Gold Mining Company. Despite this the company was variously known as the Golden Eagle, the Eagle Pioneer and the Eagle Company. The Virginia Gold Mining Company took over the ground on 24 August 1886 and continued to work it until the cessation of mining in 1922. [7]

Fifth in state for production in 1905; sixth in 1906; third in 1907 and 1908; first in 1909; fifth in 1910; and seventh in 1911 and 1913. [4]

Cyanide plant operating at reduced capacity in 1944. [10]

Photographs:Stirling water tube boiler under erection in 1921/1922. [1.101]

Tubular steel poppet head, air receiver, engine house, and round brick chimney. [1.70]

Steam winding engine and steam driven compound air compressor. [8.36-37]

Significance:

The site contains some of the earliest leased ground on the Bendigo field. The Eagle Company was one of the leading gold producers on Eaglehawk before 1870, a position which the Virginia Company regained after 1900. The site is accessible and contains the largest and best preserved collection of cyanide vats on Bendigo, and one of the least disturbed remnants of battery sand.

References:

1.A. V. Palmer, "The gold mines of Bendigo." volume 2, Hawthorn, Craftsman, 1979.

2.A. Richardson, "Guide to some famous mines." in "Historic Guide to Bendigo." The Royal Historical Society of Victoria, Bendigo branch, 1980.

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9.Gold and Mineral Statistics, Department of Mines, Victoria.

10.Annual Report, including gold and mineral statistics and boring records, Department of Mines, Victoria.

11.Unpublished reports and statistics, Bendigo office, Department of Mines, Victoria.

TAMBOUR MAJOR



TAMBOUR MAJOR

Line of reef: Christmas [1.133, 2.47]

Location: on the slopes of Old Flume Hill [1.133]

Grid reference:BV538279

Depth of shaft: 846 feet [1.133, 2.47]

Yield: 2,943 / 12,556 [3, 4]

Dividends:

Period of operation: 1885-1890 [3, 4]; 1916-1917 [5]

Period of production: 1885-1890 [3, 4]

Period of dividends:

Best return: 1,423 / 5,169 (1887)[3]

Best yield:

Best dividend:

Years of class 1 production:

Years of class 2 production:

Years of class 3 production:

Notes:

Photographs:

Artefacts: Intact concrete engine bed and foundations for two battery boxes; some traces of battery sand. 5 metres north east of the engine bed there are two buried brick winding engine beds which are aligned with a filled shaft sand the remains of the mullock heap. To the west of the battery there are two other buried brick beds/footings.

Significance:

The site is representative of the 1890's mining revival period and contains relatively intact but partially buried machinery foundations. The site now defines the northern extent of workings on the Christmas line of reef.

HEADLINE 4 = **References:**

1.A. V. Palmer, "The gold mines of Bendigo." volume 2, Hawthorn, Craftsman, 1979.

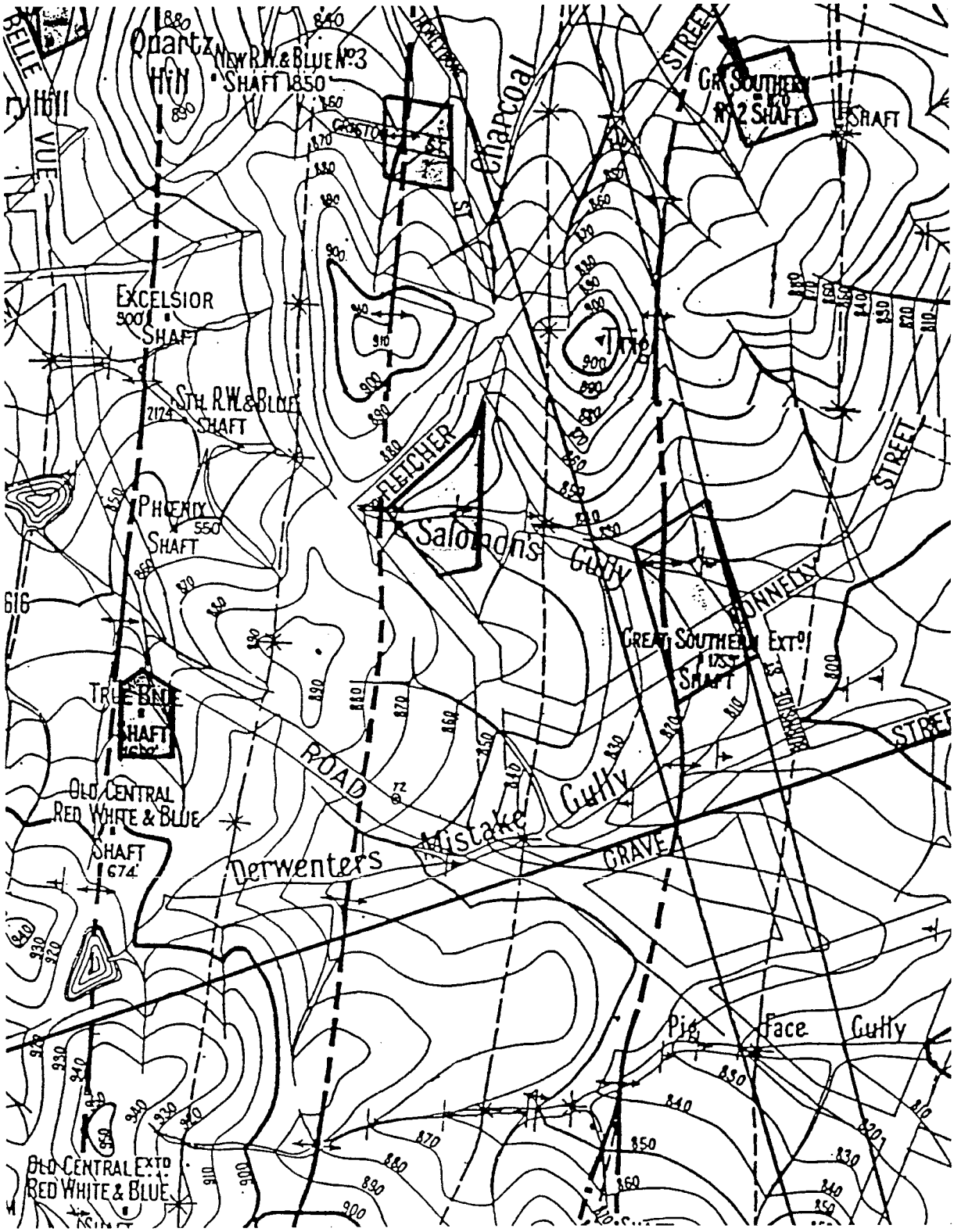
2."Bendigo goldfield." Victoria, Mines Department. 1936.

3.Reports of the Mining Registrars and Surveyors, Sandhurst Division, Department of Mines, Victoria.

4.Reports and Statistics of the Mining Department, Victoria, 1890-1891.

5.Annual Report of the Secretary for Mines and Water Supply, Victoria.

TRUE BLUE


Quartz Hill
New R.W.& Blue No.3 Shaft 1850
Charcoal
Gr. Southern No.2 Shaft
Excelsior Shaft
Sth. R.W.& Blue Shaft
Fletcher
Phoenix Shaft
Salomons Gully
Great Southern Ext.
Shaft
True Blue Shaft
Old Central Red White & Blue Shaft 674'
Road
Mistake Gully
Grave
Derwenters
Pig Face Gully
Old Central Ext.d Red White & Blue

TRUE BLUE

Line of reef: Sheepshead [1.117, 2.34]

Location:on the western edge of Belle Vue Road near the Quarry Hill Golf Course [1.117]

Grid reference: BV565253

Depth of shaft: 1625 feet [1.117]; 1652 feet [2.34]

Yield: 3,900 / [1.117, 2.34]

3,322 / (as True Blue)[3]

38 / 135 (1925-1926 as South Red White and Blue)[3]

92 / 1,030 (1934-1937 as South Red White and Blue)[3]

Dividends:

Period of operation:1886 [1.117]; 1898-1909, 1925-1926, 1933-1935, 1936-1937 [2.34, 3, 4, 5]

Period of production: 1898-1909, 1925, 1934-1935, 1937 [3, 4, 5]

Period of dividends:

Best return: 1,132 / (1902)[3]

Best yield:

Best dividend:

Years of class 1 production:

Years of class 2 production:

Years of class 3 production:

Notes: Became the main shaft of the South Red White and Blue Company in the 1930's. [2.34]

Reserved mining area.

Photographs:

Artefacts: Concrete winding engine and air compressor beds, boiler setting, collapsed shaft, and mullock heap.

Significance:

The site was continuously occupied between 1886 and 1937, is now representative of the 1930's mining revival period and contains relatively intact rubble concrete machinery foundations. The site is reserved for mining, and now defines the southern extent of workings on the Sheepshead line of reef.

References:

1.A. V. Palmer, "The gold mines of Bendigo." volume 2, Hawthorn, Craftsman, 1979.

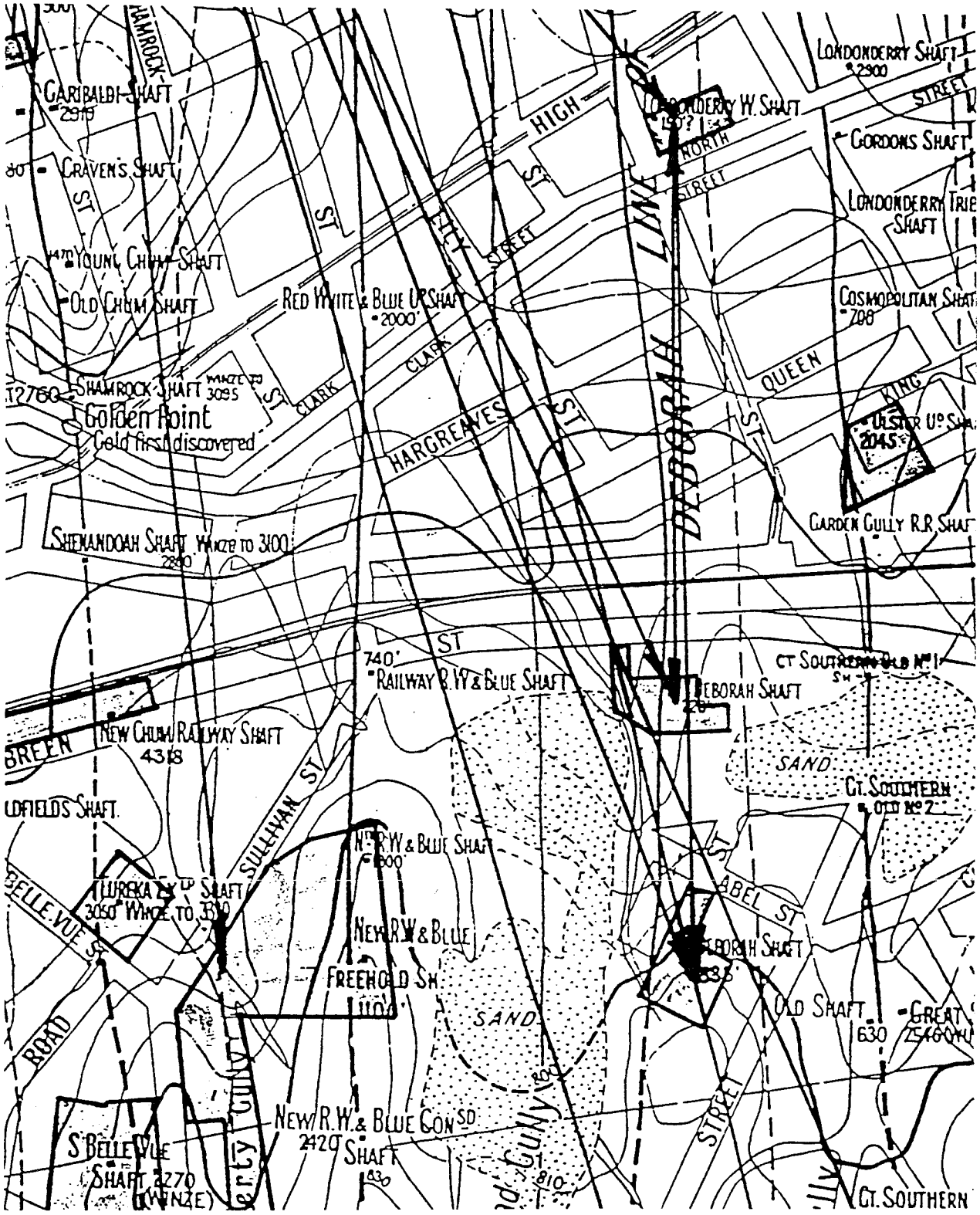
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3.Annual Report of the Secretary for Mines and Water Supply, Victoria.

4."The goldfields of Victoria." Victoria, Department of Mines, 1898-1902.

5.Annual Report, including gold and mineral statistics, Department of Mines, Victoria.

ULSTER UNITED/UNITED ULSTER



ULSTER UNITED/UNITED ULSTER

Line of reef: Garden Gully [1.101]

Location: south east corner of King Street and Ulster Street [1.101]

south side of King Street and approximately 30 yards east of Kahland Street. Machinery foundations on site, south of shaft [2]

Grid reference:BV565272

Depth of shaft: 2045 feet [1.101, 2, 3.29]

Yield: 75,000 / [1.101]; 74,789 / [2, 3.29]

72,712 / 88,320 (1902-1914 as United Ulster)[4]

2,094 / 2,974 (1921-1924 as Ulster)[4]

Dividends: 162,000 pounds [2, 3.29, 4]

Period of operation: 1881-1890, 1897-1914, 1921-1924 [4, 5, 6, 7]

Period of production: 1897, 1899-1914, 1921-1924 [4, 5]

Period of dividends: 1899-1908 [4, 5]

Best return: 19,926 / 10,424 (1903)[4]

Best yield:

Best dividend: 63,200 pounds (1903)[4]

Years of class 1 production: 1903, 1904

Years of class 2 production:1902, 1905, 1906, 1907

Years of class 3 production:1899, 1900, 1901

Notes:

Photographs:

Significance:

The site was continuously occupied between 1881 and 1924, is now representative of the 1890's mining revival period along the Garden Gully line of reef, and contains relatively intact machinery foundations.

References:

1.A. V. Palmer, "The gold mines of Bendigo." volume 2, Hawthorn, Craftsman, 1979.

2.A. Richardson, "Guide to some famous mines." in "Historic Guide to Bendigo." The Royal Historical Society of Victoria, Bendigo branch, 1980.

3."Bendigo goldfield." Victoria, Mines Department. 1936.

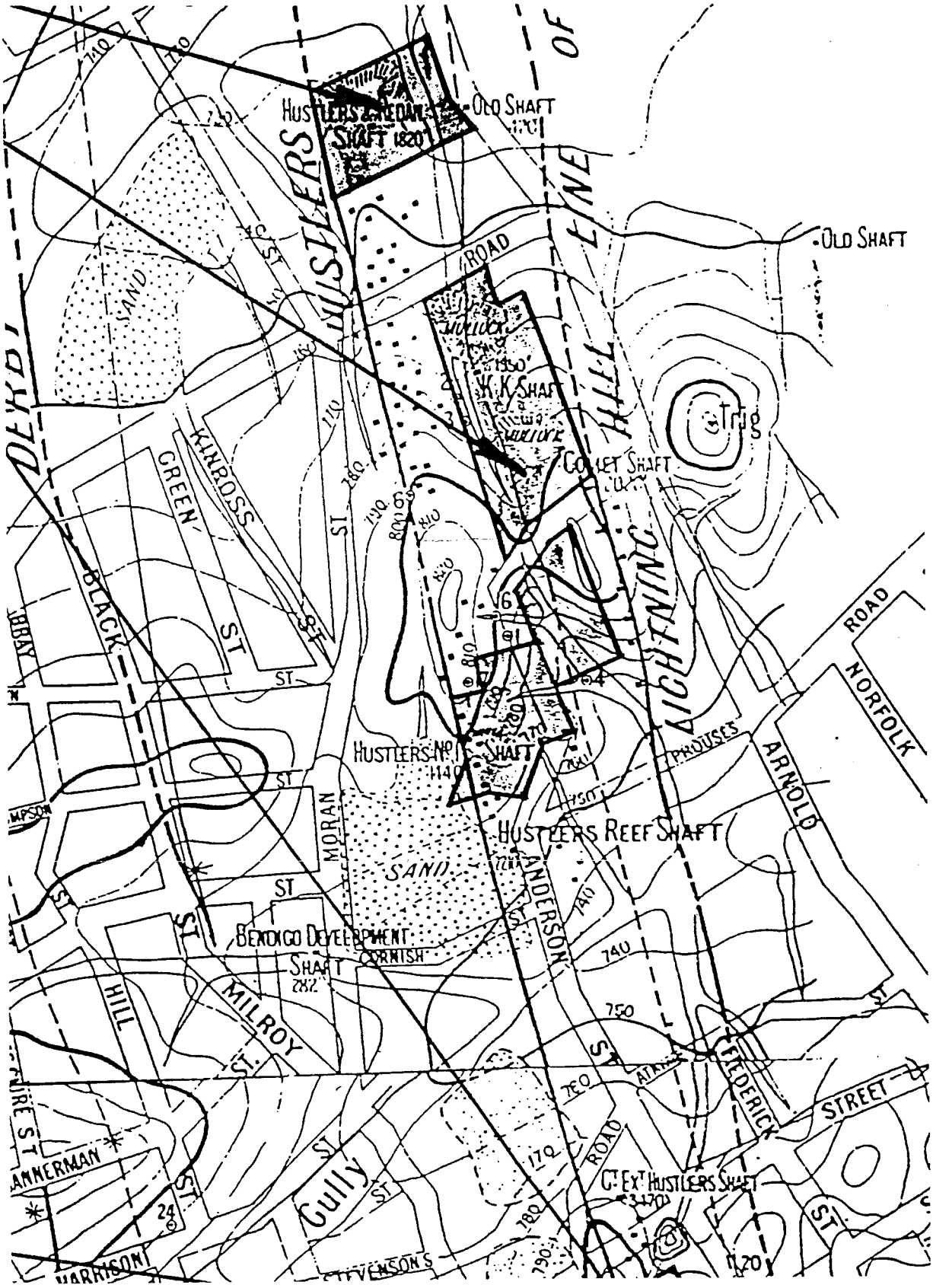
4.Annual Report of the Secretary for Mines and Water Supply, Victoria.

5."The goldfields of Victoria." Victoria, Department of Mines, 1898-1902.

6.Sandhurst Gold Field. Lands held under leases for Gold Mining. Mining Department, Melbourne, 5 November 1881.

7.Reports and Statistics of the Mining Department, Victoria, 1890-1891.

UNITED HUSTLERS AND REDAN



UNITED HUSTLERS AND REDAN

Line of reef: Hustlers [1.115-116, 2, 3.18]

Location:main shaft: west of Sandhurst Road on Redan Hill [1.116]; 155 yards west of Sandhurst Road and in line with the Comet Hill State School, with the engine house south of the shaft [12]

New Hustlers and Redan shaft: between Hagger Street and Bright Street [1.116]

K.K. shaft: about 66 yards east of Poulston Street and 110 yards south of Havilah Road, with the engine house south of the shaft [2]; 1000 feet south of the main shaft [3.18]

Grid reference: BV560304 (main shaft); BV562302 (K.K. shaft)

Depth of shaft:main shaft: 1830 feet [1.116, 2, 3.18] + 382 (centre country winze) [3.18]

New Hustlers and Redan: 150 feet [1.116, 3.18]

K.K. shaft: 1960 feet [1.115, 2, 3.18]

Yield: 250,000-300,000 / (prior to final amalgamation in 1877)[9.45]

no gold [2.18]; 59 / 18 (1876 as New Hustlers and Redan)[6]

121,829 / (main shaft) [1.116]

9,511 / (K.K. shaft) [1.115]

131,440 / (total) [2, 3.18]

131,791 / [4]

Dividends: 181,694 pounds [2, 3.18, 4]

Period of operation: 1853, 1872-1876, 1876-1918 [1.115-116, 2, 4, 6, 8.46]

Period of production:1872, 1876, 1879-1882, 1884-1893, 1897-1918 [4, 5, 6, 7]

Period of dividends: 1897, 1900, 1902-1903, 1912-1914 [4, 5]

Best return: 14,063 / 7,701 (1880)[6]

Best yield: 200 ounces per ton (Williamson's)[8.46, 9.44]

40 ounces per ton (Bignall's)[9.44]

20 ounces per ton (Laplua)[9.44]

10 ounces per ton (Redan)[8.46, 9.44]

7 ounces per ton (White)[8.46]

6 ounces per ton (Little)[8.46]

6 ounces per ton (Maiden)[9.44]

Best dividend: 11,320 pounds (1912)[4]

Years of class 1 production: 1879, 1880, 1891

Years of class 2 production:1881, 1889, 1892, 1893, 1897, 1900, 1902, 1912, 1913, 1914

Years of class 3 production:1876

Notes: Company formed as the result of a series of amalgamations based on these claims (from west to east): Hustler's, Redan, Little, White, Ragman's, Maiden, Williamson's, and Bignall's. One of the first companies to be formed, in 1863, was the Alabama. Others were the Redan, McTavish and Wade, Ritchie, Lady Darling and Hustler's and Redan on the west side; and Silk's, Johnson's, Summerhill, Go-a-head, Fraser's and European on the east side. Some of these obtained a lot of gold, but failed to progress beyond the water line. The Alabama, for instance, survived until about 1870. It was then reformed as the Hustler's and Redan, then as the New Hustler's and Redan. Between 1876 and 1877 the United Hustler's and Redan Company was formed to amalgamate the New Hustler's and Redan, United Pioneers, Lady Darling, Hibernia, Red, White and Blue, Sophia and Redan, North Comet, Go-a-head, Cosmopolitan, and Johnson's. The K. K. Company's ground was jumped 16 years later, and became part of the amalgamation in 1892. [8.46, 8.51, 9.43-45]

K. K. may stand for Koch's Koh-i-noor. [8.51]

Reserved mining area.

Photographs:East leg of the Hustler's Reef at the No. 5 level (645 feet). [1.122, 8.Photograph 17]

K. K. back at the 1,137 foot level. [8.Photograph 18]

Lattice framed poppet head, elevate mullock tramway and quartz bins at the main shaft (part of next photograph). [1.98]

Elevated tramway, lattice-framed poppet head, quartz bins, engine house, boiler house, round brick chimney, air receiver and other buildings at the main shaft. [2, 8.Photograph 15]

View looking south along the Hustler's line of reef with the poppet head and brick chimney at the main shaft on the right behind the mullock heap, and the plant and equipment associated with the K. K. shaft in the distance. [8.Photograph 1]

Elevated tramway, 6-legged wooden poppet head, quartz bins, engine house and other buildings at the K. K. shaft. [8.Photograph 16]

Artefacts: Main shaft: two long but almost buried brick engine beds, with a third engine bed to the north east. Several mounting bolts protrude from the ground in the vicinity of these beds. Near the third engine bed there is some mullock and an out-of-situ concrete poppet leg pad.

K. K. shaft: partially demolished brick engine beds resting on concrete footings, with some protruding bolts. Remains of a quarried mullock heap.

Significance:

The site was continuously occupied between 1853 and 1918 by a succession of companies. It is reserved for mining, it now defines the northern extent of workings along the Hustlers line of reef, and is clearly visible from Windmill Hill.

References:

1.A. V. Palmer, "The gold mines of Bendigo." volume 2, Hawthorn, Craftsman, 1979.

2.A. Richardson, "Guide to some famous mines." in "Historic Guide to Bendigo." The Royal Historical Society of Victoria, Bendigo branch, 1980.

3."Bendigo goldfield." Victoria, Mines Department. 1936.

4.Annual Report of the Secretary for Mines and Water Supply, Victoria.

5."The goldfields of Victoria." Victoria, Department of Mines, 1898-1902.

6.Reports of the Mining Registrars and Surveyors, Sandhurst Division, Department of Mines, Victoria.

7.Reports and Statistics of the Mining Department, Victoria, 1890-1891.

8.H. S. Whitelaw, "Hustler's line of reef, Bendigo, with plans, sections and photographs." Bulletins of the Geological Survey of Victoria, No. 33, Department of Mines, Victoria, 1914.

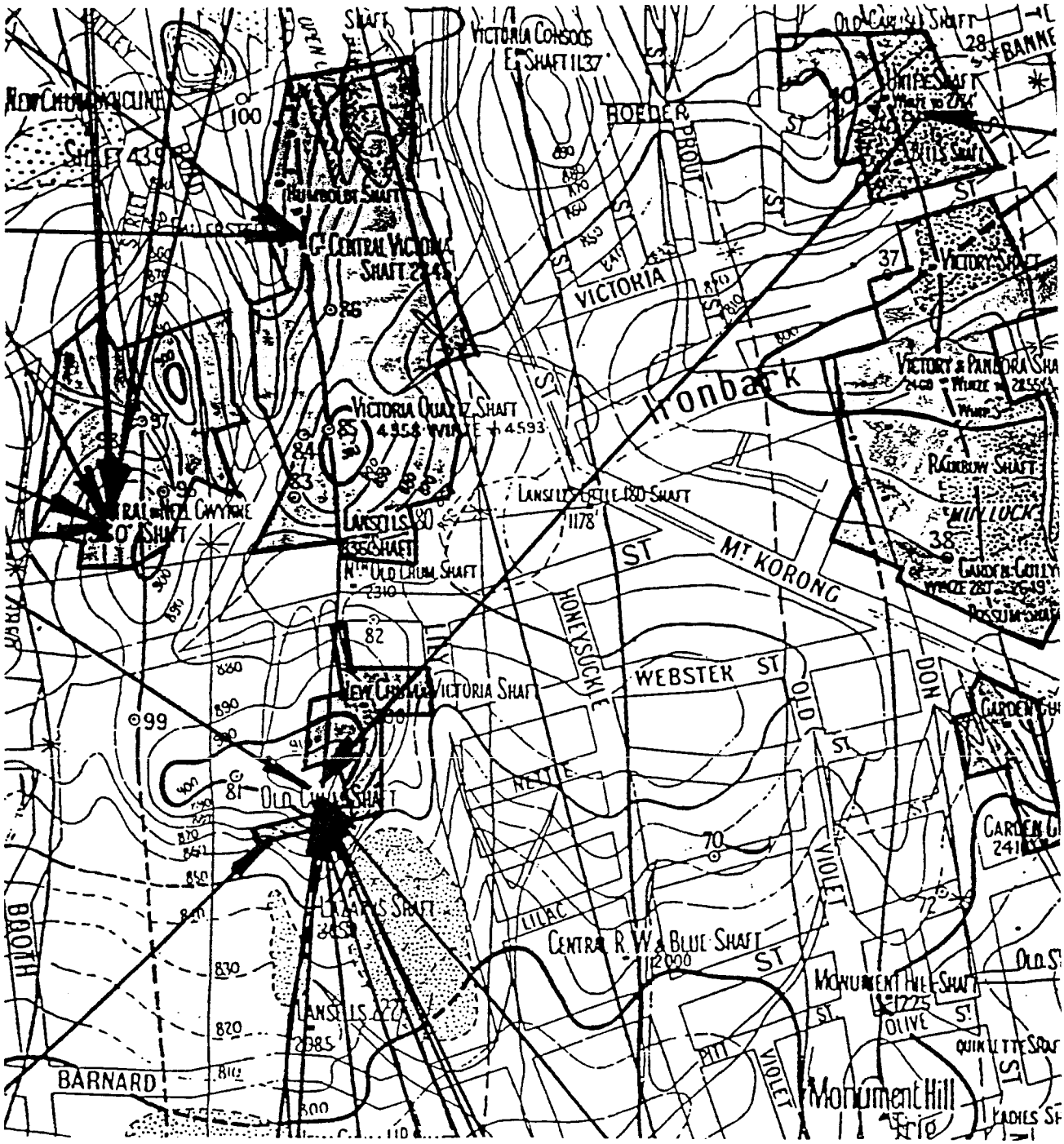
9."Report on Bendigo." Bendigo School of Mines and Industries, 1888.

VICTORIA HILL & NEW CHUM HILL CONSERVATION AREA

Comprising: Adventure and Advance, Ballerstedt, Central Nell Gwynne, Great Central Victoria, Lansell's 180, New Chum Syncline (battery site), Old Chum, Rae, and Victoria Quartz.

Significance:

The area contains all the extant central sites on the New Chum and Nell Gwynne lines of reef and includes several key vantage points and one of the most comprehensive collections of mining artefacts which spans the entire period of mining on Bendigo from the earliest surface reef workings through to 1950.



ADVENTURE & ADVANCE

Line of reef: New Chum [1.110]

Location: at the northern end of Victoria Hill [1.110]

Grid reference:BV552287

Depth of shaft:

Yield: 8,427.00 / [1.110]

18,607 pounds worth (up to 23.11.1861 as Adventure Company/Specimen Hill Company)[2]

Dividends:

Period of operation: 1861-1881 [2, 3, 4]

Period of production: 1861-1865 [2]

Period of dividends: 1862-1865 [2]

Best return:

Best yield: 805.05 / 400 (12.09.1865)[2]

Best dividend: 2,720 pounds (12.09.1865)[2]

Years of class 1 production:

Years of class 2 production:

Years of class 3 production:

Notes: Third gold producer in the State for December 1865. [2]

Photographs:

Artefacts: open cut workings.

Significance:
The site contains one of the few rich open cut workings of the 1860's.

References:

1.A. V. Palmer, "The gold mines of Bendigo." volume 2, Hawthorn, Craftsman, 1979.

2.Dickers Mining Record.

3.Reports of the Mining Registrars and Surveyors, Sandhurst Division, Department of Mines, Victoria.

4.Sandhurst Gold Field. Lands held under leases for Gold Mining. Mining Department, Melbourne, 5 November 1881.

BALLERSTEDT

Line of reef: New Chum [2.60]

Location:

Grid reference:BV547285

Depth of shaft:

Yield:

Dividends:

Period of operation: 1861 [5]; 1864, 1866-1868 [1]

Period of production: 1864 [1]

Period of dividends:

Best return:

Best yield:

Best dividend:

Years of class 1 production:

Years of class 2 production:

Years of class 3 production:

Notes: First opened by Dido Weymouth, sold, then purchased by Ballerstedt. [5]

Photographs: View across open cut south towards New Chum Hill [2.60-61, 3]

View north towards open cut from New Chum Hill [4]

Early view. [6.85]

Artefacts: Open stope.

Significance:

The site contains the partially filled remains of one of the earliest open stopes worked on Bendigo.

References:

1.Reports of the Mining Registrars and Surveyors, Sandhurst Division, Department of Mines, Victoria.

2.A. V. Palmer, "The gold mines of Bendigo." volume 1, Hawthorn, Craftsman, 1979.

3.A. Richardson, "Guide to some famous mines." in "Historic Guide to Bendigo." The Royal Historical Society of Victoria, Bendigo branch, 1980.

4."Victoria Hill, Bendigo." The Bendigo Trust, 1972.

5.Dickers Mining Record.

6.F. Cusack, "Bendigo. A history." Melbourne, Heinemann, 1973.

CENTRAL NELL GWYNNE

Line of reef: Nell Gwynne [1.127, 2.41]

Location: north of Marong Road, at the end of Ernest Street [1.127]

Grid reference:BV552284

Depth of shaft: 1912 feet [1.127, 2]

Yield: 61,884 / [1.127, 2]

8 / 75 (1911)[8]

44,057 / 151,919 (1933-1950 as Central Nell Gwynne GMC)[4]

Dividends: 164,725 pounds [2]

Period of operation: 1906-1914, 1921-1924, 1932-1949 [1.127, 2, 3.41, 9]

Period of production: 1911, 1933-1942, 1947, 1950 [4, 7, 8]

Period of dividends: 1936-1941 [4, 7]

Best return: 11,950 / 30,048 (1940)[7]

Best yield:

Best dividend:

Years of class 1 production:

Years of class 2 production:1936, 1937, 1938, 1939, 1940, 1941

Years of class 3 production:

Notes: Former company enlarged main shaft, then down 87 feet, to 14 feet 4 inches by 4 feet 3 inches, and sank it to 427 feet. Between 1921 and 1923 the Central Goldfields Company sank the shaft to 500 feet with Mining Development Act assistance. [9]

Photographs:Poppet head, engine house, 20 head battery shed and other buildings from the north (later). [1.30, 5.68, 10]

Poppet head, engine house, 20 head battery shed and several other buildings from the north (earlier). [6]

Miners posing below the poppet head on the occasion of the declaration of the first dividend. [5.68]

Two of the batteries inside the battery shed. [5.68]

Main ore body and stopes at the 870 foot level. [11]

Artefacts: Restored steel poppet head with tubular legs at the end of Ernest Street. 19 metres to the south are two relatively intact concrete winding engine beds. 30 metres west of the shaft site, and overlooking an extensive area of tailings, are the concrete foundations for four battery boxes and a variety of concentrating machinery. 14 metres north west of the shaft site and obscured by vegetation there is a single concrete engine bed.

Significance:

The site is representative of the 1930's mining revival period and contains the most intact set of artefacts of any site from this period. The site is visible from many others in its vicinity, and from it there are views south to Chum Hill, west to the Tambour Major site, and north to the Royal George, Central Napoleon, Pearl, Stanfield and Windmill Hill sites.

References:

1.A. V. Palmer, "The gold mines of Bendigo." volume 2, Hawthorn, Craftsman, 1979.

2.A. Richardson, "Guide to some famous mines." in "Historic Guide to Bendigo." The Royal Historical Society of Victoria, Bendigo branch, 1980.

3."Bendigo goldfield." Victoria, Mines Department. 1936.

4.Annual Report, including gold and mineral statistics, Department of Mines, Victoria.

5.J. Lerk, "Bendigo's mining history, 1851 - 1954." The Bendigo Trust, 1991.

6."Victoria Hill, Bendigo." The Bendigo Trust, 1972.

7.Annual Report, including gold and mineral statistics and boring records, Department of Mines, Victoria.

8.Annual Report of the Secretary for Mines and Water Supply, Victoria.

9.J. J. Caldwell, "Central Nell Gwynne mine, Bendigo." Mining and Geological Journal, 1, no.4, January 1939, 23-26.

10.Mining and Geological Journal, 2, no.6, March 1942, 338.

11.Mining and Geological Journal, 2, no.2, January 1940, 105.

GREAT CENTRAL VICTORIA

Line of reef: New Chum [1.110, 2, 3.37]

Location:5 chains north of the Victoria Quartz shaft [1.110]; approximately 230 yards north west of the Victoria Quartz shaft [2]

Grid reference:BV552286

Depth of shaft:2845 feet [1.110, 2, 3.37]

Yield: 8,427 / (Adventure) [1.110, 3.40]

330 / 1,100 (1864 as Midway Company)[6]

116 / (1876 as Humboldt)[3.40, 6]

37,000 / [1.44]

Dividends:23,100 pounds [4]

Period of operation:1859 - ?, 1871-1907 [1.110, 2]

Period of production:1864, 1878-1879, 1883, 1886, 1888-1893, 1897-1907 [4, 6]

Period of dividends:1900-1904 [4]

Best return:3,097 / 6,418 (1900)[4, 5]

Best yield:

Best dividend:5,600 pounds (1903)[4]

Years of class 1 production:

Years of class 2 production:1900

Years of class 3 production:1892

Notes: Formed in 1871 by amalgamation of Ballerstedt's No. 3, Adventure, Humboldt, British and American, and Midway. Adventure subsequently acquired by Lansell. [1.110]

Photographs:Poppet head, quartz bins and chimney stack. [1.44]

Artefacts: Large mullock heap on the side of a gully. On the flattened top of the heap there is a small section of concrete and brick footing. In the gully there are traces of battery sand.

Significance:

The site was continuously occupied between 1871 and 1907 and is representative of both the 1870's and the 1890's mining revival periods, although what is now visible dates only from the latter period.

References:

1.A. V. Palmer, "The gold mines of Bendigo." volume 2, Hawthorn, Craftsman, 1979.

2.A. Richardson, "Guide to some famous mines." in "Historic Guide to Bendigo." The Royal Historical Society of Victoria, Bendigo branch, 1980.

3."Bendigo goldfield." Victoria, Mines Department, 1936.

4.Annual Report of the Secretary for Mines and Water Supply, Victoria.

5."The goldfields of Victoria." Victoria, Department of Mines, 1898-1902.

6.Reports of the Mining Registrars and Surveyors, Sandhurst Division, Department of Mines, Victoria.

LANSELL'S 180

Line of reef: New Chum [1.110, 2, 3.38]

Location:several chains north of the North Old Chum shaft and on the southern slopes of Victoria Hill [1.110]; with engine house on the north side of the shaft [2]

Grid reference:BV553284

Depth of shaft: 3360 feet [1.110, 2, 3.38]

Yield: 77,708 / [1.110, 3/38]

94,775 / [2]

162,653 / [2]

Dividends: 1,000,000 (1888-1899)[1.110]

Period of operation: 1855, 1855-1871, 1871-1899, 1899-1916 [1.110, 2, 4]

Period of production: 1874, 1884-1888, 1897-1900, 1902-1916 [4, 5, 6]

Period of dividends:

Best return: 12,948 / 16,120 (1886)[6]

Best yield:

Best dividend:

Years of class 1 production:

Years of class 2 production:1884, 1885, 1886, 1887, 1897, 1909, 1910, 1911, 1912, 1913, 1914, 1916

Years of class 3 production:

Notes: First mine on Bendigo to reach both 2,000 feet and 3,000 feet (in 1893). [2, 4]

Ground first worked by Wittschiebe, who sold it to Ballerstedt for 30 pounds. Ballerstedt after making a fortune sold the mine, a crushing battery, and Fortuna to George Lansell in 1871 for 30,000 pounds. Lansell quickly made a further 160,000 pounds [2]

Remains of vertical winding engine and air compressor foundations [2]

20 head battery adjoining shaft was used by the New Chum Syncline Company, and was originally a 10 head battery used by Lansell's Little 180. [2]

Photographs:Poppet head, quartz bins, engine house and round brick chimney from New Chum Hill. [7]

Granite topped brick winding engine beds. [7]

Mullock heap, poppet head, quartz bins, engine house and round brick chimney. [9.24-25, 8.33]

View looking south to New Chum Hill with the engine house, round brick chimney and poppet head at the left. [9.60-61]

View looking north from the New Chum and Victoria mullock heap to the mine [1.40, 8.79]

View looking south to New Chum Hill, with the poppet head at the left [1.41]

Artefacts: Three massive brick winding engine/air compressor beds which are capped with granite blocks. 31 metres south is the concrete capping on the shaft. Between the shaft site and the engine beds there is an almost buried stone engine bed, which appears to have been modified/repaired with brickwork. The site is associated with a substantial mullock heap.

27 metres north of the winding engine beds is a 20 head battery and associated concrete floors, foundations and battery engine bed. Above the battery there is a rectangular concrete storage tank. At the rear of the battery there is an earthen loading ramp retained with a section of stone and mortar walling. Near the base of this ramp there are three small concrete mounting blocks. This part of the site was first associated with the operations of the Little 180 mine and then with the New Chum Syncline mine, which see.

Significance:

The site was worked continuously between 1855 and 1916, at first by Ballerstedt and then by George Lansell. This was Lansell's richest mines, the first on Bendigo to sink below both 2,000 and 3,000 feet, and contains several intact artefacts.

References: 1.A. V. Palmer, "The gold mines of Bendigo." volume 2, Hawthorn, Craftsman, 1979.

2.A. Richardson, "Guide to some famous mines." in "Historic Guide to Bendigo." The Royal Historical Society of Victoria, Bendigo branch, 1980.

3."Bendigo goldfield." Victoria, Mines Department. 1936.

4.Annual Report of the Secretary for Mines and Water Supply, Victoria.

5."The goldfields of Victoria." Victoria, Department of Mines, 1898-1902.

6.Reports of the Mining Registrars and Surveyors, Sandhurst Division, Department of Mines, Victoria.

7."Victoria Hill, Bendigo." The Bendigo Trust, 1972.

8.J. Lerk, "Bendigo's mining history, 1851 - 1954." The Bendigo Trust, 1991.

9.A. V. Palmer, "The gold mines of Bendigo." volume 1, Hawthorn, Craftsman, 1979.

NEW CHUM SYNCLINE

Line of reef: Nell Gwynne [1.127, 2, 3.41]

Location:north of Wells Street and west of Happy Valley Road [1.127]; at the north west corner of Wells Street and Union Street, with the engine house north of the shaft [2]

Grid reference:BV5532385 (battery site)

Depth of shaft: 1534 feet [1.127, 2]

Yield: 9,894 / [1.127, 2]

11,897 / 23,988 [4]

Dividends: 15,750 pounds [2]

Period of operation: 1932-1949 [1.127, 2]

Period of production: 1933-1935, 1938-1942, 1946-1949 [4, 6, 7]

Period of dividends:

Best return: 5,425 / 10,143 (1939)[4]

Best yield:

Best dividend: 10,500 pounds (1939)[4]

Years of class 1 production:

Years of class 2 production: 1939

Years of class 3 production:

Notes:

Photographs:20 head battery under a temporary protective cover. [5]

Artefacts: Large concrete winding engine beds. 25 metres south are the remains of a capped shaft, with one in-situ poppet leg pad and two concrete structures. There is an extensive area of tailings and some mullock. The loading ramp and battery site are near the Lansell 180 shaft site, and the description of these artefacts has been included with those relating to that site.

Significance:

The site is representative of one of the smaller operations during the 1930's mining revival period and contains one of only two extant stamp batteries installed on Bendigo before 1940.

References: 1.A. V. Palmer, "The gold mines of Bendigo." volume 2, Hawthorn, Craftsman, 1979.

2.A. Richardson, "Guide to some famous mines." in "Historic Guide to Bendigo." The Royal Historical Society of Victoria, Bendigo branch, 1980.

3."Bendigo goldfield." Victoria, Mines Department. 1936.

4.Annual Report, including gold and mineral statistics, Department of Mines, Victoria.

5."Victoria Hill, Bendigo." The Bendigo Trust, 1972.

6.Annual Report, including gold and mineral statistics and boring records, Department of Mines, Victoria.

7.Mining and Geological Journal.

OLD CHUM

Line of reef: New Chum [1.109, 2, 3.38]

Location:on the top of Chum Hill [1.109, 2], with the engine house north of shaft on the site now occupied by the Telecom repeater station [2]

Grid reference:BV553283

Depth of shaft: 2680 feet [1.109]

1034 feet [2, 3.38]

Yield: 53,521 / [1.109, 2, 3.38]

Dividends: 97,537 pounds [2, 3.38]

Period of operation: 1855 [1.109]; 1856, 1859-1865, 1865-1902 [2]

Period of production: 1871-1873, 1876, 1878-1888, 1897-1902 [4, 5, 6]

Period of dividends:

Best return: 10,948 / 8,523 (1872)[6]

Best yield: 134.05 / 28 (4.79462857 ounces per ton in 03.1889)[6]

Best dividend:

Years of class 1 production: 1872, 1886

Years of class 2 production:1879, 1887

Years of class 3 production:

Notes: Occupied ground first worked by Gunther and party in 1856 as the Pioneer, Bendigo's first quartz mining company; and then by the Phoenix (1859-1865) [1.109, 2, 3.38]

In 1869 at a depth of 469 feet in this mine the connection between the New Chum and Victoria lines of reef was established [2]

Photographs:Poppet head, round brick chimney, engine house and mullock heap in 1868. [7.22-23]

Artefacts: Large brick lined tank and the remains of a mullock heap.

Significance:

The site was continuously occupied between 1856 and 1902. It was occupied by Bendigo's first quartz mining company and was the site of early photographs of the field. It provides extensive views southwards over central Bendigo to the Hansel Mundy, New Red White and Blue Consolidated, Central and North Deborah sites, and as far as One Tree Hill. To the north there are views to the Royal George, Central Nell Gwynne and Unity sites. The site is on the New Chum line of reef and atop Chum Hill, which is a prominent feature of the Bendigo Creek valley and a local landmark.

References: 1.A. V. Palmer, "The gold mines of Bendigo." volume 2, Hawthorn, Craftsman, 1979.

2.A. Richardson, "Guide to some famous mines." in "Historic Guide to Bendigo." The Royal Historical Society of Victoria, Bendigo branch, 1980.

3."Bendigo goldfield." Victoria, Mines Department. 1936.

4.Annual Report of the Secretary for Mines and Water Supply, Victoria.

5."The goldfields of Victoria." Victoria, Department of Mines, 1898-1902.

6.Reports of the Mining Registrars and Surveyors, Sandhurst Division, Department of Mines, Victoria.

7.A. V. Palmer, "The gold mines of Bendigo." volume 1, Hawthorn, Craftsman, 1979.

WILLIAM RAE

Line of reef: New Chum [1]

Location: north of the Victoria Quartz Company shaft [1]

Grid reference:BV553285

Depth of shaft: 150 feet [2]

Yield:

Dividends:

Period of operation: 1871-1876 [2]

Period of production: 1871-1876 [2]

Period of dividends:

Best return:

Best yield:

Best dividend:

Years of class 1 production: 1871

Years of class 2 production:1872, 1873, 1874

Years of class 3 production:

Notes:

Photographs:

Artefacts: Battery shed and chimney stack, with Victoria Hill in the background. [3]

Open cut. [3]

Significance:

One of the very few sites on Bendigo where it is possible to view open cut workings of the 1870's.

References: 1.A. Richardson, "Guide to some famous mines." in "Historic Guide to Bendigo." The Royal Historical Society of Victoria, Bendigo branch, 1980.

2.Reports of the Mining Registrars and Surveyors, Sandhurst Division, Department of Mines, Victoria.

3."Victoria Hill, Bendigo." The Bendigo Trust, 1972.

VICTORIA QUARTZ/VICTORIA REEF QMC

Line of reef: New Chum [1.110, 2, 3.37-38]

Location:on the northern slope of Victoria Hill on the eastern side of Happy Valley Road [1.110]; about 154 yards north west of Lansell's 180 shaft, with the engine house on the north side of the shaft with vertical winding engine and air compressor foundations [2]

Grid reference:BV553284

Depth of shaft:4228 feet [1.110, 2] + 385 feet (centre country winze) [1.110, 2]

Yield: 48,417 / (public company)[3.38]

151,032 / (total)[2]

220,000 pounds worth (prior to 1878)[8.50]

194,369 pounds worth (to 1910 as Victoria Reef QMC)[4]

250 / 1,284 (1912-1913 as Victoria Quartz Syndicate)[4]

Dividends: 99,600 pounds [2, 3.38, 4]

Period of operation: 1856-1877, 1877-1910, 1911-1913 [1.110, 2, 4, 8.49-50]

Period of production: 1893, 1897-1900, 1902-1910, 1912-1913 [4, 5]

Period of dividends: 1897-1900 [4]

Best return: 12,073 / 5,007 (1897)[4]

Best yield:

Best dividend: 40,000 pounds (1897)[4]

Years of class 1 production: 1897, 1900

Years of class 2 production:1898, 1899

Years of class 3 production:

Notes:70,000 pounds worth of gold obtained by the four original claim holders before 1860 when the claims were purchased by William Rae. He subsequently obtained a further 50,000 pounds worth. [8.49-50] In 1877 the Victoria Quartz Company amalgamated the ground formerly held by two private companies: the Victoria Reef Company and the Victoria Reef Quartz Company. [2]

Eighth in the state for dividends in 1897. In 1903 the main shaft had been sunk to a depth of 3,750 feet, the deepest shaft in Victoria at the time. In 1905 the shaft had been sunk to 4,035 feet and a winze had been sunk to 4,153 feet. The shaft was second only to the New Chum Railway shaft for depth at the time. In 1909 the main shaft was sunk to 4,355 feet, and in 1910 to 4,614 feet. This made it the deepest shaft ever in Victoria. [4]

In 1908 gold was found at a depth of 4,478 feet. In 1910 the lower levels became flooded, as mines closed on the New Chum line; and eventually this forced the closure of the mine. [2]

Photographs:Lattice-framed poppet head, engine house and round brick chimney. [1.43, 7]

Lattice-framed poppet head. [6.55]

Stoping at the 4156 foot level. [6.44]

Brick air compressor beds. [7]

Significance:

The site was continuously occupied between 1856 and 1913. It had the deepest shaft of any mine in Victoria and the company was a leading gold producer on the New Chum line.

References: 1.A. V. Palmer, "The gold mines of Bendigo." volume 2, Hawthorn, Craftsman, 1979.

2.A. Richardson, "Guide to some famous mines." in "Historic Guide to Bendigo." The Royal Historical Society of Victoria, Bendigo branch, 1980.

3."Bendigo goldfield." Victoria, Mines Department. 1936.

4.Annual Report of the Secretary for Mines and Water Supply, Victoria.

5."The goldfields of Victoria." Victoria, Department of Mines, 1898-1902.

6.J. Lerk, "Bendigo's mining history, 1851 - 1954." The Bendigo Trust, 1991.

7."Victoria Hill, Bendigo." The Bendigo Trust, 1972.

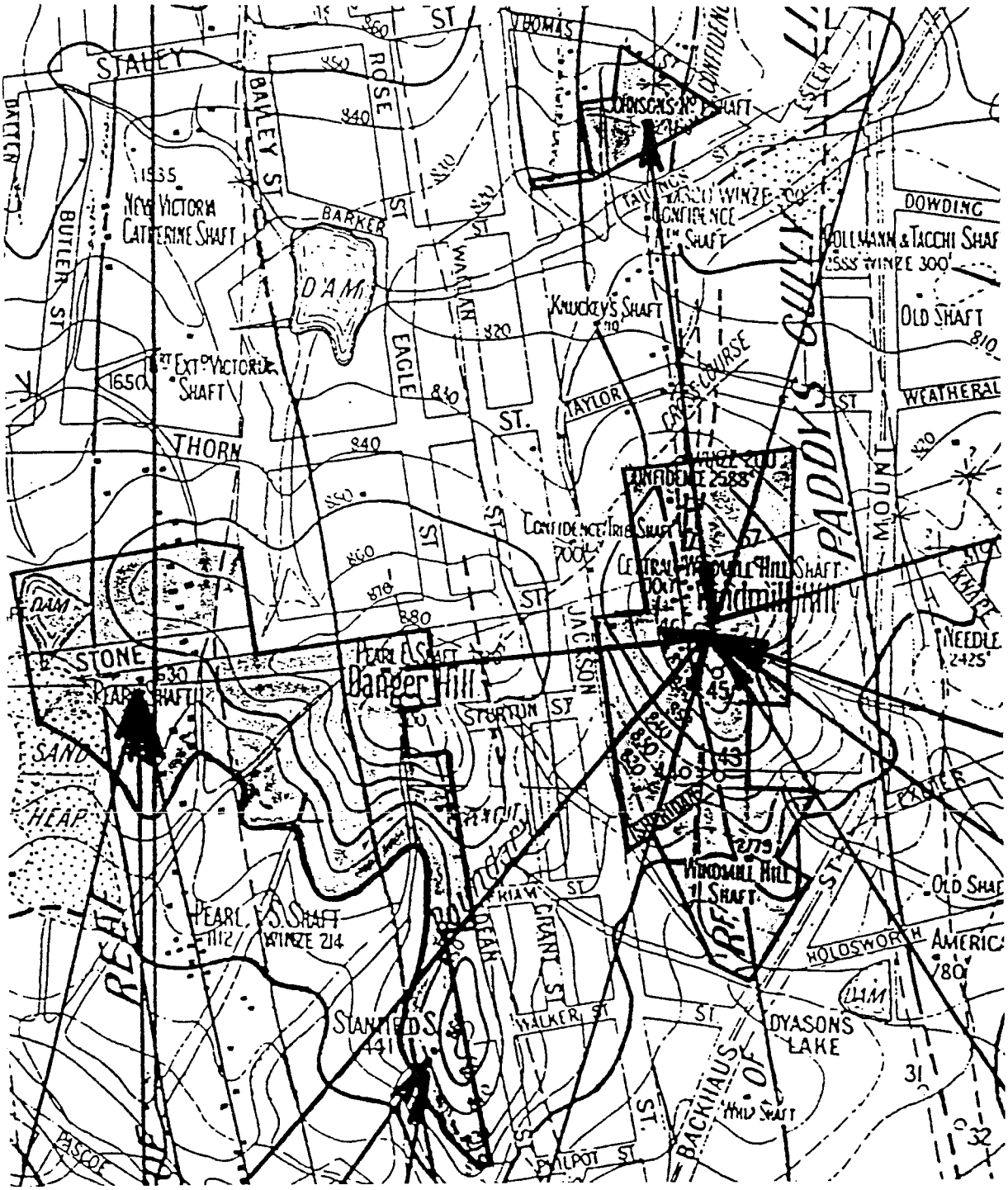
8."Report on Bendigo." Bendigo School of Mines and Industries, 1888.

WINDMILL HILL CONSERVATION AREA

Comprising: Central Windmill Hill, Confidence Extended, and Windmill Hill.

Significance:

The area contains the site of Bendigo's first public mining company and a prominent landmark from which many other parts of the field can be viewed.



CENTRAL WINDMILL HILL

Line of reef: Garden Gully [1.104]

Location: atop Windmill Hill [1.104]

Grid reference:BV550305

Depth of shaft: 1000 feet [1.104]

Yield: 69 / 111 (1902)[2]

Dividends:

Period of operation: 1870's [1.104]; 1874-1883, 1897-1902 [2, 3, 4, 5]

Period of production: 1897-1902 [2, 3]

Period of dividends:

Best return: 335 / 574 (1898)[3]

Best yield:

Best dividend:

Years of class 1 production:

Years of class 2 production:

Years of class 3 production:

Notes:

Photographs:

Significance:

The site was continuously occupied between 1874 and 1902, and is now representative of the 1890's mining revival period. There are few surviving artefacts, but extensive views both south to the United Hustlers and Redan, Lansell's Comet, and the Great Extended Hustler's Tribute shaft sites on the Hustlers line of reef, and to the Central Nell Gwynne site; and north to Lightning Hill and the Johnson's Reef No. 1 site.

References: 1.A. V. Palmer, "The gold mines of Bendigo." volume 2, Hawthorn, Craftsman, 1979.

2.Annual Report of the Secretary for Mines and Water Supply, Victoria.

3."The goldfields of Victoria." Victoria, Department of Mines, 1898-1902.

4.Reports of the Mining Registrars and Surveyors, Sandhurst Division, Department of Mines, Victoria.

5.Sandhurst Gold Field. Lands held under leases for Gold Mining. Mining Department, Melbourne, 5 November 1881.

CONFIDENCE EXTENDED

Line of reef: Garden Gully [1.104, 2, 3.26-27]

Location:on north slope of Windmill Hill and south of Taylor Street; tributers shaft just south of main shaft [1.104]

main shaft: about 135 yards south of Taylor Street with the engine house south of the shaft [2]

north shaft: just south of Speedy Street [2]

Grid reference:BV549306

Depth of shaft:main shaft: 2588 feet [1.104, 2, 3.26] + centre country winze of approximately 200 feet [3.26]

north shaft: 1300 feet [2, 3.26]

Yield: 11,967 / [1.104, 3.27]

48,729 / [2]

47,035 / [4]

Dividends: 27,600 pounds [2, 3.27, 4]

Period of operation: 1870's [1.104]

1877-1896, 1896-1915 [2]

Period of production: 1881-1883, 1885-1888, 1897-1915 [4, 5, 6, 7]

Period of dividends:

Best return: 4,887 / 6,102 (1882)[6]

Best yield:

Best dividend:

Years of class 1 production:

Years of class 2 production:1882

Years of class 3 production:

Notes:

Photographs:

Significance:

The site was continuously occupied between 1877 and 1915 and is representative of the 1890's mining revival period, with no visible artefacts but a view north to the Johnson's Reef No. 1 site.

References: 1.A. V. Palmer, "The gold mines of Bendigo." volume 2, Hawthorn, Craftsman, 1979.

2.A. Richardson, "Guide to some famous mines." in "Historic Guide to Bendigo." The Royal Historical Society of Victoria, Bendigo branch, 1980.

3."Bendigo goldfield." Victoria, Mines Department. 1936.

4.Annual Report of the Secretary for Mines and Water Supply, Victoria.

5."The goldfields of Victoria." Victoria, Department of Mines, 1898-1902.

6.Reports of the Mining Registrars and Surveyors, Sandhurst Division, Department of Mines, Victoria.

7.Reports of the Mining Registrars and Surveyors, Eaglehawk Division, Department of Mines, Victoria.

WINDMILL HILL

Line of reef: Garden Gully [1.104]

Location:on the southern slope of Windmill Hill near Sheridan Street [1.104]; on Windmill Hill, east of Eaglehawk Road, with Walker Street to the south. Mullock heap south of the shaft and engine house to the west [2]

Grid reference:BV550304

Depth of shaft: 2779 feet [1.104, 2, 3.27]

Yield: 43,958 / [1.104, 3.27]

45,187 / [2]

167,713 pounds worth (to 1916)[4]

Dividends: 49,851 pounds [2, 3.27, 4]

Period of operation: 1874-1920 [2]

Period of production: 1895-1918 [4]

Period of dividends: 1895-1897, 1909-1913 [4]

Best return: 7,520 / [4]

Best yield:

Best dividend: 15,933 pounds [4]

Years of class 1 production:

Years of class 2 production:1895, 1896, 1897, 1909

Years of class 3 production:

Notes: Lease contained ground originally taken up by the Bendigo Quartz Mining Company, the first public mining company on Bendigo. Steel poppet head now at the Deborah mine. [2]

Twelfth in the state for production and dividends in 1895; eleventh for production in 1896 and twelfth for dividends. [4]

Photographs:

Significance:

The site of Bendigo's first public mining company with few visible artefacts but extensive views southwards to the United Hustlers and Redan, Lansell's Comet and Great Extended Hustler's Tribute shaft sites, and to the Central Nell Gwynne site.

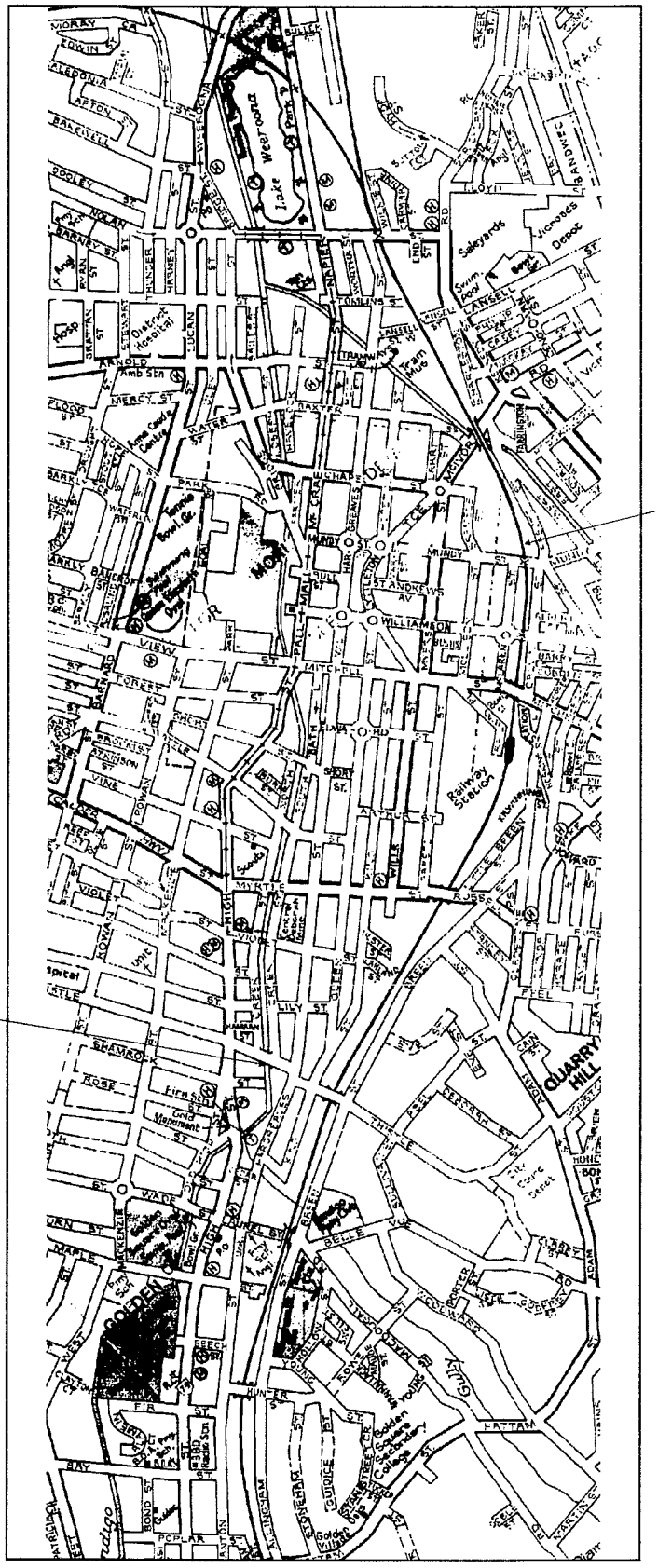
References: 1.A. V. Palmer, "The gold mines of Bendigo." volume 2, Hawthorn, Craftsman, 1979.

2.A. Richardson, "Guide to some famous mines." in "Historic Guide to Bendigo." The Royal Historical Society of Victoria, Bendigo branch, 1980.

3."Bendigo goldfield." Victoria, Mines Department. 1936.

4.Annual Report of the Secretary for Mines and Water Supply, Victoria.

LINEAR PRECINCTS
BENDIGO CREEK &
PRECINCT MOUNT ALEXANDER TO MURRAY VALLEY RAILWAY



BENDIGO CREEK

(refer Vol.2 Environmental History and A.Ward, A Preliminary Conservation Analysis of the Bendigo Creek from Rosalind Park to the Botanical Gardens, Bendigo City Council 1988)

History

First pastoral pursuits and later alluvial gold seeking occupied the Bendigo Creek in the 1840-50s. The whole creek bed and associated branches in the City of Bendigo was upturned during the 1850s in search of gold, greatly altering the creek and its immediate landscape.

The various Chinese camps along the creek set up minor villages there and generated market gardens in the low-lying lands along the banks, further altering the creek's topography. A good example of such a garden can still be recognized today on the land between Thunder Street, the railway and the Bendigo Creek.

From 1854 freehold land was surveyed and sold near the banks of the creek bringing on a new facet of its development. Increasing development of quartz mining in the 1860s also took the mining community away from the creeks and distributed them on the north- south reef lines, away from central Bendigo with only a few exceptions. However puddling or the reworking of the discarded spoil occurred from the mid 1850s, causing sludge build-up on the newly sold freeholds along the creek. Sludge channels had to be created and recreated eventuating in a Royal Commission's recommendations in 1858 to construct a box-drain, along a realigned Bendigo Creek, with hardwood lining (timber lining survives on the creek at the Bendigo gasworks site). Works continued, with some government funding) into the 1880s when stone walling of an extensive part of the creek was planned and eventually carried out.

Chronology

1851 Assistant Commissioner Horne leaves the government camp at Mt. Alexander to establish a government camp on the Bendigo Creek.[1]

1852 Golden Point (now Bullock Street??) discovery along Bendigo Creek, later at Eaglehawk Gully and Red Hill[2].

1856 Miners meet to object to clearing of Bendigo Creek and plans to cut a channel from Epsom to Golden Point.[3]

1862 Bendigo Creek's sludge channel opened, as reported by Health Inspector Hassell.[4]

Public Works Department start the covering of Bendigo Creek for 16 chains, with stone walls and 42 ft. wide culverts, superseding old bridges connecting High Street, View Point, Pall Mall and Mitchell Street.[5]

1870 Specification for an iron structure over the Bendigo Creek was prepared.[6]

25/08/1871 Assistant Commissioner for Lands & Survey, Melbourne, told council that the commission has received a petition holding 2,000 names of Sandhurst residents who want the vacant crown land on the Bendigo Creek to be surveyed and land adjoining Pall Mall to be sold by public auction[7].

03/02/1873 Central Board of Health recommends government funding of £2625 to improve the creek up to the reserve in Pall Mall[8].

1878 Bendigo Creek at Charing Cross received a new bridge.[9]

23/03/1882 G.R.Steane, the City Surveyor, prepares plans and specifications for walling and a lattice-balustrade bridge over the creek at Rosalind Park[10].

08/11/1882 Council committee for walling of the Bendigo Creek inspected the creek from where done; i.e., Wattle Street to Golden Square Bridge and from Harvey's Bridge to gasworks, and also inspected the flood damage near Honeysuckle Creek, recommending that the creek be widened and deepened at the rock cutting and the gap leading to the original creek be filled up and strongly faced with stone. The permanent walling of the creek was deferred until the remaining section is considered[11]

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1 Cusack p.63
2 EH,p.3
3 EH p.16
4 EH Page 17
5 EH Page 17
6 Maslunka, Catalogue of Bendigo City Correspondence,BCC Box 3, #6
7 Maslunka, Catalogue of Bendigo City Correspondence.
8 Ward
9 Cusack, p.169
10 BCC plan collection
11 BCSCM p.187

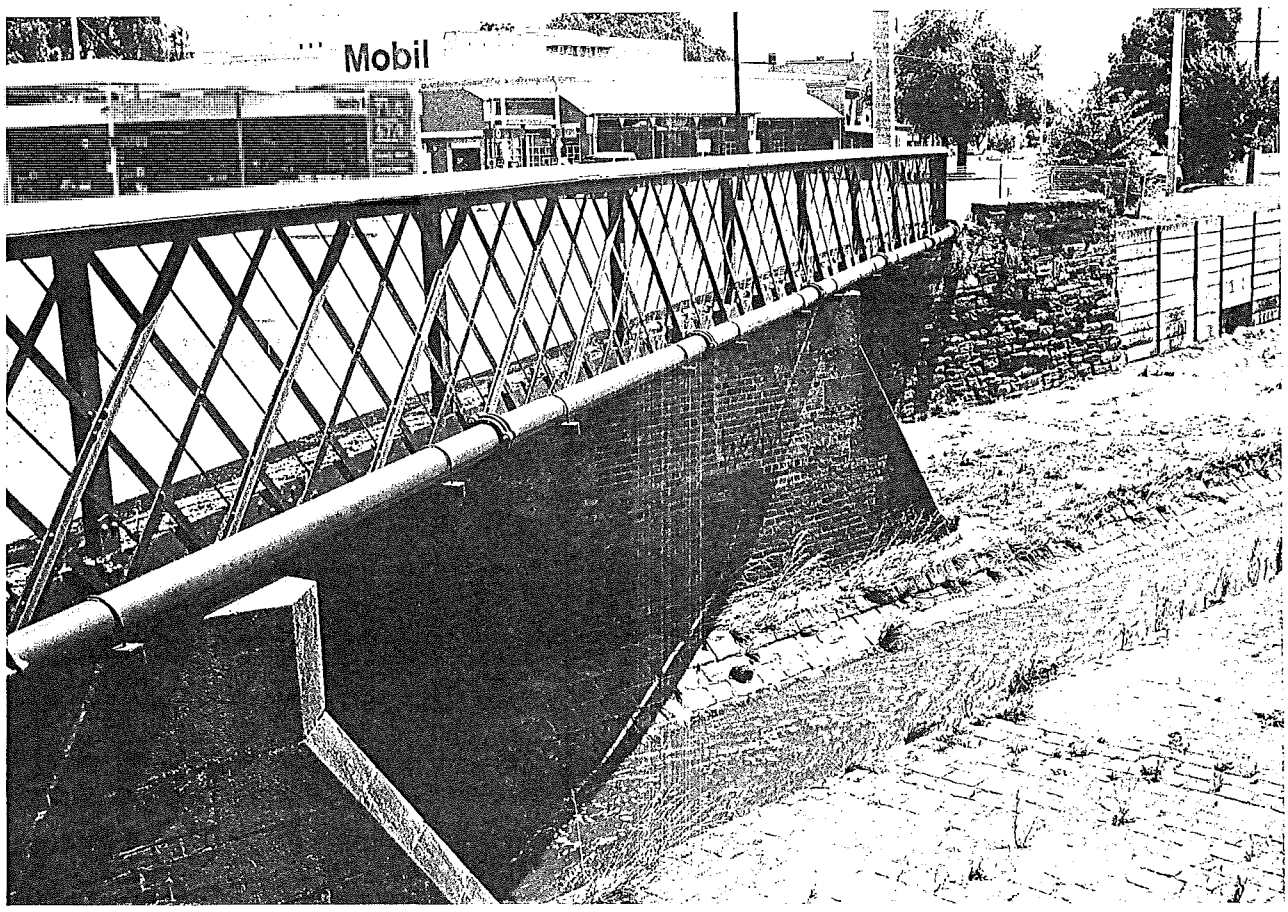
14/01/1884 The council committee of Whole reconsidered the walling of Bendigo Creek, inspected the creek where the proposed walling was to take place, at the Golden Square Bridge, Thistle Street and Myrtle Street, resolving that the creek would be walled on both sided from where done at Wattle Street towards Golden Square, as far as the money at their disposal would allow and simultaneously a portion of the north side near Golden Square Bridge be also walled, the balance being finished next year[1].

19/02/1886 Minto, City Surveyor, reports on his design for further walling

18/04/1889 Council request of £1350 for more walling.

22/11/1889 Report was prepared for council, requesting the fencing of the wall portions of the Bendigo Creek in Sutton Ward, with post and rail fencing similar to that used on the approaches to bridges[2].

1899 Number of road bridge designs prepared for spanning the creek at Myrtle Street, White Hills Road, Oak, and Thistle Streets. Similar bridges were also planned for the Back Creek at Abbott and Wade Streets[3].by G.R.Steane, City



3-57
Bendigo Creek at Bridge Street looking north-east, basalt paving, rubble stone and more recent brick abutments and a new bridge which emulates the 1880s Rosalind Park footbridge lattice balustrade.

1900 Lattice-balustrade bridge planned over creek at High Street[4]

1 BCSCM p.220
2 BCSCM p424.
3 BCC plan collection
4 ibid

Description

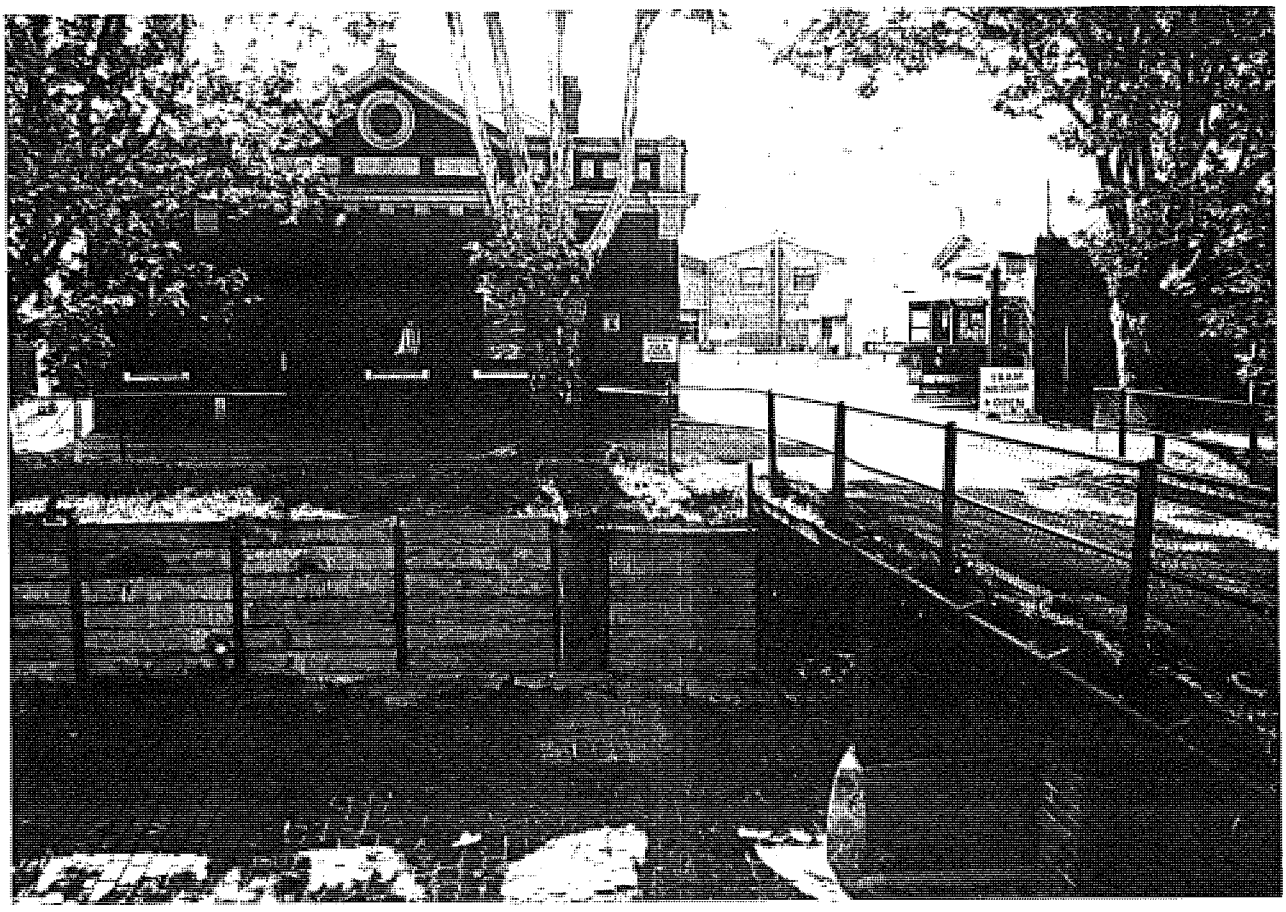
Basalt lining, with sandstone walling and granite capping comprise the most valuable part of the creek's current state. This extends from Bridge Street to past Violet Street. The other sections are lined with reinforced concrete which in some cases combines with remnant timber lining (near the gasworks site). Towards White Hills the creek takes on a more natural appearance.

Bridges on Bendigo Creek

Bendigo Creek Bridge, Booth Street 1920c? bridge Over Bendigo Creek. typical of other bridges along the creek.

Bendigo Creek Road Bridge, High Street 1899c brick with basalt capping stone with margins and rock face finish.

Bendigo Creek Foot Bridge, Bull Street, 1882, Rosalind Park bridge.



3-58
Back Creek near the tramway museum, with basalt paving and more recent concrete drop-slab construction for the walls.

Bendigo Creek Road Bridge, Short Street, 1899c, notable, with wrought-iron stone and brick construction. riveted girders.

Bendigo Creek Bridge, Weeroona Avenue, c1930, concrete framed bridge with metal balustrading and chain wire infill over bendigo creek.

Bendigo Creek Bridge, Williamson Street c1930C, concrete framed bridge with metal balustrading and chain wire infill over bendigo creek.

Significance

The stone-lined section of the creek is both a significant urban element, reinforcing the period character of the Pall Mall public building area and Rosalind Park, and historically important as a reminder of the extensive gold-seeking activities in the area which were so changed the creek (flow and path) that these major works were required to protect the freehold sites developed along its banks from 1854. There is no comparable drainage scheme linked to gold set in an urban domain in the State. Associated with these areas are the brick, iron and stone road and pedestrian bridges, some of which are individually notable[1].

The concrete lined sections (east of Bridge Street) tell a similar story but with the historic fabric largely replaced: their significance lies in the necessity for the lining rather than the lining itself, with the exception of the remnant timber lining in these sections.

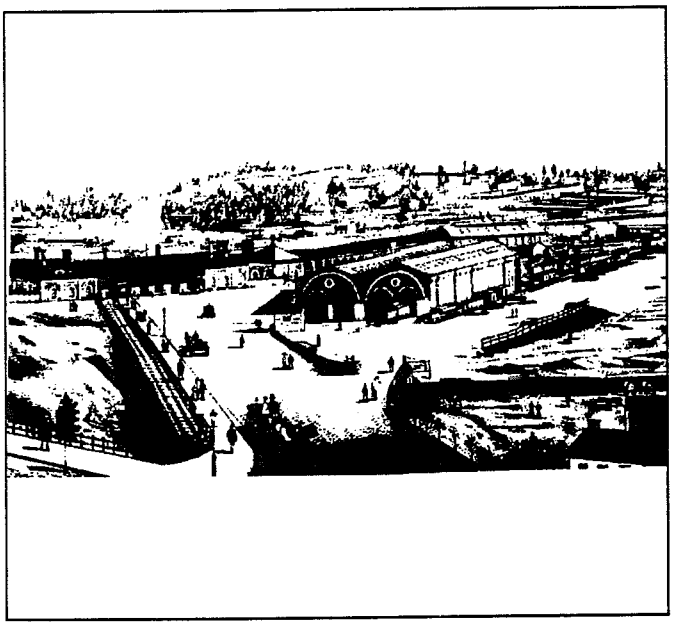
Note that similar notable stone lined pavements exist on the Back Creek channel near its junction with Bendigo Creek.

