

Durham Lead

Wadawurung Country

A Brief History of Durham Lead and Garibaldi

Durham Lead
25th October 2021

Acknowledgement of Country

The author respectfully acknowledges the Wadawurung people as the traditional owners and custodians of the land on which Durham Lead and Garibaldi are located. Respect is paid to Elders of the past, present and emerging and recognition is given to the spiritual connection of the Wadawurung people to Country.

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The optimism around Durham Lead, captured by the *Ballarat Star* in 1857:

The whole of this locality closely connected as it is with the South Durham, Union Jack, and Buninyong, presents an unusually busy appearance. A new rush to the South Durham, has added increased activity at the claims close up to those getting gold on the original Durham. The political subjects are helping to contribute to the unwonted excitement.

More visible earnestness exists here than anywhere around Ballarat; why so is no mystery. The prospects on the lead are of the most gratifying kind, and gold appears plentiful on all the claims in the gutter. 8, 9 and 10 are doing 'first-rate'; so also is 16, 17 and 18, who washed a patch of several ounces out of a small quantity of stuff; still this is very common on all the leads. The White Star Company is into the gold on the reef, and is shaping well. It appears the lead is tending much more towards the hill than many expected, as this company has had a long drive in. The Homeward Bound are progressing well; so also is the Champion of the Seas, and the various parties ahead. The boring machine is progressing with its work, but the depth I did not come at precisely, and prospects here are good.

Ryder's Lead is a thorough shicer; for, after considerable driving no gold can be found there.

The Green Hills are in greater prosperity than ever, and shows under the improved steam appliances what can be done here as well as elsewhere in every respect."

Ballarat Star 23rd June 1857

Introduction

This report is a brief history of Durham Lead and Garibaldi, compiled from documents and oral histories provided by members of the community and other historical accounts of the Buninyong region. Special acknowledgment is paid to the personal historical account of Durham Lead, Hardies Hill, Garibaldi and Grenville written by JC Crombie on the 14th of August 1934. To denote the significance of such a personal account of this region in the late 1860s to early 1870s, excerpts from Mr Crombie's account are highlighted throughout this report.

It begins with acknowledgement of the Wadawurung people, the traditional landowners and custodians of the land of Durham Lead and a tribute to the region in the words of JC Crombie, taken from his historical account.

This is followed by a historical overview of Durham Lead and Garibaldi including sub-sections that focus on the population and demographics of Durham Lead, economic and commercial activity other than gold mining, gold mining companies and leads, the pastoral history of the area and education. The report concludes with a brief section on the area today and the historical location of key sites.

The Wadawurung People

As with most of the lands around Ballarat, the life and cultural practices of the traditional owners of Durham Lead and Garibaldi were impacted by the discovery of gold. The traditional life of the Wadawurung people was threatened by colonial land grabs, forcing the Wadawurung people to adapt to survive as immigrants of the gold rush arrived en masse to the Victorian goldfields. Stories of the gold rush often fail to speak to the traditional owners of these lands. The Wadawurung people adapted, taking up roles as trackers and guides to assist colonial settlers to find gold. Others served in the Native Police Corps, formed to track law breakers, police gold licences and patrol and protect sites and shipments. The Wadawurung people, prior to colonisation, quarried for many rocks and minerals, including ochres, basalt, kaolin and obsidian as well as sandstones and greenstones. Despite valuing gold differently, the Wadawurung people quickly learned its economic worth and partook of both fossicking and mining, eventually using gold as trade currency for supplies such as food and clothing.¹

JC Crombie (in his words in 1934)

But in lately visiting the district I was born in (72 years ago yesterday) it put me in mind of the migratory swallow when returning in spring. I have found a change and many a change, faces and footsteps and all things strange and marks on the floor as of life blood spilt, naught looks the same save the nest we built. But in this case most of the nests have been pulled down. The room that I was born in still stands. I have learned to sit aside sometimes remembering that years and events go by in quick procession, like random beads upon the string of time, not one of them to be seen before it come, not one of them to be held as it goes by, but looking back one can see a pattern apreading (sic), the panorama widens, maybe it is life that moves on, groping into reality that does not change = travellers all adventuring into that timeless country where the old live, whose name is "memory".²

¹ Eureka Centre Ballarat and Art Gallery of Ballarat no date, *Eureka Education Kit*, Eureka Centre Ballarat and Art Gallery of Ballarat, Victoria, Australia.

² Crombie, JC 1934, *History of Durham Lead, Hardies Hill, Garibaldi and Grenville*, Federation University Australia Historical Documents Collection, Federation University Australia

Historical Overview

The township of Durham Lead was one of a number of centres of gold mining associated with the early Victorian Gold Rush in the Ballarat region. Located approximately fifteen kilometres South of Ballarat, Durham Lead was sited along the main lead that ran South and along the valley of the Leigh River/Yarrowee Creek.³ Garibaldi, a second township just south of Durham Lead, also formed around the mines that sprung up along the gold lead. A map of the township in 1899 is shown in Figure 1, below.

The discovery of gold in March of 1856 at the Green Hill Diggings (present day location Sandy's Hill Road near Brennan's Road) marked the beginning of accelerated activity in Durham Lead. The Duke of Northumberland Goldmining Company and the Pioneer Goldmining Company were two of the largest mining companies operating in this area. The township of Durham Lead hosted several commercial entities to support the community, including a hotel, post office, general store, butcher and draper. Mining, however, was the only major industry in Durham Lead and Garibaldi.

In the words of JC Crombie ... you will understand when you take a glance at the quantity of Mullock heap along the old Durham Lead, that the greater part of the population were miners, and as the population was large, (estimated 10,000) ...

The Green Hills School, originally operating as a Wesleyan school in 1857, became the Durham Lead State School in 1972. A second school was established in 1879 in Garibaldi.⁴

Durham Lead was described in 1879 as located in:

“(County Grant), a postal mining township in the Parish of Borhoneyghurk, and electoral district of North Grenville. It is under the control of the Buninyong Shire Council, and is situated on the river Leigh; Mount Buninyong being 3 ½ miles, and Mount Helen 5 miles distant. There are no mills or manufactories in the township. The district is a gold-mining one, the workings being chiefly alluvial, with a little quartz. Agriculture is also carried out to a limited extent in the neighbourhood. The nearest places are Buninyong, 4 miles North from the post office; the Durham Lead, however, trending more to the Southeast; and Ballarat, 11 miles Northwest. Coaches run to both places, and with Melbourne the communication is by rail from either place, the distance being 93 miles.

³ Victorian Places 2015, *Durham Lead*, Victorian Places, viewed 15th September 2021, <https://www.victorianplaces.com.au/durham-lead>

⁴ Buninyong and District Historical Society 2011, *Excursion to Durham Lead*, Buninyong and District Historical Society, Victoria, Australia.

The surrounding country is undulating, with low flats, and occasional ranges and table lands. The geological formation is lower Silurian with recent surface drift; and the population numbers about 600 persons.”⁵

Repeated issues with water seeping into mine leads from the water table caused operational problems for the mining companies in Durham Lead and Garibaldi. At the end of the 1880s, most mining companies had either significantly scaled down their operations or closed them completely.⁶

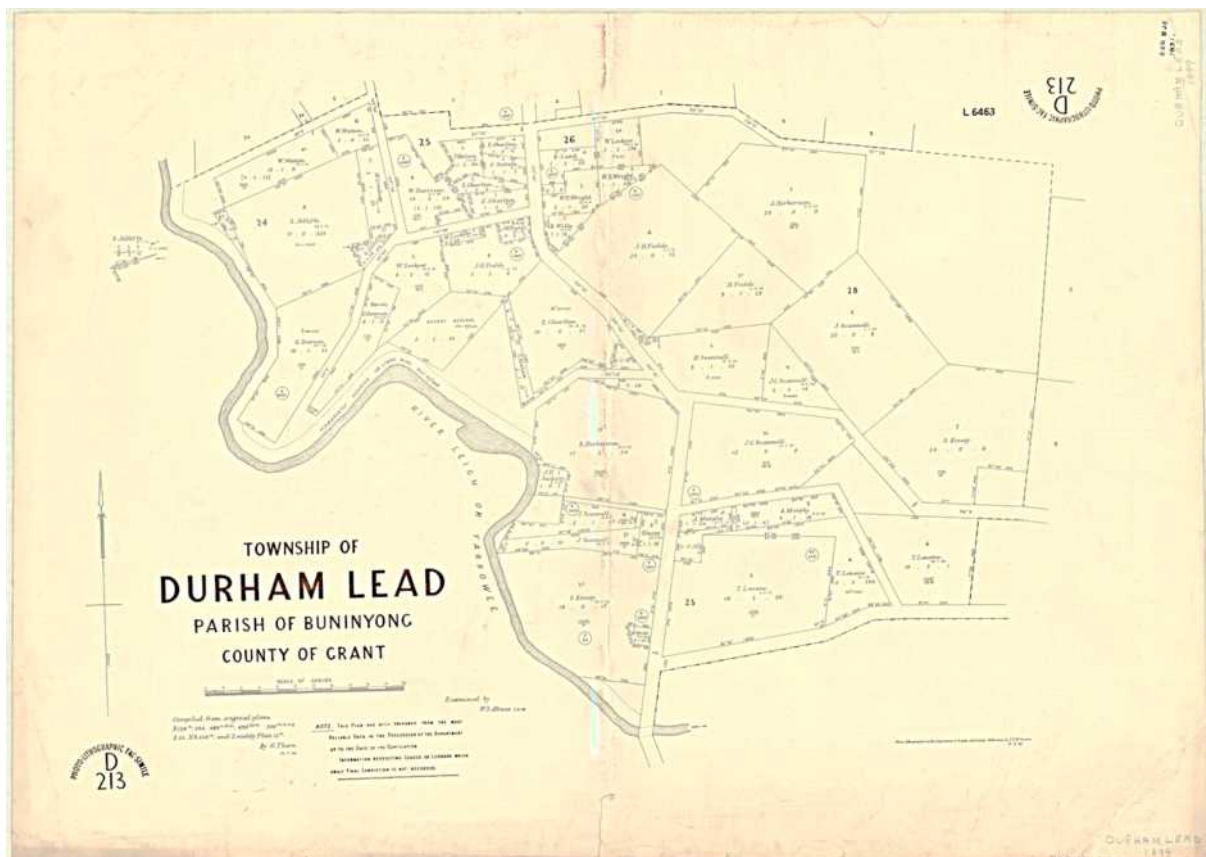


Figure 1: 1899 Map of the Township of Durham Lead (Scale of Chains), showing the Leigh River/Yarrowee Creek and township lots. As a gold diggings town, Durham Lead was not surveyed until the area was on the decline and the survey was based on occupation, resulting in irregular-shaped blocks.⁷

By 1903, the Australian Handbook (in Victorian Places 2015) described Durham Lead as:

“a postal township, in the county of Grant, electorate of Grenville, shire of Buninyong, on the Leigh river, 84 ½ postal miles N.W. of Melbourne. Communication is by train to Buninyong, thence to Durham Lead; two

⁵ Baker, DN 8th June 1976, letter to Miss CL Scott regarding historical records of the Durham Lead Post Office, Australia Post, Ballarat, Victoria. See Appendix C for copy of correspondence.

⁶ Victorian Places 2015, *Durham Lead*, Victorian Places, viewed 15th September 2021, <https://www.victorianplaces.com.au/durham-lead>

⁷ Victorian Department of Crown Lands and Survey 1899, *Township of Durham Lead, Parish of Buninyong, County of Grant*, Victoria Department of Crown Lands and Survey, accessed 15th September 2021.

couches run to Ballarat Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday, 1 s. Pioneer hotel. The district is chiefly of a mining and agricultural nature. It has a State school (No. 280), and three places of worship – Presbyterian, Free Presbyterian Church of Scotland, and Primitive Methodist. Formation: lower Silurian, with recent surface drift. Population, about 100.”⁸

As mining dried up in Durham Lead, the commercial focus of the area shifted to agriculture. In 1933, Durham Lead had two churches and a store but by 1960, it was described as only an agricultural district.⁹ Durham Lead is identified today by a mullock heap, a remnant of its short heyday as source of gold in the Buninyong region, and the outline of Mount Mercer Road.¹⁰ The Garibaldi State School No. 2173 is now a community hall, the old post office building remains and many of the streets are named after the early pioneers.

Population/Demographics

The majority of mining settlers, according to Crombie, were from Cornish and Northumberland with a few Welsh while the farming families were mainly Irish and Scottish. Crombie reflects that a large contingent of Chinese migrants, upwards of 3,000, worked in the camps in Garibaldi.¹¹ However, this figure is considered high by Griffiths (1988), who writes “(t)he Garibaldi area also attracted many Chinese” but notes that there were only sixteen Chinese migrants rated by the Shire of Buninyong at Garibaldi in 1870.¹² The actual number may not be known. Chinese migrants worked the mine waste from the puddling machines that would eventually make its way to the river.

In his historical account, Crombie makes specific mention of “the old pioneers of both the mining and agricultural districts”, including Martin Hosking, the first town missionary of Ballarat and John and Sammy James. A list of these individuals is available in Crombie’s letter (see Appendix 2) and speaks to a strong sense of community.

Table 1, below, provides a snapshot of Census Date and population for Durham Lead. The table shows the ebb and flow of settlement at the height of the gold mining period in 1871 in Durham Lead and the more recent stabilisation of the population.

⁸ Victorian Places 2015, *Durham Lead*, Victorian Places, viewed 15th September 2021, <https://www.victorianplaces.com.au/durham-lead>

⁹ Ibid.

¹⁰ Ibid.

¹¹ Crombie, JC 1934, *History of Durham Lead, Hardies Hill, Garibaldi and Grenville*, Federation University Australia Historical Documents Collection, Federation University Australia

¹² Griffiths, P 1988 *Three Times Blest – A History of Buninyong and District 1837 – 1901*, Buninyong & District Historical Society, Buninyong Victoria.

Table 1: Select Census Date and Population Figures - Durham Lead

Census Date	Population	
1871	723	
1911	247	
1961	53	
2011*	398	*Includes Surrounds
2016*	392	*Includes Surrounds

(Source: Victorian Places 2015 and ABS 2011 and 2016)

In the words of JC Crombie ... They were a wonderful lot of people and their families as far as I know them are a credit to their ancestors.



Image 1: Photograph of, with inscription that reads "John Lockyer and Mary Lockyer (nee Williamson) with daughter Bertha at Bonnie Doon Durham Lead. House no longer stands as it was burnt down in the 1980s. Bertha Lockyer taught needlework at the Garibaldi school."



Image 2: The sisters of Mary Ozilla Williamson (undated).



Image 3: Photograph of, with inscription "Ruth Dickson (nee Williamson) and Will Dickson. The children are perhaps Rob and Jack, later they had Dorothy Ern and Margaret who married Ron Pucky and lived near Ky" (undated).



KINSEY FAMILY.. MT MERCER RD. 1906

Image 4: Family photo - Kinsey's place on Mercer Road, up from the bridge, taken in 1906.

Economy, Commerce and Society

Local economic and commercial activity in the region consisted of mining companies and hotels with a limited range of other small businesses, including a few butchers and blacksmiths, a baker, a grocer and a general store and a drapery.¹³ The economy and prosperity of the Durham Lead area was intimately tied to the gold diggings and when mining activity ceased, economic vibrancy was lost. The great decline in mining began in 1875, noted by the Shire Valuer who reported to Council that

in the West Riding alone the valuation had decreased by over £2000,
 'owing to mining decline, over one third of the mining population having

¹³ Ibid.

removed to other districts during the past year, and nearly the whole of the mines have stopped operation'.¹⁴

Crombie's historical account speaks of a crooked road through the region owing partly to administration by a Roads Board, comprised primarily of Publicans who planned the road to reach their own hotel. Fortunately, the hotels were near the centre of the population! The roads also followed the bullock wagon tracks and the Cobb & Co. coach tracks which had mapped out the easiest gradients to take.¹⁵

In the words of JC Crombie ... the engineers of those days must have been of little account, as the road south through the abovementioned places was so very crooked. ...

Social life in Durham Lead and Garibaldi required imagination and the making of one's fun. The Hardies Hill-Mt Mercer and Cargarie Agriculture and Pastoral Society's Show Ground was held each year in November for many years. The Show was described by Crombie as a "regular gala day for the district". The original grounds were located behind Tucker's Hotel before moving to the recreation ground.¹⁶



Image 5: Photograph (left) of the Lockyer family, 1878 to 1912, in front of the Durham Lead Post Office. Standing at the back, left to right - Elizabeth Lockyer and Grandmother, D. Fry and front, left to right, Mary, Hilda (Auntie Dulcies mother) and Edna (Lockyer) – 3 daughters of Elizabeth & William Lockyer.

¹⁴ Shire of Buninyong, 1875 in Griffiths, P 1988, *Three Times Blest – A History of Buninyong and District 1837 – 1901*, Buninyong & District Historical Society, Buninyong Victoria.

¹⁵ Ibid.

¹⁶ Ibid.



Image 6: A Boxing Day reunion at Durham Lead, approximately 1915, with inscription on back of photo, right.

*Boxing day
Reunion at Durham Lead
Appo 1915
C. Scott
Durham Lead, R.S.D
BALLARAT
3352*



Image 7: Photograph of a gathering at Durham Lead, persons and date unknown.



Image 8: A memento of the Dance & Euchre party held at Durham Lead, 13th May 1938, with handwritten listing of names.

Durham Lead - 13/5/38.
 Names of those attend.

L-R.

Top Row Len Mc Bain, Bert Smith, Ivan James.
 Albert Luscombe, Dick Gibbut, Jack Hayes, Walter Wylie.
 Andrew Wylie, Frank Nicholls. David Wylie, George Hayward.
Gil Turner

in & out Johnny Martin

2nd Row Jack Parlette, Bill Martin, Herb Booth, Bert Charlton.
 Tom Scott. Andrew Thompson. Rita Lockyer, Harry Hayes.
 Nancy Hayes. Mrs B Wells, Jean Shearer, Mavis Hayes, ^{DAVID} James
 Kit Scott, Preston Mosses. Mrs Frank Nicholls Edna Wylie
 (Bessie Wylie) ^{Hobby} Myrtle Turner, Lecharie Keal, ^(Andrew) Vera Wylie

3rd Mrs Thompson, Helma Lockyer, Hilda Gibbut. Mrs T Scott.
 Miss Lucy Kinay. Mrs Bert Charlton. Mimmie Wylie, Allan Beddard.
 May Wylie. Belle Mc Bain. Dulcie Mc Bain, Beryl Mc Bain, Percy Phipps.
 Tom Scott.

in & out.

4th Mrs Bert Smith, Frank Nicholls, ^{Holding} Ross, Keith Wylie. Frank Wells.
 Col Hayes, Grace Wylie. Allan Turner, Bob Wylie. ^{Hattie} Charlton.
 Lyla Wylie, Jan Turner, Ralph Huggins. Gwen Lockyer.

Figure 2: Listing of persons attending the Dance and Euchre Party 1938, Image 8 above.

Hotels

These establishments provided board and lodgings to settlers as well serving as venues for inquests, and community and company meetings. There were several hotels situated along the route from Buninyong to Garibaldi, including the Travellers Rest, the National, the Black Bull that was located on the John Bull Creek, the Live and Let Live, the Enfield (sic?), the Pioneer and the Garibaldi.¹⁷ The hoteliers or owners noted by Crombie are listed in Table 2.

Table 2: Hoteliers/Owners of Durham Lead Region Hotels¹⁸

Establishment	Hotelier/Owner	Additional Information
Travellers Rest	Kept by Hodges	
National	-	Located on Slaughterhouse Road (?)
Black Bull	Kept by Mrs Janet Mitchell	Located on John Bull Creek
Live and Let Live	Kept by Mr Phillip Windmiller	Transferred to Joseph Pariso in 1874
Enfield	Owned by Robert Denholm	
Pioneer	Owned by Edward Charlton	Hostelry, operated until 1930s
Garibaldi	Owned by William Hocking	

Other Businesses

The principal places of businesses, other than mining companies and hotels, comprised services to support the growing communities as miners settled into the region and families began to accompany them. Butchers and slaughterhouses, as well as bakeries, general stores and grocers were essential for food and supplies. Griffiths (1988) identifies at least three drapery stores, including one owned by a Mr Higgins who kept a healthy inventory of items such as boots, shoes and hosiery as well as drapery. The two other draperies were owned by Constantine Sattello and Mr Hanniford. A Mr William Brew was a stationer while the shoe-makers were Joseph Fields and Ben Robertson. Sadly, the works of a local artist of the time, John Austin, have not been located to date.¹⁹

Two lists of businesspersons were obtained – a list generated from Crombie’s historical account and a list from the Commercial Directory of the Victoria Post Office (see Tables 3 and 4, below). Together, these lists provide an account of businesses and their proprietors operating in the Durham Lead region from the 1860s to the mid 1890s.

¹⁷ Ibid.

¹⁸ Ibid.

¹⁹ Griffiths, P 1988 *Three Times Blest – A History of Buninyong and District 1837 – 1901*, Buninyong & District Historical Society, Buninyong Victoria.



PIONEER HOTEL CIRCA 1900

LOCATED MT.MERCER RD

OPPOSITE OLD DURHAM LEAD P. O.

Image 9: Photograph of the Pioneer Hotel, circa 1900.

Table 3: Businesspersons of Durham Lead 1860s to 1870s

Names and Occupations of Businesspersons of Durham Lead Region (JC Crombie 1934 Historical Account) ²⁰		
Durham Lead Businesses		
Surname	First Name	Occupation
Hanniford	-	Drapery Emporium
Kinsey	-	Blacksmith
Lamb	Robert	Grocery & General Store
Martin	John	Blacksmith ²¹
Oliver	-	Blacksmith
Wells	-	Bakery
Whykes	-	Slaughterman & Butcher
Wright	-	Butcher
Garibaldi Businesses		
Surname	First Name	Occupation
Bend	-	Boarding House
Jones	-	Grocer
Laplough	-	Butcher & Slaughter Yard
Moyle	-	Slaughter Yard & Butchery
Stevens	-	Grocer
Troy	-	Grocer

Table 4: Businesspersons of Durham Lead 1893-94

Names and Occupations of Businesspersons of Durham Lead (Victoria Post Office Commercial Directory of 1893-94) ²²		
Surname	First Name	Occupation
Austin	John H.W.	Photographer
Gilbert	Richard	Butcher
Green	William	Can Proprietor
Grylls	Thomas	Garibaldi Hotel
Harrison	William	Contractor
Kinsey	Samuel	Blacksmith
Kinsman	Joseph	Stonemason
Lockyer	William	Grocer
Malari	Mateo	Pioneer Hotel
Martin	John	Blacksmith
McSween	Angus	Contractor
Mitchell	Thomas	Butcher
Payne	Samuel	Storekeeper
Scott	James	Carpenter
Smithies	Henry	Carpenter

²⁰ Ibid.

²¹ Crombie 1934 - After alluvial claims stopped work, opened on the main road – prior to this was working on the Garibaldi claim as a blacksmith and also operating a private business West of this claim.

²² Baker, DN 8th June 1976, letter to Miss CL Scott regarding historical records of the Durham Lead Post Office, Australia Post, Ballarat, Victoria.



Image 10: Photograph of Mr and Mrs S Payne in front of Payne - Grocer & Produce Merchant, Durham Lead. Samuel Payne was recorded as the Storekeeper in 1893.

Post Office

The Post Office at Durham Lead was opened on the 10th August 1863. The first Postmaster was Robert Lamb and he received an annual allowance of £10 (\$20 Australian). This allowance had increased to £40 (\$80) by 1868. The boom and eventual decline of Durham Lead from a gold mining perspective is reflected in the reduction of the annual allowance to £25 (\$60) in the following year, 1869. The Postmaster allowance remained at £25 until 1874 when it was increased again at a rate of £5 per annum to £30. Three years later, the rate dropped again to £24 (\$48) per annum.

In 1883, there was a change of Postmaster to K.M. Lambie who was still serving in 1884, the last year records of the Post Office recorded who was the Postmaster or Postmistress. The postal records show the annual allowance had fallen again to £14 (\$24) and that 6,502 letters had been processed through the Durham Lead Post Office that year.

Miss M.E. Scott was appointed as the Postmistress on 6th December 1912 at an annual allowance of £16. Postmasters and Postmistresses were required to provide a place of business for the operation of the Post Office with no further compensation or

remuneration. The fidelity of the Postmaster or Postmistress was guaranteed by the Postmaster-General's Department. As the annual allowance for Miss Scott was less than £25 per annum, she was not required to pay any premium on the guarantee.²³ A copy of the notification of appointment of Miss Scott as Postmistress is shown in Figure 4 below.