1 see site schedule

MOUNT ALEXANDER TO MURRAY VALLEY RAILWAY

History

In June 1852 the Melbourne, Mt.Alexander and Murray River Railway Co. was promulgated to build a main line of railway from Melbourne to Mt.Alexander and the River Murray, at Echuca and a branch line to Williamstown. Its inability to raise adequate funds however led to its purchase by the government in 1856 and to the formation of the Victorian Railways during the same year. The Williamstown and the first section of the Echuca railway (to Sunbury) were opened simultaneously on January 13 1859. They were the first lines to be opened by the Victorian Railways department.
The balance of the Echuca railway was opened as follows:
Sunbury to Woodend 8.7.61
Woodend to Kyneton 25.4.62
Kyneton to Bendigo 21.10.62
Bendigo to Echuca 19.9.64



3-59
c1891 view of railway station yard (Arnold)

Description

..Important buildings and features along the railway line include:
'Jacksons Creek Viaduct' 'The Sunbury Bank,' commencement point Jacksons Creek 'Clarkefield Goods Shed' 'Bridge over creek on upside of Riddells Creek' 'Riddells Creek Station' 'Riddells Creek Bridge' 'Gisborne Station' 'Macedon Station' 'Macedon Bank and Water Tower' 'Calder Highway Bridge' 'Woodend Station' 'Bridge over Creek,' north of Woodend 'Carlsruhe Station' 'Kyneton Station' 'Bridge over Creek,' near Kyneton 'Coliban River Viaduct' 'Malmsbury Station' 'Daylesford Road Bridge' 'Back Creek Viaduct' 'Taradale Station' 'Elphinstone Station' 'Elphinstone Tunnel' 'Castlemaine Station' 'Various Brick and Girder Bridges with Local Granite Trim' 'Harcourt Station' 'Bridge over Barker's Creek' 'Local Stone Embankment Abutments and Dwarf Walls' 'Big Hill Tunnel' 'Kangaroo Flat Station' 'Golden Square Station' 'Elmore Station' 'Rochester Station' 'Echuca Station:'

Bendigo Sites

The Bendigo Station complex includes: notable brick station buildings, goods and carriage sheds, platforms, signal boxes, public garden reserve, Railways Association building and former station master's residence[1]. The Golden Square station was developed from 1885[2]

The bridges include:
Railway Bridge Hunter Street brick and stone railway bridge.
Laurel Street Railway Bridge, 1862C? granite quoining keystones and cement-rendered lining on soffit.
Mcivor Road Railway Bridge, extensive brick abutments
Road Bridge over railway, Thistle Street, 1862C part of original works?

Significance

The historic importance of the Echuca Railway hinges on the number of extant structures dating from the opening of the line. They include the Elmore/Elphinstone design for station buildings, which is peculiar to this line, and the number and diversity of examples of the Carlsruhe group of buildings. The line also includes the largest and most spectacular collection of early stone and iron viaducts. The use of available local building materials adds interest to these structures. The construction of the line during the 1860s is the further interest in that it reflects such strategic economic issues of the day as that of providing a rail outlet for the lucrative river trade of the north-western plains and the New South Wales Riverina. The construction of the railway line and associated works, as the largest building enterprise in the colony at that time, was the focus of the battle for improved working conditions and the venue in 1859-60 for a strike against the principle of sub-contracting, for the direct importation of indentured German masons to undercut locally established conditions and rates of pay, for a partial alliance between German and local masons and for the final collapse of the established level of wages[3].

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1 see Site Schedule Vol.5
2 MUAI
3 AHC citation

APPENDIX 1

A CHRONOLOGY FOR MINING AT BENDIGO AND EAGLEHAWK

Background Notes

1:Where necessary, events within the various mining divisions are described as "on Bendigo" etc., to distinguish the names of the divisions from specific places of the same name.

2:For any specific date information on quartz mining is given first before that on alluvial mining.

3:References are identified within square brackets at the end of each entry by number and pagination, as appropriate. The bibliographical details are provided at the end of the chronology.

Chronology

10.1851 Mrs. John Kennedy and Mrs. Patrick Farrell were the first to prospect for gold at Golden Point [1.240-241, 33, 69.7]

Near the Bendigo Hut, at the junction of Golden Gully, New Chum Gully and Bendigo Creek, William Johnson picked up a bit of slate with a speck of gold in it [3]

22.11.1851 Sandbach's party arrived and found about thirty people mostly near Bendigo Creek, at the foot of Golden Gully [1.241]

10.12.1851 250 miners were at work and gold was found for 10 miles along the creek and on the spurs [2]

19.12.1851 A black trooper found a speck of gold on the surface towards the end of Golden Gully after this date [3]

23.12.1851 P. O'Donnell, J. Jones and G. Cohen sank the first three holes in Golden Gully below where a speck of gold had been found in the gully by a black trooper [3]

12.1851 At the end of the month there were 603 miners on Bendigo and they mustered to a man to unite their food resources in an associated Christmas dinner. Gold was so plentiful that it could be seen shining in heaps of dirt [68.73]

1851 200,000 ounces were obtained on Bendigo during the year [65.93, 69.7]

01.1852 332 ounce nugget, "The Dascombe", (No. 94) and nearly pure gold, was found at a depth of one foot in White Horse Gully, Eaglehawk [34.10]

03.1852 Gold was found in New Chum Gully and Golden Gully rushed by this time [4,5,6]

07.04.1852 E. Shanahan and Glenn found gold in Long Gully [9.32, 69.7]

Edward Pepperell, Thomas Winsor and Henry Thompson found gold in Ironbark Gully and Kangaroo Gully [1.241, 10.31, 69.7]

16.04.1852 A member of Joseph Crook's party, whilst searching for lost horses in California Gully, found a nugget, and within a few hours had obtained 9 ounces of gold [8, 33]

04.1852 Gold was found in Peg Leg Gully by a prospector with a wooden leg. He obtained 200 pounds of gold from his claim. A party of three, working with a cradle within 30 yards of him, obtained 116 pounds 3 ounces and 10 dwt. from their first month's work and, on one occasion, obtained 48 pounds of gold in a dishful [68.74]

05.1852 Gold was found in Eaglehawk Flat early in the month [1.241]

14.06.1852 Gold was found in Tipperary Gully, Adelaide Gully, Sheepshead Gully, Spring Gully, Back Creek, Female Gully, White Hills, Camp Gully, Specimen Gully, Ironbark Gully, Long Gully, California Gully, Peg Leg Gully, Job's Creek, Geelong Gully, Devonshire Gully, Surfacing Gully, Eaglehawk Flat, Whipstick Gully, Wellington Gully,

Napoleons, Sailors' Gully, Fiddlers' Gully, Red Workings and Myer's Workings by this time [7,12]

06.1852 Ironbark Gully completely occupied by miners [11]

07.1852 Gold was found in Gilbert's Gully by this time [13]

20.09.1852 340 ounce nugget, "The Victorian", (No. 87) was found in White Horse Gully, Eaglehawk. This was purchased for £1,650 and presented to Queen Victoria. [34.10]

10.1852 573 ounce nugget (No. 38) partly encrusted with quartz, was found at a depth of one foot in White Horse Gully, Eaglehawk [34.8]

30.12.1852 Reported that E. N. Emmett had shown specimens of gold taken from Hustler's Reef to the Commissioner's camp. [22.105, 23] He had been attracted to gold shining in an outcrop of quartz in Ironbark Gully whilst he had been gathering twigs to boil a billy. He broke off a dozen lumps with his pick and first showed them to his mates, who took no interest in his discovery [68.105-106]

1852 McNair successfully crushed quartz from Specimen Hill, Eaglehawk, by this time; he was one of the first to do so [1.243]

A party of miners in German Gully took 48 pounds weight of gold from a hole 5 feet by 4 feet [69.7]

108 ounce nugget (No. 363) was found at a shallow depth in Peg Leg Gully, Eaglehawk [22.73, 34.23]

384 ounce nugget (No. 71) was found at a depth of 8 to 10 feet in White Horse Gully, Eaglehawk [34.9]

288 ounce nugget (No. 112) was found at Bendigo [34.11]

42 ounce nugget (No. 851) was found at a shallow depth in Peg Leg Gully, Eaglehawk [34.45, 22.75]

475,857 ounces were obtained on Bendigo during the year [65.93, [69.7]

02.1853 Gold was found at Kangaroo Flat [14,15]

16.04.1853 Quartz reefs being worked with some success [24]

30.07.1853 Sydney Flat rushed [17]

29.08.1853 New Zealand Gully rushed [18]

14.09.1853 Gold was found in Crusoe Gully [16]

09.1853 Cave and Amos crushed stone taken from the Old Specimen Hill Reef and obtained between 2,000 and £3,000 worth of gold from it. This was the first quartz reef worked at Bendigo by a number of parties. They crudely crushed the stone with hammers before it was all exhausted [25, 67.122, 69.7]

Gold was found in several places near Crusoe Gully, including Friday Gully [1.242]

10.1853 Eaglehawk Flat was rushed a second time and gold was found at Ironstone Hill and other hills in the vicinity [1.242]

12.1853 The Bendigo Bank exhibited a magnificent specimen belonging to Captain Bell, manager of the newly-formed Anglo-Australian Gold Company [67.122]

1853 Jonathan Harris and a party of black African sailors who had deserted their ship discovered gold on Hustler's Reef as they were preparing to pitch their tent on the northern slope of Mac's or Hustler's hill, between Ironbark and Commissioner's gullies. They cut down the scrub to clear a space for their tent and found the site plentifully strewn with rich quartz specimens and loose pieces of gold. Abandoning their search for alluvial gold in Commissioner's Gully they heaped up the gold-bearing quartz, obtained hammers and pounded the stone and washed out the gold in considerable quantities. They staked out a claim and within a few feet of the surface obtained over 500 ounces of gold. In 1854 they sold the property to Thomas Hustler, a one-armed German for a few hundred pounds. This was later amalgamated with adjoining claims to become the Great Extended Hustler's Reef Company property. In 1856 tributers obtained 9,000 ounces from a rich patch and in the same year 11,000 ounces was obtained from 1,100 tons of stone [22.106, 63.9, 68.106-107]

Victoria Reef was discovered by two boys. Their first crushing at a nearby battery yielded 13 pounds of gold. A second lot of stone was delivered 10 days later in a wheelbarrow. For this they were offered £1,200 on the spot, which they declined; spending much of the proceeds at the local hotel in order to prevent

miners from following them back to the place where they had obtained it. A third crushing of 7 tons several weeks later yielded about 17 pounds of gold. After this the boys undertook their own crushings with a primitive dolly made from a springy sapling and a block of ironbark. They subsequently sold their claim to Christopher Ballerstedt. Ballerstedt imported a puddler for £60 and washed the surface dirt to obtain half a ton of gold by the end of the year [22.107-109, 22.113, 26, 27]

The New Chum Reef, which outcropped in a line of rock on the northern margin of Bendigo Creek, was worked for the first time and one of the first claims belonged to a Swede by the name of Tyneborg who obtained gold to the value of £2,300 from 13 tons of stone [22.110-112, 28]

661,749 ounces were obtained on Bendigo during the year. This was the highest annual return ever recorded from the field [65.93]

04.1854 Gold was found at the Eighth White Hill [1.242]

05.1854 Gold was found at Snowball Gully and Cricketer's Gully, Whipstick [46,47]

04.08.1854 Gold was found at Maiden's Flat [19, 20, 21]

10.1854 Captain Bell, Hustler and Irons installed the first quartz crusher, an imported Berdan pan [67.125]

1854 Power and Thompson held the premier claim on New Chum Reef at this time [29]

Gold was found at Johnson's Reef by Walker, at Specimen Hill near the New Chum Reef, Tinpot Reef (the first on the Carshalton line), Flora Reef at Back Creek, Tyson's Reef, Bird's Reef by C. A. Bird, Iron's Reef by James Irons, Specimen Hill Reef by Edmons, and Wetherall Reef by George Vance Wetherall [1.244]

Hustler and Harris were awarded a medal for the specimens of gold-bearing quartz they displayed at the Melbourne Exhibition [67.123]

Sibley's claim was one of the first and the richest on Hustler's Reef at this time. The quartz was crushed in horse-powered stamp batteries [1.244]

338 ounce 17 dwt. nugget (No. 89) was found at Bendigo [34.10]

429,983 ounces were obtained on Bendigo during the year [65.93]

03.1855 The escort took 17,545 ounces of gold down to Melbourne during one of the weeks of March [65.68]

04.1855 Bendigo proclaimed a municipality [69.7]

12.05.1855 William Gunther and party started sinking a shaft on the New Chum Reef. In March 1856 the Pioneer Company was formed to work the ground. This was the first quartz mining company on Bendigo. In August 1859 the claim was sold for £150 and the Phoenix Company formed [61.8]

06.1855 1000 ounces of gold was obtained from 5 tons of stone taken from Sailor's Reef [1.244]

07.1855 Gold was found at Red Jacket Gully, Whipstick [48]

08.1855 There were 400 small warden's leases on Bendigo and over 7,500 European miners, of whom 5,000 were engaged in quartz mining [30]

1855 Gold was found on the Sheepshead line by Gongire, Lysle, Nerrison, Porter and Griston, operating as the Union Company [25]

Gold was found at Nelson Reef [32], the Anglo Reef near Job's Gully [27], and on the Devonshire line just south of Monument Hill [32]

Dawborn, a butcher, found the first real gold at Johnson's Reef [27]

A quartz crushing machine was erected by E. J. Ensor on New Chum Hill [33, 45.4, 67.123, 65.71]

Several shafts were sunk in Long Gully by alluvial miners who abandoned them when quartz was struck as they had no way then to take out the gold. In 1861 these shafts were taken up again by quartz miners and, in some instances, worked profitably [62.10]

451,588 ounces were obtained on Bendigo during the year, an increase in part attributed to the work of several parties on the New Chum line of reef [65.93, 69.8]

15.03.1856 Gold was found at Myers Flat, Wellington Gully and Adelaide Hill [49]

25.04.1856 Red Jacket Gully, Blue Jacket Gully, German Gully and One Eye Gully were the principal areas worked at Whipstick at this time [51]

04.1856600 miners at work in a new gully at Whipstick [50]

01.05.1856 Surfacing began at Canadian Hill, Whipstick [52]

05.1856 3,000 miners rushed to Sydney Flat, Dead Horse Gully and Centipede [1.246]

07.1856 Gold was found at Peter the Great's Gully and Opossum Gully, Whipstick [53]

12.1856 A large rush occurred near Wood's Pick and Shovel Hotel on Sydney Flat, about half a mile below its junction with Red Jacket Gully [54]

1856 The first steam winding engine, imported from England, was erected on Redan Hill [45.4]

Primitive crushing machines were erected by Nicholaus and Schilling erected at Diamond Hill, and by Youngs at Golden Square [45.4]

A rush of alluvial miners took place at Epsom, where 300 claims were pegged in a week [69.8]

609,729 ounces were obtained on Bendigo during the year. This was the second highest annual return ever recorded [65.93]

04.02.1857 Gold was found at Drunken Scotchman's Gully, Paddy's Gully, Sandfly Gully and Brandy Gully, Whipstick [55]

05.1857 Gold was found by Phillips and party at Phillips Gully; 400 miners were at work there in July [56, 57]

1857 Bruce replaced Youngs' machine at Golden Square with a larger machine in which the quartz was crushed in iron pans by heavy iron rollers and iron cannon balls [45.4]

Quartz mining becoming more general, with some shafts down to 230 feet. Production was hindered by a lack of suitable crushing machinery [69.8]

492,431 ounces were obtained on Bendigo during the year [65.93]

07.06.1858 Construction begun by Cornish, Bruce and Company on a double track railway line from Footscray Junction to Bendigo at a contract price of £3,356,937 [67.143]

1858 447,712 ounces were obtained on Bendigo during the year [65.93]

04.1859 Sibley and Company displayed a cake of gold containing 1,230 ounces obtained from 80 tons of stone mined at Ironbark Gully on Hustler's Reef. Richard Burrowes and party subsequently displayed a cake containing 730 ounces 16 dwt. of gold obtained from just 45 tons of stone taken from the Victoria Reef [67.126, 65.72]

05.1859 Horse puddling machines were now used extensively, with over 1,000 machines on the field; tub and cradle work was nearly abandoned, except by the Chinese [58.1]

06.1859 An exhaust steam feedwater heater and a stamp battery with revolving stampers were introduced by the Tyson's Reef Quartz Mining, Crushing and Pumping Company. This was the first recorded occasion when a feedwater heater had been used on a mine in Victoria; and the first use on Bendigo of a "modern" stamp battery [70.134, 70.218]

09.1859 Very brisk activity in quartz mining on Kangaroo Flat on 14 well-defined lines of reef [59.6]

288 horse puddling machines on Kangaroo Flat, of which 62 were idle [59.6]

259 tub and cradle miners were at work on Eaglehawk, and 3000 miners at Epsom and Huntly were the sinkings are between 60 and 100 feet [60.95]

11.1859 Water scarce on Kangaroo Flat; all the flats were worked out and the gullies excavated from side to side; alluvial mining becoming less permanent than quartz mining [59.7-8]

12.1859 Quartz mining on Kangaroo Flat steadily progressing and assuming a more mature condition, as demonstrated by the number of steam pumping engines and other machinery under erection. Brisk activity on 14 well-defined lines of reef, with some quartz roasted before crushing. [59.6, 59.9]

Water scarce on Eaglehawk and alluvial mining stagnating. Epsom and Huntly were the only places in the division where there was any alluvial mining activity [60.96, 60.98]

1859 403,891 ounces were obtained on Bendigo during the year [65.93]

01.1860 No water available at Kangaroo Flat and over half the alluvial miners were out of work; quartz mining little affected at present [59.10-11]

Epsom and Huntly are the only places in the Eaglehawk division were there is any appreciable alluvial mining activity [60.98]

02.1860 Quartz mining on Kangaroo Flat becoming brisker and more systematic; new reefs opened daily with brilliant prospects [59.14]

Water was scarce and alluvial mining dormant on Kangaroo Flat. Over half the miners were out of work and over 1,000 puddlers had gone to the Inglewood rush. The first steam puddling machines were under erection and would be ready when the rains came [59.14]

04.1860 Good paying claims were being amalgamated on Kangaroo Flat in order to work the ground more effectively. The reefs south of Bendigo Flat were proving to be patchy but exceedingly rich. Quartz mining

was hindered by inadequate regulations regarding drainage. [59.16, 59.18]

Steam pumping engines were under erection on Eaglehawk for draining the reefs [60.103]

The tub and cradle was used on Eaglehawk only by the Chinese miners [60.103]

30 horsepower steam engine and 24 head stamp battery erected in Campbell's Paddock, Myer's Flat to treat washdirt. The dirt was raised by horse whim and skips and delivered to the battery by a tramway one third of a mile in length [60.1-6]

06.1860 Applications for alluvial mining leases on Eaglehawk were withdrawn and the ground was thrown open to individual miners. Most puddlers were making a good living [60.107]

08.1860 Quartz mining rather stagnant on Kangaroo Flat at present due to the formation of public companies and the sinking of engine shafts [59.19, 59.23]

Some of the reefs on Eaglehawk were gradually being drained [60.112]

Water was now plentiful on Kangaroo Flat and the puddlers were at work again. Tub and cradle working was no longer payable. Some of the steam puddlers had started work. [59.23] An increase recorded in the number of puddling machines on Eaglehawk, particularly in the vicinity of the Whipstick Road [60.110]

09.1860 Floods at Bendigo Flat destroyed mine dams and flooded claims. [59.29] Similar floods drove many Chinese miners out of the gullies on Eaglehawk [60.132]

10.1860 The yields from the reefs on Eaglehawk were on the increase [60.115]

11.1860 Quartz mining on Kangaroo Flat gradually becoming more developed [59.29]

12.1860 45 reefs had been found in the Kangaroo Flat division up to this time, 30 of which were first class [59.31]

Alluvial miners on Kangaroo Flat doing well after a month of steady rain [59.31]

1860 346,603 ounces were obtained on Bendigo during the year [65.93]

01.1861 70 of the 100 quartz claims were idle at present on Kangaroo Flat. Most had been worked to the water-line and were now in need of pumping machinery and adequate drainage laws. 5,000 ounces sent down weekly where 20,000 ounces would have been possible [59.34]

Rush of 900 miners to Lower Sheepwash Creek, 6 miles from Sandhurst, on sinkings up to 6 feet; most returned the next day [59.33]

02.1861 Quartz miners on Eaglehawk apathetic about the drainage of the reefs [60.124]

An excellent month for alluvial mining on Kangaroo Flat, with fine weather and a good supply of water. Some places yielded 10 ounces to the mill; about the same as three years ago, but the gullies were becoming worked out [59.35]

03.1861 Water scarce and quartz mining activity reduced on Eaglehawk [60.125]

04.1861 725 puddling machines at work in the Kangaroo Flat division; the largest number ever recorded [59]

05.1861 Reef mining on Eaglehawk was stagnating as the result of inadequate drainage laws which would otherwise allow quartz to be extracted from below the water level [60.127]

Puddlers making poor ground on Kangaroo Flat payable. Every inch of available ground was being worked and some rich leads were found which had previously been overlooked or abandoned [59.40]

06.1861 Change in the bye laws of the Kangaroo Flat Division to allow a puddling machine owner to peg out an acre of ground and provide work for 12 months [59.43]

07.1861 Rich reef discovered by Chinese miners near to the Catherine and Eaglehawk reefs [60.130]

08.1861 7,636 tons of quartz were crushed on Kangaroo Flat for the month [59.48]

Several quartz mine proprietors on Eaglehawk objected to having their returns published [60.131]

Alluvial mining in decline on Eaglehawk with abandoned puddling machines, idle steam machinery and deserted gullies; the result of the rush to New Zealand and objections to payment of the sludge tax [60.132-133]

09.1861 10,406 tons of quartz were crushed on Kangaroo Flat for the month [59.51]

Nearly one thousand miners lost from Huntly to the New Zealand rushes; idle steam machinery, abandoned puddling mills and deserted gullies to be seen on every side [60.133]

10.1861 10,222 tons of quartz were crushed on Kangaroo Flat for the month [59.56]

402 puddling machines working on Eaglehawk; the largest number ever recorded at work [60]

11.1861 6,268 tons of quartz were crushed on Kangaroo Flat for the month [59.58]

Alluvial mining on Kangaroo Flat seriously affected by the rush to the New Zealand and Lachlan goldfields. Puddlers for sale or abandoned all over the division [59.58]

About 100 puddling machines removed by the works for the Bendigo to Melbourne railway [59]

Alluvial miners returning to Eaglehawk from New Zealand as others desert for the Lachlan diggings [60.138]

12.1861 A safety cage was installed for the first time on a mine on Bendigo for Cooper's Little Redan Company. This was only the second known installation of a safety cage on a mine in Victoria at the time [70.231]

6,134 tons of quartz were crushed on Kangaroo Flat for the month. Mining seriously hindered by the lack of satisfactory drainage laws [59.62]

Half the alluvial miners on Kangaroo Flat had departed for New Zealand [59.61]

1861 298,442 ounces of gold were obtained on Bendigo during the year [65.93]

01.1862 3,203 ounces 17 dwt. of gold were obtained on Kangaroo Flat for the month from 7,518 tons of stone [59.63]

03.1862 Water scarce on Eaglehawk; many of the alluvial miners had gone either to the Lachlan or the Jordan diggings [60.143]

04.1862 10.25 inch by 22 inch 12 horsepower steam engine supplied by Jopling and Cunningham to the Clarence Reef Mining, Drainage and Crushing Company. This was the first steam engine made locally for the mines at Bendigo [70.156]

05.1862 The late rains had allowed the idle puddling machines on Eaglehawk to be put back to work again [60.144]

06.1862 Jacob Bolle, a German miner, discovered gold in a quartz outcrop no more than two miles from Sydney Flat, Whipstick. In July 200 ounces of gold was obtained from 20 tons of stone, but the reef turned out to be only a rich surface blow of quartz and the rush soon subsided [67.132-133]

12.1862 The Catherine Reef United Claimholders erected a reverberatory furnace for the treatment of pyrites. This was the first such furnace erected at Bendigo [70.217]

1862 231,514 ounces were obtained on Bendigo during the year [65.93]

04.1863 20 ounce nugget (No. 1296) was found in Red Jacket Gully, Whipstick [34.65, 44]

05.1863 Epsom and Huntly almost deserted by the rush to Whipstick. New rush to Myers Flat with sinkings from 20 to 30 feet deep on drift up to 3 feet deep [60.145]

06.1863 Sebastian Schmidt, a German miner, discovered rich stone at 12 feet in the vicinity of the Seven Mile Hut, Whipstick. This attracted a rush of several thousand diggers and in May 1864 Schmidt and his party found the main reef which was the basis for the Frederick the Great mine [67.133, 69.8]

Puddlers and individual alluvial miners returning to the long abandoned gullies around Eaglehawk [60.146]

07.1863 438 ounces of gold obtained on Eaglehawk for the month from 187 tons of stone [60.146]

Alluvial mining on Eaglehawk retarded by bad weather and floods. In the flat west of Myer's Creek a party has sunk 120 feet on what appears to be a permanent lead; several puddling machines erected on the banks of the creek [60.147]

09.1863 Bendigo proclaimed a borough [69.7]

10.1863 700 ounces 19 dwt. of gold obtained on Eaglehawk for the month from 663 tons of stone [60.149]

11.1863 176 ounce nugget (No. 218) was found by John Williams in Red Jacket Gully, Whipstick. It was later exhibited at the Oriental Bank, Eaglehawk [34.16, 38, 67.133]

1863 199,010 ounces were obtained on Bendigo during the year [65.93]

03.1864 5,891 ounces 05 dwt. of gold were obtained on Kangaroo Flat for the quarter from 13,086 tons of stone. Mining registrar having difficulty in getting the returns on the quartz crushed [59.67]

4,418 ounces 03 dwt. 03 grains of gold obtained on Eaglehawk for the quarter from 7,481 tons of stone. The returns from the crushing of quartz were only approximate as many battery owners didn't keep accounts [60.151]

Puddling machines were idle on Eaglehawk for want of water. Deeper sinkings and extended areas at Epsom had resulted in the introduction of more efficient mining methods [60.151]

06.1864 8,710 ounces of gold were obtained on Kangaroo Flat for the quarter from 21,731 tons of stone. An almost unlimited amount of quartz was available, if only those who held the ground had the capital to exploit it [59.68]

5,019 ounces of gold were obtained on Eaglehawk for the quarter from 10,515 tons of stone. The returns from the machines couldn't be known with any precision, as the miners only ever estimated the weight of quartz. Few records were kept and any profits were divided immediately after each crushing. Quartz mining making rapid strides, with new machinery erected, and more economical and efficient management adopted in the working of the mines. The quartz miners wages were now larger and more certain than those upon which the alluvial miner could reckon [60.153]

Alluvial mining on Kangaroo Flat was confined to ground already worked for several years; yields gradually decreasing [59.68]

7,705 ounces of gold obtained on Eaglehawk for the quarter from 29,465 tons of cement. Alluvial mining now only provided regular employment for those on the deep leads at Epsom and Huntly [60.153]

09.1864 5,602 ounces of gold obtained on Kangaroo Flat for the quarter from 16,027 tons of stone. Quartz mining very successful, with very rich stone discovered in more than one reef. Ground formerly abandoned as unremunerative taken up again and worked with advantage. Registrar still having difficulty in completing the returns for the division [59.70]

5,899 ounces of gold obtained on Eaglehawk for the quarter from 10,726 tons of stone. A marked increase in the number of paying claims, which were now the main support of the district. Many old and abandoned reefs had been taken up again and worked by perpendicular shafts and spacious drives, instead of the underlie shafts and narrow drives which had resembled burrowing. The owners of steam pumping engines were still having difficulty in getting adjoining claimholders to pay for the cost of drainage [60.156]

5,486 ounces of gold were obtained on Eaglehawk for the quarter from 21,695 tons of cement; chiefly from Epsom and Huntly [60.156]

12.1864 8,222 ounces 05 dwt. 19 grains of gold were obtained on Kangaroo Flat for the quarter from 18,826 tons of stone [59.71]

8,919 ounces 09 dwt. of gold were obtained on Eaglehawk for the quarter from 19,449 tons of stone. Some rich reefs had been discovered recently. Quartz mining was rapidly spreading and becoming an established branch of industry. The township was flourishing and losing its village aspect [60.160]

5,571 ounces of gold were obtained on Eaglehawk for the quarter from 24,191 tons of cement; chiefly from White Hills, Epsom and Huntly. There were very few new puddling machine ventures now on Eaglehawk [60.159-160]

1864 A parcel of stone was taken from Hustler's Reef at a depth of 150 feet yielded 150 ounces to the ton [69.8]

192,617 ounces were obtained on Bendigo during the year [65.93]

02.1865 350 ounce nugget (No. 86) was found at a depth of 2.5 feet in the Whipstick Forest [34.10, 35]

190 ounce nugget (No. 197) was found at a depth of 2.5 feet in the Whipstick by a boy named Jeremiah Fullerton [34.15]

03.1865 1,360 ounces of gold were obtained on Kangaroo Flat for the quarter from 3,895 tons of stone. Quartz mining was becoming more systematic and more powerful machinery was being erected [59.73]

4,753 ounces of gold were obtained on Eaglehawk for the quarter from 6,995 tons of stone. Water was scarce, but miners were raising stone even if it couldn't be crushed at present. The yields were continuing the same at depth and below the water level [60.162]

4,466 ounces of gold were obtained on Eaglehawk for the quarter from 5,988 tons of cement; chiefly from White Hills, Epsom and Huntly. Nearly all the puddling machines on Eaglehawk were idle

and only the Huntly companies could afford to go on working [60.162]

06.1865 9,984 ounces of gold were obtained on Kangaroo Flat for the quarter from 19,430 tons of stone. Quartz batteries were stopped for want of water [59.74]

7,006 ounces of gold were obtained on Eaglehawk for the quarter from 13,643 tons of stone. Water was scarce and many of the larger companies had been forced to discharge hands and suspend operations. Tendency towards the amalgamation of claims and the erection of powerful machinery as the means for working some of the poorer reefs [60.164]

4,314 ounces of gold were obtained on Eaglehawk for the quarter from 20,780 tons of cement; chiefly from White Hills, Epsom and Huntly. Alluvial mining generally on Eaglehawk now occupied a very subordinate position [60.164]

09.1865 10,053 ounces 09 dwt. 12 grains of gold were obtained on Kangaroo Flat for the quarter from 17,193 tons of stone. More powerful machinery was being erected, but some quartz batteries were stopped for want of water [59.76]

The Advance Company obtained 1,048 ounces of gold from 629 tons of stone [67.134]

8,673 ounces of gold were obtained on Eaglehawk for the quarter from 16,967 tons of stone. Many of the small private claims had been amalgamated into either private or public companies and more economical modes of working were introduced. Payable stone had

been found 200 feet below where the first reefs ran out. This observation seems to have been the first official recognition of the structure of the reefs on the Bendigo field [60.166]

Water was scarce on Kangaroo Flat; many gullies were worked out; no new ground had been found; and the returns from alluvial mining were expected to fall materially [59.76]

3,588 ounces of gold were obtained on Eaglehawk for the quarter from 18,360 tons of cement; chiefly from White Hills, Epsom and Huntly. Alluvial mining now occupied a very subordinate position in the economy of the district. Considerable quantities of gold were still being extracted by the puddlers and by Chinese miners, many of whom now owned puddling machines [60.166]

10.1865 In the six weeks from the middle of September to the end of October, Latham and Watson had obtained £12,000 worth of gold from Hustler's Reef, of which £10,000 was profit [67.134]

50 ounce nugget (No. 752) was found at Bendigo [34.40, 40]

12.12.1865 Puddling industry near collapse and many stamp batteries stopped for want of water [83.393]

12.1865 18,285 ounces 03 dwt. 08 grains of gold were obtained on Kangaroo Flat for the quarter from 24,319 tons of stone, with an undisclosed amount obtained from a further 9,520 tons of stone crushed. The quartz batteries were often rented to miners on a daily basis and the returns were not kept [59.77-78]

4,912 ounces 12 dwt. 20 grains were obtained on Eaglehawk for the quarter from 7,461 tons of stone. Water was scarce, many miners were laid off, and only those stamp batteries using mine water were still at work [60.168]

4,256 ounces 09 dwt. of gold were obtained on Eaglehawk for the quarter from 33,871 tons of cement; chiefly from White Hills, Epsom and Huntly. All the rich alluvial ground had been worked out on Eaglehawk [60.168]

Only 30 puddling machines at work in the Kangaroo Flat division out of a total population of 330 [59]

1865 180,961 ounces were obtained on Bendigo during the year [65.93]

03.1866 14,864 ounces 02 dwt. 14 grains of gold were obtained on Kangaroo Flat for the quarter from 18,248 tons of stone. The Mining Registrar considered this to be about two-thirds of the total return for the quarter. Better returns were obtained at depth, and even better returns from the second reef than from the first. Surface water was now scarce, but most of the needs were now supplied from the mines themselves [59.79-80]

6,475 ounces 13 dwt. were obtained on Eaglehawk for the quarter from 12,131 tons of stone. Water was very scarce, hundreds of miners were out of work, thousands of tons of stone were lying at the various claims, and only the stamp batteries of the Eagle Company were working [60.170]

2,061 ounces of gold were obtained on Eaglehawk for the quarter from 8,570 tons of cement; chiefly from Epsom, Pottery Flat, and Huntly. Alluvial mining on Eaglehawk was almost at a standstill for want of water; the Chinese miners were in the utmost distress [60.170]

24.04.1866 Late rains have enabled some companies to go back to work [83.276]

06.1866 13,833 ounces 01 dwt. 17 grains of gold were obtained on Kangaroo Flat for the quarter from 36,805 tons of stone, with an estimated 2,950 ounces obtained from a further 9,800 tons of stone. A further 15,050 tons of stone, thought to average between 15 and 18

dwts. per ton, was crushed by several other companies who had objected to the publication of their returns [59.82-83]

7,368 ounces 12 dwt. of gold were obtained on Eaglehawk for the quarter from 18,543 tons of stone. Water was once more plentiful and the stamp batteries were at work again [60.172]

Alluvial mining on Kangaroo Flat was still payable for some, but many puddling machines had been abandoned [59.83]

3,826 ounces 19 dwt. of gold were obtained on Eaglehawk for the quarter from 18,734 tons of cement; chiefly from Epsom, Pottery Flat and Huntly. Puddling machines, greatly reduced in numbers, were again at work on Eaglehawk (36 out of a total population of 207); but alluvial mining had ceased to be of any real importance [60.172]

09.1866 14,326 ounces 04 dwt. 23 grains of gold were obtained on Kangaroo Flat for the quarter from 25,597 tons of stone, with an estimated 7,000 ounces obtained by the private companies from a further 8,000 tons of stone. 80 separate reefs had been discovered within the Kangaroo Flat Division up to this time. The old lines of reef were being worked energetically, but the newer companies were languishing [59.84]

5,348 ounces 13 dwt. 22 grains of gold were obtained on Eaglehawk for the quarter from 17,366 tons of stone. Returns were equal at

depth to anything found at the surface [60.174]

The Advance Company exhibited a gilt pyramid at the Sandhurst Exhibition which in size represented the 10,640 ounces of gold obtained from the 7,600 tons of stone crushed since gold had first been discovered by the company 18 months before. The cost of mining had been £8,571 and £31,080 were distributed in dividends [65.78]

12.1866 27,927 ounces 15 dwt. 14 grains of gold were obtained on Bendigo for the quarter from 72,058 tons of stone. In addition the Golconda Company had crushed 4,135 tons of stone without keeping an account of the yield, and seventeen others had crushed about 20,000 tons which were estimated to have yielded about 15,000 ounces of gold. Latham and Watson's claim on the Hustler's line of reef produced richer yields at 450 feet than higher up in the mine. The Garden Gully United Company had just completed their crushing machinery and were now beginning to work their reef in earnest. The want of a satisfactory drainage bye-law still hampered the progress of mining on the field [58.204- 205]

130 quartz reefs found on Bendigo by this time. There were also over 100 steam engines on Bendigo, almost 1,200 stamp heads, and the total value of all plant and machinery on the field exceeded £310,000 [58]

2,062 ounces 10 dwt. 04 grains of gold were obtained on Bendigo for the quarter from 11,374 tons of cement; chiefly from Epsom, Pottery Flat and Huntly. Huntly now the centre for alluvial mining in the district [58.205]

1866 212,804 ounces were obtained on Bendigo during the year. This was the first increase in the returns since 1856 [65.93]

03.1867 3,149 ounces of gold were obtained by the Energetic Company from 287 tons of stone at a depth of nearly 340 feet [58.207, 58.210]

23,573 ounces of gold obtained from 47,892 tons of stone for an average yield of 12 pennyweights per ton, but information withheld on 7,000 tons of the richest quartz crushed in the district by three companies; reduction in the returns due to a lack of capital and the want of a satisfactory drainage law [58.207]

Most of the alluvial companies at Epsom and Huntly paying moderately [58.208]

05.1867 1,336 ounces of gold were obtained by Collmann, Tacchi and Company from 192 tons of stone [65.79-80]

06.1867 Quartz mining in a depressed state as a consequence of the lack of capital and the unsettled state of the regulations regarding the drainage of reefs [58.209]

6,000 tons of stone crushed by companies working rich reefs for which no returns have been published [58.209]

A prospecting claim was registered at Myer's Flat, where 7 dwts. of gold had been obtained from 1.5 loads of dirt at 36 feet. A small rush had set in as a consequence [58.210]

15.08.1867 The Catherine Reef United Claimholders installed gas lighting at the mine. This was the first such use of gas on the mines at Bendigo [70.140]

09.1867 4,000 miners at Myer's Flat where the sinkings were from 30 to 50 feet and the lead had been traced for a considerable distance. Mining duller at Huntly as a consequence of this and the flooding of claims after the late rains [58.211]

12.1867 About 300,000 tons of stone were crushed on Bendigo for the year which the mining registrar estimated yielded fully 10 dwts. per ton. 402 ounces were obtained from 151 tons of stone at a depth of 300 feet by the Eagle Company. Latham and Watson, on the Hustler's line of reef, were the first on Bendigo to sink a shaft to 500 feet. Some valuable ground was still lying idle for want of a workable drainage law. The rush to Myer's Flat had subsided [58.212-213]

1867 221,552 ounces were obtained on Bendigo during the year [65.93]

03.1868 165 ounces of gold were obtained from 35 tons at 380 feet on the Victoria Reef by the Energetic Company. Nearly all the claims on the New Chum Reef were also paying well [58.215]

275 ounce 13 dwt. nugget (No. 121), almost pure gold with a little ironstone, was found at a depth of 5 feet in Splitter's Gully, Whipstick by a German named "Jacob" [34.12, 36, 58.215]

Deep lead companies at Huntly doing well. Myerstown almost deserted except for a few with rich claims [58.215]

06.1868 202 ounces of gold were obtained from 68 tons at 380 feet on the Victoria Reef by the Energetic Company. Other companies also raised very good stone: The Exhibition Company, Big Hill, crushed a lot that averaged over 8 ounces to the ton; The Moon Reef Company crushed a lot which averaged over 6 ounces to the ton; the Perfect

Cure Company obtained 221 ounces from 54 tons down to the water level, and the C. C. Company on New Chum Reef had a crushing which yielded over 5 ounces to the ton. The focus of attention in alluvial mining was now at Huntly [58.216]

Estimated that 44,000 ounces were obtained from quartz mining on Bendigo for the quarter and 10,000 ounces from alluvial mining [58.217]

07.1868 28 ounce nugget (No. 1118) was found at a depth of 4 feet on Sydney Flat, Whipstick [34.57, 42]

09.1868 A considerable quantity of coarse shotty gold, including several nuggets up to 30 ounces in size, were unearthed at Bolle's Flat, Whipstick [58.219]

10.1868 27 ounce nugget (No. 1129) was found at Whipstick [34.58, 43]

12.1868 Ford's patent compressed air driven rock drill was tried out in the Hustler's Reef Company's mine [58.221]

50 ounce nugget (No. 774) was found at Whipstick [34.41, 41]

1868 217,016 ounces were obtained on Bendigo during the year [65.93]

02.1869 38 ounce nugget (No. 901) was found at Whipstick [34.47]

03.1869 First official recognition that the pyrites, which are found in some of the reefs, may contain a large percentage of gold. At Collmann, Tacchi and Company's claim the pyrites were saved on blanket tables, the blanketings were then ground in a revolving barrel and amalgamated with quicksilver to which a small quantity of nitric acid was added occasionally in order to prevent flouring.

In an attempt to prevent the loss of pyrites over the blanket tables a Brown and Stansfield's concentrator was tried out satisfactorily at the Hustler's Reef Company's works. The Great Extended Hustler's Reef Company also erected a pair of these concentrators for the same purpose [58.222]

06.1869 Quartz mining was unusually successful during the quarter. On the Victoria Reef, the Energetic Company's stone from the 500-foot level averaged about 2.25 ounces per ton, with the last 20 tons averaging over 13 ounces per ton; Collmann, Tacchi and Company raised stone from the 448 and 513 foot levels on Wetherall Reef which averaged over 1.5 ounces per ton; the Victoria Reef Gold Mines Company raised 870 tons from the 430- foot level which averaged over 19 dwts. per ton; and the Great Extended Hustler's Reef Company raised 650 tons from their 500- foot level which averaged nearly 19 dwt. per ton. Koch, at Long Gully, erected a buddle, two reverberatory furnaces and a set of Wheeler's pans, at a cost of £1,100, for the treatment of the pyrites saved by the various companies [58.223]

Several new reefs opened and a considerable amount of capital invested in recent weeks; more miners engaged in quartz mining [58.223]

Fewer puddling machines and not so many tub and cradle men; considerable activity in deep sinking at Huntly. The race from Spring Creek reservoir completed and mining at Huntly now expected to continue through the drier months [58.223]

31.07.1869 35 ounce 15 dwt. nugget (No. 941), associated with quartz and ironstone, was found at a depth of between 8 and 10 feet at Whipstick [34.49]

09.1869 A considerable quantity of pyrites treated at Koch's Pioneer works with satisfactory results. Sydney Flat, Whipstick, was rushed. The sinkings were from 14 to 26 feet. At Huntly the alluvial companies in the deep ground are doing well [58.224]

12.1869 The treatment of pyrites became a feature of quartz mining operations at this time. The Try Again Company experimented with the use of gun-cotton for blasting in place of blasting powder [58.225]

1869 The Great Extended Hustler's Reef Company obtained 632 ounces 5 dwt. of gold from 95 tons of stone and triggered off a rush to peg leases along the line of reef [67.148]

225,258 ounces were obtained on Bendigo during the year [65.93]

03.1870 Rourke, Henderson and Company obtained 794 ounces 16 dwt. of gold from 42 tons of stone taken from the Belle Vue Reef at a depth of 200 feet [58.226]

09.06.1870 288 ounce nugget (No. 109) associated with quartz, pyrites and galena was found at a depth of 320 feet at the Argus mine, Sailor's Gully, Eaglehawk. [34.11] A nugget with a nett weight of 180 ounces (No. 205) was also found at the same mine and at the same depth in the centre of a spur, associated with galena and pyrites [34.15]

06.1870 Scarcely a day passed without the discovery of good stone in some claim and the share market was in a continual state of excitement. Rourke, Henderson and Company obtained 966 ounces 04 dwt. of gold from 60 tons of stone taken from the Belle Vue Reef at a depth of 200 feet. The Golden Pyke Company, on the Comet Reef, obtained 58 ounces of loose gold from two nail cans of rubble; the Argus Company at Specimen Hill found a rich specimen estimated to contain 15 pounds weight of gold, the largest piece of gold found in quartz in Victoria; and in the Old Chum Company's mine, which has been worked for about 14 years without ever having yielded payable quartz, 300 tons of stone had yielded an ounce to the ton from a reef 15 feet wide at a depth of 450 feet. The supply of firewood had become a pressing problem. The Hustler's Reef Company had been burning coke with their wood, and another machine proprietor, who

used 100 tons of fuel a week, had purchased all the coke the Gas Company possesses [58.227-228, 65.84]

Several stamp batteries under erection; more quartz raised than can be crushed [58.228]

38 ounce nugget (No. 906) was found associated with quartz at Whipstick [34.48]

09.1870 Collmann, Tacchi and Company obtained 824 ounces 15 dwt. of gold from 399 tons of stone taken from Collmann's Reef at a depth of 635 feet. Considerably more quartz was raised than could be treated, partly for lack of enough crushing machines and partly for lack of firewood to drive the existing machinery. The past six months were the wettest ever known and there was considerable damage to property, but the underground workings were unharmed [58.228]

12.1870 The deeper the various companies sank on their reefs the richer and more permanent these reefs appeared to become [58.230]

1870 241,380 ounces were obtained on Bendigo during the year [65.93]

06.01.1871 18,209 ounces of gold were obtained by Latham and Watson's Great Extended Hustler's Reef Company from 13,998 tons of stone crushed during the past 12 months. This realized £71,540 and up to June 1871 £63,700 were distributed in dividends [65.85]

03.1871 The discovery of a new and very rich run of stone in Collmann, Tacchi and Company's mine, at a depth of 640 feet, had given great encouragement to mining in the district [58.231]

06.1871 The quantity of gold purchased by the banks exceeded that of the past quarter by more than 20,000 ounces. Although the improvement was a general one, the mines on the Garden Gully Reef contributed

more to this than any other: 15,517 ounces 18 dwt. of gold was obtained for the quarter by seven companies on this line from just 8,157 tons of stone. At a depth of 720 feet on Wetherall Reef, Collmann, Tacchi and Company struck a good reef 3.5 feet thick. Latham and Watson were similarly successful at a depth of 700 feet on Hustler's Reef. These were the deepest mines on Bendigo at the time, and the results caused great excitement and speculation [58.232]

07.1871 Bendigo proclaimed a city [69.7]

09.1871 An immense amount of new ground taken up and abandoned claims eagerly sought after during the quarter. Five of the companies on

the Garden Gully Reef obtained 11,969 ounces 19 dwt. of gold from 5,862 tons of stone at depths of between 246 and 356 feet [58.233]

12.1871 A considerable number of winding and crushing machines were under erection. Tributers in the Great Extended Hustler's Reef mine obtained 8,085 ounces 10 dwt. of gold from 857 tons of stone from a reef 15 feet wide at a depth of 306 feet [58.234]

1871 279,719 ounces were obtained on Bendigo during the year. Calls amounted to £232,421 and dividends to £434,276 [65.93]

03.1872 About 75,000 tons of stone were crushed during the quarter, of which about 50,000 tons yielded over 18 dwt. of gold to the ton. Tributers in the Great Extended Hustler's Reef mine obtained 23,159 ounces of gold from 2,686 tons of stone from a reef 15 feet wide at a depth of between 250 and 300 feet [58.235]

06.1872 20,257 ounces 14 dwt. of gold were obtained by the Great Extended Hustler's Reef Company and tributers from 8,486 tons of stone taken from a reef 10 to 20 feet wide at depths between 250 and 600 feet.

This was the largest quarterly return from any company officially recorded up to that time [58.237]

Alluvial mining now confined largely to Huntly [58.236]

09.1872 15,956 ounces 04 dwt. of gold were obtained by the Great Extended Hustler's Reef Company and tributers from 8,802 tons of stone taken from a reef 4 to 20 feet wide at depths between 250 and 600 feet.

Shares depressed due to the numerous calls made; many new ventures abandoned, but the older mines are improving in value [58.238]

12.1872 19,468 ounces 3 dwt. of gold were obtained by six companies on the Garden Gully Reef from 6,110 tons of stone taken from a reef 18 inches to 4.5 feet wide at depths of between 260 and 390 feet. For the first time the Garden Gully United Company returned crushings which yielded over two ounces to the ton. 13,720 ounces 02 dwt. of gold were obtained by the Great Extended Hustler's Reef Company and tributers from 7,340 tons of stone [58.239]

William Nicholas was the first to provide a systematic description of the saddle reef structure of the Bendigo field [64]

1872 360,300 ounces were obtained on Bendigo during the year. Calls amounted to £360,300 and dividends to £683,140. The returns reached a local maximum during this year as the result of the investments made in quartz mining in the years preceding. The dividends declared were also higher than in any other year for which information is available [65.93]

03.1873 18,640 ounces 15 dwt. 13 grains of gold were obtained by five companies on the Garden Gully Reef from 5,024 tons of stone. 16,384 ounces 07 dwt. of gold were obtained by the Great Extended Hustler's Reef Company and tributers from 8,472 tons of stone [58.240]

84,290 tons of stone crushed for an average yield of 1 ounce 1 pennyweight 2 grains per ton [58.240]

06.1873 12,053 ounces 12 dwt. 12 grains of gold were obtained by the Great Extended Hustler's Reef Company and tributers from 8,403 tons of stone. The Cosmopolitan Company, on the south side of Bendigo Creek, claimed to have discovered the southward continuation of Garden Gully Reef; and the Royal Hustler's Company discovered good

stone at the southern end of Hustler's Reef [58.241]

09.1873 No. 3 tribute party in the Garden Gully United mine obtained 2,841 ounces 09 dwt. from 295 tons of stone [58.242]

02.10.1873 20 ounce nugget (No. 1303) was found at a depth of 9 feet on Patchy Flat, Whipstick [34.66]

12.1873 19,608 ounces 15 dwt. 6 grains of gold obtained by the Garden Gully United Company and tributers from 4,726 tons of stone [58.243]

Share market in a depressed state; firewood getting scarcer, but 9 out of every 10 engines on Bendigo without condensers, which have been shown to save about 25 per cent in firewood consumption [58.243]

1873 329,447 ounces were obtained on Bendigo during the year. Calls amounted to £234,066 and dividends to £628,066 [65.93]

03.1874 44,901 ounces 01 dwt. 19 grains of gold obtained by the Garden Gully United Company tributers from 6,789 tons of stone. This was the largest quarterly return from any company ever officially recorded, and was achieved because the tributers wanted to get out as much rich stone as they could before the end of their tribute agreements on 12 March 1874. The company took over the entire mine from that date and became the richest mine on Bendigo [58.244]

A continuation of the Hustler's line of reef south of Bendigo Creek was discovered by the City of Sandhurst Company [58.244]

Deep sinking beginning to yield results; tributing on the increase; dividends exceeded calls buy £97,637 ; and the saving of pyrites was on the increase [58.244]

06.1874 80,069 tons of stone crushed for the quarter at an average yield of 12 dwt. 18 grains per ton. Calls, and inflated prices for shares, had crippled investment in the mines. The Garden Gully United Company obtained 7,202 ounces 19 dwt. of gold from 3,102 tons of stone and the North Old Chum Company obtained 3,568 ounces of gold from 2,710 tons of stone taken from the New Chum Reef at depths of between 460 and 676 feet [58.245]

09.1874 89,891 tons of stone were crushed for the quarter at an average yield of 15 dwts. to the ton. The Garden Gully United Company obtained 10,366 ounces 02 dwt. of gold from 4,237 tons of stone, and began the erection of a large crushing plant [58.246]

Three sluicing claims taken up at Spring Gully which used the water stored at the head of the gully [58.246]

12.1874 80,000 tons of stone were crushed for the quarter at an average yield of nearly 15 dwts. to the ton. Nearly 1,100 tons of pyrites were also treated for an average yield of over 3 ounces 15 dwt. per ton. An entirely new reef was found by the Pandora Company at a depth of 670 feet, tributers discovered rich stone in the Golden Stream Company's mine at the southern end of the Garden Gully Reef, and the Hustler's Premier Company on Redan Hill found the continuation of Hustler's Reef at a depth of 800 feet. The reef was about 4 feet wide and showed gold freely [58.247]

In alluvial mining there is nothing worth reporting [58.247]

1874 313,965 ounces of gold were obtained on Bendigo during the year. Calls amounted to £188,384 and dividends to £500,615 [65.93]

03.1875 76,000 tons of stone were crushed for the quarter at an average yield of over 13 dwt. 12 grains per ton. A considerable portion of the rich stone was taken from the deepest mines. Some quartz claims had ceased work; water scarce during February and some stamp batteries had to stop work; but more steam engine were being erected [58.248]

06.1875 Lower returns than in previous quarters, but more mines in productive work, with the claims at Eaglehawk turning out very well [58.249]

09.1875 Hustler's Premier Company discovered golden stone at a depth of 845 feet; the Victoria Reef Gold Mines Company found a rich reef at 820 feet; the North Garden Gully and Passby United Company at 784 feet; the New Chum and Victoria Reef Company at 860 feet; the Lazarus No. 1 Company at 800 feet; the Great Extended Hustler's Company very promising stone at 770 feet, the Great Hustler's Company a new reef at 850 feet; and the Hustler's Reef Quartz Mining and Drainage Company a promising reef at 900 feet. The Hustler's Reef Company's shaft was now down over 1,008 feet, and the richest quartz and pyrites was coming from the Catherine and St. Mungo reefs [58.251]

12.1875 81,874 tons of stone were crushed for the quarter at an average yield of over 14 dwt. 12 grains per ton. The richest stone was obtained in the Unity Company's ground on the Garden Gully Reef at from 710 to 730 feet where 50 tons yielded 20 ounces per ton. A mile and a half south of this the Londonderry Company crushed 371 tons taken from a depth of 382 feet which yielded 3 ounces 7 dwt. 12 grains to the ton [58.253]

1875 During the year the Great Extended Hustler's Reef Company sank their main shaft to a depth of 1,000 feet, the first mine on Bendigo to reach this depth [67.155]

295,007 ounces of gold were obtained on Bendigo during the year. Calls amounted to £110,859 and dividends to £342,865 [65.93]

08.01.1876 36 ounce nugget (No. 923) was found associated with quartz close to the surface in Crusoe Gully by Richard Marks [34.48]

03.1876 89,000 tons of stone were crushed for the quarter at an average yield of 13 dwt. 21 grains to the ton. Yields from the deep ground were remarkably good and forfeited ground on the main lines of reef were eagerly sought. The Londonderry Company tributers obtained 1,099 ounces of gold from 163 tons of stone taken from the Garden Gully Reef. This reef was now being worked continuously for a distance of 1.75 miles, with the great majority of companies getting large returns weekly [58.255-256]

06.1876 Over 90,000 tons of stone were crushed for the quarter at an average yield of 12 dwt. 08 grains to the ton. The field now had 31 shafts at depth ranging from 700 to 1,090 feet, and in more than half of these the companies were still sinking [58.257]

28.09.1876 28 ounce 19 dwt. 12 grain nugget (No. 1096) was found at a depth of 3 feet in Eames Gully, 0.25 miles west of Flagstaff Reef, Bendigo [34.56]

12.1876 83,725 tons of stone were crushed for the quarter at an average yield of 10 dwt. 11 grains per ton. Proposals were made to introduce the Californian system for the treatment of quartz and pyrites [58.261]

1876 275,208 ounces of gold were obtained on Bendigo during the year. Calls amounted to £104,007 and dividends to £404,695 [65.93]

George Lansell visited the mines of California and Nevada and was impressed by the mining methods employed and by the use of the recently-introduced diamond drill. Gustave Thureau subsequently reported in more detail on West coast American mining practices and several of these were adopted on Bendigo [73]

03.1877 There was a considerable decline in both the quantity of stone crushed and the average yield during the quarter [58.263]

06.1877 A further decline occurred during the quarter in the average yield from crushings. Some of the larger mines had stopped work, others had reduced the numbers of miners at work, and efforts were being made to operate more economically: by amalgamation and by the introduction of new technology. Lansell, for instance, introduced the Ingersoll compressed air rock borer with a view to reducing the cost of shaft sinking [58.265]

09.1877 A further decline occurred in the average yield of gold with mining in a very dull state. Considerable interest was shown in the importation of rock and diamond drills, the invention of safety cages and signalling systems, and in such devices as Saul's expansion valve for the more economical operation of steam machinery [58.267]

28.12.1877 75 ounce 5 dwt. nugget (No. 521) was found in cement at a depth of 45 feet by James Webster at Elysian Flat [34.30, 58.269]

12.1877 The Coliban scheme was completed and made available a large quantity of water for sluicing purposes [58.269]

1877 183,049 ounces of gold were obtained on Bendigo during the year. Calls amounted to £67,969 and dividends to £143,015 [65.93]

03.1878 Rich stone in a reef 20 feet wide was discovered by the Great Extended Hustler's Company at a depth of 1,200 feet. The United Pyrites Gold Extraction Company completed their chlorination plant and treated 71.5 tons of pyrites from the Garden Gully United, Great Extended Hustler's Reef and Victoria Consols companies for a return of 308 ounces 12 dwt. 12 grains of gold. Several sluicing claims were taken up [58.270]

06.1878 Mining prospects were much improved with the average yield a little higher than before. 12 million gallons of water were used for sluicing purposes for the quarter out of a total of 19.941 million

gallons sold for mining purposes [58.271]

09.1878 The discovery of rich stone in old mines on established lines of reef and higher average yields created some excitement amongst speculators and mining investors. 9,050 ounces 19 dwt. of gold were obtained by the Garden Gully United Company for the quarter from 4,435 tons of stone taken from a reef 1 to 5 feet wide at a depth of 745 feet [58.272]

12.1878 Mining was in a healthy state with the average yield for the quarter 9 dwt. 20 grains per ton and companies paying as good as or

better dividends than usual [58.273]

1878 168,990 ounces of gold were obtained on Bendigo during the year. Calls amounted to £61,182 and dividends to £204,325 [65.93]

03.1879 Several parties were engaged in sluicing ground between Spring Gully and White Hills which had remained unworked for many years [58.274]

06.1879 The average yield for the quarter was slightly lower at 8 dwt. 4 grains per ton and the number of public companies had been decreased by amalgamation. Eight sluicing claims had been taken up at Opossum Gully, Adelaide Gully, Tipperary Gully, Kangaroo Gully, White Hill and First White Hill. At White Hills this branch of mining was giving fair returns which might be improved when the cement found in the washdirt was crushed as well. 101 million gallons of water sold for sluicing during the quarter [58.274-275]

10.09.1879 Honeycombed and waterworn nugget, with an estimated weight of 36 ounces 19 dwt. found at Whipstick by J. Henston [34.48]

09.1879 A few rock drills in use, with a saving of from 20 to 25 per cent. in the cost of crosscutting and sinking. It was believed that the wider use of cross cuts driven by rock drills would result in the discovery of more payable reefs. Good yields being obtained in mines at depths between 800 and 1000 feet. Tributers in the St. Mungo mine struck a leader 60 feet from the surface which yielded 256 ounces from a ton of stone. A 38 ounce nugget was found at Whipstick 6 inches below the surface. 86 million gallons of water sold for sluicing during the quarter [58.276]

12.1879 Gold-bearing stone was discovered at a depth of 1,250 feet in the Koch's Pioneer Company's claim; and also a large body of stone in the Great Extended Hustler's Reef Company's ground, at a depth of 1,350 feet. Considerable progress was made in the adoption of safety cages and in fixing signalling apparatus, including the speaking telephone. A record 111 million gallons of water sold for sluicing during the quarter [58.277]

1879 172,252 ounces of gold were obtained on Bendigo during the year. Calls amounted to £59,698 and dividends to £169,635 [65.93]

03.1880 Rock drills were ordered by the Garden Gully United Company, the Great Extended Hustler's Reef Company and the New Chum Reef Company. Greater attention paid by companies to cross- cutting [58.278]

06.1880 Mining revived during the quarter with news of the rich yields from the United Hustler's and Redan Company's mine, and success attending deep sinking on the Garden Gully line of reef. Koch's Pioneer Company proved a payable saddle reef 8 inches to 5 feet wide at a depth of 1,267 feet. 179 ounces of gold were obtained from 266 tons of stone. Good payable stone was also found in the Carlisle, North Garden Gully and Passby United Company's mine at a

depth of 1,291 feet from the surface. A 60 ounce nugget was discovered in alluvial ground 7 feet from the surface at Raywood. 86.5 million gallons of water sold for sluicing during the quarter [58.279]

09.1880 Gold was discovered by diamond drilling in the Golden Gully Consolidated Company's mine, and the new reef found by Brookfield and Company at Spring Gully resuscitated the southern portion of the district. Greater attention was now being paid to cross-cutting by means of rock drills, and several companies were erecting powerful machinery to enable them to sink to a depth of between 2,000 and 3,000 feet [58.279]

12.1880 Mining was undertaken with great spirit during the past quarter in all parts of the division. A large quantity of stone was raised and the average yield was higher than it had been for some considerable time. An immense quantity of ground was taken up in the southern portion of the field, in the neighborhood of the Glasgow, Carshalton, Stafford and Napoleon reefs. Great activity also prevailed at Eaglehawk with the discovery of a reef 43 feet wide in the Ellenborough Company's mine which yielded 1 ounce 2 dwt. 12 grains to the ton. The Carlisle, North Garden Gully and Passby United Company obtained a yield of 12 dwt. to the ton from 340 tons of stone at their 1,320-foot level, which contained a large percentage of as yet untreated pyrites. This seemed likely to encourage others to sink shafts deeper [58.281]

103.5 million gallons of water sold for sluicing during the quarter [58.281]

1880 172,629 ounces of gold were obtained on Bendigo during the year. Calls amounted to £83,793 and dividends to £214,552 [65.93]

03.1881 Rich yields were obtained and large dividends paid by the Garden Gully United, the New Chum Consolidated, Ellesmere, United Hustler's and Redan and Ellenborough companies which materially increased confidence in the resources of the field and attracted many investors. The London Golden Gully Consolidated Company discovered 3 ounce stone at 100 feet and this induced a rush to the area. The amount of mining business and the attendant excitement rivalled that of 1870 and 1871 [58.282]

06.1881 £136,000 were paid in dividends for the quarter. The Shenandoah Company discovered a favourable saddle reef in their 877-foot crosscut, which was driven by a rock drill. The New Chum Railway Company adjoining discovered a rich reef at 840 feet from which 413 ounces 6 dwt. of gold were obtained from 317 tons of stone, and 203 ounces were obtained from just 28 tons. This company used a rock drill for driving. 2,000 tons of stone fell from the roof of the Ellenborough mine and revealed a wider reef formation higher up. Compressed air rock drills were also in use in this mine. Companies were generally becoming aware of the importance of thoroughly testing the ground on either side of their shafts. [58.282-283]

09.1881 A continuous outlay of capital on machinery was evident throughout the field, from expensive tramways to the erection of large and more powerful winding engines capable of working to depths below 2,000 feet. In addition, rock drills were being used more widely, and mining was steadily assuming a more scientifically industrious

aspect. Bendigo miners and mining managers were keenly sought from

New South Wales, South Australia, Tasmania, and as far afield as India [58.284]

12.1881 Substantial outlay on pumping and winding machinery and rock drills [58.285]

1881 169,964 ounces of gold were obtained on Bendigo during the year. Calls amounted to £202,909 and dividends to £250,717 [65.93]

03.1882 Mining operations were undertaken during the past quarter with great vigour; £66,300 were called up to assist in this development which now centred on the Snob's Hill line where the discovery of the Ellenborough Reef had re-animated the whole locality. The Government diamond drill was erected underground in the Koch's Pioneer Company's mine at Long Gully for prospecting. The diamond drill in the Albert Company's ground at Diamond Hill had already discovered two valuable runs of stone which were now being tested in the higher levels. Rock drills used in nearly all the better mines [58.287]

06.1882 The yield for the quarter was 40 per cent. higher than that of the previous quarter, with the Garden Gully United and Belmont and Saxby United the leading companies. The former obtained 6,675 ounces 16 dwt. of gold from 4,385 tons of stone, and the latter 6,287 ounces 3 dwt. from 2,580 tons [58.289]

09.1882 Payable stone was discovered on the Devonshire line of reef and the large area between the north end of the New Chum line and the southern end of the Snob's Hill line was being energetically

prospected. More than 10 tons of gold had been taken from the Garden Gully United mine up to this time, with good yields expected to continue for the foreseeable future. District now more prosperous than it has been for some time; the number of companies obtaining gold has increased; the returns are far higher than those of last year; despite the heavy calls the dividends are on the increase; and investors have recognized the need to work ground with modern appliances. The use of air compressors and rock drills continues to expand [58.290]

12.1882 The heavy calls made in 1881 and 1882 and spent in legitimate and active prospecting had resulted in large increases in the production of gold, chiefly from the Eaglehawk portion of the division [58.290-291]

Electric lighting had been installed both underground and on the surface at the Ellenborough mine. This was the first mine in the world to have underground electric lighting. The Shenandoah, Sadowa and Saint Mungo companies soon followed this example [70.128]

1882 202,269 ounces of gold were obtained on Bendigo during the year. Calls amounted to £208,260 and dividends to £333,472 [65.93]

03.1883 The Devonshire line of reef became the chief focus of activity within the division at this time; line gradually being traced southwards. Mining continued with unabated vigour, although returns lower [58.292]

06.1883 Lansell's 180 mine was the deepest in the Sandhurst Division with most mining occurring between the 800 and 1500 foot levels [58.293]

09.1883 At the northern end of the New Chum line most shafts were down over 1,000 feet and many companies were still sinking to reach the large and payable reef being worked in Lansell's 180 claim at a depth of between 1,660 and 1,760 feet [58.293]

1883 220,158 ounces of gold were obtained on Bendigo during the year. Calls amounted to £196,395 and dividends to £320,731 . The returns reached a local maximum during this year as the result of production from the mines on Eaglehawk [65.93]

03.1884 At the southern end of the New Chum line the Eureka Extended, New Chum Railway and Shenandoah had all got encouraging prospects at depths of between 1,100 and 1,200 feet [58.295]

06.1884 New Chum line continues to occupy the leading position and surpasses all others in activity and profit [58.296]

09.1884 £12,085 were called up and £49,050 paid in dividends for the quarter by the mines in the North Sandhurst subdivision. The Devonshire and St. Mungo lines remained the leading ones in the division and the United Devonshire the premier company [60.333]

12.1884 Mining carried on with great energy and generally very successful; dividends declared on a reef worked below 1650 feet. This was the second public company after Lansell's private mine to declare a dividend on workings below 1500 feet [58.298]

1884 219,160 ounces were obtained on Bendigo during the year. Calls amounted to £154,697 and dividends to £318,048 [65.93]

03.1885 £17,036 were called up and £29,864 paid in dividends for the quarter by the mines in the Sandhurst Division. On the New Chum line there were now four companies working payable reefs between 1,500 and 1,860 feet below the surface, and this line of reef still produces the largest amount of gold. Mining in a state of continuous prosperity, with dividends almost double the amount of calls [58.299]

£51,225 were paid in dividends for the quarter by the mines in the Eaglehawk Division [60.337]

06.1885 The Victory and Pandora Amalgamated Company discovered a payable reef at a depth of 1,860 feet and this encouraged companies on the southern end of the Garden Gully line to resume operations [58.300]

£42,197 were paid in dividends for the quarter by the mines in the Eaglehawk Division. The United Devonshire Company continued its success with rich stone being worked at the 435-foot level [60.339]

09.1885 Several sensational yields were obtained by the Victoria Quartz Mining Company from a reef 1,760 feet below the surface and worked from Lansell's 180 shaft: a crushing of 24 tons averaged over 11 ounces per ton, one of 12 tons averaged 18 ounces 10 dwt. to the ton, and yet another of 9 tons averaged 37 ounces per ton. The reef was only 8 to 12 inches wide but there was a considerable body of stone to be worked above the level. Deep sinking now accepted practice; nearly half the dividends for the quarter in the Sandhurst division came from mines working below 1,000 feet. This proportion was expected to increase and companies look forward to

the results of sinking to 1500 or 200 feet with as much confidence as was previously shown in sinking a few hundred feet [58.301]

£52,325 were paid in dividends for the quarter by the mines in the Eaglehawk Division, with the United Devonshire Company contributing £31,500 [60.337]

12.1885 Returns lower, but great encouragement for deep sinking [58.302]

1885 216,772 ounces of gold were obtained on Bendigo during the year. Calls amounted to £131,530 and dividends to £286,366 [65.93]

03.1886 Increased amounts of stone crushed, but yields lower [58.303]

06.1886 Despite great activity returns more moderate; dividends fewer, prospects still bright, but insufficient prospecting being done on the main lines of reef [58.304]

12.1886 The New Chum line continued to hold the premier position in the Sandhurst Division. At Lansell's 180 mine excellent results were obtained at depths between 1,760 and 2,000 feet. Within a few months it was anticipated that three other companies will have shafts down 2,000 feet. Over £18,000 in dividends out of a total of £22,000 for the quarter came from companies working between 1,500 and 1,800 feet. Great confidence expressed in deep sinking, with four companies expected to have shafts down over 2,000 feet [58.306]

1886 To the end of the year the Garden Gully United Company had obtained 302,688 ounces 13 dwt. of gold worth £1,195,229 9 shillings and 8 pence and had paid £849,633 one shilling and two pence

in dividends [58.307-308]

177,546 ounces of gold were obtained on Bendigo during the year. Calls amounted to £133,721 and dividends to £191,321 [65.93]

06.1887 A payable reef up to 45 feet wide was found in the Pearl mine at a depth between 1,000 and 1,060 feet, and the company declared its first dividend after about ten years of dead work. This was the first time in thirty years that anything payable has been found on

this ground [60.351]

Further decline in yields and dividends for mines in the Sandhurst division [58.310]

09.1887 Most dividends paid by the mines in the Sandhurst division which are working below 1,500 feet [58.312]

10.1887 The North Johnson Company had discovered a reef in the 1,064-foot crosscut which yielded several ounces top the ton on average. The Pearl Company discovered a small make of stone in the winze below the 1,060-foot level and 182 ounces of gold were obtained from 18 tons of stone [58.353]

12.1887 No fewer than six companies on Sandhurst with shafts down over 2,000 feet [58.313]

1887 163,010 ounces of gold were obtained on Bendigo during the year. Calls amounted to £131,794 and dividends to £134,920 [65.93]

03.1888 A rich reef discovered by the New Chum Consolidated Company at a depth of between 1,770 and 1,870 feet had caused a great stir of activity on the New Chum line of reef. Rich reef found at 170 feet

by the South New Chum Company, some two miles south of the presently recognized end of the New Chum line [58.314]

06.1888 Greater activity around Golden Gully and Diamond Hill as the result of the discoveries by the South New Chum Company [58.315]

09.1888 The shaft in Lansell's 180 mine reached a depth of 2,414 feet which was the deepest of any mine in Australia at the time [58.316]

The North Johnson Company had returned dividends amounting to £37,700 since the discovery of the rich reef between the 1,064 and 1,124 foot levels in October last year [58.357]

12.1888 A payable reef was found at a depth of 1,870 feet in Lansell's 222 mine [58.316]

E. J. Dunn reported that there was no reason to doubt that gold would be found below 3,000 feet, and that more attention should be given to synclinal formations and to channels between those presently being worked [58.318-324]

1888 174,581 ounces of gold were obtained on Bendigo during the year. Calls amounted to £172,055 and dividends to £178,799 [65.93]

06.1889The Johnson's Reef Gold Mines Company had discovered some rich patches of stone at the 1,210-foot level: one crushing of 46 tons yielded 880 ounces of gold, and another of 99 tons 870 ounces [60.359]

Mining on Sandhurst in a depressed state due to a decline in the yield from major companies [58.326]

09.1889 The shaft at Lansell's 180 mine was sunk to a depth of 2,640 feet, or exactly half a mile. Crosscuts were being driven at the 2,500 and 2,600 foot levels [58.326]

The New Chum line remains the centre of mining activity [58.326]

12.1889 An exceedingly rich patch of stone was found in the Hercules and Energetic Company's mine at 1,060 feet. 2,044 ounces of gold were obtained from 46 tons of stone [58.327]

1889 A compound air compressor and a 10 inch by 20 inch by 54 inch tandem compound winding engine were erected at the New Chum Consolidated mine, these were the first such pieces of com[pound steam machinery installed at a mine in Victoria [70.1, 70.90]

148,703 ounces of gold were obtained on Bendigo during the year. Calls amounted to £137,489 and dividends to £118,473. This was the first year when it was recorded that calls exceeded dividends [65.93]

1890 155,091 ounces of gold were obtained on Bendigo during the year. Calls amounted to £111,142 and dividends to £149,381 [65.93]. The rich Hicks spurs were discovered in the New Red White and Blue Consolidated Company's ground. This led to a revival of interest in the Sheepshead line of reef. [76]

03.1891 Nineteen shafts had been sunk to a depth of at least 2,000 feet, with the shaft of Lansell's 180 mine the deepest at 2,640 feet [65.92]

1891 9 inch by 14.5 inch by 24 inch horizontal tandem compound air compressor erected at the Specimen Hill United mine. This was the second such installation in Victoria [70.2]

The decline in production from the deeper mines was attributed to the lack of suitable ore dressing appliances [66, 67.172]

07.1892 A rich patch of stone was discovered in the New Chum United mine at the 2,000 foot level. 803 ounces were obtained from 200 tons of stone in the first crushing and 922 ounces in the second for a yield of about 20 ounces per ton. The yield over the next eight weeks was 5,222 ounces [76.189]

1895 Thompson 100 horsepower compound steam battery engine erected at the Lady Barkly mine. This was the first installation at any mine in Victoria of an engine with Corliss valve gear [70.90, 70.93]

Nine shafts on Bendigo sunk below 2,500 feet; four over 2,900 feet and two over 3,000 feet [71.10]

1896 Ten shafts on Bendigo sunk below 2,700 feet; and five over 3,000 feet [71.11]

1897 Twelve shafts on Bendigo sunk below 2,700 feet; and six over 3,000 feet [71.14]

1898 31 shafts on Bendigo sunk below 2,000 feet; and seven over 3,000 feet [71.15]

1899 14 shafts on Bendigo sunk below 2,500 feet; and seven over 3,000 feet [71.15]

1900 Closure of the North Old Chum mine after paying £86,400 in dividends [84]

Eight shafts on Bendigo sunk below 3,000 feet, with the Lazarus shaft the deepest at 3,500 feet [71.14]

12.1901 Closure of the New Chum United mine and consolidation of the property into that of the New Chum Consolidated Company [84]

1901 A Wilfley table was installed at the Carlisle, North Garden Gully and Passby United mine; the first such installation to be recorded in Victoria [70.297]

Closure of the Old Chum mine after paying £97,537 in dividends [84]

1901 Eight shafts on Bendigo sunk below 3,000 feet, with the Victoria Quartz shaft the deepest at 3,750 feet [71.15]

1902 The costs of draining the central section of the New Chum line between the Eureka and Victoria Quartz mines shared out by the various companies according to the extent of their workings [72]

1903 The South New Moon Company on the Garden Gully line obtained 27,167 ounces of gold and declared a dividend for the year of £83,200. The mine became the leading gold producer in the State, a position it maintained for the next two years [71]

Ten shafts on Bendigo sunk below 3,000 feet, with the New Chum Railway shaft the deepest at 3,896 feet [71.20]

1904 £120,000 were paid in dividends by the South New Moon Company for the year. This was the second highest dividend paid by any of the Bendigo mines [71]

1906 Summons' report into the mortality rates amongst Bendigo miners drew attention to the need for more effective ventilation of working levels; the inter-connection of levels, the use of four compartment shafts and the used of fans and blowers. [74, 75] The New Chum and Victoria Company was the first on Bendigo to begin sinking a four-compartment shaft [70.243]

47 shafts on Bendigo sunk below 2,000 feet; 11 over 3,000 feet and two over 4,000 feet [71.24]

2,955 ounces obtained by cyanide plants operating in the Eaglehawk area [71.127]

Death of George Lansell [67.203]

08.1908 Gold bearing stone was found in the Virginia mine at a depth of 4,254 feet; the greatest depth at which gold had then been found in any part of the world [69.9]

1908 The New Chum drainage scheme ceased operation because of rising costs. As the result many of the deeper mines on this line of reef had either to close or confine their operations to the shallower levels [67.209]

Closure of the New Chum and Victoria mine after obtaining over 80,000 ounces of gold and paying £112,737 in dividends [71]

Mining in a dull state with the deeper ground no longer payable, but payable stone found at the southern end of the field [71.119]

51 shafts on Bendigo sunk below 2,000 feet; 14 over 3,000 feet and two over 4,000 feet [71.19]

04.1909 157 ounce nugget (No. 249) was found at a depth of 1,136 feet in the Catherine United Claimholders mine at Eaglehawk by a party of tributers [34.18, 39]

1909 Several mines on the New Chum line closed and the water allowed to rise above the bottom levels [71.128]

A considerable number of cyanide plants scattered around Epsom and Huntly [71.137]

1910 Death of Ernst Mueller [67.203]

Closure of the New Chum Railway mine after obtaining 112,501 ounces of gold from 188,287 tons of stone and paying £171,077 in dividends [71]

Closure of a great number of mines on the New Chum line; the New Red White and Blue line now the premier reef on Sandhurst [71.124]

53 shafts on Bendigo sunk below 2,000 feet; 15 over 3,000 feet and two over 4,000 feet [71.22]

1911 Death of John Latham [67.203]

Closure of the Saint Mungo mine after obtaining 77,261 ounces of gold and paid £61,200 in dividends [71]

08.1912 Week-long strike by miners at the South New Moon mine over the dismissal of John Hutchens [67.214]

1912 No pumping or baling was being done on the New Chum line at this time; the water level slowly rose as companies working the shallow ground diverted water down their shafts [71]

1913 The Sheepshead line south of the South Red White and Blue was idle by this time [71]

Closure of the New Chum Consolidated mine after obtaining 91,769 ounces of gold and paying £137,200 in dividends [71]

02.05.1914 Explosion in the main shaft of the Great Extended Hustlers Reef Company killed seven miners. This was Bendigo's worst mining accident [77]

14.06.1914 Water burst into the workings of the Victoria Reef Quartz Mining Company and flooded all the deeper levels [67.209]

1914 Four pumped sluicing plant in operation; three on Bendigo Creek between Bendigo and Epsom and one on Myers Flat below Eaglehawk [71.52]

1915 Closure of the North Johnson's Reef mine after paying £148,625 in dividends [71]

Closure of the United Devonshire mine after paying £238,650 in dividends [71]

Mining in a depressed state due to the war and the drought of 1914. Development at a standstill and dividend paying mines only working presently known formations. The Mines inspector advocated prospecting the parallel lines of reef and the Derby line north of the Johnson's Reef ground [71.52]

1916 Closure of the New Prince of Wales mine after obtaining 56,566 ounces of gold from 162,166 tons of stone and paying £49,500 in dividends [71]

1917 Bendigo Amalgamated Goldfields Company controlled all the principal mines on the central portion of the field, including the Hustler's, Derby, Paddy's Gully, Garden Gully, Deborah and Sheepshead lines of reef [71.13]

Operations suspended at the Catherine Reef United Claimholders mine after a considerable amount of prospecting without success at various levels between 800 and 2,100 feet [71.13]

Closure of Lansell's South Red White and Blue mine [78]

1918 Work suspended on the Hustler's line by the amalgamated company, but getting fair to profitable returns from the Garden Gully line [71.12]

Closure of Lansell's 180 mine [71]

Closure of the New Argus mine after obtaining 81,676 ounces of gold from 147,335 tons of stone and paying £126,000 in dividends [71]

Closure of the Princess Dagmar mine after obtaining £96,676 in dividends [71]

Closure of the Specimen Hill United mine after obtaining almost 18,000 ounces of gold from about 85,000 tons of stone and paying about £118,000 in dividends [71]

Closure of the United Hustler's and Redan mine after obtaining over 131,475 ounces of gold and paying 181,694 pounds in dividends [71]

Cessation of production at the New Chum mine after obtaining over 232,000 ounces of gold from about 585,000 tons of stone and paying 371,728 pounds in dividends [71]

Cessation of production at the Pearl mine after obtaining 48,909 ounces of gold and paying 25,800 pounds in dividends [71]

1920 Closure of the Garden Gully United mine after obtaining 1,765,971 pounds worth of gold and paid 852,693 pounds in dividends [78]

1921 Closure of the Great Extended Hustlers Reef mine after obtaining about 1,200,000 pounds worth of gold and paying about £480,000 in dividends [78]

Closure of the Virginia mine at Eaglehawk after obtaining over 150,000 ounces of gold and paying £168,787 in dividends [71]

1922 Closure of the Victoria Consols mine after obtaining over 72,000 ounces of gold and paying £71,100 in dividends [71]

1924 Closure of Koch's Pioneer mine after obtaining about £493,000 worth of gold and paying £113,628 in dividends. Closure of Lansell's North Red White and Blue mine [78]

1929 Closure of the Johnson's Reef Gold Mines after obtaining 323,316 ounces of gold from 766,009 tons of stone and paying £334,020 in dividends [78]

21.01.1931 Report recommended the exploration of the Deborah property [81, 82]

1934 Most of the gold obtained on Bendigo now came from the Sheepshead line of reef [78]

09.1935 A programme of securing abandoned shafts near schools and thickly populated areas begun. By 1940 1,598 abandoned shafts had been made secure in this fashion. The programme was re- started in 1943 but was held up in 1950 by the shortage of concrete [78, 79]

1935 34 miners employed in hydraulic sluicing whilst water was available from the Coliban system [78.19]

1936 About 23 cyanide plants at work on Bendigo, Eaglehawk and Huntly, and employing between 200 and 300 men [79.23]

25 parties employing about 100 miners operating hydraulic sluicing plant in the Bendigo area [79.23]

1937 About 30 cyanide plants at work on Bendigo, Eaglehawk, Huntly, Fosterville and Sebastian [79.11]

13.05.1938 Extensive surface plant of the New Red White and Blue Consolidated Company destroyed by fire [80]

07.1938 Payable stone found by the Deborah Company [81]

1939 Cessation of operations at the South New Moon mine after obtaining more than 251,000 ounces of gold from over 450,000 tons of stone and paying £522,400 in dividends [79]

Hydraulic sluicing operating curtailed by the prolonged water shortage and later by water restrictions [79.12]

01.1940 Closure of the New Red White and Blue Consolidated mine after obtaining 253,5126 ounces of stone and paying £267,750 in dividends [80]

09.1940 The Deborah line of reef had become the most payable formation on Bendigo by this time [80]

1942 All cyaniding suspended by this time [79.8]

1946 10 cyanide plants at work, with the largest operated by Gold Dumps Pty. Ltd. at the New Red White and Blue mine [79.9, 79.19]

1949 Suspension of underground operations at the Central Nell Gwynne mine when unable to locate payable stone in the lower levels. 44,057 ounces of gold obtained from 151,919 tons of stone between 1933 and 1950 [79.17]

07.04.1950 Closure of the Deborah mine as the company was unable to locate any appreciable quantity of payable stone. The mine and machinery were purchased by the North Deborah Company to allow development work on unprospected reef formations and for dewatering the mine. 53,553 ounces of gold were obtained from 132,817 tons of stone between 1932 and 1950 [79.16]

12.1951 A bulldozer began work on filling abandoned shafts in the Bendigo Inspectorate [79]

1952 Cyaniding of battery residues stopped by Gold Dumps Pty. Ltd. due to a decline in slum content and gold values [79.17]

1953 Suspension of operations at the Central Deborah mine due to a lack of planned development work. Mine let on tribute [79.13]

1954 Cessation of work by tributers at the Central Deborah mine. 32,865 ounces of gold were obtained from 73,396 tons of stone between 1941 and 1954 . The closure of this mine brought to an end all active mining on Bendigo [79.13]

Closure of the North Deborah mine after being worked for a year by tributers as the company was unable to make it pay. 128,943 ounces of gold were obtained from 199,496 tons of stone and £51,200 were paid in dividends [79.13]

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APPENDIX 3

Cultural Landscape Criteria

The following extract has been taken from the Australian Heritage Commission draft publication, Parks, Gardens and Special Trees. A classification and assessment method for the register of the National Estate. [Ramsay,J 1990].

1.0 Australian Heritage Commission Criteria

1.1Background

A set of criteria for assessment have been developed and refined and are in the process of being written into the Australian Heritage Commission [AHC] Act. These criterion are applied when assessment is made of all natural and cultural places nominated to the Register. The assessor must also determine levels of value of places, establishing a threshold between high and low value. As a guide in the establishment of a threshold, type classifications have been prepared by the AHC. These type classifications enable comparisons of like places, ie. a comparative assessment.
The following paragraphs list the criterion which are used for the historic environment assessments to the Australian Heritage Commission's Register of the National Estate. Possible garden attributes are included which are relevant against particular criterion which can be used for the evaluation of cultural landscapes of Bendigo and Eaglehawk. The lists are intended as a guide only and are not a prescriptive itemization. These criteria were presented in a draft paper prepared for the AHC in July 1990 [Ramsay,J 1990].
Approval to use the criterion in their draft form may need to be sought from the AHC.

Criterion A:

Importance in the course or pattern of Australia's natural or cultural history.

Criterion A3

Importance in exhibiting unusual richness or diversity of flora, fauna, landscape or cultural features.
Characteristic groups relevant to criterion are:

* particular regional characteristics such as utilizing existing boulders;
* plant features or arrangements such as a copse, hedge. avenue, topiary or a rockery;
* special plants such as old cultivars, medicinal plants or fragrant plants;
* ornaments such as urns, sundials, statues, garden tiles or fountains;
* buildings or structures such as conservatories, gazebos, ferneries, pergolas, lattice work, or trellises;
* use of termini or borrowed scenery; and
* use of natural features including native trees or selective thinning of native trees.

Evaluation

Very high -if the garden demonstrates high quality and integrity in four or more characteristics;
High -if the garden demonstrates high quality and integrity in three characteristics;

Criterion A4

Importance for their association with events, developments or cultural phases which have had a significant role in the human occupation and evolution of the nation, state, region or community.
Characteristics relevant to the criterion are:

* associations with an event such as the place of a special exhibition or ceremony;
* ability to demonstrate a cultural phase.

Evaluation

It is difficult to predetermine possible applications for this criterion. A special event would need to be highly meaningful to a community to warrant a 'very high' classification. Gardens have the ability to demonstrate a cultural phase of significance by certain design styles and therefore the garden would need to strongly exhibit at least four characteristics of the style to warrant a 'very high' classification and three characteristics of the style to rate a 'high'.

Criterion B:

Possession of uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of Australia's natural or cultural history.

Criterion B2

Importance in demonstrating a distinctive way of life, custom, process, land use, function or design no longer practiced, in danger of being lost, or of exceptional interest.
Garden characteristics relevant to the criterion are:

* features of the gardens which demonstrate an uncommon or rare historic design style(refer type classification) such as the Bungalow style;
* features which demonstrate a rare custom or land-use, such as plaiting of hedges for stock barriers, especially where this is no longer practised;
* features of the style which demonstrate status emphasis or class structure;
* features which demonstrate the individual style of a particular designer; or
* features which demonstrate a particular design related to the function of a garden such as a cemetery, a botanic garden, or a boundary marker.

Evaluation

Very high -if the garden exhibits four strong characteristics of the design style, designer's style, or functional style, or if the garden exhibits a particularly uncommon historic feature such as a plaited hedge.

Criterion C:

Importance to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of Australia's natural or cultural history.

Criterion C2

Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of the history of human occupation of Australia.
The criterion demands an ability to contribute to a wider understanding of the history of human occupation of Australia. Gardens have the potential to do this if they effectively demonstrate different period styles, or exhibit distinctive features such as Arthur's heated wall in the Royal Tasmanian Botanical Gardens.

Evaluation

Evaluation would need to be determined by the professional judgment of the assessor.

Criterion D:

Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of:
(1) A class of Australia's natural or cultural places; or
(11) A class of Australia's natural or cultural environments.

Criterion D2

Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of human activities in the Australian environment (including way of life, custom, process, land use, function, design or technique).
Characteristics relevant to the criterion are:
* distinctive features of a design style or more than one design style (refer type classification);
* it is part of a group of gardens which collectively demonstrate a style but with individual variations;
* features which demonstrate the seminal or optimum development of a style; or
* distinctive features of a gardening technique, or a range of gardening techniques such as cultivation, or irrigation.

Evaluation

Very high -if the garden strongly demonstrates four particular style characteristics, if the garden is a significant component of a group of gardens of style importance, if a number of style features are present which determine seminal or optimum style development, or if the garden demonstrates distinctive features of an historic gardening technique.

Criterion E:

Importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a community or cultural group.

Criterion E1

Importance for a community for aesthetic characteristics held in high esteem or otherwise valued by the community.
Aesthetic characteristics relevant to the criterion are:
* unity of scale and balance of form and spaces;
* evoking sensations of intimacy, romance, exhilaration, tranquility, repose or drama;
* use of borrowed scenery, framed views, foci, termini, and mark features or vistas;
* use of colour and form for abstract patterns;
* ephemeral properties of light and shade, sounds such as bird sounds or running water;
* evocative of time and place;
* appropriate setting for a building; and
* established aesthetic value to the individuals familiar with the place.

Evaluation

Very high -if nomination demonstrates that aesthetic quality is exceptional and recognized by the community over a period of time.
High -if nomination demonstrates that aesthetic quality is exceptional.

Criterion F:

Importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period.

Criterion F1

Importance for their technical, creative, design or artistic excellence, innovation or achievement.
Characteristics relevant to the criterion are:
* ability to demonstrate exceptional design skills such as the gardens of William Guilfoyle or Edna Walling;
* ability to demonstrate exceptional workmanship such as the stonework by Eric Hammond in the Walling gardens;
* ability to demonstrate particular horticultural skills; or
* ability to demonstrate technical complexity or innovative solutions.

Evaluation

Very high- if garden demonstrates one or more exceptional skill.

Criterion G:

Its strong or special associations with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons.

Criterion G1

Importance as places highly valued by a community for reasons of religious, spiritual, cultural, educational or social associations.
Characteristics relevant to the criterion are as follows:
* the garden has been enjoyed by the local community and visitors over a long period of time and currently retains that popularity;
* the garden attracts visitors;
* the place provides a wildlife habitat or green space in an area devoid of gardens;
* the place is a local landmark, valued by the community;
* the place has an attachment of religious meaning or social sentiment;
* is and has been well used for passive recreation and social interaction; and
* the place is important in the local community as an educational site.

Evaluation

High- if nomination demonstrates that one or more characteristics are valued at an exceptional level.

Criterion H:

Special association with the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in Australia's natural or cultural history.

Criterion H1

Importance for their close associations with individuals whose activities have been significant within the history of the nation, state or region.
The garden must be able to demonstrate meaningful association with individuals of note, for example the designer, owner, a botanist who contributed plants, an explorer who surveyed the region.

Evaluation

Very high- if nomination demonstrates a very strong depth of association or a number of significant associations, and or period integrity of the site relative to period of association.

1.2 Threshold for determining significance

Each criterion is considered by the AHC to have equal significance. For a nomination to qualify for entry on the Register of the National Estate, it must receive a 'very high' rating for one criterion, or 'highs' for at least three of the criterion.

1.3 Conclusion

The system of assessment has been prepared to assist the Commission in assessing of nominations for parks, gardens and special trees, and to provide some direction for future research and field work in on this area. It is expected that the assessment method set out above will need to be reviewed by specialists and refined.

EAGLEHAWK & BENDIGO HERITAGE STUDY
SIGNIFICANT SITES

VOLUME FOUR

Graeme Butler & Associates
1993

Eaglehawk & Bendigo Heritage Study
Contents

The main elements in each volume are as follows.

VOLUME ONE: Recommendations & Guidelines

* Recommendations for conservation of significant sites and areas in the Borough of Eaglehawk and City of Bendigo.
* Draft guidelines for restoration and new buildings in heritage precincts.

VOLUME TWO: Environmental History

* The Environmental History outlines the changes to the cultural environment after white settlement.
* Bibliography-selected sources with comments on their content.
* Chronology of events which affected the cultural environment of the study area.

VOLUME THREE: Significant Areas

* Maps, brief history and significance statements for:

Urban areas
Landscape Areas (including cemeteries) and
Mining Areas

* Mining Chronology
* Criteria

VOLUME FOUR: Significant Sites

* Detailed examination of selected significant sites with histories, descriptions and significant statements, arranged in alphabetical street order.
* Provisional examination of industrial sites with recommendations for future work.
* Criteria
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VOLUME FIVE: Site Schedule

* Alphabetical street listing of individually significant and contributory sites with study gradings and, if they are in urban precincts, the precinct numbers.
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Significant Built Sites

Introduction

The following sites have been identified primarily for their publicly visible architectural or historic significance. This significance has been judged by comparison with similar examples (scale, type, style and use) taken from within the local area (study area), the region, or the State, relying upon the consultants' knowledge of comparable examples, both within and without the study area. There were some 1500 individually significant (local, regional, state or national) sites identified in the study area, the selection in this volume being only a small percentage (due to budget limitations) of the many important buildings in Eaglehawk and Bendigo.

Site Selection Parameters

The Steering Committee established the priority for which sites would be researched and evaluated in detail.

The selection priorities were:-

* If a significant site was outside of a proposed Urban Conservation Area and had no existing statutory protection.

* If a site was highly graded but had no existing statutory protection and had not been evaluated or publicised in any generally available published document (such as Butchers & Flanders, *Bendigo Historic Buildings,* 1987).

Sites From Other Data Sources

Where sites had already been researched or publicised, as in *Bendigo Historic Buildings* or *So Now You See It,* and the data appeared reliable, this research was incorporated into the study format to provide a comprehensive publicly available data base on Bendigo and Eaglehawk buildings. Added to this, were four sites researched by Andrew Ward in his work as Bendigo Heritage Advisor. These two sources generally only provided historic date and were seldom evaluative except by the actual site selection.

Citations

Most of these sites have been identified as having State or Metropolitan importance (A or B graded), together with some sites initially judged to be on the threshold of this category (C-B) but where further analysis has excluded them, and some of local importance (C graded). The initial selection was based substantially on the site's architectural or period expression value, as viewed from the street, but the analysis which followed included all aspects of cultural importance including the connection the place had with historically important persons. Detailed criteria are in an appendix at the end of this volume.

Few sites have been inspected internally, the visual evaluation of most relying upon the public view only. Where the site was difficult to see from the street and a further external inspection was thought desirable, this was noted for possible future work.

Citation Format

The following headings are used in the citations:

History- provides the first and major owners of each site, together with other long-term occupants if known, the site's creation date plus dates of major changes to the site. The persons established as having a close link with the site's history have been checked against biographical indexes[1] for their historical significance. An entry in either the La Trobe Library Biographical Index or the *Annals of Bendigo* was judged as a measure of the public knowledge of the person concerned. Extensive biographical material collected by local genealogy groups also exists in the Bendigo City Library. However only limited access to this vast amount of material was achievable in this study.

Description- gives external materials, scale, form and stylistic influences plus siting characteristics[2].

External Integrity- notes publicly visible changes to the site.

1 State Library of Victoria biographical index; *Annals of Bendigo*
2 as judged generally from the property boundary

Context- describes the site's relationship to its built context.

Landscape- where the landscape has some contribution or importance[1].

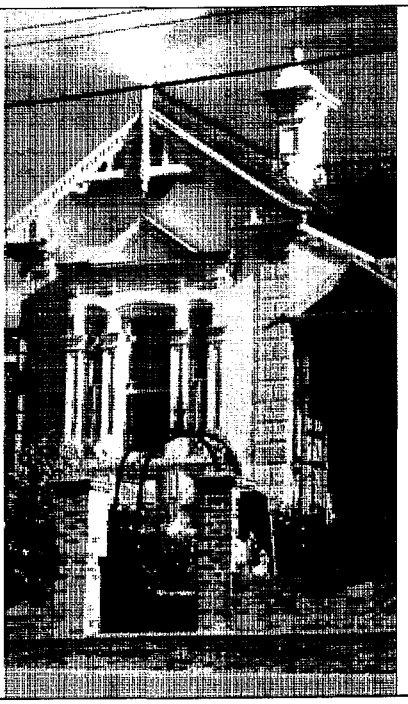
Significance- sums up the above information, stating what makes the site important on the grounds of its architectural, historical, urban context or landscape contribution to the study area.

Bendigo & Eaglehawk Architectural Character

The Bendigo Style

Reference is often made in the following citations to the Bendigo style or architectural character which distinguishes 19th century houses in this study area from those elsewhere in the state. The Style emanates from the dominance of two major but quite different architectural designers in the area, being William Vahland and William Beebe[2] Vahland introduced a Northern European Baroque Revial flavour to his architecture, often executed in florid cement-work, which was also taken up by other designers in the town (see Vahland's School of Mines or 301-3 Eaglehawk Road). On the other hand, Beebe was evidently a follower of the Gothic and later Queen Anne revivals, as practised in both Britain and America, and produced his own amalgam of those influences (see Arran in View Street with its foliated Queen Anne gables). The two architects approached stylistic concurrence around 1900 when Vahland & John Beebe designed Langley Hall, Napier Street (1904). Other designer like F.W. Lehmann also used the gable element inherent in the Queen Anne revival style to great effect (223 Don Street). Eaglehawk has one of the study area's largest examples influenced by this style, being the Eaglehawk town hall.

Two unusual buildings stand out as extensions of the Beebe Queen Anne interest, being Denderah and the Fuse Factory, both of which employ a Freestyle approach which makes way for the type of eccentric architecture ususally confined to the work of Melbourne 'Architectural Expert', Robert Haddon. Other large examples which show this influence include the View Street Fire Station (1899), with its free application of cement detail. This is located close to the more mainstream Queen Anne domestic revival at 201-3 View Street (Dr. Eadie's house and surgery) also by Beebe and also 1899.

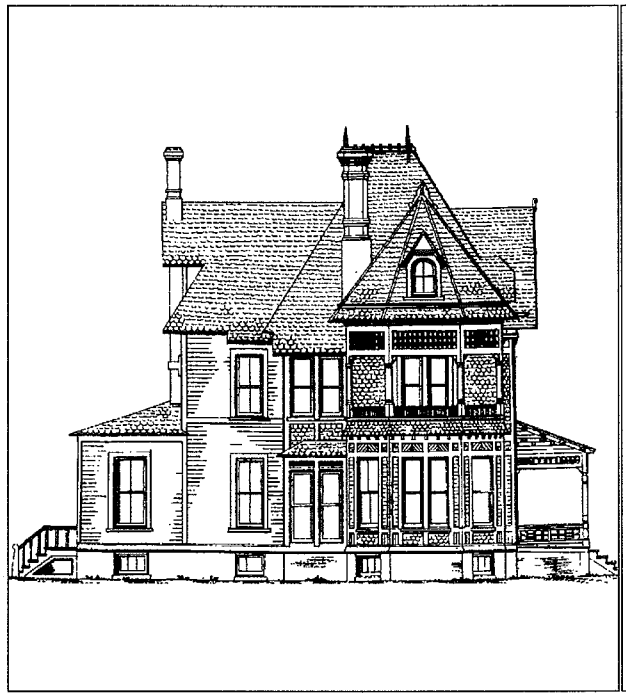


4-1
231 Don Street, the Perry house (1890) designed by William Beebe & Son, combines the Italianate of the era with the Elizabethan gable in a transition to the Queen Anne revival style.

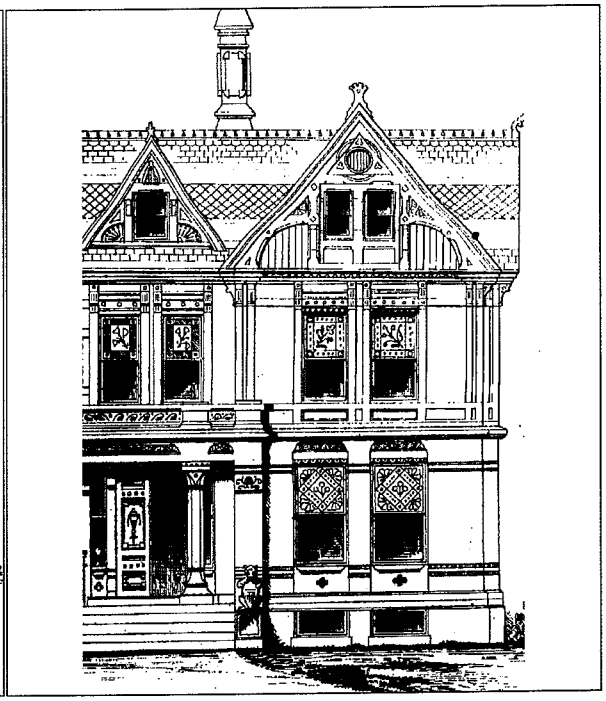
Allied with the gable-pediment elements used on Beebe buildings was the Carpenters' Gothic of designers like Chandler whose transformation of the spectacular The Eyre also makes the most of the highly ornamented timber roof gables of the style. Another example is Caradon in Eaglehawk which has similar fanciful fretwork to its gables, utilising the rising sun motif also used by Beebe in his design for the Rae house in Happy Valley Road. Whether it is the work or influence of these architects, the outcome is often special in Victoria.

One theory behind the large number of early Queen Anne revival buildings in the area is that while Melbourne was withering in the 1890s depression, Bendigo continued with the impetus of new gold finds in the early 1890s. Hence the first Queen Anne designs which emanated in Melbourne in the mid 1880s (i.e.. Queen Bess Row, East Melbourne) did not continue in any volume, awaiting the Federation era economic revival to restart the style.

1 contributed by Francine Gilfedder
2 see Butcher & Flanders, *Historic Buildings in Bendigo*, introduction



4-2
American architectural pattern book (Comstock, 'Modern Architectural Design and Details', 1881) for a house in the Gothic manner. This became known here as the American Carpenters Gothic and later, developed as the Queen Anne style, and had a big influence in the 1880s



4-3
Deatil of a house 'showing East Lake Features' (from Comstock, p.71), also showing a great simularity to the work of Beebe in Bendigo.

Picturesque Sites

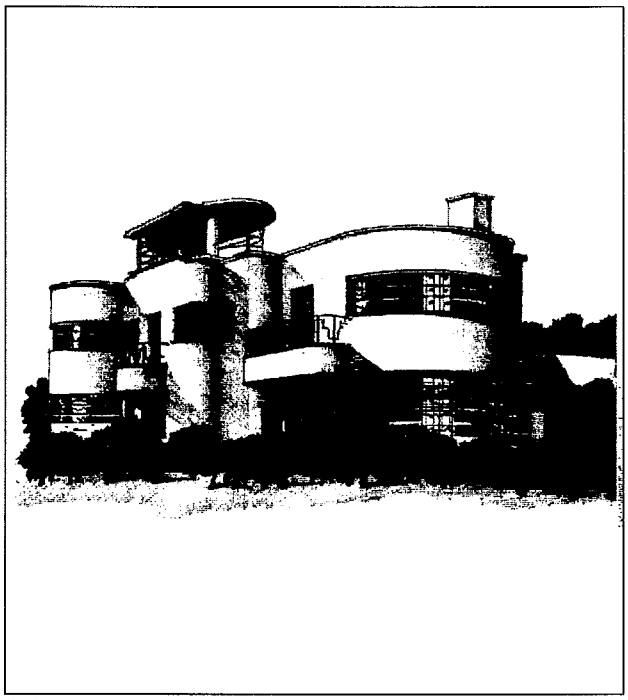


4-4
Chateau des Rohan, Strasbourg, showing the French mansard roof line and bold use of Baroque-revival trabeation and ornament. This approach was adapted here for major public buildings such as the Bendigo public offices..

Added to this distinct architectural character is the sometimes spectacular hillside siting available for houses in Bendigo. The hills of Bendigo have attracted the houses of the middle classes, whether Quarry Hill (Harkness and Reginald Streets), View Hill (View Street), Hustlers Hill (Barkly and Moore Streets), Victoria Hill (Happy Valley Road) or Monument Hill (Mackenzie and Rowan Streets). Here, the most prestigious houses were located; that is, apart from those mine entrepreneurs such as Lansell who chose to live next to their mines (see Fortuna and West End House).

French Renaissance Revival

Like the Carpenters Gothic and Queen Anne styles, this style evokes picturesque roof forms (Mansard) with cast-iron ridge detailing and widows walks, atop ornamental towers. The difference lies in its adherence to Renaissance motifs and cemented construction. Bendigo's centre, with the government offices and the Shamrock Hotel, contains the State's best examples of this style, paralleling with the Melbourne Town Hall design and the Princess Theatre of the same era. The Bendigo examples are dominant in the streetscape and spectacular to behold, immediately setting the character of the town centre. Not far way is the similarly styled Bendigo town hall and the more distant Hunter House in Queen Street, all in the French Renaissance revival or Second Empire style.



4-5
Modernist house at Staffordshire (1937-8), providing the pattern for designs such as banyan in Eaglehawk Road.

Twentieth century Architecture

Predictably, Bendigo and Eaglehawk's architectural character lies very much in the 19th and early 20th century, with the cessation of major gold production around the First War as being the end of a major growth era. However there are good if modest examples of the Californian Bungalow style which are often distinguished by the quality of their glass. Often with double glass entry doors, the bungalows differ from many of their Melbourne counterparts because of the intricate leaded designs which survive in medium scale examples distributed through the city. Glass vendors such as Mason's still display the excellence of their work at the premises in central Bendigo. There is none of the Bungalow estates found in Melbourne, instead their distribution is intermixed with the earlier housing, often in a visually related way.

Another era which is represented by good often isolated examples, is that of the 1930s. The Moderne style was practised here as in Melbourne into the 1950s, as shown by Banyan on the Eaglehawk Road. The other major example is in High Street, Golden Square-the Pethard house.

BASIC SOURCES ABBREVIATIONS KEY:

AOB=*ANNALS OF BENDIGO*

BCM=BENDIGO COUNCIL MINUTES,

BCPCM=BCC PARKS COMMITTEE MINUTES,

BCC=BENDIGO COUNCIL CORRESPONDENCE. (VIA INDEX PREPARED BY M. MASLUNKA),

BCSCM=BENDIGO COUNCIL SUBCOMMITTEE MINUTES

BCPWC =BENDIGO COUNCIL PUBLIC WORKS COMMITTEE MINUTES

BD=BAILLIERE'S *VICTORIAN DIRECTORY*

BDM= BIRTHS DEATHS & MARRIAGE INDEX -1888

BSA= BENDIGO SEWERAGE AUTHORITY DRAINAGE PLANS (DRP)

BUTCHER & FLANDERS, *BENDIGO HISTORIC BUILDINGS*

BUTCHER & GREGSON, *NOW YOU SEE IT..*

CUSACK= *BENDIGO A HISTORY*

D1920= SANDS & McDOUGALL *VICTORIAN DIRECTORY*

DRP= DRAINAGE PLANS

EH= ENVIRONMENTAL HISTORY (DRAFT), VOLUME 2

RB=RATE BOOK (EAGLEHAWK OR BENDIGO)

RS= RESERVE FILE, CONSERVATION & NATURAL RESOURCES

WD= WISE, *VICTORIAN POST OFFICE DIRECTORY*

APPENDIX 1

APPENDIX 1:
Bendigo & Eaglehawk Manufacturing

Introduction

The following deals with manufacturing sites mainly in Bendigo which, in some cases, have also been dealt with in the main body of this volume (ie. Safety Fuse Factory, Wattle Street). Others have been listed in the Site Schedule (Vol.5) and the rest await a thorough appraisal. This appendix provides valuable historical background on many manufacturing and linked sites in the study area and a basis for future work. It also makes provisional recommendations for conservation of these sites.

Background History

(Prepared by Dr. Peter Milner[1])

This is a summary of the changes which occurred in local manufacturing industries as the result of the near collapse of gold mining in the area in the period from about 1910 to 1918.

It is fortunate that for much of this period of transition, which may be loosely defined to extend from about 1900 through to 1940, the Bendigo trades and professions of relevance to manufacturing were entered in the Sands and McDougall directories. Although entries in the first few years, between 1902 and 1907, are not particularly complete, when these are eventually augmented with entries from other directories and other sources, both contemporary and for the period from 1890 to 1900, they should provide a substantial basis for assessing in what way local industries responded to the dramatic changes which occurred in Bendigo as the result of the collapse in mining, the First World War, and the Great Depression which followed.

Although particular attention has been paid to the period from 1902 to 1940, the study has also been extended up to 1972 (when the last Bendigo entries appeared in the Sands and McDougall directories) for those establishments which flourished before 1940 and which continued after that time. Attention has also been focussed on those manufacturing establishments which might have left some tangible features or material evidence in the landscape, perhaps in the form of special purpose buildings, or factory waste. For this reason, those manufacturing establishments, like bootmakers, upholsterers and tailors, which usually could operate in general purpose buildings have been excluded from this study.

Conclusions

Although there is further work to be undertaken prior to 1902 and for a slightly wider range of manufacturing industries than has been considered so far (e.g. bakeries) these conclusions can be reached:

1.0 The number of manufacturing and related establishments in 1940 is approximately the same as in 1902.

2.The composition of manufacturing is radically changed during the period under consideration. In particular, and chiefly in terms of the number of establishments active at any one time:

2.1 the traditional manufacturing industries of the nineteenth century (blacksmiths, brick-making, coachbuilding, confectioners, engineering, flour-milling, and foundries) are all in decline,

2.2 few of the establishments which were dominant in these industries during the nineteenth century survive,

2.3 several of the industries which were growing strongly at the start of the period (e.g. agricultural implements, bicycles) are, by the end of the period, also in decline, and

2.4 the trades and professions which continued to grow throughout the period were associated with motor vehicles, electrical engineering, fruit preserving, knitting mills, eucalyptus oil distilling, and butter/milk/cheese processing.

3.0 The implications of this for the conservation study are that heritage industrial/manufacturing sites may be conveniently classified into these three groups:

3.1 Examples of traditional nineteenth century establishments either which survive to the present (e.g. Hume and Iser and C. and W. Osborne) or where buildings and/or other artefacts survive (e.g. Bendigo Gas Works, Blyth and Roberts, Cohn, Goyne, Perry and Smith, Stewart and Scott, Tomlins and Simmie, and Webb). To this group might be added the sites of other coachbuilders (Donnellan/Corrie, Knight, McQuillan and Hammill), other cordial manufacturers (e.g. Glover and Son or Oswald) and possibly some of the blacksmiths (like Pickering or Rule) who survived until fairly recently. To this group should also be added sites like some of the station buildings at Bendigo, and elements of Bendigo's early water supply schemes, which are representative of the public works undertaken to support the district during this period;

3.2 Examples of industries which grew and declined during the survey period (e.g. Hartley Brothers or other bicycle manufacturers), and

3.3 Examples of industries which were major centres of growth during the period (e.g. the Bendigo North Railway Workshops and early garages, electric supply company offices and installations, knitting mills (?), eucalyptus distilleries, butter factories and cool stores).

4.To this potential list of sites may be added the early sections of the ordnance factory and the Rural Water Commission offices, which were established shortly after the period in question.

Manufacturers' Residences

Quite apart from those manufacturers, like Richard Courtis, Robert Cox, Ernest Pickering and Herbert R. Pearce (blacksmiths) who almost certainly both lived and

worked on the same site, and incidentally to a study undertaken of Bendigo's manufacturing establishments for the period from about 1895 to 1945, the private residences of a number of these manufacturers have also been recorded. These are listed as below[1]:

Joseph H. Abbott snr.: "Edgbastonia, Barkly Place, Bendigo (by 1896 - [1897]).
Joseph H. Abbott jnr.: "Wanwanda, Barkly Place, Bendigo (by 1896 - [1897]).
William May Bolton: "Oswold, Russell Street, Bendigo (by 1915 - [1919]).
John M. Bousfield: Church Street, Eaglehawk (by 1896 - [1897]).
G. Briggs: Lilac Street, Bendigo (by 1896 - [1897]).
Frank M. Brown: Sheepwash Road, Back Creek, Bendigo (by 1896 - [1897]).
John Delbridge: Honeysuckle Street, Bendigo (by 1896 - [1897]).
Henry Dunn: Honeysuckle Street, Bendigo (by 1896 - [1897]).
Alexander Fulton: Napier Street, White Hills, Bendigo (by 1911 - ?1912).
Abraham Harkness: "Hayton, 255 McKenzie Street, Golden Square, Bendigo (by 1867 - [1908]).
John Noble Harkness: McKenzie Street, Golden Square, Bendigo (by 1896 - [1897]).
William Thomas Harkness: Booth Street, Golden Square, Bendigo (by 1896 - [1897]).
William Thomas Harkness: 254 McKenzie Street, Golden Square, Bendigo (by 1907 - [1908]).
Taylor Horsfield: Mount Korong Road, California Gully, Bendigo (by 1896 - [1897]).
Joel Horwood: "Glendure House, 105 McKenzie Street, Bendigo (by 1876 - [1916]).
John Robert Hoskins: "Penwinnick, 5 Harkness Street, Quarry Hill, Bendigo (by 1895 - ?1896).
Henry Iser: "Linetta, cnr. Bramble Street and Chapel Street, Bendigo (by 1899 - ?1900).
Robert Jeffrey: "Tillmouth, 56 Church Street, Eaglehawk (by 1896 - [1897]).
Charles N. Jeffrey: "Norham, Campbell Street, Eaglehawk (by 1907 - [1908]).
J. M. Jeffrey: Victoria Street, Eaglehawk (by 1907 - [1908]).
R. W. Jeffrey: Victoria Street, Eaglehawk (by 1907 - [1908]).
Peter Jorgensen: 22 Stanley Street, Quarry Hill, Bendigo (by 1917 - [1922]).
William J. Knight: Brougham Street, Back Creek, Bendigo (by 1896 - [1897]).
Leonard Vere Lansell: Lansellstowe, 60 Barkly Place, Bendigo (by 1913 - ?1914).
John Leaney: Alley Street, Ironbark, Bendigo (by 1896 - [1897]).
James J. Marsh: Garsed Street, Bendigo (by 1896 - [1897]).
R. Murdoch: Victoria Street, Eaglehawk (by 1896 - [1897]).
Charles Perry: 231 Don Street, Bendigo (by 1890 - ?1891).
Edward Redpath: Rowan Street, Bendigo (by 1896 - [1897]).
Abraham Roberts snr.: Short Street, Bendigo (by 1896 - [1897]).
Abraham Roberts jnr.: Hamlet Street, Quarry Hill, Bendigo (by 1896 - [1897]).
Abraham Roberts jnr: 65 Hamlet Street, Quarry Hill, Bendigo (by 1907 - [1908]).
Arthur Roberts: View Street, Bendigo (by 1896 - [1897]).
William T. Roberts: Wills Street, Bendigo (by 1896 - [1897]).
Louis A. Samuels: "Moriac, Hamlet Street, Quarry Hill, Bendigo (by 1910 - [1911]).
Garrett J. Scholten: Williamson Street, Bendigo (by 1896 - [1897]).
Michael Staples: Mitchell Street, Quarry Hill, Bendigo (by 1896 - [1897]).
James Steward: Letheby Road, Sailor's Gully, Eaglehawk (by 1857 - [November 1898])
Abraham John Steward: 26 Letheby Road, Sailor's Gully, Eaglehawk (by 1905 - ?1906).
W. Stringer: Calvin Street, Bendigo (by 1896 - [1897]).
W. A. Swalling: Mount Korong Road, Ironbark, Bendigo (by 1896 - [1897]).
C. Tibbett: Barrel Street, Eaglehawk (by 1896 - [1897]).
Joseph Wolstencroft snr.: "Meritimo, Miller Street, Back Creek, Bendigo (by 1896 - [1897]).
Joseph Wolstencroft jnr.: "Glendra, Miller Street, Back Creek, Bendigo (by 1896 - [1897]).

As all this information has come from directory entries and other documentary sources, and as there has been no attempt to locate any of the sites listed, there is no certainty either as to how many of the buildings are still extant, or what is their present condition. This work should be carried out.

Surviving Manufacturing Sites[2]

Of the more than 700 manufacturing establishments which flourished in Bendigo and Eaglehawk before 1940 and which, by virtue of the nature of their activities, could have left some intrinsic material trace of those activities upon the landscape - in the form of a special purpose building, for instance, or piles of waste; the overwhelming majority appear to have vanished completely.

Seven manufacturing establishments survive from the nineteenth century. These are:

Joseph Henry Abbott (1855-)*
Bendigo Advertiser (1853-1972)/Bendigo Independent (1862-1918)*
Bendigo Pottery Company (1864-)*
Bolton Brothers (1885-)*
Hume and Iser (1880-)
Johnston Brothers and Andrews (1861-)
C. and W. Osborne (1873-)*.

Of these, only the entries asterisked have retained any of their earlier buildings.

Buildings and, for the entries asterisked, plant and equipment survive for a further ten manufacturing establish-

1 some of these have been listed in the Site Schedule, Vol.5, others are yet to be precisely located and their condition assessed
2 from P. Milner, No. TR-92/4 May 1992

ments which flourished in the nineteenth century, but which are now defunct. These are:
Frederick W. Beischer (1896-1965)*
Bendigo Butter Factory (1894-1970)
Bendigo Gas Company (1859-1973)*
Blyth and Roberts (1859-1915)
Cohn Brothers (1857-1969)
Alfred Day (1874-1914)
Friedrich and Bassemir (1873-1970)*
Michael C. Kinsella (1896-1939)
Perry and Hunter (1860-1926)
William Webb (1878-1929).
In addition, traces of activity (brick footings, waste) for four other manufacturing establishments of the nineteenth century survive. These are:
Hamilton and Brown (1892-1916)
George A. Liddell (1876-1918)
John P. Spargo (1872-1926)
Steward Brothers (1853-1917).
Only two manufacturing establishments which began in the period between 1900 and 1920 have survived. These are:
Tomlins and Simmie (1913-)
Victorian Railways - Bendigo North Railway Workshop (1917-).
Finally, buildings have survived for a further seven manufacturing establishments which began in the twentieth century, but which are now defunct. These are:
Australian Swiss Manufacturing Company (1934-1961)/Fountain Service Garage (1933-)
Wattie Corrie (1896-1969)
Davies and Jeffries (1920-1938)
Hanro Knitting Mills (1922-1967)
Hartley Brothers (1896-1961)
T. R. Raggatt (1934-1972)/J. V. Ryan (1925-1972)
G. J. Sweeney and Sons (1902-1936)/Crystal Ice and Cool Stores (1925-).
This makes a total of 30 sites, entries for each of which are contained at the end of this report. A provisional assessment of significance in accordance with the criteria employed by the Industrial History Committee of the National Trust of Australia (Victoria) is provided in Table 1.
In site value terms, this would result in three A (State), eleven B (regional), seven C (local), five D (representative or typical) and four E (altered) sites.
In view of the way in which they illustrate the wider industrial base for Bendigo during the latter half of the nineteenth century, the range of industries which survived the decline in gold mining, and the small number of sites involved, then:
Recommendation 1: All A, B and C sites should be given some form of protection under the planning scheme.

Site Significance

Brief statements of significance for these sites are:
Joseph Henry Abbott (1855-) [B]: earliest remains of local tannery and one of Bendigo's founding industries (local)
Frederick W. Beischer (1896-1965) [A]: only intact early bakery in Bendigo (local)
Bendigo Advertiser (1853-1972)/Bendigo Independent (1862-1918) [C]: earliest remains of local newspaper industry in Bendigo (regional)
Bendigo Butter Factory (1894-1970) [B]: earliest remains of dairy industry in Bendigo (regional)
Bendigo Gas Company (1859-1973) [A]: only intact early gas works in Victoria (National)
Bendigo Pottery Company (1864-) [B]: earliest operating pottery in Victoria (State)
Bolton Brothers (1885-) [B]: earliest operating stationers and printery in Bendigo (regional)
Cohn Brothers (1857-1969) [C]: earliest extant brewery site in Bendigo; site of earliest attempts at lager beer brewing (State)
Alfred Day (1874-1914) [C]: early remains of flour mill (local)
Friedrich and Bassemir (1873-1970) [B]: earliest extant flour mill in Bendigo (regional)
Hamilton and Brown (1892-1916) [C]: traces of early brickworks in Bendigo (local)
Hanro Knitting Mills (1922-1967) [B]: best remains of industrial reconstruction in Bendigo in the inter-war period (regional)
Michael C. Kinsella (1896-1939) [C]: earliest remains of local coach building industry in Bendigo (local)
George A. Liddell (1876-1918) [C]: traces of early pyrites works (regional)
C. and W. Osborne (1873-) [A]: oldest extant foundry in Victoria (State)
Perry and Hunter (1860-1926) [B]: earliest extant fuse factory in Victoria (regional)
John P. Spargo (1872-1926) [B]: earliest extant pyrites works in Bendigo (regional)
Steward Brothers (1853-1917) [C]: traces of earliest brewery in Eaglehawk (local)
Tomlins and Simmie (1913-) [B]: oldest operating flour mill in Bendigo (regional)
Victorian Railways - Bendigo North Railway Workshop (1917-) [B]: earliest extant railway workshop in Victoria (regional)
William Webb (1878-1929) [B]: early extant flour mill building in Bendigo (regional)
For some of those manufacturing establishments which were important in the nineteenth century and which have now vanished, it is still possible to identify the sites which were their particular centres of activity. This applies to these foundries and engineering workshops, in particular:
Abraham Harkness (1856-1913)
Joel Horwood (1856-1918)
Abraham Roberts (1861-1920)
As these sites are often frequented by members of the public then:
Recommendation 2: A plaque should be installed in a prominent position at each site, suitably designed both to illustrate the earlier activities and to inform people about the role and importance of these local industries.
This form of conservation may be extended to other industrial sites, when these become more clearly identified.

A. PROVISIONAL SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT

SITE	AESTHETIC	HISTORIC	SCIENTIFIC	INTEGRITY	INTACTNESS	LOCAL	REGIONAL	STATE	NATIONAL	OVERALL
Joseph Henry Abbott (1855-)*	•	•				•				B
Australian Swiss Manufacturing Company (1934-1961)/Fountain Service Garage (1933-)		•				•				E
Frederick W. Beischer (1896-1965)*	•	•		•	•	•				A
Bendigo Advertiser (1853-1972)/ Bendigo Independent (1862-1918)*		•					•			C
Bendigo Butter Factory (1894-1970)		•					•			B
Bendigo Gas Company (1859-1973)*		•		•	•				•	A
Bendigo Pottery Company (1864-)*		•		•	•			•		B
Blyth and Roberts (1859-1915)		•				•				D
Bolton Brothers (1885-)*		•		•	•		•			B
Cohn Brothers (1857-1969)		•						•		C
Wattie Corrie (1896-1969)		•				•				E
Davies and Jeffries (1920-1938)		•				•				D
Alfred Day (1874-1914)		•				•				C
Friedrich and Bassemir (1873-1970)*		•		•			•			B
Hamilton and Brown (1892-1916)		•				•				C
Hanro Knitting Mills (1922-1967)		•					•			B
Hartley Brothers (1896-1961)		•					•			D
Hume and Iser (1880-)		•				•				E
Johnston Brothers and Andrews (1861-)		•				•				E
Michael C. Kinsella (1896-1939)		•				•				C
George A. Liddell (1876-1918)		•					•			C
C. and W. Osborne (1873-)*		•		•	•			•		A
Perry and Hunter (1860-1926)	•	•		•			•			B
T. R. Raggatt (1934-1972)/ J. V. Ryan (1925-1972)		•				•				D
John P. Spargo (1872-1926)		•					•		B	
Steward Brothers (1853-1917)		•				•				C
G.J.Sweeney and Sons (1902-1936)/ Crystal Ice and Cool Stores (1925-)		•				•				D

SITE	AESTHETIC	HISTORIC	SCIENTIFIC	INTEGRITY	INTACTNESS	LOCAL	REGIONAL	STATE	NATIONAL	OVERALL
Tomlins and Simmie (1913-)		•		•	•		•			B
Victorian Railways - Bendigo North Railway Workshop (1917-)*		•		•	•		•			B
William Webb (1878-1929)	•	•		•			•			B

BABBOTT, JOSEPH HENRY

PROPRIETOR:

Gauge and Sidley (by 1855 - ?1856)[5.63];
Lambeth and Sidley (?)[5.63];
Lambeth (? - [1869])[5.63];
Joseph Henry Abbott (by 1869 - ?1882)[1.56,5.63];
Joseph Henry Abbott snr., Richard H. S. Abbott and Joseph Henry Abbott jnr. (by 1896 - [1897])[2]

BUSINESS NAME:

Edinburgh Tannery (by 1855 - [1894])[1.56,5.63]
Joseph H. Abbott and Company (by 1891 - [1892])[6],
J. H. Abbott and Company (by 1896 - [1928])[2,3,4],
Abbott and Company (by 1911 - [1915])[3,4],
Abbott Supply Company Pty. Ltd. (by 1929 - [1967])[4]

LOCATION:

Sheepwash Creek (later Mandurang)(tannery)(by 1855 - [1894]); [1.56,5.63]
Bull Street, Bendigo (by 1880 - [1882]);[5.63,7]
Pall Mall, Bendigo (by 1880 - [1959]);[1.56,5.63,7]
Lyttleton Terrace, Bendigo (on the east side, between Williamson Street and Bull Street)(by 1881 - [1917]); [1.56,3,4]
Echuca (branch)(by 1883 - [1930]);[5.63,6]
Castlemaine (branch)(by 1883 - ?1884);[5.63]
Eaglehawk (branch)(by 1891 - [1930]);[5.63]
Market Square, Bendigo (branch)(by 1891 - [1930]);[5.63,6]
245 Lyttleton Terrace, Bendigo (by 1918 - [1967]);[4]
249 Lyttleton Terrace, Bendigo (storeroom)(by 1926 - [1928]);[4]
291 Hargreaves Street, Bendigo (by 1959 - ?1960);[5.63]
cnr. Abel Street and Deborah Street, Golden Square, Bendigo (by 1981 - [1992]).[5.63]

PERIOD OF OPERATION:
by 1855 - [1992] [1.56,2,3,4,5.63]

EXISTING RECORDS:
Photograph by W. H. Robinson of J. H. Abbott and Company premises in Market Square about 1900 [5.Plate 143]
Photograph by W. H. Robinson of J. H. Abbott and Company premises in Lyttleton Terrace in 1890 [1.56]

ACTIVITIES:
boot maker (by 1891 - [1892])[6]
boot manufacturer, boot importer (by 1896 - [1897])[2]
boot retailer, shoe retailer (by 1880 - [1881])[7]
hardware merchant (by 1929 - [1967])[4]
leather merchant (by 1880 - [1928])[3,4,7]
tanner (by 1880 - [1908]) [1.56,3,7]

NOTES:
Joseph Henry Abbott was born at Birmingham in 1830. He landed at Coles Wharf, Melbourne, in November 1852, and by January 1853 he had opened a store on Bendigo Creek. In 1854 he erected a puddling machine on Lower Bridge Street and in 1862 established the New Times Boot Market and Factory in Pall Mall. He retired from this business on 9 September 1867 although his wife retained control of a shop in Williamson Street which had been associated with this business. In March 1867 he purchased the leather business of T. Baulderstone in Williamson Street, and in 1869 acquired the Edinburgh Tannery at Sheepwash Creek when the owner died. [5.63]
In 1896 Joseph H. Abbott snr. lived at "Edgbastonia, Barkly Place, Bendigo, and Joseph Abbott jnr. lived at "Wanwanda, in the same street. [2]

CHRONOLOGY:
1855 Tannery established at Sheepwash Creek (now Mandurang) by Gauge and Sidley. Gauge's place in the partnership was subsequently taken by Lambeth, and finally Lambeth became sole owner of the tannery. [5.63]
1869 Tannery purchased by J. H. Abbott when Lambeth died. [5.63]
Edinburgh Leather and Grindery factory and warehouse purchased in Bull Street and Roper installed as manager. [5.63]
1881 Lyttleton Terrace premises built by Z. Button to the design of W. C. Vahland [1.56]
08.1882 Factory in Bull street sold. [5.63]
1883 Branches established at Castlemaine and Echuca. The Castlemaine branch was short-lived, but branches subsequently established at Eaglehawk, and in Market Street flourished. [5.63]
1889 Abbott's business interests were left to Joseph Henry Abbott jnr. and Richard Hartley Smith Abbott, trading as J. H. Abbott and Company. [5.63]
1894 Tannery burned down in December. [5.63]
by 1930 Echuca and Eaglehawk depots closed. [5.63]
1959 Pall Mall business moved to 291 Hargreaves Street. This was short-lived. [5.63]
1981 New warehouse erected at the corner of Abel Street and Deborah Street, Golden Square. [5.63]

REFERENCES:
1.M. Butcher and G. Flanders, *Bendigo historic buildings.* National Trust of Australia (Victoria), Central Victorian Branch, 1987.
2.*Sands and McDougall's Bendigo and district directory for 1896- 1897.* Melbourne, Sands and McDougall, 1896.
3.Sands and McDougall's Melbourne, suburban and country directories.
4.Sands and McDougall's directories of Victoria.
5.K. Arnold, *Bendigo and district the way it was.* Maiden Gully, Crown Castleton, 1988.
6.*The Victoria Post Office directory for 1891-1892.* Melbourne, Wise, 1891.
7.*Official Post Office professional, commercial, trade, farming and squatting directory of Victoria* (International Exhibition Edition) 1880-1881, Melbourne, Gordon and Gotch, July 1880.

AUSTRALIAN SWISS MANUFACTURING COMPANY PTY. LTD.

BUSINESS NAME:

Australian Swiss Manufacturing Company Pty. Ltd. (by 1934 - [1961])[1]

LOCATION:
437-441 Hargreaves Street, Bendigo (by 1934 - [1961]).[1]

PERIOD OF OPERATION:by 1934 - [1961] [1]

ACTIVITIES:
watch case manufacturer (by 1934 - [1962])[1]

NOTES:

Site occupied by Johnson, Morley and Company, upholsters, in 1932. The site was vacant in 1962 and then occupied by Armstrong's (Bendigo) Tyre Service Pty. Ltd. in 1963. [1]
REFERENCES:
1.Sands and McDougall's directories of Victoria.

BEISCHER, FREDERICK W.

PROPRIETOR:

William Beischer (by 1896 - [1913])[1,2,3];
Frederick W. Beischer (by 1914 - [1965])[3]

LOCATION:

Lower Bridge Street, Bendigo (by 1896 - [1897], [1907], [1910]); [1,2]
Bridge Street, Bendigo (on the east side, next to the Tysons Reef Hotel)(by 1897 - [1906]);[2,4]
8 Lower Bridge Street, Bendigo (by 1908 - [1910], [1925] - [1960]); [1,2]
White Hills Road, Bendigo (by 1911 - ?1912);[1]
8 White Hills Road, Bendigo (by 1911 - [1924], [1961] - [1964]); [2,3]
Bendigo (by 1925 - [1935]);[3]
8 Weeroona Avenue, Bendigo (by 1965 - ?1966).[3]
PERIOD OF OPERATION:by 1896 - [1965] [1,2,3]
ACTIVITIES:
baker (by 1896 - [1965])[1,2,3,4]
NOTES:
Entered as 'Belscher' in [3] for 1930, 1931, 1932, 1933, 1934, 1935.
P. A. Nally occupied the site in 1966. [3]
REFERENCES:
1.Sands and McDougall's *Bendigo and district directory for 1896-1897.* Melbourne, Sands and McDougall, 1896.
2.Sands and McDougall's Melbourne, suburban and country directories.
3.Sands and McDougall's directories of Victoria.
4.*The Victoria Post Office commercial directory for 1897-1898*, Melbourne, Wise, 1897.

BENDIGO ADVERTISER

PROPRIETOR:

Robert Ross Haverfield and Arthur Moore Lloyd (by December 1853 - [April 1855])[6.193,7];
Angus Mackay, James Casey and James Henderson (by April 1855 - [1861])[6.193];
Angus Mackay and David Stuart (by 1861 - [July 1886])[6.193];
Robert D. Mackay, George Mackay and Angus Mackay jnr. (by July 1886 - [1918])[3.193];
William J. Wright (managing director)(by 1919 - [May 1931]) [6.193];
William J. Stephens (managing director)(by May 1931 - [1943]) [6.193];
Albert Mundy (managing director)(by 1943 - [1962])[6.193]

BUSINESS NAME:

Mackay and Company (by 1855 - [1917])[1,2,5,6.193],
Advertiser and Independent Pty. Ltd. (by 1920 - ?1921, [1923] - [1924])[2],
Advertiser and Bendigo Stock and Station Journal Pty. Ltd. (by 1937 - [1939])[2]

LOCATION:

Pike's Building, Pall Mall, Bendigo (by 1857 - [1861]);[6.193]
Hargreaves Street, Bendigo (on the west side, between Bull Street and Mundy Street)(by 1861 - [1905]);[1,5,6.193]
214 Hargreaves Street, Bendigo (by 1906 - [1917]);[1,2]
Williamson Street, Bendigo (by 1906 - ?1907);[1]
207 Williamson Street, Bendigo (The Bendigonian) (by 1907 - [1916]);[1,2]
Bendigo (by 1918 - [1939]);[2]
269 **(today 38-40) Williamson Street, Bendigo** (by 1918 - [1925]);[2]
29 Pall Mall, Bendigo (by 1926 - [1968]);[2]
298 Lyttleton Terrace, Bendigo (by 1935 - [1939]);[2]
27 Pall Mall, Bendigo (by 1969 - [1971]);[2]
96-98 Pall Mall. Bendigo (by 1972 - ?1973).[2]
PERIOD OF OPERATION:
by 1853 - [1972] [1,2,5,7]
PRODUCTS:
Bendigo Advertiser (by 1896 - [1972])[1,2,5]
Bendigo Stock and Station Journal (by 1937 - [1939])[2]
The Bendigonian (by 1896 - [1920])[1,2,5]
EXISTING RECORDS:
Photograph by the Crisp Photo Process of The Bendigo Advertiser [6.Plate 59]
Photograph of the Williamson Street premises about 1920 [6.Plate 58]
ACTIVITIES:
newspaper publisher (by 1912 - [1972])[2]
printer, publisher (by 1896 - [1910])[1,5]
NOTES:
The *Bendigo Advertiser* has been published since 1853; *The Bendigonian* between 1895 and 1920; and the *Bendigo Stock and Station Journal* between 1915 and 1942. [3]
George Mackay published a history of Bendigo in 1891. [4]
C. W. Seymour entered as the printer at 298 Lyttleton Terrace between 1935 and 1939. [2]
Took over the site of the Bendigo Independent at 269 Williamson Street in 1918. [2]
207 Williamson Street was vacant in 1918. 263-269 Williamson Street was vacant in 1926. [2]
CHRONOLOGY:
12.1853 Newspaper established by Robert Ross Haverfield and Arthur Moore Lloyd and the first issue printed on 9 December. [6.193]
04.1855 Haverfield retired and Angus Mackay, James Casey and James Henderson became the new owners, trading as Mackay and Company. [6.193]
04.1856 The first daily edition was printed on 7 April. [6.193]
1857 The newspaper office was moved to Pike's Building, Pall Mall, near Mitchell Street. [6.193]
1861 The newspaper office was moved to Hargreaves Street, where it remained until 1919. Casey and Hender-

son retired and Angus Mackay and David Stuart became the sole owners. [6.193]
1874 Stuart died, but his share of the business remained in his family. Robert D. Mackay joined the staff of the newspaper. [6.193]
1879 George Mackay joined the staff of the newspaper. [6.193]
1880 Angus Mackay jnr. joined the staff of the newspaper. [6.193]
07.1886 Angus Mackay died and the business was acquired by Robert Mackay, George Mackay and Angus Mackay jnr. [6.193]
1919 The Hargreaves Street office was moved to the Bendigo Independent office in Williamson Street and William J. Wright became managing director. [6.193]
05.1931 Wright was replaced by William T. Stephens as managing director on 2 May. [6.193]
1943 Stephens was replaced by Albert Mundy as managing director. [6.193]
1962 The publishing house was destroyed by fire. Albert Mundy retired and the business was eventually taken over by the Herald and Weekly Times. [6.193]
REFERENCES:
1.Sands and McDougall's Melbourne, suburban and country directories.
2. Sands and McDougall's directories of Victoria.
3.*Newspapers in Australian libraries. A Union list. Part 2. Australian newspapers.* Canberra, National Library, Fourth edition, 1985.
4.G. Mackay, *The history of Bendigo.* Bendigo, Mackay, 1891.
5.*Sands and McDougall's Bendigo and district directory for 1896- 1897.* Melbourne, Sands and McDougall, 1896.
6.K. Arnold, *Bendigo and district as it was.* Maiden Gully, Crown Castleton, 1988.
7.J. Smith, *The Cyclopaedia of Victoria*, The Cyclopedia Co.,
Melbourne, vol.2, 1904, pp.271.

BENDIGO BUTTER FACTORY

PROPRIETOR:

Frank H. McIntyre and McIntyre (by 1894 - [1911])[4,7.55]

BUSINESS NAME:

Fresh Food and Frozen Storage Company (by 1894 - [1895]) [7.55],
Bendigo Butter Factory and Produce Stores Limited (by December 1895 - ?1896)[7.55],
Bendigo Butter Factory and Produce Company Limited (by 1896 - ?1897)[6],
Bendigo Butter and Ice Factory (by 1897 - [1898], [1902] - [1929])[1,3],
Bendigo Butter and Ice Company (by 1905 - [1907])[1],
Bendigo Butter Factory (by 1929 - [1969])[2],
Holdenson and Nielson Fresh Foods Pty. Ltd. (by 1938 - [1967]) [1],
Petersville Milk Products (by 1970 - ?1971)[2]

LOCATION:

Lucan Street, Bendigo (by 1894 - [1899]);[6,7.55]
Bendigo (by 1897 - [1898]); [3,4,5]
Mundy Street, Bendigo (corner of Mollison Street)(by January 1899 - [1906]);[1,7.55]
107 Mundy Street, Bendigo (by 1907 - [1910]);[1]
109 (currently 60) Mundy Street, Bendigo (by 1911 - [1970]);[1,2]
PERIOD OF OPERATION:
by 1894 - [1970] [1,2,3,4,5,6,7.55]
EXISTING RECORDS:
Photograph by W. H. Robinson of the butter factory in Mundy Street about 1900 [7.Plate 39]
ACTIVITIES:
butter factory, cheese factory (by 1897] - [1898], [1905] - [1907])[1,3]
butter factory (by 1895 - [1934])[1,2,4,5]
ice works operator (by 1903 - [1929])[1,2]
proprietary/private butter factory (by 1895 - [1896], [1913] - ?1914)[2,4]
NOTES:
Registered on 17.09.1895 as a private company and liquidated on 01.06.1896 to become co-operative. Became a company in 1902. Originally Tayford? and McIntyre, later Bendigo City, then Fresh Food and Frozen Storage Company, later Holdenson and Nielson. [4]
Frank H. McIntyre listed as manager in [6] for 1896, 1897.
J. Cumming listed as manager/secretary in [1] for 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909.
D. Oldfield listed as manager/secretary in [1,2] for 1910, 1911, 1912, 1913, 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918.
The site at the corner of Mundy Street and Mollison Street occupied by Jack Charlton and Company Pty. Ltd., refrigeration engineers. [8]
CHRONOLOGY:
by 1880J. T. H. Cocks purchased the old Cobb and Company stables at the corner of Mundy Street and Mollison Street and established a dairy. [7.55]
1884 Dairy sold to Michael Burke. Cocks continued in an agency in Barkly Place until 1904. Burke subsequently sold the dairy to the Biggs Brothers in the early 1890's. [7.55]
1894 Fresh Food and Frozen Storage Company established in Lucan Street by the McIntyre brothers. [7.55]
12.1895 Name of McIntyres' company changed to Bendigo Butter Factory and Produce Stores Limited (presumably because of a clash with a Melbourne company of the same name). [7.5]
01.1899 The dairy of Biggs Brothers was purchased and James Cummings made manager. [7.55]
1902 Limited liability company formed, trading as the Bendigo Butter Factory and Cool Store Chambers. [4,7.55]
1911 Company sold to Holdenson and Nielson Fresh Food Company on 23 November. The new manager was Douglas Oldfield who held the position until 1940, when he was succeeded by his son.
by 1940 Cream transported from Kerang, Cohuna and Gunbower for processing. [7.55]
by 1975 Works closed and site taken over and used for an air conditioning and refrigerating business. [7.55]
REFERENCES:
1.Sands and McDougall's Melbourne, suburban and country directories.
2. Sands and McDougall's directories of Victoria.

3. Wise's Victorian Post Office Directory.
4. Greg Brimsmead Files.
5. Department of Agriculture Butter Factory List, 01.07.1934.
6.Sands and McDougall's *Bendigo and district directory for 1896- 1897.* Melbourne, Sands and McDougall, 1896.
7.K. Arnold, *Bendigo and district the way it was.* Maiden Gully, Crown Castleton, 1988.
8.Site inspection, 22.04.92.

BENDIGO GAS COMPANY

PROPRIETOR:

Gas and Fuel Corporation (by 1958 - [1973])[4]

BUSINESS NAME:

Bendigo Gas Company (by 1859 - [1967])[1,2,4],
Bendigo Gas Company Limited (by 1891 - [1898])[24,25]
Bendigo Gas Works (by 1958 - [1973])[4]

LOCATION:

Short Street, Bendigo (by 1902 - [1908]);[1]
Bridge Street, Bendigo (works)(by 1859 - [1907]);[1]
36 Short Street, Bendigo (by 1907 - [1913]);[1,2]
Lower Bridge Street, Bendigo (by 1907 - [1909]);[1]
49 Pall Mall, Bendigo (by 1914 - [1967]);[2]
Bendigo (by 1930 - [1937]);[2]
White Hills Road, Bendigo (works)(by 1950 - [1964]);[2]
Weeroona Avenue, Bendigo (works)(by 1965 - [1973]).[2]
PERIOD OF OPERATION:
by 1859 - [1973] [1,2,4]
PLANT:
Retort House:
pair of crushing rolls, grizzly and feed chute
two coal hoppers
four benches of 8 Hurll double-ended horizontal retorts
Hurll retort charging apparatus
Johns and Waygood overhead gantry crane
retort control and instrument panel
Major Furnace exhaust gas producer
cylindrical metering vessel
four Sigma recording calorimeters
Engine Room
two Bryan Donkin steam engine driven rotary gas exhausters
in yard to the east of the retort house
crossflow coal gas condenser
crossflow secondary condenser
cylindrical air receiver (No. A48204)
purifier tower
City Foundry detarrer
Livesey washer
No. 2 gas holder
Purifier Shed
J. Coates and Company gas distributor
J. Coates and Company purifier
hand-operated overhead gantry crane
in yard to the west of the retort house:
No. 1 gas holder
coke gantry, complete with coke cradle
coke grader
gas pressure governing system
Boiler House:
Cowleys three-pass Cornish boiler (No. 10924)
Roberts three-pass Cornish boiler (No. 8114)
Weir steam driven reciprocating boiler feed pump [21]
ACTIVITIES:
gas works operator (by 1859 - [1973])[1,2,4]
NOTES:
George Reid listed as manager in [24] for 1891, 1892.
Arthur W. Harrison listed as secretary in [1,25] for 1897, 1898, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906.
Willoughby Pain listed as engineer in [1] for 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909.
William Pearsall listed as secretary in [1,2] for 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910, 1911, 1912, 1913, 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918.
CHRONOLOGY:[1]
1859 Provisional committee formed to assess the potential demand for gas in the town and to sell shares in the proposed Bendigo Gas Company. [4.301]
on 6 July the Committee reported that all but 417 of the 6,000 shares had been placed and that there was almost unanimous support for the establishment of a gas works. A. K. Smith was retained as the consulting engineer, and a site for the works was chosen in September, and in November pipes were delivered for the laying of gas mains. On 29 November three massive pieces of foundry work were hauled to Bendigo for the works. [4.301]
1860 The chimney was completed early in March and gas was turned on for the first time on 31 March. The offices of the Mercury were lit the following night, the first and only place in the town to be supplied with gas at that time. [3.70, 4.302]
1889 Construction of the purifier shed and the installation of four Coates purifiers and a gas distributor.
1933 Second hand Roberts boiler installed in the boiler room. [13]
by 1935 First bench of eight new Hurll retorts completed.
1935 Second bench of eight new Hurll retorts completed.
1942 Construction of No. 1 gas holder (140,000 cubic foot capacity) by N. J. Hurll and Company (Victoria) to provide for an additional supply of gas to the ordnance factory for the manufacture of gun barrels. [5,9] Second hand Cowley boiler installed in the boiler room. [14]
1943 Construction of the coke basket gantry to the west of the retort house. [10]
1948 Installation of Johns and Waygood retort charging apparatus and No. 2 coal crusher [8,12]
01.1958 No. 4 bench shut down and rebuilt by N. J. Hurll. The bench was refired early in April. [22]
03.1958 Installation of new Hurll coal hoppers, coal elevator, retort charging apparatus, and Johns and Waygood overhead gantry crane. [11,22]
04.1958 No. 3 bench shut down for rebuilding. Coke basket fixed in position. [22]
05.1958 N. J. Hurll laying new brick paving in the retort house. [22]

1 see Graeme Butler & Associates, Bendigo Gasworks Conservation Analysis

06.1958 New amenities block finished by S. Lee. [22]
07.1958 Installation of the second Bryan Donkin steam driven rotary exhauster. This was not started until 14 May 1959. [16,17,22]
The Gas and Fuel Corporation acquired the site. [4.302]
B. Dale pulled down the old gas holder and removed the old coke grader. [22]
08.1958 Morgan and Swift bricking the ground floor of the retort house. [22] Old compressor in the engine room removed for scrap. [22]
10.1958 Roof of the retort house repaired. [22] No. 2 holder dropped to the second lift for safety reasons; plates now too thin. [22]
11.1958 Staircase removed from the inside to the outside of the retort house to make way for the exhaust gas producer. [22] Foundations laid for the new Major Furnace gas producer. The producer arrived on 24 November and was started up on 24 February 1959. [22]
02.1959 Construction began on a gas pressure governor room. [18,19,20,22] Pipe trenches were dug and a concrete floor and fan foundations were poured by S. Lee in March. The governor and pipes arrived from the Fitzroy gas works on 2 April and the plant and building were ready for use at the end of the month. [22]
No. 1 bench was pulled down and rebuilt by N. J. Hurll. This bench was refired in April, but was not put back into operation until 11 June. [22]
03.1959 Swallows Erections started patching leaks in No. 2 holder. This work was finished on 6 July. [22]
04.1959 Swallows Erections pulled down the old retort charging machine. [22]
06.1959 S.Lee began building a brick wall around No. 2 holder. This work was finished on 8 July. [22]
07.1959 Approval given for S. Lee to begin work on a new amenities block. [22] Work began on 6 August with the dismantling of the old external gas producer. The work was completed on 25 August. [22] The Weir boiler feed pump arrived from Melbourne on 17 July. This pump was installed in November and tested on 16 December. [22]
09.1959 The sides of the coal crusher hopper were built up to give more room for the tractor to tip in the coal. [22]
10.1959 Plans drawn up for alterations to the purifier mains and for the erection of a new purifier from Warragul. [22]
12.1959 The old washer was pulled down. [22]
05.1960 Boiler house chimney stack rebuilt by S. Lee and strapped up with 2 inch by 0.25 inch angle iron. [22]
06.1960 S. Lee renovated the stables. [22]
06.1961 Concrete floor poured for the new high pressure building. S. Lee began constructing the building later in the month and repairing the brick wall of the change room, against which the new building abutted. Work started on the new high pressure main on 17 July, by which time the building was nearly finished. The new high pressure building and installation were finally completed on 5 September. [22]
07.1961 S. Lee repaired the chimney stack at the retort house, and pulled down and reset the parapet wall on the street side, which had a 2 inch lean from the roof to the top of the parapet. [22]
10.1961 New coke quenching spray system installed and the old one removed. [22]
06.1962 R. G. Long installed a new section of monorail. [22]
03.1963 No. 3 bench shut down for minor repairs to the brickwork by S. Lee. [22] N. J. Hurll began pulling down and reconditioning No. 2 bench. This was refired on 21 May. [22]
07.1963 S. Lee bricked in "LET GAS HELP YOU in the west wall of the retort house. [22]
09.1963 The last slabs of concrete were poured on the discharge platform in the retort house. [22]
02.1965 N. J. Hurll altering the furnace combustion chamber on No. 2 bench. [22]
03.1965 S. Lee altering the furnace combustion chamber on No. 1 bench. [22]
04.1965 Old gas condenser pulled out and foundations dug for a new one. This arrived on 16 June from Morwell and was erected by A. Holt. [22,23]
05.1965 Retort house roof damaged by fire. [22]
12.1965 The tar tower on No. 3 bench was pulled down. This was replaced by a bigger tower in December. [22]
01.1966 N. J. Hurll carried out minor repairs to the brickwork on No. 1 bench. [22] Installation of by-pass pipework on the scrubber and Livesey washer. [6,22]
02.1966 Old secondary gas condenser pulled down. [22]
03.1966 No. 2 gas exhauster converted to electrical operation. [23]
04.1966 Bulk LPG tanks arrived and were set on concrete foundations. [22]
05.1966 Nos. 1 and 2 low pressure gas catalytic reformers installed in No. 1 bench. These were removed that summer and reinstalled in April 1967 with new catalyst. [7]
06.1966 Foundations prepared in retort house for the high pressure compressor, to boost the air supply to the reformer. [22]
10.1966 Work started by S. Lee on the change room in the office block. [22]
12.1966 Larger tar tower fitted to No. 4 bench. New by-pass installed on primary condensers. [22,23]
05.1967 Nos. 4 and 5 low pressure gas catalytic reformers were installed. [7]
10.1968 New overhead trolley fitted to the coke basket.. [23]
1969 Modifications were made to the gas testing laboratory. [34]
1973 The final retort was charged with black coal in October, prior to the completion of the conversion of the town supply to natural gas. [4.302]

REFERENCES:

1.Sands and McDougall's Melbourne, suburban and country directories.
2. Sands and McDougall's directories of Victoria.
3.J. D. Keating, *The lambent flame.* Melbourne, University Press, 1974.
4.R. Proudley, *Circle of influence. A history of the gas industry in Victoria.* Melbourne, Hargreen, 1987.
5.Edgar Harrison, personal communication, 23 April 1992.
6.*Primary condensers* file.
7.*Reforming programme* file.
8.Drawing No. C23300a, *Bendigo Gas Company. Retort charging machine assembly.* Johns and Waygood Limited, 30.01.1948.

9.*Labelling plan of 140,000 cubic foot gas holder, Bendigo.* N. J. Hurll, builder, 12.10.1942.
10.Drawing No. BE37, *Bendigo. Arrangement of coke basket runway.* N. J. Hurll and Company, 06.01.1943.
11.Drawing No. BGO-G-112, *Bendigo Gas Company. General arrangement of proposed coal elevator.* Norman J. Hurll and Company, 30.01.1958.
12.Drawing No. BGO-G-12, *Bendigo Gas Works. Proposed layout for No. 2 coal crusher and overhead hopper.* Norman J. Hurll and Company, 13.12.1948.
13.*Bendigo Gas Company. Arrangement and details for boiler settings, 1933.* N. J. Hurll and Company.
14.*Brickwork detail of Cornish boiler for Bendigo.* N. J. Hurll and Company, 16.04.1942; 04.05.1942 (2 drawings).
15.Drawing No. CP229-85, *Bendigo - Weeroona Street works. Gas testing laboratory. Details of modifications to existing room.* Gas and Fuel Corporation, 26.05.1969.
16.Drawing No. 229B/3, *Bryan Donkin steam driven rotary exhauster. Location of foundation.* Gas and Fuel Corporation, 11.04.1958.
17.Drawing No. 229B/5, *Bryan Donkin steam driven rotary exhauster connecting pipes - details.* Gas and Fuel Corporation, 28.07.1958.
18.Drawing No. C-3525/4, *Bendigo Works. 18 inch governor and fan installation. Locality plan and mains connections.* Gas and Fuel Corporation, 08.08.1954.
19.Drawing No. C-3390, *Bendigo Works. General arrangement of 18 inch governor. Modified from 18 inch water loaded governor.* Gas and Fuel Corporation, 02.06.1958.
20.Drawing No. B-3525/A, *Bendigo Works. Richardson fan and 18 inch governor installation - general arrangement.* Gas and Fuel Corporation, 24.06.1958.
21.Site inspection, 22-24 April 1992.
22.Log books, Bendigo gas works, 1958-1971.
23.Works maintenance book, Bendigo gas works, 1962-1972.
24.*The Victoria Post Office commercial directory for 1891-1892*, Melbourne, Wise, 1891.
25.*The Victoria Post Office commercial directory for 1897-1898*, Melbourne, Wise, 1897.