Miss Scott passed away in 1952, still as the Postmistress for Durham Lead. Following her death, her daughter Miss Catherine Lucy Scott was appointed Postmistress on 1st May 1952 and was the last Postmistress of Durham Lead.²⁴ The Post Office in Durham Lead officially closed on 14th May 1976.²⁵ Together, the Misses Scott served as the Postmistress of Durham Lead for more than sixty years.

A copy of the Inspector's Financial Statement – Non-Money Order Offices (see Figure 3, below) dated the day of closure shows a financial position of \$39.40. The former Post Office building remains standing today (see Image 11, below).



Image 11: The Durham Lead Post Office (left and below).



²³ Commonwealth of Australia, 1912, Postmaster-General's Department General Post Office notification of appointment as Postmistress to Mrs M.E. Scott.

²⁴ Ibid.

²⁵ Cowling, JD 25th February 1976, letter to Miss CL Scott regarding approval for closure of the Durham Lead Post Office, Australia Post, Ballarat, Victoria. See Appendix 3 for letter.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT

IB3

INSPECTOR'S FINANCIAL STATEMENT—NON-MONEY ORDER OFFICES

POST OFFICE <i>DURHAM LEAD</i>	INSPECTION DATE <i>14 5 1976</i>
--	--

Dr.	Amount		Cr.	Amount	
	\$	c		\$	c
Postage Stamp Advance	<i>6</i>	<i>50</i>	Cash in hand	<i>25</i>	<i>89</i>
Postal Order Advance	<i>22</i>		Unsold Postage Stamps	<i>5</i>	<i>64</i>
Tax Instalment Stamp Advance			Unsold Postal Orders	<i>6</i>	<i>30</i>
State Duty Stamp Advance	<i>14</i>		Unsold Tax Instalment Stamps		
C.O.D. and Customs Collections			Unsold Duty Stamps	<i>1</i>	<i>57</i>
Broadcast Listeners' Licence Fees			Postal Orders Paid		
Combined Receiving Licence Fees			Wireless Licence Cards (FAP784)		
Television Viewers' Licence Fees			Expenditure Vouchers Paid		
Telephone Account Collections			Remittances in Transit for Stamps, etc.		
Telephone Cash Call Collections	<i>690</i>		Telephone Bill Cards (FAP30)		
Slot Telephone Collections					
Other Collections					
Remittances from					
For the payment of					
Sub-total			Sub-total		
Surplus			Deficiency		
TOTAL ▶	<i>39</i>	<i>140</i>	TOTAL ▶	<i>39</i>	<i>140</i>

LIABILITIES	I certify that the above Financial Statement is correct.
	<i>G.L. Kemp</i> Postmaster

TO: The Assistant Chief Accountant,
Post Offices Accounting Section

O/N C4230/71 *Received above stock*
4 stock 28 14/5/76

M. H. Payne
Inspecting Officer

Figure 3: Final account of the Durham Lead Post Office at its closure on 14th May 1976 (Source: Australia Post, 1976).

Australia Post's records of Mail Contracts are not complete but the following information was provided to the younger Miss Scott in 1976. The 1866 mail route was recorded as "to and from Buninyong and Hardie's Hill by way of Durham Lead, three days a week" with coach as the mode of travel. In the period 1902 to 1905, William James Eason held the mail delivery contract for "to and from Buninyong and Mount Mercer, via Durham Lead, Hardie's Hill and Grenville, six days a week". A.H. Dixon and J.G. Brimscombe of Buninyong held the

mail delivery contract for the period 1905 to 1908. John Thomas Redfern held the contract between 1914 and 1917 and James Henry McBain of Durham Lead held the mail delivery contract for the period 1920 to 1923.²⁶



Image 12: Photograph of Mr Jim Fanning and the inscription on back of photo – “Mr Jim Fanning learning to deliver mail to Durham Lead, Hardies Hill, Grenville and Mt Mercer PO - Scott, Durham Lead”.

²⁶ Baker, DN 8th June 1976, letter to Miss CL Scott regarding historical records of the Durham Lead Post Office, Australia Post, Ballarat, Victoria.

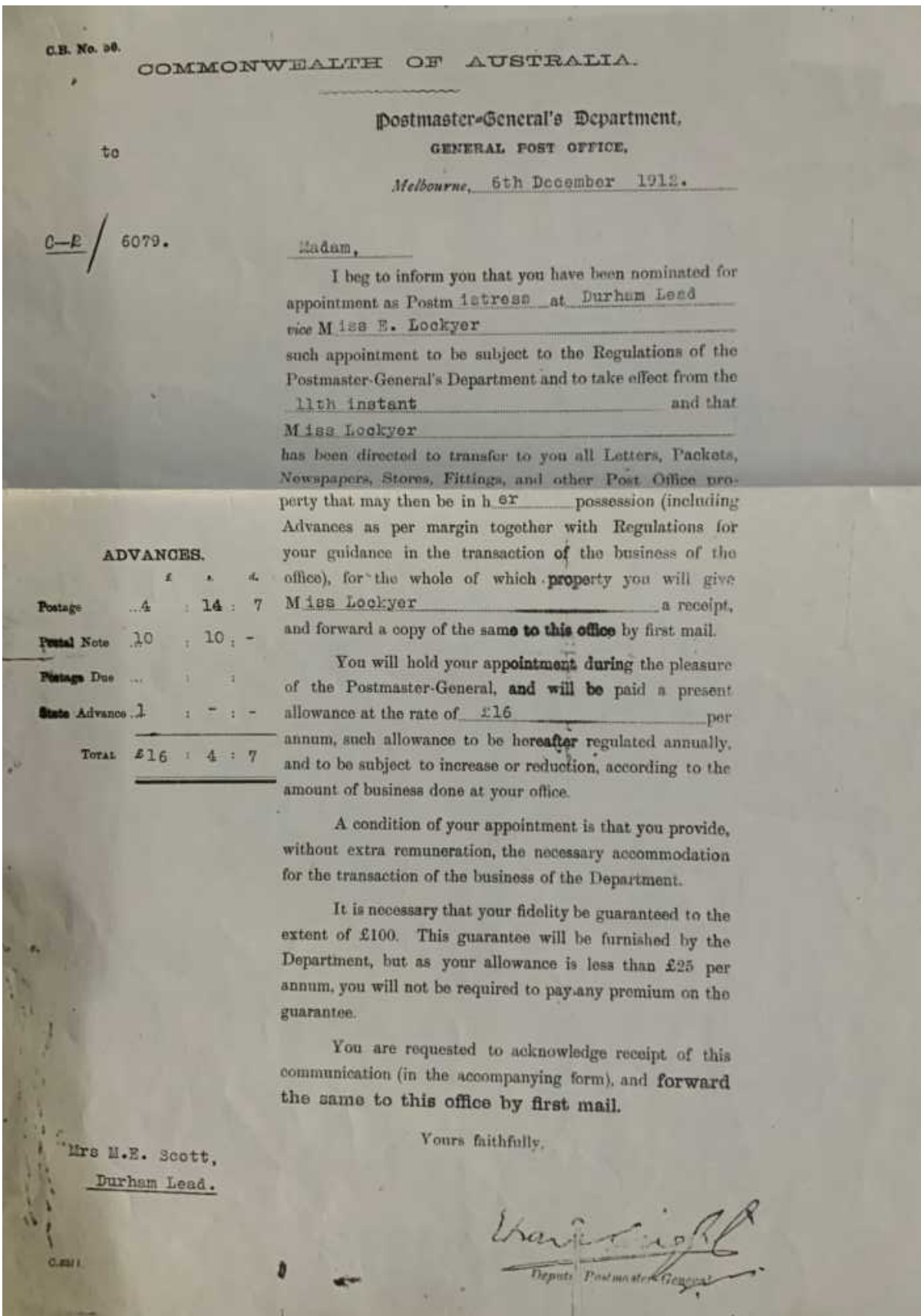


Figure 4: Notification to Mrs M.E. Scott of her appointment as Postmistress of Durham Lead (Commonwealth of Australia, 1912).

Gold Mining

Several gold mine companies were operational in the Durham Lead area, both on the Lead itself and East and West of it. The two largest companies were the Duke of Northumberland Gold Mining Company and the Pioneer Goldmining Company.²⁷ The Convention Gold Mining Company also mined the Durham Lead area. Gold tributaries that ran into the deep lead which followed the Leigh River included Durham Lead, Garibaldi, Black Lead and Scotchman's Lead.

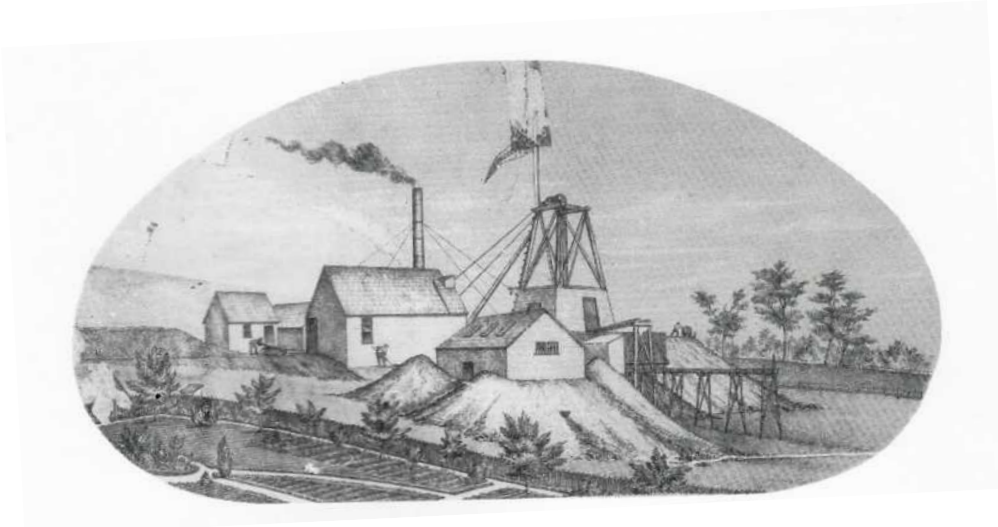


Image 13: Illustration of the Duke of Northumberland Goldmining Company, Durham Lead 1863 (Source: Griffiths, P 1988, p. 62).

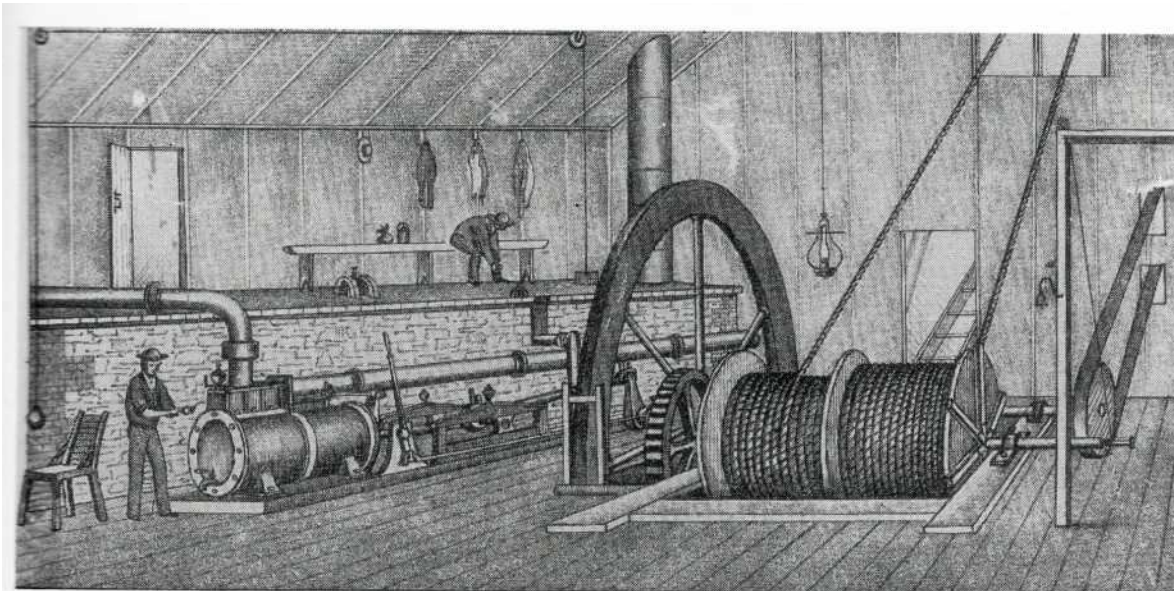


Image 14: The Duke of Northumberland Goldmining Company winding engine (18 horsepower) (Source: Griffiths, P 1988, p.63).

²⁷ Victorian Places 2015, *Durham Lead*, Victorian Places, viewed 15th September 2021, <https://www.victorianplaces.com.au/durham-lead>

The Pioneer Goldmining Company, also known as the Tunnel Company, was the richest mine based on total yield and had been formed from the amalgamation of several small Claims in 1857. The Pioneer Goldmining Company struck the gutter in late 1860 and began to reap reward in early 1861 when the first dividends were declared. The name “Tunnel Company” originated from the entrance to the Pioneer mine, a 150 feet underlie shaft which led down to the mine. This shaft created much expense for the company associated with the dewatering of the mine. It was necessary to haul water up from the mine in iron tanks, using ropes and chains, and this arduous process more than once almost bankrupted the company which had little capital at its disposal. The company eventually installed pumps to replace the manual haulage of water and this began to turn the profitability of the mine. Almost 12,000 ounces of gold had been produced by mid-1864 and 63 men were employed by the Pioneer Goldmining Company.²⁸

In the words of JC Crombie ... The principal mines starting again from the Buninyong estate were the “National”, “John Bull”, “Tunnel”, “Duke of Northumberland”, Garibaldi”, “Enfield”, “Duke of Cornwall”, “P.I.”, “Perseverance” and “Crisis”.

Other companies that mined in the Durham Lead area are listed in Table 3, below. A brief history of each company’s date of establishment or first record of mining activity, its Site Number and lead and production record, with any relevant points of note, are listed. The full available mining history of each company can be obtained using the company’s Heritage Inventory Number (HI NO.). These records are available on the Victorian Heritage Database administered by Heritage Council Victoria (see footnote for site URL).²⁹ Records can be located by searching with the company’s HI NO. listed in Table 3.

A map of the companies mining the main deep lead along the Leigh Valley is shown in Figure 5, below. A second map, from the Department of Primary Industries (2003) is shown in Figure 47 in Appendix 4.

The Prospectus of the Ballarat South Gold Dredging Company was released in July 1899. The share release sought to purchase and work an 84 acre gold mining property located on the Leigh River/Yarrowee Creek. A copy of the prospectus is included as Appendix 1. This was a typical method for the raising of capital for the purchase of land for mining. This Prospectus offered 40,000 shares of 5 shillings each, with a minimum 10,000 Shares required to be applied for before any allotment could take place. The Prospectus includes a memorandum

²⁸ Griffiths, P 1988 *Three Times Blest – A History of Buninyong and District 1837 – 1901*, Buninyong & District Historical Society, Buninyong Victoria.

²⁹ Heritage Council Victoria - <https://vhd.heritagecouncil.vic.gov.au/>

of the sale, geological and engineering inspection reports, a plan of the Crown Lease and the Shares application.³⁰

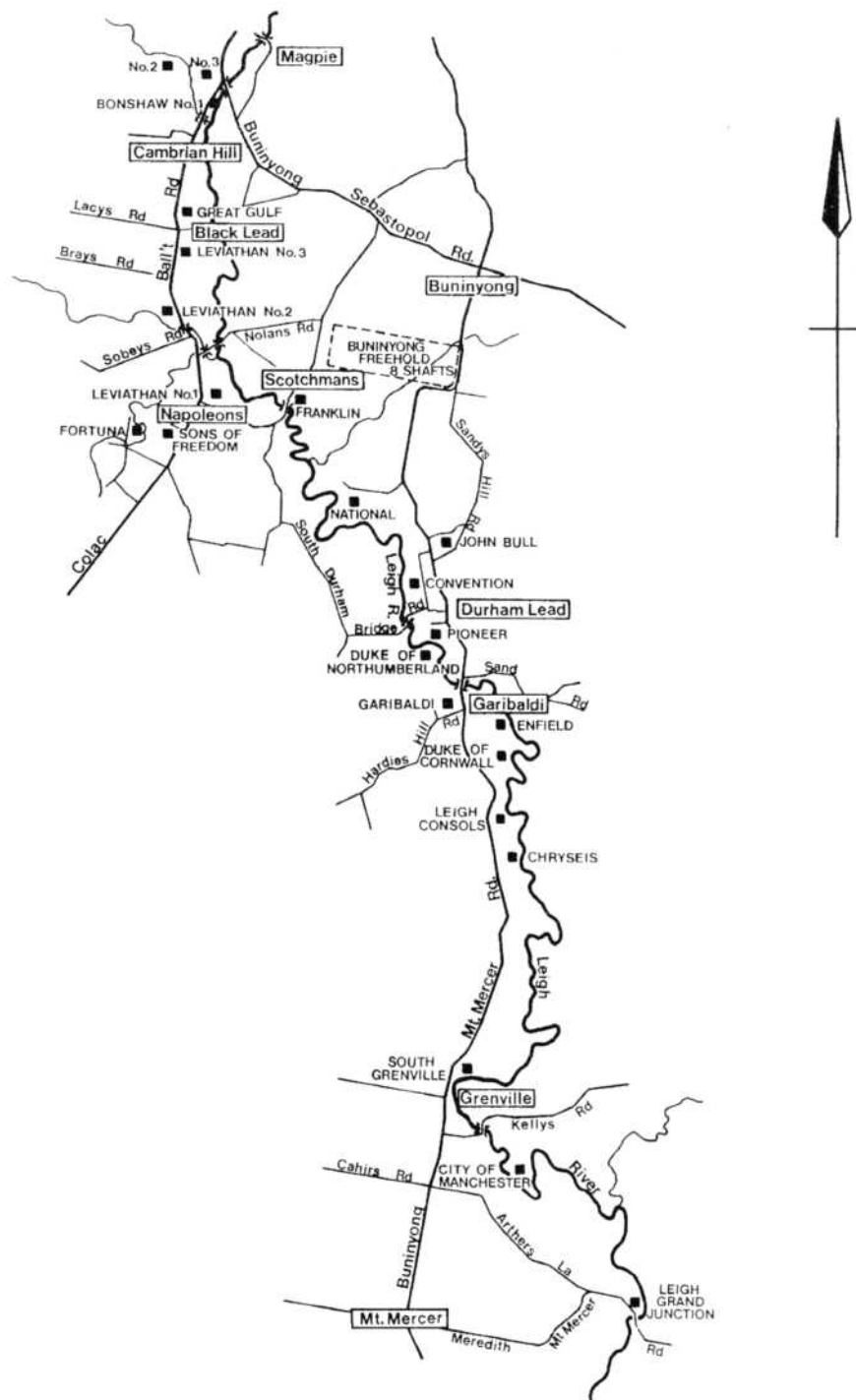


Figure 5: Locations and names of gold mining companies working the main lead along the Leigh Valley (Source: Griffiths P 1988, p. 59).

³⁰ Australian Mines Development Company 1889, *Prospectus of the Ballarat South Gold Dredging Company*, State Library of Victoria available at http://search.slv.vic.gov.au/prime-explore/fulldisplay?vid=MAIN&docid=SLV_VOYAGER2029329

Table 5: Durham Lead and Garibaldi Gold Mining Companies

Gold Mining Company, Date Established/Activity Recorded and Heritage Inventory Number (HI NO.)	Site Number and Location	Production
Board of Advice Company HI NO: H7622-0232	Site Number 199.01 Buninyong-Green Hill Lead Green Hills No. 5	Annual yields listed in record June 1866 – Obtaining good averages
Optimus Company HI NO: H7622-0233	See above	See above
Green Hill Company - HI NO: H7622-0234 (see also HI NO: H7622-0235 - Site Number 200 Green Hill Leads Mine)	See above	See above
Buninyong Freehold Gold Mining Company August 1857 HI NO: H7622-0241 (see also HI NO: H7622-0242 – Site Number 202.03, H7622-0243 – Site Number 202.04, H7622-0244 – Site Number 202.05, H7622-0245 – Site Number 202.06 and H7622-0246 – Site Number 204)	Site Number 202.02 Buninyong- Scotchmans No. 3 shaft – Site 378 No. 4 shaft – Site 379 No. 6 shaft – Site 399 No. 8 shaft – Site 382	Mine is one of nine shafts originally part of this company – total production 1132.979 kg Later became Buninyong Gold Mining Company – additional 1745.186 kg August 1865 to September 1869 – Recorded production of 36,425 oz 5 dwt 8 gr (1132.979 kg)
City of Manchester Company January 1863 HI NO: H7622-0227	Site Number 198 – Grenville-Durham Lead Durham Lead No. 5	June 1866 – Gold obtained paid for expenses 1867/8 – Idle December 1886 – new company formed to rework this mine 1863 to 1886 – Recorded production of 16.441 kg of gold
Chryseis, Perseverance & Ladies Meeting Gold Mining Companies January 1863 HI NO: H7622-0226	Site Number 197 – Buninyong-Garibaldi Durham Lead (largest claim in district)	May 1866 to October 1866 – Recorded production of 476 oz 18 dwt 6 gr (14.384 kg) July 1871 to September 1875 – Recorded production of 10,453 oz

Gold Mining Company, Date Established/Activity Recorded and Heritage Inventory Number (HI NO.)	Site Number and Location	Production
		12 dwt 11 gr (325.152 kg) March 1878 – Suspended operations, interest in drainage scheme being carried out
Convention Gold Mining Company	See Pioneer Goldmining Company	
Duke of Cornwall Company 23 rd March 1863 HI NO: H7622-0224	Site Number 195 – Buninyong-Garibaldi Durham Lead No. 5	1865 to 1871 – Recorded production of 7,611 oz gr (236.753 kg)
Duke of Northumberland Gold Mining Company	See Pioneer Goldmining Company	
Enfield Company March 1864 HI NO: H7622-0223	Site Number 194 – Buninyong-Garibaldi Durham Lead No. 5	June 1865 to June 1871 – Recorded production of 2,461 oz 3 dwt (76.552 kg)
Garibaldi Gold Mining Company (Ltd)	Garibaldi	Limited company, capital of £12,000, held in 80 shares of £150 each, employed 50 miners
Great Buninyong Estate Company 10 th February 1896 HI NO: H7622-0239	Site Number 202 Buninyong	1895 to November 1898 – Recorded production of 154 oz 1 dwt from 212 tons (4.792 kg from 215 tonnes)
Great Central Company HI NO: H7622-0240	Site Number 202.01 Buninyong Description of location and remains only	
Great Britain Gold Mining Company c1857 – commenced works HI NO: H7622-0238	Site Number 201 Buninyong Durham Lead Mines	Amalgamation with John Bull Company
Ladies Meeting Gold Mining Company	See Chryseis Company	
Leigh Consols Company November 1862 HI NO: H7622-0225	Site Number 196 – Buninyong-Garibaldi Durham Lead No. 2	June 1866 – Gold obtained paid for expenses 1867/8 - Idle
Leigh Grand Junction Company	Durham Lead	Deep lead mine

Gold Mining Company, Date Established/Activity Recorded and Heritage Inventory Number (HI NO.)	Site Number and Location	Production
<p>Old Forties Company HI NO: H7622-0236</p> <p>John Bull Company August 1857 HI NO: H7622-0237</p>	<p>Site Number 200.01 Buninyong Description of location and remains only</p> <p>Site Number 200.02 Buninyong Durham Lead</p>	<p>December 1862 – Produced 4,500 by this time 1863 – Yields fallen, 31 shareholders preferred to forfeit mine December 1870 – Produced 700 ounces with Hopeful and other workings July 1860 to December 1871 – Recorded production of 4878 oz 11 dwt 3 gr (151.774 kg) March 1872 – Problems with water – some miners thrown out of work while more powerful machinery procured</p>
Perseverance Company	See Chryseis Company	
<p>Pioneer Gold Mining Company March 1857 HI NO: H7622-0228 (See also HI NO: H7622-0231 – Site Number 199 Durham Lead Mines)</p> <p>Duke of Northumberland Gold Mining Company 12th January 1863 HI NO: H7622-0229</p> <p>Convention Company January 1861 HI NO: H7622-0230</p>	<p>Site Number 198.01 Buninyong-Durham Lead Durham Lead</p> <p>Site Number 198.02 Buninyong-Durham Lead Durham Lead</p> <p>Site Number 198.03 Buninyong-Durham Lead</p>	<p>September 1857 to August 1865 – Recorded production of 12,088 oz 10 dwt (376.003 kg) 1867/8 – Idle</p> <p>1863 to February 1864 – Recorded production of 750 oz 5 dwt 21 gr (23.337 kg) September 1867 – paying wages only</p> <p>July 1861 to May 1863 – Recorded production of 2308 oz 4 gr (71.789 kg)</p>

Gold Mining Company, Date Established/Activity Recorded and Heritage Inventory Number (HI NO.)	Site Number and Location	Production
	Durham Lead	December 1865 – Continuing to obtain gold in payable quantities
South Grenville Company		Shaft opposite the present day State School at Grenville
Standard of England Company	No record found	

Gold mining in Durham Lead and surrounds consisted of shallow alluvial deposits and mining shafts that were sunk into deep leads. These gold-bearing deposits were associated with rivers, creeks and gullies, the geology of which had been altered by basalt or lava or by overlying deposits of sand and gravels (Smyth 1869). The Leigh River/Yarrowee Creek was a focus for the early miners of Durham Lead. Basaltic deposits and lava flows, eroded and weathered by the flow of the river, exposed the underlying alluvial sediments.