'BENDIGO INDEPENDENT'

PROPRIETOR:

John G. Edwards (by 1896 - [1903])[1,5];
Ray J. Edwards (by 1904 - [1912])[1,2];
William Wright (by 1913 - [1917])[2]

BUSINESS NAME:

Independent Limited (by 1913 - [1919])[2]

LOCATION:

Williamson Street, Bendigo (by 1875 - [1906]);[1,4.33,5,6]
269 Williamson Street, Bendigo (by 1907 - [1925]);[1,2,4.33]
Bendigo (by 1918 - [1919]);[2]
Pall Mall, Bendigo (by 1925 - [1992]).[4.33]
PERIOD OF OPERATION:
by 1891 - [1919] [1,2,5,6]
PRODUCTS:
Bendigo Independent (by 1896 - [1919])[1,2,5]
EXISTING RECORDS:
Photograph by R. Dermer-Smith of the former Bendigo Independent newspaper and job printing office in Williamson Street [4.33]
ACTIVITIES:
newspaper publisher (by 1912 - [1919])[2]
printer, publisher (by 1891 - [1910])[1,5,6]
NOTES:
Newspaper published between 1862 and 1918. [3]
William Wright was manager in 1891, 1892. [6]
The Williamson Street office was designed by J. M. Brady in 1875. [4.33]
Merged with the Bendigo Advertiser in 1918, which see. [2] The Bendigo Independent ceased publication in that year, and the Bendigo Advertiser continued to be published at Williamson Street until 1925 when new premises were obtained in Pall Mall. [4.33]
REFERENCES:
1.Sands and McDougall's Melbourne, suburban and country directories.
2. Sands and McDougall's directories of Victoria.
3.*Newspapers in Australian libraries. A Union list. Part 2. Australian newspapers.* Canberra, National Library, Fourth edition, 1985.
4.M. Butcher and G. Flanders, *Bendigo historic buildings.* National Trust of Australia (Victoria), Central Victorian Branch, 1987.
5.*Sands and McDougall's Bendigo and district directory for 1896- 1897.* Melbourne, Sands and McDougall, 1896.
6.*The Victoria Post Office directory for 1891-1892.* Melbourne, Wise, 1891.

BLYTH AND ROBERTS

PROPRIETOR:

George Frederick Pickles and George Mackay Pickles (by 1876 - [1888])[1,5,14];
Peter Ellis (by 1888 - [1893])[1,2,3,4,9];
N. Ellis (by 1892 - ?1893)[9];
D. Blyth and Owen (by 1902 - ?1903)[12];
D. Blyth (by 1903 - [1907])[12];
D. Blyth and A. Roberts (by 1908 - [1913], [1915])[12,13];
Scholten Brothers (by 1914 - ?1915)[13]

BUSINESS NAME:

British and American Carriage Works (by 1876 - ?1877)[1],
G. F. Pickles and Sons (by 1882 - ?1883)[9],
Pickles and Company (by 1883 - [1886])[2],
Pickles and Son (by 1887 - [1889])[2],
G. F. Pickles and Sons Limited (by 1886 - [1888])[9],
Pickles and Sons Carriage Manufacturing Company Limited (by 1888 - ?1889)[1],
Sandhurst Rolling Stock Company Limited (by 1888 - ?1889, [1891], [1896], [1903] - [1915])[3,4,9,12,13,15],
Sandhurst Rolling Stock Company Carriage Works (by 1890 - ?1891)[9]
Bendigo Rolling Stock Works (by 1891 - ?1892)[1],
Peter Ellis and Company (by 1891 - [1892])[18],
N. Ellis and Company (by 1892 - ?1893)[9],
P. Ellis and Company (by 1893 - ?1894)[9],
Blyth and Owen (by 1902 - ?1903)[12],
Sandhurst Rolling Stock (by 1902 - ?1903)[12]

LOCATION:

Creswick (by 1859 - 1873);[1]
5,7,11 Latrobe Street west, Melbourne (carriage depot)(by 1876 - [1890]);[1,9]
Fitzroy (works)(by 1876 - [1882]);[5]
Williamson Street, Bendigo (by 1876 - [1897]);[1,15,18]
Sandhurst (now Bendigo)(by 1880 - [1881]);[17]
Hargreaves Street, Sandhurst (now Bendigo)(by 1883 - [1889]);[1,2]
Myers Street, Bendigo (by 1888 - [1893]);[7,18]
339 Latrobe Street, Melbourne (by 1890 - [1891]);[9]
cnr. Williamson Street and Myers Street, Bendigo (also with a frontage on Bull Street) (by 1891 - [1892]);[1,18]
337-339 Latrobe Street, Melbourne (depot)(by 1891 - [1892]);[18]
337 Latrobe Street, Melbourne (by 1892 - [1893]);[9]
Williamson Street, Bendigo (on the north side, between Lyttleton Terrace and Myers Street)(by 1902 - [1906]);[12]
204 Williamson Street, Bendigo (by 1907 - [1915]).[12,13]

PERIOD OF OPERATION:

by 1859 - [1897], [1902] - [1915] [1,2,9,12,13,15]

PRODUCTS:

first class railway carriages, second class railway carriages, coaches, buggies, waggonettes [1]

PLANT:

1891 -75 horse-power steam engine for driving all the machinery employed in building railway carriages. [1]
-15 horse-power steam engine for driving all the machinery employed in building coaches and carriages. [1]

EXISTING RECORDS:

Patent 4691 28.08.1886 (with Charles Goddard Jackson) An improved horse-holding device for attachment to vehicles.
Photograph of the Bendigo factory in 1875 [16.Plate]

ACTIVITIES:

railway rolling-stock manufacturer, coachbuilder, engineer [1]
coach builder, carriage builder, waggon builder, coach dealer, carriage dealer, waggon dealer (by 1890 - [1893], [1902] - [1912])[9,12,13]
railway carriage builders (by 1883 - [1893])[2]
coach builder, carriage builder, waggon builder (by 1913 - [1915])[13]

NOTES:

Business established in 1855. [14.179]
Prior to 1889 G. F. Pickles and Sons had carriage factories in Fitzroy and Bendigo and showrooms in Latrobe Street. By 1882 G. F. Pickles had transferred control of the Fitzroy factory to his son, presumably so that he could concentrate upon railway rolling stock construction for the Victorian Railways Department. In 1888 the railway rolling stock works at Bendigo, and presumably the Latrobe Street showrooms, were acquired by Peter Ellis. [5]
The son, still trading as G. F. Pickles and Sons, moved almost next door and established a showrooms at 344 Latrobe Street in 1889 and continued in business (eventually under the proprietorship of T. Hoyle, which see) in the vicinity until 1917. [9]
By 1891 between 200 and 300 people were employed with annual wages of 25,000 pounds. The plant was capable of producing 100,000 pounds worth of rolling-stock and 10,000 pounds worth of private vehicles each year. Railway carriage springs and wheels were provided by the Government, everything else was built on the premises. [1]
Column advertisement in [9] for 1892, 1893.
Bendigo site vacant in 1916. [13]
204 Williamson Street, Bendigo, also occupied by A. Robinson, coachbuilder, in 1910. [12,13]

CHRONOLOGY:

1867 G. F. Pickles established as a carriage builder at Creswick. [16.54]
1871 Business established at Bull Street, Bendigo. [16.54]
by 1875 Branch established at Hargreaves Street, Bendigo. [16.54]
1882 Awarded a Government contract (No. 1468/82-83 for 70,232 pounds 10 shillings) for the construction and supply of 20 first class carriages, 40 second class carriages, 16 composite carriages, 30 brake vans and 230 medium open waggons for the Railways Department. [10.2318]
Awarded a Government contract (No. 1469/82-83 for 2,925 pounds) for the construction and supply of 10 horse boxes for the Railways Department. [10.2318]
1883 Constructed 2 B type 5 compartment 4 wheel passenger carriages with 50 seats for the Victorian Railways Department. [2.28]
Began construction of 7 BH type 5 compartment 6 wheel passenger carriages; 2 BH type 5 compartment 4 wheel passenger carriages; 3 AB type 5 compartment 6 wheel composite first/second class passenger carriages with 46 seats; and 360 I type 4 wheel open goods waggons of 8 and 10 tons capacity, under separate contracts for the Victorian Railways Department. All this work was completed in 1886. [2.32,2.46,2.51]
1884 Constructed 30 D type 6 wheel guards vans of 4 tons capacity, two of which were fitted with booking offices; 10 F type 4 wheel 3 stall horse vans; and 12 P type 4 wheel explosives vans of 5 tons capacity under separate contracts for the Victorian Railways Department. [2.41,2.60]
George F. Pickles managed the Bull Street branch; George M. Pickles the Mollison Street branch; Thomas P. Pickles the Williamson Street branch, and Peter Ellis the main works in Williamson Street. [16.54]
1885 Constructed 39 B type 5 compartment 6 wheel passenger carriages with 50 seats and one B type 4 compartment 6 wheel passenger carriage with 40 seats and a lavatory under separate contracts for the Victorian Railways Department. [2.29]
1886 Constructed 2 B type 5 compartment 6 wheel passenger carriages with 50 seats for the Victorian Railways Department. [2.28]
by 1887 Melbourne branches were established at 5-11 Latrobe Street (later renumbered as 342-344 Latrobe Street), and at Brunswick Street, Fitzroy (Margaret Street by 1889). Joseph Donnelly was the manager. [16.54]
1887 Constructed 18 A type 4 compartment 6 wheel first class passenger carriages with 32 seats for the Victorian Railways Department. [2.25]
1888 Constructed 12 DD type double bogie goods vans with central guards' compartments and 8 tons capacity for the Victorian Railways Department. [2.22]
Began construction of 3 AC type 6 compartment double bogie side corridor first class passenger carriages with 34

seats and fitted with lavatories, and 27 AA type 6 compartment double bogie first class passenger carriages with 48 seats for the Victorian Railways Department. [2.16]
1889 Began construction of 99 I type 4 wheel open goods waggons of 10 tons capacity for the Victorian Railways Department. The work was completed in 1890. [2.46-47]
Began construction of 21 BB type 7 compartment second class passenger carriages with double bogies and 70 seats for the Victorian Railways Department. The work was completed in 1891. [2.21]
Began construction of 16 AB type 7 compartment composite first/second class passenger carriages with double bogies and 64 seats for the Victorian Railways Department. The work was completed in 1891. [2.18]
Began construction of 60 AA type 7 compartment first class passenger carriages with double bogies and 70 seats for the Victorian Railways Department. The work was completed in 1891. [2.17]
1890 In January Ellis claimed to have "the largest carriage factory on the Australian continent, having lately added to the machinery and floor space which now covers nearly four acres. Almost 200 people were employed at this time. [6] By May the number employed had risen to 250. [7]
Constructed one K Class 4 wheel flat truck of 10 tons capacity and fitted with a hand brake for the Victorian Railways Department. [2.56]
1891 Constructed 2 ABD type 5 compartment composite first/second class passenger carriages with double bogies, 45 seats and a central guard's compartment for the Victorian Railways Department. [2.19]
1892 Began construction of 75 U type 4 wheel double louvred goods vans of 10 tons capacity, fitted with hand brakes, for the Victorian Railways Department. [2.63]
1893 The Bendigo coach-building business was purchased by Morrison and Sanneman, which see. [16.54]
1908 The Melbourne factories were closed. [16.54]
REFERENCES:
1. G. MacKay, *The History of Bendigo*, MacKay and Company,
Bendigo, 1891, pp.183, 186.
2.*Victorian Railways, Rolling Stock Branch. Diagrams and particulars of locomotives, cars, vans and trucks.* 1904; reprinted in 1978 by Colortype Printing for the Victorian Model Railway Society.
3. *The Bendigo Advertiser*, 25.02.1888.
4. *The Bendigo Advertiser*, 08.10.1888.
5. A. Sutherland, *Victoria and its metropolis.* Melbourne, Cyclopaedia, vol.2, 1888, pp.615-616 (sketch).
6. *The Bendigo Advertiser*, 02.01.1890.
7. *The Bendigo Advertiser*, 21.05.1890.
8. *The Bendigo Advertiser*, 1893.
9. Sands and McDougall's Melbourne and suburban directories.
10. Victoria, Government Gazette.
11.Victoria, Patent Office, *Patents and patentees.* Melbourne,
Government Printer, 28 volumes, 1854/66 - 1893.
12.Sands and McDougall's Melbourne, suburban and country directories.
13. Sands and McDougall's directories of Victoria.
14.F. Cusack, *Bendigo. A history.* Melbourne, Heinemann, 1973.
15.*Sands and McDougall's Bendigo and district directory for 1896-1897.* Melbourne, Sands and McDougall, 1896.
16.K. Arnold, *Bendigo and district the way it was.* Maiden Gully, Crown Castleton, 1988.
17.*Official Post Office professional, commercial, trade, farming and squatting directory of Victoria* (International Exhibition Edition) 1880-1881, Melbourne, Gordon and Gotch, July 1880.
18.*The Victoria Post Office directory for 1891-1892.* Melbourne, Wise, 1891.

BOLTON AND BOLTON

PROPRIETOR:

William May Bolton and Arthur Leon Bolton (by 1885 - [1920]) [5.197]

BUSINESS NAME:

Bolton and Son (by 1891 - [1892])[6],
Bolton Brothers (by 1902 - [1925])[1,2,3],
Bolton Brothers Pty. Ltd. (by October 1920 - [1992])[2,5.197]

LOCATION:

High Street, Bendigo (between Myrtle Street and Violet Street)(by 1885 - [1902]);[5.197,6]
High Street, Bendigo (on the east side, between Short Street and Wattle Street)(by 1896 - [1904]);[1,4]
Williamson Street, Bendigo (on the south side, between Lyttleton Terrace and Myers Street, and on or near the corner with Myers Street)(by 1896 - [1903]);[1,4]
Mitchell Street, Bendigo (on the north side, between Queen Street and Hargreaves Street)(by 1904 - [1907]);[1]
214 Mitchell Street, Bendigo (by 1908 - [1920]);[1,2]
216 Mitchell Street, Bendigo (by 1913 - [1919]);[2]
Bendigo (by 1921 - [1929]);[2]
214-216 Mitchell Street, Bendigo (by 1921 - ?1922);[2]
202-216 Mitchell Street, Bendigo (by 1922 - [1926], [1942] - [1961]);[2]
214 Mitchell Street, Bendigo (by 1927 - [1968]);[2]
206 Mitchell Street, Bendigo (by 1927 - [1969]);[2]
212 Mitchell Street, Bendigo (by 1969 - ?1970);[2]
45 Mitchell Street, Bendigo (by 1991 - [1992]).[3]
PERIOD OF OPERATION:by 1885 - [1992] [1,2,3]
EXISTING RECORDS:
photograph of High Street works in 1880's [5.Plate 48]
photograph of Mitchell Street premises about 1910 [5.Plate 49]
ACTIVITIES:
engraver (by 1904 - [1909])[1]
paper bag maker (by 1896 - 1897], [1902] - [1906], [1908], [1913] - [1919])[1,2,4]
printer (by 1911 - [1929], [1936] - [1939])[1,2]
printer, publisher (by 1896 - [1897], [1902] - [1911])[1,4]
NOTES:
Column advertisement in [2] for 1927, 1928, 1929.
W. M. Bolton, printer, listed at "Oswold, Russell Street, Bendigo (on the south side, between Eadie Street and Reginald Street, on the corner with Reginald Street) between 1915 and 1919. [2]
CHRONOLOGY:
1885 Business established in High Street. [5.197]

1890 William May Bolton and Arthur Leon Bolton purchased the printery of John W. Burrows Pty. Ltd. at 207 Williamson Street, which had been moved there in 1887. [5.197]
1902 Premises at 214 Mitchell Street purchased and the business moved to this site. [5.197] The Evening Mail Company Pty. Ltd., at 157 Mitchell Street, was purchased from Robert Walker. [5.197]
1910 The Evening Mail was sold to the Bendigo Independent. [5.197]
1920 Bolton Brothers Pty. Ltd. established. [5.197]
REFERENCES:
1.Sands and McDougall's Melbourne, suburban and country directories.
2. Sands and McDougall's directories of Victoria.
3.Site inspection, 22.04.92.
4.*Sands and McDougall's Bendigo and district directory for 1896-1897.* Melbourne, Sands and McDougall, 1896.
5.K. Arnold, *Bendigo and district the way it was.* Maiden Gully, Crown Castleton, 1988.
6.*The Victoria Post Office directory for 1891-1892.* Melbourne, Wise, 1891.

COHN BROTHERS

PROPRIETOR:

Moritz Cohn, Julius Cohn, Isaac Cohn, and Jacob Cohn (by 1857 - [January 1863])[4.185];
Moritz Cohn and Isaac Cohn (by January 1863 - [January 1878]) [4.158];
Isaac Cohn (by January 1878 - [June 1882])[4,158];
Isaac Cohn and Jacob Cohn (by June 1882 - [November 1887]) [4.158];
Francis Clark, George Robertson, Bernard Marks, Montague Cohen and Patrick Kinney McCaughen (by November 1887 - [1891])[4.158]

BUSINESS NAME:

Cohn Brothers Limited (by 1891 - [1971])[2,3,4.158],
Cohn Brothers' Victoria Brewery Company Limited (by 1891 - [1897], [1910] - [1955])[1,2,3,6],
Cohn Brothers and Company Limited (by 1902 - [1907])[1],
Cohn Brothers (by 1903 - [1939])[1,2],
Victoria Brewery Company Limited (by 1907 - [1909])[1],
Cohn Brothers Brewery Company Limited (by 1908 - [1909])[1],
Cohns Limited (by 1956 - [1961])[2],
Cohns (Bendigo) Pty. Ltd. (by 1962 - [1968])[2],
Cohns (Ballarat) Pty. Ltd. (by 1962 - [1968])[2],
Cohns (Central) Pty. Ltd. (by 1969 - ?1970)[2],
I. and I. Pty. Ltd. (by 1971 - ?1972)[4.158]

LOCATION:

Bridge Street, Bendigo (on the west side, between Water Street and Chapel Street)(by 1857 - [1920]); [1,2,3,4.158-,5,6]
Mundy Street, Bendigo (wine and spirits department)(by 1858 - ?1859);[4.158]
Baring Chambers, Market Street, Melbourne (by 1891 - [1892]);[6]
408 Bourke Street, Melbourne (office)(by 1895 - ?1896);[4.158]
12 Howard Place, Bendigo (wine and spirits department)(by 1905 - [1961]);[1,2]
Lucan Street, Bendigo (malthouse) (by 1910 - [1934]);[2,4.158]
Bendigo (by 1923 - [1939]);[2]
Swan Hill (by 1927 - [1939]);[2]
180 Bridge Street, Bendigo (same location)(by 1932 - [1939]);[2]
588 Bourke Street, Melbourne (by 1932 - [1939]);[2]
172-174 Bridge Street, Bendigo (storage)(by 1954 - [1955]);[2]
198 Bridge Street, Bendigo (by 1955 - ?1956);[2]
202 Bridge Street, Bendigo (stables)(by 1955 - ?1956);[2]
172-202 Bridge Street, Bendigo (by 1956 - [1961]);[2]
Ballarat (by 1962 - [1968]);[2]
176-212 Bridge Street, Bendigo [1](by 1969 - ?1970).[2]
PERIOD OF OPERATION:
by 1857 - [1969] [1,2,3,4.158]
PRODUCTS:
EXISTING RECORDS:
Photograph by W. H. Robinson of Cohn Brothers brewery about 1900 [5.Plate 15]
Photograph by the Crisp Photo Process of Cohn Brothers brewery in 1893 [5.Plate 17]
ACTIVITIES:
aerated waters manufacturer, cordial manufacturer (by 1896 - [1939])[1,2,3]
brewers (by 1880 - [1881], [1896] - [1961])[1,2,3,6]
cordial manufacturer (by 1969 - ?1970)[2]
maltsters (by 1912 - [1934])[1,2]
NOTES:
Entered as "Cohen Brothers in [1] for 1909, 1910.
Charles F. Gribson listed as manager in [1] for 1911.
Magnus Cohn listed as managing director in [3,2] for 1896, 1897, 1913, 1914, 1915.
The Cohn brothers took over the Bendigo Malting Company by 1912. This company had been established by Alfred Hasher in 1911 with William J. Malont as manager. It was situated on the west side of Lucan Street, between Bayne Street and Nolan Street. It survived until at least 1934, after which the site appears to have been redeveloped for housing. [1,2]
Jacob Cohn was elected to the Sandhurst municipal council in 1884. He was reelected in 1887 and was mayor in 1888 and 1889. [7]
12 Howard Place was used by the Girl Guides Association in 1969. [2]
CHRONOLOGY:
08.1853 General produce store established in High Street by Jacob Cohn and two other brothers. [7]
11.1857 Victoria Brewery established in Bridge Street adjoining the cemetery. [4.158]

1 see north-west corner of Bridge and Water Street today

1858 Beer in bulk transported from Melbourne and bottled for sale to hotels and their own wine and spirits department in Mundy Street, Market Square. [4.158]
1861 Talbot Brewery purchased and Henry Cohn employed as the head brewer. [4.158]
01.1863 Julius and Jacob Cohn sold their shares to Moritz Cohn. [4.158]
06.1864 Henry Cohn left to establish his own business in Melbourne. [4.158]
10.1871 Julius and Jacob Cohn operated the Victoria Brewery up to this time. Moritz Cohn purchased Julius Cohn's share of the business when the latter moved to Melbourne to establish his own brewery. [4.158]
1872 Moritz Cohn sold the brewery to George Jacobson. E. H. Miles was appointed agent for the Talbot and Avoca areas. [4.158]
01.1878 Moritz Cohn died on 24 January. [4.158].
06.1882 Moritz Cohn's half share in the business was purchased by Jacob Cohn. [4.158]
by 1882 The first lager beer was manufactured on a small scale under the trade name of Excelsior. The beer was kept chilled by incorporating the Sandhurst Ice Works into the establishment. Block ice was also then made available for public sale until 1905. [4.158, 8.71]
11.1887 A limited liability company was formed and listed on the Melbourne Stock Exchange. The shares were held by Francis Clark (5,000), George Robertson (1,000), Bernard Marks (1,000), Montague Cohen (500) and Patrick Kinney McCaughen (1,000). [4.158]
08.1888 John Wharton's aerated water factory in McCrae Street purchased and the manufacture of aerated waters begun on a large scale. [4.158]
11.1891 Company became known as Cohn Brothers, Bendigo. [4.158]
1892 The wine and spirits licence of Steward Brothers was purchased and the business was moved to a newly erected building in Bridge Lane, Bendigo. This was occupied until 1959, when the business was again moved and incorporated into the main factory. This site was sold to the Girl Guides Association. [4.158]
1893 Hedley Brothers brewery purchased at Bridgewater. [4.158]
1895 The Melbourne office at 408 Collins Street was moved to Bridge Lane (now Farmers Lane). [4.158]
1906 The wine and spirits licence of Max Cohn and Company was purchased. It was sold back again in 1927. [4.158]
1910 The malthouse of Thunders Brewery in Lucan Street, operated by Alfred Hasker, was purchased. [4.158]
07.1911 Jacob Cohn died on 31 July. [4.158]
1914 Tonic ale, later known as 6 o'clock lager, was introduced. [4.158]
1923 A branch factory was established at Swan Hill. [4.158]
04.1925 The brewing interests were sold to Carlton and United Brewery on 30 April. [4.158]
1928 The malthouse was closed. [4.158]
1932 An office was opened at 588 Bourke Street with the intention of establishing a branch in Melbourne. [4.158]
McEwan's aerated water factory (late Jones and McEwan) at Castlemaine was purchased and operated as a depot until McEwan's death in 1956, when it was sold. [4.158]
1950 Golden Fruit Preserving Company at Malmsbury purchased. [4.158]
by 1951 The tomato products division of S.P.C. purchased. [4.158]
1958 The sauce and condiments department of Reed Brothers in Bridge Street was purchased. [4.159]
05.1960 The aerated water factory of E. G. Smallhouse and Company (formerly the Red Lion Brewery) at Hay, New South Wales, was purchased. [4.158]
1961 A.Deans factory at Ararat purchased. Purchased the home delivery service of Brylen Distributors. [4.158]
1962 Purchased the Buffalo Brewery at Wangaratta and A. H. Smith's brewery at Yea. [4.158]
1964 Purchased the stock, machinery, bottles and cases of Bongiorno Brothers at Nhill. [4.158]
1965 Purchased the stock, machinery, bottles and cases of A. Lindner at Dimboola. [4.158]
1966 Purchased the stock, machinery, bottles and cases of J. L and P. Reed Pty. Ltd. at Kyneton. [4.158]
03.1967 Established Piambie Farm Pty. Ltd. at Swan Hill in partnership with McCarthy Brothers of California. The brothers' share in the business was eventually taken over and the property became one of the largest irrigation farms in Victoria. [4.158]
1969 Purchased the stock, machinery, bottles and cases of Lowery Brothers at Maryborough. [4.158]
07.1971 Sale of Cohn Brothers Limited to I. and I. Pty. Ltd. on 29 July. [4.158]

REFERENCES:

1.Sands and McDougall's Melbourne, suburban and country directories.
2. Sands and McDougall's directories of Victoria.
3.*Sands and McDougall's Bendigo and district directory for 1896- 1897.* Melbourne, Sands and McDougall, 1896.
4.K. Arnold, *Bendigo and district the way it was.* Maiden Gully, Crown Castleton, 1988.
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6.*The Victoria Post Office directory for 1891-1892.* Melbourne, Wise, 1891.
7.J. Smith, *The Cyclopaedia of Victoria*, The Cyclopedia Co.,
Melbourne, vol.2, 1904, pp.348-349.
8.G. Serle, *The rush to be rich. A history of the colony of Victoria, 1883 - 1889.* Melbourne, University Press, 1971.

CORRIE, WATTIE

PROPRIETOR:

John Donnellan (1896 - [1924])[1,2,4];
Corrie and Bennett (by 1925 - [1927])[1];
Corrie and Morgan (by 1928 - ?1929)[1];
W. E. Corrie (by 1929 - [1935])[1];
Wattie Corrie (by 1936 - [1965])[1]

BUSINESS NAME:

Corrie and Bennett (by 1925 - [1927])[1],
Corrie and Morgan (by 1928 - ?1929)[1],
Brooklands Accessories Limited (by 1964 - ?1965)[1],
W. Corrie (Motors) Pty. Ltd. (by 1968 - [1969])[1]

LOCATION:

High Street, Bendigo (by 1896 - [1906], [1928]);[1,2,4]
77 High Street, Bendigo (by 1907 - [1964]).[1,2]
Bendigo (by 1927 - ?1928);[1]
69-71 High Street, Bendigo (by 1964 - ?1965);[1]
69-87 High Street, Bendigo (by 1965 - [1969]);[1]
23 Queen Street, Bendigo (by 1968 - [1969]).[1]
PERIOD OF OPERATION:
by 1896 - [1969] [1,2,3,4]
ACTIVITIES:
coach builder, carriage builder, waggon builder (by 1913 - [1920], [1923] - [1924])[1]
coach builder, carriage builder, waggon builder, coach dealer,
carriage dealer, waggon dealer (by 1902 - [1912])[1,2,4]
motor depot operator, motor garage operator (by 1925 - [1935])[1]
motor engineer (by 1936 - [1954])[1]
NOTES:
The High Street site was a slot car centre by 1968. [1]
Donnellan began coach building before 1900 (before 1896 [4]). He patented a starting stall for use at race courses, and designed a waggon with in-built water storage tanks for use on the West Australian gold fields. [3.179]
REFERENCES:
1. Sands and McDougall's directories of Victoria.
2.Sands and McDougall's Melbourne, suburban and country directories.
3.F. Cusack, *Bendigo. A history.* Melbourne, Heinemann, 1973.
4.*Sands and McDougall's Bendigo and district directory for 1896- 1897.* Melbourne, Sands and McDougall, 1896.

CRYSTAL ICE AND COOL STORES

PROPRIETOR:

BUSINESS NAME:

Crystal Ice and Cool Stores (by 1925 - [1969])[1]
Crystal Cool Stores (by 1927 - [1932])[1],
Crystal Ice Works (by 1927 - [1991])[1],
Crystal Egg Company (by 1991 - [1992])[2]
(Note: Bendigo Cooperative Cool Stores at this site by c1915)[1]

LOCATION:

123 Garsed Street, Bendigo (by 1925 - [1991]);[1]
Bendigo (by 1927 - [1939]);[1]
21 Garsed Street, Bendigo (by 1991 - [1992])[2]
PERIOD OF OPERATION:
by 1925 - [1992] [1,2]
ACTIVITIES:
cool store operator (by 1925 - [1969])[1]
ice works operator (by 1927 - [1939])[1]
NOTES:
Entered as "Chrystal Ice and Cool Stores in [1] for 1925, 1926.
The original site was on the southern corner of Garsed Street and Arthur Street, but the business now appears to be continuing at 21 Garsed Street, on the site of Sweeney's joinery, which see. [2]
REFERENCES:
1. Sands and McDougall's directories of Victoria.
2.Site inspection, 30.04.1992.

DAVIES AND JEFFRIES

PROPRIETOR:

Charles A. Earl (by 1920 - [1931])[1];
Davies and Jeffries (by 1931 - [1938])[1]

BUSINESS NAME:

Davies and Jeffries (by 1931 - [1938])[1]

LOCATION:

Kangaroo Flat (by 1920 - [1938]);[1]
170 McIntyre Street, White Hills, Bendigo (by 1928 - [1929]);[1]
170-172 McIntyre Street, White Hills, Bendigo (by 1930 - [1931]). [1]
PERIOD OF OPERATION:
by 1920 - [1938] [1]
ACTIVITIES:
baker (by 1920 - [1938])[1]
NOTES:
170 McIntyre Street occupied by the Bendigo Cooperative Distribution Society in 1927, which see. [1]
This establishment is probably connected to Evan Davies and Cecil H. T. Jeffrey, which see. [1]
REFERENCES:
1.Sands and McDougall's directories of Victoria.

DAY, ALFRED

PROPRIETOR:

Alfred Day (by 1874 - [1882], [1911] - [1914])[1,2,3];
Alfred Day, Day and Day (by 1902 - [1910])[2]

BUSINESS NAME:

Bendigo City Asphalt Works (by 1896 - [1908])[2,5],
Bendigo City Bone Mills (by 1896 - [1908])[2,5]
Alfred Day and Sons (by 1902 - [1910])[2],

LOCATION:

Lucan Street, Bendigo (by 1874 - [1882]);[1]
Day Street, Bendigo (by 1882 - [1904]);[1]
Lloyd Street, Back Creek, Bendigo (near cattle yards)(by 1896 - [1897]);[4]
Back Creek, Bendigo (by 1896 - [1897]);[4]
Hargreaves Street, Bendigo (branch)(by 1892 - [1904]);[1,4]
Day Street, Back Creek, Bendigo (by 1902 - [1909], [1911] - [1914]);[2,3]

1 D1915

Charleston Road, Bendigo (bone mill)(by 1906 - [1910]);[2]
Lloyd Street, Bendigo (by 1907 - [1908]);[5]
Day Street, Long Gully, Bendigo (by 1910 - ?1911);[2]
(see 6 Jennings Street-Day's house)
PERIOD OF OPERATION:
by 1874 - [1914] [1,2,3,4,5]
PRODUCTS:
asphalt (by 1874 - [1904])[1]
fertilizer (by 1882 - [1904])[1]
ACTIVITIES:
asphalter (by 1874 - [1910])[1,2,3,4]
bone miller (by 1882 - [1914])[1,2,3,4,5]
NOTES:
Alfred Day was born at Chilwell, Nottinghamshire in 1845. He left school at the age of 13 and worked for a short time with his uncle, who was a silk merchant in Lyons. He subsequently worked for W. and T. Smart, asphalters before emigrating to Victoria in 1864 on "Fear Naught". For seven or eight years he worked as a miner at Eaglehawk and then, about 1872, he established an asphalting business in Bendigo, the first work of its kind in the area. [1]
CHRONOLOGY:
1872 Established an asphalting business in Bendigo. [1]
1874 Moved the works to a site in Lucan Street. [1]
1882 Moved the works to Day Street, with a frontage of 200 feet. Established a bone mill. [1]
1892 Opened a branch in Hargreaves Street. [1]
REFERENCES:1.J. Smith, *The Cyclopaedia of Victoria.* The Cyclopedia Co., Melbourne, vol.2, 1904, pp.376.
2.Sands and McDougall's Melbourne, suburban and country directories.
3.Sands and McDougall's directories of Victoria.
4.Sands and McDougall's *Bendigo suburban and district directory for 1896-1897.* Melbourne, Sands and McDougall, 1896.
5.Sands and McDougall's *Bendigo suburban and district directory for 1907-1908.* Melbourne, Sands and McDougall, 1907.

FOUNTAIN SERVICE GARAGE

PROPRIETOR:

P. J. Burns (by 1933 - ?1934)[1];
George Coleman (by 1934 - [1935])[1];
Samuel A. Armstrong (by 1937 - [1960])[1]

BUSINESS NAME:

Fountain Service Garage (by 1936 - ?1937)[1],
S. A. Armstrong Tyre Service (by 1937 - [1960])[1],
Armstrong's (Bendigo) Motor Tyre Service (by 1961 - [1992])[1]

LOCATION:

11 (now 21) View Point, Bendigo (by 1933 - [1939]);[1]
Broadcasting House, View Point, Bendigo (by 1941 - [1972]);[1]
97 Charlston Road, Bendigo (by 1961 - [1972]);[1]
437-441 Hargreaves Street, Bendigo [1](by 1963 - [1992]).[1]
PERIOD OF OPERATION:
by 1933 - [1992] [1]
ACTIVITIES:
motor depot operator, motor garage operator (by 1933 - [1935])[1]
service station operator (by 1936 - [1992])[1]
NOTES:
No entry at View Point in 1932. [1]
437-441 Hargreaves Street vacant in 1962, but occupied by the Australian Swiss Manufacturing Company Pty. Ltd. in 1961. [1]
REFERENCES:
1.Sands and McDougall's directories of Victoria.

FRIEDRICH AND BASSEMIR

PROPRIETOR:

Stewart and Thomas Scott (by 1873 - [1914])[1,2,3,64];
Amand Friedrich and Adam Bassemir (by 1914 - [1970])[3.64]

BUSINESS NAME:

Stewart, Scott and Company (by 1891 - [1914])[1,2,3,4,5],
Grimsby Roller Flour Mill (by 1887 - [1890])[3.64],
Grimsby Flour Mills (by 1902 - [1909])[1],
Hygienic Vienna Bakery (by 1914 - [1970])[3.64]

LOCATION:

Wills Street, Bendigo (by 1873 - [1905]);[1,3.64]
Hargreaves Street, Bendigo (by 1896 - [1905]);[1,4]
267 Hargreaves Street, Bendigo (by 1906 - [1914]);[1,2]
Bendigo (by 1910 - ?1911);[1]
33 Wills Street, Bendigo (by 1911 - [1970]).[1,2,3.64]
PERIOD OF OPERATION:
by 1873 - [1970] [1,2,3.64]
EXISTING RECORDS:
Photograph by W. H. Robinson of the former Grimsby Roller Flour Mills in 1890. [3.64]
ACTIVITIES:
miller, flour merchant (by 1891 - [1914])[1,2,4,5]
NOTES:
Thomas Scott became a manufacturers' agent at 267 Hargreaves Street in 1915, which see. [2]
267 Hargreaves Street was occupied by Victorian Producers Cooperative Limited in 1915, which see. [2]
Friedrich and Bassemir also occupied Samuel Burn's bakery at 226 Mitchell Street between 1911 and 1967; the Federal Bakery at 209 View Street between 1911 and 1950; and Mason and Hart's bakery at
307 Hargreaves Street and 62 High Street between 1913 and 1914, which see. [1,2]
Two-storey part of the mill erected about 1873 with four sets of "French stones capable of producing 12 bushels of flour per hour. In 1887 new roller milling machinery was

1 see Australian Swiss Watch Co.

ordered and a four-storey building was constructed by N. Longstaff to the design of Beebe and Son. [3.64]
REFERENCES:
1.Sands and McDougall's Melbourne, suburban and country directories.
2. Sands and McDougall's directories of Victoria.
3.M. Butcher and G. Flanders, *Bendigo historic buildings.* Bendigo, National Trust of Australia (Victoria), Central Victorian Branch, 1987.
4.*Sands and McDougall's Bendigo and district directory for 1896-1897.* Melbourne, Sands and McDougall, 1896.
5.*The Victoria Post Office directory for 1891-1892.* Melbourne, Wise, 1891.

HAMILTON AND BROWN, FRANK M.

PROPRIETOR:

Frank M. Brown (by 1892 - [1907])[1,2.53];
Hamilton and Frank M. Brown (by 1908 - [1916])[1,2.53]

BUSINESS NAME:

Steam Brick Works (by 1892 - [1907])[1,2.53],
Hamilton and Brown (by 1908 - [1916])[1,2.53]

LOCATION:

Sheepwash Road, Bendigo (by 1892 - [1910]);[1,2.53]
Sternberg Street, Bendigo (on the west side, between McIvor Road and Mundy Street)(by 1911 - ?1912).[1]
PERIOD OF OPERATION:
by 1892 - [1916] [1,2.53]
EXISTING RECORDS:
Photograph by Bartlett Brothers of the brick factory at Back Creek [2.Plate 28]
ACTIVITIES:
brickmaker (by 1892 - [1916])[1,2.53]
REFERENCES:
1.Sands and McDougall's Melbourne, suburban and country directories.
2.K. Arnold, *Bendigo and district as it was.* Maiden Gully, Crown Castleton, 1988.

HANRO KNITTING MILLS PTY. LTD.

PROPRIETOR:

Henry F. Longstaff (by 1922 - ?1923)[1];
Henry F. Longstaff and E. J. Mann (by 1923 - ?1924)[1];
Charles Handschin and Ronus (by 1926 - [1939])[2]

LOCATION:

company premises in Lyttleton Terrace in 1890 [1.56]
ACTIVITIES:
boot maker (by 1891 - [1892])[6]
boot manufacturer, boot importer (by 1896 - [1897])[2]
boot retailer, shoe retailer (by 1880 - [1881])[7]
hardware merchant (by 1929 - [1967])[4]
leather merchant (by 1880 - [1928])[3,4,7]
tanner (by 1880 - [1908]) [1.56,3,7]
NOTES:
Joseph Henry Abbott was born at Birmingham in 1830. He landed at Coles Wharf, Melbourne, in November 1852, and by January 1853 he had opened a store on Bendigo Creek. In 1854 he erected a puddling machine on Lower Bridge Street and in 1862 established the New Times Boot Market and Factory in Pall Mall. He retired from this business on 9 September 1867 although his wife retained control of a shop in Williamson Street which had been associated with this business. In March 1867 he purchased the leather business of T. Baulderstone in Williamson Street, and in 1869 acquired the Edinburgh Tannery at Sheepwash Creek when the owner died. [5.63]
In 1896 Joseph H. Abbott snr. lived at "Edgbastonia, Barkly Place, Bendigo, and Joseph Abbott jnr. lived at "Wanwanda, in the same street. [2]
CHRONOLOGY:
1855 Tannery established at Sheepwash Creek (now Mandurang) by Gauge and Sidley. Gauge's place in the partnership was subsequently taken by Lambeth, and finally Lambeth became sole owner of the tannery. [5.63]
1869 Tannery purchased by J. H. Abbott when Lambeth died. [5.63]
Edinburgh Leather and Grindery factory and warehouse purchased in Bull Street and Roper installed as manager. [5.63]
1881 Lyttleton Terrace premises built by Z. Button to the design of W. C. Vahland [1.56]
08.1882 Factory in Bull street sold. [5.63]
1883 Branches established at Castlemaine and Echuca. The Castlemaine branch was short-lived, but branches subsequently established at Eaglehawk, and in Market Street flourished. [5.63]
1889 Abbott's business interests were left to Joseph Henry Abbott jnr. and Richard Hartley Smith Abbott, trading as J. H. Abbott and Company. [5.63]
1894 Tannery burned down in December. [5.63]
by 1930 Echuca and Eaglehawk depots closed. [5.63]
1959 Pall Mall business moved to 291 Hargreaves Street. This was short-lived. [5.63]
1981 New warehouse erected at the corner of Abel Street and Deborah Street, Golden Square. [5.63]
REFERENCES:
1.M. Butcher and G. Flanders, *Bendigo historic buildings.* National Trust of Australia (Victoria), Central Victorian Branch, 1987.
2.Sands and McDougall's *Bendigo and district directory for 1896- 1897.* Melbourne, Sands and McDougall, 1896.
3.Sands and McDougall's Melbourne, suburban and country directories.
4.Sands and McDougall's directories of Victoria.
5.K. Arnold, *Bendigo and district the way it was.* Maiden Gully, Crown Castleton, 1988.
6.*The Victoria Post Office directory for 1891-1892.* Melbourne, Wise, 1891.
7.*Official Post Office professional, commercial, trade, farming and squatting directory of Victoria* (International Exhibition Edition) 1880-1881, Melbourne, Gordon and Gotch, July 1880.

HARTLEY, JAMES RAYMOND; AND HARTLEY, CHARLES FRANCIS WILLIAM

PROPRIETOR:

James Raymond Hartley (by 1896 - [1903])[2,5];

James Raymond Hartley and William Alfred Hartley (by 1908 - [1920])[4];
James Raymond Hartley and Charles Francis William Hartley
(by 1920 - [1922])[4]

BUSINESS NAME:

Arcade Bicycle Depot (by 1896 - [1897])[5],
Hartley Brothers (by 1904 - [1909])[2],
Hartley Brothers Pty. Ltd. (by 1908 - [1927])[2,3,4],
Commonwealth Motor Garage (by 1912 - ?1913)[3],
Hartley Pty. Ltd. (by 1923 - [1961])[1,3],
Hartley's Sports Stores (by 1937 - [1940])[3]

LOCATION:

The Arcade, Pall Mall, Bendigo (by 1896 - [1897]);[5]
26 The Arcade, Pall Mall, Bendigo (by 1902 - [1904]);[2]
The Arcade, Pall Mall, Bendigo (branch)(by 1904 - [1909]);[2]
Hargreaves Street, Bendigo (by 1904 - [1905]);[2]
High Street, Eaglehawk (by 1905 - [1906], [1908]);[2]
353 Hargreaves Street, Bendigo (by 1906 - [1908], [1910], [1912]); [2,3]
Cromwell Building, Bourke Street, Melbourne (branch)(by 1908 - [1909]);[4]
353-359 Hargreaves Street, Bendigo (head office)(by 1908 - [1910]); [4]
The Arcade, Hargreaves Street, Bendigo (by 1908 - ?1909);[4]
Eaglehawk (branch)(by 1908 - [1916]);[2,3]
366a Bourke Street, Melbourne (by 1907 - [1909]);[2]
Mitchell Street, Bendigo (branch)(by 1909 - ?1910);[2]
The Arcade, Bendigo (by 1909 - ?1910);[2]
Cromwell Buildings, Melbourne (by 1909 - ?1910);[2]
256 Mitchell Street, Bendigo (by 1910 - [1920]);[2,3,4]
357 Hargreaves Street, Bendigo (by 1911 - [1913]);[2,3]
148 Swanston Street, Melbourne (by 1912 - [1920], [1923] - [1924],
[1927] - [1935]);[3]
355 Hargreaves Street, Bendigo (by 1913 - ?1914);[3]
Bendigo (by 1921 - [1927]);[3]
cnr. Whiteman Street and Hanna Street, South Melbourne (by 1937 -
[1961]);[1,3]
270 Flinders Street, Melbourne (by 1937 - [1939]).[3]
PERIOD OF OPERATION:
by 1896 - [1961] [1,2,3,4,5]
PRODUCTS: bicycles
PLANT:
EXISTING RECORDS:
22.02.1908 Notice of intention to register Hartley Brothers Limited to acquire Hartley Brothers at Hargreaves Street, Bendigo; The Arcade, Hargreaves Street, Bendigo; High Street, Eaglehawk, and Cromwell Buildings, Bourke Street, Melbourne.
25.04.1908 Memorandum and Articles of Association.
30.04.1908 Consent of directors to act.
04.05.1908 Affidavit regarding the formation of the company.
04.05.1908 Notification of the address of the registered office as Hargreaves Street, Bendigo.
11.05.1908 Notice of the addition of *Pty.* in name.
13.06.1908 Notice of intention to raise capital by the issue of debenture shares.
27.06.1908 Directors' Report.
30.07.1908 Directors' return.
30.07.1908 Copy of the share register.
03.09.1909 Return of Allotment of Shares.
31.10.1910 Notification of a change of address of the registered office from 353-359 Hargreaves Street, Bendigo to 256 Mitchell Street, Bendigo.
.12.1910 Return of Allotment of Shares.
14.10.1911 Annual Return.
11.10.1912 Annual Return.
08.10.1913 Annual Return.
26.10.1915 Directors' return.
21.12.1920 Summary of Share Capital and Shares.
13.05.1922 Notice of a special resolution to voluntarily wind up and appoint a liquidator.
23.05.1922 Directors' return.
30.05.1922 Notice of the appointment of a liquidator.
ACTIVITIES:
bicycle manufacturers, bicycle importers, bicycle repairers (by 1902 - [1927])[2,3]
bicycle manufacturers, bicycle repairers (by 1907 - [1961]) [1,2,3,4]
cycle maker, cycle repairer, cycle importer (by 1896 - [1897])[5]
motor car agent (by 1904 - ?1905)[2]
motor car agent, motor cycle agent (by 1905 - [1910], [1912], [1914])[2,3]
NOTES:
Column advertisement in [2,3] for 1909, 1937, 1938, 1939.
REFERENCES:
1.Munitions Directorate of Machine Tools and Gauges, Machine Tool Survey, 1940, Section MT1, D32 (V1).
2.Sands and McDougall's Melbourne, suburban and country
directories.
3. Sands and McDougall's directories of Victoria.
4. VPRS 932, No.4277, *Hartley Brothers Pty. Ltd.*
5.Sands and McDougall's *Bendigo and district directory for 1896-1897.* Melbourne, Sands and McDougall, 1896.

HUME AND ISER

PROPRIETOR:

William Humme (by 1880 - [1892])[4];
William Humme and Henry Iser (by 1902 - [1920])[1,2,3];
Hume and Iser (by 1921 - [1938])[2]

BUSINESS NAME:

Humme and Iser (by 1902 - [1920])[1,2,3],
Hume and Iser Pty. Ltd. (by 1921 - [1992])[2,3]

LOCATION:

Charleston Road, Bendigo (by 1891 - [1892]);[4]
"Linetta, cnr. Bramble Street and Chapel Street, Bendigo (Henry Iser private residence)(by 1899 - ?1900);[5.61-62]
Charlston Street, Bendigo (by 1903 - [1910]);[1]
35 Charleston Street, Bendigo (by 1911 - [1972]);[1,2]
Bendigo (by 1921 - [1938]);[2]
67 Pall Mall, Bendigo (by 1937 - [1971]);[2]
66 Pall Mall, Bendigo (by 1972 - ?1973);[2]

35-57 Charleston Street, Bendigo (by 1972 - [1992]).[2,3]
PERIOD OF OPERATION:
by 1880 - [1992] [1,2,3]
EXISTING RECORDS:
Photograph of *Linetta* [5.61]
ACTIVITIES:
iron founder, brass founder, iron worker (by 1907 - [1908])[1]
iron manufacturer, steel manufacturer (by 1929 - [1938])[2]
iron merchant, steel merchant (by 1903 - [1906], [1908] - [1911])[1]
iron merchant, steel merchant, metal merchant (by 1913 - ?1914, [1921] - [1928])[2]
lime merchant, cement merchant (by 1905 - [1906], [1908] - [1909])[1]
timber merchant (by 1891 - [1892], [1902] - [1992])[1,2,4]
NOTES:
The main buildings are on the west side of the road; but there are several old buildings on the east side of the road, including a long corrugated iron shed the north wall of which contains hand made bricks. [3]
REFERENCES:
1.Sands and McDougall's Melbourne, suburban and country directories.
2. Sands and McDougall's directories of Victoria.
3.Site inspection, 22.04.92.
4. *The Victoria Post Office directory for 1891-1892.* Melbourne, Wise, 1891.
5.M. Butcher and G. Flanders, *Bendigo historic buildings.* National Trust of Australia (Victoria), Central Victorian Branch, 1987.

JOHNSTON, JOHNSTON AND ANDREWS

PROPRIETOR:

John Wolstencroft and William W. Wolstencroft (by 1861 - [1904])[4];
Joseph Wolstencroft snr., W. Wolstencroft, William Wolstencroft and Joseph Wolstencroft jnr. (by 1896 - [1918], [1920])[1,2,3];
J. Wolstencroft and J. Wolstencroft (by 1923 - ?1924)[2];
Joseph Wolstencroft (by 1924 - ?1925)[2];
Johnston, Johnston and Andrews (by 1924 - [1937])[2]

BUSINESS NAME:

Steam Brick Works (by 1896 - [1897])[3],
J. and W. Wolstencroft and Sons (by 1896 - [1914], [1920]) [1,2,3],
Bendigo Brick and Tile Association Limited (by 1910 - ?1911) [1];
Bendigo Brick and Tile Association (by 1911 - [1918])[1,2],
Bendigo Brick Company (by 1920 - [1964])[2],
J. and J. Wolstencroft (by 1923 - ?1924)[2],
Johnston Brothers and Andrews (by 1924 - [1937])[2],
Bendigo Brick Company Limited (by 1967 - [1972])[2]

LOCATION:

McIvor Road, Bendigo (by 1861 - [1904]);[4]
Miller Street, Back Creek, Bendigo (by 1896 - [1904]);[3,4]
"Meritimo, Miller Street, Back Creek, Bendigo (Joseph Wolstencroft snr. private residence)(by 1896 - [1897]);[3]
"Glendra, Miller Street, Back Creek, Bendigo (Joseph Wolstencroft jnr. private residence)(by 1896 - [1897]);[3]
26 Miller Street, Bendigo (by 1902 - [1924], [1938] - [1939]); [1,2]
207 Mitchell Street, Bendigo (by 1910 - ?1911);[1]
Thunder Street, Bendigo (on the west side, between Caledonia Street and the railway line)(by 1911 - [1918]);[1,2]
Miller Street, Bendigo (by 1915 - ?1916, [1967] - [1972]);[2]
View Point, Bendigo (by 1915 - ?1916, [1920]);[2]
Bendigo (by 1921 - [1928]);[2]
Miller Street, Bendigo (on the south side, between Wolstencroft Street and Hallam Street)(by 1924 - [1937]);[2]
View Street, Bendigo (by 1939 - [1954]).[2]
PERIOD OF OPERATION:
by 1861 - [1972] [1,2,3,4]
ACTIVITIES:
brick maker (by 1861 - [1972])[1,2,4]
NOTES:
William Thompson listed as manager in [1] for 1911.
Thunder Street site vacant in 1919.
REFERENCES:
1.Sands and McDougall's Melbourne, suburban and country directories.
2. Sands and McDougall's directories of Victoria.
3.Sands and McDougall's *Bendigo and district directory for 1896-1897.* Melbourne, Sands and McDougall, 1896.
7.J. Smith, *The Cyclopaedia of Victoria*, The Cyclopedia Co.,Melbourne, vol.2, 1904, pp.375.

KINSELLA, MICHAEL C.

PROPRIETOR:

M. Kinsella, Kinsella and Kinsella (by 1896 - [1916])[1,2,3];
William J. Kinsella and Michael C. Kinsella (by 1917 - [1927]) [2];
Michael C. Kinsella (by 1928 - [1930])[2];
Mrs. Mary Kinsella (by 1931 - [1938])[2]

BUSINESS NAME:

M. Kinsella and Sons (by 1896 - [1903], [1909] - [1916])[1,2],
Kinsella and Sons (by 1904 - [1908])[1],
W. J. and M. C. Kinsella (by 1917 - [1927])[2]

LOCATION:

Mitchell Street, Bendigo (by 1896 - [1897]);[3]
Hargreaves Street, Bendigo (on the west side, between Edward Street and Short Street)(by 1902 - [1907]);[1]
422 Hargreaves Street, Bendigo (by 1908 - [1916], [1929] - [1938]); [1,2]
420 Hargreaves Street, Bendigo (by 1917 - [1928]);[2]
50 Bath Street, Bendigo (by 1917 - [1920]);[2]
Bendigo (by 1921 - [1927]);[2]
424 Hargreaves Street, Bendigo (by 1939 - ?1940).[1]
PERIOD OF OPERATION:
by 1896 - [1939] [1,2,3]
ACTIVITIES:

coachbuilder, carriage builder (by 1915 - [1930])[2]
coach builder, carriage builder, waggon builder (by 1913 - [1914])[2]
coach builder, carriage builder, waggon builder, coach dealer,
carriage dealer, waggon dealer (by 1896 - [1912])[1,2,3]
coach painter, coach trimmer (by 1896 - [1897])[3]
NOTES:
Entered as *Knisella* in [1] for 1904.
Graham and Burkitt occupied 50 Bath Street in 1928. [2]
A. V. Ellerton subsequently occupied 422 Hargreaves Street, which see. [2]
This is probably *The Federal*, a large brick coach factory in Hargreaves Street, designed by Friedrich Wilhelm Lehmann, and for which tenders were accepted in 1900. This building still exists. [4]
REFERENCES:
1.Sands and McDougall's Melbourne, suburban and country directories.
2. Sands and McDougall's directories of Victoria.
3.*Sands and McDougall's Bendigo and district directory for 1896-1897.* Melbourne, Sands and McDougall, 1896.
4.Architects Index, University of Melbourne, p.146.

LIDDELL, GEORGE A.

PROPRIETOR:

R. J. Liddell and Liddell (by 1876 - ?1877)[1];
R. J. Liddell (by 1876 - [1884])[1];
Charles William Edwards and John Oswald Liddell (by 1891 - [1892])[5];
Oswald Liddell and John Oswald Liddell (by 1896 - [1898])[2,6];
T. O. Liddell (by 1896 - [1897])[2];
George A. Liddell (by 1910 - [1918])[3,4]

BUSINESS NAME:

Liddell Brothers (by 1876 - ?1877, [1896] - [1898])[1,2,6],
R. J. Liddell and Company (by 1876 - [1884])[1],
Edwards, Liddell and Company (by 1891 - [1892])[5],
Liddell and Company (by 1902 - [1908])[3]

LOCATION:

Derwent Gully (by 1876 - [1897], [1910] - [1918]);[1,2,3,4]
179 Mitchell Street, Bendigo (office)(by 1891 - [1908]);[3,5,6]
Mount Korong Road, Bendigo (by 1896 - [1897]);[2]
Ironbark, Bendigo (pyrites works)(by 1897 - [1898]);[6]
Mitchell Street, Bendigo (by 1902 - [1906]).[3]
PERIOD OF OPERATION:
by 1876 - [1908], [1910] - [1918] [1,2,3,4]
ACTIVITIES:
assayer (by 1891 - [1908], [1910] - [1918])[2,3,4,5,6]
pyrites works operator (by 1876 - [1897])[1,2]
REFERENCES:
1.Quarterly Reports of the Mining Registrars and Mining Surveyors, Sandhurst, Department of Mines, Victoria.
2.Sands and McDougall's *Bendigo and district directory for 1896-1897.* Melbourne, Sands and McDougall, 1896.
3.Sands and McDougall's Melbourne, suburban and country directories.
4.Sands and McDougall's directories of Victoria.
5.*The Victoria Post Office commercial directory for 1891-1892*, Melbourne, Wise, 1891.
6.*The Victoria Post Office commercial directory for 1897-1898*, Melbourne, Wise, 1897.

OSBORNE, C., AND OSBORNE, W.

PROPRIETOR:

Richard Avard and William Mitchell (by 1875 - ?1882) [3,13,17.110];
Sydney Osborne (by 1882 - ?1884)[10,17.110];
John Delbridge and Sydney Osborne (by 1884 - [June 1889])[13,14];
Swalling, ?Lake, Briggs and Leaney [2]; or
Swalling, Wake, ?Biggs and Leaney [1]; or
W. Swalling, Charles Wake, George Briggs and F. Leaney (June 1889 - ?1893)[3];
W. C. Swalling, Charles Wake, George Briggs, John Leaney and Davina E. S. Osbourne (by 1893 - ?1894)[4];
W. A. Swalling, G. Briggs, and John Leaney (by 1896 - [1897]) [18];
Swallinger, Briggs and Delaney (by 1904 - [1905])[5];
Swallinger, Briggs and Leaney (by 1906 - [1907])[5];
Briggs and Leaney (by 1908 - [1909])[5];
O. H. Osborne (by 1928 - [1955])[1,6];
C. Osborne and W. Osborne (by 1956 - [1972])[6]

BUSINESS NAME:

Central Foundry (by 1882 - [1898])[1,3,10,11,12,18],
Osborne and Company (by 1882 - ?1884)[10],
Delbridge and Osborne (by 1884 - [1888])[13,14,15],
Central Foundry Company (by 1891 - [1892])[20],
Swalling, Wake, Briggs and Leaney (by 1893 - ?1908)[4],
Swallinger, Briggs and Delaney (by 1904 - [1905])[5],
Swallinger, Briggs and Leaney (by 1906 - [1907])[5],
Briggs and Leaney (by 1908 - [1909])[5],
Briggs, Leaney and Company (by 1909 - ?1910)[5],
Golden City Foundry (?)[1,7],
Golden City Implement Company (by 1911 - [1927])[5,6],
Golden City Company (by 1920 - ?1921)[6],
C. and W. Osborne (by 1956 - [1972])[6]

LOCATION:

Ironbark, Sandhurst (now Bendigo) (by 1884 - [1892]);[13,20]
Mount Korong Road, Ironbark, Bendigo (by 1888 - [1897], [1904] - [1907], [1930] - [1939]);[1,3,5,6,18]
Alley Street, Ironbark, Bendigo (John Leaney, private residence) (by 1896 - [1897]);[18]
Mount Korong Road, Ironbark, Bendigo (W. A. Swalling, private residence)(by 1896 - [1897]);[18]
Lilac Street, Bendigo (G. Briggs, private residence)(by 1896 - [1897]);[18]
134 Mount Korong Road, Ironbark, Bendigo (by 1908 - [1960]);[5]
Vine Street, Bendigo (by 1911 - [1913], [1915] - [1918]);[5,6]
Williamson Street, Bendigo (by 1920 - ?1921);[6]
Bendigo (by 1922 - [1929]);[6]
62-68 Mount Korong Road, Bendigo (re-numbered)(now Eaglehawk Road) (by 1961 - [1992]);[6]
62-64 Eaglehawk Road

PERIOD OF OPERATION:
by 1873 - [1898] [1,2,3,4,8,12],
by 1904 - [1920] [5,6],
by 1922 - [1992] [6,7]
PRODUCTS:
agricultural implements (by 1888 - [1889]) [3]
general mining plant and mouldings (by 1889 - ?1890) [1,3]
air/steam winches (by 1886) [15]
PLANT:
1875 The plant included: 2 cupola furnaces, one capable of carrying 5 tons of metal; 3 blacksmith's forges and a 12 horsepower steam engine driving self-acting lathes, drilling and planing machines. [8]
1882 At this time the firm's plant consisted of:
- a self-acting screw cutting lathe with 14 inch centres and a 24 foot bed,
- a surface lathe with 30 foot bed,
-a large lathe capable of turning wheels up to 18 feet in diameter,
- a self-acting screw cutting lathe with 12 foot bed,
- large and small vertical drilling machines,
- a self-acting screw-cutting lathe with 14 inch centres and a 24 foot bed,
- a self-acting planing machine with 6 foot stroke (this machine having taken first prize at the Melbourne Exhibition),
- a small planing machine with 3 foot stroke,
- a punching and shearing machine, and
- a patent 3 hundredweight steam hammer with 3 foot stroke. [11]
EXISTING RECORDS:
1.4 horsepower (nominal) 5 inch x 9 inch twin cylinder single drum horizontal steam winch (Central Foundry Company, Swalling, Briggs, Leaney and Company, Echuca, 1989)[16]
Photograph by M. Butcher in 1981 of the Golden City Agricultural Implement works at 62 Eaglehawk Road, Ironbark [17.110]
ACTIVITIES:
agricultural implement makers (by 1888 - [1972])[3,6]
agricultural implement maker, agricultural implement dealer (by 1911 - [1924])[5,6]
iron founders (by 1888) [1,3,4]
engineers, general blacksmiths (by 1893) [4]
engineers, machinists (by 1904 - [1916]) [5,6]
engineers, ironfounders (by 1884 - [1888]) [13]
NOTES:
John Delbridge was born in 1845 at St. Ann's. He arrived in Adelaide, South Australia, with his parents in 1850, and in 1852 came to Victoria. He served his apprenticeship with Vivian and Company of Castlemaine, and afterwards had the management of their foundry. In 1873 John Delbridge moved to Sandhurst and established himself there as a consulting and superintending engineer, designing and superintending the erection of large crushing, winding and pumping plants for the Bendigo mines. [1]
The iron foundry of Delbridge and Osborne was established at Ironbark in 1884 and by 1888 was producing machinery both for the local mines and for mines in all the other colonies. [13]
In 1881 John Delbridge was elected to the Sandhurst City Council and became mayor in 1884. He was also a Justice of the Peace for the Midland bailiwick, a member of the hospital committee, and a chairman of the School Board of Advice. [13]
CHRONOLOGY:
1875 Firm had been established 3 years and employed 40 men when in full swing. [8]
1876 Recently completed an 18.5 inch x 42 inch horizontal steam pumping engine with a 7 foot flywheel for Mr. George Lansell's Thanet Claim, Flora Reef, Back Creek. [9]
1882 The firm had the capacity for making castings weighing between 7 and 8 tons and were presently finishing a 14 foot diameter flywheel (cast in two halves) for an order from Melbourne. Other work being turned out by the firm included pumping and winding gear for a Maldon company, the Specimen Hill, Lady Barkly, and Dixon's companies, and 200 feet of 12 inch pipes, weighing fully 12 tons, for an order from Maldon. [10]
1884 The partners commenced business at Ironbark. [1]
1886 Apprentices at the firm made an air/steam shaft sinking winch which was exhibited at the Sandhurst Juvenile and Industrial Exhibition. [3]
1888 Delbridge and Osborne supplied an air compressor to the Magdala Company, Stawell. [2.125]
1898 A new winding plant made for the North Prince of Wales Company, Eaglehawk, consisting of:
-a 14 inch x 36 inch horizontal steam winding engine with fast and loose pulleys, 9 foot diameter drums, clutch and brake gear, and
-a 6 foot 6 inch x 20 foot boiler with 3 Galloway tubes and water bridge, and tested to 120 pounds per square inch.
The firm was regularly employing 50 mechanics. [12]
REFERENCES:
1. A. V. Palmer, *The Gold-Mines of Bendigo, Book Two.* The
Craftsman Press Pty. Ltd., Hawthorn, Victoria, 1979, p.13.
2. G. MacKay, *The History of Bendigo.* MacKay and Company, Bendigo, 1891, p.185.
3.G. Mackay, *Annals of Bendigo, Volume 2, 1868 - 1891.* Cambridge Press, Bendigo, 1914, pp.215, 220.
4.*The Australasian Ironmonger*, 01.05.1893, p.137, 'Registration of Firms'.
5.Sands and McDougall's Melbourne, suburban and country directories.
6. Sands and McDougall's directories of Victoria.
7. Site inspection, 1986.
8. *The Bendigo Advertiser*, 07.08.1875, p.2.
9. *The Bendigo Advertiser*, 06.01.1876, p.2.
10. *The Bendigo Advertiser*, 20.09.1882, suppl., p.1.
11. *The Bendigo Advertiser*, 20.09.1882, suppl., p.2.
12. *The Bendigonian*, 11.06.1898, p.8.
13. A. Sutherland, *Victoria and its Metropolis: Past and Present.* Melbourne, McCarron-Bird, volume 2, 1888, p.269.
14. Victoria, Department of Mines, Reports of the Mining Registrars and Surveyors, Pleasant Creek Division.
15. *The Australasian Ironmonger*, 01.12.1886, p.210.
16. Victorian Steam Heritage Survey, Museum of Victoria, 1989.

17.M. Butcher and G. Flanders, *Bendigo historic buildings.* National Trust of Australia (Victoria), Central Victorian Branch, 1987.
18.*Sands and McDougall's Bendigo and district directory for 1896-1897.* Melbourne, Sands and McDougall Limited, 1896.
19.*Official Post Office professional, commercial, trade, farming and squatting directory of Victoria* (International Exhibition Edition) 1880-1881, Melbourne, Gordon and Gotch, July 1880.
20.*The Victoria Post Office directory for 1891-1892.* Melbourne, Wise, 1891.

PERRY, CHARLES; AND HUNTER, JOHN

PROPRIETOR:

Charles Perry (by 1860 - [1865])[1];
Charles Perry and John Hunter (by 1865 - [1888])[1, 11.98-99];
Bickford and Smith (by 1888 - [1926])[1,8,9,10,12]

BUSINESS NAME:

Perry and Company (by 1875 - ?1876)[2],
Perry, Hunter and Company (by 1884 - [1888])[3,4,5,6,7],
Bickford, Smith and Company Ltd. (by 1888 - [1926]) [1,8,9,10,12]

LOCATION:

Wattle Street, Sandhurst (now Bendigo)(by 1860 - [1897]);[1,12]
99 Queen Street, Melbourne (by 1900 - [1909]);[8,9]
Wattle Street, Bendigo (on the north side, between Mount Korong Road and Boundary Street)(by 1905 - [1906]);[9]
197 Wattle Street, Bendigo (by 1907 - [1913]);[9,10]
97 Queen Street, Melbourne (by 1910 - [1922]);[9,10]
Hall Street, Spotswood (by 1914 - [1919]);[10]
370 Little Collins Street, Melbourne (by 1924 - [1926]).[10]
PERIOD OF OPERATION:
by 1860 - [1922], [1924] - [1926] [1,8,9,10,12]

PRODUCTS:

stamp battery gratings [1]
PLANT:
EXISTING RECORDS:
Photograph by M. Butcher of the Valentine Street frontage in 1981 [11.98]
Photograph of the mansard roofed towers on the Wattle Street frontage [11.99]
ACTIVITIES:
safety fuse manufacturer (by 1876 - [1896])[1,12]
sheet metal fabricator (by 1860 - ?1876)[1]
stamper gratings manufacturer (by 1860 - [1875])[1,2]
NOTES:
Charles Perry was born in Cornwall in 1832. He emigrated to Victoria in 1857, arriving in Melbourne in August and Bendigo in November. He spent several years mining at White Hills, Epsom, Elysian Flat, Inglewood and other localities before establishing a stamp battery gratings works in Bendigo in 1860. [1]
Perry, Hunter and Company held Licence No. 13 for 5 years from 1 October 1884. [4,5,6,7]
Bickford, Smith and Company held Licence No. 23 for 5 years from 24 September 1889. [7]
The factory consists of a complex of highly ornamented buildings, the principal feature of which is a large workspace with mansard roofed towers, set behind a c1925 house in Wattle Street. The inscription *One and All* is set below the emblem of Cornwall in the parapet of 193 Wattle Street. The Valentine Street frontage also contains the inscription *The original fuse factory*, and the date *1852". [11.98] This date presumably refers to when Bickford, Smith and Company were established in Cornwall.*
CHRONOLOGY:
1860 Charles Perry established a stamper gratings factory in Bendigo. [1]
1865 John Hunter became a partner. [1]
1875 Perry and Company exhibited safety fuses and stamper gratings at the Victorian International Exhibition. [2]
1876 The partnership transferred its manufacturing activities to the production of Perry's patent safety fuses. [1]
1878 Fire destroyed the factory. [11.98]
by 1885 Extensions were made to the factory. [11.98]
1888 the firm and its patents were acquired by Bickford, Smith and Company Limited, a large English maker of fuses. [1]
by 1900 The Valentine Street frontage was added. [11.99]
REFERENCES:

1.W. B. Kimberley, *Bendigo and Vicinity.* F. N. Niven and Company, Melbourne and Ballarat, 1895, pp.114-115.
2. *The Age*, 03.09.1875, p.7, cols. 1-4, ' Victorian International Exhibition of 1875, Exhibits - Machinery and Implements'.
3.Annual Report of the Acting Secretary for Mines and Water Supply, Victoria, 1884, 119.
4.Annual Report of the Secretary of Mines, Victoria, 1886, Statement No. 17.
5.Annual Report of the Secretary of Mines, Victoria, 1887, Statement No. 17.
6.Annual Report of the Secretary of Mines, Victoria, 1888, Statement No. 17.
7.Annual Report of the Secretary of Mines, Victoria, 1889, Statement No. 64.
8.Sands and McDougall's Melbourne and suburban directories.
9.Sands and McDougall's Melbourne, suburban and country directories.
10.Sands and McDougall's directories of Victoria.
11.M. Butcher and G. Flanders, *Bendigo historic buildings.* National Trust of Australia (Victoria), Central Victorian Branch, 1987.
12.*Sands and McDougall's Bendigo and district directory for 1896-1897.* Melbourne, Sands and McDougall, 1896.

RAGGATT, T. R.

PROPRIETOR:

W. Allen (by 1934 - [1935])[1];
A. Neason (by 1936 - ?1937)[1];
P. J. Lynch (by 1937 - [1938])[1];
T. R. Raggatt (by 1939 - [1972])[1]

LOCATION:

132 Lily Street, Bendigo (by 1934 - [1972]).[1]
PERIOD OF OPERATION:
by 1934 - [1972] [1]
ACTIVITIES:
baker (by 1934 - [1972])[1]
NOTES:
Site occupied by Cyril McCallum in 1933. The site was occupied as a bakery by Isaac Pacholli between 1925 and 1928, which see. [1]
T. R. Raggatt also occupied a bakery at 137-137a Wills Street in 1939, which see. [1] The building is still extant, c1860 but much altered[1].
REFERENCES:
1.Sands and McDougall's directories of Victoria.

RYAN, J. V.

PROPRIETOR:

Isaac Pacholli (by 1925 - [1928], [1934] - [1939])[1];
Cecil H. T. Jeffrey (by 1940 - [1942])[1];
A. Masters (by 1943 - [1958])[1];
J. V. Ryan (by 1959 - [1972])[1]

BUSINESS NAME:

C. H. Jeffrey Pty. Ltd. (by 1940 - [1942])[1]

LOCATION:

132 Lily Street, Bendigo (by 1925 - [1928]);[1]
51 Williamson Street, Bendigo (by 1934 - [1972])[1]
PERIOD OF OPERATION:
by 1925 - [1928], [1934] - [1972] [1]
ACTIVITIES:
baker (by 1925 - [1928], [1934] - [1972])[1]
NOTES:
132 Lily Street occupied by William J. Coughlan in 1924 and by Cyril McCallum in 1929. In 1934 the site was again occupied as a bakery by W. Allen, which see. [1]
51 Williamson Street occupied by Dominic Ferrari in 1929 and by James Thomson, fruiterer, in 1933. [1][2]
REFERENCES:
1.Sands and McDougall's directories of Victoria.

SPARGO, JOHN P.

PROPRIETOR:

John P. Spargo (by 1872 - [1884])[3];
Alfred J. Spargo (by 1896 - [1897])[4]

BUSINESS NAME:

Spargo and Company (by 1872 - ?1873)[3],
Great Western Pyrites Works (by 1896 - [1897])[4]

LOCATION:

Specimen Hill, Long Gully, Bendigo (by 1872 - ?1873, [1896] - [1897]);[3,4]
Great Western Gully, Bendigo (by 1872 - [1884]);[3]
Inglewood Road, Bendigo (beyond T. Edwards and outside the municipal boundary)(by 1911 - [1926])[1,2]
PERIOD OF OPERATION:
by 1872 - [1897], [1911] - [1926] [1,2,3,4]
PLANT:
reverberatory furnace and arastra [3]
ACTIVITIES:
pyrites burner (by 1911 - [1926])[1,2]
pyrites works operator (by 1872 - [1897])[3,4]
REFERENCES:
1.Sands and McDougall's Melbourne, suburban and country directories.
2. Sands and McDougall's directories of Victoria.
3.Quarterly Reports of the Mining Registrars and Mining Surveyors, Sandhurst, Department of Mines, Victoria.
4.*Sands and McDougall's Bendigo and district directory for 1896-1897.* Melbourne, Sands and McDougall, 1896.

STEWARD BROTHERS

PROPRIETOR:

Joseph Irving, John Bull, and Henry Wilcox Bull (by 1853 - February 1856])[4.56];
Peter Pussy (by 1856 - [1857])[4.56];
James Steward and James Cross (by 1857 - [1859])[4.56];
James Steward (by 1859 - [1897])[3,4.56];
William Arthur Steward, Henry Percival Steward, and Abraham John Steward (by 1898 - [1913])[1,2,4.56]

BUSINESS NAME:

Steward Brothers (by 1898 - [1917])[1,2,4.56],
Albion Brewery (by 1898 - [1917])[2,4.56]

LOCATION:

Letheby Road, Sailor's Gully, Eaglehawk (by 1853 - [1857]);[4.56]
Letheby Road, Sailor's Gully, Eaglehawk (James Steward private residence)(by 1857 - [November 1898]);[7.129]
Eaglehawk (by 1880 - [1881], [1911] - [1917]);[1,2,5]
Sailor's Gully, Eaglehawk (by 1891 - [1892]);[6]
Letheby Road, Eaglehawk (by 1896 - [1897]);[3]
26 Letheby Road, Sailor's Gully, Eaglehawk (Abraham John Steward private residence)(by 1905 - ?1906);[7.129]
205 Bridge Street, Bendigo (by 1911 - [1917]).[1,2]
PERIOD OF OPERATION:
by 1853 - [1917] [1,2,3,4.56]
PRODUCTS:
bottled ale, draught porter [4.Plate 125]
EXISTING RECORDS:
Photograph by the Crisp Photo Process of the prize list, about 1893 [4.Plate 125]
Photograph by W. H. Robinson of the Albion Brewery (Steward Brothers), Eaglehawk, about 1900 [4.Plate 124]
ACTIVITIES:
brewers (by 1853 - [1897], [1911] - [1917])[1,2,3,4.56]
wine merchants (by 1911 - [1917])[1,2]

1 was the Ellesmere Hotel
2 was the Ellesmere Hotel

NOTES:
Merged with Hunter Brothers in 1916 to form Stewards' and Hunters' Pty. Ltd., which see. [2]
James Steward was born at Bury-St.-Edmunds, Suffolk, in 1830 and was apprenticed as a brewer. He emigrated to Melbourne and landed at Queen's Wharf in April 1853 on *James L. Logart*. *[4.56]*
Traces of the brewery are still visible to the west of the house of James Steward in Letherby Road. [7.129]
Entered as *Lathby Road* in [3] for 1896, 1897.
CHRONOLOGY:
1853 Joseph Irving, John Bull and Henry Wilcox Bull established a brewery at Eaglehawk. [4.56]
02.1856 The partnership was dissolved and the brewery was sold to Peter Pussy on 13 February. [4.56]
1857 James Steward and James Cross purchased the brewery in Letherby's Road, Sailor's Gully, Eaglehawk. [4.56]
1859 James Steward became the sole proprietor. [4.56]
1864 A malthouse was constructed and imported English barley was used in the production of ales and porters. [4.56]
1880 A brewery was established at Maryborough, with branches at Talbot and Echuca. About this time James Hedley became head brewer. [4.56]
1892 Up to this time 41 prizes had been won at local shows. [4.56, 4.Plate 125]
11.1898 James Steward died on 30 November, aged 69 years. The business was continued by his three sons. [4.56]
1913 The brewery was purchased by the newly-formed Bendigo Cooperative Brewing Company Limited. [4.56]
1917 The brewery was closed down. [4.56]
REFERENCES:
1. Sands and McDougall's Melbourne, suburban and country
directories of Victoria.
2. Sands and McDougall's directories of Victoria.
3.*Sands and McDougall's Bendigo and district directory for 1896-1897.* Melbourne, Sands and McDougall, 1896.
4.K. Arnold, *Bendigo and district as it was.* Maiden Gully, Crown Castleton, 1988.
5. *Official Post Office professional, commercial, trade, farming and squatting directory of Victoria (International Exhibition Edition) 1880-1881*, Melbourne, Gordon and Gotch, July 1880.
6.*The Victoria Post Office directory for 1891-1892.* Melbourne, Wise, 1891.
7.M. Butcher and G. Flanders, *Bendigo historic buildings.* National Trust of Australia (Victoria), Central Victorian Branch, 1987.