The early sections of the shafts of the deep leads, from surface level to a deemed depth, were shovelled out and washed to remove the overlying deposits and isolate the gold. This technique was effective in shallower shafts as the washdirt (the richest alluvial sediments) were relatively close to surface. The process of removing the overlying layers, as the depth of shafts increased, became more sophisticated, incorporating the use of “paddocking” platforms and later, the wooden windlass (Smyth 1869: p.506) Paddocking involved throwing or bucketing up washdirt from one platform to another vertically above it until the surface was reached. The wooden windlass was a hand-powered winding device, built like a saw-horse or tripod structure, used to raise washdirt from the shaft to the surface. However, both the paddocking platforms and windlass had limited capacity in shafts of greater depths.



Image 15: Illustration of a wooden windlass (Source: lifeonspringcreek.com).

Lithographs of the Pioneer Gold Mining Company and the Convention Gold Mining Company are shown below.

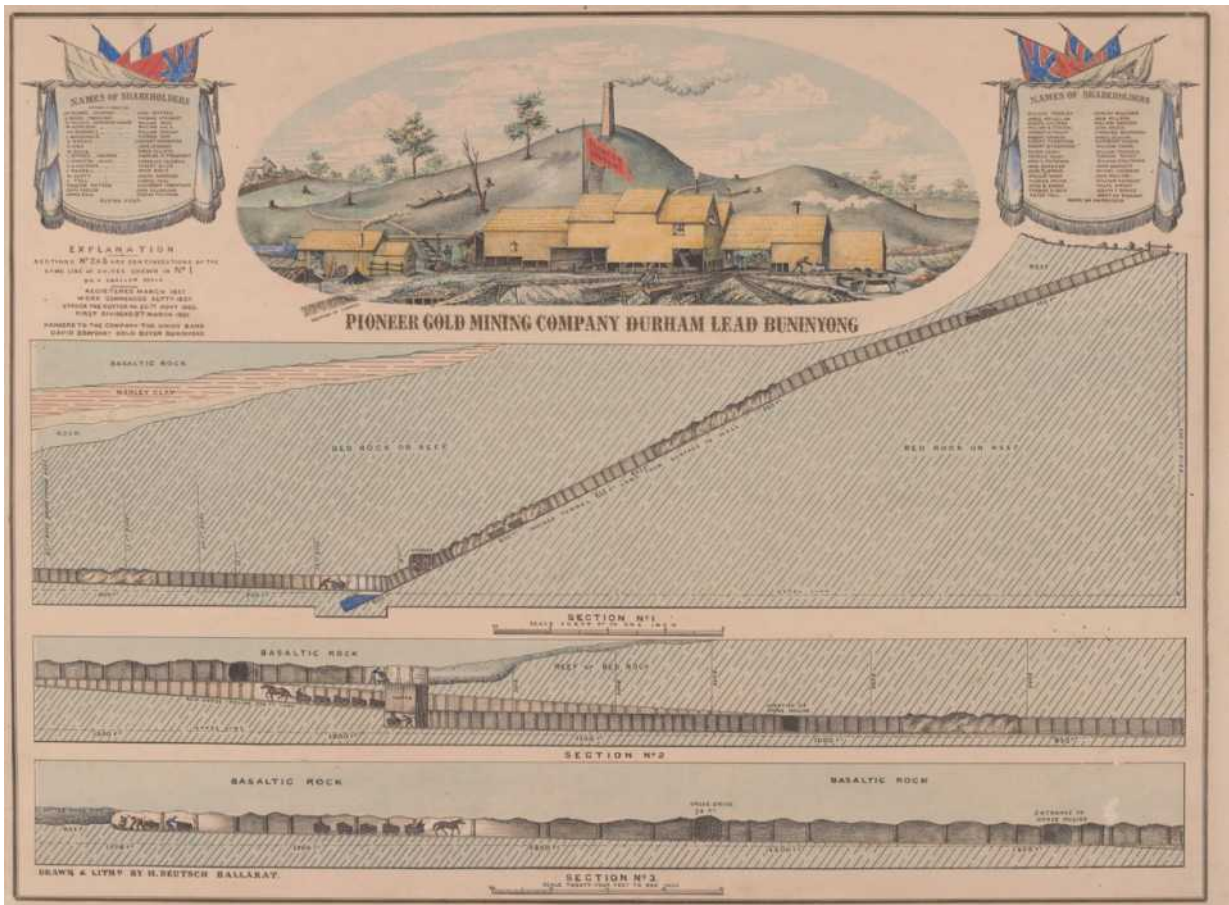


Image 16: Colour lithograph of the Pioneer Gold Mining Company at Durham Lead. The lithograph depicts the mine site buildings and three sections of the underground workings. These include the bedrock, the reef and the underground stables. Names of shareholders are listed in the upper left and right corners. (Source: Deutsch, H 1833? in State Library of Victoria <http://handle.slv.vic.gov.au/10381/69624> accessed 15th September 2021)

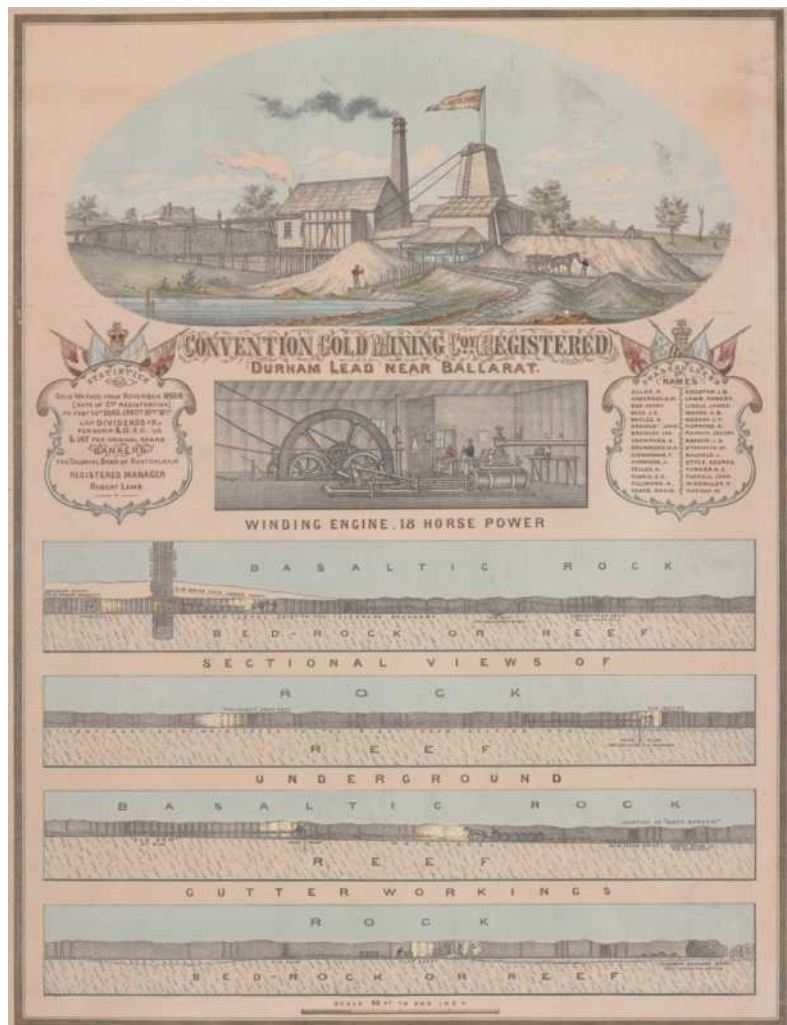


Image 17: Colour lithograph of the Convention Gold Mining Company at Durham Lead. The lithograph depicts the mine site, top centre and an 18 horsepower winding machine. Four sections of the underground gutter workings are also illustrated. Names of shareholders are company statistics are listed in the shields. (Source: Deutsch, H 1833? in State Library of Victoria <http://handle.slv.vic.gov.au/10381/69622> accessed 15th September 2021)

In the words of JC Crombie ... When the claims were working on the Durham Lead some of them were very rich, notably Garibaldi; but gold saving appliances were not very good, consequently a lot of gold was lost. After heavy rain, specking by school children in the mullock heaps proved truthful.

Many of the gold mines operating in the Durham Lead surrounds encountered seepage from the water table. This seepage was an ongoing issue for many mines, as depicted by Smyth's (1869: p.506) account of the Chryseis Company:

“but they have never been able to work the gutter on account of the quantity of water in the mine. Since they reached the gutter they have been swamped out some eighteen months. During six months of the time a stream of water, equal to a ten-inch column, has been running over the mouth of the shaft, and at the present time the stream of water running from the mouth of the shaft is equal to a three-inch column. By the aid of very powerful machinery and large pumps they were for a time able to keep the water down, but they were never able to work the mine profitably.”

The inability to effectively dewater the early mines saw most operations in Durham Lead and surrounds cease by the 1880s.³¹ The closure of a poorly performing mine exacerbated the dewatering issue of other mines still operating as the cessation of pumping in a closed mine caused water levels to increase in adjacent mines. This began a cyclical process of mine closure followed by rising water levels and more mine closures. The last mine to be worked in the area was the Mount Mercer, located further South.³²

A Select Committee was formed to examine and consider evidence as to the best means available to drain the Sebastopol Plateau and Durham Lead in order to improve the safety of shaft mines in other areas of Ballarat (Victoria Government Select Committee 1887). Proceedings of the Committee and minutes of evidence pertaining to a progress report were released in 1887, stating:

“...there was a preponderance of opinion that it was extremely desirable that the plateau should be drained, and with one exception, the witnesses were of opinion that the best plan to drain the northern or Ballarat end would be by erecting two large pumping plants on suitable sites. It was considered inadvisable for each company now in existence, of which there are eighteen or more, to erect a separate pumping plant for its own use; and that great danger existed among the quartz mines, the shafts of which are now being sunk on the east side of the old Golden Point gutter workings, of tapping old drives connected with former workings, which would be the means of flooding out the mines and possibly result in loss of life as well as great damage to the mines affected. It was also stated that some of the drives in the former workings were not plotted on the working plans, and therefore their position was not accurately known, so that at any moment one of those drives may be connected with the quartz workings, which would possibly result in great disaster.”

As mining activity continued to decline, the plan to tunnel was abandoned and by the end of the 1870s, “mining activity in the alluvial shafts along the Leigh Valley had ceased”.³³

³¹Ibid.

³² WJE, No date *Rich lands of the Leigh Valley*

³³ Griffiths, P 1988, *Three Times Blest – A History of Buninyong and District 1837 – 1901*, Buninyong & District Historical Society, Buninyong Victoria.

In the words of JC Crombie ... Some years ago there was talk of rigging (SIC) a tunnel from the junction to the Crisis to drain the lead, if that ever eventuates it will drain not only Durham Lead, but also the whole of the Sebastopol Plateau.

Pastoral History

From the early days of settlement in Victoria, wealthy squatters controlled much of the land, often for grazing, while others advocated for land for those settlers less well-off to be made available for housing and smaller agricultural endeavours. Victoria, between 1849 and 1871, was divided into 37 counties and almost 2914 parishes, that were then surveyed into smaller allotments, to enable the Government to record the sale and transfer of land to individuals, known as selectors.³⁴

The Land Act 1862, known as the Duffy Act, was the basis of land administration. It was regarded as compromise by the Government to release land for those who were poor and the interests of wealthy squatters. The Duffy Act provided for 20 acres of land to each selector and anyone eligible was signed up to procure a sufficient acreage to raise the large families of the day.³⁵ While it was an attempt to reach compromise, the Duffy Act did not end the tension over the distribution of land in early Victoria:

Far from offering a political solution to the tensions between selectors and squatters, the Duffy Act (like other land acts which preceded it) contributed to yet more struggles and controversy in Victoria. Within days of the legislation being passed on 10 September 1862, it was clear that once again, large holdings of land were being acquired for sheep grazing rather than small-scale agriculture.³⁶

The Durham Lead area has a rich agricultural history, accelerated by the decline in the area's mining fortunes. Crombie's historical account is rich with the names of pioneer farmers in the Durham Lead and Garibaldi regions.³⁷ These include John Moore's farm on the Leigh River, subsequently owned by Collins and then Wylies (in 1934). Mr. Bend was the former owner of Jewels, a boarding house that was famous for its Cornish pasties. The property Ravas was owned by W. Nicholsons and this was opposite the Duke property. The Freeman Brothers property was previously held by the late T. Saunders. Opposite this, based on Crombie's account, was a general store, Post Office and boarding house owned by the late W.N.L. Pearse. A racetrack previously existed at Hardies Hill, a small crater that was drained

³⁴ Elkner, C 2007 'Putting Colonial Victoria on the Map', *Provenance*, September 2007, No. 6.

³⁵ Crombie 1934

³⁶ Elkner, 2007

³⁷ Crombie 1934

in the 1850s and reclaimed for use as the track. In 1867, some of the framework and judges' boxes were still erect.³⁸

A settlement of farmers to the West of Hardies Hill were from the Emerald Isles. The names of these early immigrants are listed in Table 6, below. Only three families were not from Ireland. W. Thomas owned the Penrose property to the South and it was later held by a descendant of one of the original pioneers and in 1934, was known as Fairlie. At one time, owned by Taylor, the property operated as racing stables.³⁹

In the words of JC Crombie ... They were a fine lot of people kind-hearted and true friends their salutation to me from boyhood was "Welcome, Shan Cromah" You devil God bless you, with a grasp of the hand that showed you were welcomed.

Table 6: Pastoral Settlers of Durham Lead and Garibaldi⁴⁰

Pastoral Settlers (as identified by JC Crombie in 1934)		
From the Emerald Isles		Not from the Emerald Isles ⁴¹
Carr Donohue	McGrath	Crombie
Delaney	Murphy	McInnes
Dillion	Neville	Robinson
Flanagan	O Grady	
Hayes	O'Connell	
Kane	O'Neil	
Mary Hayes	Qualie	

Mathew Lindsay's saw and flour mill with "no end of timber getters" was located in the Monmouth Gully as were a group of settlers, affectionately known as the "Mutton Mob".⁴²

In the words of JC Crombie ... There were also experts at the profession of potato bandicooting. However, taking them all over, they were a decent lot, and their descendants should be proud of these old pioneers.

Farming in early Victoria involved hard manual labour before machinery was introduced. The reaping hook was the first tool, followed by the scythe and then the back delivery

³⁸ Ibid.

³⁹ Ibid.

⁴⁰ Ibid.

⁴¹ Crombie 1934 does not offer state where these families were from but notes later in his historical account that the farming community was Irish and Scottish.

⁴² Ibid.

reaping machine that still required manual binding. The community would turn out to help each other, men and women, boys and girls. By the 1860s and 1870s, threshing machines were in use, powered first by horse works with treadmills and later tractors.⁴³

Churches

The Durham Lead Presbyterian Church⁴⁴

Correspondence from Jean Shearer (nee Wylie) in 1989 reports the Presbyterian Church in Durham Lead was built in the 1860s and would have been one of the first churches in the area after the Presbyterian Church built at Buninyong. The erection of the Church was most likely funded by early pioneers and miners. The Church was home to the school before the No.280 school was built. Ms Shearer recalls large slates under the platform of the Church as a child.

The Church was constructed of weatherboards and a shingle roof before the roof was replaced with corrugated iron. The front of the Church boasted large sash windows, two on each side with the bottom sash frosted. The windows were always shuttered when not in use. The original walls were Hessian-lined before this was replaced by pine-lining to stop the wind. The pine-lining was upright and wide, about four feet high and then placed horizontal for the remaining height on the walls and ceiling. The Church had a split level stage, with the pulpit in the centre and steps to a small vestry located at the side of the building. The entrance to the Church was a small porch and a fully enclosed water tank was sited at the rear. A belfry and iron steeple was placed over the front porch. The Church was located on the hill known as Scotch Hill, near the school and hall on the present day Buninyong Mount Mercer Road.

Ms Shearer's great uncle, Jim Wylie, would ring the bell before Church "and he could make it sound like his name Jim Wylie". The first bell ringer, that Ms Shearer's recalls was Mr John Lockyer. Reverend J.G. Davies was at the Parish from 1918 until 1925. He later married a daughter of the Reverend Thomas Hastie and left Buninyong in 1925 to take up a role as a missionary in Karca, where he remained for many years. Early Church organists were Mrs Mitchell, Mrs Sofia Williamson and Mrs Zelma Lockyer.

Sunday School was also held an hour before Church. Ms Shearer recollects the names of Miss Sarah Wells, Miss Jessie Petersen, Mrs Mary Lockyer and Miss Nellie Cluff (later Veal) as some of the earliest Sunday School teachers. An almost tragic incident was narrowly avoided one day at Sunday School. Keith, the younger brother of Ms Shearer took it upon himself to ring the bell. The bell came off the tongue and landed on the porch ceiling above young Keith's head. Fortunate for all, Ms Shearer's father had recently installed a new trap door where the bell rope was passed through and this prevented the bell from falling on to young Keith! A light-hearted story is recounted by Ms Shearer of Mr King's billy goat. Mr King lived next door to the Church and one Saturday night, a group of lads from the district

⁴³ Ibid.

⁴⁴ Shearer, J 1989 *History of the Durham Lead Presbyterian Church – personal account*

captured the innocent billy goat and locked it in the Church overnight. A rather bewildered (and dismayed) group of Sunday School teachers and members of the congregation arrived Sunday afternoon to find the billy goat still in the Church.

The fire in 1929 burnt the old school and hall and children then studied in the Church - "a cold draughty old building with no fire!!" - before a new school was built. The Second World War saw the building deteriorated to the point that it was unsafe and it was sold for demolition. Church services were moved to the school which was closed at the time. As the congregation dwindled and the school became unavailable, services were discontinued.

Other Churches

There were other churches in the area but little information is known about them. These included the Primitive and Methodist, the Wesleyan, Methodist and Free Presbyterian. The great-grandparents of Ms Shearer were staunch supporters of the latter, which had a minister who travelled from Geelong.

Education

Formal education began in Durham Lead in 1857 at the Green Hills School, a Wesleyan school. The school later became the Durham Lead State School (No. 280) in 1872. Destroyed by fire in June 1929 (see Figure 6, below), the school was rebuilt and continued educating students until its closure in 1941, with only four students in attendance. Mr Stocks was the first teacher according to Crombie's historical account.

In the words of JC Crombie ... it would be unwise to neglect the scholastic institutions and their teachers who tried to influence and instruct the then rising generation.

A Methodist school in the agricultural district of Hardie's Hill (No. 311) was opened by the Wesleyan Methodist Church 1 January 1858. The facility was a rented building that closed in 1879. William James was its first Head Teacher. Crombie's personal history notes that some of the early teachers at Hardies Hill, before the commencement of the Education Act of 1872 were the "Messrs. Stuart, Capes and Lane".⁴⁵

⁴⁵ Ibid.

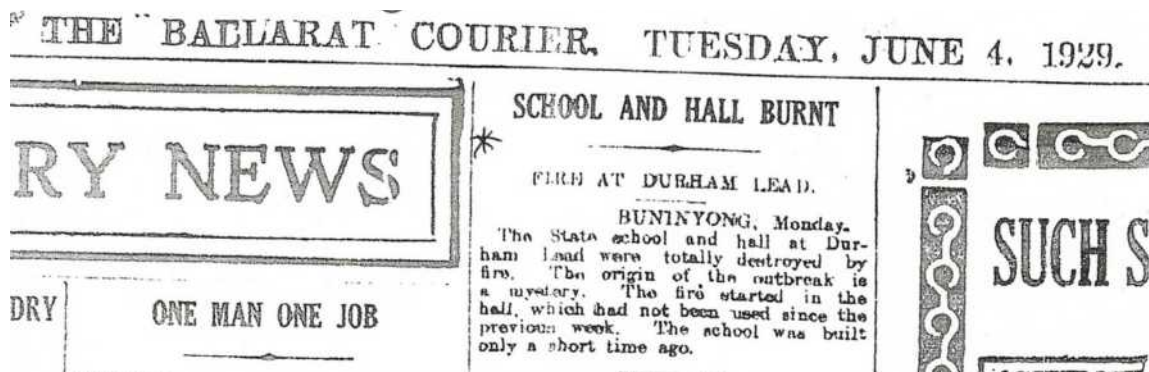


Figure 6: Newspaper article dated 4th June 1929, advising of the fire that burnt down the school and hall at Durham Lead, noting the origin of the outbreak was a mystery (Source: The Ballarat Courier).

In the words of JC Crombie ... However, they were great men and women and had to work under trying circumstances and had to collect their own fees too and I believe had to pay their assistants ...

At this time, the school was using the Irish National School books and the philosophy held by teachers was not to spare the rod in the quest to educate children. The Hardies Hill school closed in February 1873, replaced by the Garibaldi State School. Mr Lane was to be appointed as teacher as part of the arrangement and the grant transferred to the Garibaldi Wesleyan Church as the building was more appropriate.⁴⁶



Image 18: Photo of the Durham Lead State School building prior to being moved to Durham. The accompanying caption reads: "Jean Shearer (nee Wylie) told me this photo of Durham Lead School was taken before the School was shipped to Durham. One Sunday George Haywood, Dad (Perc Pepper) and Walter and Bess Wylie went to Grant Trunk near Berringa to look at the building and this photo was taken there".

There were also private schools in the area, including Milligan's Scholastic Institute at Green's corner in Garibaldi. This Institute was also a boarding house. To the North of the

⁴⁶ *Three Times Blest – A History of Buninyong and District 1837 – 1901*, Buninyong & District Historical Society, Buninyong Victoria.

Garibaldi Claim, Millet's was another private institution. JC Crombie was taught at Miss Bryant's in Garibaldi by the Irish Schoolmaster Dennis McMaster.⁴⁷



Image 19: Photograph (right) of Doris Cairns, teacher, who later became Mrs Rizzol circa early 1920s. (No identification provided of second person in photo).

⁴⁷ Griffiths, P 1988 *Three Times Blest – A History of Buninyong and District 1837 – 1901*, Buninyong & District Historical Society, Buninyong Victoria.



Image 20: Pupils of the Durham Lead State School with teacher Doris Cairns, 12th August (or March?) 1924.

Durham Lead School No 280 12th March or August 1924

Back Row left to right :-

Claud Wylie Albert Smart Syd Smart Colin Smart Peter Lockyer Tenny Wylie
 Dick Gilbert Louis Gilbert Miss Cairns

2nd Row left to right :-

Edna Gilbert Minnie Wylie Ruby Allen Bertha Usher (from Warracknabeal)
 Mary Gilbert Phyllis Peers Kitty Scott Jean Wylie Zelma Gilbert
 May Wylie

Front Row left to right :-

Harold Usher (from Warracknabeal) Jimmy Scott Albert Lockyer Farquhar Lockyer

documented by Harold Usher grandson of John + Mary Lockyer
 Bonnie Doon
 Durham Lead

Figure 7: Inscription identifying pupils in Durham Lead State School photograph (Image 20, above).

Subsequent to the inception of the Education Act of 1872, and as noted above, a second school at Garibaldi, the Garibaldi State School (No. 2173) was opened on 1st August 1879, replacing No. 311 at Hardie's Hill that was approximately two miles to the North. The school was on land owned by the Lands Department and a nominal rate for occupancy was paid to them.