SWEENEY, GARRETT JOHN; SWEENEY AND SWEENEY

PROPRIETOR:

Garrett John Sweeney (by 1880 - [1901])[3.198];
Garrett John Sweeney, Sweeney and Sweeney (by 1902 - [1936])[1,2]

BUSINESS NAME:

G. J. Sweeney and Sons (by 1902 - [1936])[1,2],
G. J. Sweeney and Sons Pty. Ltd. (by 1923 - [1936])[2]

LOCATION:

Mitchell Street, Bendigo (ironmongery store)(by 1902 - [1906]); [1,3.198]
Garsed Street, Bendigo (by 1903 - [1906]);[1]
21 Garsed Street, Bendigo (by 1882 - [1936]);[1,2,3.198]
Bendigo (by 1921 - [1936]).[2]
PERIOD OF OPERATION:
by 1902 - [1936] [1,2]
EXISTING RECORDS:
Photograph by W. H. Robinson of G. J. Sweeney, Garsed Street joinery, about 1900 [3.Plate 34]
ACTIVITIES:
iron manufacturer, steel manufacturer (by 1929 - [1936])[2]
iron merchant, steel merchant (by 1902 - [1912])[1,2]
iron merchant, steel merchant, metal merchant (by 1913 - [1928]) [2]
saw miller (by 1903 - [1906])[1]
NOTES:
21 Garsed Street occupied by Crystal Ice and Cool Stores in 1937, which see. [2]
Garrett John Sweeney was born in Dublin in 1847. He emigrated to Brisbane on *Bayswater* in 1864, and eventually settled at Buninyong, where he was responsible for building the entire township of Cargarie. In 1868 he assisted in building the Princess Theatre in View Street, and then worked for the railways. [3.198]
CHRONOLOGY:
1880 Sweeney established a building construction business in Bendigo. [3.198]
1882 Sweeney opened a timber and saw milling yard at 21 Garsed Street, near the railway line. This had a two-storey building with machinery on the ground floor and timber stocks upstairs. [3.198]
03.1929Sweeney died. [3.198]
1937 The site was occupied by Crystal Ice and Cool Stores. [3.198]
REFERENCES:
1.Sands and McDougall's Melbourne, suburban and country directories.
2. Sands and McDougall's directories of Victoria.

TOMLINS AND SIMMIE

PROPRIETOR:

Tomlins and Simmie

BUSINESS NAME:

Tomlins, Simmie and Company (by 1913 - [1992])[1]
Bendigo Flour Mills (by 1991 - [1992])[2]

LOCATION:

87 Charleston Road, Bendigo (by 1913 - [1992]);[1]
Bendigo (by 1928 - [1942]).[1]
PERIOD OF OPERATION:
by 1913 - [1992] [1]
ACTIVITIES:
flour miller (by 1942 - [1964])[1]
miller, flour merchant (by 1913 - [1941])[1]
poultry food manufacturer (by 1954 - [1992])[1]
NOTES:
No entry in 1912. [1]

REFERENCES:
1.Sands and McDougall's directories of Victoria.
2.Site inspection, 22.04.92.

VICTORIAN RAILWAYS - BENDIGO NORTH RAILWAY WORKSHOPS

PROPRIETOR:

Victorian Railways Department

BUSINESS NAME:

Bendigo North Railway Workshops

LOCATION:

White Hills Reserve, Bendigo North (between the loop line to Bendigo's cattle yards and the Heathcote railway line)(by November 1917 - [1992]).[3,4,5]
Buller Street
PERIOD OF OPERATION:
by November 1917 - [1992] [3,5]
PLANT:
1917 The workshops were all galvanized iron clad buildings with saw tooth roofing of the latest design. All the machinery was electrically driven with the exception of the steam hammers which were supplied with steam from an old locomotive boiler. The workshops were entirely self-contained and included a small foundry, although there were no facilities provided for fitting wheels to axles or for replacing worn tyres. These tasks were always performed at the Newport railway workshops. The foundry generally produced small replacement parts, such as cast iron brake blocks, although on at least one occasion it did produce a complete set of cylinders for a Y Class locomotive. [3]
NOTES:
The first workshop manager was Donald MacGregor who had previously been Locomotive Foreman at the Ballarat East Depot. He later became manager of the Ballarat North Workshops. R. M. Roach, later Superintendent of Locomotive Maintenance and Workshop Manager at Newport, was also a manager at Bendigo North. [3]
CHRONOLOGY:
1913 The Railway Commissioners announced plans in March to build new locomotive workshops at Bendigo North and Ballarat North. The anticipated cost of the plant and equipment installed at each depot was expected to be 28,000 pounds, and the machinery would consist of planing, milling and screwing machines, lathes, high speed radial and other drilling machines, hydraulic presses, shearing machines, angle cutting machines, pneumatic riveting hammers and other engineering appliances of the most up-to-date type. [4]
It was anticipated that the Bendigo workshops would employ about 350 people, with an annual wages bill of 25,000 pounds. The principal grades of workmen would include: blacksmiths, strikers, boilermakers, boilermakers' assistants, fitters and turners, coppersmiths, iron machinists, skilled and unskilled labourers, and juvenile labourers. [6]
1917 The workshops were officially opened in November, with the core of the original staff being transferred from the Newport railway workshops and subsequently augmented with tradesmen and apprentices recruited locally. [3,5]
1919 Began construction of 5 A2 Class 4-6-0 type locomotives, 5 foot 3 inch gauge, superheated, with twin 22 inch by 26 inch cylinders and 8 wheel double bogie tenders. Work completed in 1922 and these locomotives converted to oil burning between 1945 and 1946. [1.28,5]
Also began construction of 8 DD Class 4-6-0 type locomotives, 5 foot 3 inch gauge, superheated, with twin 19 inch by 26 inch cylinders and 8 wheel double bogie tenders. Some parts for these locomotives were partially prepared by Thompson and Company Pty. Ltd., Castlemaine, in 1918. The work was completed in 1920. [1.22,2.71]
1953-1958 Rapid expansion of the workshops took place in order to provide facilities for the rolling stock rehabilitation programme which involved the manufacture and re-building of good waggons, the overhaul of passenger carriages, and the manufacture of spare parts. [5]
REFERENCES:
1.*Victorian Railways. Power parade.* Victorian Railways, Centenary edition, 1954.
2.*Victorian Railways - rolling stock. Diagrams and particulars of locomotives, cars, vans and trucks. 1904 - 1925.* Victorian Railways, 1925; reprinted with additions by Colortype Printing for the Victorian Model Railway Society, 1979.
3.G. Doenau, ' The Newport story.' *Australian Railways Historical Society, Bulletin*, vol.xxx, November 1979, 249-272; December 1979, 274-288.
4. 'Railway workshops - Bendigo and Ballarat depots.' *The Age*, 08.03.1913.
5.L. J. Harrigan, *Victorian Railways to '62.* Victorian Railways, 1962, pp.204-212.
6. ' Country workshops.' *The Age*, 29.04.1913.

WEBB, WILLIAM

PROPRIETOR:

William Webb (by 1878 - [1909])[1,2,3.34];
Bayliss (by 1921 - ?1922)[2];
Tomlins and Simmie (by 1922 - ?1923)[2]

BUSINESS NAME:

Golden Eagle Flour Mill and Granary [3.34]
William Webb and Company (by 1891 - [1920])[1,2,4,6],
Bayliss and Company (by 1921 - ?1922)[2],
Tomlins, Simmie and Company (by 1922 - ?1923)[2],
Bendigo Sewing Machine Limited (by 1925 - [1929])[2]

LOCATION:

cnr. Williamson Street and Dowling Street, Bendigo (by 1880 - [1881]);[5]
Queen Street, Bendigo (by 1891 - [1906]);[1,4,6]
2 Queen Street, Bendigo (by 1878 - [1922], [1925] - [1929]); [1,2,3.34]
Williamson Street, Bendigo (on the south side, at Queen Street)(by 1913 - [1915]).[2]
PERIOD OF OPERATION:
by 1878 - [1922], [1925] - [1929] [1,2,3.34]
EXISTING RECORDS:
Photograph of the Golden Eagle Roller Flour Mills and Garin Store [3.35]

ACTIVITIES:
miller, flour merchant (by 1878 - [1922])[1,2,3.34,4]
NOTES:
The four-storey mill was designed by J. M. Brady in co-operation with the millwright, John Butcher. Webb died in 1909. [3.34] The building appears also to have been designed by Robert Risby Ellerker. [7.84]
Site vacant in 1923 and 1924, in 1930 and 1931. [2]
H. S. V. Busst, mining registrar, occupied the site between 1932 and 1939; there was no entry in 1940, and the Northern Seed Supply Company occupied the site as a store in 1941 and 1942. It was again vacant between 1943 and 1946, and then occupied by the 11th. Field Survey Depot as a store. [2]
REFERENCES:
1.Sands and McDougall's Melbourne, suburban and country directories.
2. Sands and McDougall's directories of Victoria.
3.M. Butcher and G. Flanders, *Bendigo historic buildings.* Bendigo, National Trust of Australia (Victoria), Central Victorian Branch, 1987.
4.*Sands and McDougall's Bendigo and district directory for 1896-1897.* Melbourne, Sands and McDougall, 1896.
5.*Official Post Office professional, commercial, trade, farming and squatting directory of Victoria* (International Exhibition Edition) 1880-1881, Melbourne, Gordon and Gotch, July 1880.
6.*The Victoria Post Office directory for 1891-1892.* Melbourne, Wise, 1891.
7.Architects Index, University of Melbourne.

APPENDIX 2

Architectural Criteria

Cultural Site Value

Aspects of the Man-made Environment.

The following detailed criteria are used by this firm, as a subset of those universally adopted from the Australian Heritage Commission (ie. *...aesthetic, historic, scientific or social significance or other special value for future generations as well as the present community*1. Use of the criteria is an attempt to objectifies the everyday value judgements we make about places and people which in turn is very reliant on the experience of the judge and the data available for comparison.

Illustrative Criteria

Sites may illustrate:

1. Scientific or Technological achievement.
2. Creative achievement.
3. A particular building use or way of life.
4. The cultural/aesthetic choice of many, i...e... style, fashion.
5. The cultural/aesthetic choice of a small but influential or highly representative group, (the life style of prominent persons or particular ethnic groups).
6. Setting for prominent events or the home of significant persons
7. Historical themes or patterns evident in a community's or area's development (see Environmental History, Vol.2).

Comparative Criteria.

Evaluation leads to further assessment of the above in the light of the following criteria to develop a threshold of importance:

a. First or early examples of
b. Most or more prominent examples of
c. Last survivor of (i.e. rarity)
d. The most commonly seen example of
e. Best or a better preserved example of

Field of Comparison

The above comparative criteria must be applied within a certain distinct group or area. The geographic areas typically applied for comparison of similar sites are: Local, Regional (Loddon Campaspe), State and National.

Application Examples

For example, having identified the expression of a particular use or industry associated with a site (i.e. foundry), an area or its historical development, the site's importance may be measured by the above criteria.

* Was it the first example of this use?
* Is it the oldest surviving example?
* Is it prominent within the study area; has it always been so?
* Is it the last expression of this use in the locality?
* Does it best exemplify a common use within the area?
* Has it always been thought by the community as the best example of its type?

Integrity.

The expression of any of the above cultural themes depends on the integrity of the site to the period identified as lending the site significance. This is usually seen as the date when the site was created but may relate to a period of occupancy by a prominent person or the occurrence of an important historical event at some other date. High

1 *The Australian Heritage Commission Act* 1975 sub-section 4(1)

integrity to the creation date of either the initial works or later perceivable changes, will allow a better expression of the period concerned and thus a better understanding by the public for which the site is to be conserved.

Appendix 3: Significant Sites Indices

1. Architects

2. Owners

ARCHITECTS

ARCHITECT	ADDRESS		DATE	OWNER
ANNEAR. HAROLD DESBROWE	90	MOORE STREET	1924	LEVY. MR. AND MRS. FRANK
AUSTEN. GEORGE	14- 22	MITCHELL STREET	1931C	BACKHAUS ESTATE TRUSTEES
AUSTEN. GEORGE	73	NEALE STREET	1926C	COWLING. WILLIAM
AUSTEN. GEORGE	44	WILLIAMSON STREET	1926	
BAIN. JOHN	29- 31	HOPPER STREET	1888.92	BAIN. JOHN & GEORGE
BAIN. JOHN	22	MCLAREN STREET	1882	HAWKEY. THOMAS JOHN
BAIN. JOHN	24	MITCHELL STREET	1887	DENTON?
BAIN. JOHN	94-	MITCHELL STREET	1891	WILLIAMSON. RICHARD
BAIN. JOHN	94	WILLIAMSON STREET	1885.91	BUSH. ALBERT
BASTOW. HENRY		ROSALIND PARK	1877	VICTORIAN COLONIAL GOVERNMENT
BASTOW. H.R. (PWD CHIEF ARCHITECT)		CHURCH STREET	1884-	VICTORIAN COLONIAL GOVERNMENT
BASTOW. H.R.		JACKSON STREET	1878	VICTORIAN COLONIAL GOVERNMENT
BASTOW. H.R.		STALEY STREET	1882	VICTORIAN COLONIAL GOVERNMENT
BASTOW. H.R.. POSSIBLY		WILSON STREET	1874	VICTORIAN COLONIAL GOVERNMENT
BEEBE AND GARVIN	60	BARKLY STREET	1913	LANSELL. LEONARD VERE
BEEBE AND GARVIN	121	HIGH STREET	1908	YOUNG MENS CHRISTIAN ASSOC.
BEEBE & GARVIN		PALL MALL	1921	RETURNED SOLDIERS & SAILORS..
BEEBE AND SON	231	DON STREET	1890	PERRY. CHARLES
BEEBE AND SON (ADDITIONS)	268	VIEW STREET	1888-	VIBERT. GEORGE W.B.
BEEBE AND SON 1887	35	WILLS STREET	1873-	STEWART & SCOTT
BEEBE. WILLIAM ?	106	BARNARD STREET	1893	JONES. WILLIAM R (C1893-1907)
BEEBE. WILLIAM (1898?)	152-154	BARNARD STREET	1873-	BRIERLEY. JAMES (1870-
BEEBE. WILLIAM	6	BRODIE STREET	1894-5	STRAUGHAIR. JOHN
BEEBE. WILLIAM	140-144	BARNARD STREET	1892	WARREN. J.F.
BEEBE. WILLIAM	6	BEECH STREET	1898	LANYON. DAVID
BEEBE. WILLIAM	28	BRAMBLE STREET	1899	ISER. HENRY
BEEBE. WILLIAM (1899?)	50	BULL STREET	1860-	CLEMENT. T N (C1859)
BEEBE. WILLIAM (1899)	2	CREETH STREET	1899ren	
BEEBE. WILLIAM	60	EAGLEHAWK ROAD	1894	HEINZ. CONRAD (COUNCILLOR)
BEEBE. WILLIAM	31- 33	HAPPY VALLEY ROAD	1900c	RAE. WILLIAM
BEEBE. WILLIAM ?	31- 33	MITCHELL STREET	1905	LANSELL. WOOTTON
BEEBE. WILLIAM?	473	NAPIER STREET	1895	MILLER. ALBION T
BEEBE. WILLIAM ?	54	NETTLE STREET	1893	LIDDELL. OSWALD PYRITES BURNER
BEEBE. WILLIAM	87	OLINDA STREET	1905	CRAWFORD. ROBERT
BEEBE. WILLIAM	56	PANTON STREET	1898	SAUNDERS. ROBERT
BEEBE. WILLIAM	16	VALENTINE STREET	1898	VAN DAMME. KARL
BEEBE. WILLIAM	238	VIEW STREET	1895	ALLAN. JAMES
BEEBE. WILLIAM?	193-197	WATTLE STREET	1875-	PERRY & HUNTER (1875-
BEEBE. WILLIAM	37	WILLS STREET	1896-	WILLIAMSON. RICHARD
BILLSON. EDGAR F	12	ROWAN STREET	1920	WARREN. CHRISTIANA (C1920-25)
BOSSELMAN. H.D.. POSSIBLY	35- 41	MACKENZIE STREET	1885	FINCH AND BOSSELMAN
BRADY. J.M. (ADDITIONS)	105	MACKENZIE STREET	1876	HORWOOD. JOEL
BRADY. J.M.	4	BANNERMAN STREET	1870	WATSON. THOMAS
BRADY. J.M.	40	FOREST STREET	1876	MACGILLIVRAY. PAUL HOWARD
BRADY. J.M.	174	MCCRAE STREET	1876-?	CATHOLIC CHURCH
BRADY. J.M.	18	MCLAREN STREET	1881	TAYLOR. THOMAS DAVID
BRADY. J.M.	111	MOLLISON STREET	1881	LEWIS. MR. LEWIS
BRADY. J.M.	2	QUEEN STREET	1878	WEBB. WILLIAM

ARCHITECT	ADDRESS		DATE	OWNER
BRADY, J.M.	38-40	WILLIAMSON STREET	1875	BENDIGO INDEPENDENT ?
CHANDLER, WILLIAM H	18	REGINALD STREET	1897	HYETT, BARKLY
CHANDLER, W H ?	166-168	BARNARD STREET	1893	SUNDERLAND, GEORGE
COX, G.R., AND W.C. VAHLAND, 1888	64	HIGH STREET	1865	
CREBER, W.R.H.	168	MACKENZIE STREET	1874	BIBLE CHRISTIAN CHURCH
CREBER, W.R.H.	257-259	VIEW STREET	1872	GLANVILLE, THOMAS
CREBER, W.R.H.	286-288	VIEW STREET	1872	NEILL, WILLIAM H.B.
CROUCH AND WILSON	6	LAUREL STREET	1870,73	METHODIST CHURCH
DOANE, J A	21-25	FOREST STREET	1862-87	WESLEYAN CHURCH
DUNCAN, ADAM		CARPENTER STREET	1862	
DUNCAN, JOHN		VICTORIA STREET	1859-	PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH
EATHORNE, GODFREY	407	HIGH STREET	1939	PETHARD, GEORGE ALBERT
FLETCHER, GEORGE A ?	52	BRAMBLE STREET	1856	FLETCHER, GEORGE A
FLETCHER, G.A.		LYTTLETON TERRACE	1859-86	BENDIGO MUNICIPALITY
FLETCHER, G.A., POSSIBLY		CARPENTER STREET	1872	BENDIGO CEMETERY TRUSTEES
FLY, JOHN (BUILDER)	12-14	LANGSTON STREET	1865-96	FLY, JOHN
GARVIN & EATHORNE	28	MYERS STREET	1930	PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH
GETZSCHMANN, R.	233	DON STREET	1871	GETZSCHMANN, ROBERT
JONES, J.H.	129-131	MCCRAE STREET	1873	HEFFERNAN, MR. M. ?
JONES, JOHN 1874; VAHLAND & GETZSCHMANN	121-123	WATTLE STREET	1874-5	WATSON, JOHN BOYD
KENNEDY, PHILIP A.	48	PALL MALL	1897	JOSEPH, ALFRED & SLOMAN, M
KEOGH & AUSTEN	26	HIGH STREET	1904	MUIOOF
KEOGH & AUSTEN	23	MITCHELL STREET	1910	JOHNSON, MORLEY & CO.
KNIGHT, GEORGE W.	14A	FOREST LANE	1873-4c	WHEATON, JOHN B.
KNIGHT, G.W.	10	HARKNESS STREET	1873-	KNIGHT, GEORGE
KNIGHT, G.W.	14	HARKNESS STREET	1873	NEWCOMBE, EBENEZER
KNIGHT, G.W.	30-34	OLINDA STREET	1873-	VICTORIAN COLONIAL GOVERNMENT
LEHMANN, F.W.	52	BREEN STREET	1897	GARDINER, GEORGE F.
LEHMANN, F W	3	LANGSTON STREET	1901	WILKIE, WILLIAM
LEHMANN, F.W.	223	DON STREET	1897	CARTER, MARY
LOVE, R.A. ET AL.	100-104	BARNARD STREET	1859-	BENDIGO BENEVOLENT ASYLUM
LOVE, R.A.	12	BANNERMAN STREET	1871-	PURCELL, WILLIAM C.H.
LOVE, R A	55	FOREST STREET	1864-65	VIBERT, GEORGE WILLIAM B
LOVE, R.A.	6	MYERS STREET	1868-	ANGLICAN CHURCH
LOVE, R.A.	107	UPPER CALIFORNIA GULLY ROAD	1868	BIBLE CHRISTIAN CHURCH
LOVE, R.A.	282	VIEW STREET	1871	ESLER, HUGH
LOVE, R.A.	113	WILLS STREET	1872	ESLER, JOHN
LOVE, R.A., 2	OLD HIGH STREET	1872,74	REARDON, MR.	
MAUERMANN, EMIL	16	BANCROFT STREET	1891	SCOTT, THOMAS
MAUERMANN, EMIL	19	HAMLET STREET	1890	QUICK, SIR JOHN
MCPHERSON & LAURIE?	2	ESLER STREET	1875-	METHODIST CHURCH
MIDGLEY, CHARLIE	68	NAPOLEON CRESCENT	1947-	GANT, AUSTIN
MOFFAT AND BRADY	25	RUSSELL STREET	1872	HAMILTON, JAMES
NICHOLLS, T.A.	30	BARKLY STREET	1873-4	BOASE, EDWARD LEY
NICHOLLS, T.A.	100-104	MOLLISON STREET	1873	MORAN, MAURICE
NICOLAI & WEBSTER (GARVIN?)	26	LETHEBY ROAD	1905	STEWARD, ABRAHAM ALBION
NICOLAI, ROBERT F	92	WILLS STREET	1906	BURKE, CHARLES P
PRETTY, ARTHUR	17	EAGLEHAWK ROAD	1952-3	JEFFREY, CLARK & GWEN
REED SMART AND TAPPIN		WATTLE STREET	1896	CATHOLIC CHURCH
REED & BARNES	337	HARGREAVES STREET	1872-97	SAVINGS BANK

ARCHITECT	ADDRESS		DATE	OWNER
SMITH AND JOHNSON	57	FOREST STREET	1886	MOORHEAD, ROBERT J.
SMITH, WILLIAM	112-114	PALL MALL	1858	WOOLF, JOSEPH & AARON
SMITH, WILLIAM	29	PANTON STREET	1881	ANGLICAN CHURCH
TAYLER & WYATT (MELBOURNE)	8-12	MACKENZIE STREET	1877	ANGLICAN CHURCH
TOLHURST, H.E. 1865	9	HIGH STREET	1865-81	BANK OF VICTORIA
TOLHURST, H.E.	136	EAGLEHAWK ROAD	1866-68	FRENCH, WILLIAM HENRY
TOLHURST, H.E.	35	HIGH STREET	1865	ANDERSON, MR.
TOLHURST, H.E.	54-56	HIGH STREET	1861-4	ORIENTAL BANK
TOLHURST, H.E., VAHLAND & SON 1898	54	CHURCH STREET	1864-98	LETHEBY, CHARLES
VAHLAND, W.C. ?	88	SHORT STREET	1885c	MCINTYRE, JOHN
VAHLAND AND SON	301-303	EAGLEHAWK ROAD	1893-5	PABST, JOSEPH
VAHLAND AND SON	264	HARGREAVES STREET	1895	
VAHLAND AND SON	5	HARKNESS STREET	1895	HOSKINS, JOHN ROBERT
VAHLAND AND SON, PROBABLY	80	VICTORIA STREET	1899	JONES, DR. RICHARD
VAHLAND & BEEBE	484	NAPIER STREET	1904	ANGLICAN CHURCH
VAHLAND AND GETZSCHMANN (REBUILDING)	72	BARKLY STREET	1867c-	COHN, JULIUS (1867-
VAHLAND & GETZSCHMANN ?	93	BARKLY STREET	1869?	STUART, DAVID ?
VAHLAND & GETZSCHMANN	80D	BARKLY TERRACE	1858-9	MACLACHLAN, LACHLAN
VAHLAND & GETZSCHMANN	94	BARKLY TERRACE	1874	VAHLAND, W.C. AND JACOB COHN
VAHLAND AND GETZSCHMANN	71	BULL STREET	1868	
VAHLAND & GETZSCHMANN (1872)	57	CALDER HIGHWAY	1857-72	STERRY, DAVID C
VAHLAND & GETZSCHMANN (ADDITIONS)		CHUM STREET	1869-	LANSELL, GEORGE
VAHLAND AND GETZSCHMANN		CHURCH STREET	1873-	EAGLEHAWK MASONIC SOCIETY
VAHLAND & GETZSCHMANN	194	EAGLEHAWK ROAD	1870	KOCH, HENRY
VAHLAND AND GETZSCHMANN (ATTRIB.)	109	GLADSTONE STREET	1862	STEPHENS, WILLIAM
VAHLAND AND GETZSCHMANN	35	HAPPY VALLEY ROAD	1872	RAE, WILLIAM
VAHLAND AND GETZSCHMANN		HIGH STREET	1862	
VAHLAND AND GETZSCHMANN	41	HIGH STREET	1872	LORIDAN, JEAN BAPTISTE
VAHLAND AND GETZSCHMANN	-	LILY STREET, CORNER	1868	LAZARUS, BARNET
VAHLAND AND GETZSCHMANN,1858, 1864, 1866		LUCAN STREET	1858-	BENDIGO HOSPITAL TRUSTEES
VAHLAND & GETZSCHMANN	14	MACKENZIE STREET	1869-	ANGLICAN CHURCH
VAHLAND AND GETZSCHMANN	31	MACKENZIE STREET	1869-	KENNEDY, DANIEL
VAHLAND AND GETZSCHMANN	38	MACKENZIE STREET	1870	TIPPER, WILLLIAM
VAHLAND AND GETZSCHMANN (ADDITIONS)	110	MACKENZIE STREET	1870,72	LUTHERAN CHURCH
VAHLAND AND GETZSCHMANN		MCCRAE STREET	1864,73	SANDHURST MECHANICS INSTITUTE
VAHLAND AND GETZSCHMANN	116-130	MCCRAE STREET	1864	

ARCHITECT	ADDRESS		DATE	OWNER
VAHLAND AND GETZSCHMANN	117	MCCRAE STREET	1873	
VAHLAND & GETZSCHMANN	47	MUNDY STREET	1865-	M.U.I.O.O.F
VAHLAND & GETZSCHMANN	492	NAPIER STREET	1863	ANGLICAN CHURCH
VAHLAND AND GETZSCHMANN		OLD VIOLET STREET	1866	VICTORIAN COLONIAL GOVERNMENT
VAHLAND & GETZSCHMANN		PANTON STREET	1868	CATHOLIC CHURCH
VAHLAND AND GETZSCHMANN	56	PALL MALL	1874	BAYNE. ALEX
VAHLAND AND GETZSCHMANN	70	PALL MALL	1865	BATCHELDER. BENJAMIN
VAHLAND AND GETZSCHMANN	88-90	PALL MALL	1875	BAYNE. ALEXANDER
VAHLAND AND GETZSCHMANN	104-106	PALL MALL	1860	WOLFE BROTHERS
VAHLAND AND GETZSCHMANN		PEG LEG ROAD	1863.69	METHODIST CHURCH
VAHLAND AND GETZSCHMANN	57	ROWAN STREET	1875	METHODIST CHURCH
VAHLAND AND GETZSCHMANN		SAILORS GULLY ROAD	1864	CATHOLIC CHURCH
VAHLAND AND GETZSCHMANN (ADDITION) 1876	48	SHAMROCK STREET	1869-76	CARTER. HENRY
VAHLAND & GETZSCHMANN	244	VIEW STREET	1872	CONDON. MICHAEL
VAHLAND AND GETZSCHMANN	84-86	VIOLET STREET	1858-88	BAYNE. ALEXANDER
VAHLAND AND GETZSCHMANN. VAHLAND (1889)	115	WATTLE STREET	1869-	HAWKINS. HENRY
VAHLAND AND GETZSCHMANN	20	WILLIAMSON STREET	1873	
VAHLAND & GETZSCHMANN		WILSON STREET	1865.77	METHODIST CHURCH
VAHLAND & GETZSCHMANN. ET.AL.		BARKLY STREET	1865-	CATHOLIC CHURCH
VAHLAND & SON	326	EAGLEHAWK ROAD	1900 ?	
VAHLAND. W.C.	52-58	BARKLY STREET	1858c-	VAHLAND. W.C.
VAHLAND. W.C.	176	BARNARD STREET	1886	MUELLER. CARL
VAHLAND. W.C.		CHARING CROSS	1881	BENDIGO MUNICIPALITY
VAHLAND. W.C.	155	EAGLEHAWK ROAD	1883	ANGLICAN CHURCH
VAHLAND. W.C.	69	FARMER LANE	1885	LAMSEY. JAMES
VAHLAND. W.C.	45	FOREST STREET	1890	CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH
VAHLAND. W.C.	2	HIGH STREET	1877	CONNELLY. THOMAS JAMES
VAHLAND. W.C.	265	LYTTLETON TERRACE	1881-	ABBOTT. JOSEPH
VAHLAND. W.C.	110	MACKENZIE STREET	1857	LUTHERAN CHURCH
VAHLAND. W.C.	181	MCCRAE STREET	1888	CATHOLIC CHURCH
VAHLAND. W.C.	4	MYERS STREET	1885	ANGLICAN CHURCH
VAHLAND. W.C.	28	PALL MALL	1887	NATIONAL BANK OF AUSTRALASIA
VAHLAND. W.C.	32	PALL MALL	1887	COLONIAL BANK
VAHLAND. W.C.	57	QUEEN STREET	1882	HUNTER. ROBERT & WILLIAM
VAHLAND. W.C.	37	ROWAN STREET	1881	MILNE. WILLIAM
VAHLAND. W.C 1891	8	SCHOOL STREET	1862-	FAWCETT. RICHARD
VAHLAND. W.C. 1880	10	VALENTINE STREET	1866-80	YOUNG. GEORGE (C1865-1889)
VAHLAND. W.C.	16	WILLIAMSON STREET	1886	BUGG. ROBERT
WATSON. G.H.		PALL MALL	1883-7	VICTORIAN COLONIAL GOVERNMENT
WATSON. G.		PALL MALL	1890-96	VICTORIAN COLONIAL GOVERNMENT
WEBB. CHARLES	18	PALL MALL	1872	

ARCHITECT	ADDRESS		DATE	OWNER
WILKINSON & PERMEWAN		SAILORS GULLY ROAD	1901	EAGLEHAWK MUNICIPALITY

OWNERS

FIRST OWNER	ADDRESS		DATE
ABBOTT, JOSEPH	265	LYTTLETON TERRACE	1881-
ALLAN, JAMES	238	VIEW STREET	1895
ANDERSON, MR.	35	HIGH STREET	1865
ANGLICAN CHURCH	6	MYERS STREET	1868-
ANGLICAN CHURCH	4	MYERS STREET	1885
ANGLICAN CHURCH	14	MACKENZIE STREET	1869-
ANGLICAN CHURCH	8-12	MACKENZIE STREET	1877
ANGLICAN CHURCH	155	EAGLEHAWK ROAD	1883
ANGLICAN CHURCH	29	PANTON STREET	1881
ANGLICAN CHURCH	484	NAPIER STREET	1904
ANGLICAN CHURCH	492	NAPIER STREET	1863
BACKHAUS ESTATE TRUSTEES	12	MITCHELL STREET	1934
BACKHAUS ESTATE TRUSTEES	14-22	MITCHELL STREET	1931C
BENDIGO CEMETERY TRUSTEES	OFF	CARPENTER STREET	
BOASE, EDWARD LEY	30	BARKLY STREET	1873-4
BAIN, JOHN & GEORGE	29-31	HOPPER STREET	1888,92
BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES	37	HIGH STREET	1866-
BANK OF VICTORIA	9	HIGH STREET	1865-81
BARRASS, MARGARET ESTATE	189	DON STREET	1922
BATCHELDER, BENJAMIN	70	PALL MALL	1865
BAYNE, ALEX	56	PALL MALL	1874
BAYNE, ALEXANDER	88-90	PALL MALL	1875
BAYNE, ALEXANDER	84-86	VIOLET STREET	1858-88
BENDIGO BENEVOLENT ASYLUM	100-104	BARNARD STREET	1859-
BENDIGO CEMETERY TRUSTEES		CARPENTER STREET	1872
BENDIGO CHINESE COMMUNITY?		CARPENTER STREET	1862c
BENDIGO COUNCIL		PALL MALL	1898
BENDIGO HOSPITAL TRUSTEES		LUCAN STREET	1858-
BENDIGO INDEPENDENT ?	38-40	WILLIAMSON STREET	1875
BENDIGO MUNICIPALITY		CHARING CROSS	1881
BENDIGO MUNICIPALITY		LYTTLETON TERRACE	1859-86
BIBLE CHRISTIAN CHURCH	168	MACKENZIE STREET	1874
BIBLE CHRISTIAN CHURCH	107	UPPER CALIFORNIA GULLY ROAD	1868
BIRD, EDWIN	374	EAGLEHAWK ROAD	1874-7
BLAIR, JAMES	359	HIGH STREET	1905C
BOYD, JAMES ?	139	CHARLSTON ROAD	1864C
BRIERLEY, JAMES (1870-	152-154	BARNARD STREET	1873-
BRIERLY, JAMES	178-180	HARGREAVES STREET	1856-61
BRITISH INSULATED WIRE CO.		TRAMWAYS AVENUE	1901-
BROWN, GEORGE (BRICKMKER)	9	NAPIER STREET	1867-85
BROWN, WILLIAM H	12	CHURCH STREET	1871
BUGG, ROBERT	16	WILLIAMSON STREET	1886
BURKE, CHARLES P	92	WILLS STREET	1906
BUSH, ALBERT	94	WILLIAMSON STREET	1885,91
CAIRNS, JOSEPH	59	VICTORIA STREET	1884
COCK, SIDNEY	7?	PERCIVAL STREET	1906
COOK, WILLIAM	65	VICTORIA STREET	1873
CRAWFORD, S	123	BRIDGE STREET	1930
CALVERLEY, JAMES (MINER)	257	EAGLEHAWK ROAD	1872c
CARSON, J ??	305	EAGLEHAWK ROAD	1870C
CARTER, HENRY	48	SHAMROCK STREET	1869-76
CARTER, MARY	223	DON STREET	1897

FIRST OWNER	ADDRESS		DATE
CASTLES. AMY & EILEEN ?	5	ROWAN STREET	1902
CATHOLIC CHURCH	181	MCCRAE STREET	1888
CATHOLIC CHURCH	181	MCCRAE STREET	
CATHOLIC CHURCH	174	MCCRAE STREET	1876-?
CATHOLIC CHURCH		WATTLE STREET	1896
CATHOLIC CHURCH		BARKLY STREET	1865-
CATHOLIC CHURCH		PANTON STREET	1868
CATHOLIC CHURCH		SAILORS GULLY ROAD	1864
CHARLESWORTH. MARY	107	OLINDA STREET	1894-5
CHINESE MASONIC SOCIETY		FINN STREET	1865c?
CLEMENT. T N (C1859)	50	BULL STREET	1860-
COHN. JULIUS (1867-	72	BARKLY STREET	1867c-
COLONIAL BANK	32	PALL MALL	1887
CONDON. MICHAEL	244	VIEW STREET	1872
CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH	45	CALVIN STREET	1865
CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH	45	FOREST STREET	1890
CONNELLY. THOMAS JAMES	2	HIGH STREET	1877
COWLING. WILLIAM	73	NEALE STREET	1926C
CRAWFORD. GEORGE	2- 4	KILWINNING STREET	1892
CRAWFORD. JESSIE (BUILDER)	79-81	SIMPSONS ROAD	1898-9
CRAWFORD. ROBERT	87	OLINDA STREET	1905
CURNOW. JAMES H (C1893-1903)	75	WILLS STREET	1893-4
DALEY. JOHN R	5-7	CARPENTER STREET	1906
DALEY. JOHN ROBERT	145	MITCHELL STREET	1896
DAY. ALFRED	6	JENNINGS STREET	1889
DE RAVIN. NORMAN S (1912-25)	134	FOREST STREET	1912
DENTON?	24	MITCHELL STREET	1887
EAGLEHAWK CEMETERY TRUSTEES		VICTORIA STREET	1864-
EMERY. JOHN	108	QUEEN STREET	1882C
EAGLEHAWK MUNICIPALITY		SAILORS GULLY ROAD	1901
EAGLEHAWK MASONIC SOCIETY		CHURCH STREET	1873-
ESLER. HUGH	282	VIEW STREET	1871
ESLER. JOHN	113	WILLS STREET	1872
EVANS. THOMAS	57	GREEN STREET	1874
EVA. WILLIAM H	8	HAVILAH ROAD	1871
FALKINGHAM. THOMAS	35	HORACE STREET	1885
FAWCETT. RICHARD	8	SCHOOL STREET	1862-
FERRIS. ALEXANDER (C1874-1890)	5-7	BANCROFT STREET	1874-
FINCH AND BOSSELMAN	35-41	MACKENZIE STREET	1885
FLETCHER. GEORGE A	52	BRAMBLE STREET	1856
FLY. JOHN	12-14	LANGSTON STREET	1865-96
FRENCH. WILLIAM HENRY	136	EAGLEHAWK ROAD	1866-68
FROGGATT. GEORGE MINE MANAGER	3	NELSON STREET	1871-2c
GANT. AUSTIN	68	NAPOLEON CRESCENT	1947-
GARDINER. GEORGE F.	52	BREEN STREET	1897
GARVIN. GEORGE D (C1913-1945)	89	QUEEN STREET	1912-13
GENARDENI. FRANCISCO	80	PANTON STREET	1909
GETZSCHMANN. ROBERT	233	DON STREET	1871
GLANVILLE. THOMAS	257-259	VIEW STREET	1872
GLEESON. JOHN FRANCIS(C1901-30	133	FOREST STREET	1901-
GRAY. RICHARD F	76	ROWAN STREET	1893
GRIMLEY. WILLIAM C ?	8	NIEMANN STREET	1910C
GRISTON. JAMES	58	BELLE VUE ROAD	1863
HUNTER. ROBERT & WILLIAM	57	QUEEN STREET	1882
HYETT. BARKLY	18	REGINALD STREET	1897

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HAMILTON. JAMES	25	RUSSELL STREET	1872
HAMPTON. WILHAM	11	GRATTAN STREET	1908
HARKNESS. ABRAHAM	255	MACKENZIE STREET	1867 ?
HARRIS. JOSEPH	57	SAILORS GULLY ROAD	1868
HARVEY. THOMAS & RICHARD ?		CLARK STREET	1875c ?
HAWKEY. THOMAS JOHN	22	MCLAREN STREET	1882
HAWKINS. HENRY	115	WATTLE STREET	1869-
HEFFERNAN. MR. M. ?	129-131	MCCRAE STREET	1873
HEINZ. CONRAD (COUNCILLOR)	60	EAGLEHAWK ROAD	1894
HORWOOD. JOEL	105	MACKENZIE STREET	1876
HOSKINS. JOHN ROBERT	5	HARKNESS STREET	1895
INGRAM. EDWARD G	10	EADIE STREET	1936
ISER. HENRY	28	BRAMBLE STREET	1899
JACKSON. ANNIE (1904-1907)	126	FOREST STREET	1904
JANE. WILLIAM T	85	SAILORS GULLY ROAD	1873?
JEFFREY. CLARK & GWEN	17	EAGLEHAWK ROAD	1952-3
JEFFREY. JOHN (CARTER)	56	CHAPEL STREET	1905
JEFFREY. ROBERT	56	CHURCH STREET	1870c
JEFFRY. NICHOLAS	50	CHURCH STREET	1865
JOHNSON. MORLEY & CO.	23	MITCHELL STREET	1910
JONES. DR. RICHARD	80	VICTORIA STREET	1899
JONES. ISAAC	19	LESLIE STREET	1868C
JONES. WILLIAM R (C1893-1907)	106	BARNARD STREET	1893
JOSEPH. ALFRED & SLOMAN. M	48	PALL MALL	1897
JUNCK. ARNOLD H W (D1915-44)	74	BRIDGE STREET	1910C
KENNEDY. DANIEL	31	MACKENZIE STREET	1869-
KNEEBONE. WILLIAM	58	CHURCH STREET	1872-
KNIGHT. GEORGE	10	HARKNESS STREET	1873-
KOCH. HENRY	194	EAGLEHAWK ROAD	1870
LESTER. JAMES	46	PEG LEG ROAD	1864C-
LADD. WILLIAM ?	94	BAXTER STREET	1860c
LAMSEY. JAMES	69	FARMER LANE	1885
LANSELL. GEORGE		CHUM STREET	1869-
LANSELL. LEONARD VERE	60	BARKLY STREET	1913
LANSELL. WOOTTON	31-33	MITCHELL STREET	1905
LANYON. DAVID	6	BEECH STREET	1898
LAZARUS. BARNET	-	LILY STREET. CORNER	1868
LEGGO. ARTHUR H (1920-1935)	98	MOORE STREET	1920
LETHEBY. CHARLES	54	CHURCH STREET	1864-98
LEVY. MR. AND MRS. FRANK	90	MOORE STREET	1924
LEWIS. MR. LEWIS	111	MOLLISON STREET	1881
LIDDELL. OSWALD PYRITES BURNER	54	NETTLE STREET	1893
LISLE. ROBERT	44	BELLE VUE ROAD	1865
LORIDAN. JEAN BAPTISTE	41	HIGH STREET	1872
LUTHERAN CHURCH	110	MACKENZIE STREET	1857
LUTHERAN CHURCH	110	MACKENZIE STREET	1870.72
MARKS. EDWIN 1868-	571	NAPIER STREET	1868C-
MILLER. ALBION T	473	NAPIER STREET	1895
MUIOOF	26	HIGH STREET	1904
MACGILLIVRAY. PAUL HOWARD	40	FOREST STREET	1876
MACLACHLAN. LACHLAN	80D	BARKLY TERRACE	1858-9
MACKAY. ROBERT D	46	MACKENZIE STREET	1904-5C
MAES. HENRY	32	DOOLEY STREET	1860C
MARTIN. JOHN	25	CALDER HIGHWAY	1864C
MARTIN. JOHN J (C1932-1940)	23	VALENTINE STREET	1932

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MATCHETT. ROBERT (1908-1930)	128	FOREST STREET	1908
MCINTYRE. JOHN	88	SHORT STREET	1885c
MCKENZIE. WILLIAM K (C1910-20)	96	MOORE STREET	1911C
MCLOSKEY. RICHARD	120	LILY STREET	1864C
METHODIST CHURCH		WILSON STREET	1865.77
METHODIST CHURCH	57	ROWAN STREET	1875
METHODIST CHURCH	2	ESLER STREET	1875-
METHODIST CHURCH		PEG LEG ROAD	1863.69
METHODIST CHURCH	6	LAUREL STREET	1870.73
MILLWARD. CHARLES E	19	FOREST STREET	1900
MILNE. WILLIAM	37	ROWAN STREET	1881
MOORHEAD. ROBERT J.	57	FOREST STREET	1886
MORAN. MAURICE	100-104	MOLLISON STREET	1873
MUELLER. ADRIAN	83	BARKLY STREET	1914
MUELLER. CARL	176	BARNARD STREET	1886
MUELLER. ERNEST C	49	BARKLY STREET	1909
MURPHY. CORNELIUS	48	WILLS STREET	1884-
MURPHY. LAWRENCE L., POSSIBLY	159	FOREST STREET	1909?
M.U.I.O.O.F	47	MUNDY STREET	1865-
NATIONAL BANK OF AUSTRALASIA	28	PALL MALL	1887
NEILL. WILLIAM H.B.	286-288	VIEW STREET	1872
NEWCOMBE. EBENEZER	14	HARKNESS STREET	1873
ORIENTAL BANK	54-56	HIGH STREET	1861-4
OSBORNE. AVARD & MITCHELL	62	EAGLEHAWK ROAD	1872-
PATERSON. THOMAS	320	MACKENZIE STREET	1864-
PERRY. BILL	29	BRAZIER STREET	1937C
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH	24	PANTON STREET	1870C
PABST. JOSEPH	301-303	EAGLEHAWK ROAD	1893-5
PASCOE. JAMES (MINER)	307	EAGLEHAWK ROAD	1865c
PATTISON. ANTHONY R	201-203	WATTLE STREET	1925
PERRY & HUNTER (1875-	193-197	WATTLE STREET	1875-
PERRY. CHARLES	231	DON STREET	1890
PETHARD. GEORGE ALBERT	407	HIGH STREET	1939
PHILLIPS. ELIJAH J	3	STALEY STREET	1873
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH	28	MYERS STREET	1930
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH		VICTORIA STREET	1859-
PURCELL. WILLIAM C.H.	12	BANNERMAN STREET	1871-
QUICK. SIR JOHN	19	HAMLET STREET	1890
RULE. JOHN	2	PEG LEG ROAD	1894-
RAE. WILLIAM	31-33	HAPPY VALLEY ROAD	1900c
RAE. WILLIAM	35	HAPPY VALLEY ROAD	1872
REARDON. MR.	2	OLD HIGH STREET	1872.74
RETURNED SOLDIERS & SAILORS..		PALL MALL	1921
RIPPER. JAMES (C1899-1914)	101-103	QUEEN STREET	1899
ROCKETT. DR. PAT	117	MITCHELL STREET	1908
RUTHERFORD. ANDREW(C1893-1907)	173	FOREST STREET	1894
RYAN. JOHN J	6	BROUGHAM STREET	1894-5
STUART. DAVID ?	93	BARKLY STREET	1869?
SANDHURST MECHANICS INSTITUTE		MCCRAE STREET	1864.73
SAUNDERS. ROBERT	56	PANTON STREET	1898
SAVINGS BANK	337	HARGREAVES STREET	1872-97
SCHLEIGER. EDWARD	511	NAPIER STREET	1893
SCOTT. THOMAS	16	BANCROFT STREET	1891
SMALLEY. JOHNATHON	42	VICTORIA STREET	1900
STEPHENS. WILLIAM	109	GLADSTONE STREET	1862

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STERRY, DAVID C	57	CALDER HIGHWAY	1857-72
STEWARD, ABRAHAM ALBION	26	LETHEBY ROAD	1905
STEWARD, JAMES	102-104	SAILORS GULLY ROAD	1908
STEWART & SCOTT	35	WILLS STREET	1873-
STEWART, JOHN (C1874-1884)	95	MOLLISON STREET	1874c-
STILWELL, ALICE M	117	FOREST STREET	1909
STRAUGHAIR, JOHN	6	BRODIE STREET	1894-5
SUNDERLAND, GEORGE	166-168	BARNARD STREET	1893
TAYLOR, JAMES	89	UPPER CALIFORNIA GULLY ROAD	1866C
TAYLOR, THOMAS DAVID	18	MCLAREN STREET	1881
THORN, WILLIAM	346	EAGLEHAWK ROAD	1864pre
TIPPER, WILLLIAM	38	MACKENZIE STREET	1870
TRUSCOTT, ANTHONY	2	HAVILAH ROAD	1900
VAHLAND, W.C.	52-58	BARKLY STREET	1858c-
VAHLAND, W.C. AND JACOB COHN	94	BARKLY TERRACE	1874
VAN DAMME, KARL	16	VALENTINE STREET	1898
VIBERT, GEORGE WILLIAM B	55	FOREST STREET	1864-65
VIBERT, GEORGE W.B.	268	VIEW STREET	1888-
VICTORIAN COLONIAL GOVERNMENT		GAOL ROAD	1860
VICTORIAN COLONIAL GOVERNMENT		PALL MALL	1883-7
VICTORIAN COLONIAL GOVERNMENT		PALL MALL	1890-96
VICTORIAN COLONIAL GOVERNMENT		ROSALIND PARK	1858
VICTORIAN COLONIAL GOVERNMENT		GAOL ROAD	1859-
VICTORIAN COLONIAL GOVERNMENT		ROSALIND PARK	1877
VICTORIAN COLONIAL GOVERNMENT		OLD VIOLET STREET	1866
VICTORIAN COLONIAL GOVERNMENT		JACKSON STREET	1878
VICTORIAN COLONIAL GOVERNMENT		ESLER STREET	1869
VICTORIAN COLONIAL GOVERNMENT		STALEY STREET	1882
VICTORIAN COLONIAL GOVERNMENT		SAILORS GULLY ROAD	1857
VICTORIAN COLONIAL GOVERNMENT		CHURCH STREET	1884-
VICTORIAN COLONIAL GOVERNMENT		WILSON STREET	1874
VICTORIAN COLONIAL GOVERNMENT	30-34	OLINDA STREET	1873-
WAKEMAN, MARGARET	36	LUCAN STREET	1915
WEBB, WILLIAM	2	QUEEN STREET	1878
WILLIAMSON, RICHARD	37	WILLS STREET	1896-
WALLIS, ALFRED E	61	OLINDA STREET	1925
WARREN, CHRISTIANA (C1920-25)	12	ROWAN STREET	1920
WARREN, J.F.	140-144	BARNARD STREET	1892
WATSON, JOHN BOYD	121-123	WATTLE STREET	1874-5
WATSON, THOMAS	4	BANNERMAN STREET	1870
WATTS, JAMES, (C1866-1881)	184?	WATTLE STREET	1866-
WESLEYAN CHURCH	21-25	FOREST STREET	1862-87
WHEATON, JOHN B.	14A	FOREST LANE	1873-4c
WILKIE, EMILY K (C1919)	141	DON STREET	1919-21
WILKIE, WILLIAM	3	LANGSTON STREET	1901
WILLIAMSON, RICHARD	94-	MITCHELL STREET	1891
WILLIAMS, CHARLES	247?	VIEW STREET	1860
WILLIAMS, JOHN	28	PANTON STREET	1862
WILLIAMS, T S ?	237	EAGLEHAWK ROAD	1864c
WILSON, JOHN M (1937-1990)	2	ECHUCA STREET	1937
WOLFE BROTHERS	104-106	PALL MALL	1860
WOLSTENCROFT, JOSEPH (JNR)	61	MILLER STREET	1894
WOOLF, JOSEPH & AARON	112-114	PALL MALL	1858
YOUNG MENS CHRISTIAN ASSOC.	121	HIGH STREET	1908
YOUNG, GEORGE (C1865-1889)	10	VALENTINE STREET	1866-80

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YOUNG. HENRY	46	CHURCH STREET	1871-83

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APPENDICES:

1.Bendigo & Eaglehawk Manufacturing Industrial Sites and Associated Buildings
2.Criteria
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EAGLEHAWK & BENDIGO HERITAGE STUDY
SITE SCHEDULE

VOLUME FIVE



Graeme Butler & Associates
1993

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SITE SCHEDULE

VOLUME FIVE

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1993
ISBN 0 9589089 2 3

Site Schedule

Introduction

The following sites represents the most significant in the study area, being both the individually important sites and those which contribute to a streetscape or precinct. The scheduled data on each site is as follows:

* Name-the first or a commonly used name;
* Address-number (if there was one) and street;
* Heritage value-A,B,C,D,E,MS,L

A-C sites are of individual importance and D sites are representative of their era and are contributory to a streetscape/precinct. E sites have been altered but can still be recognised as from a particular era.

Sites of national/state significance are value 'A', those of regional significance are value 'B' and locally important sites are 'C' value. Many of these will have detailed citations in Volume 4.

Sites valued as MS are significant mining sites and those designated L are landscape sites but have not been evaluated in this study.

* Streetscape level-1,2,3 representing an increasing integrity to a particular era with decreasing number, where level 3 streetscapes are of mixed period but may link other more important streetscapes, and levels 1 & 2 have high integrity to a period or type and represent historical themes active in the study area.
* Precinct-number of the precinct surrounding the site; this is discussed further in Volume 3 and the outline precinct maps are at the back of this volume.

Eaglehawk & Bendigo Heritage Study
Contents

The main elements in each volume are as follows.

VOLUME ONE: Recommendations & Guidelines

* Recommendations for conservation of significant sites and areas in the Borough of Eaglehawk and City of Bendigo.
* Draft guidelines for restoration and new buildings in heritage precincts.

VOLUME TWO: Environmental History

* The Environmental History outlines the changes to the cultural environment after white settlement.
* Bibliography-selected sources with comments on their content.
* Chronology of events which affected the cultural environment of the study area.

VOLUME THREE: Significant Areas

* Maps, brief history and significance statements for:

Urban areas
Landscape Areas (including cemeteries) and
Mining Areas

* Mining Chronology
* Criteria

VOLUME FOUR: Significant Sites

* Detailed examination of selected significant sites with histories, descriptions and significant statements, arranged in alphabetical street order.
* Provisional examination of industrial sites with recommendations for future work.
* Criteria
* Owner and architect indices for sites.

VOLUME FIVE: Site Schedule

* Alphabetical street listing of individually significant and contributory sites with study gradings and, if they are in urban precincts, the precinct numbers.
* Outline Precinct Maps.

VALUE:A-C individually significant, D=contributory/representitive
MS= significant mining site L= unevaluated landscape site
*=altered **=provisional assessment (industrial sites)

Name		Address	Value	Street-scape	Precinct	Municipality
KURRAJONG STREET TREES		ABBOTT STREET	L	3	7.02	BENDIGO
	001	ABBOTT STREET	D*	3	7.02	
	005	ABBOTT STREET	D*	3	7.02	
	009	ABBOTT STREET	D	0	7.02	
	016	ABBOTT STREET	D	3	7.02	
	017	ABBOTT STREET	D*	3	7.02	
	018	ABBOTT STREET	D	3	7.02	
	020	ABBOTT STREET	D	3	7.02	
	022	ABBOTT STREET	D*	3	7.02	
HOUSE, TREE	024	ABBOTT STREET	D	3	7.02	
	026	ABBOTT STREET	D	3	7.02	
	027	ABBOTT STREET	D	3	7.02	
	029	ABBOTT STREET	D	3	7.02	
	033	ABBOTT STREET	C	3	7.02	
	042	ABBOTT STREET	D	3	7.02	
	044	ABBOTT STREET	D	3	7.02	
	045?	ABBOTT STREET	D*	3	7.02	
	046	ABBOTT STREET	D	3	7.02	
	047	ABBOTT STREET	D*	3	7.02	
HOUSE, TREES	048	ABBOTT STREET	D	3	7.02	
HOUSE, TREE	054	ABBOTT STREET	D	3	7.02	
	056	ABBOTT STREET	D*	3	7.02	
	060	ABBOTT STREET	D	3	7.02	
	064	ABBOTT STREET	D	3	7.02	
	068	ABBOTT STREET	D	3	7.02	
DEBORAH (PART) GOLD MINE.	-	ABEL STREET	MS	0	0.00	
	022	ACACIA STREET	C	1	6.02	
	024	ACACIA STREET	C	1	6.02	
	067	ACACIA STREET	C	2	6.02	
	071-073	ACACIA STREET	C	2	6.02	
SOUTH BELLE VUE UNITED	OFF	ADAMS ROAD	MS	0	0.00	
DEBORAH		ADAMS STREET	MS	0	0.00	
	013	ALLINGHAM STREET	C	0	0.00	
	039	ALLINGHAM STREET	C	0	0.00	
GOLDEN SQUARE RAILWAY STATION	OFF	ALLINGHAM STREET	C	0	10.00	
	002	AMER STREET	D*	0	7.01	
	008	AMER STREET	D	0	7.01	
	002	ANDERSON STREET	D	2	6.04	
	004	ANDERSON STREET	C	2	6.04	
	006	ANDERSON STREET	C	2	6.04	
HOUSE, GARDEN	008	ANDERSON STREET	C	2	6.04	
	009	ANDERSON STREET	D	2	6.04	
	011	ANDERSON STREET	D	2	6.04	
	013	ANDERSON STREET	C	2	6.04	
THE LINOLDS--OUSE, GARDEN & GARDEN WALL	014	ANDERSON STREET	C*	2	6.04	
	030	ANDERSON STREET	C	2	0.00	

EAGLEHAWK & BENDIGO HERITAGE STUDY 1993

VALUE:A-C individually significant, D=contributory/representitive
MS= significant mining site L= unevaluated landscape site
*=altered **=provisional assessment (industrial sites)

Name		Address	Value	Street-scape	Precinct	Municipality
HUSTLERS NO. 1	OFF	ANDERSON STREET	MS	0	0.00	BENDIGO
	013	ARMS STREET	D	3	5.03	
	022	ARMS STREET	D	2	5.03	
	023	ARMS STREET	C	2	5.03	
	024	ARMS STREET	D	2	5.03	
	025	ARMS STREET	E	2	5.03	
UNITED HUSTLERS AND REDAN (KK SHAFT)		ARNOLD STREET	MS	0	0.00	
	029	ARNOLD STREET	D*	2	7.04	
	031	ARNOLD STREET	D	2	7.04	
	035	ARNOLD STREET	D	2	7.04	
	036	ARNOLD STREET	D	3	7.04	
GARDEN, HOUSE	037	ARNOLD STREET	B	2	7.04	
	038	ARNOLD STREET	D*	3	7.04	
	041	ARNOLD STREET	D	3	7.04	
	044	ARNOLD STREET	D	3	7.04	
	046	ARNOLD STREET	D*	3	7.04	
	050	ARNOLD STREET	C	3	7.04	
	085	ARNOLD STREET	C	2	0.00	
	087	ARNOLD STREET	C	2	0.00	
	145	ARNOLD STREET	D	3	6.05	
HOUSE, TREE	147	ARNOLD STREET	D	3	6.05	
	153	ARNOLD STREET	D	3	6.05	
	157	ARNOLD STREET	D	3	6.05	
	163	ARNOLD STREET	D	3	6.05	
	165	ARNOLD STREET	D	3	6.05	
	167	ARNOLD STREET	D	3	6.05	
	169	ARNOLD STREET	C*	3	6.05	
	173	ARNOLD STREET	D*	3	6.05	
	175	ARNOLD STREET	C	3	6.05	
	181	ARNOLD STREET	D*	3	6.05	
	183	ARNOLD STREET	D*	3	6.05	
	184	ARNOLD STREET	C	2	6.05	
	187	ARNOLD STREET	D*	3	6.05	
	188	ARNOLD STREET	D	2	6.05	
	189	ARNOLD STREET	C	3	6.05	
	190	ARNOLD STREET	D*	2	6.05	
	192	ARNOLD STREET	C	2	6.05	
	192A	ARNOLD STREET	D	2	6.05	
HOUSE, WALL	193	ARNOLD STREET	D*	3	6.05	
	195	ARNOLD STREET	D	3	6.05	
FLOODS MOTOR SERVICE STATION	196	ARNOLD STREET	C	0	0.00	
	197	ARNOLD STREET	D*	3	6.05	
SHOP & RESIDENCE	199	ARNOLD STREET	C	3	6.05	
CAMBRIAN HOTEL, THE	206	ARNOLD STREET	C	0	0.00	
JONES	212	ARNOLD STREET	C	2	0.00	
GREAT EXTENDED HUSTLERS REEF	OFF	ARNOLD STREET	MS	0	0.00	

EAGLEHAWK & BENDIGO HERITAGE STUDY 1993

VALUE:A-C individually significant, D=contributory/representitive
MS= significant mining site L= unevaluated landscape site
*=altered **=provisional assessment (industrial sites)

Name	Address		Value	Street-scape	Precinct	Municipality
UNITED HUSTLERS AND REDAN	OFF	ARNOLD STREET	MS	0	0.00	BENDIGO
SUGAR GUMS, STREET TREES	-	ARNOLD STREET	L	0	7.04	
EDITH & G.V. LANSELL LABORATORY (PT.BEND.BASE HOSP	?	ARNOLD STREET	C	0	0.00	
	001-005	ASHLEY STREET	C	0	0.00	
	002-004	ASHLEY STREET	C	0	0.00	
	007	ASHLEY STREET	C	0	0.00	
	005-007	BANCROFT STREET	B	1	6.02	
	011	BANCROFT STREET	C	1	6.02	
	016	BANCROFT STREET	B	1	6.02	
	018	BANCROFT STREET	D*	1	6.02	
	020	BANCROFT STREET	C	1	6.02	
	007	BANNERMAN STREET	C	0	0.00	
	008	BANNERMAN STREET	C	2	0.00	
HOUSE & STABLES	010	BANNERMAN STREET	C	2	0.00	
	014	BANNERMAN STREET	C	2	0.00	
UNITY	OFF	BANNERMAN STREET	MS	0	0.00	
VICTORY AND PANDORA	OFF	BANNERMAN STREET	MS	0	0.00	
	033	BANNISTER STREET	C	0	0.00	
ST. MARY'S CATHOLIC COLLEGE		BARKLY STREET	A	1	6.02	
	030	BARKLY STREET	B	2	6.02	
	039	BARKLY STREET	C-B	1	6.02	
	045	BARKLY STREET	C	1	6.02	
	049	BARKLY STREET	B	1	6.02	
	051-053	BARKLY STREET	C	1	6.02	
	052-058	BARKLY STREET	A	1	6.02	
WANDELA (57), LEIWAH (55).	055-057	BARKLY STREET	C-B	1	6.02	
	059	BARKLY STREET	D	1	6.02	
LANSELLSTOWE	060	BARKLY STREET	A	1	6.02	
	061	BARKLY STREET	D	1	6.02	
	063?	BARKLY STREET	C	0	6.02	
ROSEMONT	064	BARKLY STREET	C-B	1	6.02	
	068	BARKLY STREET	D*	1	6.02	
	070	BARKLY STREET	C-B	1	6.02	
SANDHURST POST OFFICE, FORMER (PART)	072	BARKLY STREET	B	1	6.02	
BARKLY PRIVATE NURSING HOME	081	BARKLY STREET	C-B	1	6.02	
	083	BARKLY STREET	B	1	6.02	
	085	BARKLY STREET	C	1	6.02	
	087	BARKLY STREET	D	1	6.02	
KISBOU COURT	093	BARKLY STREET	B*	1	6.02	
	-	BARKLY STREET	-	0	6.02	
	- ?	BARKLY STREET	C	0	6.02	
	001	BARKLY TERRACE	C-B	1	6.02	
	005	BARKLY TERRACE	C	1	6.02	
	007	BARKLY TERRACE	C	1	6.02	
STRATHLACHLAN	080D	BARKLY TERRACE	A	1	6.02	

EAGLEHAWK & BENDIGO HERITAGE STUDY 1993

VALUE:A-C individually significant, D=contributory/representitive
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*=altered **=provisional assessment (industrial sites)

Name	Address		Value	Street-scape	Precinct	Municipality
HUSTLER'S TERRACE	094	BARKLY TERRACE	B	1	6.02	BENDIGO
BENDIGO BENEVOLENT ASYLUM & LODGE	100-104	BARNARD STREET	A	0	0.00	
SUPERINTENDENT'S RESID., BENEVOLENT ASYLUM	100-104	BARNARD STREET	B	0	0.00	
FENCE,GATES & WALL, BENEVOLENT ASYLUM	100-104	BARNARD STREET	A	0	0.00	
	106	BARNARD STREET	B	2	6.02	
	110-112	BARNARD STREET	D*	2	6.02	
	118	BARNARD STREET	C	2	6.02	
	120	BARNARD STREET	C	2	6.02	
	130	BARNARD STREET	C	2	6.02	
ROSLYN	134	BARNARD STREET	D*	1	6.02	
	136-138	BARNARD STREET	C	1	6.02	
PARK TERRACE	140-144	BARNARD STREET	A	1	6.02	
	150	BARNARD STREET	B	1	6.02	
	152-154	BARNARD STREET	B	1	6.02	
	156	BARNARD STREET	D	1	6.02	
	158	BARNARD STREET	C	1	6.02	
	162	BARNARD STREET	D	1	6.02	
	166-168	BARNARD STREET	B	1	6.02	
BARNARD STREET CLINIC	176	BARNARD STREET	B	1	6.02	
	178	BARNARD STREET	D	1	6.02	
FENCE	180	BARNARD STREET	D	1	6.02	
	186	BARNARD STREET	C	2	6.02	
	202	BARNARD STREET	B	2	6.02	
	211-213	BARNARD STREET	C	0	6.02	
	218-220	BARNARD STREET	C	2	6.02	
	225	BARNARD STREET	C	2	6.02	
	267	BARNARD STREET	D	0	6.03	
	269	BARNARD STREET	D	0	6.03	
LENI	270	BARNARD STREET	C	0	6.03	
	273	BARNARD STREET	C	0	6.03	
	276	BARNARD STREET	D	0	6.03	
	291	BARNARD STREET	D	2	6.03	
	293	BARNARD STREET	C	2	6.03	
	295	BARNARD STREET	C	2	6.03	
	308	BARNARD STREET	C	2	6.03	
	320	BARNARD STREET	D	2	6.03	
	324	BARNARD STREET	C	2	6.03	
	326	BARNARD STREET	C	2	6.03	
	328	BARNARD STREET	C	2	6.03	
	340	BARNARD STREET	D	2	6.03	
	342	BARNARD STREET	D*	2	6.03	
	345	BARNARD STREET	D	3	6.03	
	346	BARNARD STREET	D	2	6.03	
	346	BARNARD STREET	C	2	6.03	
	347	BARNARD STREET	D	3	6.03	

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Name	Address		Value	Street-scape	Precinct	Municipality
	349	BARNARD STREET	D*	3	6.03	BENDIGO
	351	BARNARD STREET	D	3	6.03	
	352	BARNARD STREET	C	2	6.03	
BARRAPORT	354	BARNARD STREET	D	2	6.03	
	355	BARNARD STREET	D	3	6.03	
	356	BARNARD STREET	E	2	6.03	
	359	BARNARD STREET	C	3	6.03	
	361	BARNARD STREET	D	3	6.03	
	364	BARNARD STREET	C	2	6.03	
	382	BARNARD STREET	C	0	0.00	
BENDIGO CROQUET CLUB	OFF	BARNARD STREET	C	0	8.02	
SHOP	?	BARNARD STREET	C	0	0.00	
	025	BARRY STREET	D	2	7.02	
	027	BARRY STREET	D	2	7.02	
	031	BARRY STREET	D*	2	7.02	
	033	BARRY STREET	D*	2	7.02	
	035	BARRY STREET	D	2	7.02	
	005-009	BATH LANE	C	2	8.01	
DELICATESSAN GASTRONORMICA	011?	BATH LANE	D	2	8.01	
	015	BATH LANE	D*	2	8.01	
	009	BAXTER STREET	C	3	7.04	
	011	BAXTER STREET	D*	3	7.04	
	013	BAXTER STREET	D	3	7.04	
	021	BAXTER STREET	D	2	7.04	
	022	BAXTER STREET	D	1	7.04	
	024	BAXTER STREET	D	1	7.04	
	026	BAXTER STREET	D	1	7.04	
	027	BAXTER STREET	D	2	7.04	
	028	BAXTER STREET	D	1	7.04	
	030	BAXTER STREET	D	1	7.04	
	031	BAXTER STREET	D	2	7.04	
	032	BAXTER STREET	D	1	7.04	
	033	BAXTER STREET	D*	2	7.04	
	034	BAXTER STREET	D	1	7.04	
	038	BAXTER STREET	D	1	7.04	
	042	BAXTER STREET	D*	3	7.04	
	046	BAXTER STREET	D	3	7.04	
	048	BAXTER STREET	C	3	7.04	
	049	BAXTER STREET	D*	2	7.04	
	051	BAXTER STREET	D*	2	7.04	
	053	BAXTER STREET	D	2	7.04	
	055	BAXTER STREET	D	2	7.04	
	057	BAXTER STREET	D*	3	7.04	
	061	BAXTER STREET	D*	3	7.04	
	064	BAXTER STREET	D	2	7.04	
	066	BAXTER STREET	C	2	7.04	

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Name		Address	Value	Street-scape	Precinct	Municipality
	081-083	BAXTER STREET	C	3	7.04	BENDIGO
METCALFE	086	BAXTER STREET	D	3	7.04	
	088	BAXTER STREET	D	3	7.04	
	094	BAXTER STREET	C	3	7.04	
	095	BAXTER STREET	C	2	0.00	
	099	BAXTER STREET	C	2	0.00	
	-	BAXTER STREET	D	0	7.04	
	-	BAXTER STREET	-	0	7.04	
	021	BAYNE STREET	C	0	0.00	
	050	BAYNE STREET	C	0	0.00	
	-	BAYNE STREET	L	0	0.00	
		BEECH STREET		2	10.00	
	001	BEECH STREET	D	2	10.00	
	003	BEECH STREET	D	2	10.00	
	004	BEECH STREET	D	2	10.00	
	005	BEECH STREET	D	2	10.00	
REALWA	006	BEECH STREET	B	2	10.00	
	008	BEECH STREET	D	2	10.00	
PALM	035	BELLE VUE ROAD	L	0	0.00	
	044	BELLE VUE ROAD	B	0	0.00	
	051	BELLE VUE ROAD	C	0	0.00	
	058	BELLE VUE ROAD	B	0	0.00	
TRUE BLUE	OFF	BELLE VUE ROAD	MS	0	0.00	
EUREKA EXTENDED		BELLE VUE STREET	MS	0	0.00	
'CEDRUS DEODARA'		BENDIGO RAILWAY RESERVE	A	0	0.00	
'FICUS MACROPHYLLA' NUMEROUS		BENDIGO RAILWAY RESERVE	A	0	0.00	
'JUBAEA CHILENSIS'		BENDIGO RAILWAY RESERVE	A	0	0.00	
'PHOENIX CANARIENSIS'		BENDIGO RAILWAY RESERVE	A	0	0.00	
DESERT FAN PALM 'WASHINGTONIA FILIFERA'		BENDIGO CONSERVATORY GARDENS	A	0	0.00	
BENDIGO CREEK STONE-LINED CHANNEL		BENDIGO CREEK	A	0	0.00	
'WASHINTONIA ROBUSTA'		BENDIGO RAILWAY RESERVE	A	0	0.00	
SUGAR OR SILVER DATE PALM 'PHOENIX SYLVESTRIS'		BENDIGO R.S.L GARDENS	A	0	0.00	
WEEPING MYRTLE 'WATERHOUSEA FLORIBUNDA'		BENDIGO R.S.L GARDENS	A	0	0.00	
CHILEAN WINE PALM 'JUBAEA CHILENSIS'		BENDIGO R.S.L. GARDENS	A	0	0.00	
	013	BENNETT STREET	L	0	0.00	
	068	BENNETT STREET	D	3	5.03	
	072	BENNETT STREET	D	3	5.03	
	078	BENNETT STREET	D	2	5.03	
	023	BOBS STREET	C	0	0.00	
PEPPER TREE ROW		BOOTH STREET	L	0	0.00	
	009	BOOTH STREET	C	0	6.03	
	012	BOOTH STREET	C-B	0	6.03	
	013	BOOTH STREET	C*	2	6.03	

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Name	Address		Value	Street-scape	Precinct	Municipality
	017	BOOTH STREET	C	2	6.03	BENDIGO
	023	BOOTH STREET	D*	3	6.03	
	024	BOOTH STREET	D	0	6.03	
	026	BOOTH STREET	D	3	6.03	
	027	BOOTH STREET	C	3	6.03	
	028	BOOTH STREET	D*	3	6.03	
	030	BOOTH STREET	D	3	6.03	
	032	BOOTH STREET	D*	3	6.03	
	034	BOOTH STREET	D*	3	6.03	
	035	BOOTH STREET	D	3	6.03	
	036	BOOTH STREET	D*	3	6.03	
	038	BOOTH STREET	D	3	6.03	
	042	BOOTH STREET	D*	3	6.03	
	043	BOOTH STREET	D	3	6.03	
	044	BOOTH STREET	D	3	6.03	
	048	BOOTH STREET	C	3	6.03	
STORE?	048?	BOOTH STREET	C	3	6.03	
	051	BOOTH STREET	C	0	0.00	
	052	BOOTH STREET	C	0	0.00	
	053	BOOTH STREET	C	0	0.00	
	059	BOOTH STREET	C	2	0.00	
	065	BOOTH STREET	C	0	0.00	
	066	BOOTH STREET	C	0	0.00	
	094	BOOTH STREET	L	0	0.00	
	101	BOOTH STREET	C	0	0.00	
	-	BOOTH STREET	D	0	6.03	
BENDIGO CREEK BRIDGE	-	BOOTH STREET	D	0	6.03	
	028	BRAMBLE STREET	C*	1	7.03	
	030	BRAMBLE STREET	C	1	7.03	
	032	BRAMBLE STREET	C	1	7.03	
	034	BRAMBLE STREET	C	1	7.03	
	036	BRAMBLE STREET	C	1	7.03	
	038-040	BRAMBLE STREET	D*	1	7.03	
	048	BRAMBLE STREET	C	1	7.03	
	050	BRAMBLE STREET	C	1	7.03	
	052	BRAMBLE STREET	B	1	7.03	
	-	BRAMBLE STREET	L	0	7.03	
	022	BRAY STREET	C	0	0.00	
	002-004	BREEN STREET	C?	2	7.01	
	006	BREEN STREET	C	2	7.01	
	008	BREEN STREET	D*	2	7.01	
	012	BREEN STREET	D*	2	7.01	
	022	BREEN STREET	C	2	7.01	
	024	BREEN STREET	D*	2	7.01	
	028	BREEN STREET	D*	2	7.01	
	030	BREEN STREET	D*	2	7.01	

EAGLEHAWK & BENDIGO HERITAGE STUDY 1993

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Name	Address		Value	Street-scape	Precinct	Municipality
	032	BREEN STREET	D*	2	7.01	BENDIGO
	052	BREEN STREET	C	3	0.00	
NEW CHUM RAILWAY	OFF	BREEN STREET	MS	0	0.00	
NORTH DEBORAH	OFF	BREEN STREET	MS	0	0.00	
MELIA TREE ROW		BRIDGE STREET	L	0	0.00	
CHINESE ASSOCIATION	009	BRIDGE STREET	B	0	8.01	
HIBERNIA, NOW GOLDRUSH HOTEL	013	BRIDGE STREET	C	0	8.01	
MULQUEEN & SONS	015	BRIDGE STREET	C	0	8.01	
WATERLOO HOTEL	049	BRIDGE STREET	C	0	0.00	
	052	BRIDGE STREET	C	0	0.00	
BUNYA BUNYA PINE	055	BRIDGE STREET	L	2	0.00	
	059-061	BRIDGE STREET	C	2	0.00	
	060	BRIDGE STREET	C	0	0.00	
SHOPS	067-069	BRIDGE STREET	C	2	0.00	
LINDA, HOUSE, GARDEN	074	BRIDGE STREET	C	0	0.00	
	087 ??	BRIDGE STREET	C	0	0.00	
	088	BRIDGE STREET	C	0	0.00	
	103	BRIDGE STREET	C	0	0.00	
	106	BRIDGE STREET	C	2	0.00	
	110	BRIDGE STREET	C	2	0.00	
	114	BRIDGE STREET	C	0	0.00	
	118	BRIDGE STREET	C	0	0.00	
	119	BRIDGE STREET	C	2	0.00	
	123	BRIDGE STREET	B	1	0.00	
	124	BRIDGE STREET	C	2	0.00	
	125	BRIDGE STREET	C	1	0.00	
	125	BRIDGE STREET	C	1	0.00	
PAYNTER & TREMBATH POTTERY MAKERS, FORMER	150	BRIDGE STREET	D	0	5.01	
	-	BRIDGE STREET	L	0	0.00	
WATERLOO HOTEL, THE	-	BRIDGE STREET	C	0	0.00	
	001	BRODIE STREET	D	2	7.01	
	002	BRODIE STREET	D	1	7.01	
	003	BRODIE STREET	D	2	7.01	
	004	BRODIE STREET	D	1	7.01	
	005	BRODIE STREET	C	2	7.01	
	006	BRODIE STREET	B	1	7.01	
	007	BRODIE STREET	D	2	7.01	
	008	BRODIE STREET	D*	1	7.01	
	009	BRODIE STREET	D	2	7.01	
	010	BRODIE STREET		1	7.01	
	011	BRODIE STREET	C	2	7.01	
	012	BRODIE STREET	C*	1	7.01	
COOINDA	014	BRODIE STREET	C	1	7.01	
	016	BRODIE STREET	C	1	7.01	
	018	BRODIE STREET	C	1	7.01	