The school was built for up to 120 students with an average attendance of 114 students. The first teacher was a Mr John Lane and the Head Teacher until December 1880 was Edward J. Hamilton. Other teachers (surnames) were Courtney, McClelland, Draffin and Sullivan.⁴⁸ The first application to the Victorian Government for the State School at Garibaldi included 151 children from 47 parents with notable families among them, including seven children of Thomas Haynes of Hardies, eight children of Timothy Neville's and six children of Robert Wylie of Garibaldi.

An inspection recorded 112 children present, and noted that an average attendance of 100 students would keep the school viable and it would not be necessary to enforce the Act requiring children attend, as "the parents of the children, without exception (are) anxious to have their children educated".⁴⁹

In the words of JC Crombie ... at Garibaldi ... (where I learnt) ... "It is a sin to steal a pin, much more to steal a greater thing". The law seems different now, as a person who steals £1000 gets just the same as another that steals a pair of stockings.

Coincident with the opening of the Garibaldi State School, a residence for the Head Teacher was also acquired. This was a six room wooden dwelling that was purchased and repaired. The decline in mining and the years of the Great Depression from 1929 to 1938 significantly impacted the school, leaving it without a teacher from 1940 until its closure in late 1943. Sixty four years after its opening, the Garibaldi school was closed on 22nd September 1943.

⁴⁸ Shearer, J 1989 *History of the Durham Lead Presbyterian Church – personal account*

⁴⁹ Griffiths, P 1988 *Three Times Blest – A History of Buninyong and District 1837 – 1901*, Buninyong & District Historical Society, Buninyong Victoria.



John Duke
Teacher
From
Oct 22
to
1923.

Photo Kit Scott

DURHAM LEAD SCHOOL

Image 21: Photograph of pupils and teacher, John Duke, of Durham Lead State School, date unknown (Source: Kit Scott).

DURHAM LEAD Reunion 1917.
4th Annual Reunion.

Photo taken
at rear of
Hall which
was the
original school
and was built
by pioneer
residents and
Education
Department
provided
teachers.
A smaller
school was
later built
along side,
but both
were burnt
down. A
upper room
was later built
at rear of hall
where people
are standing
Jean Shearer



Image 22: Photograph of the 4th reunion of pupils of Durham Lead State School in 1917 (persons unknown), with notes by Jean Shearer.

State School
No 280
Head Teacher
D. PEPPER.

Row: K. Lockyer,
Lockyer, George
Liamson, Albert Smart
Dick Williamson

Row: Joyce Peers
Scott, Zelma Gilbert
Evan Wylie

Row: ~~John~~ Scott
Alzie Gilbert, Hilda
Smart, Kit Lockyer,
Miss Gilbert

Bottom Row: George
Huffern, Keith Wylie
John Redfern &
Alph Huggins



1929

(2)

Methodist Church
30th Ground
(near School & Hall
was burnt).

This photo was taken
before the 1931 one
maybe 1929 or 1930

Photo
from Shearer
maybe 1929 or 1930
as taken when they were...

Image 23: Pupils of the Durham Lead State School with their teacher, 1929 or 1930 with notes by Jean Shearer.



Image 24: Pupils of the Durham Lead State School with their teacher, 1931.

92.

15/2/1878

Durham Lead State School
 No 280
 Feb. 15th 1878

EDUCATION DEPT
 18 FEB 78

30 MAY 2005

Sir.

I regret that I have to report that scarlet fever has broken out amongst the children attending this school. These families are at present suffering from the disease.

I have requested the parents, in each case, to keep all their children at home until all danger of the disease being spread by them has passed away. I have also reported the outbreak to the Board of Advice for this district.

I have the honour to be

Sir

Your Obedient Servant
 G. R. Scoble
 (Head Teacher)

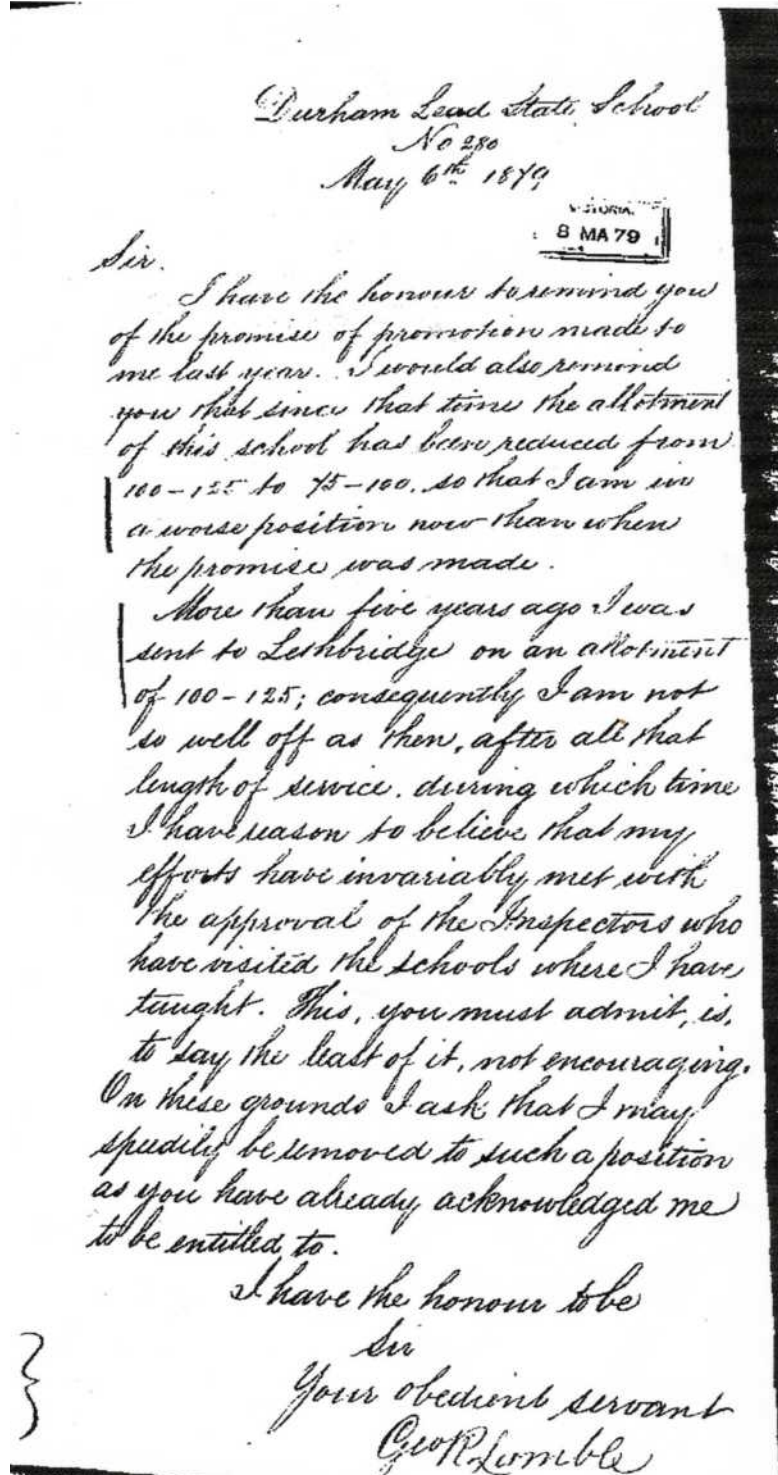
Secretary
 subpt.
 1878

Figure 8: Letter written by the Head Teacher on 15th February 1878, advising of an outbreak of Scarlet fever amongst pupils (and their families) of Durham Lead State School (No. 280).

The school records were kept at Grenville after the closure of the Garibaldi State School. A fire in 1952 destroyed most of the remaining historical school records associated with both Durham Lead and Garibaldi. However, a letter regarding an outbreak of Scarlet fever at the Durham Lead State School (No. 280) in February 1878, written by the Head Teacher, was included in the historical documents of Durham Lead and Garibaldi (see Figure 8, above).

A second letter included in the historical documents, also pertained to the Durham Lead State School (No. 280) and is dated 6th May 1879. Written by the Head Teacher, the letter is a reminder of the promise of a promotion made to the Head Teacher the previous year (presumably by the Education authorities). The letter speaks to the length of service of the teacher, his teaching efforts which he believes have been met with approval by the Inspectors which have visited the schools where he has taught and that he is in a worst position from when he taught at an allotment in Lethbridge more than five years ago. This is because the Durham Lead State School has been reduced from an allotment of 100 – 125 to 75 – 100. The letter ends with the request to rectify the teacher's situation and is a reminder of Crombie's recollection of the poor remuneration of teachers at that time.

Figure 9: Letter from the Head Teacher at Durham Lead State School (No. 280), dated 6th May 1879, requesting an improvement to his remuneration, as he had been promised the year earlier.



The school building was later purchased from the Victorian Education Department to be retained as a community centre and facility, operated under the management of the Garibaldi Public Purposes Reserve Committee of Management Incorporated. The school residence was also handed to the community. Additional facilities such as barbecues and a playground have been added to the site through the generous work of volunteers and some

Government grant funding.⁵⁰ The Durham Lead State School (No. 280) and Garibaldi State School (No. 2173) are shown in Images 25 and 31, below.



Image 25: Photograph of the Garibaldi State School (No.2173) and pupils circa 1900s.



Image 26: Photograph of pupils and teacher from the Garibaldi State School (No. 2173) 15th October 1909.

⁵⁰ Garibaldi Public Purposes Reserve Committee of Management Incorporated no date, *Garibaldi Hall and Public Reserve*, Garibaldi Public Purposes Reserve Committee of Management Incorporated, Victoria, Australia.

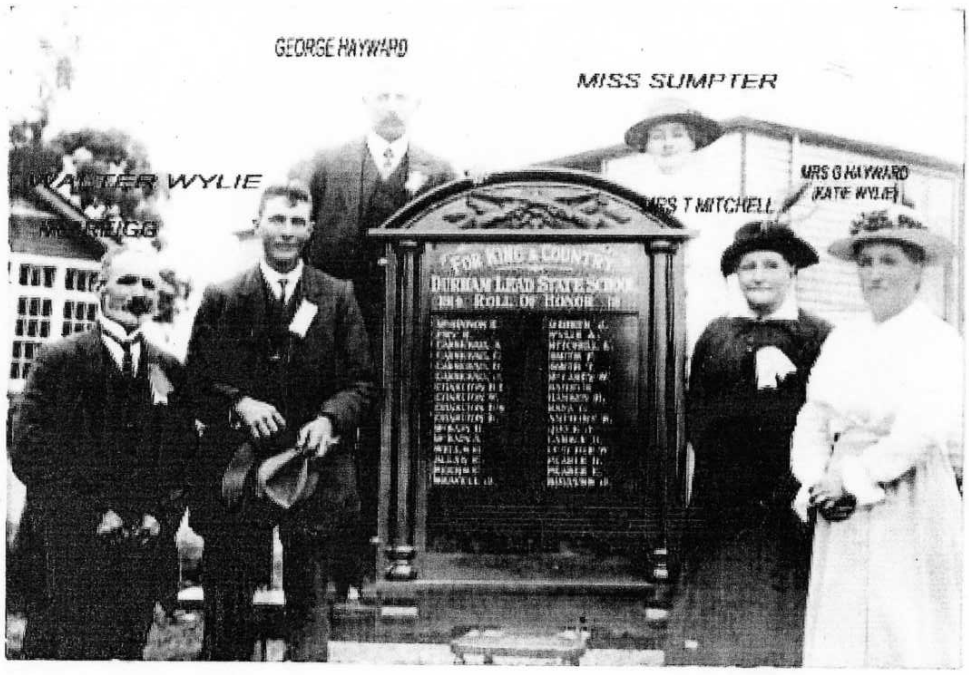


Image 27: Photograph of pupils of the Garibaldi State School, circa 1934 with Lindsay and Maureen Gardiner identified, other persons unknown (Source: Unknown).



Image 28: Photograph of pupils of the Garibaldi State School and others, dated 13th May 1936, persons unknown (Source: Unknown).

1917.



This honour Roll was in the school when it burnt down in 1929.

Image 29: Photograph of members of the Durham Lead community with the Honour Board from the Durham Lead State School that survived the fire in 1929.

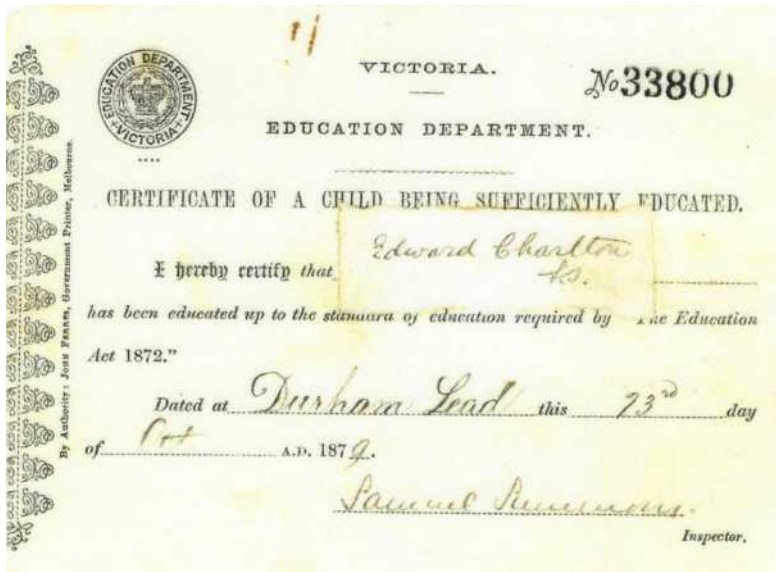


Image 30: Edward Charlton's Certificate of a Child Sufficiently Educated issued by the Victoria Education Department, dated 23rd October 1879.



Image 31: Photograph of pupils and teacher at the original Durham Lead State School, corner of Mount Mercer Road and O'Loughlins Road, circa 1900.

28

8/2/1915

1915.

280



Durham Lead
8th Feb 1915

Sir,

As the local State School is constantly left without a teacher, I therefore offer to take charge of the school till a teacher is appointed or as long as you wish to retain my services

I am 15½ years of age + obtained my qualifying certificate 2 years ago and remained at school for a year, since then I am attending the Ballarat Agricultural High School
I have the honor to be,

Sir

Your obedient servant
William Alban May

Inf. a reply, tr. has been instrd. to take charge

W.A. May 9/2

12 FEB. 1915

Figure 10: Letter to the Education Department dated 8th February 1915 from William Alban May, aged 15½ years, offering his services as teacher for the Garibaldi State School as it was constantly without a teacher during World War 1. William had obtained his Qualifying Certificate only two years prior.

Durham Lead and Garibaldi Today

Historical sites in Durham Lead include sites of original commercial activity, education and gold mining and discovery. The shallow alluvial workings of Green Hills Diggings and the original site of Learmonth's Run date back to 1856 and 1857 respectively. The site of the Durham Lead State School is an important link to early formal schooling in the area while Pioneer Lane and Kinsey's Lane both mark several historical sites while Slaughterhouse Road is the site of Durham Lead's butchery, circa 1864. A map of sites of historical importance in Durham Lead and Garibaldi is provided in Figure 12 below. The map was part was of the excursion notes (6th November 2011) of Jean Shearer. The Garibaldi State School No. 2173, as noted above, was restored and now operates as a local community hall and playground. Images (see Images 32 to 35 below) of the site today are provided below. A memorial on the site pays tribute to the school's history and redevelopment as a community hall (Image 35).

An article in the Ballarat Courier provides information regarding a historical Avenue of Honour in Durham Lead. The L-shaped row of trees was planted in 1917 in the memory of World War II soldiers from Durham Lead who served from 1914 to 1918. There were no less than 32 men who volunteered to serve, with three not returning. The trees were planted at the same time as the unveiling of a carved Honour Board at the Durham Lead State School (No. 280).

History unlocked in row of trees

A LITTLE known and probably mostly forgotten L-shaped row of trees planted in memory of WWII soldiers in memory of local Durham Lead men who volunteered for their country in the Great War of 1914-1918.

From this small district no fewer than 32 volunteered and of those only three did not return.

The trees were planted in 1917 to correspond with the unveiling of an elaborate carved honour board at the Durham Lead School.

The original school was built by local residents probably with help from the mining companies at the time.

As the school number was 280 it must have been one of the first schools outside of Ballarat itself.

In 1929 the school burned down and was moved away during the war to the Western District.

The only known surviving pupils are Kit Scott, Hilda Finlay (Gilbert), Dulcie Ritchie (Gilbert), Wal Lockyer, Jean James (Lockyer), Graeme Wylie, Keith Wylie and Jean Shearer (Wylie).

If any names have been omitted please contact me on 5338 7830.

JEAN SHEARER
Ballarat

Figure 11: Article in the Ballarat Courier (right) regarding the historical Avenue of Honour in Durham Lead. (Source: The Ballarat Courier, 26th November 2003).

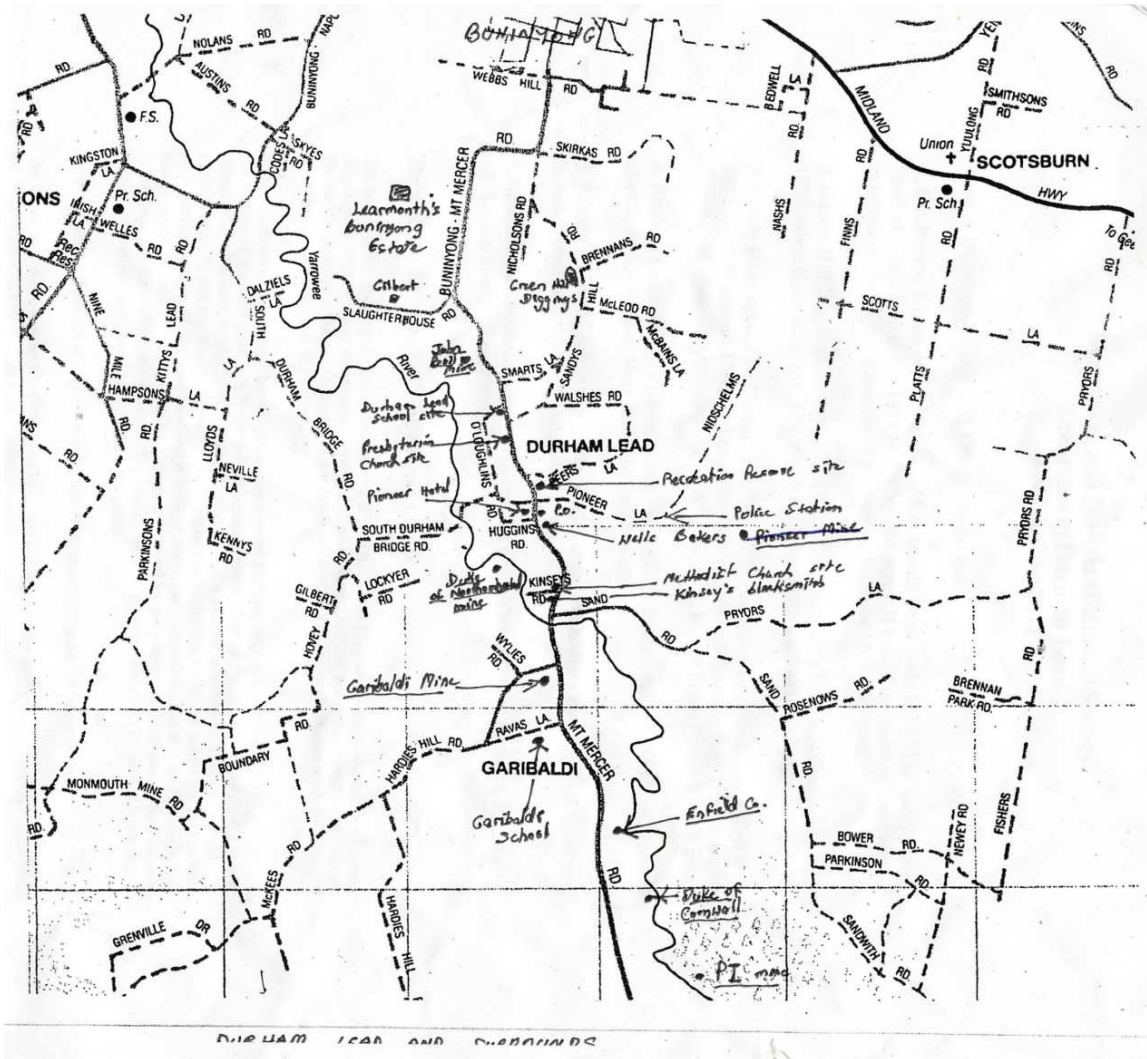


Figure 12: Map of Durham Lead and Surrounds indicating sites of historical importance and early gold mines (Source: Jean Shearer, Excursion to Durham Lead 6th November 2011).



Image 32: The Garibaldi Community Hall, formerly Garibaldi State School No. 2173 (October 2021).



Image 33: The Garibaldi Community Hall and Playground (October 2021).

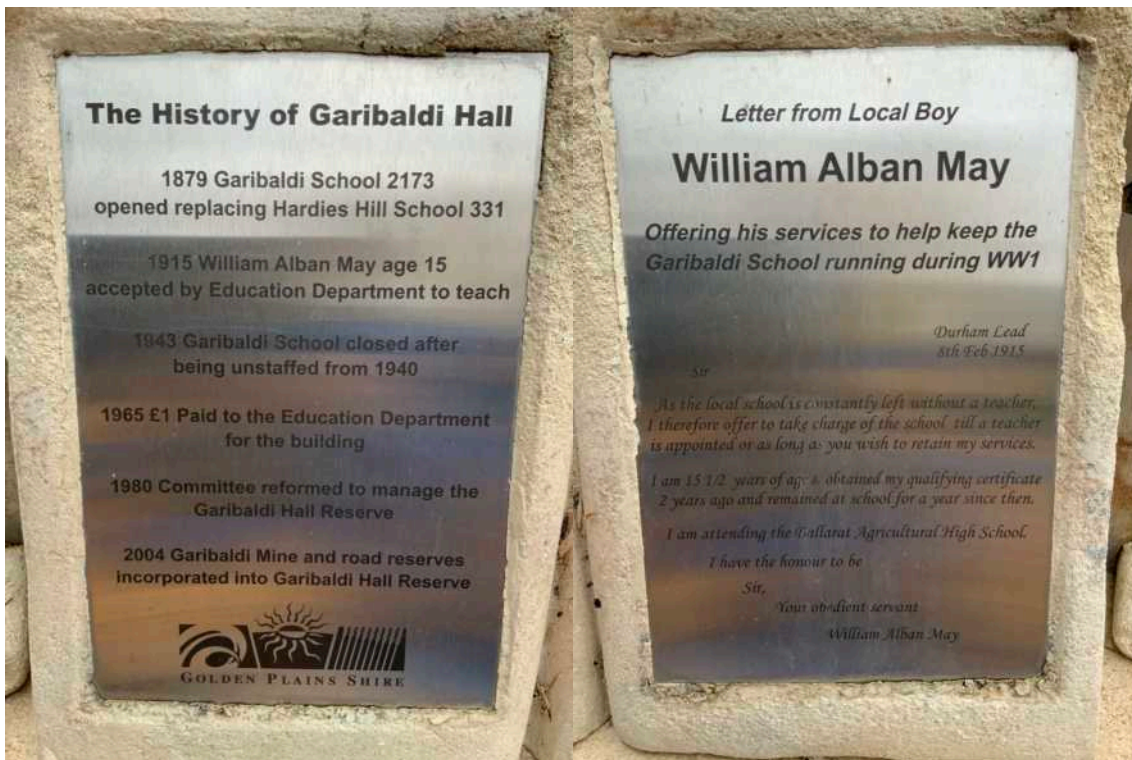


Image 34: The memorial plaques at Garibaldi Hall (October 2021).



Image 35: The memorial at Garibaldi Hall (above), the rear of the memorial (top right) and the tribute sign to William and Elizabeth Lockyer (below right) on the gate to the grounds of Garibaldi Hall (October 2021).



Image 36: The house on Slaughterhouse Road, Durham Lead, believed to be the abandoned house referred to by Jean Shearer in her notes on photographs taken, dated 23rd June 2005 (see Appendix 4). The house is noted by Ms Shearer as the house of the late Ernest Napoleon Gilbert who raised eleven children and was a butcher.

THE AGE, Monday 15 February 1988

Garibaldi has a celebration all its own

Picture: JOHN WOODSTRA

You could have knocked Mr Herb Quick over with a feather. "I didn't know there were so many people left in this town," he said as he looked over the 50 guests who assembled to celebrate his 100th birthday. "Funny thing," he said, "I don't know half of them."