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Name	Address		Value	Street-scape	Precinct	Municipality
	-	BRODIE STREET		0	7.01	BENDIGO
	001	BROUGHAM STREET	D*	2	7.01	
	002	BROUGHAM STREET	D	1	7.01	
	006	BROUGHAM STREET	B	1	7.01	
	008	BROUGHAM STREET	D*	1	7.01	
	010	BROUGHAM STREET	D	1	7.01	
	012	BROUGHAM STREET	C	1	7.01	
	014	BROUGHAM STREET	D	1	7.01	
	015	BROUGHAM STREET	D	2	7.01	
	016	BROUGHAM STREET	C	1	7.01	
	017	BROUGHAM STREET	D	2	7.01	
	019	BROUGHAM STREET	D*	2	7.01	
	023	BROUGHAM STREET	D	2	7.01	
	024	BROUGHAM STREET	D	1	7.01	
	025	BROUGHAM STREET	D*	2	7.01	
WODONGA	028	BROUGHAM STREET	C	1	7.01	
STRATFORD	030	BROUGHAM STREET	C-B	1	7.01	
	034	BROUGHAM STREET	D*	1	7.01	
	038	BROUGHAM STREET	C	1	7.01	
	046	BROUGHAM STREET	C	3	7.02	
	054	BROUGHAM STREET	C-B	3	7.02	
	077	BROUGHAM STREET	C	2	7.02	
	081	BROUGHAM STREET	D	2	7.02	
	082	BROUGHAM STREET	D*	0	7.02	
	085	BROUGHAM STREET	C-B	2	7.02	
	090	BROUGHAM STREET	D	0	7.02	
	093	BROUGHAM STREET	D	0	7.02	
	096	BROUGHAM STREET	C	0	7.02	
	100	BROUGHAM STREET	D	0	7.02	
	102	BROUGHAM STREET	D	0	7.02	
	104	BROUGHAM STREET	C	0	7.02	
	108	BROUGHAM STREET	D	0	7.02	
	114	BROUGHAM STREET	D*	0	7.02	
	118	BROUGHAM STREET	D	0	7.02	
SANS SOUCI	120	BROUGHAM STREET	D	0	7.02	
	122	BROUGHAM STREET	D	0	7.02	
	-	BROUGHAM STREET		0	7.02	
	-	BROUGHAM STREET		0	7.02	
	023	BUCKLEY STREET	C	0	0.00	
METROPILITAN BRAZZERIE	050	BULL STREET	B	2	8.01	
BLACK SHEEP RESTAURANT	058	BULL STREET	D	2	8.01	
	060-070	BULL STREET	C	2	8.01	
LAW COURTS HOTEL, FORMER	071	BULL STREET	C*	3	8.01	
	005	BULLER STREET	C	0	0.00	
	-	BURR STREET	L	0	0.00	
	011	CALDER HIGHWAY	E	0	5.01	

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	017	CALDER HIGHWAY	D	0	5.01	BENDIGO
	019	CALDER HIGHWAY	D	0	5.01	
NORFOLK ISLAND PINE	025	CALDER HIGHWAY	L	0	5.01	
PEPPER TREE	029	CALDER HIGHWAY	C	0	5.05	
GOLDMINES HOTEL, FENCE, TREES	057	CALDER HIGHWAY	A	0	5.05	
	059	CALDER HIGHWAY	E	2	5.05	
	064	CALDER HIGHWAY	C	2	5.05	
	066	CALDER HIGHWAY	C	2	5.05	
	068	CALDER HIGHWAY	D	2	5.05	
	071	CALDER HIGHWAY	D	3	5.06	
	072	CALDER HIGHWAY	E	3	5.06	
	076	CALDER HIGHWAY	D	3	5.06	
MORGAN'S GARAGE	077	CALDER HIGHWAY	C-B	3	5.06	
SHOP & RESIDENCE	078	CALDER HIGHWAY	C	3	5.06	
	079	CALDER HIGHWAY	D	3	5.06	
	081	CALDER HIGHWAY	D	3	5.06	
	087	CALDER HIGHWAY	D	3	5.06	
	091	CALDER HIGHWAY	D	3	5.06	
	092	CALDER HIGHWAY	D	3	5.06	
	093	CALDER HIGHWAY	E	3	5.06	
	098	CALDER HIGHWAY	D	3	5.06	
SHOP	?	CALDER HIGHWAY	C	0	0.00	
MELIA TREE ROW		CALEDONIA STREET	L	0	0.00	
	010	CALEDONIA STREET	C	0	0.00	
	011	CALVIN STREET	D	3	7.02	
	013	CALVIN STREET	D	0	7.02	
	014	CALVIN STREET	C	0	7.02	
	017	CALVIN STREET	D	0	7.02	
	022	CALVIN STREET	D	0	7.02	
	024	CALVIN STREET	D	0	7.02	
	034	CALVIN STREET	D	0	7.02	
	036?	CALVIN STREET	C	0	7.02	
CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, LATER LUTHERAN	045	CALVIN STREET	C	0	7.02	
PEPPER TREES		CARMEN LANE	L	0	0.00	
HITCHING POSTS		CARPENTER STREET	L	0	0.00	
BENDIGO CEMETERY		CARPENTER STREET	L	0	0.00	
CHINESE FUNERAL KILN, BENDIGO CEMETERY		CARPENTER STREET	A	0	0.00	
SHELTER, BENDIGO CEMETERY		CARPENTER STREET	B	0	0.00	
JOHN URQUHART TOMB, BENDIGO CEMETERY		CARPENTER STREET	B	0	0.00	
IRON WALKWAY MARKERS, BENDIGO CEMETERY		CARPENTER STREET	B	0	0.00	
BOLGER TOMB, BENDIGO CEMETERY		CARPENTER STREET	L	0	0.00	
THOMSON TOMB, BENDIGO CEMETERY		CARPENTER STREET	L	0	0.00	
MCATAMNEY TOMB, BENDIGO CEMETERY		CARPENTER STREET	L	0	0.00	
SONNENSCHEIN, ANTHONY TOMB, BENDIGO CEMETERY		CARPENTER STREET	L	0	0.00	
MCLOUGHLAN, JAMES TOMB, BENDIGO		CARPENTER STREET	L	0	0.00	

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CEMETERY						
BURGESS, JOHN ADAM TOMB, BENDIGO CEMETERY		CARPENTER STREET	L	0	0.00	
DOWD TOMB, BENDIGO CEMETERY		CARPENTER STREET	L	0	0.00	
DOYLE TOMB, BENDIGO CEMETERY		CARPENTER STREET	L	0	0.00	
WORSLEY TOMB, BENDIGO CEMETERY		CARPENTER STREET	L	0	0.00	
CROWLEY TOMB, BENDIGO CEMETERY		CARPENTER STREET	B	0	0.00	
FEATHERSTON, ANASTASIA TOMB		CARPENTER STREET	L	0	0.00	
BALLERSTEDT TOMB, BENDIGO CEMETERY		CARPENTER STREET	L	0	0.00	
NEWEY, WILLIAM TOMB, BENDIGO CEMETERY		CARPENTER STREET	L	0	0.00	
COOPER TOMB, BENDIGO CEMETERY		CARPENTER STREET	L	0	0.00	
PAINTON, FRED ERIC TOMB, BENDIGO CEMETERY		CARPENTER STREET	L	0	0.00	
HAERTEL TOMB, BENDIGO CEMETERY		CARPENTER STREET	L	0	0.00	
O'NEIL TOMB, BENDIGO CEMETERY		CARPENTER STREET	L	0	0.00	
WILLIAMSON, DAVID TOMB, BENDIGO CEMETERY		CARPENTER STREET	L	0	0.00	
BOYD, MAJ. JAMES TOMB, BENDIGO CEMETERY		CARPENTER STREET	L	0	0.00	
GAY, WILLIAM TOMB BENDIGO CEMETERY		CARPENTER STREET	L	0	0.00	
BURKE & WILLS MONUMENT, BENDIGO CEMETERY		CARPENTER STREET	A	0	0.00	
BENDIGO CEMETERY GATES & FENCE		CARPENTER STREET	A	0	0.00	
MAGNOLIA TREE		CARPENTER STREET	L	0	0.00	
BENDIGO CEMETERY		CARPENTER STREET	B	0	0.00	
	001	CARPENTER STREET	C	2	7.01	
	002	CARPENTER STREET	D	2	7.01	
	002A	CARPENTER STREET	D*	2	7.01	
	004	CARPENTER STREET	D	2	7.01	
TURRIFF, HOUSE, TREES	005-007	CARPENTER STREET	A*	2	7.01	
	006	CARPENTER STREET	C	2	7.01	
	007	CARPENTER STREET	C	2	7.01	
	008	CARPENTER STREET	D	2	7.01	
GREER	009	CARPENTER STREET	C	2	7.01	
	010	CARPENTER STREET	D	2	7.01	
	011	CARPENTER STREET	C	2	7.01	
	012	CARPENTER STREET	D	2	7.01	
	014	CARPENTER STREET	D	2	7.01	
	015	CARPENTER STREET	D	2	7.01	
	016	CARPENTER STREET	C	2	7.01	
	018	CARPENTER STREET	D*	2	7.01	
	019	CARPENTER STREET	D*	2	7.01	
	020	CARPENTER STREET	D	2	7.01	
	021	CARPENTER STREET	D	2	7.01	
	022	CARPENTER STREET	D*	2	7.01	
	023	CARPENTER STREET	D*	2	7.01	
	024	CARPENTER STREET	D	2	7.01	

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Name	Address		Value	Street-scape	Precinct	Municipality
	025	CARPENTER STREET	D	2	7.01	BENDIGO
	026	CARPENTER STREET	D*	2	7.01	
	027	CARPENTER STREET	D*	2	7.01	
	028	CARPENTER STREET	D*	2	7.01	
	029	CARPENTER STREET	D	2	7.01	
	030	CARPENTER STREET	C	2	7.01	
	031	CARPENTER STREET	D	2	7.01	
	032	CARPENTER STREET	D*	2	7.01	
	033	CARPENTER STREET	C	2	7.01	
	034	CARPENTER STREET	D	2	7.01	
	035	CARPENTER STREET	D	2	7.01	
	036	CARPENTER STREET	D	2	7.01	
	037	CARPENTER STREET	D	2	7.01	
	038	CARPENTER STREET	D	2	7.01	
	039	CARPENTER STREET	C-B	2	7.01	
	040	CARPENTER STREET	D*	2	7.01	
	041	CARPENTER STREET	D	2	7.01	
	042	CARPENTER STREET	D	2	7.01	
	043	CARPENTER STREET	D	2	7.01	
	044	CARPENTER STREET	C	2	7.01	
	044	CARPENTER STREET	C?	2	7.01	
	045	CARPENTER STREET	D*	2	7.01	
	046	CARPENTER STREET	C	2	7.01	
	047	CARPENTER STREET	D	2	7.01	
	048	CARPENTER STREET	D*	2	7.01	
	049	CARPENTER STREET	C	2	7.01	
	050	CARPENTER STREET	C	2	7.01	
	051	CARPENTER STREET	D	2	7.01	
	052	CARPENTER STREET	D	2	7.01	
C. COWLING, MONUMENTAL MASON. TEL. 1413	053?	CARPENTER STREET	?	2	7.01	
	054	CARPENTER STREET	D	2	7.01	
	055	CARPENTER STREET	D	2	7.01	
	056	CARPENTER STREET	D	2	7.01	
	057	CARPENTER STREET	D*	2	7.01	
	058	CARPENTER STREET	C?	2	7.01	
	060	CARPENTER STREET	C	2	7.01	
	061	CARPENTER STREET	D	2	7.01	
	062	CARPENTER STREET	C?	2	7.01	
	063	CARPENTER STREET	D*	2	7.01	
	064	CARPENTER STREET	D	2	7.01	
	065	CARPENTER STREET	D	2	7.01	
	066	CARPENTER STREET	D	2	7.01	
	067	CARPENTER STREET	C	2	7.01	
	069	CARPENTER STREET	D	2	7.01	
	071	CARPENTER STREET	D	2	7.01	

EAGLEHAWK & BENDIGO HERITAGE STUDY 1993

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Name		Address	Value	Street-scape	Precinct	Municipality
	073	CARPENTER STREET	D	2	7.01	BENDIGO
	075	CARPENTER STREET	D	2	7.01	
	079	CARPENTER STREET	D	2	7.01	
	081	CARPENTER STREET	C	3	0.00	
NORTHERN TERRAZZO CO., MONUM.BLDG.MASONS & TER.PAV	107	CARPENTER STREET	C	3	0.00	
	109	CARPENTER STREET	C	3	0.00	
	111	CARPENTER STREET	C	3	0.00	
BENDIGO CEMETERY CHAPEL	OFF	CARPENTER STREET	A	0	0.00	
	005	CARWARDINE STREET	D	2	7.05	
	006	CARWARDINE STREET	D	2	7.05	
	007	CARWARDINE STREET	D	2	7.05	
	011	CARWARDINE STREET	D	2	7.05	
	002	CASEY STREET	C	0	0.00	
	011	CASEY STREET	C	0	0.00	
	021	CASEY STREET	C	0	0.00	
	025	CASEY STREET	C	0	0.00	
	033	CASEY STREET	C	0	0.00	
	045	CASEY STREET	C	0	0.00	
	047	CASEY STREET	C	0	0.00	
MARCELLIN	055	CASEY STREET	C	0	0.00	
	056	CHAPEL STREET	B	0	7.04	
ALEXANDRA FOUNTAIN		CHARING CROSS	A	1	8.01	
BABY HEALTH CENTRE		CHARING CROSS	C	2	8.01	
PETHARD PAVILION, NOW BENDIGO TOURIST		CHARING CROSS	D	2	8.01	
LADIES REST ROOM		CHARING CROSS	C	0	8.01	
HUME & ISER WORKSHOP	044-046	CHARLESTON ROAD	C**	0	12.00	
TOMLINS SIMMIE & CO. FLOUR MILLS, NOW BARISTOC	087	CHARLESTON ROAD	B**	0	12.00	
FLEECE INN	139	CHARLESTON ROAD	C	0	0.00	
PACIFIC TEXTILES BENDIGO PTY LTD	-	CHARLESTON ROAD	C	0	12.00	
NEWMARKET HOTEL	-	CHARLESTON ROAD	C	0	0.00	
FORTUNA, HOUSE, GARDEN, TREES	-	CHUM STREET	A	0	0.00	
THOMAS HARVEY HOUSE	003	CLARK STREET	C	1	1.00	
CENTRAL NELL GWYNNE	OFF	COATH STREET	MS	0	0.00	BENDIGO
	005	COATH STREET	C	0	0.00	
	024	COBDEN STREET	C	0	7.02	
	032	COBDEN STREET	D*	0	7.02	
	047	COBDEN STREET	D	0	7.02	
	066	COBDEN STREET	D	0	7.02	
LEEDS VILLA	014	CONDON STREET	C	0	0.00	
BURNBLEA	018	CONDON STREET	C	0	0.00	
KENNINGTON METHODIST CHURCH, FORMER	023	CONDON STREET	C	0	0.00	
	034	CONDON STREET	C	0	0.00	
	041	CONDON STREET	C	0	0.00	
GREAT SOUTHERN EXTENDED	OFF	CONNELLY STREET	MS	0	0.00	
	026	COWPER STREET	C	0	0.00	

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Name	Address		Value	Street-scape	Precinct	Municipality
	080	CREEK STREET NORTH	C	0	0.00	BENDIGO
	049	CREEK STREET SOUTH	C	0	0.00	
	129-131	CREEK STREET SOUTH	C	2	0.00	
DOUGLAS FIR		CREETH STREET	L	0	0.00	
VIEW HILL LODGE, FORMER CAMBOURNE	002	CREETH STREET	A	2	5.03	
	005	CREETH STREET	D	3	5.03	
WARREN COTTAGE	009	CREETH STREET	D	3	5.03	
	?	CUNNEEN STREET	C	0	0.00	
HERCULES (STANFIELD SHAFT)	OFF	DEAN STREET	MS	0	0.00	
GRAND VIEW	002	DOAK STREET	C	0	0.00	
	121	DON STREET	C	1	6.03	
	123	DON STREET	C	1	6.03	
HOUSE, GARDEN, TREES	125	DON STREET	C	1	6.03	
	127	DON STREET	D	1	6.03	
	130	DON STREET	C	0	0.00	
	133	DON STREET	C	1	6.03	
	135	DON STREET	C	1	6.03	
	141	DON STREET	B	2	6.03	
	142	DON STREET	D*	2	6.03	
	143	DON STREET	D	2	6.03	
	144	DON STREET	D	2	6.03	
	145?	DON STREET	D	2	6.03	
	148	DON STREET	C	2	6.03	
THE ROCK, HOUSE, GARDEN	151	DON STREET	B	2	6.03	
	152	DON STREET	D	2	6.03	
	153-155	DON STREET	D	2	6.03	
	154	DON STREET	D	2	6.03	
	157	DON STREET	D	2	6.03	
	161	DON STREET	D*	2	6.03	
	163	DON STREET	C	2	6.03	
FAIRVIEW	165??	DON STREET	D*	2	6.03	
	172	DON STREET	D*	2	6.03	
	174?	DON STREET	C	2	6.03	
	176	DON STREET	D	2	6.03	
	178	DON STREET	D	2	6.03	
	179	DON STREET	D	2	6.03	
	180	DON STREET	D	2	6.03	
	184	DON STREET	D	2	6.03	
	189	DON STREET	C	2	6.03	
	190	DON STREET	C	2	6.03	
	192	DON STREET	D*	2	6.03	
	193	DON STREET	D	2	6.03	
	198	DON STREET	D	2	6.03	
	199	DON STREET	D	2	6.03	
HOUSE, TREES	200	DON STREET	C	2	6.03	
GLEN CATHRA	206	DON STREET	C	2	6.03	

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Name	Address		Value	Street-scape	Precinct	Municipality
	211	DON STREET	D	2	6.03	BENDIGO
HOUSE, TREE	212	DON STREET	D*	2	6.03	
	213	DON STREET	C	2	6.03	
	214	DON STREET	D	2	6.03	
	216	DON STREET	D	2	6.03	
	217	DON STREET	D	2	6.03	
	222	DON STREET	D	2	6.03	
HOUSE, TREES	223	DON STREET	C	2	6.03	
	223	DON STREET	C	2	6.03	
	231	DON STREET	A	2	6.03	
BRAESIDE	233	DON STREET	B	2	6.03	
HOUSE, TREES	235	DON STREET	D	2	6.03	
	020	DROUGHT STREET	C	3	6.05	
	028	DROUGHT STREET	D	3	6.05	
	030	DROUGHT STREET	D	3	6.05	
	036	DROUGHT STREET	D*	3	6.05	
	040	DROUGHT STREET	D	3	6.05	
	046	DROUGHT STREET	D	3	6.05	
	056	DROUGHT STREET	D	3	6.05	
	058	DROUGHT STREET	D	3	6.05	
	064	DROUGHT STREET	D	3	6.05	
	007	DUNCAN STREET	D	0	5.03	
	034	DUNCAN STREET	C	0	0.00	
CARLISLE, NORTH GARDEN GULLY & PASSBY UNITED	OFF	DUNCAN STREET	MS	0	0.00	
	001	DUNGEY AVENUE	D	2	11.00	
	002	DUNGEY AVENUE	D	2	11.00	
	003	DUNGEY AVENUE	D	2	11.00	
	004	DUNGEY AVENUE	D	2	11.00	
	005	DUNGEY AVENUE	D	2	11.00	
SYLFIELD	006	DUNGEY AVENUE	D	2	11.00	
	007	DUNGEY AVENUE	D	2	11.00	
ALOHA-OE	008	DUNGEY AVENUE	C	2	11.00	
HOUSE, GARDEN	009	DUNGEY AVENUE	D	2	11.00	
	010	DUNGEY AVENUE	D	2	11.00	
	-	DUNGEY AVENUE		0	11.00	
	006	EAGLEHAWK ROAD	D	2	6.02	
HOUSE, TREES	008	EAGLEHAWK ROAD	C	2	6.02	
	010A	EAGLEHAWK ROAD	D	2	6.02	
HOUSE GROUP, TREES	010-014	EAGLEHAWK ROAD	D	2	6.02	
	011	EAGLEHAWK ROAD	C	0	6.03	
BON HAVEN, LATER BANYAN	017	EAGLEHAWK ROAD	B	0	6.03	
PALM TREES	021	EAGLEHAWK ROAD	L	0	0.00	
	027-031	EAGLEHAWK ROAD	C	0	5.01	
	034	EAGLEHAWK ROAD	D	0	5.01	
	035	EAGLEHAWK ROAD	E	0	5.01	

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Name	Address	Value	Street-scape	Precinct	Municipality
	040A EAGLEHAWK ROAD	D	0	5.01	BENDIGO
FIFESHIRE HOTEL SITE	041 EAGLEHAWK ROAD	-	0	5.01	
LANSELL'S 180 ENGINE BED	053 NEAR EAGLEHAWK ROAD	MS	0	5.01	
	054? EAGLEHAWK ROAD	C	0	5.01	
	055 EAGLEHAWK ROAD	E	2	5.01	
HOOP PINE	055 NEAR EAGLEHAWK ROAD	L	0	0.00	
	057-059 EAGLEHAWK ROAD	C	2	5.01	
WETTERAU	060 EAGLEHAWK ROAD	B	2	5.01	
IRONBARK TREES	062 NEAR EAGLEHAWK ROAD	L	2	5.01	
CENTRAL FOUNDRY, NCW GOLDEN CITY	062- EAGLEHAWK ROAD	A	2	5.01	
IMPLEMENTS					
	063 EAGLEHAWK ROAD	C	2	5.01	
	065 EAGLEHAWK ROAD	C	2	5.01	
SHOP, FORMER	067 EAGLEHAWK ROAD	C	2	5.01	
	079 EAGLEHAWK ROAD	B	2	5.02	
	080 EAGLEHAWK ROAD	D	3	5.02	
	081 EAGLEHAWK ROAD	D	2	5.02	
	083 EAGLEHAWK ROAD	D	2	5.02	
BRITISH & AMERICAN HOTEL	084 EAGLEHAWK ROAD	C-B	3	5.02	
	085 EAGLEHAWK ROAD	D	2	5.02	
	088 EAGLEHAWK ROAD	D	3	5.02	
	090 EAGLEHAWK ROAD	E	3	5.02	
	092 EAGLEHAWK ROAD	D	3	5.02	
	093 EAGLEHAWK ROAD	D	0	5.02	
	096 EAGLEHAWK ROAD	B	3	5.02	
	098 EAGLEHAWK ROAD	D	3	5.02	
HOPETOUN BRASS BAND PRACTICE HALL	104 EAGLEHAWK ROAD	B	3	5.02	
	106 EAGLEHAWK ROAD	D*	3	5.02	
	108 EAGLEHAWK ROAD	E	3	5.02	
	112 EAGLEHAWK ROAD	C	2	5.02	
	114 EAGLEHAWK ROAD	D	2	5.02	
	116 EAGLEHAWK ROAD	D	2	5.02	
	119 EAGLEHAWK ROAD	D	2	5.02	
	120 EAGLEHAWK ROAD	D	2	5.02	
	121 EAGLEHAWK ROAD	D	2	5.02	
	122 EAGLEHAWK ROAD	C	2	5.02	
	123 EAGLEHAWK ROAD	D	2	5.02	
	124 EAGLEHAWK ROAD	D	2	5.02	
	126 EAGLEHAWK ROAD	D	2	5.02	
	130 EAGLEHAWK ROAD	D	3	5.02	
	132 EAGLEHAWK ROAD	D	3	5.02	
	135 EAGLEHAWK ROAD	D	2	5.03	
MANCHESTER ARMS HOTEL	136 EAGLEHAWK ROAD	B	2	5.03	
	137 EAGLEHAWK ROAD	D	2	5.03	
	140 EAGLEHAWK ROAD	C	2	5.03	
	146 EAGLEHAWK ROAD	D	2	5.03	

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Name	Address	Value	Street-scape	Precinct	Municipality
	147 EAGLEHAWK ROAD	D	2	5.03	BENDIGO
	149 EAGLEHAWK ROAD	E	2	5.03	
LONG GULLY MILK BAR.	150 ? EAGLEHAWK ROAD	D	2	5.03	
	151 EAGLEHAWK ROAD	D	2	5.03	
ST. MATTHEWS SCHOOL	153 EAGLEHAWK ROAD	B	2	5.03	
	154 EAGLEHAWK ROAD	C-B	2	5.03	
ST. MATTHEWS CHURCH	155 EAGLEHAWK ROAD	B	2	5.03	
SHOP, PARALLA SALON	156 EAGLEHAWK ROAD	D	2	5.03	
	157 EAGLEHAWK ROAD	E	0	5.03	
BUTCHER'S SHOP	169? EAGLEHAWK ROAD	C	0	0.00	
BOOKSHOP	171? EAGLEHAWK ROAD	C	0	0.00	
ROSE OF AUSTRALIA HOTEL	179 EAGLEHAWK ROAD	C	0	5.03	
	194 EAGLEHAWK ROAD	B	0	5.03	
HOUSE, GINKGO TREE	235 EAGLEHAWK ROAD	C	0	0.00	
METHODIST RESIDENCE, FORMER	237 EAGLEHAWK ROAD	B	0	0.00	
	245 EAGLEHAWK ROAD	C	0	0.00	
LEMON SCENTED GUMS	278 NEAR EAGLEHAWK ROAD	L	0	0.00	
LEMON SCENTED GUMS	320 NEAR EAGLEHAWK ROAD	L	0	0.00	
JOBS GULLY HOTEL, LATER JOBS GULLY RAILWAY HOTEL	374 EAGLEHAWK ROAD	B	0	0.00	
LEMON SCENTED GUMS	393 NEAR EAGLEHAWK ROAD	L	0	0.00	
LANSELL'S 180	OFF EAGLEHAWK ROAD	MS	0	0.00	
HOUSE, GARDEN	002 ECHUCA STREET	C	2	7.01	
	003 ECHUCA STREET	D*	3	7.01	
HOUSE, GARDEN	004 ECHUCA STREET	C	2	7.01	
	005 ECHUCA STREET	D	3	7.01	
	006 ECHUCA STREET	D	2	7.01	
	007 ECHUCA STREET	D	3	7.01	
	008 ECHUCA STREET	?	2	7.01	
	010 ECHUCA STREET	D	2	7.01	
	011 ECHUCA STREET	D	3	7.01	
	012 ECHUCA STREET	C	2	7.01	
	013 ECHUCA STREET	D*	3	7.01	
HOUSE, GARDEN	014 ECHUCA STREET	D	2	7.01	
	015 ECHUCA STREET	D	3	7.01	
	017 ECHUCA STREET	D*	3	7.01	
	019 ECHUCA STREET	D	3	7.01	
	020 ECHUCA STREET	D*	2	7.01	
ROYSTON	022 ECHUCA STREET		2	7.01	
	024 ECHUCA STREET	D*	2	7.01	
HOUSE, GARDEN, TREES	026 ECHUCA STREET	C	2	7.01	
HOUSE, GARDEN, TREES	028 ECHUCA STREET	C	2	7.01	
	030 ECHUCA STREET	D	2	7.01	
	032 ECHUCA STREET	D	2	7.01	
	034 ECHUCA STREET	D	2	7.01	
	036 ECHUCA STREET	D	2	7.01	

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Name		Address	Value	Street-scape	Precinct	Municipality
PEPPER TREE GROVE		ELLIOTT STREET SOUTH	L	0	0.00	BENDIGO
	032	ELLIS STREET	C	2	0.00	
HOUSE, GARDEN	003	ELWOOD STREET	C	0	0.00	
CENTRAL NAPOLEON		EMPIRE ROAD	MS	0	0.00	
CENTRAL NELL GWYNNE		ERNEST STREET	MS	0	0.00	
MORETON BAY FIG	010	ESLER STREET	L	0	0.00	
ELM STREET TREES		FARMER LANE	L	0	5.01	
	029	FARMER LANE	D*	0	8.01	
LAMSEY'S STORE	069	FARMER LANE	B	2	8.01	
	-	FARRINGTON STREET	L	0	0.00	
STREET TREES	-	FINN STREET	L	0	0.00	
CHIT-KIN-TANG CHINESE JOSS HOUSE	-	FINN STREET	A	0	0.00	
BROMWICK	030	FIR STREET	C	0	0.00	
DEBORAH ASSOCIATED	OFF	FLETCHER STREET	MS	0	0.00	
	004	FOREST LANE	D-	1	6.02	
	006	FOREST LANE	D-	1	6.02	
HYBLA, HOUSE, FENCE, TREES	014A	FOREST LANE	A	1	6.02	
	-	FOREST LANE	-	1	6.02	
MASONRY WALLS	-	FOREST LANE	L	1	6.02	
	013	FOREST STREET	C	1	6.01	
	015	FOREST STREET	C	1	6.01	
	017	FOREST STREET	D*	1	6.01	
	018	FOREST STREET	C	0	6.01	
JEFFERSON	019	FOREST STREET	B	1	6.01	
FOREST STREET METHODIST (NOW UNITING) CHURCH HALL	021	FOREST STREET	B	1	6.01	
FOREST STREET METHODIST (NOW UNITING) CHURCH	023	FOREST STREET	B	1	6.01	
BISHOPSCORT, HOUSE, GARDEN	040	FOREST STREET	C*	2	6.01	
ST. JOHN'S PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH	045	FOREST STREET	A	1	6.01	
	049	FOREST STREET	D	1	6.01	
	051	FOREST STREET	?	1	6.01	
ELLA MATTA	053	FOREST STREET	C	1	6.01	
	055	FOREST STREET	B*	1	6.01	
ILLIRA	057	FOREST STREET	C	1	6.01	
HOUSE, TREES, FENCE	059?	FOREST STREET	C	1	6.01	
	073	FOREST STREET	D	2	6.02	
	077	FOREST STREET	D	2	6.02	
	079?	FOREST STREET	C	2	6.02	
	081	FOREST STREET	C	2	6.02	
	082	FOREST STREET	D	3	6.02	
	086	FOREST STREET	C	3	6.02	
HOUSE, TREES	089-091	FOREST STREET	D	2	6.02	
	092	FOREST STREET	D*	3	6.02	
HOUSE, TREES	093	FOREST STREET	C	2	6.02	
	097	FOREST STREET	D	2	6.02	

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	100 FOREST STREET	C	3	6.02	BENDIGO
	100-112 FOREST STREET	C	3	6.02	
	101 FOREST STREET	C	2	6.02	
	103 FOREST STREET	D	2	6.02	
	107? FOREST STREET	C?	2	6.02	
	109 FOREST STREET	D-C*	1	6.02	
	109 FOREST STREET	D	1	6.02	
	111 FOREST STREET	D	1	6.02	
	112 FOREST STREET	C	2	6.02	
	113 REAR FOREST STREET	B	1	6.02	
	114 FOREST STREET	D	2	6.02	
DERWENT	116 FOREST STREET	C	2	6.02	
HOUSE, GARDEN, FENCE	117 FOREST STREET	B	1	6.02	
	119 FOREST STREET	C*	1	6.02	
	121-123 FOREST STREET	D	1	6.02	
HOUSE, GARDEN (1920S)	125 FOREST STREET	D*	1	6.02	
	126 FOREST STREET	B	1	6.02	
	127 FOREST STREET	D	1	6.02	
	128 FOREST STREET	B	1	6.02	
ACACIA VILLA	129-131 FOREST STREET	C	1	6.02	
	133 FOREST STREET	B	1	6.02	
HOUSE, GARDEN, FENCE	134 FOREST STREET	B	1	6.02	
AMALFI, HOUSE, GARDEN, CONSERVATORY	137 FOREST STREET	D	1	6.02	
NAROOMA	138 FOREST STREET	C?	1	6.02	
HOUSE, GARDEN	140 FOREST STREET	C	1	6.02	
	142 FOREST STREET	C?	1	6.02	
AVALON, HOUSE, GARDEN	145 FOREST STREET	C	1	6.02	
	147 FOREST STREET	D	1	6.02	
VERONA	159 FOREST STREET	A	2	6.02	
	160 FOREST STREET	D	2	6.02	
	162 FOREST STREET	C	2	6.02	
GARDEN	163 FOREST STREET	C-B	2	6.02	
	164 FOREST STREET	D*	2	6.02	
	170 FOREST STREET	D*	2	6.02	
ORCHARD	171 FOREST STREET	L	2	6.02	
	172 FOREST STREET	D*	2	6.02	
	173 FOREST STREET	B	2	6.02	
	174 FOREST STREET	D	2	6.02	
	175 FOREST STREET	C	2	6.02	
	176 FOREST STREET	D	2	6.02	
	177 FOREST STREET	C-B	2	6.02	
	178 FOREST STREET	D*	2	6.02	
	180 FOREST STREET	C-B	2	6.02	
	181? FOREST STREET	D	2	6.02	
HOUSE, TREES	182 FOREST STREET	C?	2	6.02	
	184 FOREST STREET	D*	2	6.02	

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Name	Address		Value	Street-scape	Precinct	Municipality
	189	FOREST STREET	D	2	6.02	BENDIGO
	191-193	FOREST STREET	C	2	6.02	
GARDEN, TREES	194	FOREST STREET	L	2	6.02	
	195	FOREST STREET	D*	3	6.02	
	198	FOREST STREET	D	2	6.02	
	201	FOREST STREET	D	3	6.02	
	203	FOREST STREET	D*	3	6.02	
	205A	FOREST STREET	D	3	6.02	
	206	FOREST STREET	D	3	6.02	
	207	FOREST STREET	D*	3	6.02	
	209	FOREST STREET	C	3	6.02	
DRAINS	210 NEAR	FOREST STREET	L	3	6.02	
ELMS	-	FOREST STREET	L	0	0.00	
ALL SAINST OLD CATHEDRAL		FOREST STREET	B	0	6.01	
BENDIGO GAOL		GAOL ROAD	A	0	8.02	
		GARSED STREET	L	0	0.00	
	002-004	GARSED STREET	C	0	0.00	
	018	GARSED STREET	C	0	0.00	
	024	GARSED STREET	C	0	0.00	
	037	GARSED STREET	D	2	9.00	
	039	GARSED STREET	D	2	9.00	
	041	GARSED STREET	C	2	9.00	
	042	GARSED STREET	D	2	9.00	
	043	GARSED STREET	C	2	9.00	
	044	GARSED STREET	D	2	9.00	
	045-047	GARSED STREET	C	2	9.00	
	046	GARSED STREET	D	2	9.00	
	048-050	GARSED STREET	D	2	9.00	
	051	GARSED STREET	D*	2	9.00	
	054	GARSED STREET	D	2	9.00	
	057	GARSED STREET	D	2	9.00	
	062	GARSED STREET	D	2	9.00	
	063	GARSED STREET	C	2	9.00	
	064	GARSED STREET	D	2	9.00	
	066	GARSED STREET	D*	2	9.00	
	067	GARSED STREET	D*	2	9.00	
	069	GARSED STREET	D	2	9.00	
	070	GARSED STREET	D*	2	9.00	
	071	GARSED STREET	D	2	9.00	
	073	GARSED STREET	D*	2	9.00	
	074	GARSED STREET	D	2	9.00	
	076	GARSED STREET	C	2	9.00	
	077	GARSED STREET	C	2	9.00	
	079	GARSED STREET	D	2	9.00	
	083	GARSED STREET	D*	2	9.00	
	085	GARSED STREET	C	2	9.00	

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Name	Address		Value	Street-scape	Precinct	Municipality
	087	GARSED STREET	D	2	9.00	BENDIGO
	090	GARSED STREET	C	2	9.00	
	092	GARSED STREET	D*	2	9.00	
	094	GARSED STREET	D	2	9.00	
	096	GARSED STREET	C	2	9.00	
	098	GARSED STREET	C	2	9.00	
	100	GARSED STREET	D*	2	9.00	
	106	GARSED STREET	D*	2	9.00	
CRYSTAL ICE & COOL STORES (PART)	123	GARSED STREET	C	0	0.00	
PYRAMID TREE	123?	GARSED STREET	L	0	0.00	
	013-015	GIBSON STREET	C	0	0.00	
	015	GIBSON STREET	C	0	0.00	
	023	GLADSTONE STREET	D*	0	7.01	
	025	GLADSTONE STREET	D*	2	7.01	
	027	GLADSTONE STREET	C	2	7.01	
	029	GLADSTONE STREET	C	2	7.01	
	043	GLADSTONE STREET	D*	0	7.01	
	051	GLADSTONE STREET	D*	0	7.01	
	053	GLADSTONE STREET	C	0	7.01	
	055	GLADSTONE STREET	D*	0	7.01	
	057-059	GLADSTONE STREET	D	0	7.01	
	061-063	GLADSTONE STREET	D	0	7.01	
	065	GLADSTONE STREET	D*	0	7.01	
	067	GLADSTONE STREET	D	0	7.01	
	069	GLADSTONE STREET	D*	0	7.01	
	070	GLADSTONE STREET	D	2	7.01	
	071	GLADSTONE STREET	C	0	7.01	
GORDON HOUSE	072	GLADSTONE STREET	D	2	7.01	
	074	GLADSTONE STREET	D*	2	7.01	
	076	GLADSTONE STREET	D	2	7.01	
	079	GLADSTONE STREET	D	0	7.01	
	080	GLADSTONE STREET	D	2	7.01	
	082	GLADSTONE STREET	C	2	0.00	
	085	GLADSTONE STREET	D*	2	7.01	
	087	GLADSTONE STREET	C*	2	7.01	
	089	GLADSTONE STREET	C	2	7.01	
	091	GLADSTONE STREET	D	2	7.01	
	099	GLADSTONE STREET	D	2	7.01	
	105	GLADSTONE STREET	C	2	7.01	
	109	GLADSTONE STREET	B*	2	7.01	
	117	GLADSTONE STREET	D	2	7.01	
IONA	137	GLADSTONE STREET	C	3	0.00	
	006	GRAHAM STREET	C	0	7.01	
	008	GRAHAM STREET	D	0	7.01	
	010	GRAHAM STREET	D*	0	7.01	
	012	GRAHAM STREET	D	0	7.01	

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Name		Address	Value	Street-scape	Precinct	Municipality
	017	GRAHAM STREET	D*	0	7.01	BENDIGO
	018	GRAHAM STREET	D	0	7.01	
	019	GRAHAM STREET	D*	0	7.01	
	021	GRAHAM STREET	D	0	7.01	
	029	GRAHAM STREET	D	0	7.01	
	031	GRAHAM STREET	D*	0	7.01	
	033	GRAHAM STREET	D*	0	7.01	
	-	GRAHAM STREET		0	7.01	
	003	GRATTAN STREET	C	0	0.00	
	007	GRATTAN STREET	C	3	0.00	
GLENEAGLES PRIVATE NURSING HOME, HOUSE, GARDEN	011	GRATTAN STREET	B	0	0.00	
LOCKHOLME	001	GREEN STREET	C	0	0.00	
DEBORAH EXTENDED	OFF	GRISTON STREET	MS	0	0.00	
PLANE & CAROB TREES AVENUE		HALLAM STREET	L	2	11.00	
	001	HALLAM STREET	C	2	11.00	
YALLOOK	003	HALLAM STREET	C	2	11.00	
	005	HALLAM STREET	C	2	11.00	
	006	HALLAM STREET	D	2	11.00	
	007	HALLAM STREET	C	2	11.00	
	008	HALLAM STREET	D	2	11.00	
	009	HALLAM STREET	D*	2	11.00	
	010	HALLAM STREET	D	2	11.00	
	011	HALLAM STREET	C	2	11.00	
	012	HALLAM STREET		2	11.00	
PODITAU	013	HALLAM STREET	C	2	11.00	
	014	HALLAM STREET		2	11.00	
	015	HALLAM STREET	D	2	11.00	
	016	HALLAM STREET		2	11.00	
	017	HALLAM STREET	D	2	11.00	
	024	HALLAM STREET	D*	3	7.01	
	025	HALLAM STREET	D*	3	7.01	
	026	HALLAM STREET	D	3	7.01	
	028	HALLAM STREET	D	3	7.01	
ST. AUSTELL	029	HALLAM STREET	C	3	7.01	
	030	HALLAM STREET	D	3	7.01	
	-	HALLAM STREET	L	0	0.00	
BRIDGE	-	HALLAM STREET	L	0	0.00	
OAK TREES	-	HAMELIN STREET	L	0	0.00	
PALM (1) & ITALIAN CYPRESS TREES (2)		HAMLET STREET	L	0	7.01	
	001	HAMLET STREET	D	0	7.01	
	003	HAMLET STREET	C	2	7.01	
	005	HAMLET STREET	C	2	7.01	
	007	HAMLET STREET	D	2	7.01	
	009	HAMLET STREET	D?	2	7.01	
	011	HAMLET STREET	C	2	7.01	

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	012	HAMLET STREET	C	0	7.01	BENDIGO
	015	HAMLET STREET	C	2	7.01	
	017	HAMLET STREET	D	2	7.01	
EDELWEISS	019	HAMLET STREET	B	2	7.01	
LARNEUK	021	HAMLET STREET	C	2	7.01	
	023	HAMLET STREET	D	2	7.01	
	025	HAMLET STREET	D	2	7.01	
	027	HAMLET STREET	D*	2	7.01	
	029	HAMLET STREET	D	2	7.01	
	030	HAMLET STREET	D	0	7.01	
	031	HAMLET STREET	C*	2	7.01	
	033	HAMLET STREET	D	2	7.01	
	034	HAMLET STREET	D	0	7.01	
	037	HAMLET STREET	D	2	7.01	
	039	HAMLET STREET	D*	2	7.01	
	041	HAMLET STREET	C	2	7.01	
	043	HAMLET STREET	C	2	7.01	
	047	HAMLET STREET	C	2	7.01	
	049	HAMLET STREET	C*	2	7.01	
	-	HAMLET STREET		0	7.01	
	-	HAMLET STREET		0	7.01	
ADVENTURE & ADVANCE		HAPPY VALLEY ROAD	MS	0	0.00	
COATH COTTAGE	009	HAPPY VALLEY ROAD	B	2	5.05	
	011	HAPPY VALLEY ROAD	D	2	5.05	
MYCUMBENE, HOUSE, GARDEN	031-033	HAPPY VALLEY ROAD	B	1	5.05	
BON ACCORD, HOUSE, GARDEN, TREES	035-037	HAPPY VALLEY ROAD	A	1	5.05	
	039	HAPPY VALLEY ROAD	E	0	5.05	
GREAT CENTRAL VICTORIA	OFF	HAPPY VALLEY ROAD	MS	0	0.00	
VICTORIA QUARTZ	OFF	HAPPY VALLEY ROAD	MS	0	0.00	
WILLIAM RAE	OFF	HAPPY VALLEY ROAD	MS	0	0.00	
BALLERSTEDT	off	HAPPY VALLEY ROAD	MS	0	0.00	
STATE OFFICES		HARGREAVES STREET	B	1	8.01	
ELM AVENUES		HARGREAVES STREET	L	0	9.00	
	001-011	HARGREAVES STREET	C	0	0.00	
	014	HARGREAVES STREET	C	3	7.05	
	018	HARGREAVES STREET	D	2	7.05	
	022	HARGREAVES STREET	D	2	7.05	
	026	HARGREAVES STREET	D	2	7.05	
	030	HARGREAVES STREET	D	2	7.05	
	032	HARGREAVES STREET	D	2	7.05	
FRAYNE	034	HARGREAVES STREET	C	2	7.05	
	037?	HARGREAVES STREET	D	3	7.05	
	039	HARGREAVES STREET	D	3	7.05	
	041	HARGREAVES STREET	D	3	7.05	
	043	HARGREAVES STREET	D*	3	7.05	
	045	HARGREAVES STREET	D	3	7.05	

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	049	HARGREAVES STREET	D	3	7.05	BENDIGO
	052	HARGREAVES STREET	C	3	7.05	
	053	HARGREAVES STREET	D	3	7.05	
	054	HARGREAVES STREET	D	3	7.05	
	055	HARGREAVES STREET	C	3	7.05	
TANDARA	059	HARGREAVES STREET	D	3	7.05	
	064	HARGREAVES STREET	D	3	7.05	
	066	HARGREAVES STREET	D*	3	7.05	
	069	HARGREAVES STREET	D	3	7.05	
	073	HARGREAVES STREET	D	3	7.05	
	074	HARGREAVES STREET	D	3	7.04	
	076	HARGREAVES STREET	C	3	7.04	
	081	HARGREAVES STREET	D*	2	7.04	
	082	HARGREAVES STREET	D	3	7.04	
	084	HARGREAVES STREET	D	3	7.04	
	085	HARGREAVES STREET	D	2	7.04	
	086	HARGREAVES STREET	D	3	7.04	
	088	HARGREAVES STREET	D	3	7.04	
	089	HARGREAVES STREET	D	2	7.04	
	091	HARGREAVES STREET	D*	2	7.04	
	092	HARGREAVES STREET	D	3	7.04	
	093	HARGREAVES STREET	D*	2	7.04	
	095	HARGREAVES STREET	D	2	7.04	
	099	HARGREAVES STREET	D	2	7.04	
	105	HARGREAVES STREET	D	0	7.04	
	109	HARGREAVES STREET	D*	0	7.04	
	111	HARGREAVES STREET	D	0	7.04	
CATHOLIC COMMUNITY AND FAMILY SERVICES	118-120	HARGREAVES STREET	C-B	0	7.04	
	119	HARGREAVES STREET	D	0	7.04	
	123	HARGREAVES STREET	D*	0	7.04	
	125	HARGREAVES STREET	D*	0	7.04	
	129	HARGREAVES STREET	D*	0	7.04	
	131	HARGREAVES STREET	D	0	7.04	
SPECIMEN COTTAGE	178-180	HARGREAVES STREET	A	2	8.01	
KESWICK BOOK SHOP	194	HARGREAVES STREET	D	0	8.01	
BENDIGO BIKE SPOT	198	HARGREAVES STREET	C	0	8.01	
ST. LAWRENCE COURT SHOP.	202	HARGREAVES STREET	C	0	8.01	
	222-228	HARGREAVES STREET	C	0	8.01	
METROPOLITAN DINING ROOM (SEE BULL ST)	224	HARGREAVES STREET	B	0	8.01	
	226A-236	HARGREAVES STREET	C	0	8.01	
BECK'S CROWN HOTEL, NOW THE OLD CROWN HOTEL	238A-240	HARGREAVES STREET	C	0	8.01	
ROYAL MAIL HOTEL, NOW THE DELI BAR	264	HARGREAVES STREET	C*	1	8.01	
PT. PHILLIP SAVINGS BANK, NOW STATE BANK	337	HARGREAVES STREET	B	0	0.00	
	376-380	HARGREAVES STREET	C	0	8.01	

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	384?	HARGREAVES STREET	C	2	8.01	BENDIGO
RAY THOMPSON PLUMBING WARES	386	HARGREAVES STREET	C	2	8.01	
KINSELLA'S COACHWORKS, LATER LAWSON'S MOTOR GARAGE	422-4266	HARGREAVES STREET	C	0	0.00	
	429	HARGREAVES STREET	D	3	9.00	
	432	HARGREAVES STREET	D	3	9.00	
	433	HARGREAVES STREET	D	3	9.00	
	434	HARGREAVES STREET	D	3	9.00	
	435	HARGREAVES STREET	D	3	9.00	
AUSTRALIAN SWISS MANUF. CO, NOW ARMSTRONG'S TYRES	437-441	HARGREAVES STREET	C**	3	9.00	
	440	HARGREAVES STREET	D	3	9.00	
	446	HARGREAVES STREET	D	3	9.00	
	447	HARGREAVES STREET	C-B	2	9.00	
	449	HARGREAVES STREET	C	2	9.00	
	451	HARGREAVES STREET	C	2	9.00	
	452	HARGREAVES STREET	D*	3	9.00	
	454	HARGREAVES STREET	D	3	9.00	
	457	HARGREAVES STREET	D*	2	9.00	
	459	HARGREAVES STREET	C	2	9.00	
	461	HARGREAVES STREET	D	3	9.00	
	463	HARGREAVES STREET	D	3	9.00	
	464	HARGREAVES STREET	D*	3	9.00	
	465	HARGREAVES STREET	D	3	9.00	
	466	HARGREAVES STREET	C	3	9.00	
	468	HARGREAVES STREET	D	2	9.00	
	470	HARGREAVES STREET	D	2	9.00	
	471	HARGREAVES STREET	C	2	9.00	
	473	HARGREAVES STREET	C	2	9.00	
	476	HARGREAVES STREET	C	2	9.00	
	477	HARGREAVES STREET	D	2	9.00	
	478	HARGREAVES STREET	C	2	9.00	
	480	HARGREAVES STREET	D	2	9.00	
	481	HARGREAVES STREET	D	2	9.00	
	484	HARGREAVES STREET	D	2	9.00	
	486	HARGREAVES STREET	D	2	9.00	
ALVA	492	HARGREAVES STREET	D	2	9.00	
TRAVERNO	494	HARGREAVES STREET	D	2	9.00	
	515	HARGREAVES STREET	C	3	0.00	
	540	HARGREAVES STREET	C	2	0.00	
	550	HARGREAVES STREET	C	2	0.00	
	557	HARGREAVES STREET	C	3	0.00	
	566	HARGREAVES STREET	C	3	0.00	
	585	HARGREAVES STREET	C	2	0.00	
	587	HARGREAVES STREET	C	2	0.00	
	603-605	HARGREAVES STREET	C	2	0.00	

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JUNIOR TECHNICAL SCHOOL	-	HARGREAVES STREET	C	0	0.00	BENDIGO
SCHOOL OF MINES AND INDUSTRIES	-	HARGREAVES STREET	A	2	8.01	
	-	HARGREAVES STREET	L	0	0.00	
	004	HARKNESS STREET	D	1	7.01	
PENNWINNICK	005	HARKNESS STREET	B	1	7.01	
	005A	HARKNESS STREET	C	1	7.01	
TREE	006	HARKNESS STREET	L	1	7.01	
	007	HARKNESS STREET		0	7.01	
	008	HARKNESS STREET	C-B	1	7.01	
MERLEMONT	010	HARKNESS STREET	B	1	7.01	
	011	HARKNESS STREET	D	0	7.01	
ROCK LODGE	014	HARKNESS STREET	B	1	7.01	
	015	HARKNESS STREET	?	0	7.01	
	017	HARKNESS STREET	D*	0	7.01	
	019	HARKNESS STREET	D	0	7.01	
	-	HARKNESS STREET		0	7.01	
	-	HARKNESS STREET		0	7.01	
	022	HARRISON STREET	D	3	6.04	
	023	HARRISON STREET	D	3	6.04	
	024	HARRISON STREET	D	3	6.04	
	027	HARRISON STREET	D	3	6.04	
	029	HARRISON STREET	D	3	6.04	
	031	HARRISON STREET	D	2	6.04	
	033	HARRISON STREET	D	2	6.04	
	035	HARRISON STREET	D	2	6.04	
	037	HARRISON STREET	D	2	6.04	
	039	HARRISON STREET	D	2	6.04	
	041	HARRISON STREET	D	2	6.04	
	043	HARRISON STREET	D	2	6.04	
GOLDEN OAKS VILLAGE	-	HATTAM STREET	L	0	0.00	
ELM AVENUE		HAVELOCK STREET	L	0	7.04	
	005	HAVELOCK STREET	D*	3	7.04	
	006	HAVELOCK STREET	D*	3	7.04	
	007	HAVELOCK STREET	D*	3	7.04	
	008	HAVELOCK STREET	D*	3	7.04	
	009	HAVELOCK STREET	D	3	7.04	
	010	HAVELOCK STREET	D	3	7.04	
	011	HAVELOCK STREET	D	3	7.04	
	012	HAVELOCK STREET	D	3	7.04	
	013	HAVELOCK STREET	D	3	7.04	
ST. KILIAN'S CATHOLIC PRIMARY SCHOOL	-	HAVELOCK STREET	C	0	0.00	
	019	HAVLIN STREET EAST	C	2	0.00	
	-	HAVLIN STREET EAST	L	0	0.00	
ELM ROW		HAVLIN STREET WEST	L	3	7.01	
	038	HAVLIN STREET WEST	D	3	7.01	
	040	HAVLIN STREET WEST	D	3	7.01	

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Name	Address		Value	Street-scape	Precinct	Municipality
	042	HAVLIN STREET WEST	D*	3	7.01	BENDIGO
	044	HAVLIN STREET WEST	D*	3	7.01	
	046	HAVLIN STREET WEST	D	3	7.01	
	048	HAVLIN STREET WEST	D*	3	7.01	
WYNDARA	050	HAVLIN STREET WEST	D	3	7.01	
	050A	HAVLIN STREET WEST	D*	3	7.01	
	052	HAVLIN STREET WEST	D	3	7.01	
CALIFORNIAN HOTEL		HIGH STREET	C	0	0.00	
T J CONNELLY BUILDING, FORMER	002	HIGH STREET	B	1	8.01	
SALVATION ARMY HEADQUARTERS N.E. VICTORIA	006	HIGH STREET	C	1	8.01	
WAREHOUSE CENTRE	008	HIGH STREET	C	0	8.01	
	010 ?	HIGH STREET	C	2	8.01	
	012 ?	HIGH STREET	D	2	8.01	
	014 ?	HIGH STREET	D*	2	8.01	
LYRIC THEATRE,FORMER	019- ?	HIGH STREET	C	0	8.01	
	032	HIGH STREET	C	3	8.01	
	036-040	HIGH STREET		3	8.01	
CITY FAMILY HOTEL	041	HIGH STREET	B	1	8.01	
BENDIGO ANTIQUE MARKET	057-059	HIGH STREET	C-B	0	8.01	
	104	HIGH STREET	C	3	0.00	
	106	HIGH STREET	C	3	0.00	
GOLDEN GATE HOTEL	118	HIGH STREET	C	0	0.00	
Y.M.C.A. BUILDING	121	HIGH STREET	B	0	8.01	
	128	HIGH STREET	C	0	0.00	
	130	HIGH STREET	C	0	0.00	
	166	HIGH STREET	C	2	0.00	
	168	HIGH STREET	C	2	0.00	
NATIONAL HOTEL	182	HIGH STREET	C	0	0.00	
	188-190	HIGH STREET	C	0	0.00	
	272	HIGH STREET	C	0	0.00	
	302	HIGH STREET	C-B	0	10.00	
	306	HIGH STREET	C	0	10.00	
	308	HIGH STREET	D	0	10.00	
	310	HIGH STREET	C	0	10.00	
	312	HIGH STREET	D	0	10.00	
GOLDEN SQUARE METHODIST SUNDAY SCHOOL	313	HIGH STREET	C-B	0	10.00	
	314	HIGH STREET	D	0	10.00	
SALVATION ARMY HALL, FORMER	319	HIGH STREET	C	0	10.00	
	320	HIGH STREET	C-B	0	10.00	
GOLDEN SQUARE POST OFFICE	321	HIGH STREET	D*	0	10.00	
	322	HIGH STREET	B	0	10.00	
	323	HIGH STREET	D	0	10.00	
	324	HIGH STREET	D	0	10.00	
	325	HIGH STREET	C	0	10.00	
	327	HIGH STREET	D*	0	10.00	

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Name		Address	Value	Street-scape	Precinct	Municipality
SHOP & RESIDENCE	329	HIGH STREET	D	0	10.00	BENDIGO
	330	HIGH STREET	D*	0	10.00	
	332	HIGH STREET	D	0	10.00	
	333	HIGH STREET	E	0	10.00	
	334	HIGH STREET	D*	0	10.00	
	338	HIGH STREET	D	0	10.00	
	340	HIGH STREET	D	2	10.00	
GOLDEN SQUARE HOTEL	341	HIGH STREET	C	0	10.00	
	359	HIGH STREET	B	0	10.00	
GOLDEN SQUARE POLICE STATION	363	HIGH STREET	B	0	10.00	
HIBERNIAN HOTEL	365	HIGH STREET	C	2	10.00	
	407	HIGH STREET	B	0	0.00	
ESTATE	417-423	HIGH STREET	C	0	0.00	
ESTATE	505	HIGH STREET	C	0	0.00	
TREE AVENUE	-	HIGH STREET	L	0	0.00	
ROY FRANCIS TURNER MEMORIAL STATUETTE	-	HIGH STREET	L	0	0.00	
BENDIGO CREEK ROAD BRIDGE	-	HIGH STREET	C	0	13.01	
PIONEERS GOLD DISCOVERY MEMORIAL	-	HIGH STREET	L	0	0.00	
WATTLE SQUARE RESERVE	-	HIGH STREET	L	0	0.00	
	023	HILL STREET	C	0	0.00	
	014	HODGKINSON STREET	C	0	0.00	
	028	HODGKINSON STREET	C	0	0.00	
	034	HODGKINSON STREET	C	0	0.00	
WHITE HILLS CEMETERY & GATES		HOLDSWORTH ROAD	A	0	0.00	
WHITE HILLS CEMETERY		HOLDSWORTH ROAD	B	0	0.00	
	012	HOLMES ROAD	C	0	0.00	
	028	HOLMES ROAD	C	0	0.00	
GOLDEN HAVEN	033	HOLMES ROAD	C	0	0.00	
LANSELL'S COMET	OFF	HOLMES ROAD	MS	0	0.00	
	-	HONEYBONE STREET	C	0	0.00	
	007	HONEYSUCKLE STREET	D	2	6.03	
	009	HONEYSUCKLE STREET	C	2	6.03	
	010	HONEYSUCKLE STREET	D	3	6.03	
	011	HONEYSUCKLE STREET	E	2	6.03	
	014	HONEYSUCKLE STREET	C	3	6.03	
	015	HONEYSUCKLE STREET	C	2	6.03	
	016	HONEYSUCKLE STREET	D	3	6.03	
	017	HONEYSUCKLE STREET	C	2	6.03	
	018	HONEYSUCKLE STREET	C	3	6.03	
	019	HONEYSUCKLE STREET	D	2	6.03	
	020	HONEYSUCKLE STREET	D	3	6.03	
	021	HONEYSUCKLE STREET	D*	2	6.03	
	022	HONEYSUCKLE STREET	D	3	6.03	
	023	HONEYSUCKLE STREET	D	2	6.03	
	025	HONEYSUCKLE STREET	D	2	6.03	
	026	HONEYSUCKLE STREET	C	2	6.03	

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Name	Address		Value	Street-scape	Precinct	Municipality
	027	HONEYSUCKLE STREET	D	2	6.03	BENDIGO
	028	HONEYSUCKLE STREET	D	2	6.03	
	029	HONEYSUCKLE STREET	D	2	6.03	
	030	HONEYSUCKLE STREET	C	2	6.03	
	031	HONEYSUCKLE STREET	C	2	6.03	
	034	HONEYSUCKLE STREET	D	2	6.03	
	035	HONEYSUCKLE STREET	C	2	6.03	
	035A	HONEYSUCKLE STREET	C-B	2	6.03	
	036	HONEYSUCKLE STREET	D	2	6.03	
	037?	HONEYSUCKLE STREET	D	2	6.03	
	038	HONEYSUCKLE STREET	C	2	6.03	
	039	HONEYSUCKLE STREET	D	2	6.03	
	040	HONEYSUCKLE STREET	D	2	6.03	
	041	HONEYSUCKLE STREET	D	2	6.03	
	042	HONEYSUCKLE STREET	C	2	6.03	
	043	HONEYSUCKLE STREET	D	2	6.03	
	044	HONEYSUCKLE STREET	D	2	6.03	
	045	HONEYSUCKLE STREET	C	2	6.03	
	046	HONEYSUCKLE STREET	D	2	6.03	
	047	HONEYSUCKLE STREET	C	2	6.03	
	048	HONEYSUCKLE STREET	D	2	6.03	
	049	HONEYSUCKLE STREET	D*	2	6.03	
	050	HONEYSUCKLE STREET	D	2	6.03	
	051	HONEYSUCKLE STREET	D*	2	6.03	
	053	HONEYSUCKLE STREET	D	2	6.03	
	054	HONEYSUCKLE STREET	D	2	6.03	
	055	HONEYSUCKLE STREET	D	2	6.03	
	056	HONEYSUCKLE STREET	D	2	6.03	
	057	HONEYSUCKLE STREET	E	2	6.03	
	059	HONEYSUCKLE STREET	D	2	6.03	
CANARY ISLAND DATE PALMS	060	HONEYSUCKLE STREET	L	0	6.03	
	061	HONEYSUCKLE STREET	D	2	6.03	
	062	HONEYSUCKLE STREET	C	0	6.03	
	063	HONEYSUCKLE STREET	D	2	6.03	
	079	HONEYSUCKLE STREET	C	3	6.03	
	085	HONEYSUCKLE STREET	D	3	6.03	
LYING-IN WARD, NOW NURSING EDUCATION DEPARTMENT		HOPE STREET	B	0	0.00	
	027	HOPETOUN STREET	D*	3	7.04	
	029	HOPETOUN STREET	C	3	7.04	
	038	HOPETOUN STREET	D	2	7.04	
	040	HOPETOUN STREET	D*	2	7.04	
	042	HOPETOUN STREET	C	2	7.04	
	044	HOPETOUN STREET	C	2	7.04	
	053	HOPETOUN STREET	D	3	7.04	
	055	HOPETOUN STREET	D	3	7.04	

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Name	Address		Value	Street-scape	Precinct	Municipality
	057	HOPETOUN STREET	D*	3	7.04	BENDIGO
	059	HOPETOUN STREET	D*	3	7.04	
	061	HOPETOUN STREET	D	3	7.04	
ELM AVENUE	-	HOPETOUN STREET	L	0	0.00	
	025	HOPPER STREET	C-B	2	7.02	
	029-031	HOPPER STREET	B	2	7.02	
	032	HOPPER STREET	D	2	7.02	
	033	HOPPER STREET	D*	2	7.02	
	036	HOPPER STREET	D	2	7.02	
	038	HOPPER STREET	D*	2	7.02	
	011	HORACE STREET	C	2	7.01	
	015	HORACE STREET	D	2	7.01	
	017	HORACE STREET	C	2	7.01	
	021	HORACE STREET		2	7.01	
	023	HORACE STREET	D	2	7.01	
	029	HORACE STREET	C	2	7.01	
	035	HORACE STREET	C	2	7.01	
	045	HORACE STREET	D*	2	7.01	
	047	HORACE STREET	D	2	7.01	
DULMAIN	048	HORACE STREET		0	7.01	
	049	HORACE STREET	D	2	7.01	
	050	HORACE STREET	D	3	7.01	
	052	HORACE STREET	D	3	7.01	
	053	HORACE STREET	D*	2	7.01	
	057	HORACE STREET	C	2	7.01	
	058	HORACE STREET	D	3	7.01	
	061	HORACE STREET	C	2	7.01	
	063	HORACE STREET	C	2	7.01	
	065	HORACE STREET	D	2	7.01	
	067	HORACE STREET	D	2	7.01	
	-	HORACE STREET		0	7.01	
	-	HORACE STREET		0	7.01	
	010	HOSKINS STREET	C	0	0.00	
FAIRMONT	037	HOUSTON STREET	C	3	0.00	
NEW RED WHITE AND BLUE CONSOLIDATED	OFF	HOUSTON STREET	MS	0	0.00	
GARSED (COPPER POT & THE GREEN PANTRY)	004-006?	HOWARD PLACE	C-B	1	8.01	
CHINESE HERBALIST?, NOW PARK CORNER (THE COPPER PO	008?	HOWARD PLACE	C	1	8.01	
COHN BROS. STORES? NOW GIRL GUIDES ASSOCIATION	012	HOWARD PLACE	B	1	8.01	
	001	HOWARD STREET	D	0	7.01	
	003	HOWARD STREET	D	0	7.01	
	005	HOWARD STREET	D	0	7.01	
	007	HOWARD STREET	C	0	7.01	
	009	HOWARD STREET	D	0	7.01	
	010	HOWARD STREET	C	0	7.01	

EAGLEHAWK & BENDIGO HERITAGE STUDY 1993

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Name		Address	Value	Street-scape	Precinct	Municipality
		JACKSON STREET	D	0	0.00	BENDIGO
LONG GULLY STATE SCHOOL	017-035	JACKSON STREET	A	0	5.04	
	050	JACKSON STREET	D	0	0.00	
G N IRIS ??	057	JACKSON STREET	D	0	0.00	
	059	JACKSON STREET	D	0	0.00	
	060	JACKSON STREET	C	0	0.00	
	063	JACKSON STREET	E	0	0.00	
	067	JACKSON STREET	C	0	0.00	
	069	JACKSON STREET	C	0	0.00	
	071	JACKSON STREET	C	0	0.00	
	079	JACKSON STREET	C	0	0.00	EAGLEHAWK
	093	JACKSON STREET	C	0	0.00	
	095	JACKSON STREET	D	0	0.00	
S JUDE'S	107	JACKSON STREET	C-B	0	0.00	
	109	JACKSON STREET	D	0	0.00	
EULALLE ??	113	JACKSON STREET	D	0	0.00	
	121	JACKSON STREET	D	0	0.00	
	129	JACKSON STREET	D	0	0.00	
TRAM SHELTER, FORMER	-	JACKSON STREET	C	0	0.00	

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Name	Address		Value	Street-scape	Precinct	Municipality
RAILWAY BRIDGE	-	HUNTER STREET	C	0	13.02	BENDIGO
NATIONAL HOTEL	002	HUSTLERS ROAD	C	0	0.00	
STATE SCHOOL NO. 1316	182?	HUSTLERS ROAD	C	0	0.00	
	-	INGLEWOOD STREET	C	0	0.00	
	060	JACKSON STREET	C	0	0.00	
	079	JACKSON STREET	C	0	0.00	
	006	JENNINGS STREET	B	0	0.00	
	002	JOSEPH STREET	C	0	7.04	
	-	JOSEPH STREET	L	0	7.04	
	031	KENNEWELL STREET	C	0	0.00	
DEL ORO	002-004	KILWINNING STREET	B	2	7.01	
	006	KILWINNING STREET	C	2	7.01	
	045	KING STREET	D*	0	9.00	
	067	KING STREET	D	2	9.00	
	069	KING STREET	C	2	9.00	
	071	KING STREET	D	2	9.00	
	081	KING STREET	D	0	9.00	
	088	KING STREET	D*	0	9.00	
	117	KING STREET	C	2	9.00	
	121	KING STREET	D	0	9.00	
	127?	KING STREET	D	0	9.00	
	129	KING STREET	D*	0	9.00	
	169	KING STREET	C	0	0.00	
	197	KING STREET	C	0	0.00	
	261	KING STREET	C	0	0.00	
	273	KING STREET	C	0	0.00	
	295	KING STREET	C	0	0.00	
ULSTER UNITED	OFF	KING STREET	MS	0	0.00	
ELM AVENUE	-	KING STREET	L	0	0.00	
	002	KNAPE STREET	C	0	0.00	
'DOVYVALIS CAFFRA'		LAKE WEEROONA	A	0	0.00	
'ARAUCARIA BIDWILLII'		LAKE WEEROONA	A	0	0.00	
'PHOENIX CANARIENSIS'		LAKE WEEROONA	A	0	0.00	
'ULMUS PROCERA'		LAKE WEEROONA	A	0	0.00	
'ULMUS X HOLLANDICA'		LAKE WEEROONA	A	0	0.00	
'BRACHYCHITON ACERIFOLIA'		LAKE WEEROONA	A	0	0.00	
HORONDA	003	LANGSTON STREET	B	2	6.02	
	007	LANGSTON STREET	D	2	6.02	
	008	LANGSTON STREET	C	0	6.02	
	009	LANGSTON STREET	C	2	6.02	
	010	LANGSTON STREET	C	0	6.02	
COSSACKDALE	012-014	LANGSTON STREET	B	2	6.02	
	015	LANGSTON STREET	D*	2	6.02	
	017	LANGSTON STREET	C	2	6.02	
	020	LANGSTON STREET	D*	0	6.02	
	037	LANGSTON STREET	D	2	6.02	

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Name		Address	Value	Street-scape	Precinct	Municipality
	039	LANGSTON STREET	C	2	6.02	BENDIGO
	041	LANGSTON STREET	D	2	6.02	
	069	LANGSTON STREET	C	2	6.02	
	070	LANGSTON STREET	D	3	6.02	
	073	LANGSTON STREET	D	2	6.02	
	076	LANGSTON STREET	D	3	6.02	
	087	LANGSTON STREET	D	2	6.02	
ELECTRIC SUPPLY COMPANY POWER HOUSE, FORMER	006	LANSELL STREET	A	0	12.00	
	-	LANSELL STREET	L	0	0.00	
VIC ROADS LANSELL STREET DEPOT	-	LANSELL STREET	C	0	0.00	
	-	LANSELL STREET	L	0	0.00	
ITALIAN CYPRESS, CHUSAN PALM	-	LANSELL STREET	L	0	12.00	
	001	LARRITT STREET	D	3	7.04	
	002	LARRITT STREET	D	2	7.04	
	004	LARRITT STREET	D	2	7.04	
	005	LARRITT STREET	D	3	7.04	
	006	LARRITT STREET	C	2	7.04	
	007	LARRITT STREET	D*	3	7.04	
	007A	LARRITT STREET	D	3	7.04	
	008	LARRITT STREET	D	2	7.04	
	009	LARRITT STREET	D	3	7.04	
	010	LARRITT STREET	D	2	7.04	
	011	LARRITT STREET	C	3	7.04	
	012	LARRITT STREET	D	2	7.04	
	014	LARRITT STREET	D	2	7.04	
	016	LARRITT STREET	D	2	7.04	
	018	LARRITT STREET	D	2	7.04	
	020	LARRITT STREET	D	2	7.04	
	022	LARRITT STREET	D*	2	7.04	
	-	LARRITT STREET	D	0	7.04	
	-	LARRITT STREET	D	0	7.04	
	004	LAUREL STREET	C	2	10.00	
	005	LAUREL STREET	D	2	10.00	
GOLDEN SQUARE UNITING CHURCH	006	LAUREL STREET	B	2	10.00	
	007	LAUREL STREET	B	2	10.00	
	008	LAUREL STREET	C	2	10.00	
	009	LAUREL STREET	D*	2	10.00	
GOLDEN SQUARE SCHOOL NO. 1189	010-	LAUREL STREET	C	2	10.00	
LAUREL STREET RAILWAY BRIDGE.	-	LAUREL STREET	A	0	13.02	
	021	LAZARUS STREET	C	0	0.00	
	023	LAZARUS STREET	C	0	0.00	
GARDEN OF 23 NETTLE ST.	042	LILAC STREET	L	3	6.03	
	043	LILAC STREET	C	3	6.03	
OPEN STONE DRAINS		LILY STREET	L	0	0.00	
WEST END HOUSE, NOW MOUNT ALVERNIA		LILY STREET	A	0	0.00	

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Name	Address		Value	Street-scape	Precinct	Municipality
CONVENT						
	007	LILY STREET	D	2	6.03	
	009	LILY STREET	D*	2	6.03	
	036	LILY STREET	D	2	6.03	
	038	LILY STREET	D	0	6.03	
	064	LILY STREET	D	3	6.03	
	068	LILY STREET	D*	3	6.03	
	070	LILY STREET	D*	3	6.03	
	072	LILY STREET	D	3	6.03	
	078	LILY STREET	E	2	6.03	
	080	LILY STREET	D	2	6.03	
	093	LILY STREET	C	3	6.03	
	099	LILY STREET	C*	3	6.03	
	101	LILY STREET	C	3	6.03	
	103	LILY STREET	D	3	6.03	
	111	LILY STREET	D	3	6.03	
	113	LILY STREET	D-C	3	6.03	
	115	LILY STREET	D	3	6.03	
	115	LILY STREET	D*	0	6.03	
	116?	LILY STREET	D	3	6.03	
	119	LILY STREET	D*	3	6.03	
	120	LILY STREET	B	0	6.03	
	121	LILY STREET	D*	0	6.03	
	123	LILY STREET	D	0	6.03	
	127	LILY STREET	D*	0	6.03	
	129	LILY STREET	D*	0	6.03	
ELLESMERE HOTEL, NOW RAGGATT'S BAKERY	132	LILY STREET	C	0	6.03	
	012	LOBB STREET	C	0	0.00	
OUR LADY OF GOD CATHOLIC CHURCH	014-018	LOBB STREET	C	0	0.00	
ELM TREES, AVENUE		LUCAN STREET	L	0	0.00	
	014	LUCAN STREET	C	0	0.00	
	020	LUCAN STREET	C	0	0.00	
	036	LUCAN STREET	C	0	0.00	
LUELIVILLE	044	LUCAN STREET	C	0	0.00	
	050	LUCAN STREET	C	2	0.00	
	052	LUCAN STREET	C	2	0.00	
KALIMNA	054	LUCAN STREET	C	2	0.00	
	056	LUCAN STREET	C	2	0.00	
SANDHURST TOWN HALL, FORMER		LYTTLETON TERRACE	A	1	8.01	
EDINBURGH TANNERY, LATER ABBOTT SUPPLY CO.	265	LYTTLETON TERRACE	C*	2	8.01	
ABBOTT SUPPLY CO STORE (W'SALE), NOW ART SPACE	267	LYTTLETON TERRACE	D	2	8.01	
	-	LYTTLETON TERRACE	C	0	0.00	
	021	MACDOUGALL ROAD	C	0	0.00	
	029	MACDOUGALL ROAD	C	0	0.00	

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Name	Address		Value	Street-scape	Precinct	Municipality
	120	MACDOUGALL ROAD	C	0	0.00	BENDIGO
	-	MACDOUGALL ROAD	L	0	0.00	
ANGLICAN SUNDAY SCHOOL, RESIDENCE	008-012	MACKENZIE STREET	B	1	6.01	
LEGACY HOUSE	011	MACKENZIE STREET	C	1	6.01	
ALL SAINTS ANGLICAN CHURCH	014	MACKENZIE STREET	B	1	6.01	
COOKE, GREEN & MOORE	015	MACKENZIE STREET	C	1	6.01	
	017	MACKENZIE STREET	C	1	6.01	
OSBORNE HOUSE	031	MACKENZIE STREET	A	1	6.01	
FERNVILLE TERRACE	035-041	MACKENZIE STREET	B	1	6.01	
EUROMA	038	MACKENZIE STREET	B	1	6.01	
ROCK FORMATION	038 AT	MACKENZIE STREET	L	1	6.01	
PILLAR BOX	038 NEAR	MACKENZIE STREET	L	1	6.01	
	040	MACKENZIE STREET	C	1	6.01	
SOMMERFIELD	046	MACKENZIE STREET	A	1	6.01	
	048	MACKENZIE STREET	C	2	6.01	
WELCOME STRANGER MOTEL	056	MACKENZIE STREET	C	2	6.03	
	066	MACKENZIE STREET	C	2	6.03	
	068	MACKENZIE STREET	D	2	6.03	
	069	MACKENZIE STREET	D	2	6.03	
	072	MACKENZIE STREET	D	2	6.03	
	074	MACKENZIE STREET	C	2	6.03	
	075	MACKENZIE STREET	D	2	6.03	
	077	MACKENZIE STREET	C	2	6.03	
	077	MACKENZIE STREET	C	2	6.03	
	078	MACKENZIE STREET	D*	2	6.03	
	079	MACKENZIE STREET	D	2	6.03	
	081	MACKENZIE STREET	C	2	6.03	
	084	MACKENZIE STREET	D	2	6.03	
	086	MACKENZIE STREET	D	2	6.03	
	088	MACKENZIE STREET	D	2	6.03	
	104	MACKENZIE STREET	C	2	6.03	
	104A	MACKENZIE STREET	D	2	6.03	
BENDIGO DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE	105	MACKENZIE STREET	B	1	6.03	
BUNYA BUNYA PINE	105	MACKENZIE STREET	L	1	6.03	
	106	MACKENZIE STREET	C	2	6.03	
LUTHERAN SCHOOL & CHURCH, MANSE	110	MACKENZIE STREET	A*	2	6.03	
	116	MACKENZIE STREET	D	2	6.03	
	125	MACKENZIE STREET	D*	2	6.03	
	126	MACKENZIE STREET	D	2	6.03	
	130	MACKENZIE STREET	C	2	6.03	
	133	MACKENZIE STREET	C	2	6.03	
	134	MACKENZIE STREET	D	2	6.03	
	135	MACKENZIE STREET	D	2	6.03	
	137	MACKENZIE STREET	D	2	6.03	
	145	MACKENZIE STREET	C	2	6.03	
	147	MACKENZIE STREET	C	2	6.03	