Valentine's Day became Herb Quick's Day yesterday in the old gold-fields town of Garibaldi, which managed to disappear so efficiently when the gold cut out that it is not shown on some modern maps. In its day, it had pubs, churches, shops and a post office. Now it has only the weatherboard schoolhouse, converted to a community hall for the 12 or so families that call the district home.

Lahey at Large

JOHN LAHEY



Mr Quick moved from Garibaldi to Ballarat, about 20 kilometres to the north, when he was 15. "No one was left here then," he said. He is not quite right in that. Garibaldi always retained some old families. But to Mr Quick, who had known the clamor and bustle of the old days, when the Garibaldi Mine was still working, the place seemed dead. Over the years, he came back to shoot rabbits and look at the family home, where his parents raised 10 children.

Then, out of the blue, he received an invitation from the Garibaldi community to his own 100th birthday party, in the schoolhouse where he had received his first lessons. Still on the wall is a King and Country plaque naming the 34 Garibaldi men who went away to war. Seven were killed. These things always pull you up with a jolt. This one small town sent 34 men to war.

How typically Australian yesterday was. A King and Country plaque told its own sad story about a town that has gone, and the young women at Mr Quick's party bustled about with plates of lamingtons, scones and sandwiches, and the toddlers frolicked outside the door in the sunshine.

Sitting next to his wife, Alice, who is 96, Mr Quick made a beautiful speech full of local references that had his guests in fits of laughter. The old gentleman is sharp. Slowly, supported by a walking stick, he insisted on doing the rounds to shake hands with every man, woman and child who had turned up. He was deeply touched that the gathering included people he did not know. They got him to plant a tree, a liquidambar, and he told them: "When that tree turns 100, I'll come back and see it again."

The locals say that Garibaldi has begun to repopulate. The old farms, cut into small blocks, are attracting people who work in Ballarat and Melbourne. The schoolhouse will stand for a long time. I wonder if some child in 50 years will look at Mr Quick's tree and wonder who he was.



Herb Quick and his wife Alice, 96, with the people who gathered at Garibaldi to celebrate his centenary

Image 37: Newspaper article celebrating the centenary of Herb Quick, pictured with his wife Alice, aged 96, and those who gathered to help him celebrate at the old schoolhouse (now community hall) in Garibaldi where he was first educated (Source: The Age, 15th February 1988).



Image 38: Herb Quick, pictured with his wife Alice, aged 96 (top) and planting a tree at the present day Garibaldi Community Hall (below right).

"Right back"
 170 Beccles St
 Fulmer 3220
 27-10-2005

Dear Kevin

Many thanks for
 your welcome letter of 17.10.2005
 especially the lovely photo you
 sent. Ed is wonderful for his age
 his sister Mary was my friend
 at school; also had a period went
 to school with me, Les of course
 died at the war. I'm not sure
 if Gerard is still alive.

I am delighted you have done
 such a great job of restoring the
 surrounds at the school, when
 the weather gets warmer we are
 going to come up & have a picnic

Many thanks for your letter
 I'm always interested to hear what
 goes on, Richard Pillitt keeps me up
 with the news. Yours sincerely,
 Rita Starres.

Figure 13: Letter from Rita Starres, dated 27th October 2005, thanking Kevin for his letter and photos sent.

Kit's family wish to thank everyone for their prayers, love and support and invite everyone to join them for refreshments in the Church Hall following the burial.



Peter  Tobin
FUNERALS

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Eternal Rest Grant Unto Her, O Lord



*Catherine Lucy Scott
(Kit)*

4th July, 1915 ~ 1st December, 2004

Entrance Hymn:

I WILL NEVER FORGET YOU, MY PEOPLE

1. I will never forget you, my people
I have carved you on the palm of my hand.
I will never forget you;
I will not leave you orphaned.
I will never forget my own.
2. Does a mother forget her baby?
Or a woman the child within her womb?
Yet, even if these forget,
Yes, even if these forget,
I will never forget my own. *Repeat Verse 1*

Welcome and Thanks:

Lighting of the Pascal Candle:

Placing of the Pall and Flowers:

First Reading:

A reading from the Book of Revelation

I, John, heard a voice from heaven say to me,
'Write down: Happy are those who die in the Lord!
Happy indeed, the Spirit says; now they can rest for ever after their
work, since their good deeds go with them'.

This is the Word of the Lord.



Responsorial Psalm:

THE LORD IS MY SHEPHERD

1. The Lord is my Shepherd and I want to follow,
Wherever he leads me, Wherever he goes,
Over the mountains, the waters and byways,
Valleys and highways he's waiting for me.

CHORUS:

I want to go to meet him there,
To lay myself down in his love.
The Lord is my Shepherd and I want to follow,
Wherever he leads me, wherever he goes.

2. And while on the journey to where we are going,
He promised to be there to help us along,
and over the mountains, we'll walk on together,
to know all the wonders he's given to me.

Second Reading:

A Reading from the Letter to the Romans.

The life and death of each of us has its influence on others;
if we live, we live for the Lord, and if we die, we die for the Lord.
This explains why Christ both died and came to life, it was so that he
might be Lord both of the living and of the dead.

This is the Word of the Lord.

Figure 14: Funeral Mass card, front and back pages (top) and pages 2-3 (bottom) for Catherine Lucy Scott (Kit), Postmistress of Durham Lead. Ms Scott was born 4th July 1915 and passed away 1st December 2004.

Gospel:

A Reading from the Holy Gospel according to John.
John 14: 1-6

Jesus said to his disciples:
"Do not let your hearts be troubled.
Trust in God still, and trust in me.
There are many rooms in my Father's house;
if there were not, I should have told you.
I am going now to prepare a place for you,
and after I have gone and prepared you a place,
I shall return to take you with me;
so that where I am you may be too.
You know the way to the place where I am going".

Thomas said, "Lord, we do not know where you are going,
so how can we know the way?" Jesus said:

"I am the Way, the Truth and the Life.
No one can come to the Father except through me".

This is the Gospel of the Lord.

Homily:

Prayers of Intercession:

1. God of life, we give thanks for the Scott family, and for the life of Kit, as she grew up and contributed to the Durham Lead Community.
God of peace, hear us. **R:** God of peace, hear our prayer
2. We thank God for the loving care over many years that Kit received from her friends at Durham Lead and beyond.
God of peace, hear us. **R:** God of peace, hear our prayer
3. We ask a blessing of peace for Kit's relatives and Parish Community, who grieve for her at this time.
God of peace, hear us. **R:** God of peace, hear our prayer
4. We give thanks for the skill and care given to Kit by her doctors and all at Ballarat Health Services.
God of peace, hear us. **R:** God of peace, hear our prayer

Communion Hymn:

COME AS YOU ARE

1. Come as you are, that's how I want you
Come as you are feel quite at home
Close to my heart loved and forgiven
Come as you are why stand alone
2. No need to fear, love sets no limits
No need to fear, love never ends
Don't run away, shamed and disheartened
Rest in my love, trust me again
3. I came to call sinners, not just the virtuous
I came to bring peace, not to condemn
Each time you fail, to live by my promise
Why do you think, I'd love you the less
4. Come as you are, that's how I love you
Come as you are, trust me again
Nothing can change, the love that I bear you
All will be well, just come as you are.



Procession of the Bread and Wine:

Hymn:

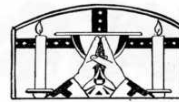
BE NOT AFRAID

1. You shall cross the barren desert,
but you shall not die of thirst.
You shall wander far in safety
though you do not know the way.
You shall speak your words to foreign
men and they will understand.
You shall see the face of God and live.

ANTIPHON

Be not afraid
I go before you always.
Come, follow me,
and I will give you rest.

2. Blessed are your poor
for the kingdom shall be theirs.
Blest are you that weep and mourn,
for one day you shall laugh.
And if wicked men insult and hate you
all because of Me,
Blessed, blessed are you.



Final Commendation:

COME TO HER AID

Come to her aid O Saints of God
O Angels meet her now.
Receive her soul,
present her now,
to God the Lord most high.

May Christ who called you take you home
near Abr'am may you rest.
Receive her soul,
present her now,
to God the Lord most high.

Give her eternal rest O Lord,
may she have endless light.
Receive her soul,
present her now,
to God the Lord most high.

Recessional Hymn:

HERE I AM, LORD

1. I, the Lord of sea and sky,
I have heard my people cry.
All who dwell in dark and sin,
My hand will save.
I who made the stars of night,
I will make their darkness bright.
Who will bear my light to them?
Whom shall I send?
REFRAIN:
Here I am, Lord, is it I, Lord?
I have heard you calling in the night.
I will go, Lord, if you lead me.
I will hold your people in my heart.
2. I, the Lord of wind and flame,
I will tend the poor and lame.
I will set a feast for them,
My hand will save.
Finest bread I will provide till
their hearts be satisfied.
I will give my life to them,
Whom shall I send?

Figure 15: Funeral Mass card, pages 4-5 (top) and pages 6-7 (bottom) for Catherine Lucy Scott (Kit), Postmistress of Durham Lead. Ms Scott was born 4th July 1915 and passed away 1st December 2004.



Figure 16: Newspaper article recording the 84th birthday celebration of Mrs Hilda Gilbert of Durham Lead. Mrs Gilbert was born and raised in Durham Lead (Source: Unknown and undated). The information below was obtained from https://www.myheritage.com/names/hilda_lockyer.

[Hilda Madeline Gilbert \(born Lockyer\), 1886 - 1972](#)

Hilda Madeline Gilbert (born Lockyer) was born on [month day](#) 1886, at [birth place](#) , to William Lockyer and Elizabeth Lockyer (born Dawson) .

William was born on May 5 1855, in Springfield Cottage, Little Lonsdale Street, Melbourne. Victoria..

Elizabeth was born on April 3 1852, in Durham. England.

Hilda had 8 siblings: George Lockyer , David John Lockyer and [6 other siblings](#) .

Hilda married Ernest Napoleon Gilbert on [month day](#) 1907, at age 21 at [marriage place](#) .

Ernest was born on 1874, in Durham Lead, Victoria. Australia..

His occupation was Butcher.

They had 11 children: Ernest Lyle Gilbert , George Valentine Gilbert and [9 other children](#) .

Hilda lived on [month day](#) 1972, at [address](#) .

Hilda passed away of [cause of death](#) on [month day](#) 1972, at age 85 at [death place](#) .

She was buried on [month day](#) 1972, at [burial place](#) .

Appendix 1: Ballarat South Gold Dredging Company Prospectus

46

The Australian Mines Development Coy. No Liability, 490 Collins Street,
Melbourne, invite application for the undermentioned issue.

The list will close positively on Saturday, the 22nd July, 1899.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

Ballarat South Gold Dredging Coy.

NO LIABILITY,

DURHAM LEAD, BUNINYONG, NEAR BALLARAT.

(To be Registered under Part II. of "The Companies Act 1890").

CAPITAL = £10,000 in 40,000 Shares of 5s. Each.

18,000 Shares fully paid up, to be allotted the Vendors, in full payment for the property.

18,000 Shares offered for subscription, payable 1/- on application, and 1/- on allotment.

2,000 Fully Paid } Shares being held in reserve.
2,000 Contributing }

The proceeds from the sale of the above 18,000 Shares will be placed to the Company's credit, less brokerage and preliminary expenses, up to and including cost of registration, fixed at a lump sum of £300.

All shares rank alike for Dividends. No cash payment to Vendors.

No allotment will take place unless 10,000 Shares are applied for.

Directors:

(To be appointed at the first meeting of Shareholders).

Bankers:

THE NATIONAL BANK OF AUSTRALASIA LIMITED.

Solicitor:

S. B. BACKHOUSE, Queen Street, Melbourne.

Broker:

JOS. THOMSON, Stock Exchange, Melbourne.

Manager and Offices:

STEPHEN J. BYRNE, 490 Collins Street, Melbourne.

THIS Company is being formed to acquire and work a gold mining property, situated on the Leigh River and Yarrowee Creek, Durham Lead, Buninyong, near Ballarat, having a total area of 84 acres, being Crown Lease No. 3531.

In addition to the above Lease about 160 acres of auriferous flats on either side of the creek have also been secured under lease applications, which will bring the total area to be acquired by this Company to over 244 acres.

This property adjoins the Ballarat Gold Dredging Company's ground on the south, and extends a distance of over five miles on the course of the Leigh River and Yarrowee Creek, and traverses through some of the richest auriferous belts of country in Victoria.

The depth of the ground varies from 6 to 20 feet, and it is proposed to work it with a centrifugal gravel suction pump, which will treat from 80 to 200 tons per hour, according to size, at an approximate cost of about 3d. per ton.

It is estimated that within three months after commencing operations a pump can be erected and at work, and there being absolutely no prospecting or development work to be done, gold should be won almost immediately, and **dividends** looked for at an early date.

The amount to be placed to the Company's credit will be ample to erect the necessary plant without the necessity of calls.

Working 8 hours per day, and estimating the output at 80 tons per hour, and the average yield at $\frac{1}{2}$ dwt. per ton, dividends of 6d. per share per month could easily be paid, which would mean an annual profit of £30 on each £10 invested.

Attention is drawn to the annexed reports of Captain ANDREW BERRIMAN, F.G.S.A., General Manager of the Ballarat Gold Dredging Company, and Mr. GEO. A. WILBERFORCE, late Engineer to the Hon. J. A. WALLACE'S Woolshed Valley Gold Dredging Company, which testify to the suitability of this ground for hydraulic suction pumps.

Application for Shares may be made on the accompanying form, and forwarded to the Manager of The Australian Mines Development Company, with the amount of the Deposit. If no allotment is made, the deposit will be returned in full, and where the number of shares allotted is less than that applied for, the balance will be applied towards the payment due on allotment, and any excess returned to the applicant.

REPORT OF CAPTAIN ANDREW BERRIMAN, M.E., F.G.S.A.

BUNINYONG, 3RD JULY, 1899.

THE AUSTRALIAN MINES DEVELOPMENT COMPANY

MEMORANDUM.

The Australian Mines Development Company
NO LIABILITY.

490 COLLINS STREET, MELBOURNE.

JAMES MACMEIKAN, Esq., *Chairman of Directors.*STEPHEN J. BYRNE, *Manager.*

This Company recommended and floated during this year the undermentioned Properties on the Yarrowee Creek :—

Ballarat Gold Dredging Company issued at 2/-, now selling at 5/3; and Paid at 6/6.

Yarrowee Creek Gold Sluicing Company at 2/-, now buyers unsupplied at 3/3; Paid, 4/6.

North Yarrowee Gold Dredging Company issued at £10, now sales £10 10/-.

Mine Reports, July 14, 1899.

Got up steam; engine working well. Erecting Worthington steam pump, and making connection for suction pipe. Commence pumping Tuesday.

Cutting foundations. Pump on trucks Monday. Engine and boiler to be delivered on ground early next week. Ten final bores near chosen site extremely satisfactory. Push on with all speed with erection.

Gravel pump completed. Arrangements being made for remainder machinery.

Higher up on the P.I. flat there is from 10 to 12 feet of wash, with gold generally all through it. The ground is highly suitable for working with a centrifugal gravel pump. The resources here are practically inexhaustible, and with one of these pumps, which will put through 2,000 tons of stuff a day, together with concentrators and other appliances for saving and turning to account the whole of pyrites and flour gold as well as the coarse gold saved in the top sluices, I have no hesitation in saying you are in the possession of a most valuable dividend-paying property.

I am, Gentlemen,

Yours faithfully,

(Signed) ANDREW BERRIMAN, M.E., F.G.S.A.

REPORT OF CAPTAIN ANDREW BERRIMAN, M.E., F.G.S.A.

BUNINYONG, 3RD JULY, 1899.

THE AUSTRALIAN MINES DEVELOPMENT COMPANY,

490 COLLINS STREET, MELBOURNE.

GENTLEMEN,

As requested, I have visited and carefully inspected Lease No. 3531, together with the whole of its surroundings, and beg to submit the following report thereon for your information.

The property comprises about 84 acres of the bed and banks of the Leigh River, extending from the south boundary of Crown Lease 3530, to near the Chrysis at Hardies' Hill, a distance of about seven miles, in one of the richest and most productive belts of auriferous country yet opened up in the colony of Victoria. This river, which is a continuation of the Yarrowee Creek, has been the repository of all the discharge from all the rich mines of Ballarat for a period of more than 40 years, and as such will, in my opinion, be found to contain immense wealth. I have worked and prospected this stream for many miles in length, and having also worked and had the management of mines for many years in the Ballarat district, I have had an opportunity of watching the developments as they have occurred and the gold obtained.

Among the many rich mines worked abutting on to this valuable property may be mentioned, on the east side of river, The John Bull, Telegraph, Convention, Royal Charter, Beamont, Black Horse, Pioneer, The Pioneer Tunnel; from the last-named claims some tons of gold were won, and at present there are something like two million tons of payable tailings on the ground near the river, which will give good dividends with one of Jennings' Centrifugal Pumps; also, on the west side, there are, The South Durham, Garibaldi, Enfield, Duke of Northumberland, and the Duke of Cornwall.

The result of practical tests made by me in working the upper sections of silt and gravel in the river channel has been about 2 dwts. of free gold to a ton, besides the rich pyrites and flour gold which are always present.

In addition to this there are high reef washes under the bed of the stream and extending into the banks, fully 200 feet above the deep alluvial gutters. Owing to the heavy influx of water, these upper washes have never yet been worked, but where operated on in the banks have proved highly remunerative, even washing with a tin dish. Gold is often found under many and various conditions, and I have a presentiment that rich deposits of gold will yet be encountered in working the same upper washes. I reckon in the river the sinking to reach the bottom or bed-rock will generally be from 6 to 20 feet deep. I have not tested the depth at every point, but would recommend the putting down of some bores and shafts to ascertain the depth, and also to determine the site to fix a Jennings' Pump and machinery. Near your north boundary some good gold has been obtained from two runs of wash on a false bottom, and also on the main bottom; in some places as much as 5 dwts. of shotty gold to a dish of dirt. Again, just above your south boundary, there is good gold, both in the wash and in the silt in the river.

Higher up on the P.I. flat there is from 10 to 12 feet of wash, with gold generally all through it. The ground is highly suitable for working with a centrifugal gravel pump. The resources here are practically inexhaustible, and with one of these pumps, which will put through 2,000 tons of stuff a day, together with concentrators and other appliances for saving and turning to account the whole of pyrites and flour gold as well as the coarse gold saved in the top sluices, I have no hesitation in saying you are in the possession of a most valuable dividend-paying property.

I am, Gentlemen,

Yours faithfully,

(Signed) ANDREW BERRIMAN, M.E., F.G.S.A.

REPORT OF MR. G. A. WILBERFORCE, M.E.

BALLARAT, 5TH JULY, 1899.

THE MANAGER

AUSTRALIAN MINES DEVELOPMENT COMPANY,

490 COLLINS STREET, MELBOURNE.

DEAR SIR,

In company with Mr. A. BERRIMAN I visited your South Lease on the Leigh River, extending from the southern boundary of the Ballarat Gold Dredging Company's Lease downward (following the course of the Creek) a distance of nearly seven miles. As the area contains many large flats, and the formation is similar to other leases on the same stream, and a good supply of water always available, it offers many facilities for the successful working on the gravel pump system, and should prove a sound investment.

Yours sincerely,

(Signed) GEO. A. WILBERFORCE, M.E.,

Late Engineer to Wallace's Woolshed Valley Gold Dredging Company.

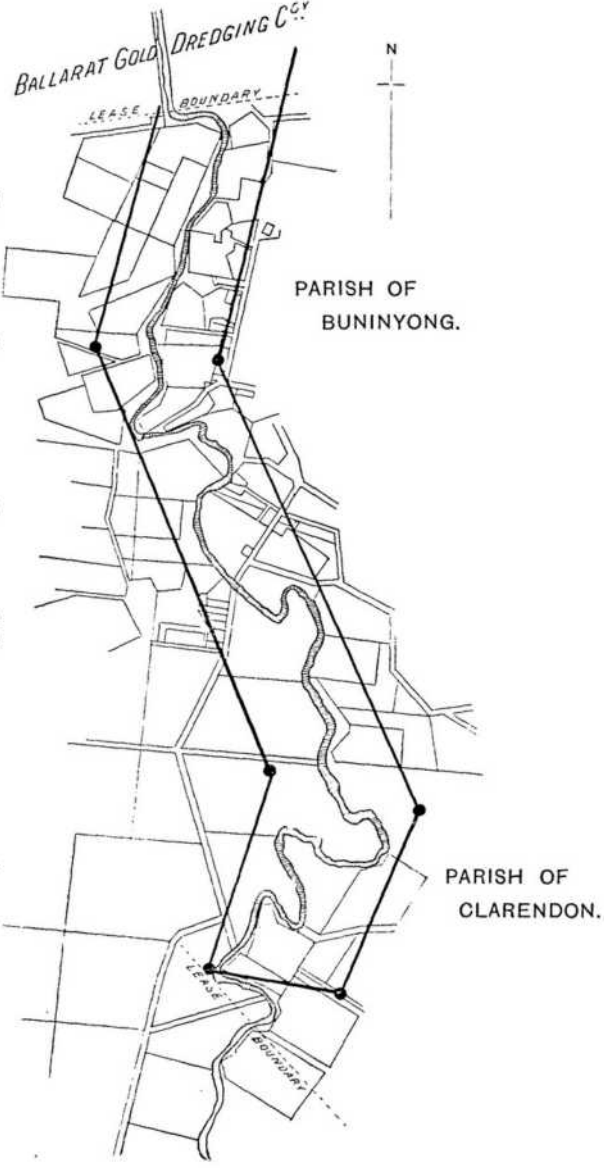
Plan of Crown Lease
No. 3531 BALLARAT
AREA, 84 ACRES.

Now being acquired by the Ballarat South
Gold Dredging Company No Liability.

ISSUED BY
THE AUSTRALIAN MINES DEVELOPMENT CO.,
490 COLLINS STREET, MELBOURNE.

The heavier lines drawn on either side of the
Lease, denote approximately the additional ground
secured under Lease application.

PUBLIC LIBRARY VICTORIA



Scale: 40 Chains to 1 inch.

Form of Application.



BALLARAT SOUTH GOLD DREDGING COY.

NO LIABILITY.

Capital - - - £10,000

Divided into 40,000 Shares of 5/- each.

To MR. STEPHEN J. BYRNE,
 MANAGER OF THE AUSTRALIAN MINES DEVELOPMENT COMPANY,
 490 Collins Street, Melbourne.

I hereby apply for shares in the above Company, and enclose cheque for £ : : being application fee of 1/- per share. I request to be allotted that number of shares, and agree to accept the same, or any smaller number that may be allotted to me, subject to the Rules and Regulations of the Company and upon the terms of the Prospectus. In respect of the shares allotted me, I further engage to pay the amount of 1/- per share due on allotment, in default of which my present payment shall be liable to forfeiture without further notice.

Name in full

Address

Occupation

Signature

Dated this day of July, 1899.

Appendix 2 – JC Crombie's Personal Account

Gentlemen,

In pursuance of the request that I should try to write the history of Durham Lead, Hardies Hill, Garibaldi and Grenville, since the late sixties and early seventies, as far as my recollection goes, I am going to try to meet your wishes.

In the first place you will understand when you take a glance at the quantity of Mullock heap along the old Durham Lead, that the greater part of the population were miners, and as the population was large, (estimated 10,000) it would be impossible to remember the characteristics of the whole.

In the second place I have heard it said by some of the present residents that the engineers of those days must have been of little account, as the road south through the abovementioned places was so very crooked. The Shire in the early days was administered by a road board which consisted in the most part of Publicans and the roads were taken to suit their hotels. Then again, the hotels would be near the centre of population.

Then again the roads followed the bullock wagon tracks and also those of Cobb & Co., coach tracks, which was the mode of travelling in the early days, and they naturally found the easiest gradients.

The hotels from the Buninyong estate (now owned by Mrs. Dunstan) to Garibaldi were the "Travellers' Rest" (Kept by Hodges) (where Mr. A. Wylie now lives); the "National" (further west), the "Black Bull" on the John Bull Creek kept by Mrs. Mitchell, the "Live and Let Live" kept by Mr. Windmiller, the "Endfield" (Denholm owner) "Pioneer" (Charlton owner) "Garibaldi" (Hocking owner).

The principal mines starting again from the Buninyong estate were the "National", "John Bull", "Tunnel", "Duke of Northumberland", "Garibaldi", "Enfield", "Duke of Cornwall", "P.I.", "Perseverance" and "Crisis". There were also several mines both on east and west of the main lead.

The principal business places other than hotels were Whykes, slaughterman and butcher, Hanifords drapery Emporium, Lambs grocery and general store, Wright butcher, Wells bakery, Oliver blacksmith, Kinsey balcksmith, and after the alluvial claims stopped work, the late John Martin blacksmith. Previous to his starting on the main road he was smith for the Garibaldi claim, carrying on at the same time a private business to the West of the Garibaldi claim. About Garibaldi there were several business places, notably Lamp-lough's butcher, just opposite where J. Martin Junr. balcksmith's shop is now, Stevens grocer opposite the site of the old Wesleyan Church (now occupied by Mr. D. Jewell), Jones grocer to the west of the teacher's residence, then north west a little Troy's grocer, to the south west Moyle's slaughter yards and butchery, to the south west again Lamp-lough's slaughter yards and farm originally Ettershank's and Eggelstone's which having changed hands and names many times is now the property of Mr. Gilbert Turner.

Reverting again to the upper Durham, I think it would be unwise to neglect the scholastic institutions and their teachers who tried to influence and instruct the then rising generation. About the Durham there were several private schools among which the principal one was carried on in a church building for some time by Mr. Stocks afterwards in the old building that was burnt down a few years ago, it was after acquired by the Education Department. He also was the first teacher under the new regime.

Then at Garibaldi there was Miss Bryant's where the teacher's residence is now (that is where I learnt) "It is a sin to steal a pin, much more to steal a greater thing". The law seems different now, as a person who steals £1000 gets just the same as another that steals a pair of stockings. The next "Milligan's Scholastic Institute" at Green's corner, that was also a boarding house Millets to the north of the Garry claim. Then further down at Hardies Hill

general store, the school was held in the Methodist Church situated in the corner of the late Mr. T. Saunders' property. Some of the early teachers being Messrs. Stuart, Capes and Lane. That was before the inception of the Education Act of 1872. The reading books that were in use then were the Irish National School books and most of the teachers then believed, like Dennis McKaster, the Irish School master, that if the children would not love them they would make them fear them, so they did not spare the rod. However, they were great men and women and had to work under trying circumstances and had to collect their own fees too and I believe had to pay their assistants some of which were Miss Lane, Mr. James Lane and Mr. W. Dunstan. Some time after the Education Act became active the Hardies Hill school was shifted to Garibaldi, the Department renting the Methodist Church there, the first teacher there under the act being Mr. John Lan then Hamilton, Courtney, McClelland, Draffin, Sullivan and various others that I don't remember the names of. Later the Department built a new school which filled a long felt want, but with the decline in mining, so the attendance declined, and now the attendance is in the teens, the same applies to all the schools in the district.

Back to Garibaldi again, I would like to mention some of the farm properties adjoining the main road. The first was John Moore's on the Leigh River afterwards Collins' and now Mr. D. Wyllie's, George King's north of which are owned by the Martin family, Jewell's formerly owned by Mr. Bond who also kept a boarding house which was famed for its Cornish pasties. The property now owned by Mr. D. Jewell and known as Rava's was originally Mr. W. Nicholson's and opposite the Duke property now Veal Bros. was in early days owned by a Mr. Mase who left there for the north and settled near Donald. Then comes Messrs. Hynes property (now owned by Councillor A. Hitchcock). The two brothers Patrick and Thomas worked the property for many years Thomas eventually sold out to his brother and he and his family went north to the Terrick Terrick now known as the Terricks.

Then comes the property of the late T. Saunders (now owned by Freeman Bros.). On the opposite side of the road there was a general store and Post office and boarding house owned by the late W.N.L. Pearse, commonly called "Specific" Pearse. He also went north to the Donald district. There were three Pearse families in the district. the other two's distinctive titles were "Blacksmith" Pearse and (manager) afterwards "Farmer" Pearse he having procured Lamplough's property.

Then adjoining the store came Mr. T. Dunstan's property, his sobriquet being "Uncle Tommy". On the west side of the road comes Hasting Cunningham's property now owned by Freeman Bros., and Hitchcock Bros. Mr. Ewen Hitchcock being on the homestead block which was purchased by his father the late E.A. Hitchcock on the subdivision of the property, the other purchasers being the late H. Freeman, E. Bankin and R. Lawrence, part of it Mr. E.A. Hitchcock owns, the rest Freeman Bros.

Hardies Hill I suppose is well known as an extinct crater and in early days was a small lake but some time in the fifties was drained, the drain being covered in and the reclaimed portion used as a race course, part of the frame work of the booths and judges box were still there when I attended the Hardies school in 1867.

Now I will get to the west side of Hardies Hill, where there was a settlement of small farmers (with the exception of three families) all fresh from the Emerald Isles. The exceptions were Crombie, Robinson and McInnes. They were a fine lot of people kind hearted true friends, that I as a boy, youth and man was always pleased to meet. Their salutation to me when visiting them was "Welcome Shan Cromah" you devil, God bless you" with the accompanying grasp of the hand that shows you are welcome wherever you stand.

I will now give the names of the residents of Hardies Hill west McGrath, O'Grady, Carr, Donohue, Dillon, O'Neil, Hayes, Neville, Flanagan, Kane, Quallie, Delaney, Murphy, O'Connell and Mary Hayes commonly called Molly. The land first selected was under the Duffy Act, 20 acres being the area allowed and you can understand that the whole family of boys and girls and anyone else that could be

procured as dummies to take up blocks were enlisted to get sufficient to make a living on and rear large families that were the fashion then. Further west again in the Monmouth gully was Mathew Lindsay, saw mill and flour mill and an army of mill workers and scattered over the adjacent forest no end of timber getters for the mill and claim requirements, such men as Noel Lindsay, Tom Taylor, Knights and a little colony called the Mutton Mob, their nickname needs no explanation. They were also experts at the profession of potato bandicooting. However taking them all over they were a very decent lot and their descendants should be proud of those old pioneers. In the early days of those districts that I have mentioned and will mention, the people had to make their own enjoyment and did so too, the social life was quite different proposition to what it is today now enjoyment is provided for everyone. Still I think that the people of today are just as good as their ancestors were, at all events they have more facilities for advancement than we old stagers had.

Well getting on we come to the Penrose property formerly owned by the late W. Thomas. After his demise it still remained in the family for a number of years and after changing hands several times is now owned by Mr. Dennis, a descendant of one of the pioneers of 100 years ago. Grenville will thus be well on the map in the coming Centenary Celebrations. I hope he and those of his family will have a prosperous and happy time.

Fairlie as it is now called has had several different people on it in its time the best known being Messrs. Stuart, Taylor (who carried on racing stables there) and E.A. Hitchcock the present owner's father.

Some of the notabilities of Grenville in the early days are Roach, Thomas, Chapman (Tucker hotel keeper), Simpson, McKie Bros., Twomeys (Armrod Hotel keeper), Unwin, butcher, A. and W. Crawford, Crombie and there were many others whose names have slipped my memory. I have passed the recreation ground formerly Hardies Mt. Mercer and Cargarie Agricultural and Pastoral Society's Show Ground where a show was held every November for many years. It was a regular Gala day for the district, previous to the recreation site being used the Show was held at the rear of Tucker's hotel where Mr. J. Bawden now lives. Then comes the school, Fernside formerly but now Grenville. It was I understand a gift by the late J. Crombie of the Mt. Mercer Cattle Station, the pre-emption right of which is owned by the Messrs. Turner Bros. A new school of smaller dimension was built some years ago, and the old building is now the property of the Union Church. Methodist services were also held in the school. Some of the teachers in early days were Mr. Webb, Mrs. Young and Mr. Vernon.

The road going west from Grenville to Enfield traverses a district of small farms, Scotties dame "hence the name". There were McInnes several families, Moore, McKenzie, McKinnon. Then the other settlers there were Harvey, Bilney, James, Sherog, Crane, Lawler, Gannon and further out Mathew Lindsay's sawmill and its necessary hands. Those small properties were practically all bought up by Mr. Lindsay. E.A. Hitchcock and Turner Moores is now the property of Mrs. McKerral. South from these was Carrs, Clearys and Hairs and on the same road W. Sides now owned by Mr. J. English and Castlewood formerly owned by the Sides family. One the main road south of Messrs. Turner property comes the property of the late E.A. Hitchcock that still remains in the family. Then George Thomas now English Bros. On the left is English Bros. again. That property many years ago was owned by the father and two uncles of the present owners Messrs. John Robert and Henry. Part of it was purchased by the late D. McKenzie but has recently been acquired again by English Bros. Next to that again is the Mt. Mercer property originally the property of the late R.L. Bell. This property some years ago was subdivided and sold to various people, subsequently resold to adjoining neighbors, among which Mr. Rice of Roundwood was the greatest purchaser. The homestead block of upwards of 1000 acres has recently been purchased by Mr. Thorne of Moorabool St., Geelong. Next to the west is Kinderhurst formerly Mr. Jackson's, then adjoining

Sonyhank the property of Mr. R. Leigo formerly owned by his father the late Mr. P. Leigo.

Now I'll stop as further south is beyond my ken, but let me say here that I have spent many happy times in all those places mentioned both as a boy and a man. Most of the people in the mining districts were Cornish and Northumberland folk with a sprinkling of Welsh the farming community Irish and Scotch, and in the early days there was a lot of neighborly help given each other especially in harvest time and in times of bush fires.

Before the advent of machinery the first implement used was the reaping hook, the whole district turned out to help each other as the crops got ready. Then came the scythe, then the back delivery reaping machine with the consequent hand binding. Women and girls worked in the fields also and some of them could lead the men with the reaping hook and also binding after the machine. Later came the binder and the community interest waned.

In the sixties and seventies and later the farmers went in for agriculture and after harvest the hum of thrashing machines was heard in the farming district for some time. The power used at first was horseworks some breadmills, later steam was used, the owners shifting them about with bullocks, later with tractor. The landowners now have exclusively turned their attention to grazing and wool growing now it is a rare thing to see a threshing machine in the district.

I would not like to close without paying tribute to the old pioneers of both the mining and agricultural districts. About Garibaldi we have such men as Martin Hosking (the first town missionary of Ballarat) John James and his brother Sammy, Penberthy, Resugh, the Bryant Bros., Job Mitchell, Ned and Dan Gazzard, Billy Jones, Moyles McIntosh, Martins Bonds, Rodda, Bawden, Jewels, Pearse, Rosewarne (Manny and James) and all their families. There is one Pearse that I forgot, commonly called Johnny. He was a contractor, with a 5 horse team and always started by calling all the names thus "Jess. Bess, Polly, Doll, Vial". Then at Hardies beside those I have already enumerated there were Patrick and Thomas Hynes, McMahons, Saunders, Lane Bros., Dunstons (several families of them), Barkers (William and Mary Ellen), E.N.L. Pearse, Crisis, Whites and ennumerable others and their families. They were a wonderful lot of people and their families as far as I know them are a credit to their ancestors. There is one family that I have quite overlooked, Youngs, one of their daughters Annie later became the wife of the Rev. S. Hoban.

Of the people of Grenville and Mt. Mercer, the same tribute is due to them. I don't need to enumerate them as I know they will take the will for the deed for there are some memories one can never make their own, some facts human fingers can never obliterate, for through life they are folding warm arms of memory round us. But in lately visiting the district I was born in (72 years ago yesterday) it put me in mind of the migratory swallow when returning in spring. I have found a change and many a change, faces and footsteps and all things strange and marks on the floor as of life blood spilt, naught looks the same save the nest we built. But in this case most of the nests have been pulled down. The room that I was born in still stands. I have learned to sit aside sometimes remembering that years and events go by in quick procession, like random beads upon the string of time, not one of them to be seen before it comes, not one to be held as it goes by, but looking back one can see a pattern apreading, the panorama widens, maybe it is life that moves on, groping into reality that does not change = travellers all adventuring into that timeless country where the old live, whose name is "memory". But again looking back I notice there are some things I have missed.

When the claims on the Durham Lead were working some of them were very rich notably Garibaldi, but the gold saving appliances were not as up to date as they are now consequently a lot of the gold was lost as instance when I went to school we kids did specking on the mullock heap after heavy rain and could always get some results, then the wash dirt that went through the puddling machine and found its way

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to the river was cradled by Chinamen and evidently got some return. By the way there were in the vicinity of 300 Chinese in a camp at Garibaldi for some time, they having taken some claims on tribute. Some years ago there was talk of driving a tunnel from the junction to the Crisis to drain the lead; if that ever eventuates it will drain not only the Durham Lead, but also the whole of the Sebastopol Plateau.

I have been asked to try and give the names of the places where some of the people I have mentioned came from in the British Isles. As far as the Cornish and English generally are concerned I can't get any nearer than Penzance, Redruth, Fruro and St. Ives, and the rest from Northumberland. The Scots from the Highland mostly, Fifeshire and the Isle of Skie. My own people from Ayrshire and the name wherever found will be of the same clan (Gordon). But like Opperman's ride they would be from lands end to John O Groats. The Irish were mostly from Clare, with some from Cork and Tipperary. They would be from Cape Clear to the north of Ireland.

But I suppose that the descendants of those old pioneers are like my own relations, scattered all over the Commonwealth. There is an old saying that you can't take the breeks of a Highlandman, but when I was very young I saw it done by the connecting rod of a threshing machine. The man had discarded kilts for trousers, and in slipping over the rod the frayed leg of his pants got caught and in a minute his nether garments had gone and he appeared garbed in Garden of Eden costume.

However those were the days when my mates and I were free to rove and roam, our canopy by turns the deep of the sky or the roof of some settlers home. But back to the past, though the thought wakes woe, my memory ever glides to the old old times long long ago where we walked and worked side by side. Now I will end by misquoting the poem "Sweet Vale of Avoca"

"Sweet vale of the Leigh, now calm would I rest,
On thy bosom of shade with the friends I love best.
Oh, the last ray of feeling and life must depart,
Ere the bloom of that valley shall fade from my heart.
Yet it is not nature that spreads on the scene
Her purest of crystal or brightest of green,
'Tis that the friends of my bosom are near
That makes every dear chain of nature more dear.
And who feels that the best scenes of nature improve
When we see them reflected in looks that we love".

Kind regards to all who may come in contact with this effusion.

Yours respectfully,

J.C. CROMBIE

17 Regent St., Oakleigh S.E.12
August 14th. 1934.

AN ADDENDUM

In case you might think I have left out something to laugh at or mourn over I will just mention here that there are incidents that one might tell that would not be fair to write as some one of those old pioneer decedents might not like the revelation whether humorous or tragical. But I will say that most of those pioneers left this sphere naturum secundum but still like today the present day there was both comedy and tragedy that forms the drama of life. In writing this short history I have purposely left out those incidents as I would not on any account give the least offense to any one of my old friends.

J.C.C.

Appendix 3 – John Scott's Personal Account

Narabool Estate, Elaine, Victoria.

Owner - H. A. Austin.

JOHN SCOTT of Narabool Elaine, Station Hand Saita :-

I am a Carpenter and Joiner by trade. I came to the Elaine district about the year 1878. I worked first for Mr. Paterson the then owner of the Cargarie Estate. That Estate consisted of about 22000 acres and extended from the Leigh over to Elaine taking in the country ^{now} owned by Mr. A. A. Austin and known as Larundel. I worked for Mr. Paterson about 2 or 3 years. Then I went to Messrs Boyd McNaught & Boyd who had recently purchased the adjoining estate known as Narabool. Some time later they purchased the Cargarie estate and worked the two properties. I married in 1866 and have not been away from the district since - not even as far as Melbourne. I did all sorts of work on the Stations - washing sheep, working among sheep, making gates, fencing etc. Cargarie and Narabool were the same class of country. The country was very rough. What with dead timber and growing timber it was very difficult to drive a buggy and horses through the country. It was hard enough to ride through. The timber on both estates was principally messmate, gum, sheoak, honeysuckle and lightwood. The gum trees were big trees many of them being from 3 to 4 feet in diameter. In parts the trees were very close. In other parts not so close. I say that all the country on both Narabool and Cargarie was thickly timbered. Referring to Mr. H. A. Austin's Narabool Estate as it now stands there were thick bush and heavy timber both sides of Creek (Williamson's Creek) West of this creek the timber itself was not quite so heavy. I mean the trees were not on the average so large in diameter. There was however more scrub West of the Creek than on the East side. I would describe the country on both the Cargarie and Narabool estates as bush country very thick bush. When I knew the estates in the early days there was no drainage and fluke and footrot were very prevalent among the sheep. This was caused by the presence of stagnant water lying in crab holey country and the timber lying about.

John Scott

I have known Messrs McNaught & Boyd lose as many as from 5000 to 6000 sheep in one year. They spent a great deal of money in draining the property. I remember King Murphy Husker and Harrington carrying out draining contracts for McNaught & Boyd. I had to measure a lot of these drains. Bowers did a good deal of ploughing to relieve the land of water. I have been over practically every foot of both Cargarie and Narmbool Estates. I made all the gates for both Estates.

When I knew them first there was not a gate on either property. I own 40 acres of land lying into the present Narmbool Estate. I cleared that myself and it was similar country exactly to what Narmbool consists of. I know what McNaught & Boyd paid to clear dead timber off some of their paddocks. For Boxalls paddock (Larundel) Wrigleys paddock (Larundel) and McKenzie's (Narmbool) I know they paid 7/- per acre for clearing dead timber and then on the 2nd. time over 5/- per acre. Dead timber was cleared and honeysuckle cut down.

If Narmbool estate had on it to-day the same amount and sort of timber as ^{scrub} in the early days it could not be cleared for cultivation purposes for 10/- then £10 per acre. For firewood to-day the timber would be worth £1. 5/- per acre.

John Scott John Scott

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Kid of Min's grandfather

Appendix 4 – Additional Documents and Photographs

1. Community-Related Photographs and Information
2. Education-Related Photographs
3. Buninyong Division Electoral Roll of 1856
4. Post Office Correspondence
5. History of the Presbyterian Church
6. Leigh and District Historical Society Inc.
7. Gold Mining Information

Community-Related Photographs and Information

Visit to Durham Lead with Jean Shearer
23.6.2005

Photographs Taken

1. Slaughter House Rd Deserted house on right of Rd. Home of Ernest Napoleon Gilbert. Raised 11 children
- 2.
3. Whyke's Slaughterhouse.
4. O'Loughlan's Rd. At corner Mc Bain's House location. Only a Mulberry tree left. On West side of Road.
5. O'Loughlans House: next house on West side of Rd
6. Site of Primitive Methodist Church on Pioneer Hill. NW Corner of South Durham Bridge Rd.?
7. Site of Oddfellow's Hall. NE Corner of Pioneer Rd.
8. Pioneer Hill
9. Pioneer Hill
10. Site of Denholm's Property Due west of South Durham Bridge Rd in hollow of hill.
11. Yarrowee Creek close to site of Denholm's Bridge

Mt Mercer Rd

Music teacher at Durham lead School, Mr Lennox rode a Penny Farthing Bike.

Presbyterian Church on Scotch Hill. New A Frame ? house being built on the West side of Mt Mercer Road...

Big Jamies/Little Jamies Hill on the East side past Scotch Hill

Lorna Booth first house on East of Rd.

Slaughter House Rd

Mrs Gilbert: nee Nicholson next house on the West side behind Mrs Pearson
Misty Lane.

Ernest Gilbert and Whykes Slaughterhouse.

Survey RD now closes off on the West side of the Road now closed off.
Originally ended in a swing bridge.

Figure 17: Notes by Jean Shearer, dated 23rd June 2005 of a trip to Durham Lead, describing photographs taken and notes on historical locations, page 1. The photograph referred to in 1 is believed to be the photograph of the house in Image 36, taken in October 2021.

Mt Mercer Rd: Sth of Slaughterhouse Rd

Andrew Wylie's old place. Was where brick house is: Opposite Slaughterhouse Rd.

Bushy Hill on Andrew Wylie's property

John Bull Ck and John Bull Bridge. First creek crossing. There was a John bull Hotel on Sandy Hill Rd and a John Bull Lead East of Garibaldi Bridge past King's Gully.

Just North of Smart's Lane there was a road that went down to the Yarowee and there was a ford to cross the River.

Mrs Gilbert and John Lockyer on West of Rd past Smart's Lane.

Durham Lead School SW Corner of O' Loughlan's Rd. Cypress trees at school a memorial to WWI Soldiers.

O'Loughlan's Rd

Was the route for the Denholm Children? Joins South Durham Bridge Rd, unmade for last section, then across the Yarowee by a foot bridge.

McBain's and O'Loughlan's House were towards the end of the made section.

Mt Mercer Rd

Scotch Hill, West of ridge across Mt Mercer Rd, before Peers Rd. House being built there.

Cricket Pitch and Dam: East of Rd, next to Peers Rd.

Pioneer Hill: home of Jean Shearer. Now "Ingleside" Myers Property No 40. South of Peers Rd

Free Presbyterian Church opposite Pioneer Hill.

South Durham Bridge Rd. First big pine tree on the North of the Rd was the location of the Primitive Methodist Church.

Oddfellow's Hall

South East Cnr of Pioneer Lane. Police Station was behind the Oddfellow's Hall.
Kerrins Tunnel: King's Gully, native tunnel: Skirkas Lane. Hit and Miss Dam

Figure 18: Notes by Jean Shearer, dated 23rd June 2005 of a trip to Durham Lead, describing photographs taken and notes on historical locations, page 2.

Mt Mercer Rd

Pioneer Hotel, NW Corner of Huggin's Lane. There was a draper shop near the Hotel. East of Huggin's Lane old PO and butcher shop - ~~Connie~~ ^{Catherine} Scott was the Post Mistress "Ballantyre" Bakery next door: Sth.

Gilbert's Flat: First Gully South of Huggin's Lane:, on West side of Rd. Richard Gilbert from Slaughterhouse RD owned the block.

William may: second place South of Gilbert's Flat West side of Rd. House was purchased by Dave & Elsie Wylie? Or was it the first house.

Kimsey Rd. Methodist Church North West Corner.

Across Garibaldi Bridge Blacksmith's Forge was at the first property on the West. Now Martin's house? Or next house.

Hardies' Hill Rd Turn off was known as Green's Corner. School up on the North. Two class rooms during gold rush. Jewel's House to North.

Catholic Church: NW Corner of Wylie's Rd & Hardies' Hill Rd junction. Dave Wylie: House at end of Wylie's Rd.

Unmade section past Wylie's House: Robert and Jellena Wylie; grandparents of Jean Shearer lived near the Yarrowee River. Dillon, SW Wylies House now gone.

O'Loughlins opposite Hardies' Hill rd Turn off... Hedge then property of Cluff. South to Parkinson's opposite Blacksmith Forge.

T Junction Huggin's Lane and O'Loughlan's Rd. Harry Huggins lived at the top of the T. paddock in O'Loughlin's Rd owned by Jean's Family. Charlie King lived in area.

Ditty ~~about two of the~~ Weavell Children. 1925

Up and down the Durham Rd.
Go Jane and ~~Jenny~~ ^{John} Weavell,
Sitting on a bag of chips*,
Pop go the Weavell

* Wood chips

Jane & John Weavell
was the mom & dad } Jane was orig. married
to Charles Squires, he
was killed in a mining
accident c1

Figure 19: Notes by Jean Shearer, dated 23rd June 2005 of a trip to Durham Lead, describing photographs taken and notes on historical locations, page 3.

Could catch eels in the river.

Mrs Peers & Mrs Coad: both Weavells

Wells Boys: First house South over Sth Durham bridge: one swapped a bike for the other's girlfriend; married the girl...

Sandy Hill Rd

Don Ronketti One SW corner of Walshes Rd Sandy Rd Corner

Mrs Mitchell nee Austin ran a Boarding House.

Mother Austin's Goose Paddock SW Corner of Smart's Lane past Mitchells

Diggings. Sutherlands- North West John Bull Creek. Area known as Green Hill

Mrs Allen had a horse called Kelly.

School. Nidschelm's Rd off Sandy hill Rd Children would walk to Durham Lead

McLeods Rd on East leads to McBains Lane.

Old house on west of junction of Nidschlem's Rd & Sandy Hill Rd. Jack, Jim, Sophie, Vill? And Louisa, Nidschlem

Jim owned an old house on West side of Sandy Hill Rd 200 yards South near the Mount Mercer RD Junction

Figure 20: Notes by Jean Shearer, dated 23rd June 2005 of a trip to Durham Lead, describing photographs taken and notes on historical locations, page 4.