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Name	Address	Value	Street-scape	Precinct	Municipality
	149 MACKENZIE STREET	D*	2	6.03	BENDIGO
	153? MACKENZIE STREET	D*	2	6.03	
ROCHFORD	156 MACKENZIE STREET	D	2	6.03	
	157 MACKENZIE STREET	D	2	6.03	
	158? MACKENZIE STREET	C	2	6.03	
	159 MACKENZIE STREET	D	2	6.03	
	159 MACKENZIE STREET	D	2	6.03	
	161 MACKENZIE STREET	C	2	6.03	
	162 MACKENZIE STREET	C	2	6.03	
	164 MACKENZIE STREET	D	2	6.03	
	164 MACKENZIE STREET	D	2	6.03	
	166 MACKENZIE STREET	C	2	6.03	
	167 MACKENZIE STREET	D	2	6.03	
METHODIST CHURCH, NOW UNITING	168 MACKENZIE STREET	C	2	6.03	
	169 MACKENZIE STREET	D	2	6.03	
BRICK-LINED DRAIN	186 NEAR MACKENZIE STREET	L	2	6.03	
	188 MACKENZIE STREET	C	3	6.03	
	190 MACKENZIE STREET	C	3	6.03	
	195A MACKENZIE STREET	D*	0	6.03	
	196 MACKENZIE STREET	D*	2	6.03	
	203 MACKENZIE STREET	D	3	6.03	
	205 MACKENZIE STREET	D*	3	6.03	
	207 MACKENZIE STREET	D*	3	6.03	
	216 MACKENZIE STREET	D	2	6.03	
MINING SITE	242 MACKENZIE STREET	M	0	6.03	
	249 MACKENZIE STREET	D	3	6.03	
	251 MACKENZIE STREET	D	3	6.03	
	252 MACKENZIE STREET	D	2	6.03	
	253 MACKENZIE STREET	D	3	6.03	
	254 MACKENZIE STREET	D	2	6.03	
HAYTON	255 MACKENZIE STREET	B*	2	6.03	
	256 MACKENZIE STREET	C	2	6.03	
	257 MACKENZIE STREET	C	2	6.03	
	262 MACKENZIE STREET	D	2	6.03	
	264 MACKENZIE STREET	D*	2	6.03	
	267 MACKENZIE STREET	D	3	6.03	
	269 MACKENZIE STREET	D	3	6.03	
	271 MACKENZIE STREET	D*	3	6.03	
	292 MACKENZIE STREET	D	2	6.03	
	294? MACKENZIE STREET	D	2	6.03	
	296 MACKENZIE STREET	C	2	6.03	
	300 MACKENZIE STREET	D	2	6.03	
	306 MACKENZIE STREET	D	2	6.03	
	310 MACKENZIE STREET	D*	2	6.03	
	314 MACKENZIE STREET	D	2	6.03	
DUNMORE	320 MACKENZIE STREET	B	2	6.03	

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Name		Address	Value	Street-scape	Precinct	Municipality
	324	MACKENZIE STREET	D	2	6.03	BENDIGO
	330	MACKENZIE STREET	D	2	6.03	
UNITING CHURCH & HALL	-	MACKENZIE STREET	C?	0	6.03	
UNITING CHURCH	-	MACKENZIE STREET	C	0	0.00	
UNITING CHURCH HALL	?	MACKENZIE STREET	C	0	0.00	
ELM TREE AVENUE		MACKENZIE STREET WEST	L	2	6.03	
	012	MACKENZIE STREET WEST	D	2	6.03	
	014	MACKENZIE STREET WEST	D	2	6.03	
	016	MACKENZIE STREET WEST	D	2	6.03	
	018	MACKENZIE STREET WEST	D	2	6.03	
	-	MAGPIE STREET	L	0	0.00	
	001	MALCOLM STREET	D	3	7.01	
	004	MALCOLM STREET	D	3	7.01	
	006	MALCOLM STREET	D*	3	7.01	
	007	MALCOLM STREET	D*	3	7.01	
	008	MALCOLM STREET	D	3	7.01	
	010	MALCOLM STREET	D	3	7.01	
GOLDEN SQUARE RAILWAY STATION		MAPLE STREET	C	0	10.00	
ELM AVENUE		MAPLE STREET	L	0	10.00	
	008	MAPLE STREET	C	0	10.00	
GOLDEN SQUARE SCOUT HALL	-	MAPLE STREET	C	0	0.00	
GOLDEN SQUARE CONCERT BAND HALL	-	MAPLE STREET	C	0	0.00	
PLANE TREE AVENUE		MARKS STREET	C	0	7.01	
		MARKS STREET	L	0	7.01	
	001	MARKS STREET	D	2	7.01	
	002	MARKS STREET	C	2	7.01	
	003	MARKS STREET	D*	2	7.01	
	004	MARKS STREET	C	2	7.01	
	005	MARKS STREET	D*?	2	7.01	
	006	MARKS STREET	C	2	7.01	
	007	MARKS STREET	D	2	7.01	
	009	MARKS STREET	D*	2	7.01	
	010	MARKS STREET	C	0	7.01	
	011	MARKS STREET	D	2	7.01	
	013	MARKS STREET	D*	2	7.01	
NEW NAPOLEON (BML)	OFF	MARTIN STREET	MS	0	0.00	
	-	MARY STREET		0	7.01	
MCIVOR PALM VIDEO AND ALEXANDERS FOR HAIR (D LEVEL	058	MCIVOR HIGHWAY	C	0	0.00	
LIMERICK HOTEL.	065	MCIVOR HIGHWAY	C	0	0.00	
	067	MCIVOR HIGHWAY	C	0	0.00	
MCIVOR ROAD RAILWAY BRIDGE		MCIVOR ROAD	A	0	13.02	
BRIAN BORU HOTEL	001	MCIVOR ROAD	D-C	3	7.04	
	006	MCIVOR ROAD	D	3	7.04	
	008	MCIVOR ROAD	D	3	7.04	
	009	MCIVOR ROAD	D	3	7.04	

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	011	MCIVOR ROAD	D-C	3	7.04	BENDIGO
	012	MCIVOR ROAD	D*	3	7.04	
	013	MCIVOR ROAD	D-C	3	7.04	
	014	MCIVOR ROAD	D*	3	7.04	
	016	MCIVOR ROAD	D	3	7.04	
	017	MCIVOR ROAD	D	3	7.04	
	019	MCIVOR ROAD	D	3	7.04	
	020	MERCY STREET	C	2	0.00	
	002	MICHAEL STREET	C	0	0.00	
	006	MICHAEL STREET	C	0	0.00	
	020	MICHAEL STREET	C	0	0.00	
	035	MICHAEL STREET	C	0	0.00	
	008	MICHAELSEN STREET	C	2	0.00	
	042	MILLER STREET	C	2	7.01	
	044	MILLER STREET	D*	2	7.01	
	045	MILLER STREET	D	2	7.01	
	046	MILLER STREET	D*	2	7.01	
	047	MILLER STREET	C	2	7.01	
	048	MILLER STREET	C	2	7.01	
	049	MILLER STREET	D*	2	7.01	
LANGLEY	050	MILLER STREET	C	2	7.01	
CHADMA	052	MILLER STREET	D	2	7.01	
	055	MILLER STREET	C-B	2	7.01	
GLENDRA	061	MILLER STREET	B	2	7.01	
	065	MILLER STREET	D	2	7.01	
	067	MILLER STREET	C	2	7.01	
	069	MILLER STREET	D	2	7.01	
	071	MILLER STREET	C	2	7.01	
	001	MILROY STREET	D*	3	6.02	
	005	MILROY STREET	D*	2	6.02	
	007	MILROY STREET	D	2	6.02	
	009	MILROY STREET	D	3	6.04	
	013	MILROY STREET	D	3	6.04	
SHOP & RESIDENCE	015	MILROY STREET	C	3	6.04	
	019	MILROY STREET	D	3	6.04	
	021	MILROY STREET	D	3	6.04	
	023	MILROY STREET	D	3	6.04	
	005-007	MITCHELL STREET	C	3	8.01	
PLAZA FORMER, NOW JUST JEANS	012	MITCHELL STREET	B	0	8.01	
	013	MITCHELL STREET	C	0	8.01	
BACKHAUS BUILDING	014-022	MITCHELL STREET	B	0	8.01	
BENDIGO TOY WORLD	023	MITCHELL STREET	B	0	8.01	
DENTON'S STORE, FORMER	024	MITCHELL STREET	C*	0	8.01	
	026-028	MITCHELL STREET	C	0	8.01	
SUSSAN	029	MITCHELL STREET	D	0	8.01	
SHOPFRONT ONLY	030-032	MITCHELL STREET	D	0	8.01	

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LANSELLS BUILDINGS, NOW COLLIERS/SANDHURST TRUSTEE	031-033 MITCHELL STREET	B	0	8.01	BENDIGO
	039-041 MITCHELL STREET	D*	0	8.01	
BOLTON BROS., PRINTERS AND STATIONERS.	043-045 MITCHELL STREET	B*	0	8.01	
	076-078 MITCHELL STREET	C	2	0.00	
	079-085? MITCHELL STREET	C	0	0.00	
	082 MITCHELL STREET	C	2	0.00	
HENDERSON'S	097? MITCHELL STREET	C	3	0.00	
	116 MITCHELL STREET	C	2	0.00	
	117 MITCHELL STREET	B	0	0.00	
	118 MITCHELL STREET	C	2	0.00	
RAILWAYS INSTITUTE	124 MITCHELL STREET	C	0	0.00	
RAILWAY RESERVE	124 NEAR MITCHELL STREET	L	0	0.00	
STATION MASTER'S HOUSE, NOW VRI BOWLING CLUB	126 MITCHELL STREET	B	0	0.00	
	127 MITCHELL STREET	C-B	2	7.01	
	129 MITCHELL STREET	D	0	7.01	
	131 MITCHELL STREET	D*	0	7.01	
	133 MITCHELL STREET	D	0	7.01	
	135 MITCHELL STREET	D*	0	7.01	
	137 MITCHELL STREET	D*	0	7.01	
	139 MITCHELL STREET	D*	0	7.01	
	145 MITCHELL STREET	B	0	7.01	
	147-149 MITCHELL STREET	C?	0	7.01	
SHOP & HOUSE	148 MITCHELL STREET	C	2	7.01	
	150 MITCHELL STREET	C	2	7.01	
	151 MITCHELL STREET	C	0	7.01	
	152 MITCHELL STREET	D	2	7.01	
	153 MITCHELL STREET	D	0	7.01	
	154 MITCHELL STREET	D	2	7.01	
	155 MITCHELL STREET	D	0	7.01	
	156 MITCHELL STREET	D	2	7.01	
	158 MITCHELL STREET	D	0	7.01	
	160 MITCHELL STREET	D	0	7.01	
	162 MITCHELL STREET	C	2	7.01	
	163 MITCHELL STREET	D	0	7.01	
	164 MITCHELL STREET	C	2	7.01	
	165-167 MITCHELL STREET	D	0	7.01	
	166-168 MITCHELL STREET	C	2	7.01	
CAMBRIDGE	169 MITCHELL STREET	C	0	7.01	
	170 MITCHELL STREET	C	2	7.01	
	171 MITCHELL STREET	D*	0	7.01	
BENDIGO RAILWAY STATION COMPLEX & YARD	OFF MITCHELL STREET	A	0	7.01	
BENDIGO RAILWAY RESERVE GARDEN	OFF MITCHELL STREET	B	0	0.00	
KENILWORTH	073- MOLLISON STREET	C?	1	7.03	
LANDONIA	087 MOLLISON STREET	C?	1	7.03	

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	089	MOLLISON STREET	D	1	7.03	BENDIGO
	093	MOLLISON STREET	D	1	7.03	
MAGNOLIA	095	MOLLISON STREET	B	1	7.03	
MORANS TERRACE	100-104	MOLLISON STREET	C*	0	7.03	
	106	MOLLISON STREET	C	0	7.03	
	108	MOLLISON STREET	D	0	7.03	
KINLOUGH	111	MOLLISON STREET	B	1	7.03	
	120-122	MOLLISON STREET	C-B	0	7.03	
	134,136	MOLLISON STREET	C	0	7.03	
TOORAK, HOUSE, GARDEN, TREES	135	MOLLISON STREET	B	0	0.00	
	063	MOORE STREET	C	0	6.02	
	070	MOORE STREET	D*	0	6.02	
	078	MOORE STREET	C?	2	6.02	
	080	MOORE STREET	D	2	6.02	
	086	MOORE STREET	D*	2	6.02	
THE GRAYLINGS	090	MOORE STREET	B	2	6.02	
	096	MOORE STREET	B	2	6.02	
	097	MOORE STREET	C	2	6.02	
	098	MOORE STREET	A	2	6.02	
	118	MOORE STREET	C	2	6.02	
CRITERION HOTEL, FORMER?		MUNDY STREET	C	0	0.00	
GRAVEL HILL STATE SCHOOL SS1566		MUNDY STREET	C	1	7.03	
MUIOOF HALL, NOW Y.M.C.A.	047	MUNDY STREET	B*	3	8.01	
	056?	MUNDY STREET	C	2	0.00	
ARAWATEE FLATS	058	MUNDY STREET	C	2	0.00	
GLENTROOL,?-ARLEYS,& GALLOWAY	059-063	MUNDY STREET	C	1	0.00	
	066	MUNDY STREET	C	0	7.03	
	068	MUNDY STREET	C	1	7.03	
CLAR-INNIS	074	MUNDY STREET	C	2	7.02	
	075	MUNDY STREET	D	2	7.02	
	076	MUNDY STREET		2	7.02	
	077	MUNDY STREET	D*	2	7.02	
	078	MUNDY STREET	D	2	7.02	
	079	MUNDY STREET	D	2	7.02	
	083	MUNDY STREET	D	2	7.02	
	090	MUNDY STREET	C	0	0.00	
	092	MUNDY STREET	C	0	0.00	
	100-102	MUNDY STREET	C	0	0.00	
	101	MUNDY STREET	C	0	0.00	
	110	MUNDY STREET	C	0	0.00	
	-	MUNDY STREET	L	0	0.00	
SUGAR GUM		MYERS STREET	L	0	0.00	
ST.PAUL'S ANGLICAN RESIDENCE	004	MYERS STREET	C*	1	7.03	
ST.PAUL'S ANGLICAN CHURCH	006	MYERS STREET	B	1	7.03	
ST.PAUL'S CATHEDRAL OFFICES	008	MYERS STREET	C	1	7.03	
ST.ANDREW'S UNITING CHURCH	028	MYERS STREET	C	0	0.00	

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	038	MYERS STREET	D	0	7.03	BENDIGO
WOODSTOCK	044	MYERS STREET	C	0	7.03	
	045	MYERS STREET	C	0	0.00	
	050	MYERS STREET	D*	0	7.03	
	054	MYERS STREET	C	1	7.03	
	055	MYERS STREET	C	0	0.00	
	056	MYERS STREET	D	1	7.03	
	058	MYERS STREET	D	1	7.03	
BENDIGO SCHOOL OF MINES AND INDUSTRIES		MCCRAE STREET	A	1	8.01	
BENDIGO MECHANICS INSTITUTE & FREE LIBRARY		MCCRAE STREET	A	1	8.01	
NIAGARA HOTEL, SHOPS	116-130	MCCRAE STREET	B	1	8.01	
BLACK SWAN HOTEL, FORMER	117	MCCRAE STREET	B	1	8.01	
	119-121	MCCRAE STREET	C	1	8.01	
	123-125	MCCRAE STREET	D	1	8.01	
ALBERT HOTEL	129-131	MCCRAE STREET	B	1	8.01	
HOLMES (PARAPET)	133	MCCRAE STREET	D	1	8.01	
	135	MCCRAE STREET	D*	1	8.01	
SALTER'S ELECTRICAL	137	MCCRAE STREET	D*	1	8.01	
WILLIAM FARMER FUNERAL DIRECTOR	151	MCCRAE STREET	C	3	8.01	
	153	MCCRAE STREET	D	3	8.01	
	162	MCCRAE STREET	C	0	7.04	
	165	MCCRAE STREET	C	3	8.01	
	168-170	MCCRAE STREET	B	1	7.04	
BISHOP'S PALACE, NOW CATHOLIC PRESBYTERY	174	MCCRAE STREET	B	1	7.04	
	180	MCCRAE STREET	D	2	7.04	
ST KILIAN'S CATHOLIC LADIES' CLUB	181	MCCRAE STREET	B	1	7.04	
ST. KILIAN'S HALL	181	MCCRAE STREET	B	1	7.04	
ST. KILIAN'S CATHOLIC SCHOOL COMPLEX	181	MCCRAE STREET	C	1	7.04	
ST. KILIAN'S CATHOLIC CHURCH	181	MCCRAE STREET	A	1	7.04	
GEORGE HENRY BACKHAUS GRAVE, ST KILLIANS	181	MCCRAE STREET	B	1	7.04	
	182-184	MCCRAE STREET	C	2	7.04	
	186-188	MCCRAE STREET	D*	2	7.04	
	190-192	MCCRAE STREET	D*	2	7.04	
	193-195	MCCRAE STREET	C	2	7.04	
	194-196	MCCRAE STREET	C	2	7.04	
	197	MCCRAE STREET	D*	2	7.04	
	198	MCCRAE STREET	C	2	7.04	
	199	MCCRAE STREET	D	2	7.04	
	201	MCCRAE STREET	D*	2	7.04	
	203	MCCRAE STREET	D	2	7.04	
LAKE VIEW HOTEL.	204	MCCRAE STREET	C	3	7.04	
	205-207	MCCRAE STREET	C	2	7.04	
	206	MCCRAE STREET	D*	3	7.04	

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	208	MCCRAE STREET	C	3	7.04	BENDIGO
	210	MCCRAE STREET	D	3	7.04	
	212	MCCRAE STREET	D*	3	7.04	
	217	MCCRAE STREET	C	0	0.00	
	222	MCCRAE STREET	C	3	7.04	
	225	MCCRAE STREET	C	2	0.00	
	247	MCCRAE STREET	C	1	0.00	
	249	MCCRAE STREET	C	1	0.00	
	250-252	MCCRAE STREET	C	2	7.05	
	256	MCCRAE STREET	D	3	7.05	
GOLDEN JUBILEE MEMORIAL	-	MCCRAE STREET	S	0	8.01	
	-	MCCRAE STREET	L	0	0.00	
ELM AVENUE		MCIVOR HIGHWAY	L	0	0.00	
	013	MCIVOR ROAD	C	3	7.04	
		MCLAREN STREET	L	0	7.03	
	002	MCLAREN STREET	C	1	7.03	
	012	MCLAREN STREET	C	1	7.03	
	014	MCLAREN STREET	C	1	7.03	
	018	MCLAREN STREET	B	1	7.03	
LANCEWOOD	022	MCLAREN STREET	B	1	7.03	
LANCEWOOD	028	MCLAREN STREET	C	1	7.03	
	030?	MCLAREN STREET	C	0	7.03	
	324	NAPIER STREET	C	0	0.00	
	338	NAPIER STREET	C	0	0.00	
	354	NAPIER STREET	C	0	0.00	
THE CAPTAIN COOK HOTEL MOTEL	358	NAPIER STREET	C	0	0.00	
KELSO	412	NAPIER STREET	C	0	0.00	
	467	NAPIER STREET	C	0	0.00	
GLEN CAIRN	473	NAPIER STREET	B	0	0.00	
THE BISHOP'S PALACE	484-488	NAPIER STREET	A	0	0.00	
ST. LUKE'S ANGLICAN CHURCH	492	NAPIER STREET	C	0	0.00	
	497	NAPIER STREET	C	0	0.00	
WHITE HILLS UNITING CHURCH	506	NAPIER STREET	C	0	0.00	
UNITING CHURCH HALL, WHITE HILLS	508	NAPIER STREET	C	0	0.00	
HILLSBRO	511	NAPIER STREET	B	0	0.00	
DUMBRECK	517	NAPIER STREET	C	0	0.00	
	546	NAPIER STREET	C	0	0.00	
	551	NAPIER STREET	C	0	0.00	
ARCH OF TRIUMPH	557	NAPIER STREET	B	0	0.00	
WHITE HILLS BOTANICAL GARDENS	557	NAPIER STREET	L	0	0.00	
MARKS HOUSE	571	NAPIER STREET	B	0	0.00	
DAWSON CACTUS GARDENS	571	NAPIER STREET	A	0	0.00	
	578	NAPIER STREET	C	0	0.00	
WHITE HILL BOTANIC GARDENS	OFF	NAPIER STREET	B	0	3.00	
LAKE WEEROONA & RESERVE	OFF	NAPIER STREET	A	0	0.00	
	021	NEALE STREET	C	0	0.00	

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Name	Address		Value	Street-scape	Precinct	Municipality
	039	NEALE STREET	C	0	0.00	BENDIGO
STANMORE	041	NEALE STREET	C	0	0.00	
	056	NEALE STREET	C	0	0.00	
	058	NEALE STREET	C	0	0.00	
	063	NEALE STREET	C	0	0.00	
ALLAWAH	073	NEALE STREET	A	0	0.00	
	075	NEALE STREET	C	2	0.00	
	088	NEALE STREET	C	3	0.00	
	094	NEALE STREET	C	3	0.00	
	098	NEALE STREET	C	3	0.00	
		NETTLE STREET	M	3	6.03	
RHYMNEY	013	NETTLE STREET	C	3	6.03	
	014	NETTLE STREET	D	3	6.03	
	023-	NETTLE STREET	B	3	6.03	
	050	NETTLE STREET	C-B	2	6.03	
	054	NETTLE STREET	B	2	6.03	
	001	NIEMANN STREET	D	2	6.05	
	003	NIEMANN STREET	D	2	6.05	
	004	NIEMANN STREET	C	2	6.05	
	006	NIEMANN STREET	C	2	6.05	
	008	NIEMANN STREET	B	2	6.05	
	012	NIEMANN STREET	C	2	6.05	
	015	NOLAN STREET	C	3	7.05	
	018	NOLAN STREET	C	0	7.05	
	020	NOLAN STREET	C	0	7.05	
	027	NOLAN STREET	L	0	0.00	
	031	NOLAN STREET	C	0	0.00	
	037	NOLAN STREET	C	0	0.00	
	056	NOLAN STREET	C	0	0.00	
	080	NOLAN STREET	C	0	0.00	
RAILWAY SIGNAL BOX	-	NOLAN STREET	C	0	7.05	
	019	NORFOLK STREET	C	2	0.00	
	020	NORFOLK STREET	C	0	0.00	
	021	NORFOLK STREET	C	2	0.00	
	-	NORFOLK STREET	L	0	0.00	
ELM AVENUE	-	OAK STREET	L	0	0.00	
FOUNDRY ARMS HOTEL	002-014	OLD HIGH STREET	C	0	0.00	
	066	OLD HIGH STREET	C	2	0.00	
VIOLET STREET PRIMARY SCHOOL		OLD VIOLET STREET	A	3	6.03	
	033	OLD VIOLET STREET	D	2	6.03	
	037	OLD VIOLET STREET	D	2	6.03	
	039	OLD VIOLET STREET	D	2	6.03	
	042	OLD VIOLET STREET	D	2	6.03	
	043	OLD VIOLET STREET	D	2	6.03	
	044	OLD VIOLET STREET	D	2	6.03	
	047	OLD VIOLET STREET	D	2	6.03	

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	053	OLD VIOLET STREET	D	2	6.03	BENDIGO
	071	OLD VIOLET STREET	C	2	6.03	
	074	OLD VIOLET STREET	D	2	6.03	
	075	OLD VIOLET STREET	C	2	6.03	
CYPRESS?	075	OLD VIOLET STREET	L	2	6.03	
	078	OLD VIOLET STREET	D	2	6.03	
	084	OLD VIOLET STREET	D	3	6.03	
	086	OLD VIOLET STREET	D	3	6.03	
	089	OLD VIOLET STREET	D	3	6.03	
VIOLET ST.SCHOOL, .NO.877	-	OLD VIOLET STREET	C	0	6.03	
IRONBARK STREET TREES		OLINDA STREET	L	0	7.01	
	008	OLINDA STREET	C	0	7.01	
BELMONT	010	OLINDA STREET	C*	2	7.01	
BONESTA (16)	014-016	OLINDA STREET	C	2	7.01	
	018	OLINDA STREET	D*	2	7.01	
	024	OLINDA STREET	D*	2	7.01	
	026	OLINDA STREET		2	7.01	
	028	OLINDA STREET	D	2	7.01	
QUARRY HILL COMMON SCHOOL, LATER	030-034	OLINDA STREET	B	2	7.01	
CONGREGATIONAL CH						
CREGGAN	040	OLINDA STREET	D	2	7.01	
	042	OLINDA STREET	D*	2	7.01	
	044	OLINDA STREET	D	2	7.01	
	059	OLINDA STREET	C	2	7.01	
URALLA	061	OLINDA STREET	B	2	7.01	
	063	OLINDA STREET	C	2	7.01	
PASTORIA	065	OLINDA STREET	C	2	7.01	
	066	OLINDA STREET	D*	2	7.01	
	067	OLINDA STREET	C?	2	7.01	
	070	OLINDA STREET	C	2	7.01	
	072	OLINDA STREET	C	2	7.01	
	074	OLINDA STREET	E	2	7.01	
	076	OLINDA STREET	D	2	7.01	
	078	OLINDA STREET	D	2	7.01	
MOUNT EDGECOMBE HOTEL	079	OLINDA STREET	C	0	7.01	
	080	OLINDA STREET	D	2	7.01	
	085	OLINDA STREET	C	2	7.01	
	086	OLINDA STREET	D	2	7.01	
ROSSLYN	087	OLINDA STREET	B	2	7.01	
	088	OLINDA STREET	C	2	7.01	
	090	OLINDA STREET	D	3	7.01	
	093-095	OLINDA STREET	D	2	7.01	
	098	OLINDA STREET	C	3	7.01	
	099	OLINDA STREET	C	2	7.01	
	103	OLINDA STREET	D	2	7.01	
	105	OLINDA STREET	D	2	7.01	

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	107	OLINDA STREET	C	2	7.01	BENDIGO
	115	OLINDA STREET	D?	2	7.01	
	116	OLINDA STREET	C	3	7.01	
KILLARA	119	OLINDA STREET	C	2	7.01	
	131	OLINDA STREET	D*	2	7.01	
	135	OLINDA STREET	D	2	7.01	
	136	OLINDA STREET		2	7.01	
	137	OLINDA STREET	D*	2	7.01	
	138	OLINDA STREET		2	7.01	
	139	OLINDA STREET	D*	2	7.01	
	143	OLINDA STREET	C-B	2	7.01	
	149	OLINDA STREET	C	2	7.01	
	150	OLINDA STREET	C	2	7.01	
CLIFTON WOOD	151	OLINDA STREET	C-B	2	7.01	
	152	OLINDA STREET	C	2	7.01	
	153	OLINDA STREET	D*	2	7.01	
	154	OLINDA STREET	D	2	7.01	
	156	OLINDA STREET		2	7.01	
ELSTDW	160	OLINDA STREET	C	2	7.01	
MONUMENT HILL	OFF	OLIVE STREET	MS	0	0.00	
	046	OPHIR STREET	C	0	0.00	
	-	OPHIR STREET	L	0	0.00	
SOLDIERS MEMORIAL INSTITUTE & HONOUR ROLL		PALL MALL	B	0	8.01	
ROSALIND PARK		PALL MALL	A	0	8.02	
COLONIAL ICE-CREAM, FISH AND CHIPS SHOP	002-	PALL MALL	D*	0	8.01	
SHOPS, RESIDENCES	010-012/	PALL MALL	D*	1	8.01	
SHOP, NOW SANTINI'S	014	PALL MALL	C	0	8.01	
BEEHIVE CHAMBERS	018	PALL MALL	B	0	8.01	
NATIONAL BANK, NOW TOTAL CARE FRIENDLY SOCIETY	028	PALL MALL	A	0	8.01	
COLONIAL BANK, NOW NATIONAL AUSTRALASIA BANK	032	PALL MALL	A	0	8.01	
SHAMROCK HOTEL	048	PALL MALL	A	1	8.01	
CENTRAL HOUSE?	050-054?	PALL MALL	C	0	8.01	
BENDIGO POST OFFICE	051-067	PALL MALL	A	1	8.01	
EXCHANGE HOTEL, NOW STONEMAN'S SUPERMARKET	056?	PALL MALL	B	0	8.01	
BENDIGO LAW COURTS, PUBLIC OFFICES	069-	PALL MALL	A	1	8.01	
BATCHELDER PHOTOGRAPHIC STUDIO, NOW MUSINA HOUSE	070	PALL MALL	C*	0	8.01	
SHOP	084	PALL MALL	C	1	8.01	
CORNER HOUSE	088-090	PALL MALL	C	2	8.01	
	092-094	PALL MALL	D	2	8.01	
PALL MALL MOTORS,FORMER	102	PALL MALL	D	2	8.01	
	104-106	PALL MALL	B	2	8.01	

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	110	PALL MALL	D	2	8.01	BENDIGO
FREEMASONS LATER COURT HOUSE HOTEL, NOW SUNDANCE	112-114	PALL MALL	B	2	8.01	
BENDIGO KINDERGARTEN	OFF	PALL MALL	A	0	8.01	
CENITAPH	-	PALL MALL	L	1	8.01	
KING GEORGE V MEMORIAL, CONSERVATORY GARDENS	-	PALL MALL	L	0	8.01	
FECIT- FEMALE NUDE STATUE, CONSERVATORY GARDENS	-	PALL MALL	L	0	8.01	
HARKNESS BEQUEST STATUE, CONSERVATORY GARDENS	-	PALL MALL	L	0	8.01	
FEMALE STATUE, HUNTER BEQUEST, CONSERVATORY GARDEN	-	PALL MALL	L	0	8.01	
JAMES H CURNOW MEMORIAL (FOUNTAIN?), ROSALIND PK.	-	PALL MALL	L	0	8.01	
PART MYER?	?	PALL MALL	E	0	8.01	
	033	PALLETT STREET	C	0	0.00	
	002	PALMERSTON STREET	C	2	7.01	
ARGYLE	008	PALMERSTON STREET	C	2	7.01	
	011	PALMERSTON STREET	D	2	7.01	
	012	PALMERSTON STREET	C	2	7.01	
	013	PALMERSTON STREET	D	2	7.01	
	014	PALMERSTON STREET	C	2	7.01	
	015	PALMERSTON STREET	D*	2	7.01	
INVERNESS	016	PALMERSTON STREET	C	2	7.01	
	018	PALMERSTON STREET	D*	0	7.01	
	020	PALMERSTON STREET	D	2	7.01	
	037	PALMERSTON STREET	C-B	2	7.01	
	051	PALMERSTON STREET	D*	2	7.01	
	053	PALMERSTON STREET	D	2	7.01	
	057	PALMERSTON STREET	C-B	2	7.01	
	-	PALMERSTON STREET	-	0	7.01	
ELM STREET TREES		PANTON STREET	L	0	10.00	
ST. MARK'S ANGLICAN CHURCH		PANTON STREET	C	0	0.00	
	028	PANTON STREET	D*	2	3.00	
	030	PANTON STREET	D*	2	10.00	
BEDFORDA	032	PANTON STREET	C	2	10.00	
	033	PANTON STREET	C	0	10.00	
	034	PANTON STREET	B	2	10.00	
	039	PANTON STREET	C	0	10.00	
	042	PANTON STREET	C	2	10.00	
	052	PANTON STREET	D*	2	10.00	
COMMERSDALE HOUSE	056	PANTON STREET	B	2	10.00	
	065	PANTON STREET	C	0	0.00	
	068	PANTON STREET	C	0	0.00	
SHIRALEE	080	PANTON STREET	B	0	0.00	

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	001A	PASCOE STREET	C	0	0.00	BENDIGO
HERCULES AND ENERGETIC EAST	OFF	PASCOE STREET	MS	0	0.00	
	003	PEEL STREET	D	0	7.01	
	005	PEEL STREET	D	0	7.01	
	007	PEEL STREET	D	0	7.01	
	018	PEEL STREET	C	2	7.01	
	020	PEEL STREET	D	2	7.01	
	022	PEEL STREET	C	2	7.01	
	026	PEEL STREET	C	2	7.01	
	028	PEEL STREET	D	2	7.01	
	032	PEEL STREET	D	2	7.01	
	034	PEEL STREET	D	2	7.01	
	036	PEEL STREET	D*	2	7.01	
SHOP AND RESIDENCE	038	PEEL STREET	D*	2	7.01	
QUARRY HILL PRIMARY SCHOOL NO. 1165	-	PEEL STREET	C	2	7.01	
	-	PEEL STREET		0	7.01	
	001	PERCIVAL STREET	D*	3	7.01	
	002	PERCIVAL STREET	D	3	7.01	
KANTARA	003	PERCIVAL STREET	C	2	7.01	
	004	PERCIVAL STREET	D*/E	3	7.01	
	006	PERCIVAL STREET	D	3	7.01	
	007?	PERCIVAL STREET	B	2	7.01	
	009	PERCIVAL STREET	C	2	7.01	
	010	PERCIVAL STREET	D*	3	7.01	
	016	PERCIVAL STREET	D	3	7.01	
	-	PERCIVAL STREET		0	7.01	
OLD CHUM	OFF	PETHARD PLACE	MS	0	0.00	
THE LAURELS	013	PHILLIPS STREET	C	0	0.00	
	016	PHILPOT STREET	C	0	5.04	
	?	PHILPOT STREET	C	0	5.04	
	001	PINE STREET	D*	3	7.01	
	002	PINE STREET	D	2	7.01	
	003	PINE STREET	D	3	7.01	
	004-006	PINE STREET	C	2	7.01	
	008	PINE STREET	C	2	7.01	
	010	PINE STREET	D	2	7.01	
	059	PINE STREET	D	0	7.01	
	063	PINE STREET	C-B	0	7.01	
	-	PINE STREET		0	7.01	
BASALT GUTTERS		PITT STREET	L	0	6.03	
ELM AVENUE		PLUMRIDGE STREET	L	0	0.00	
STONE PINE		PLUMRIDGE STREET	L	0	0.00	
FLORETTE	002	PLUMRIDGE STREET	C	0	0.00	
	004	PLUMRIDGE STREET	C	0	0.00	
	013	POPLAR STREET	C	0	0.00	
	026	POULSTON STREET	C	0	0.00	

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	001-003? PYKE STREET	C	2	7.01	BENDIGO
	007 PYKE STREET	C	2	7.01	
	011 PYKE STREET	D	2	7.01	
	015 PYKE STREET	D	2	7.01	
	017-019 PYKE STREET	D*	2	7.01	
	023 PYKE STREET	C	2	7.01	
	025 PYKE STREET	C	2	7.01	
	026 PYKE STREET	C	0	7.01	
	027 PYKE STREET	D	2	7.01	
	028 PYKE STREET	C	2	7.01	
	029-031 PYKE STREET	C	2	7.01	
	035 PYKE STREET	C	2	7.01	
	039 PYKE STREET	D	2	7.01	
	041 PYKE STREET	D	2	7.01	
	043 PYKE STREET	D	2	7.01	
	045 PYKE STREET	D*	2	7.01	
	046 PYKE STREET	C	2	7.01	
	047 PYKE STREET	C-B	2	7.01	
	059 PYKE STREET	D	2	7.01	
HOUSE, GARDEN, TREES	063 PYKE STREET	C	2	7.01	
	067 PYKE STREET	D	2	7.01	
	071 PYKE STREET	C	2	7.01	
D.W. MASON'S, GLASS MERCHANTS	025 QUEEN STREET	C	0	0.00	
B.C.M. BUTTER FACTORY	060 QUEEN STREET	C	0	0.00	
	089 QUEEN STREET	B	0	0.00	
	096 QUEEN STREET	C	2	0.00	
	098 QUEEN STREET	D*	2	9.00	
	100 QUEEN STREET	C	2	9.00	
	101-103 QUEEN STREET	B	0	9.00	
	108 QUEEN STREET	B	2	9.00	
	110-112 QUEEN STREET	D	2	9.00	
	114 QUEEN STREET	C	2	9.00	
	124 QUEEN STREET	D	2	9.00	
	126 QUEEN STREET	C	2	9.00	
	128 QUEEN STREET	C	2	9.00	
	129 QUEEN STREET	C*	2	9.00	
	130 QUEEN STREET	D	2	9.00	
	131 QUEEN STREET	D*	2	9.00	
	134 QUEEN STREET	C	2	9.00	
	135 QUEEN STREET	C	2	9.00	
	136 QUEEN STREET	C	2	9.00	
	137 QUEEN STREET	D	2	9.00	
	138 QUEEN STREET	C	2	9.00	
	139 QUEEN STREET	D*	2	9.00	
	140 QUEEN STREET	C	2	9.00	
	141-143 QUEEN STREET	D	2	9.00	

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	142	QUEEN STREET	D	2	9.00	BENDIGO
	145	QUEEN STREET	E	2	9.00	
	146	QUEEN STREET	D	2	9.00	
	147	QUEEN STREET	C	2	9.00	
	151	QUEEN STREET	D	2	9.00	
	152	QUEEN STREET	C	2	9.00	
CANARY ISLAND DATE PALM	153	QUEEN STREET	L	2	9.00	
	153	QUEEN STREET	C	2	9.00	
	159	QUEEN STREET	C	2	9.00	
	160-162	QUEEN STREET	C?	2	9.00	
BENDIGO SPEEDOMETER AND INSTRUMENT SERVICES	161	QUEEN STREET	D	2	9.00	
	163	QUEEN STREET	C	2	9.00	
	166	QUEEN STREET	C	2	9.00	
	169	QUEEN STREET	D*	2	9.00	
	170	QUEEN STREET	D	2	9.00	
	171	QUEEN STREET	D*	2	9.00	
	172	QUEEN STREET	C	2	9.00	
	199	QUEEN STREET	C	3	0.00	
	209	QUEEN STREET	C	3	0.00	
	213	QUEEN STREET	C	3	0.00	
	250	QUEEN STREET	C	0	0.00	
	251	QUEEN STREET	C	0	0.00	
	004	QUICK STREET	C	0	0.00	
	001	RAE STREET	C	0	0.00	
	052	RAGLAN STREET	C	0	0.00	
	054	RAGLAN STREET	C	0	0.00	
BENDIGO CHRISTIAN BRETHREN CHURCH	060	RAGLAN STREET	C	0	0.00	
	067	RAGLAN STREET	C	0	0.00	
PHILIPS AUTO ELEC.& SAL.ARMY THRIFT SHOP	-	RAILWAY PLACE	C	0	0.00	
RAILWAY RESERVE	-	RAILWAY PLACE	L	0	0.00	
	003	REEF STREET	C	0	0.00	
	002	REGINALD STREET	D	2	7.01	
PENRYN	003	REGINALD STREET	C	2	7.01	
	004	REGINALD STREET	D	2	7.01	
HOUSE, GARDEN	005	REGINALD STREET	D	2	7.01	
	008	REGINALD STREET	D	2	7.01	
	009	REGINALD STREET	D	2	7.01	
	010	REGINALD STREET	C	2	7.01	
	011	REGINALD STREET	D	2	7.01	
	012	REGINALD STREET	C	2	7.01	
	014	REGINALD STREET	C	2	7.01	
	015	REGINALD STREET	D*	2	7.01	
	016	REGINALD STREET	D	2	7.01	
THE EYRIE, HOUSE, GARDEN, TREES	018	REGINALD STREET	A	2	7.01	

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Name	Address		Value	Street-scape	Precinct	Municipality
	019	REGINALD STREET	D	2	7.01	BENDIGO
	020	REGINALD STREET	C?	2	7.01	
	021	REGINALD STREET	C	2	7.01	
GLENHOLME	022	REGINALD STREET	D	2	7.01	
	023	REGINALD STREET	D*	2	7.01	
	024	REGINALD STREET	D	2	7.01	
	025	REGINALD STREET	C	2	7.01	
	026	REGINALD STREET	C?	2	7.01	
	027	REGINALD STREET	D	2	7.01	
	028	REGINALD STREET	C	2	7.01	
	029	REGINALD STREET	D	2	7.01	
	030	REGINALD STREET	C	2	7.01	
	031 ?	REGINALD STREET	C	2	7.01	
	033	REGINALD STREET	D	2	7.01	
	034	REGINALD STREET	C	2	7.01	
	035	REGINALD STREET	C	2	7.01	
	036	REGINALD STREET	D	2	7.01	
	037	REGINALD STREET	C	2	7.01	
	038	REGINALD STREET	C-B	2	7.01	
	039	REGINALD STREET	C	2	7.01	
	041	REGINALD STREET	D*	2	7.01	
	043	REGINALD STREET	D	2	7.01	
	044	REGINALD STREET	C	2	7.01	
	045	REGINALD STREET	C	2	7.01	
	046	REGINALD STREET	D*	2	7.01	
	047	REGINALD STREET	D*	2	7.01	
	048-050	REGINALD STREET	D	2	7.01	
	049	REGINALD STREET	D*	2	7.01	
	052	REGINALD STREET	D	2	7.01	
	054	REGINALD STREET	D	2	7.01	
	056	REGINALD STREET	D*	2	7.01	
	058	REGINALD STREET	D	2	7.01	
	-	REGINALD STREET		0	7.01	
	-	REGINALD STREET		0	7.01	
	008	REVERIE STREET	C	0	0.00	
	001-003	RICHARDS STREET	C	0	0.00	
GLEN LOGIE	001	RODNEY STREET	D	2	11.00	
	003	RODNEY STREET	D	2	11.00	
	007	RODNEY STREET	D	2	11.00	
BAYVIEW HOUSE	009	RODNEY STREET	C	2	11.00	
	011	RODNEY STREET	D	2	11.00	
	023	RODNEY STREET	C	0	7.01	
	025	RODNEY STREET	D*E?	0	7.01	
	027	RODNEY STREET	D*	0	7.01	
	029	RODNEY STREET	D*	0	7.01	
	031	RODNEY STREET	D	0	7.01	

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Name		Address	Value	Street-scape	Precinct	Municipality
	033	RODNEY STREET	C	0	7.01	BENDIGO
	034	RODNEY STREET		0	7.01	
	036	RODNEY STREET	C	0	7.01	
	040	RODNEY STREET	D	0	7.01	
	042	RODNEY STREET	D*	0	7.01	
	-	RODNEY STREET	L	0	11.00	
	004	ROEDER STREET	C	0	0.00	
GOLDEN GULLY UNITED GOLD MINING CO. HEAD FRAME		ROSALIND PARK	B*	0	8.02	
BENDIGO KINDERGARTEN, NOW BENDIGO CRECHE		ROSALIND PARK	B	0	8.02	
BENDIGO HIGH SCHOOL		ROSALIND PARK	C	2	8.02	
'FLINDERSIA AUSTRALIS'		ROSALIND PARK	A	0	0.00	
BUNYA BUNYA PINE 'ARAUCARIA BIDWILLII'		ROSALIND PARK	A	0	0.00	
HOOP PINE 'ARAUCARIA CUNNINGHAMII'		ROSALIND PARK	A	0	0.00	
YELLOW-WOOD 'AFROCARPUS FALCATA'		ROSALIND PARK	A	0	0.00	
CROW'S ASH 'FLINDERSIA AUSTRALIS'		ROSALIND PARK	A	0	0.00	
CALIFORNIA BAY 'UMBELLULARIA CALIFORNICA'		ROSALIND PARK	A	0	0.00	
	008	ROSE STREET	D	3	6.03	
	010	ROSE STREET	D	3	6.03	
	011	ROSE STREET	D	3	6.03	
DATE PALMS	017	ROSE STREET	L	3	6.03	
	017	ROSE STREET	C	3	6.03	
	018	ROSE STREET	D	3	6.03	
	021	ROSE STREET	D	2	6.03	
	023	ROSE STREET	C	2	6.03	
	023	ROSE STREET	C	2	6.03	
	024	ROSE STREET	D	3	6.03	
	025	ROSE STREET	C	2	6.03	
	026	ROSE STREET	D	3	6.03	
	027	ROSE STREET	D	2	6.03	
	028	ROSE STREET	C	3	6.03	
	029	ROSE STREET	D	2	6.03	
	030	ROSE STREET	D*	3	6.03	
	032	ROSE STREET	D	3	6.03	
	034	ROSE STREET	D	3	6.03	
	036	ROSE STREET	D	3	6.03	
	-	ROSE STREET	D	0	6.03	
CONSERVATORIUM OF MUSIC	005	ROWAN STREET	B	2	6.01	
	007	ROWAN STREET	D	2	6.01	
	008	ROWAN STREET	C	2	6.01	
	010-012	ROWAN STREET	B	2	6.01	
	011	ROWAN STREET	C-B	2	6.01	
	015	ROWAN STREET	D	2	6.01	
	016	ROWAN STREET	C	2	6.01	

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Name		Address	Value	Street-scape	Precinct	Municipality
	018	ROWAN STREET	D	2	6.01	BENDIGO
	022	ROWAN STREET	C	2	6.01	
	030	ROWAN STREET	D*	2	6.01	
WRINDEN ?	032	ROWAN STREET	D	2	6.01	
	034	ROWAN STREET	C	2	6.01	
	036	ROWAN STREET	D*	2	6.01	
HOUSE, LATER GIRTON COLLEGE NOW, LISTER HOUSE	037	ROWAN STREET	B	2	6.01	
	042	ROWAN STREET	D*	2	6.01	
	044	ROWAN STREET	C	2	6.01	
	046	ROWAN STREET	C	2	6.01	
METHODIST PERSONAGE, FORMER	057	ROWAN STREET	C*	1	6.03	
	059	ROWAN STREET	C	1	6.03	
	062?	ROWAN STREET	C	2	6.03	
	063	ROWAN STREET	C	2	6.03	
	067	ROWAN STREET	D	2	6.03	
	068	ROWAN STREET	D	2	6.03	
	070	ROWAN STREET	D*	2	6.03	
	071	ROWAN STREET	C	2	6.03	
	073	ROWAN STREET	C	2	6.03	
	076	ROWAN STREET	B	2	6.03	
	077	ROWAN STREET	D	2	6.03	
	079	ROWAN STREET	D	2	6.03	
	080	ROWAN STREET	D	2	6.03	
	082	ROWAN STREET	D*	2	6.03	
	084	ROWAN STREET	D	2	6.03	
	094-098	ROWAN STREET	D/D*	2	6.03	
	099	ROWAN STREET	D*	2	6.03	
	100	ROWAN STREET	D*	2	6.03	
	114	ROWAN STREET	D	3	6.03	
	126	ROWAN STREET	C	3	6.03	
	136	ROWAN STREET	D	2	6.03	
	148	ROWAN STREET	D	2	6.03	
	150	ROWAN STREET	D	2	6.03	
	156	ROWAN STREET	D	2	6.03	
	158	ROWAN STREET	C	2	6.03	
	162	ROWAN STREET	D	2	6.03	
	164	ROWAN STREET	D	2	6.03	
	168	ROWAN STREET	D	2	6.03	
	278	ROWAN STREET	C	0	0.00	
NELL GWYNNE (GOLDFIELDS UNITED)	OFF	ROWE STREET	MS	0	0.00	
ST. JOSEPH'S CATHOLIC SCHOOL	001?	RUSSELL STREET	C	0	7.01	
	008	RUSSELL STREET	D	2	7.01	
	010	RUSSELL STREET	C	2	7.01	
	012	RUSSELL STREET	D	2	7.01	
	014	RUSSELL STREET		2	7.01	

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	016	RUSSELL STREET	D*	2	7.01	BENDIGO
	018	RUSSELL STREET	D	2	7.01	
	020	RUSSELL STREET	D	2	7.01	
	022	RUSSELL STREET	D	2	7.01	
	024	RUSSELL STREET	D*	2	7.01	
SHOP, FORMER	024A	RUSSELL STREET	C	2	7.01	
QUEEN'S ARMS	025	RUSSELL STREET	C*	3	7.01	
	026	RUSSELL STREET		2	7.01	
	026A	RUSSELL STREET	D*	2	7.01	
	027	RUSSELL STREET	C	3	7.01	
	028-030	RUSSELL STREET	C	2	7.01	
	031	RUSSELL STREET	D*	0	7.01	
	032	RUSSELL STREET	C	3	7.01	
QUARRY HILL UNITING CHURCH	036	RUSSELL STREET	C	3	7.01	
QUARRY HILL UNITING CHURCH HALL	036	RUSSELL STREET	C	3	7.01	
	038	RUSSELL STREET	D	3	7.01	
OAK	039?	RUSSELL STREET	L	0	7.01	
	040	RUSSELL STREET	D	3	7.01	
HOUSE, TREES	042	RUSSELL STREET	D*	3	7.01	
	045	RUSSELL STREET	C	2	7.01	
	047	RUSSELL STREET	D	2	7.01	
VERNLE	049	RUSSELL STREET	C	2	7.01	
	051	RUSSELL STREET	D	2	7.01	
	053	RUSSELL STREET		2	7.01	
	054	RUSSELL STREET	D*	3	7.01	
HOUSE, GARDEN	055	RUSSELL STREET	D	2	7.01	
	056	RUSSELL STREET	D*	3	7.01	
	058	RUSSELL STREET	C	3	7.01	
HOUSE, GARDEN	060	RUSSELL STREET	D	3	7.01	
HOUSE, TREES	061	RUSSELL STREET	D	3	7.01	
	063	RUSSELL STREET		3	7.01	
	064	RUSSELL STREET	D*	3	7.01	
	065	RUSSELL STREET	D*	3	7.01	
	066	RUSSELL STREET	D*	3	7.01	
	067	RUSSELL STREET	D*	3	7.01	
	068	RUSSELL STREET	D*	3	7.01	
	069	RUSSELL STREET	D*	3	7.01	
	070	RUSSELL STREET	D	3	7.01	
WAHROONGA, HOUSE, GARDEN	071	RUSSELL STREET	C	3	7.01	
	072	RUSSELL STREET	D*	3	7.01	
	073	RUSSELL STREET	D	3	7.01	
	075	RUSSELL STREET	D	3	7.01	
	077	RUSSELL STREET	C	3	7.01	
	079	RUSSELL STREET	D*	3	7.01	
	-	RUSSELL STREET		0	7.01	
	-	RUSSELL STREET		0	7.01	

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POLICE BARRACKS, FORMER		ROSALIND PARK	A	0	8.02	BENDIGO
SUPREME COURT, FORMER		ROSALIND PARK	A	0	8.02	
CENTRAL SCHOOL, CAMP HILL		ROSALIND PARK	A	2	8.02	
	086	SAILORS GULLY ROAD	C	0	2.00	
	100	SANDHURST ROAD	C	0	0.00	
ROYAL GEORGE	OFF	SAUNDERS STREET	MS	0	0.00	
OAK TREE		SCOTT STREET	L	0	0.00	
	046	SCOTT STREET	C	0	0.00	
	033	SHAMROCK STREET	C	3	6.03	
	035	SHAMROCK STREET	D*	3	6.03	
	037	SHAMROCK STREET	D	3	6.03	
	038	SHAMROCK STREET	D	0	6.03	
	040	SHAMROCK STREET	D	0	6.03	
	045	SHAMROCK STREET	D*	0	6.03	
	047	SHAMROCK STREET	D	0	6.03	
	048	SHAMROCK STREET	B*	0	6.03	
	053	SHAMROCK STREET	D	0	6.03	
	055	SHAMROCK STREET	D	0	6.03	
	056	SHAMROCK STREET	D*	0	6.03	
	057	SHAMROCK STREET	D	0	6.03	
	058	SHAMROCK STREET	D	0	6.03	
	060	SHAMROCK STREET	D	0	6.03	
	061	SHAMROCK STREET	D*	0	6.03	
	-	SHAMROCK STREET	D	0	6.03	
WINDMILL HILL	OFF	SHERIDAN STREET	MS	0	0.00	
BENDIGO CREEK ROAD BRIDGE		SHORT STREET	B	0	13.01	
	009	SHORT STREET	C	3	9.00	
CHURCH OF CHRIST	031?	SHORT STREET	C	2	0.00	
	035	SHORT STREET	C	3	0.00	
SALVATION ARMY YOUNG PEOPLES HALL	050	SHORT STREET	C	2	6.01	
SALVATION ARMY PRIMARY HALL, FORMER ?	052	SHORT STREET	C	2	6.01	
HOUSE, STABLE	054	SHORT STREET	C,B	2	6.01	
	056	SHORT STREET	D	3	6.01	
	064	SHORT STREET	C	3	6.01	
	066	SHORT STREET	D	3	6.01	
	068	SHORT STREET	D	3	6.01	
	070	SHORT STREET	C	3	6.01	
	072	SHORT STREET	D	3	6.01	
SHADE, HOUSE, WALL	081	SHORT STREET	B	1	6.01	
	085	SHORT STREET	C	1	6.01	
BELGRAVIA	088	SHORT STREET	A	1	6.01	
	092	SHORT STREET	C-B	1	6.01	
	094	SHORT STREET	D?	1	6.01	
	098	SHORT STREET	D*	1	6.01	
	104	SHORT STREET	C	1	6.01	
	014	SKENE STREET	C	0	0.00	
	021	SKENE STREET	C	0	0.00	

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HOUSE, GARDEN	015	SMITH STREET	C	0	0.00	BENDIGO
ST. JOHN'S ANGLICAN CHURCH	022-024	SMITH STREET	C	0	0.00	
	032	SMITH STREET	C	0	0.00	
	047	SMITH STREET	C	0	0.00	
	024	SOMERVILLE STREET	C	0	0.00	
	040	SOMERVILLE STREET	D	2	11.00	
	042	SOMERVILLE STREET	D	2	11.00	
	044	SOMERVILLE STREET		2	11.00	
	046	SOMERVILLE STREET	D	2	11.00	
	048	SOMERVILLE STREET	D	2	11.00	
	050	SOMERVILLE STREET	D	2	11.00	
HOUSE, GARDEN	021	STERNBERG STREET	C	0	0.00	
	040	STERNBERG STREET	C	0	0.00	
	043	STERNBERG STREET	C	0	0.00	
BUTCHER'S SHOP, FORMER	046	STERNBERG STREET	C	0	0.00	
HOUSE, TREES	051	STERNBERG STREET	C	0	0.00	
	061	STERNBERG STREET	C	0	0.00	
	079	STERNBERG STREET	C	0	0.00	
	083	STERNBERG STREET	C	0	0.00	
	084	STERNBERG STREET	C	2	0.00	
	086	STERNBERG STREET	C	2	0.00	
	097	STERNBERG STREET	C	0	0.00	
	007	STEWART STREET	C	3	0.00	
	001	STOUT STREET	C	2	6.02	
	005	STOUT STREET	C-B	2	6.02	
	071	STRICKLAND ROAD	C	0	0.00	
BENDIGO EAST SCHOOL NO. 3893	-	STRICKLAND ROAD	C	0	0.00	
HERCULES NO.1	OFF	STURTON STREET	MS	0	0.00	
	108?	ST. KILLIAN STREET	C	0	0.00	
BETHLEHEM HOME COMPLEX GARDENS	-	TAYLOR STREET	L	0	0.00	
CATHERINE REEF, SOUTH DUMP	OFF	TEMPERANCE STREET	MS	0	0.00	
ROAD BRIDGE OVER RAILWAY		THISTLE STREET	A	0	13.01	
	063	THISTLE STREET	D	1	6.03	
	065	THISTLE STREET	C	1	6.03	
	073	THISTLE STREET	C	1	6.03	
	074	THISTLE STREET	D	3	6.03	
	075	THISTLE STREET	C	1	6.03	
	076-078	THISTLE STREET	C	3	6.03	
	077-079	THISTLE STREET	B	1	6.03	
	081	THISTLE STREET	D	1	6.03	
	082	THISTLE STREET	C	2	6.03	
	083	THISTLE STREET	D	1	6.03	
	085	THISTLE STREET	C	1	6.03	
	094	THISTLE STREET	D	2	6.03	
	097	THISTLE STREET	C	3	6.03	
	098	THISTLE STREET	D*	2	6.03	

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	104	THISTLE STREET	D	2	6.03	BENDIGO
	106	THISTLE STREET	D	2	6.03	
	108	THISTLE STREET	E	2	6.03	
	118?	THISTLE STREET	D*	2	6.03	
	120	THISTLE STREET	D	2	6.03	
	122	THISTLE STREET	C	2	6.03	
	126	THISTLE STREET	D*	2	6.03	
DRAIN	-	THISTLE STREET	L	0	0.00	
	002	THOMAS STREET	C	0	0.00	
	007	THOMAS STREET	C	0	0.00	
CHINESE MARKET GARDEN	034 ?	THUNDER STREET	L	0	0.00	
	045	THUNDER STREET	C	0	0.00	
	055	THUNDER STREET	C	0	0.00	
		TOMLINS STREET	L	0	0.00	
	001	TOMLINS STREET	D	3	7.05	
	001A	TOMLINS STREET	D	3	7.05	
	002	TOMLINS STREET	D	0	7.05	
	003	TOMLINS STREET	D	3	7.05	
	004	TOMLINS STREET	D	2	7.05	
	005	TOMLINS STREET	D	3	7.05	
	006	TOMLINS STREET	D	2	7.05	
	007	TOMLINS STREET	D	0	7.05	
	008	TOMLINS STREET	D	2	7.05	
	009	TOMLINS STREET	D*	0	7.05	
	007	TRAMWAYS AVENUE	D	3	7.04	
OAKLANDS	016	TRAMWAYS AVENUE	C	3	7.04	
TRAM DEPOT & MUSEUM	OFF	TRAMWAYS AVENUE	B	0	12.00	
JOHNSON'S NO. 1	OFF	TURNER STREET	MS	0	0.00	
JOHNSON'S NO. 2	OFF	TURNER STREET	MS	0	0.00	
	019	UNION STREET	C	0	0.00	
CHURCH (CLOSED)	?	UNION STREET	C	0	0.00	
	002	VALENTINE STREET	C	1	6.02	
	004	VALENTINE STREET	C	1	6.02	
	006	VALENTINE STREET	D	1	6.02	
	008	VALENTINE STREET	D	1	6.02	
	010	VALENTINE STREET	B	1	6.02	
	012	VALENTINE STREET	C?	1	6.02	
	014	VALENTINE STREET	C	1	6.02	
MALMO, HOUSE, GARDEN, FENCE	016	VALENTINE STREET	A	1	6.02	
	018-020	VALENTINE STREET	C	1	6.02	
HOUSE, FENCE	021	VALENTINE STREET	C	1	6.02	
	022	VALENTINE STREET	C-B?	1	6.02	
	023	VALENTINE STREET	B	1	6.02	
	024	VALENTINE STREET	C	1	6.02	
	025	VALENTINE STREET	C	1	6.02	
	026	VALENTINE STREET	D*	2	6.02	

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HOUSE, GARDEN	027	VALENTINE STREET	C-B	1	6.02	BENDIGO
	028	VALENTINE STREET	D	2	6.02	
	030	VALENTINE STREET	D	2	6.02	
	032	VALENTINE STREET	D	3	6.02	
	034	VALENTINE STREET	C	3	6.02	
	036	VALENTINE STREET	D*	3	6.02	
	012	VICTORIA STREET	C	0	0.00	
	017	VICTORIA STREET	C	0	0.00	
	027	VICTORIA STREET	C	0	0.00	
SHOPS & RESIDENCES	013-015	VIEW POINT	D*	1	8.01	
AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY	019	VIEW POINT	B	1	8.01	
SANDHURST CLUB, GARDEN	018 REAR	VIEW STREET	A	0	8.01	
TEMPERANCE & GENERAL MUTUAL LIFE SOC.	031	VIEW STREET	B	1	8.01	
SHOPS & RESIDENCES	033-035	VIEW STREET	D	1	8.01	
BENDIGO COURT OF PETTY SESSIONS	034-040	VIEW STREET	C-B*	1	8.01	
SHOPS	123-125	VIEW STREET	D*	1	8.01	
SHOP & RESIDENCE	127	VIEW STREET	D	1	8.01	
SHOPS & RESIDENCES	155-163	VIEW STREET	C	2	6.01	
MAGNOLIA TREE	165	VIEW STREET	L	0	0.00	
	179	VIEW STREET	C	0	6.02	
	195-197	VIEW STREET	D*	2	6.02	
	205	VIEW STREET	D*	2	6.02	
	236	VIEW STREET	C	0	6.02	
ARRAN, HOUSE, GARDEN	237-239	VIEW STREET	C	0	6.02	
	238	VIEW STREET	B	0	6.02	
DR. HARRY LITTLE PRE-SCHOOL MEMORIAL CENTRE	241	VIEW STREET	D	0	6.02	
PARK VIEW HOTEL	243	VIEW STREET	C	0	6.02	
HOUSE, GARDEN	244	VIEW STREET	C	2	6.02	
EURELLA, HOUSE, GARDEN	245?	VIEW STREET	?	0	6.02	
	247?	VIEW STREET	B	0	6.02	
	249	VIEW STREET	C	0	6.02	
	251	VIEW STREET	C	0	6.02	
MOUNT PLEASANT	257	VIEW STREET	B	0	6.02	
VIEW HILL	259	VIEW STREET	B	0	6.02	
DENDERAH	268	VIEW STREET	A	1	6.02	
CROTONA	277	VIEW STREET	D	1	6.02	
	281	VIEW STREET	C	1	6.02	
	282	VIEW STREET	B	1	6.02	
	283	VIEW STREET	D*	1	6.02	
	284	VIEW STREET	D*	1	6.02	
	285	VIEW STREET	C	1	6.02	
	286-288	VIEW STREET	A	1	6.02	
	288	VIEW STREET	D	1	6.02	
	291	VIEW STREET	C	1	6.02	
	293	VIEW STREET	D	1	6.02	

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Name		Address	Value	Street-scape	Precinct	Municipality
	295	VIEW STREET	D	1	6.02	BENDIGO
	296	VIEW STREET	C	1	6.02	
	299	VIEW STREET	D	1	6.02	
	300	VIEW STREET	D*	3	6.02	
	301	VIEW STREET	C	1	6.02	
VIEW STREET NORTH MILK BAR	303 ?	VIEW STREET	C	1	6.02	
	306	VIEW STREET	D	3	6.02	
	308	VIEW STREET	D	3	6.02	
	311	VIEW STREET	D*	3	6.02	
	319	VIEW STREET	D	3	6.02	
QUEEN ELIZABETH OVAL GRANDSTAND	OFF	VIEW STREET	A	0	8.02	
CARETAKERS COTTAGE	OFF	VIEW STREET	C	0	8.02	
MILNE & SON, ENGINEERS & MERCHANTS, FORMER	058	VINE STREET	D	0	6.03	
	062	VINE STREET	D*	2	6.03	
	064	VINE STREET	C	2	6.03	
	065	VINE STREET	C	3	6.03	
	070	VINE STREET	D	2	6.03	
	071	VINE STREET	D*	3	6.03	
	072	VINE STREET	C	2	6.03	
	073	VINE STREET	D	3	6.03	
	074-076	VINE STREET	C	2	6.03	
HOUSE, GARDEN	075	VINE STREET	D	3	6.03	
HOUSE, TREE	078	VINE STREET	D	2	6.03	
	090	VINE STREET	D	2	6.03	
	092	VINE STREET	C	2	6.03	
	094	VINE STREET	D	2	6.03	
	096	VINE STREET	D*	2	6.03	
	098	VINE STREET	D	2	6.03	
	100	VINE STREET	D	2	6.03	
	102	VINE STREET	D	2	6.03	
	075	VIOLET STREET	D	2	6.03	
CENTRAL DEBORAH GOLD MINE	076	VIOLET STREET	MS	0	0.00	
	077	VIOLET STREET	D	2	6.03	
	079	VIOLET STREET	D	2	6.03	
	080	VIOLET STREET	D	3	6.03	
	082	VIOLET STREET	D	3	6.03	
	083	VIOLET STREET	D	2	6.03	
	084	VIOLET STREET	C*	3	6.03	
	085	VIOLET STREET	D	2	6.03	
HOUSE, GARDEN	086	VIOLET STREET	D	3	6.03	
	088	VIOLET STREET	D	3	6.03	
HOUSE, GARDEN	089	VIOLET STREET	D	2	6.03	
	090	VIOLET STREET	D	3	6.03	
HOUSE, TREES	092	VIOLET STREET	D	3	6.03	
	103	VIOLET STREET	D	2	6.03	

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Name	Address		Value	Street-scape	Precinct	Municipality
ALWYN	104	VIOLET STREET	D	2	6.03	BENDIGO
	107	VIOLET STREET	D	3	6.03	
	110	VIOLET STREET	D	0	6.03	
	111	VIOLET STREET	D	3	6.03	
	113	VIOLET STREET	D	3	6.03	
	114	VIOLET STREET	D	0	6.03	
	115	VIOLET STREET	D	3	6.03	
	117	VIOLET STREET	D	3	6.03	
	120	VIOLET STREET	D	0	6.03	
	122	VIOLET STREET	C	0	6.03	
	125	VIOLET STREET	D	3	6.03	
	131	VIOLET STREET	D*	3	6.03	
	134	VIOLET STREET	C	2	6.03	
	143	VIOLET STREET	D	2	6.03	
	148	VIOLET STREET	D	0	6.03	
	149	VIOLET STREET	C	2	6.03	
	152	VIOLET STREET	D	0	6.03	
	153	VIOLET STREET	D	2	6.03	
	155	VIOLET STREET	D	2	6.03	
LONDON CHARTERED BANK OF AUSTRALIA LTD.	001	VIEW POINT	B	1	8.01	
COMMONWEALTH BANK CHAMBERS, NOW CAHILL	007-009	VIEW POINT	B	1	8.01	
COMMERCIAL BANK OF AUSTRALIA, FORMER	011	VIEW POINT	A	1	8.01	
ROYAL BANK, FORMER	017	VIEW POINT	A	1	8.01	
HENRY JACKSON STORE, FORMER	021-	VIEW POINT	C	1	8.01	
BANK OF VICTORIA, FORMER	010-012	VIEW STREET	A	1	8.01	
POST OFFICE, FORMER	018-022	VIEW STREET	B	1	8.01	
TEMPERANCE HALL	024-030	VIEW STREET	A	1	8.01	
BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES, FORMER	027	VIEW STREET	A	1	8.01	
RESIDENCE, FORMER	032	VIEW STREET	C	1	8.01	
BENDIGO TRADES HALL	034-040	VIEW STREET	A	1	8.01	
POST OFFICE HOTEL, FORMER	037-039	VIEW STREET	D*	1	8.01	
NATIONAL BANK, FORMER	041-043	VIEW STREET	D	1	8.01	
DRILL HALL, NOW PART BENDIGO ART GALLERY	042	VIEW STREET	C*	1	8.01	
UNION BANK OF AUSTRALIA, FORMER	045	VIEW STREET	A	1	8.01	
MASONIC HALL AND TEMPLE, FORMER	052	VIEW STREET	A	1	8.01	
BENDIGO FIRE STATION, FORMER	058	VIEW STREET	A	1	8.01	
SURVEY OFFICE, FORMER	060	VIEW STREET	A	1	8.01	
ATKINSON BUILDINGS	075-091	VIEW STREET	B*	1	8.01	
DALEY'S BUILDINGS	093-111	VIEW STREET	C	1	8.01	
RIFLE BRIGADE HOTEL	137	VIEW STREET	B	1	8.01	
KELVIN, FORMER	201-203	VIEW STREET	B	2	6.02	
	020	WADE STREET	D*	0	6.03	
	022	WADE STREET	D	2	6.03	
HOUSE, TREE	024	WADE STREET	C	2	6.03	
	025	WADE STREET	D	3	6.03	

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Name	Address		Value	Street-scape		Precinct	Municipality
	025	WADE STREET	D	2	6.03		BENDIGO
	027	WADE STREET	D	3	6.03		
	028	WADE STREET	D*	2	6.03		
	030	WADE STREET	D	2	6.03		
	031	WADE STREET	D	3	6.03		
	032	WADE STREET	D	2	6.03		
	033	WADE STREET	D*	3	6.03		
	035	WADE STREET	D*	3	6.03		
	036	WADE STREET	C	2	6.03		
	041	WADE STREET	D	3	6.03		
	051	WADE STREET	C	0	0.00		
HOUSE, GARDEN	008	WALKER STREET	C	0	0.00		
	001	WALLACE AVENUE	C	2	11.00		
	003	WALLACE AVENUE		2	11.00		
	004	WALLACE AVENUE	D	2	11.00		
	005	WALLACE AVENUE	D*	0	11.00		
	006	WALLACE AVENUE	D	0	11.00		
	007	WALLACE AVENUE	D	0	11.00		
	008	WALLACE AVENUE	D	0	11.00		
	-	WALLACE AVENUE		0	11.00		
ORDINANCE FACTORY WORKER HOUSING	001-026	WARATAH STREET	C	0	0.00		
	005	WATERLOO STREET	D*	2	6.02		
	009	WATERLOO STREET	D*	2	6.02		
	010	WATERLOO STREET	D*	0	6.02		
	011	WATERLOO STREET	C	2	6.02		
	013	WATERLOO STREET	D	0	6.02		
SACRED HEART CATHEDRAL		WATTLE STREET	A	1	6.01		
	023	WATTLE STREET	C	2	6.00		
	079	WATTLE STREET	C	2	6.01		
	081	WATTLE STREET	C	2	6.01		
	083	WATTLE STREET	C	2	6.01		
ANDERSEN'S FLATS	099	WATTLE STREET	C	1	6.01		
	100	WATTLE STREET	C-B	2	6.01		
	102	WATTLE STREET	D*	2	6.01		
	104	WATTLE STREET	D*	2	6.01		
HOUSE, GARDEN	105	WATTLE STREET	C-B	1	6.01		
	107	WATTLE STREET	D	1	6.01		
	109?	WATTLE STREET	C	1	6.01		
	113	WATTLE STREET	C	1	6.01		
MARLBOROUGH HOUSE, FENCE	115	WATTLE STREET	A	1	6.01		
KENT HOUSE COMPLEX	121-123	WATTLE STREET	B*	0	6.01		
	132	WATTLE STREET	C	3	6.02		
	133	WATTLE STREET	D	2	6.02		
	134	WATTLE STREET	D*	3	6.02		
	135	WATTLE STREET	D	2	6.02		
	136	WATTLE STREET	D*	3	6.02		

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Name	Address		Value	Street-scape	Precinct	Municipality
	139	WATTLE STREET	C	2	6.02	BENDIGO
	140	WATTLE STREET	C	3	6.02	
	142	WATTLE STREET	D	3	6.02	
	144	WATTLE STREET	C	3	6.02	
HAND HOUSES	149-153	WATTLE STREET	B	2	6.02	
	152	WATTLE STREET	D*	3	6.02	
	154	WATTLE STREET	D	3	6.02	
	166	WATTLE STREET	C	1	6.02	
MONONIA	167	WATTLE STREET	C	2	6.02	
	169	WATTLE STREET	C	2	6.02	
	172 ?	WATTLE STREET	D	1	6.02	
	174	WATTLE STREET	C	1	6.02	
	176	WATTLE STREET	D	1	6.02	
	178	WATTLE STREET	D	1	6.02	
	179	WATTLE STREET	C	1	6.02	
	180	WATTLE STREET	D	1	6.02	
HOUSE, GARDEN	182	WATTLE STREET	C	1	6.02	
BENDIGO RESCUE HOME	184	WATTLE STREET	A	1	6.02	
SHADE	192	WATTLE STREET	?	1	6.02	
FUSE FACTORY (PART), NOW ASCENCION CENTRE	193-197	WATTLE STREET	A	1	6.02	
FUSE FACTORY, NOW ASCENCION BOOKSHOP	193-197	WATTLE STREET	A	1	6.02	
	194	WATTLE STREET	C	1	6.02	
	196	WATTLE STREET	D	2	6.02	
	201-203	WATTLE STREET	B	1	6.02	
	209	WATTLE STREET	D	3	6.02	
	216	WATTLE STREET	C	2	0.00	
	220	WATTLE STREET	C	2	0.00	
	229	WATTLE STREET	C	2	0.00	
SANTON	241	WATTLE STREET	C	2	0.00	
IRTON	243	WATTLE STREET	C	2	0.00	
	245	WATTLE STREET	C	2	0.00	
ELM AVENUE	-	WATTLE STREET	L	0	0.00	
	003	WEBSTER STREET	D	2	6.03	
	005	WEBSTER STREET	D	2	6.03	
HOUSE, TREE	007	WEBSTER STREET	D*	3	6.03	
	008	WEBSTER STREET	D	3	5.01	
	012	WEBSTER STREET	D	3	5.01	
HOMELEIGH LODGE	025	WEBSTER STREET	D	3	6.03	
	027	WEBSTER STREET	E	3	6.03	
	029	WEBSTER STREET	C*	3	6.03	
HILLCREST	029	WEBSTER STREET	D	3	6.03	
BENDIGO GAS WORKS	010-047	WEEROONA AVENUE	A	0	0.00	
		WEEROONA AVENUE	C	0	0.00	
ELM AVENUES	-	WEEROONA AVENUE	L	0	0.00	
CERETONIA SILIQUA		WHITE HILLS CEMETERY	A	0	0.00	

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Name		Address	Value	Street-scape	Precinct	Municipality
'FICUS MACROPHYLLA'		WHITE HILLS CEMETERY	A	0	0.00	BENDIGO
'PINUS HALEPENSIS'		WHITE HILLS CEMETERY	A	0	0.00	
'PINUS PINEA'		WHITE HILLS CEMETERY	A	0	0.00	
'SCHINUS MOLLE' VAR. 'AREIRA'		WHITE HILLS CEMETERY	A	0	0.00	
'FICUS MACROPHYLLA' NUMEROUS		WHITE HILLS BOTANIC GARDENS	A	0	0.00	
'JUNIPERUS VIRGINIANA'		WHITE HILLS BOTANIC GARDENS	A	0	0.00	
'MELIA AZEDERACH'		WHITE HILLS BOTANIC GARDENS	A	0	0.00	
'PINUS CANARIENSIS'		WHITE HILLS BOTANIC GARDENS	A	0	0.00	
'PINUS HALEPENSIS'		WHITE HILLS BOTANIC GARDENS	A	0	0.00	
'PINUS PINEA' NUMEROUS		WHITE HILLS BOTANIC GARDENS	A	0	0.00	
'PINUS RHOXBURGHII'		WHITE HILLS BOTANIC GARDENS	A	0	0.00	
'SCHINUS TEREBINTHIFOLIUS'		WHITE HILLS BOTANIC GARDENS	A	0	0.00	
'SCHINUS MOLLE' VAR. 'AREIRA'		WHITE HILLS BOTANIC GARDENS	A	0	0.00	
KAROO THORN 'ACACIA KAROO'		WHITE HILLS BOTANIC GARDENS	A	0	0.00	
KEI-APPLE 'OOVYALIS CAFFRA'		WHITE HILLS BOTANIC GARDENS	A	0	0.00	
PRICKLY BOTTLEBRUSH 'CALLISTEMON BRACHYANDRUS'		WHITE HILLS BOTANIC GARDENS	A	0	0.00	
SOLEDAD PINE 'PINUS TORREYANA		WHITE HILLS BOTANIC GARDENS	A	0	0.00	
CANARY ISLAND PINE 'PINUS CANARIENSIS'		WHITE HILLS CEMETERY	A	0	0.00	
LONG-LEAVED INDIAN PINE 'PINUS ROXBURGHII'		WHITE HILLS CEMETERY	A	0	0.00	
	009	WHITE STREET	C	0	0.00	
		WILKIE STREET		0	7.05	
	002	WILKIE STREET	D	2	7.05	
	004	WILKIE STREET	D*	2	7.05	
	006	WILKIE STREET	D*	2	7.05	
	008	WILKIE STREET	D*	2	7.05	
	010	WILKIE STREET	D*	2	7.05	
	012	WILKIE STREET	C	2	7.05	
	014	WILKIE STREET	C	2	7.05	
	002	WILLIAM STREET	C	0	5.03	
COTTAGE	003	WILLIAM STREET	C	0	5.03	
	016	WILLIAM STREET	E	0	5.03	
BENDIGO CREEK BRIDGE		WILLIAMSON STREET	L	0	13.01	
RED HORSE CHESTNUT 'AESCULUS X CARNEA'		WILLIAMSON STREET	A	0	0.00	
PHOTO STUDIO, FORMER	016?	WILLIAMSON STREET	C	0	8.01	
ST JAMES HALL, FORMER	020	WILLIAMSON STREET	C	0	8.01	
CITY SQUARE DISCOUNT MEATS	033	WILLIAMSON STREET	C	1	8.01	
SCHLEIGER, SOLICITOR/BUCI	035-037?	WILLIAMSON STREET	C-B	1	8.01	
BENDIGO INDEPENDENT OFFICE, NOW ASHMANS	038-040	WILLIAMSON STREET	C*	0	8.01	
	039?	WILLIAMSON STREET	C	0	8.01	
LIMERICK CASTLE HOTEL	044	WILLIAMSON STREET	C	0	0.00	
CUMBERLAND HOTEL	056	WILLIAMSON STREET	B	0	8.01	
	058?	WILLIAMSON STREET	D	0	8.01	
	089-091	WILLIAMSON STREET	D	2	7.03	
BUSH'S STORE	094	WILLIAMSON STREET	C*	2	7.03	

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Name	Address		Value	Street-scape	Precinct	Municipality
LYNDEN	103	WILLIAMSON STREET	C	0	7.03	BENDIGO
	120	WILLIAMSON STREET	C	2	7.02	
	122	WILLIAMSON STREET	C*	2	7.02	
	124	WILLIAMSON STREET	C	2	7.02	
	126-128	WILLIAMSON STREET	D	2	7.02	
	127	WILLIAMSON STREET	C	0	0.00	
	130-132	WILLIAMSON STREET	D	2	7.02	
	134	WILLIAMSON STREET	D*	2	7.02	
	136-138	WILLIAMSON STREET	C	2	7.02	
	152	WILLIAMSON STREET	C	3	7.02	
FESTINSTOC	154	WILLIAMSON STREET	D*	3	7.02	
	156	WILLIAMSON STREET	C	3	0.00	
THE LIMERICK CASTLE HOTEL	168	WILLIAMSON STREET	C	0	0.00	
SHOP, NOW ASHMAN'S DRY CLEANERS	259	WILLIAMSON STREET	C	0	0.00	
SHOP	263-	WILLIAMSON STREET	C	0	0.00	
	275	WILLIAMSON STREET	C	0	0.00	
	301-303	WILLIAMSON STREET	C	0	0.00	
	305?	WILLIAMSON STREET	C	0	0.00	
	021	WILLS STREET	C	0	0.00	
GRIMSBY ROLLER FLOUR MILL	035	WILLS STREET	A	1	9.00	
OSMASTON, NOW RHEOLA	037	WILLS STREET	C	1	9.00	
	044	WILLS STREET	D	2	9.00	
	046	WILLS STREET	D*	2	9.00	
	048	WILLS STREET	B*	2	9.00	
	050	WILLS STREET	D	2	9.00	
	054	WILLS STREET	D	2	9.00	
	062?	WILLS STREET	D	3	9.00	
	066	WILLS STREET	D*	3	9.00	
	068	WILLS STREET	C	3	9.00	
	070	WILLS STREET	D	3	9.00	
	072	WILLS STREET	D*	3	9.00	
	073	WILLS STREET	C	2	0.00	
	075	WILLS STREET	B	2	0.00	
	078	WILLS STREET	D	3	9.00	
	082	WILLS STREET	C	3	9.00	
	083-085	WILLS STREET	C	2	0.00	
	087	WILLS STREET	D	2	9.00	
	089	WILLS STREET	D*	2	9.00	
	092	WILLS STREET	B	2	9.00	
	093	WILLS STREET	D*	2	9.00	
	095	WILLS STREET	C	2	9.00	
	097	WILLS STREET	D	2	9.00	
	098	WILLS STREET	D*	2	9.00	
	099	WILLS STREET	D	2	9.00	
HOUSE, GARDEN	100	WILLS STREET	C	2	9.00	
	102-104	WILLS STREET	D	2	9.00	

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Name	Address		Value	Street-scape	Precinct	Municipality
NORWOOD						
HOUSE, GARDEN	103	WILLS STREET	D*	2	9.00	BENDIGO
	107-109	WILLS STREET	C	2	9.00	
	108	WILLS STREET	D	2	9.00	
	110	WILLS STREET	C	2	9.00	
	111	WILLS STREET	D	2	9.00	
	112	WILLS STREET	D	2	9.00	
LA MASCOTTE	113	WILLS STREET	C	2	9.00	
	117	WILLS STREET	C-B	2	9.00	
	118	WILLS STREET	D*	2	9.00	
	119	WILLS STREET	D	2	9.00	
	120	WILLS STREET	D*	2	9.00	
	121	WILLS STREET	D	2	9.00	
	122	WILLS STREET	D	2	9.00	
	125	WILLS STREET	D*	2	9.00	
	128	WILLS STREET	C?	2	9.00	
ELM AVENUE		WILSON STREET	L	0	5.03	
	010	WILSON STREET	D	2	5.03	
	011	WILSON STREET	D	2	5.03	
	012	WILSON STREET	D	2	5.03	
	013	WILSON STREET	D	2	5.03	
METHODIST CHURCH RESIDENCE	026	WILSON STREET	D	1	5.03	
LONG GULLY METHODIST (NOW UNITING) CHURCH	026	WILSON STREET	A	1	5.03	
ALWIL	004	WOLSTENCROFT STREET	C	0	0.00	
	020	WOOD STREET	C	0	0.00	
GOLDEN GULLY HOTEL, FORMER	078	WOODWARD ROAD	B	0	0.00	
	334	WOODWARD ROAD	C	0	0.00	
NELL GWYNNE REEF POPPET LEGS	OFF	WOODWARD ROAD	MS	0	0.00	
GLASGOW REEF	OFF	WOODWARD ROAD	MS	0	0.00	
GOLDEN GULLY	OFF	WOODWARD ROAD	MS	0	0.00	
GLASGOW AND GOLCONDA CONSOLIDATED HOUSE	OFF	WOODWARD STREET	MS	0	0.00	
	-	YALOKE STREET	C	0	0.00	
GUM TREE GROUP		BARRELL STREET	L	0	0.00	EAGLEHAWK
	005	BARRELL STREET	C	0	0.00	
	017	BARRELL STREET	C	0	0.00	
GARDEN	027	BRAZIER STREET	C	0	0.00	
GUM TREET	029	BRAZIER STREET	L	0	0.00	
		BRIGHT STREET	L	0	0.00	
BRIGHT'S HOUSE	001	BRIGHT STREET	E	0	7.02	
	002	BRIGHT STREET	C	0	7.02	
	003	BRIGHT STREET	D	0	7.02	
	005	BRIGHT STREET	D	0	7.02	
	006	BRIGHT STREET	C-B	0	7.02	

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Name	Address		Value	Street-scape	Precinct	Municipality
	009	BRIGHT STREET	D	0	7.02	EAGLEHAWK
WIDECOMBE HOUSE	010	BRIGHT STREET	C-D	0	7.02	
BRIGHT'S (EDWARD) SLAUGHTEREHOUSE	012	BRIGHT STREET	D	0	7.02	
	-	BRIGHT STREET	C	0	7.02	
FENCE?	023	BROWN STREET	C	0	0.00	
RICHARD HARVEY HOUSE	?	BROWN STREET	C	0	0.00	
BELMONT AND SAXBY	011-013	BULL STREET	C	0	1.00	
		CALDWELLS ROAD	MS	0	0.00	
	012	CALDWELLS ROAD	C	0	0.00	
ELLENBOROUGH	030	CALDWELLS ROAD	C	0	0.00	
	OFF	CALDWELLS ROAD	MS	0	0.00	
'ACCA SELLOWANA	009	CAMPBELL STREET	C	0	0.00	
'ARAUCARIA BIDWILLII' X2		CANTERBURY PARK	A	0	0.00	
'BRACHYCHITON POPULNEUS'		CANTERBURY PARK	A	0	0.00	
'CEROUTONIA SILIQUA'		CANTERBURY PARK	A	0	0.00	
'CORTADERIA SELLOANA'		CANTERBURY PARK	A	0	0.00	
'ULMUS X HOLLANDICA'		CANTERBURY PARK	A	0	0.00	
'LAGUNARIA PATERSONII' X3		CANTERBURY PARK	A	0	0.00	
'PHOENIX RECLINATA'		CANTERBURY PARK	A	0	0.00	
'PINUS CANARIENSIS'		CANTERBURY PARK	A	0	0.00	
'QUERCUS ? ROBUR'		CANTERBURY PARK	A	0	0.00	
EAGLEHAWK MASONIC HALL		CANTERBURY PARK	A	0	0.00	
EAGLEHAWK PRIMARY SCHOOL		CHURCH STREET	B*	1	3.03	
SALVATION ARMY CITADEL		CHURCH STREET	A	1	3.03	
		CHURCH STREET	B	1	3.03	
	002	CHURCH STREET	C	0	0.00	
MAGAZINE HOTEL	004	CHURCH STREET	C	0	0.00	
	012	CHURCH STREET	B	0	0.00	
	023	CHURCH STREET	D	2	3.00	
	024	CHURCH STREET	D	0	3.00	
	025	CHURCH STREET	C	2	3.00	
	027	CHURCH STREET	C	2	3.00	
	028	CHURCH STREET	D	2	3.00	
	032	CHURCH STREET	D	2	3.00	
	034	CHURCH STREET	C	0	3.00	
	039	CHURCH STREET	D	0	3.00	
CUMBERLAND	043	CHURCH STREET	C-B	1	3.00	
TWIZEL	046	CHURCH STREET	A	0	3.00	
COBURG VILLA, NOW THORNTON	050	CHURCH STREET	A	1	3.00	
TILLMOUTH	054	CHURCH STREET	B	1	3.00	
NIRVANA	056	CHURCH STREET	B	1	3.00	
	058	CHURCH STREET	C*	1	3.00	
	060	CHURCH STREET	C	1	3.00	
TONKIN HOUSE	066	CHURCH STREET	C	0	0.00	
BULL'S HOUSE	005	CLARK STREET	C	1	1.00	
	007	CLARK STREET	D	1	1.00	
	003	DENHAM STREET	C	2	3.00	

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Name		Address	Value	Street-scape	Precinct	Municipalit
	004	DENHAM STREET	D	2	3.00	EAGLEHAWK
	005	DENHAM STREET	C	2	3.00	
	006	DENHAM STREET	C	2	3.00	
	008	DENHAM STREET	C-B	2	3.00	
	038	DOWDING STREET	C	0	0.00	
'ARAUCARIA SPP.' (NUMEROUS)		EAGLEHAWK CEMETERY	A	0	0.00	
'BRACHYCHITON POPULNEUS'		EAGLEHAWK CEMETERY	A	0	0.00	
'CUPRESSUS FUNEBRIS'		EAGLEHAWK CEMETERY	A	0	0.00	
'EUCALYPTUS CITRIODORA'		EAGLEHAWK CEMETERY	A	0	0.00	
'FICUS MACROPHYLLA'		EAGLEHAWK CEMETERY	A	0	0.00	
GREVILLEA ROBUSTA'		EAGLEHAWK CEMETERY	A	0	0.00	
'LAGUNARIA PATERSONII'		EAGLEHAWK CEMETERY	A	0	0.00	
PINUS CANARIENSIS'		EAGLEHAWK CEMETERY	A	0	0.00	
QUERCUS SPP.'		EAGLEHAWK CEMETERY	A	0	0.00	
OMBU PHYTOLACCA DIOCA'		EAGLEHAWK POLICE STATION	A	0	0.00	
	285-287	EAGLEHAWK ROAD	C	0	0.00	
PABST HOUSE, TREES	301-303	EAGLEHAWK ROAD	B	1	4.00	
WHITE HORSE HOTEL	305	EAGLEHAWK ROAD	B	1	4.00	
CALIFORNIA GULLY POST,TELEGRAPH & MONEY ORDER OFF.	307	EAGLEHAWK ROAD	B	1	4.00	
CALIFORNIA GULLY FISH SHOP	309?	EAGLEHAWK ROAD	E	1	4.00	
SHOP	317	EAGLEHAWK ROAD	D	2	4.00	
ARCHIE ROBERTSON TRAM SHELTER	320	EAGLEHAWK ROAD	C	0	0.00	
JOHNSONS REEF HOTEL, FORMER	326	EAGLEHAWK ROAD	C	0	0.00	
	329	EAGLEHAWK ROAD	C	0	0.00	
	346	EAGLEHAWK ROAD	B	0	0.00	
	349	EAGLEHAWK ROAD	C	0	0.00	
	365	EAGLEHAWK ROAD	C	0	0.00	
	367	EAGLEHAWK ROAD	C	0	0.00	
	370	EAGLEHAWK ROAD	C	0	0.00	
JOBS GULLY RAILWAY OVERPASS	374 NEAR	EAGLEHAWK ROAD	C	0	0.00	
ST. LIBORIUS HALL & SCHOOL	379	EAGLEHAWK ROAD	C	0	0.00	
ST LIBORIUS PARISH CENTRE, FORMER PRESBYTERY?	386	EAGLEHAWK ROAD	C	0	0.00	
	387	EAGLEHAWK ROAD	C	0	0.00	
	402	EAGLEHAWK ROAD	C	0	0.00	
GARDEN GULLY UNITED	OFF	EAGLEHAWK ROAD	MS	0	0.00	
CALIFORNIA HILL METHODIST CHURCH & TREE	002	ESLER STREET	A	0	4.00	
WESLEYAN SCHOOL NO.156	002	ESLER STREET	B	0	0.00	
	005	GRANT STREET	D	2	5.04	
	009	GRANT STREET	D*	3	5.04	
	019	GRANT STREET	C	3	5.04	
GUM TREE		GREEN STREET	L	0	0.00	
	057	GREEN STREET	B	0	0.00	
PEPPER TREES	OFF	GREEN STREET	L	0	0.00	
CEMETERY GATES		GRENFELL AVENUE	C	0	0.00	

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		GROWLERS ROAD	C	0	0.00	EAGLEHAWK
	002	HAGGAR STREET	E	2	3.00	
	003	HAGGAR STREET	C	2	3.00	
	004	HAGGAR STREET	D	2	3.00	
	008	HAGGAR STREET	D	2	3.00	
	010	HAGGAR STREET	D	2	3.00	
	012	HAGGAR STREET	D	2	3.00	
	014	HAGGAR STREET	D	2	3.00	
	016	HAGGAR STREET	D	2	3.00	
LONG GULLY FIRE STATION, FORMER	017 ?	HAGGAR STREET	C	0	3.00	
	018	HAGGAR STREET	D	2	3.00	
	019	HAGGAR STREET	D	0	3.00	
	020	HAGGAR STREET	D	2	3.00	
	037-039	HAGGAR STREET	C	0	0.00	
EAGLEHAWK RAILWAY STATION	-	HALL STREET	B	0	3.01	
RAILWAY STATION HOTEL		HALL STREET ?	C-B	0	3.01	
	003	HALL STREET ?	D	2	3.01	
	005	HALL STREET ?	D	2	3.01	
	005	HALL STREET ?	D	2	3.01	
	007	HALL STREET ?	D	2	3.01	
	011	HALL STREET ?	D	2	3.01	
KILHALLEN	002	HAVILAH ROAD	B	2	5.03	
	004	HAVILAH ROAD	D*	2	5.03	
	005	HAVILAH ROAD	D	2	5.03	
	006	HAVILAH ROAD	D	2	5.03	
LATCHLEY COTTAGE	008	HAVILAH ROAD	A	2	5.03	
	010	HAVILAH ROAD	D	2	5.03	
	001	HICKS STREET	C	0	0.00	
TOWN HALL HOTEL, FORMER	002-004	HIGH STREET	C	2	3.02	
SHOP	013	HIGH STREET	D*	0	3.02	
PARK HOTEL, FORMER	007	HIGH STREET	C*	2	3.02	
BANK OF VICTORIA, FORMER	009	HIGH STREET	B	2	3.02	
BAKER'S SHOP & RESIDENCE	010	HIGH STREET	C	2	3.02	
SHOP	012	HIGH STREET	D*	3	3.02	
SHOPS	015-017?	HIGH STREET	D*	0	3.02	
EAGLEHAWK ODDFELLOW'S HALL	026	HIGH STREET	B	2	3.02	
SHOP	028	HIGH STREET	D	2	3.02	
SHOPS	029-031	HIGH STREET	C	1	3.02	
CHEMIST SHOP	030	HIGH STREET	C	2	3.02	
CAMP HOTEL	035	HIGH STREET	B	1	3.02	
BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES, FORMER	037	HIGH STREET	B	1	3.02	
SHOPS	036-038	HIGH STREET	D	2	3.02	
	042-044	HIGH STREET	D	2	3.02	
	047-049	HIGH STREET	C	3	3.02	
VICTORIA HOTEL	048	HIGH STREET	B	1	3.02	
ORIENTAL BANK	054-056	HIGH STREET	B	2	3.02	
SHOPS	058-060	HIGH STREET	C	2	3.02	
SHOP	061	HIGH STREET	D	3	3.02	
ST. PETER'S ANGLICAN CHURCH	063	HIGH STREET	B	1	3.03	
SHOP	068	HIGH STREET	C	2	3.02	
SHOP & RESIDENCE	072	HIGH STREET	D	2	3.02	
SHOP & RESIDENCE	076-078	HIGH STREET	D	2	3.02	
SHOP & RESIDENCE	080	HIGH STREET	D	2	3.02	
EAST METHODIST CHURCH,FORMER	080?	HIGH STREET	A	1	3.03	
	018	HODGSON STREET	C	0	0.00	

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	?	HODGSON STREET	C	0	0.00	EAGLEHAWK
NEW PRINCE OF WALES	OFF	HOPKINS AVENUE	MS	0	0.00	
	067	JACKSON STREET	C	0	0.00	
	069	JACKSON STREET	C	0	0.00	
	071	JACKSON STREET	C	0	0.00	
	093	JACKSON STREET	C	0	0.00	
LONG GULLY STATE SCHOOL	-	JACKSON STREET	A	0	5.04	
TRAM SHELTER (FORMER	-	JACKSON STREET	C	0	0.00	
IRONBARKS		JAMES STREET	L	0	1.00	
FORMER SHOP		JOBS GULLY ROAD	B	0	0.00	
	039	KIRKWOOD ROAD	C	0	0.00	
	083	KIRKWOOD ROAD	C	0	0.00	
VIRGINIA	OFF	KIRKWOOD STREET	MS	0	0.00	
	004	KNEEBONE STREET	D	2	3.00	
	006	KNEEBONE STREET	C	2	3.00	
	010	KNEEBONE STREET	D	0	3.00	
'DAVIESIA SETIFOLIA'		LAKE TOM THUMB	A	0	0.00	
'KENNEDIA PROSTRATA'		LAKE TOM THUMB	A	0	0.00	
'CONVOLVULUS ERUBESCENS'		LAKE TOM THUMB	A	0	0.00	
'EUTAXIA MICROPHYLLA'		LAKE TOM THUMB	A	0	0.00	
'TEMPLETONIA STENOPHYLLA'		LAKE TOM THUMB	A	0	0.00	
'EUCALYPTUS CLADOCALYX'		LAKE WEANGAR	A	0	0.00	
	019	LESLIE STREET	B	0	0.00	
	014	LESTER STREET	D	0	2.00	
	020	LESTER STREET	C-B	0	2.00	
	027opp.	LESTER STREET	C	0	2.00	
	45	LESTER STREET	D	0	2.00	
RED IRONBARK	018 NEAR	LETHEBYS ROAD	L	0	0.00	
STEWARD HOUSE (#2)	026	LETHEBYS ROAD	C	0	0.00	
STEWARD HOUSE & BREWERY SITE	029	LETHEBYS ROAD	B	0	0.00	
QUEENSLAND HOUSE	029 NEAR	LETHEBYS ROAD	L	0	0.00	
ALLIES HOTEL		LODDON VALLEY HIGHWAY	C	0	0.00	
CALIFORNIA GULLY SIDING		LOUDENS STREET	C	0	0.00	
	002	MARKET STREET	D	0	3.01	
	006	MARKET STREET	C	0	3.01	
	038	MOON STREET	C	0	0.00	
	018	MURDOCH STREET	C	0	0.00	
	009	NAPIER STREET	B	2	3.00	
	011?	NAPIER STREET	C	2	3.00	
	017-019	NAPIER STREET	C-B	3	3.00	
	027	NAPIER STREET	C	2	3.00	
	029	NAPIER STREET	C	2	3.00	
	030	NAPIER STREET	C	0	3.00	
	031	NAPIER STREET	C	2	3.00	
	033	NAPIER STREET	C	2	3.00	
	035	NAPIER STREET	D	2	3.00	

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Name	Address		Value	Street-scape	Precinct	Municipality
	037	NAPIER STREET	D	2	3.00	EAGLEHAWK
	039	NAPIER STREET	C	2	3.00	
THE MANSE	057	NAPIER STREET	D	2	3.00	
	059	NAPIER STREET	B	0	3.00	
PEAR TREE		NELSON STREET	L	0	0.00	
	003	NELSON STREET	A	0	0.00	
ST. LIBORIUS		PANTON STREET	B	0	0.00	
	003	PANTON STREET	C	0	0.00	
KYARRA	008-010	PANTON STREET	C	2	3.00	
	014	PANTON STREET	D	2	3.00	
	016-018	PANTON STREET	C	2	3.00	
	024	PANTON STREET	B	2	3.00	
	026	PANTON STREET	B	2	3.00	
	028	PANTON STREET	B	2	3.00	
	030	PANTON STREET	C	2	3.00	
	006	PARSONAGE GROVE	D	2	3.00	
BAPTIST CHURCH	010	PARSONAGE GROVE	C-B	2	3.00	
GUM TREE	012	PARSONAGE GROVE	B	2	3.00	
SHOP ROW	057	PEARCE STREET	L	0	0.00	
SHOP & RESIDENCE	013-019	PEG LEG ROAD	D	2	3.02	
EAGLEHAWK POST OFFICE	002	PEGLEG ROAD	B	1	3.02	
DAVEY HOUSE	002A	PEGLEG ROAD	C	1	3.02	
	025	PEGLEG ROAD	C	0	3.02	
EAGLEHAWK FIRE STATION, FORMER	027	PEGLEG ROAD	D	0	3.02	
	027A	PEGLEG ROAD	B	0	3.01	
	029?	PEGLEG ROAD	D	3	3.01	
ROSENA	030-032	PEGLEG ROAD	C	0	0.00	
WEST WESLEYAN CHURCH & SCHOOL, FORMER	035	PEGLEG ROAD	D	0	3.01	
	036- ??	PEGLEG ROAD	B	0	0.00	
	037	PEGLEG ROAD	D	0	3.01	
	040	PEGLEG ROAD	C	0	0.00	
	042-046	PEGLEG ROAD	B	0	0.00	
	060	PEGLEG ROAD	C	0	0.00	
	065	PEGLEG ROAD	C	0	0.00	
	090	PEGLEG ROAD	C	0	0.00	
	006	PINE STREET	E	2	7.01	
GUM TREE	014	PINE STREET	D	0	7.01	
	OFF	PRAED STREET	L	0	0.00	
	132next	PYRAMID ROAD	C	0	0.00	
	013	REEF STREET	C	0	0.00	
	002	RESERVE STREET	C	0	0.00	
	012	RESERVE STREET	C	0	0.00	
	?	RESERVE STREET	C	0	0.00	
	002	ROSE STREET	C	0	6.03	
	003	ROSE STREET	D	0	6.03	
	012	ROSE STREET	C	3	6.03	

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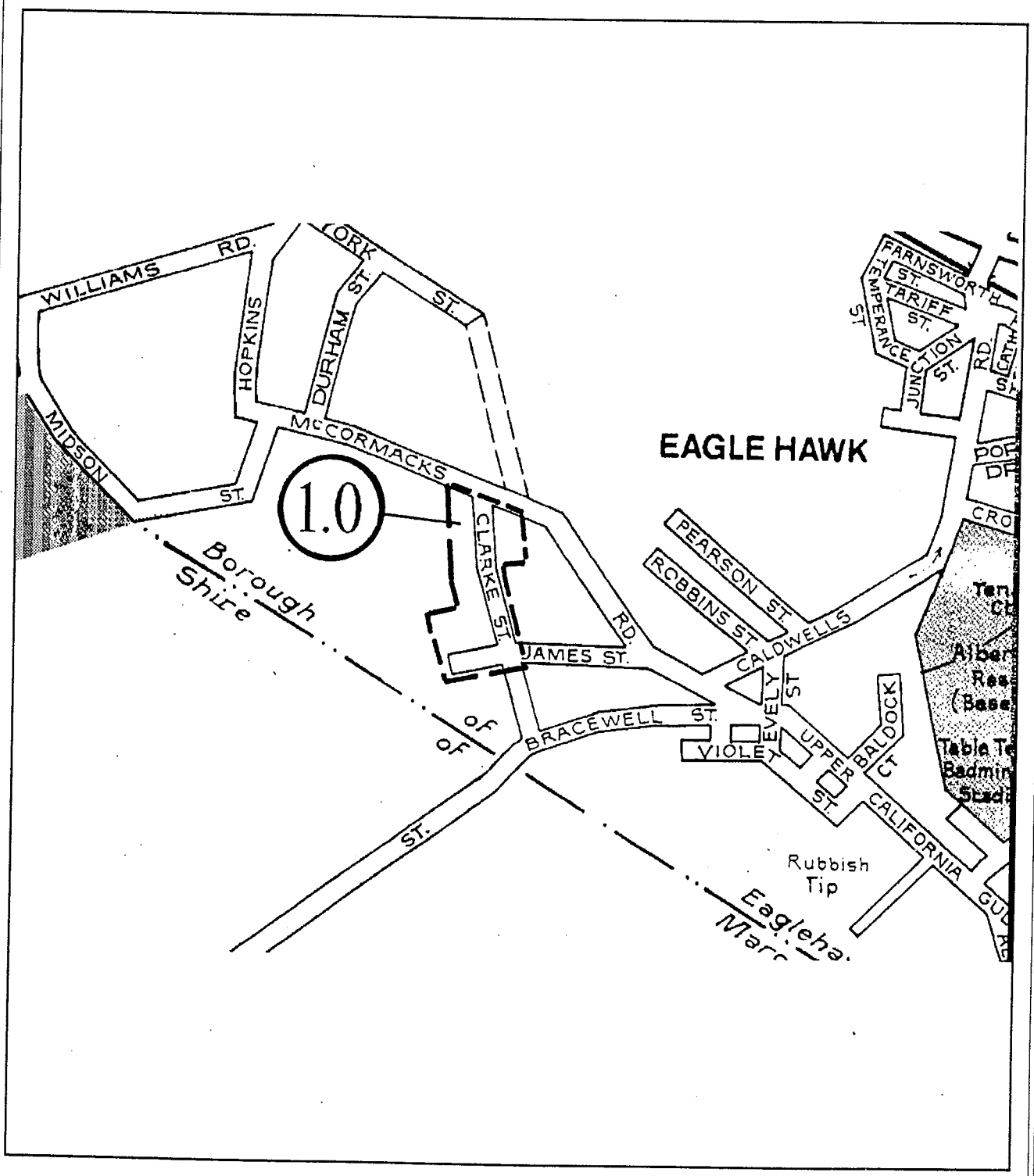
Name	Address		Value	Street-scape	Precinct	Municipality
EAGLEHAWK TOWN HALL		SAILORS GULLY ROAD	A	1	3.02	EAGLEHAWK
EAGLEHAWK COURT HOUSE		SAILORS GULLY ROAD	A	1	3.02	
EAGLEHAWK MECHANICS INSTITUTE		SAILORS GULLY ROAD	B	1	3.02	
CANTERBURY GARDENS		SAILORS GULLY ROAD	B	0	3.00	
MURDOCH'S BAKERY, FORMER (SHOP PAIR)	010-012	SAILORS GULLY ROAD	C	1	3.02	
BOOTMAKER'S SHOP, FORMER BANK NSW? (C1862?)	018	SAILORS GULLY ROAD	D*	1	3.02	
PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL, FORMER	020??	SAILORS GULLY ROAD	C	1	3.02	
HOUSE, FENCE	042	SAILORS GULLY ROAD	C	0	0.00	
	044	SAILORS GULLY ROAD	C	0	0.00	
VIRGINIA	055	SAILORS GULLY ROAD	D	2	2.00	
PIONEER HOTEL, FORMER	057	SAILORS GULLY ROAD	B	2	2.00	
	059	SAILORS GULLY ROAD	C	2	2.00	
	062	SAILORS GULLY ROAD	C-B	0	2.00	
PAVILION HOTEL, FORMER	085	SAILORS GULLY ROAD	B	0	2.00	
	088	SAILORS GULLY ROAD	C-B	0	2.00	
SAILORS GULLY ROAD HOTEL, FORMER	094	SAILORS GULLY ROAD	D	0	2.00	
HOCKING'S HOUSE	104	SAILORS GULLY ROAD	B	0	2.00	
NEW ARGUS	151	SAILORS GULLY ROAD	C	0	0.00	
NEW HOPEFUL (WEST SPECIMEN HILL REEF)	OFF	SAILORS GULLY ROAD	MS	0	0.00	
SPECIMEN HILL UNITED	OFF	SAILORS GULLY ROAD	MS	0	0.00	
ST.AUGUSTINE'S CATHOLIC CHURCH	OFF	SAILORS GULLY ROAD	MS	0	0.00	
	-	SAILORS GULLY ROAD	B	0	0.00	
HOUSE, TREES	?	SAILORS GULLY ROAD	D	0	2.00	
		SANDHURST ROAD	C	0	0.00	
NATIONAL SCHOOL, FORMER	010	SANDHURST ROAD	C	0	0.00	
BRICK DRAIN	008	SCHOOL STREET	B	0	0.00	
	008 NEAR	SCHOOL STREET	L	0	0.00	
	013	SIMPSONS ROAD	C	0	0.00	
	017	SIMPSONS ROAD	C	0	0.00	
GLEN LYON	051	SIMPSONS ROAD	C	0	0.00	
	066	SIMPSONS ROAD	C	0	0.00	
GRAND STAND, SPORTS GROUND	079-081	SIMPSONS ROAD	B	0	0.00	
TAMBOUR MAJOR	OFF	SIMPSONS ROAD	B	0	0.00	
CALIFORNIA GULLY PRIMARY SCHOOL	OFF	SPECIMEN HILL ROAD	MS	0	0.00	
FENTONGOVE		STALEY STREET	B	0	0.00	
PEARL	003	STALEY STREET	B	0	0.00	
WARANGA	OFF	STONE STREET	MS	0	0.00	
	018	THORNE LANE	C	0	0.00	
	009	THORPE STREET	C	0	0.00	
POLICE STATION, FORMER?	012	THORPE STREET	C	0	0.00	
	015	THORPE STREET	C	0	0.00	
BIBLE CHRISTIAN CHURCH	089	UPPER CALIFORNIA GULLY ROAD	B	0	0.00	
	107	UPPER CALIFORNIA GULLY ROAD	C	0	0.00	
	LOT469D	UPPER CALIFORNIA GULLY ROAD	C	0	0.00	
	006	UPPER ESLER STREET	C	0	0.00	

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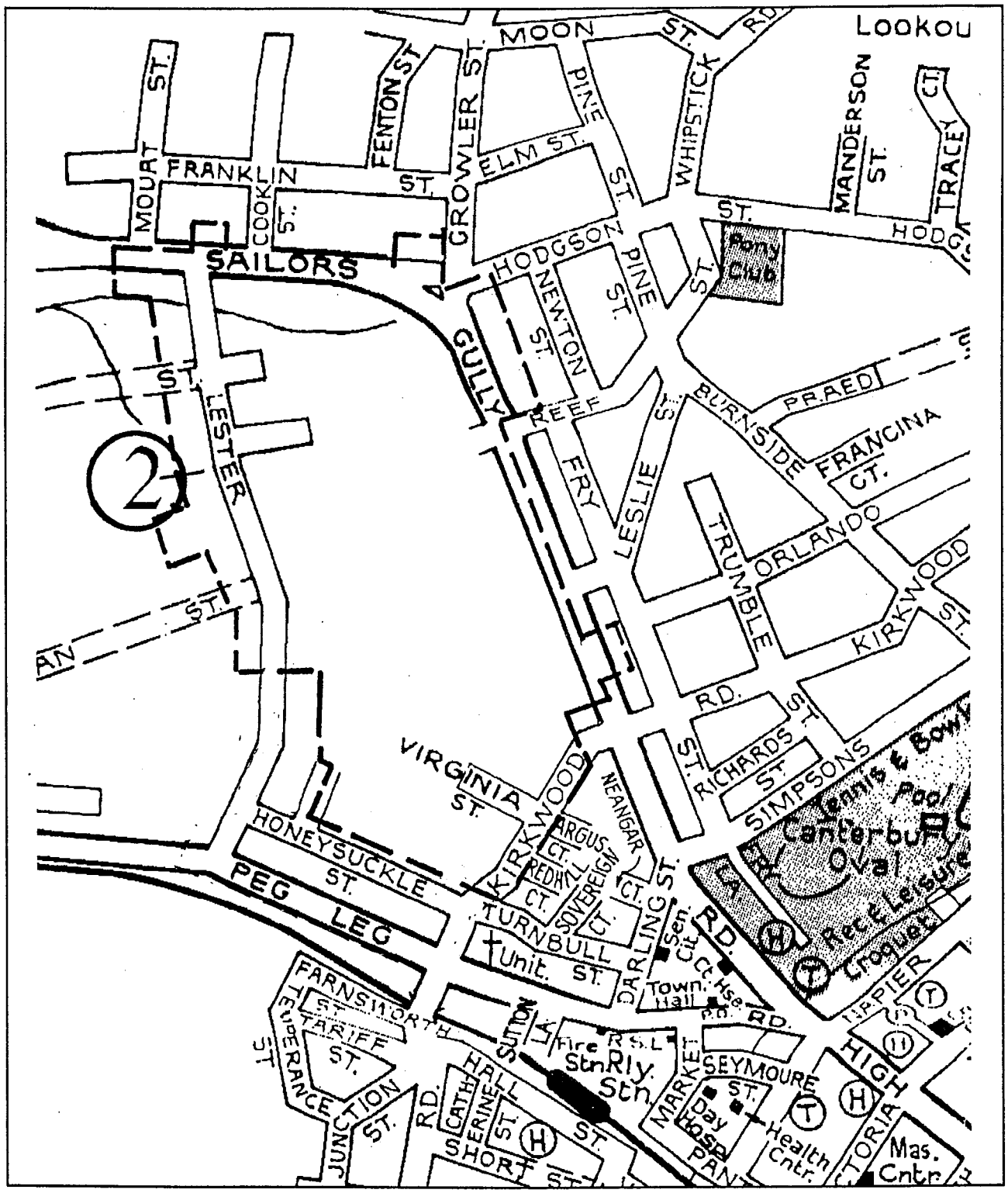
Name	Address		Value	Street-scape	Precinct	Municipali
STONE CHANNEL	?	UPPER ESLER STREET	C	0	0.00	EAGLEHAWK
SHOP		VICTORIA STREET	C	0	0.00	
LAURIESTON		VICTORIA STREET	C	0	0.00	
	042	VICTORIA STREET	B	0	0.00	
	052	VICTORIA STREET	D	2	3.00	
	053	VICTORIA STREET	D	2	3.00	
	054	VICTORIA STREET	C-D	2	3.00	
	055	VICTORIA STREET	D	2	3.00	
	058	VICTORIA STREET	D	2	3.00	
NYORA	059	VICTORIA STREET	B	2	3.00	
	061	VICTORIA STREET	C	2	3.00	
	062-064	VICTORIA STREET	C	2	3.00	
KILSYTH	065	VICTORIA STREET	A	0	3.00	
	068	VICTORIA STREET	D	0	3.00	
CALTHORPE	072	VICTORIA STREET	C	0	3.00	
	073	VICTORIA STREET	D	1	3.00	
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH	077	VICTORIA STREET	B	1	3.00	
CARADON	080-082	VICTORIA STREET	B	1	3.00	
	092	VICTORIA STREET	C-B	2	3.00	
	094	VICTORIA STREET	D	2	3.00	
	096	VICTORIA STREET	D	2	3.00	
	098	VICTORIA STREET	D	0	3.00	
LLEWELLYN HOUSE	102	VICTORIA STREET	C	0	0.00	
'CALLISTEMAN X' "GAWLER HYBRID"	102	VICTORIA STREET	L	0	0.00	
'EREMOCITRUS GLAUCA' (DESERT LIME)	102	VICTORIA STREET	L	0	0.00	
	104	VICTORIA STREET	C	0	0.00	
	110	VICTORIA STREET	C	0	0.00	
	111	VICTORIA STREET	C	0	0.00	
EAGLEHAWK CEMETERY	OFF	VICTORIA STREET	B	0	0.00	
	010	VINTON STREET	C	0	0.00	
	004	WALL STREET	C	0	0.00	
	019 ?	WALL STREET	C	0	0.00	
	002	WALLACE STREET	C	0	0.00	
	026	WALLACE STREET	C	0	0.00	
	004	WATSON AVENUE	C	0	0.00	
	008	WATSON AVENUE	C	0	0.00	
	009	WATSON AVENUE	C	0	0.00	
LILYBELLE	001?	WILLAN STREET	C	0	0.00	
	019	WILLAN STREET	C	0	0.00	
TOMA'S EUCALYTPUS STILL		WILLIAMS ROAD	C	0	0.00	
RAILWAY PRINCE OF WALES	OFF	WILLIAMS ROAD	MS	0	0.00	
EAGLEHAWK NORTH PRIMARY SCHOOL		WILSON STREET	B	0	0.00	
	067	WOOD STREET	C	0	0.00	

APPENDIX 1

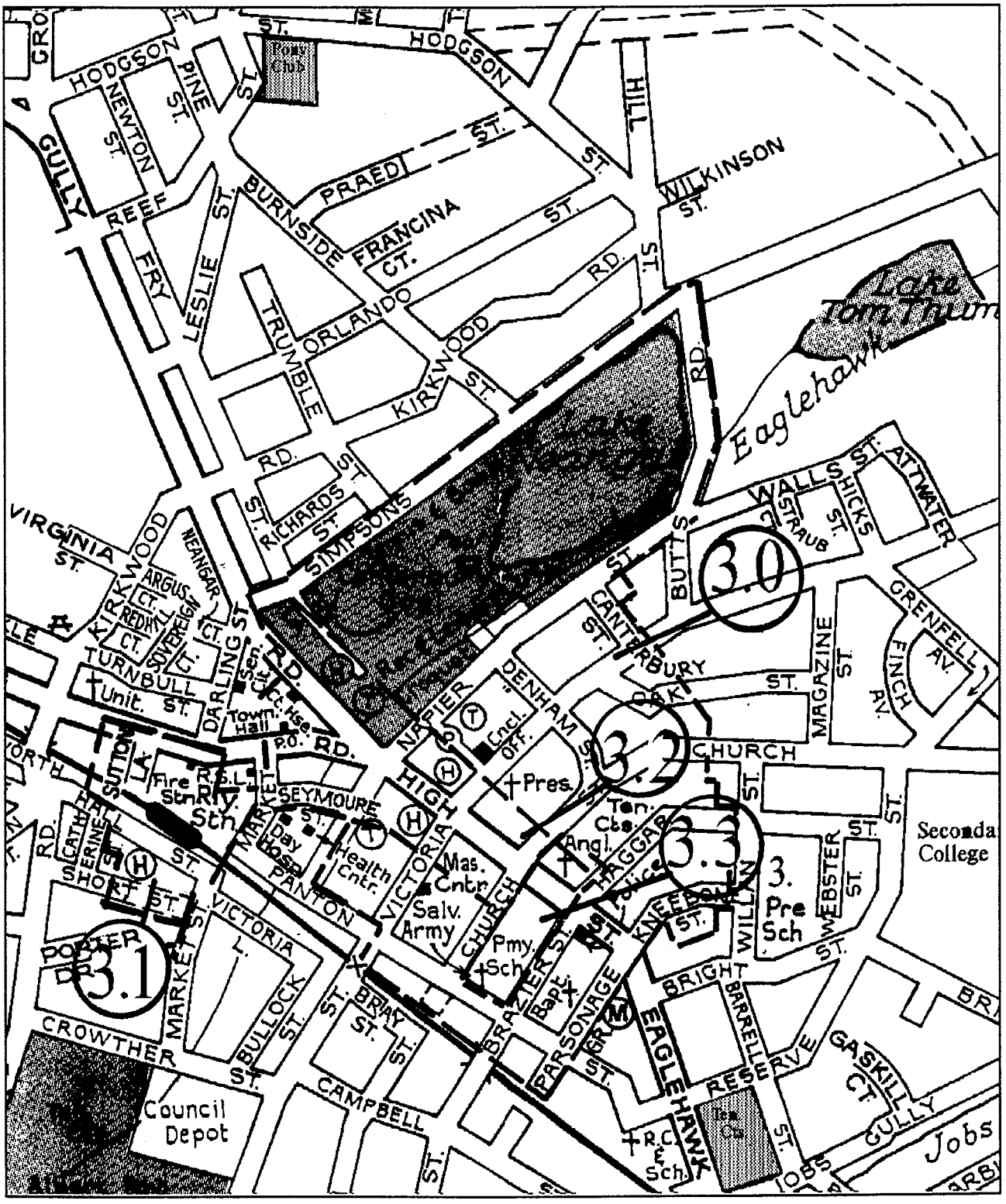
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HARVEY TOWN



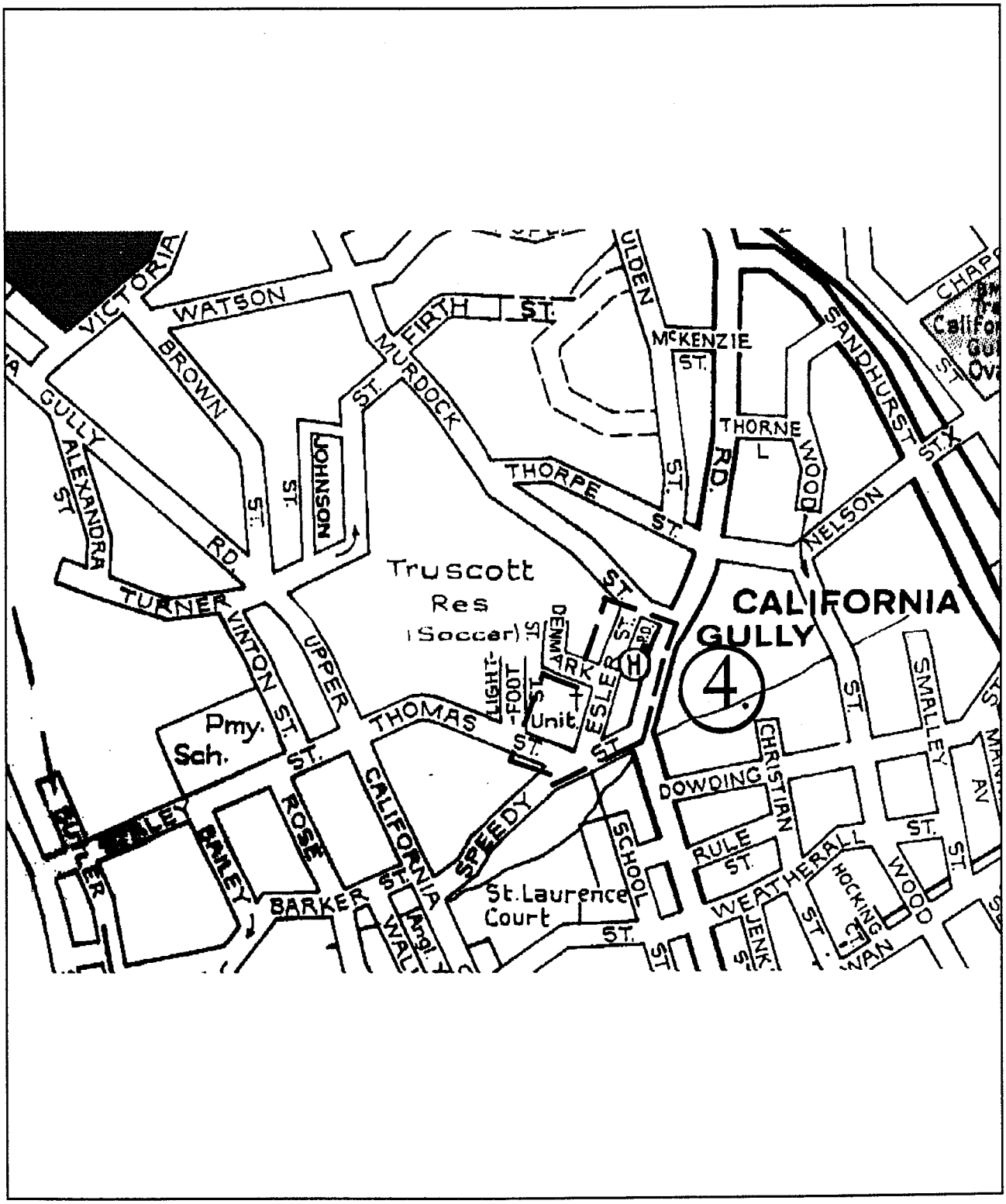
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SPECIMEN HILL MINING & RESIDENTIAL



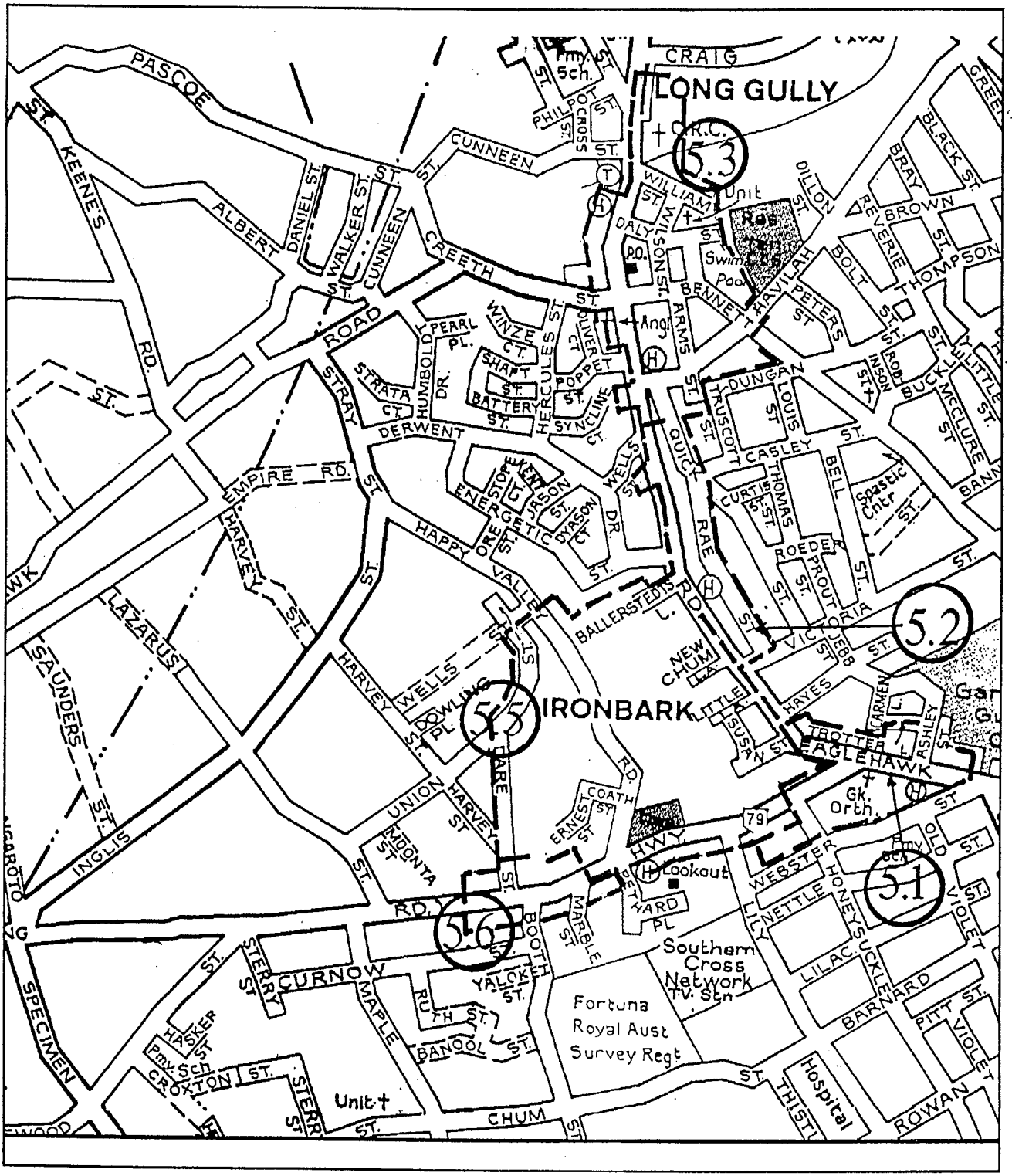
PRECINCT: 3
EAGLEHAWK COMMERCIAL, CIVIC & RESIDENTIAL



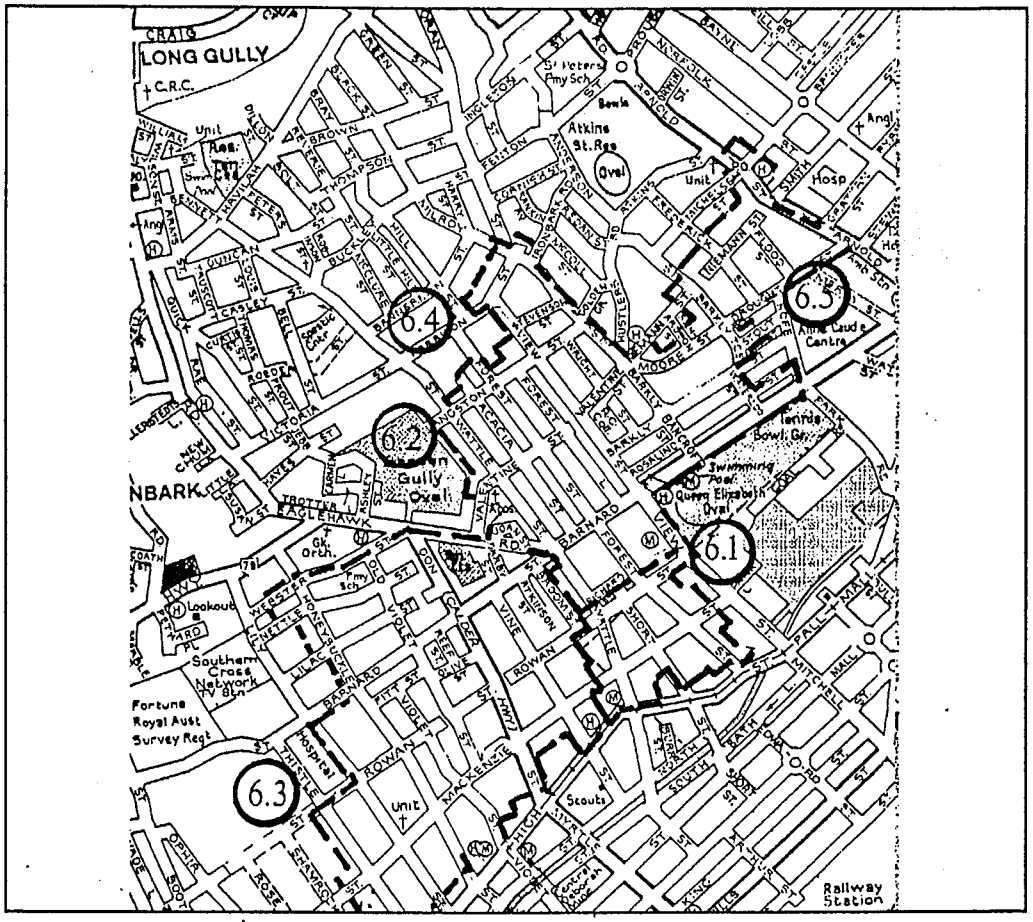
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CALIFORNIA GULLY COMMERCIAL & CIVIC

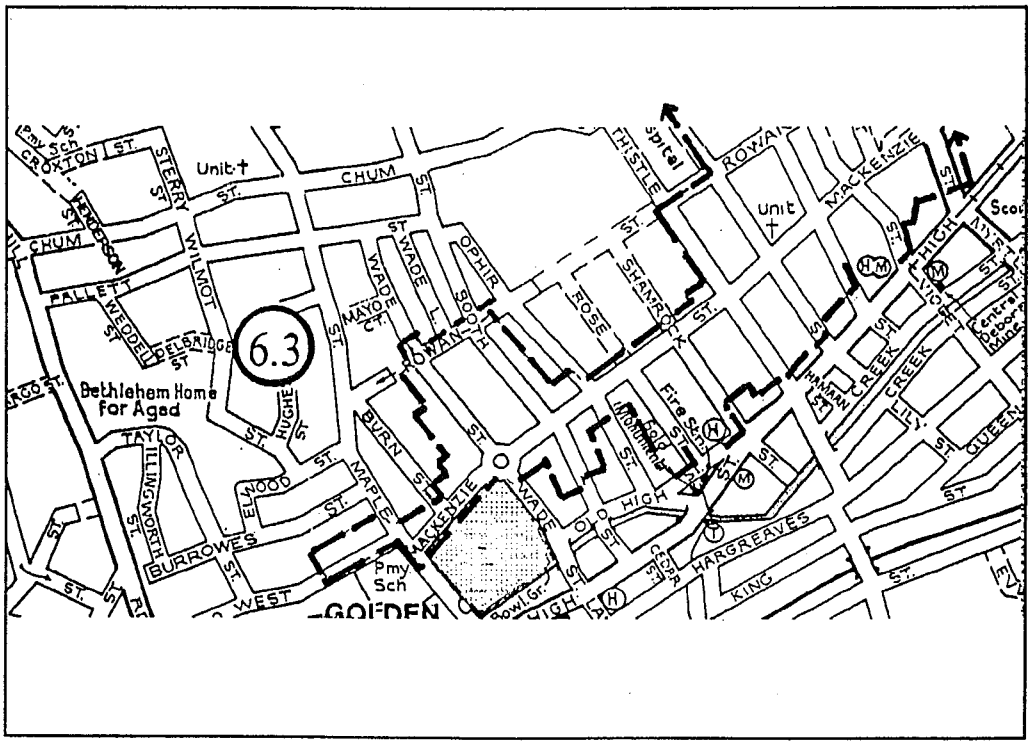


PRECINCT:5.00
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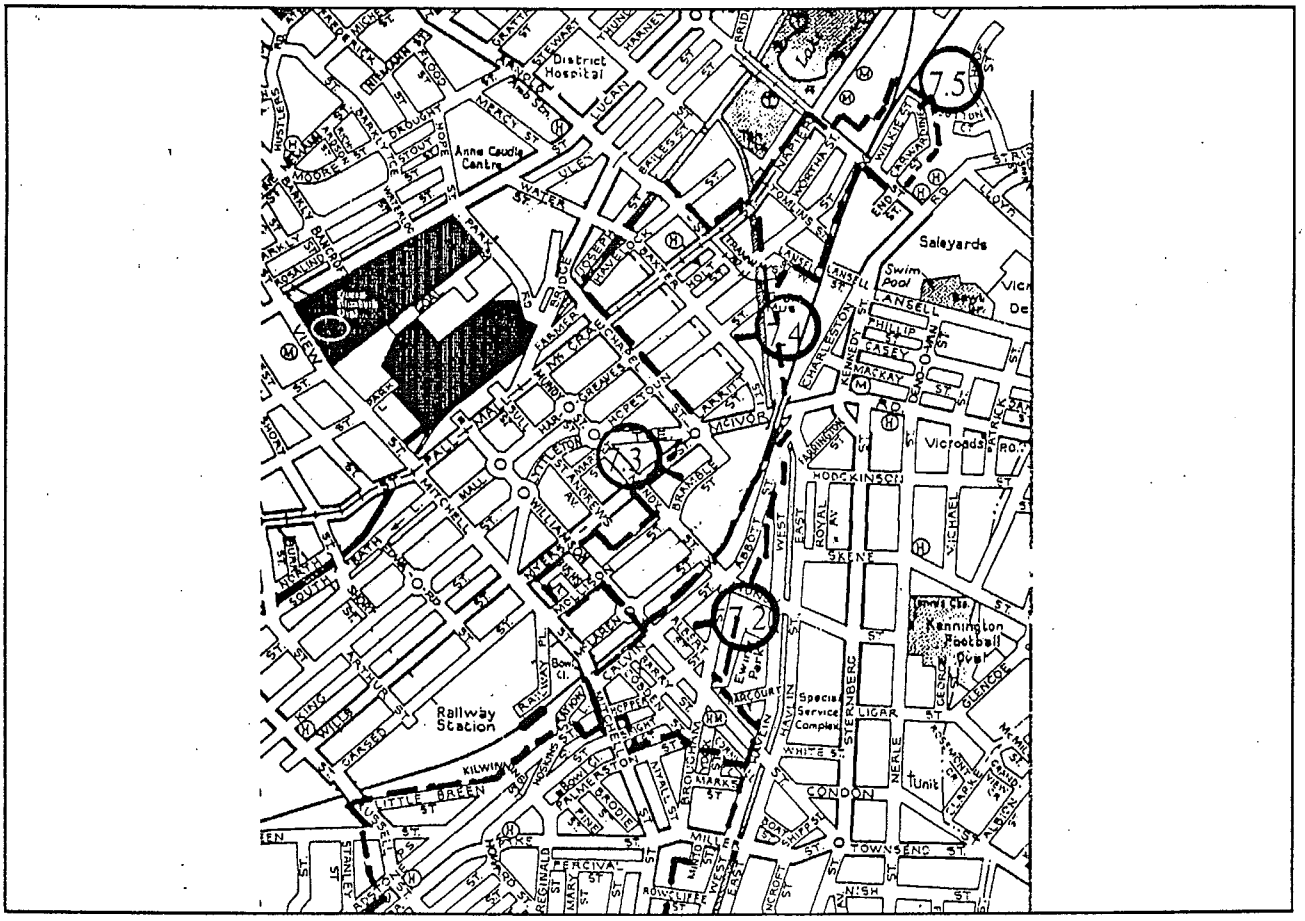


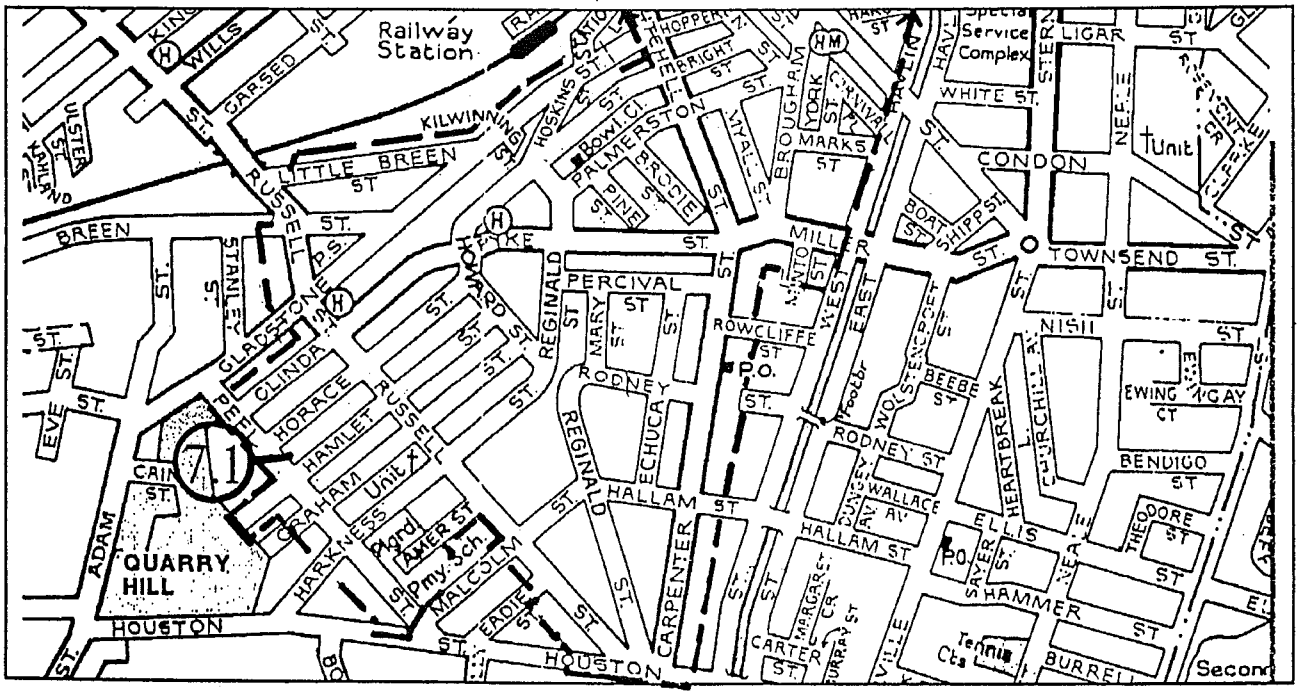
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BENDIGO CIVIC & RESIDENTIAL



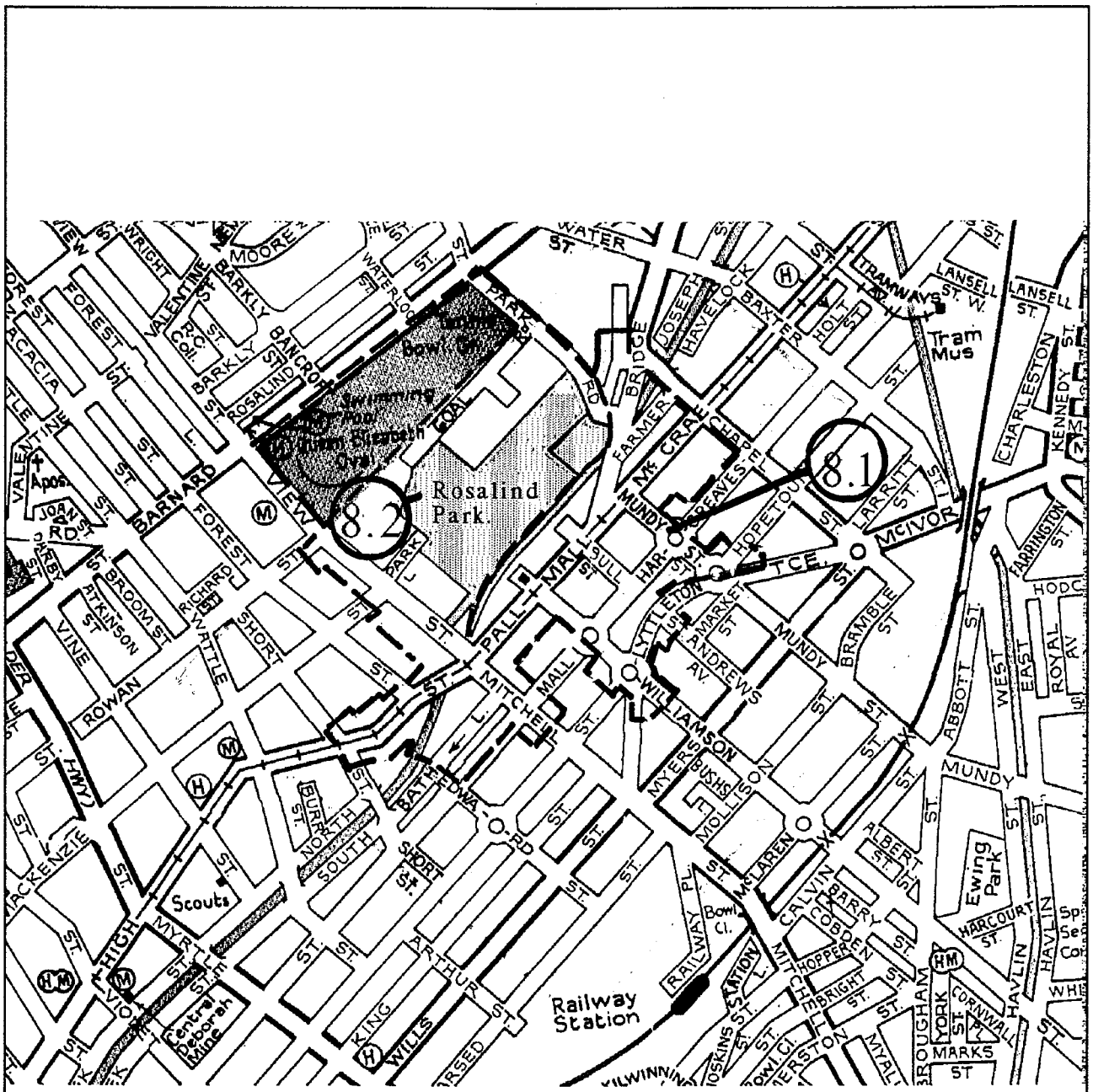


PRECINCT: 7
QUARRY HILL RESIDENTIAL

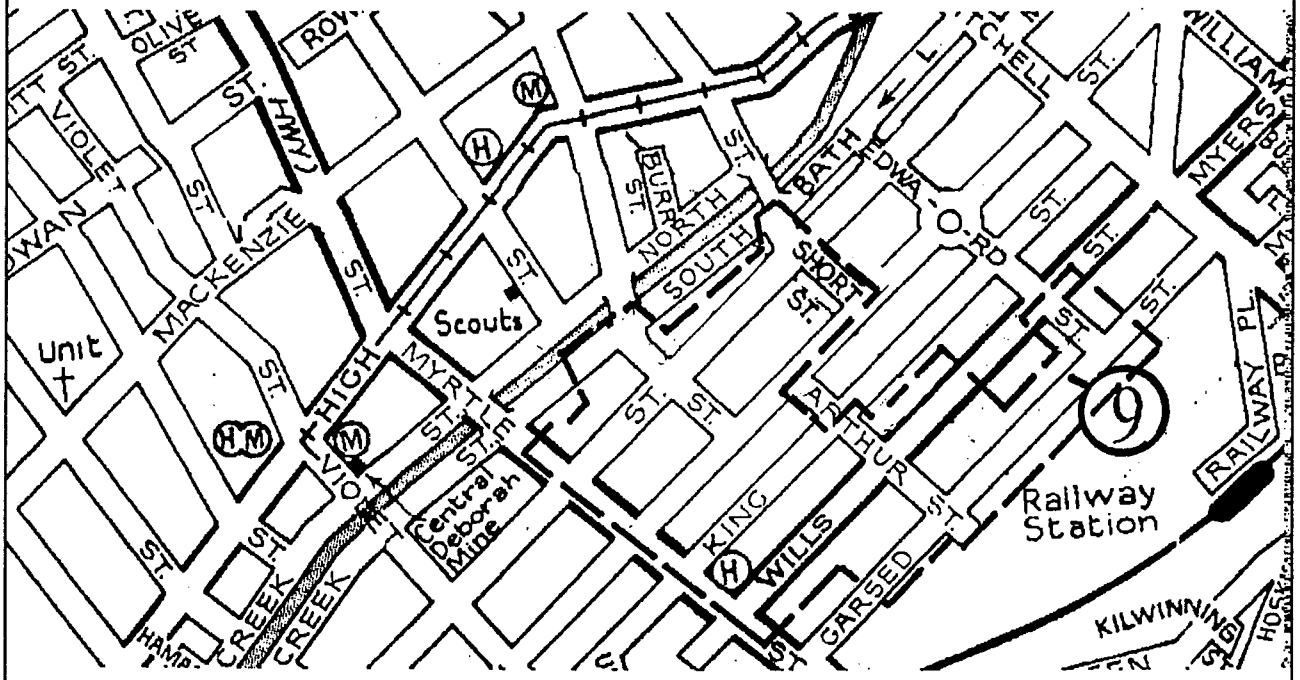




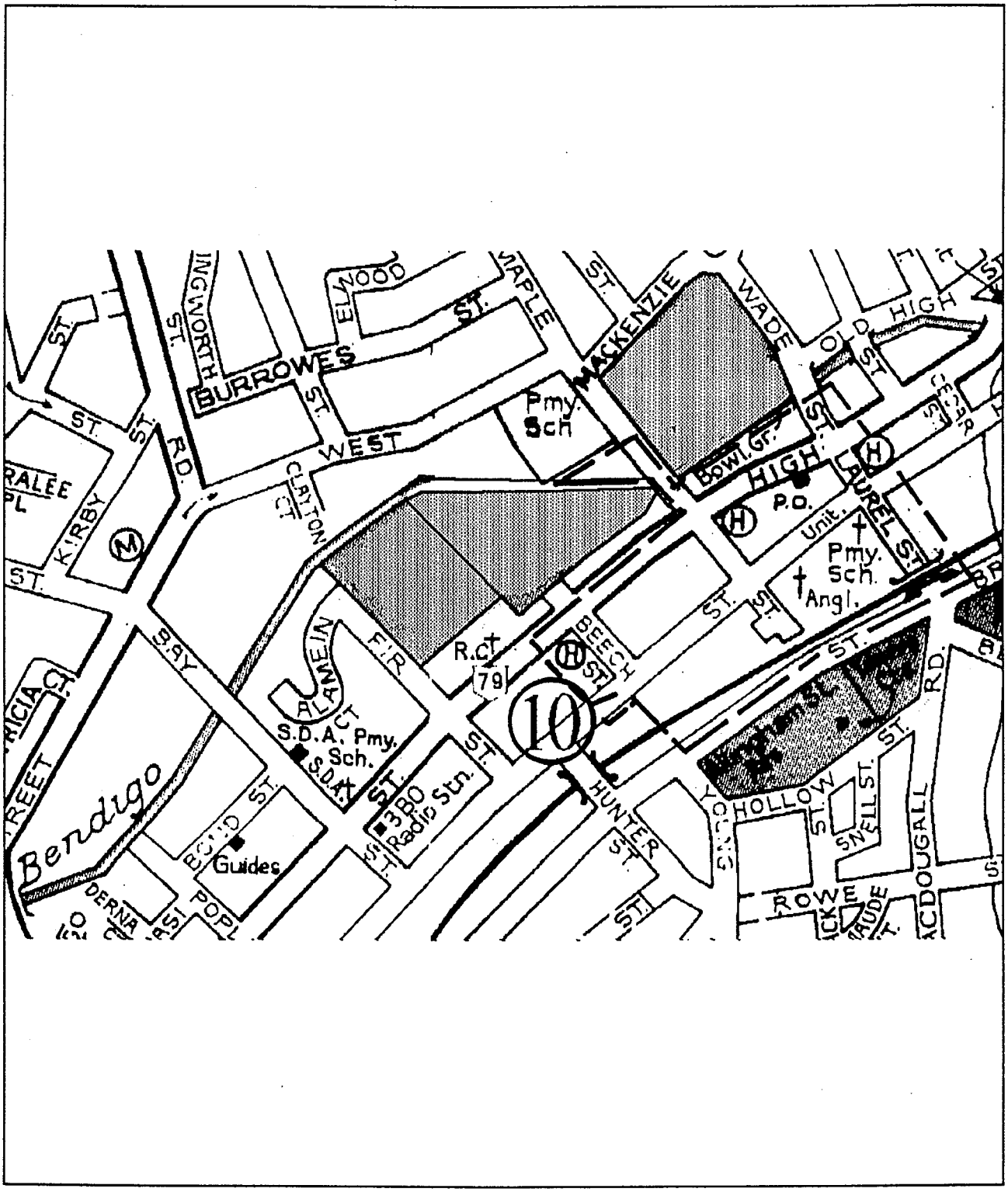
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BENDIGO COMMERCIAL & CIVIC



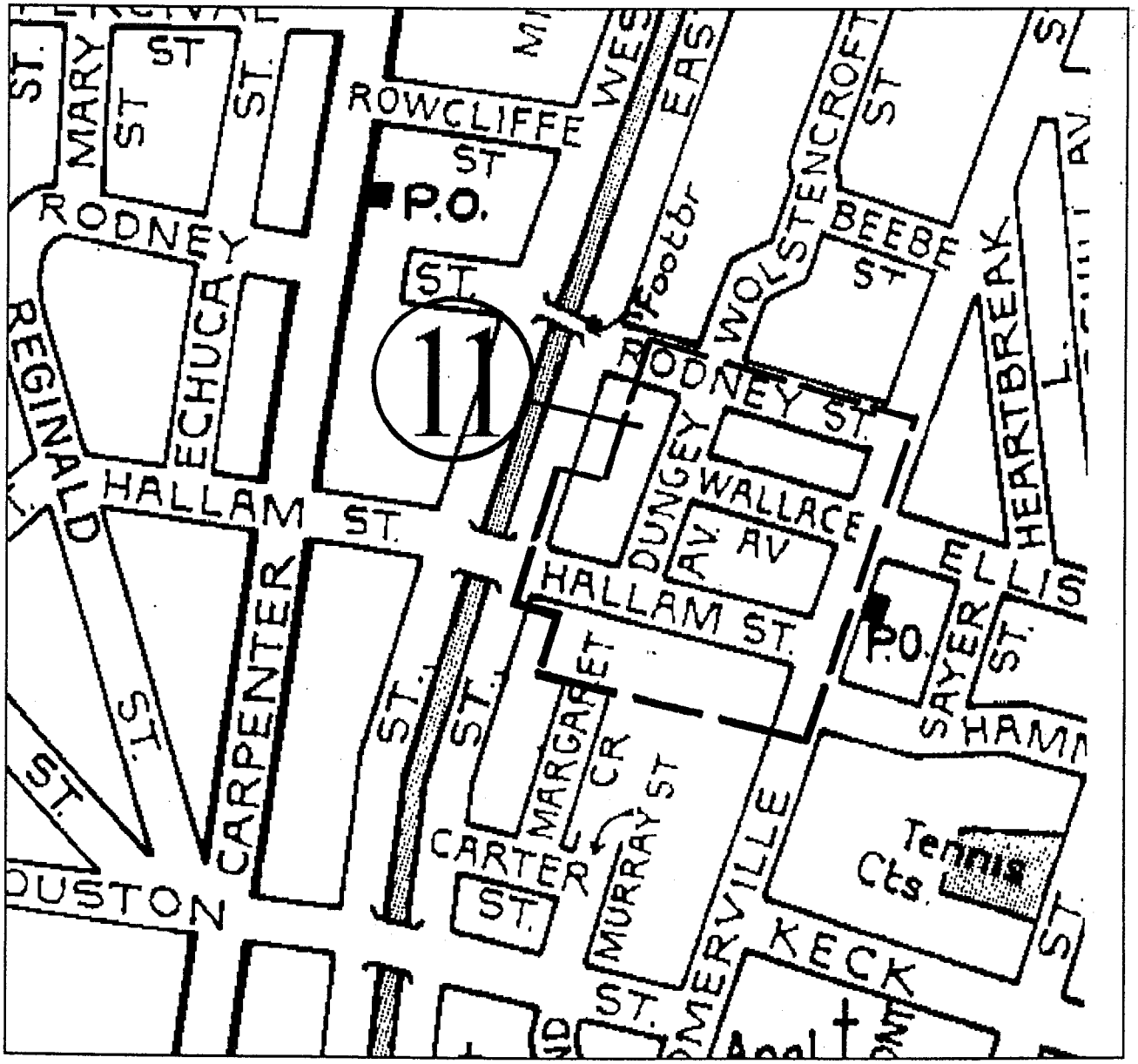
PRECINCT: 9.00
BENDIGO SOUTH & RESIDENTIAL



PRECINCT: 10.00
GOLDEN SQUARE PRECINCT



PRECINCT 11.00
BACK CREEK 20TH CENTURY RESIDENTIAL



PRECINCT: 12.00
BENDIGO INDUSTRIAL PRECINCT