**Buninyong and District Historical Society
Excursion to Durham Lead
6 November 2011**

Meet at Buninyong Town Hall 1.00 pm to car pool

1. **Buninyong Estate** – Original site of Learmonth's run. Sold in 1857 to Buninyong Gold Mining Company in 1857, covering 146 acres. It turned out to be an excellent investment, with 53,000 ounces of gold found between 1858 and 1865.
2. **Green Hill Diggings** on Sandy's Hill Rd, near Brennan's Rd. Gold discovered March 1856, when there were 3,000 miners at work on shallow alluvial workings.
3. **Green Hills School** on Durham Lead Road. Commenced as a Wesleyan school in 1857, in 1872 became Durham Lead State School. Burned down in May 1929, rebuilt and closed 1941. Pine trees planted as a WW1 memorial. Site of Presbyterian Church nearby.
4. **Pioneer Lane** Site of Pioneer Hotel. Post Office, Wells's bakery, Primitive Methodist church, Police Station. Note recreation reserve site.
4. **Kinsey's Lane.** Look at site of blacksmith shop, Methodist Church, Leigh River and bridge. Note Garibaldi mine and school on the hill above the river.
5. **Slaughterhouse Road** Site of Whykes and Gilbert's butchering business, began circa 1864. Gold workings near river.

Ballarat *Star* 23 June 1857 **DURHAM LEAD.**

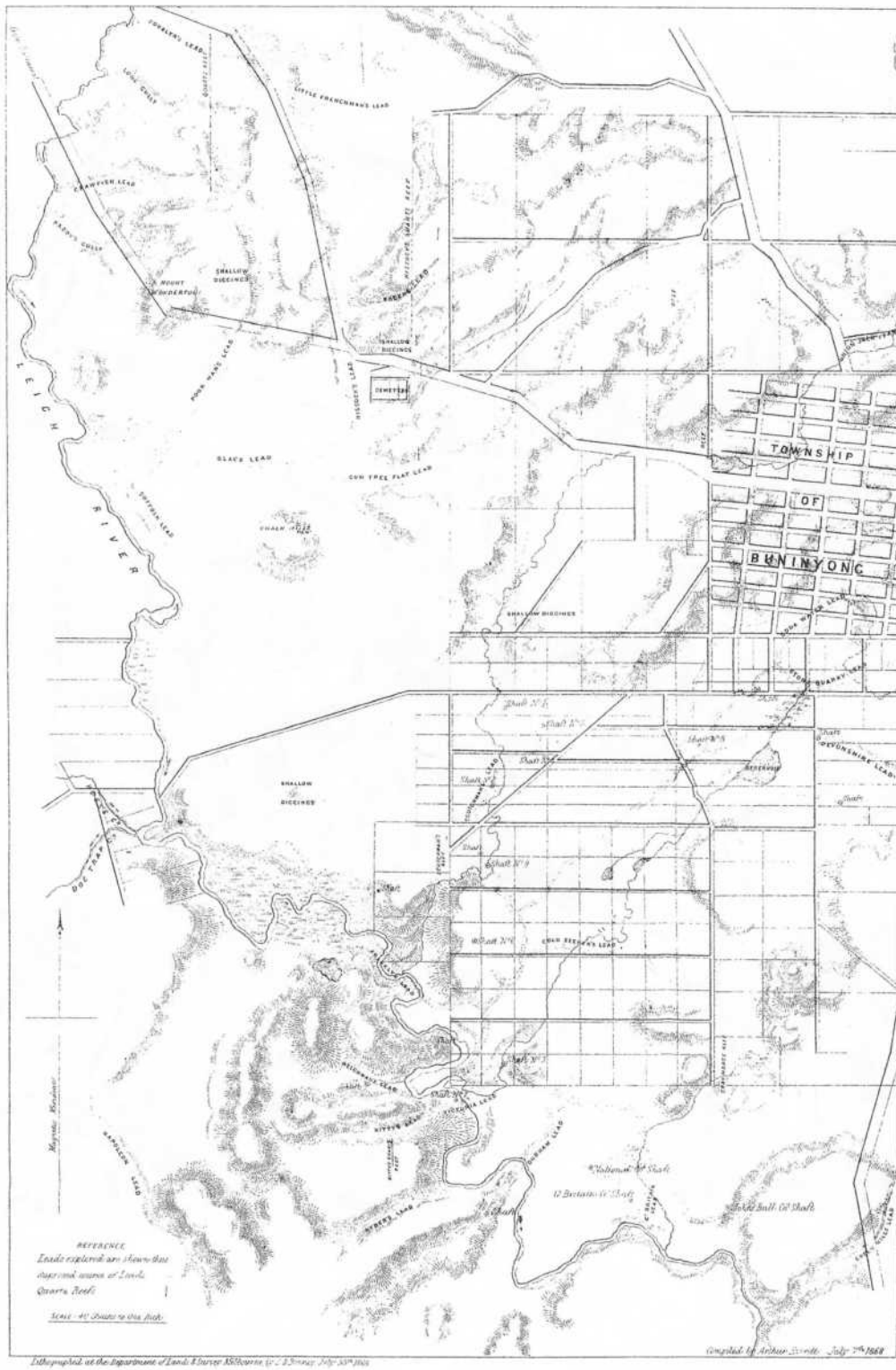
The whole of this locality closely connected as it is with the South Durham, Union Jack, and Buninyong, presents an unusually busy appearance. A new rush to the South Durham, has added increased activity at the claims close up to those getting gold on the original Durham. The political subjects are helping to contribute to the unwonted excitement.

More visible earnestness exists here than anywhere round Ballarat; why so is no mystery. The prospects on the lead are of the most gratifying kind, and gold appears plentiful on all the claims in the gutter. 8, 9, and 10 are doing 'first-rate', so also is 16, 17, and 18, who washed a patch of several ounces out of a small quantity of stuff; still this is very common on all loads. The White Star Company is into the gold on the reef, and is shaping well. It appears the lead is tending much more towards the hill than many expected, as this company has had a long drive in. The Homeward Bound are progressing well; so also is the Champion of the Seas, and the various parties ahead. The boring machine is progressing with its work, but the depth I did not come at precisely, and prospects here are good.

Ryder's Lead is a thorough shicer; for, after considerable driving no gold can be found there.

The Green Hills are in greater prosperity than ever, and shows under the improved steam appliances what can be done here as well as elsewhere in every respect.

Figure 21: Notes by Jean Shearer, dated 6th November 2011 of an excursion to Durham Lead with notes on historical locations, page 1.



from *Arthur Smyth, Goldfields and Mineral Districts of Victoria, 1869, p. 504.*

Figure 22: Map from Browah Smyth of the Goldfields and Mineral Districts of Victoria, 1869, p.504 included in the notes by Jean Shearer, dated 6th November 2011 of an excursion to Durham Lead, page 2.

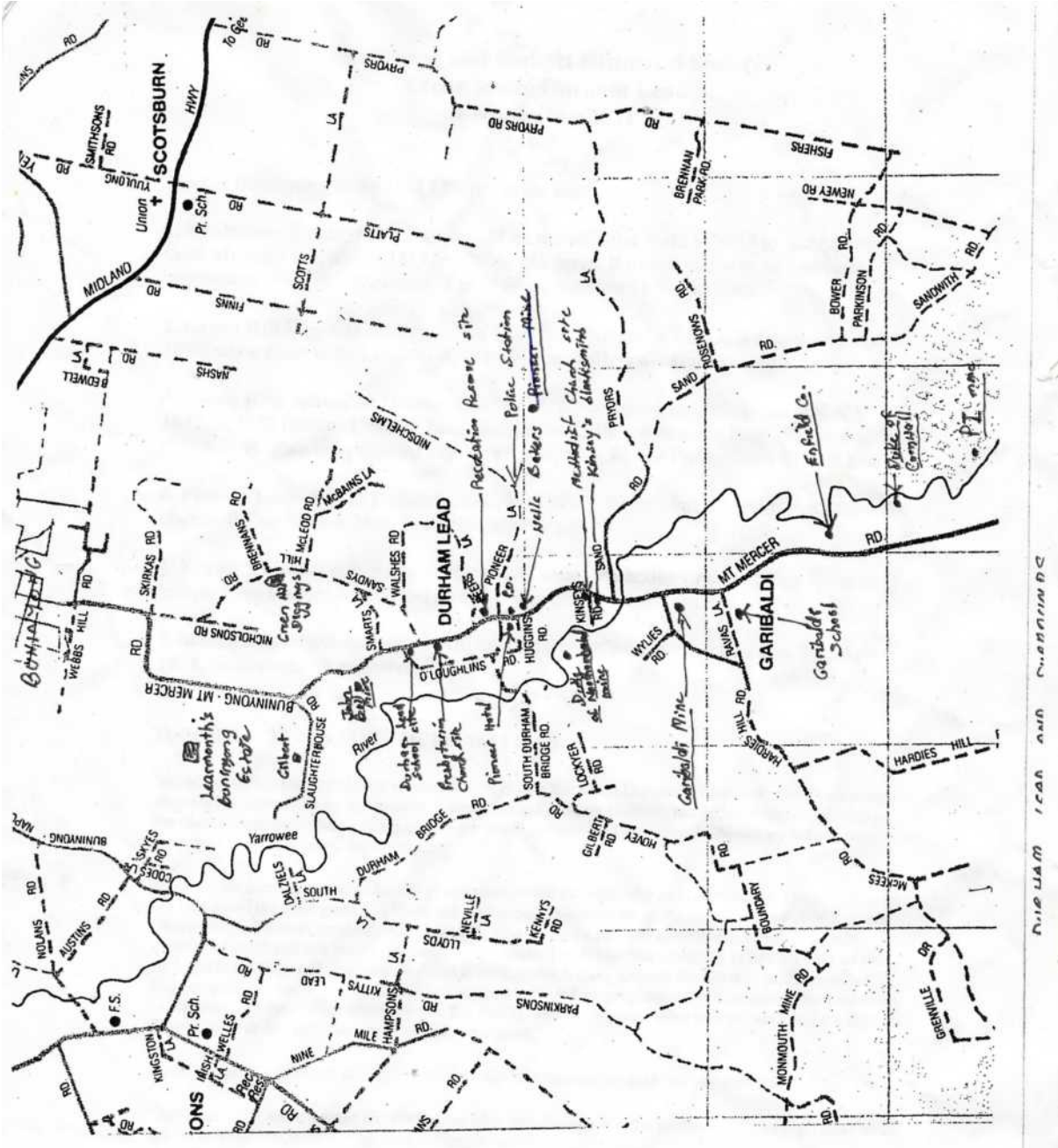


Figure 23: Map of Durham Lead and Surrounds indicating historical sites of the area, included in the notes by Jean Shearer, dated 6th November 2011 of an excursion to Durham Lead, page 3.

HOBART MERCURY 23.5.01

Federation profile: Sir John Quick

Resolution steered way to nationhood

IF there is one thing which distinguishes the federation process, it is the participants who, while not enjoying a high profile, were nonetheless effective. One such figure was Sir John Quick.

John Quick was knighted on January 1, 1901 for his remarkable contribution to Federation.

To mark the establishment of the Commonwealth of Australia, he published, with Sir Robert Garran, what was described at the time as a "monumental tome". This was the annotated Constitution of Australia.

Within this book, Quick included a potted history of Federation and demonstrated his acute understanding of constitutional questions.

Like many of the protagonists of federation, Quick rose above humble beginnings. He was born in 1852 in Cornwall and arrived in Australia with his family in October 1854. Gold was the attraction and Bendigo the family's destination.

It was not long before his father had succumbed to fever and died.

Quick went to a number of schools until he was 10, when he left school and undertook a series of manual labouring jobs.

As an early mark of his determination — a trait that became evident later in the Federation debates — he taught himself shorthand and was appointed as a junior reporter on the *Bendigo Advertiser*.

After winning a scholarship to the University of Melbourne, he trained as a lawyer and in June 1878 was called to the Victorian Bar.



VITAL ROLE: Sir John Quick.

His political life was spent in the Legislative Assembly seat of Bendigo, a position held from 1883 until 1886.

The turning point of Quick's interest in federation was in 1882, when he argued strongly for the importance of an inter-colonial conference to discuss the issue.

It was something he expressed this way:

"It is only by consistent agitation and discussion that a national question such as this can ever be brought to maturity."

Where Quick made his greatest contribution to federation was at the 1893 Corowa conference. In what was an emotional debate, he set out the guidelines to be followed in dealing with the federation question. He did so in what is rightly seen as a famous resolution.

It read:

"That the Legislature of each Australasian colony should pass an Act providing for the election of representatives to attend a statutory convention or congress to consider and adopt a Bill to establish a federal Constitution for Australia and upon the adoption of such Bill or measure it be submitted by some process of referendum to the verdict of each colony."

Quick's resolution was widely supported. He saw the need for popular representation in the federation process, something his more famous colleagues — Parkes and Deakin, for example — were less enthusiastic about pursuing.

Two years later, in 1895, in what has been called the Hobart Understanding of Premiers, the premiers, with some reservations and caveats from Western Australia and Queensland, voted to ratify and implement Quick's Corowa resolution.

Sir John Quick was symbolic of the new federal Australian. He fearlessly spoke his mind and believed fundamentally in the fair go.

He died on June 17, 1932 and was buried in Bendigo.

CHRISTOPHER BANTICK

■ The next Federation profile in the series will be Sir Robert Garran

Caption on article (right) notes the following relationships to Dr John Quick:

Richard Major — First Cousin (Mavis' grandfather)

Ernest Victor — Second Cousin (Mavis' father)

Mavis' third cousin
Margaret's fourth cousin
Hill girls' fifth cousin

Nation's Quick fix

IT was an unlikely, and arguably unexpected, setting for the birth of federation — the courthouse at Corowa, where frustrated supporters of one nation plotted their next moves.

After two days of long, dull speeches and inter-colonial debate, it seemed the conference would end as others had done in recent years, with no clearer direction towards a federated Australia.

Late on August 1, 1883, after many of the Sydney and Melbourne delegates had returned home, Bendigo lawyer and journalist Dr John Quick got to his feet.

He proposed the citizens of the six British colonies that made up Australia elect representatives to attend a congress to draft a constitution.



Dr John Quick

Each colony would then hold a referendum on the draft. The motion was accepted unanimously.

In this way, one of the world's most democratic constitutions was conceived — laws framed by the people, for the people, that only the people could change.

Some believe Dr

Quick's motion came on the spur of the moment. Others argue he prepared it before the conference.

Once it was accepted, Dr Quick returned to Bendigo to flesh it out.

The following were further milestones on the road to federation:

1895: The premiers meet in Hobart and agree to Dr Quick's plan.

1897: The constitutional convention, as proposed by Dr Quick, meets in Adelaide and adopts an 1891 draft constitution as a starting point.

1898: Work continues on the draft Bill, which is finalised after meetings in Sydney and Melbourne.

1899: Referenda support the constitution.

1900: Queen Victoria gives the Bill royal assent.

1901: Australia is federated and Dr Quick is knighted.

Figure 24: Newspaper articles, (top) profiling the life of Sir John Quick (Source: Hobart Mercury, 23rd of May 2001) and second article with no source information or date.

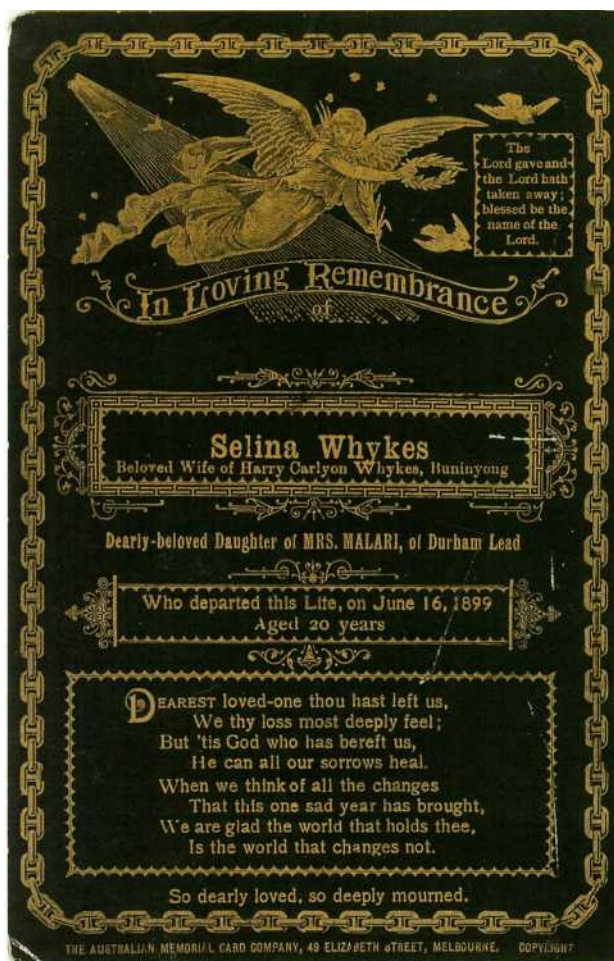


Figure 25: Remembrance card of Selina Whykes - died 16th June 1899, aged 20 years - beloved wife of Harry Carlyon Whykes of Buninyong and daughter of Mrs Malari of Durham Lead (Source unknown).

PS. You would have to obtain correct dates of their deaths, it was written up in 11-8-05. In a Buninyong News once, a few years back. DD.
 310 Forest St.
 Buninyong 3557

Dear Mr Bott
 Re our phone call of some weeks back now, I have since found this remembrance card (so kindly handed onto Peter Whykes by the late Miss Scott) It refers to the death of Selina Whykes who was the wife of Harry Whykes that also lived here on our house block (310 Forest St.)

1. Selina Whykes (nee Charlton) died in child birth, her girl baby survived (Great Uncle to Peter John Whykes) Harry
2. Then the other sister of Selina Charlton (Elizabeth) married to Richard Gilbert died also from child-birth (uncle of Dick Gilbert)
3. The third daughter (17 year old) died after an operation that the late Dr London performed on table in Pioneer Hotel.

That made it 3 of her daughters died within 1 year. How terrible and sad for that poor woman. (Mrs Malari)
 This younger girl was known as Malari but the older ones were Charltons. I don't know all dates of their deaths but they are all buried in Buninyong Cemetery. This is a story of hardships of life in this district over 100 years back, hope this is of interest to you with your photo of pioneer hotel. Regards Dawn Whykes

Figure 26: Letter from D Whykes, dated 11th August 2005, that accompanied the Remembrance Card for Selina Whykes which speaks to the reason of her death, being child-birth, and the deaths of two of her sisters, all in one year, noting the hardship of the District. The sisters are all buried in Buninyong Cemetery.

Negative - Extended Family Group Outside Weatherboard Cottage, Durham Lead, Vi... Page 1 of 2

Negative - Extended Family Group Outside Weatherboard Cottage, Durham Lead, Victoria, circa 1885
 Reg. No: MM 46

Description Of Content:
 A group of men, women and children in front

Acquisition Information:
 Copied from G. Vincent, 1985

Acknowledgement:
 The Biggest Family Album of Australia, Muse

Discipline: Technology

More information

Tagged with: buckets, cooking

Themes this item is part of: Domestic & Com

Primary Classification: AGRICULTURE

Secondary Classification: Domestic Life

Classification:

Tertiary Classification: images (to be cla

Format: Negative: Black &

Place & Date Depicted: Durham Lead, Victoria, Australia, circa 1885



Image 39: Photograph of extended family gathering in Durham Lead, circa 1885. (Source: <https://museumvictoria.com.au/collections/items/766603/negative-extended-family-group...> 26th December 2011).

Negative - Butcher Family on the Street Outside Their Home, Buninyong, Victoria, circa 1895

Reg. No: MM 000689



Acquisition Information:
Copied from Mrs J Farrall, 1985

Discipline: Technology

More information

Tagged with: families, farm animals, horsedrawn vehicles, houses, poultry

Themes this item is part of: Domestic & Community Life Collection, Images & Image Making Collection, Sustainable Futures Collection, Transport Collection

Primary Classification: DOMESTIC LIFE

Secondary Classification: Residential Buildings

Tertiary Classification: exteriors

People Depicted: Butcher, W.; Butcher, Esther; Butcher, Ethel; Calf, Charlie

Format: Negative: Black & White; 35 mm

Description Of Content: The Butcher family on the street outside their home. They are pictured with the horse-drawn cab, driven by W. Butcher between Ballarat and Buninyong. There is a flock of chickens surrounding the group. The photograph is badly damaged.

Place & Date Depicted: Buninyong, Victoria, Australia, circa 1895

<http://museumvictoria.com.au/collections/items/772725/negative-butcher-family-on-th...> 8/06/2010

Image 40: Negative of a butcher family from Buninyong (Source: <http://museumvictoria.com.au/collections/items/772725/negative-butcher-family-on-th...> 8/06/20210).

P.W. & B.J. Whykes,
Phone (054) 915264.



'Woodlands'
P.O. Box 119,
Charlton. 3525.

22/5/05

Michael Scott,
17 Merton St,
Bosc Hill,

Dear Michael,

At last I have been able to get a copy of the photo of the Pioneer Hotel, Durham Lead, it looks to have been taken on a quiet day.

I also am enclosing a copy of a school certificate issued to Edward Charlton at Durham Lead school in 1879.

I think a Mrs Teresa Malari ran the hotel, but married again to a Edward Charlton. My grandmother's maiden name was Marguerite Charlton.

My family history indicates William Whykes opened a butchery business in Durham Lead in 1863.

Good luck with your work in compiling a history of the district, it is always interesting.

Regards

Peter Whykes

Figure 27: Letter from Peter Whykes to Michael Scott regarding the procurement of photographs and some history of the Durham Lead area, dated 22nd May 2005.



Austin's Blacksmith shop opposite Wiggins Rd on
Midland Hwy Scotsburn.

Image 41: Photograph of Austins Blacksmith shop opposite Wiggins Road on Midland Highway, Scotsburn, date and source unknown.

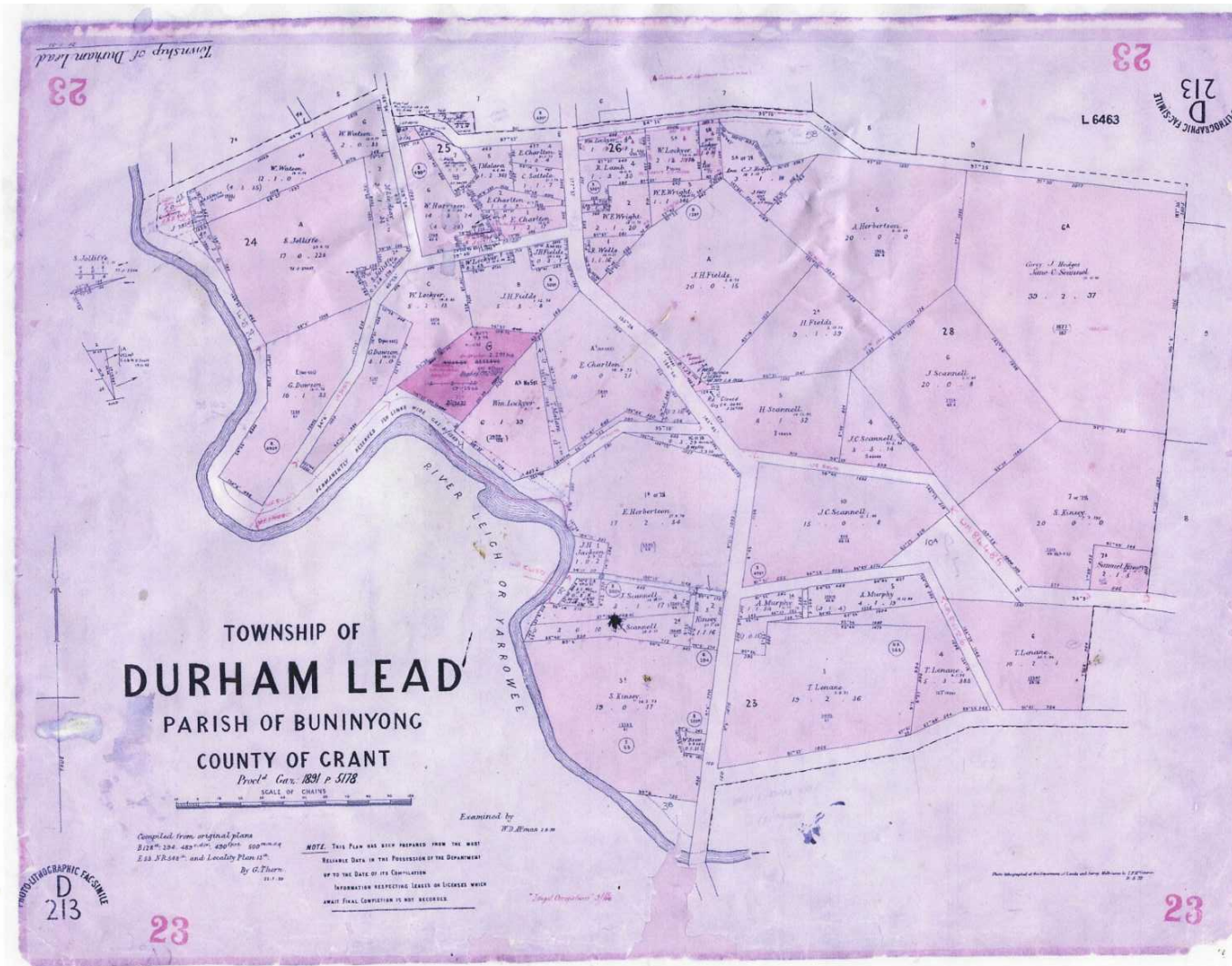


Figure 28: Map of the Township of Durham Lead (Source: Department of Lands and Survey, 22 July 1899).



Image 42: Family photograph (left) of the Lockyer family - Mary Ozilla Lockyer (nee Williamson), John Lockyer and children from left, Edith, William Harold (known as Harold), Bertha and Ruby (undated). Photograph (below) Mary Ozilla (nee Williamson) and John Lockyer of Bonnie Doon Durham Lead (undated).





Image 43: A Williamson Wedding – From inscription on back of photograph: Back Row, left to right - persons not identified. Front row, left to right – William Henry Valentine Williamson, Edith Lockyer, Ruth Williamson (?), Jean Jack (?), Ruby Lockyer, Bertha Lockyer. Edith, Ruby and Bertha were nieces of the bride as their mother was Mary Ozilla Lockyer (nee Williamson).

Image 44: Photograph of the wedding of Edith Lockyer. Inscription reads "Wedding of Edith Lockyer daughter of John Lockyer and Mary Lockyer (nee Williamson) of Bonnie Doon Durham Lead to Albert Sydney Kerr Usher (Syd). Bridesmaids: on left Bertha Lockyer and on right Ruby Lockyer, sisters of bride. Groomsman on left unknown and on right Harold Lockyer brother of bride (undated).





UNKNOWN

“I love this photo – they look great and the dress is beautiful”

Frances Winnell
27th September 2011

Image 45: Photograph called “The Sunday School Girls”, provided by Frances Winnell. Her notes to the photo state: “They are Josie Wells, Agnes Wylie (?), Bertha Lockyer, Blanche Mitchell, Emma Wells, Ruby Lockyer, Mrs Williamson, Maude Smith and Edie Lockyer. Just start from L to R at the start of each row.”

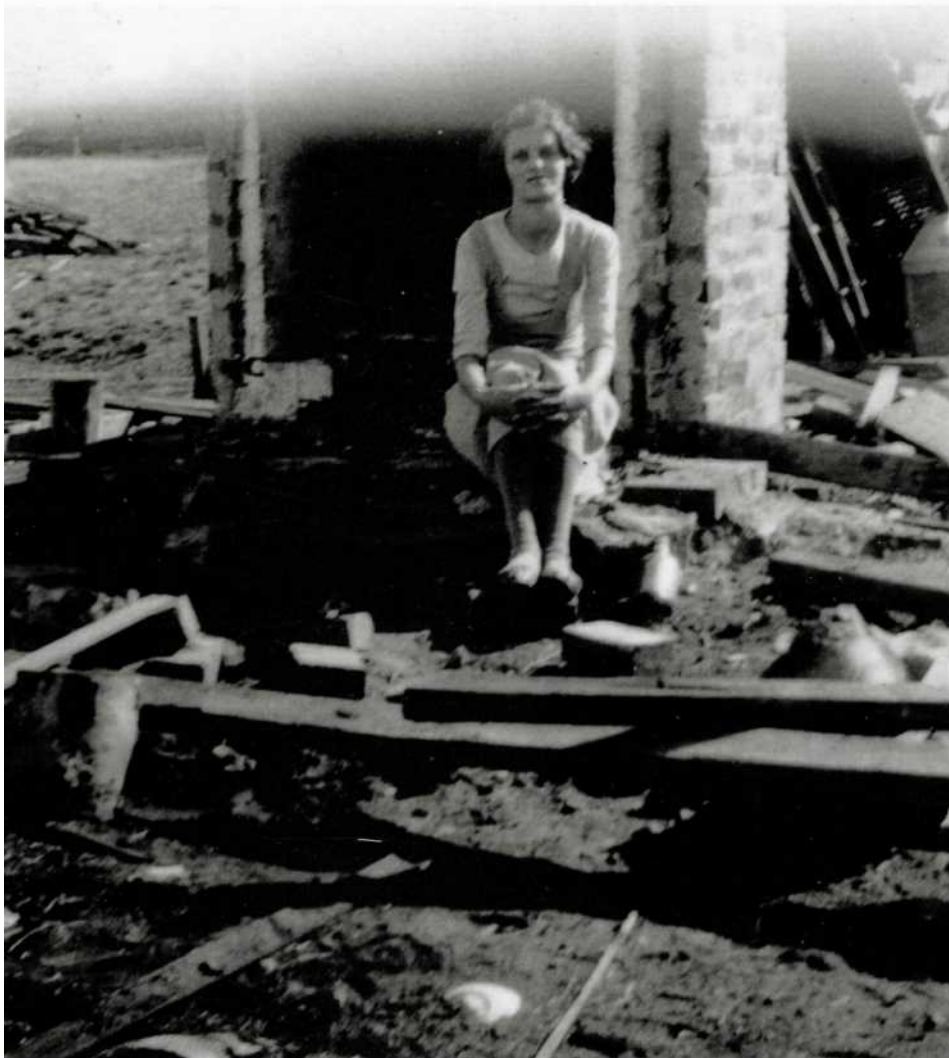
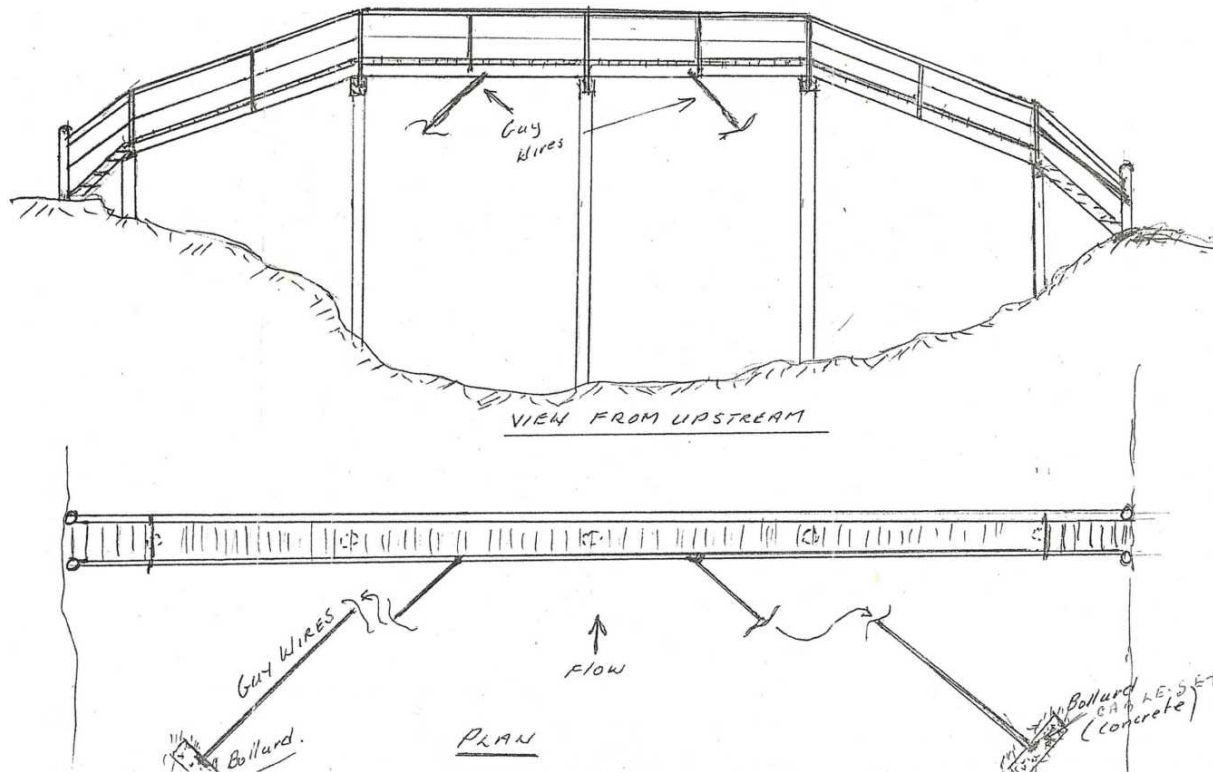


Image 46: Photograph of Kit Scott, from the Durham Lead Post Office, in front of the demolished Pioneer Hotel in Durham Lead, in 1933.



Image 47: Photograph of the Garibaldi Bridge Flood in 1933.

8/12/20

DENHOLM'S BRIDGE - DURHAM LEAD(As remembered by Jean Shearer & Keith Wylie)
2003

DENHOLM'S BRIDGE
DURHAM LEAD
THE GUY WIRES WERE
OF STRANDS OF 86
GALV FENCING WIRE.
THEY WERE PLACED
THERE BY DAD
ABOUT 1928?
PROBABLY SAVED THE
BRIDGE WHEN THE
GARIBALDI BRIDGE
WAS SWEEP AWAY
IN 1930?
WIRES WERE TIED
TO PIECES OF CABLE
AND SET IN CONCRETE

Figure 29: Sketch of Denholm's Bridge at Durham Lead. A handwritten note by Jean Shearer refers to the guy wires that were made of 86 Galv fencing wire, put there by her father in circa 1928. She remarks that the guy wires probably saved the bridge when the Garibaldi Bridge was swept away in the 1930s (Image 48) as the wires tied to pieces of cable and set in concrete.



Image 48:
Photograph of
four young
ladies enjoying
the bush
setting in
Garibaldi, circa
1980s.

In the bush - Garibaldi. 1980.

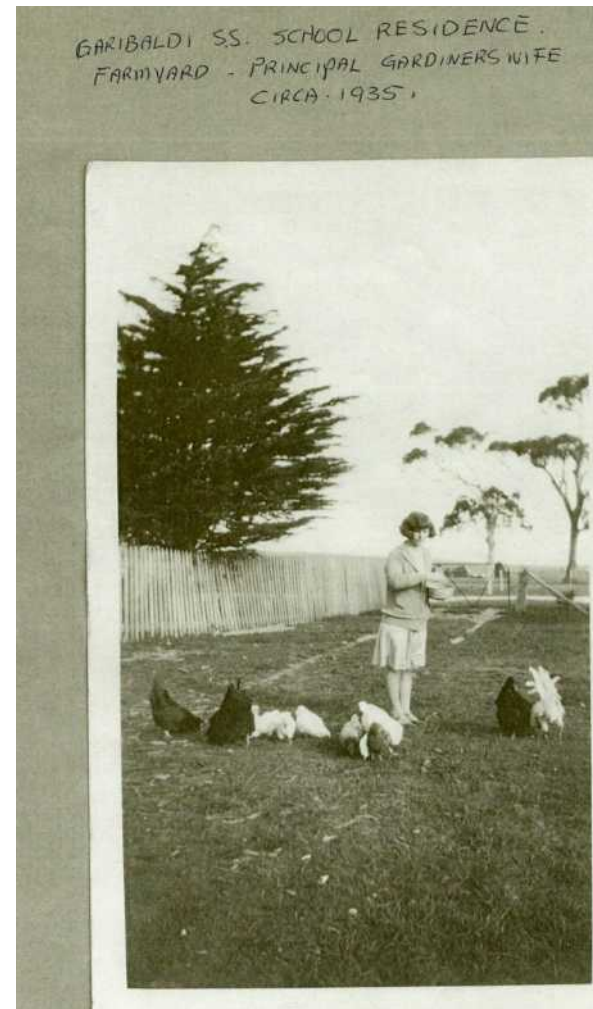
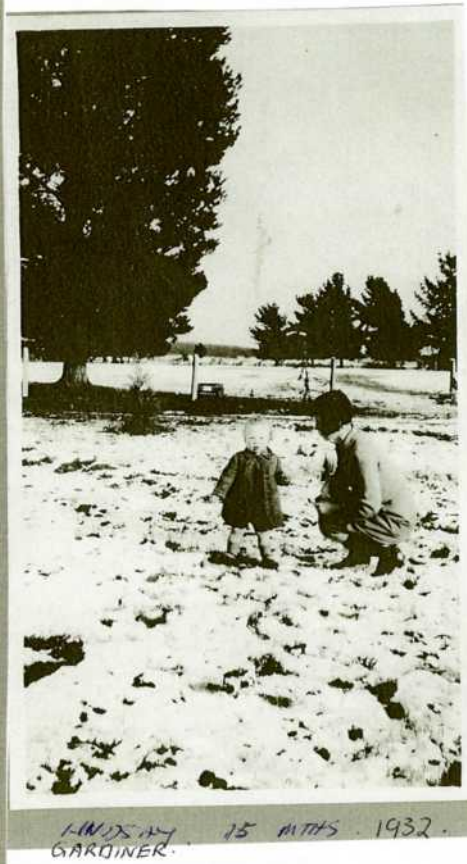
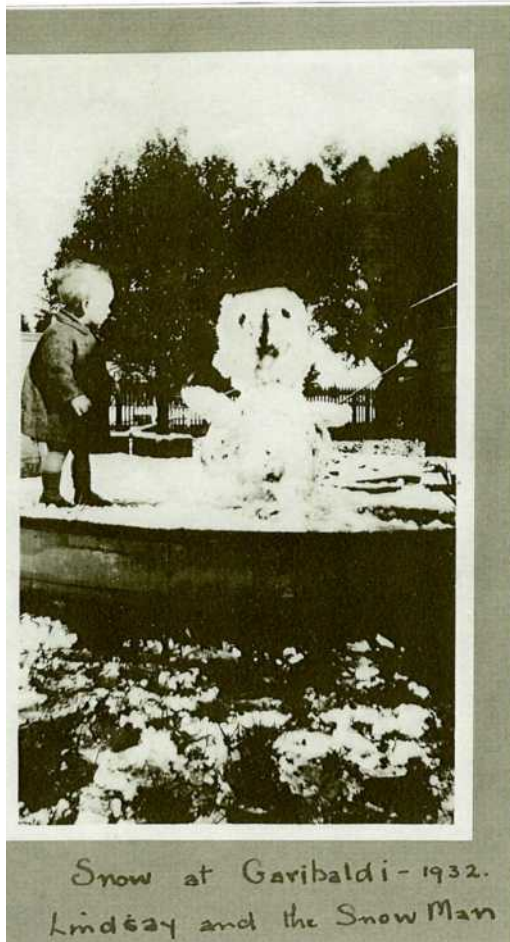


Image 49: Photographs (left and centre) of Lindsay Gardiner, aged 15 months, playing in the snow at Garibaldi in 1932. Photograph (right) of Principal Gardiner's wife in the Garibaldi State School residence farmyard, circa 1935.



RESULT of DAY'S RABBITTING.
BOYS of GARIBALDI. SS Sept 1936.

Image 50: Photograph of boys of the Garibaldi State School in September 1936 with the results of the day's rabbit hunting.

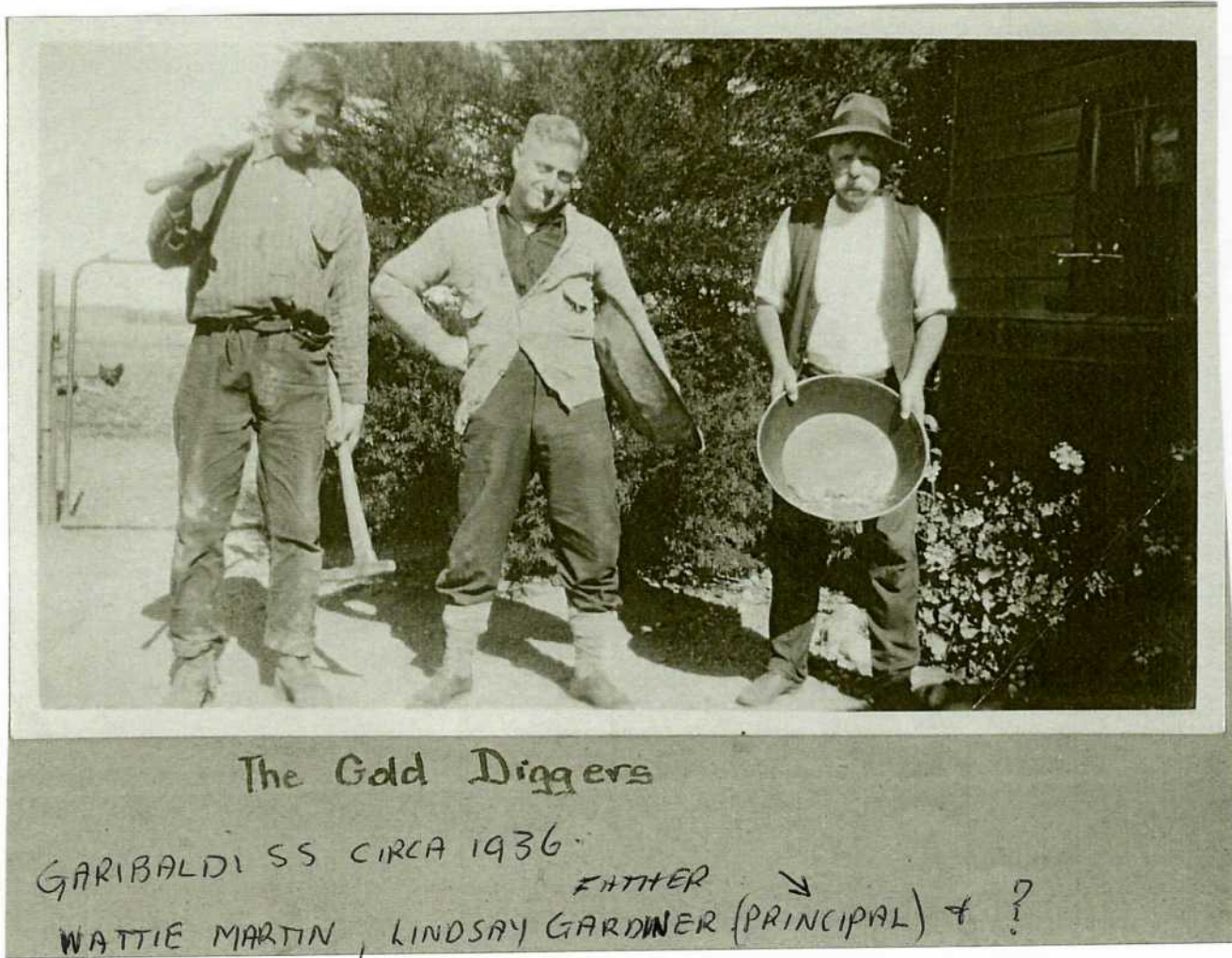


Image 51: Photograph of Wattie Martin, Lindsay Gardiner (Principal) and person unknown, circa 1936 with their gold digging gear.



GWEN & RITA LOCKYER WITH MAUREEN (GARDINER) ON BOSS.
FEB. 1936

Image 52: Photograph of Gwen and Rita Lockyer with Maureen (Gardiner) on the horse Boss, in February 1936.



This is thought to be the Band of the Buninyong Fire Brigade. The 'Buninyong Telegraph' of 1880 carries a report on a Drum and Fife Band, and Arthur Coxall was the Bandleader in 1901.

Image 53: Photograph believed to be of the Band of the Buninyong Fire Brigade. The caption reads that The Buninyong Telegraph of 1880 carries a report on a Drum and Fife Band and Arthur Coxall was the Bandleader in 1901.



HOTEL IN BUNINYONG 1920
CNR LEARMONTH & WARRENHEIP ST'S NOW RSL.

Image 54: Photograph of the Buninyong Hotel in 1920.



Image 55: Photograph of a possible main street, location unknown, image date stamped 14-11-2007.

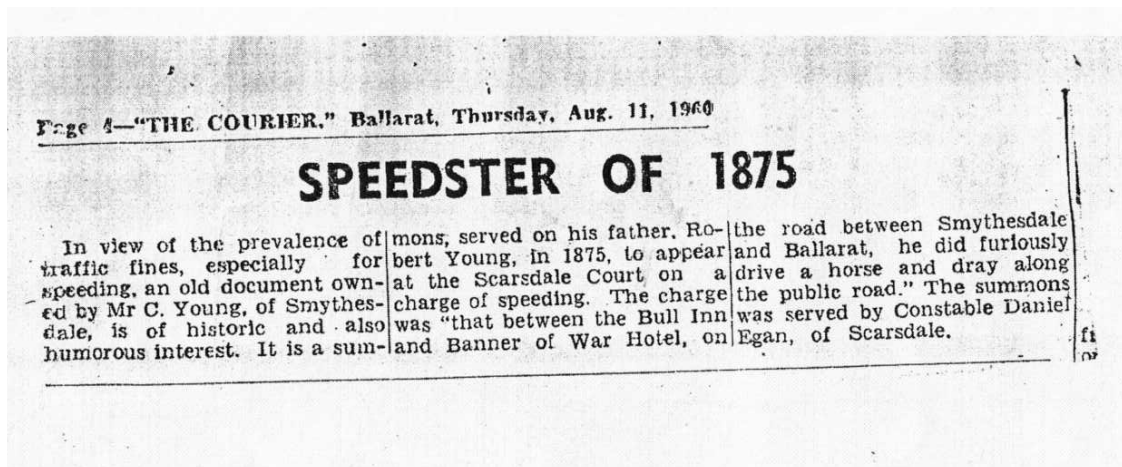


Figure 30: Humorous newspaper clipping regarding a speeding "horse and dray" (Source: The Ballarat Courier, 11th August 1960).

RICH LANDS OF THE LEIGH VALLEY

(By W.J.E.)

The Leigh river valley, from the south of Sebastopol, is one of the most fertile and picturesque areas near Ballarat. The land along the river is a rich heavy black soil and is most suitable for dairying, vegetable growing and grazing.

Land settlement naturally followed the decline of gold-mining which at one time was extensive along the valley.

Familiar names such as Scotchman's Lead, Black Lead, Durham Lead and Garibaldi were all gold tributaries which ran into the deep lead that followed the river contour and its basaltic banks.

The last mine to be worked was the Mount Mercer, further to the south. Transport for the workers was by Cobb and Co. coaches.

The decline of mining in the district was accelerated by the increase of subterranean water following the closing of one of the poorer yielding mines.

When its pumps ceased working, the water increased in adjacent mines and so the process continued in rotation until all the mines closed down.

Many of the mine workers were from Cornwall and today numbers of descendants of these Cornishmen are still in the district.

MINING SURVEY

I was informed recently that an English company had about seven or eight years ago, made a survey of the area south of Sebastopol at Bonshaw and along the valley with the object of again mining for gold and utilising the water for irrigation.

The outcome of the survey has not resulted in the resumption of mining or, for that matter, provided water for irrigation, but the reported survey does bring to mind a proposition submitted in a report to the Central Highlands Regional Committee, by an agricultural authority who claimed that irrigation along the valley was an economic possibility.

The damming, storage and distribution of water for irrigation, industrial and domestic purposes has become of major importance throughout Australia.

Eldon, the Snowy River, Goulburn and Murray Valley are familiar water storages which provide power as well as life blood to hungry acres but, so far as Victoria is concerned, their resources are all available only in the northern areas of the State.

South of the Dividing Range, highly expensive storages are required to provide water in adequate quantities for the southern industrial and coastal regions.

There is then, a possibility that our district underground waters will be utilised to the country's advantages.

Be that as it may, the valley country is being well utilised for primary production today.

GARIBALDI PROPERTY

One property recently inspected, was that of Mr D. Wylie, at Garibaldi. His property consists of rich river flats and sloping frontages together with lighter and less productive land as it recedes from the river.

The grazing capacity naturally varies but on the best land three corriedales can be carried per acre.

Subterranean clover has been established on the banks, the seed having probably been carried by the sheep and it is gradually spreading.

The main bulk of the grass is however, the natural varieties, which respond well to top-dressing of one bag of superphosphate per acre. A type of trefoll is also increasing although none has been sown down.

Mr Wylie has adopted the practice of breaking up the surface to a slight degree before topdressing. The land is not ploughed but is given a light stroke with a scarifier to a depth of an inch or thereabouts.

On his property of approximately 800 acres the light country is being gradually improved for pasturage.

SOLID BLUESTONE HOUSE

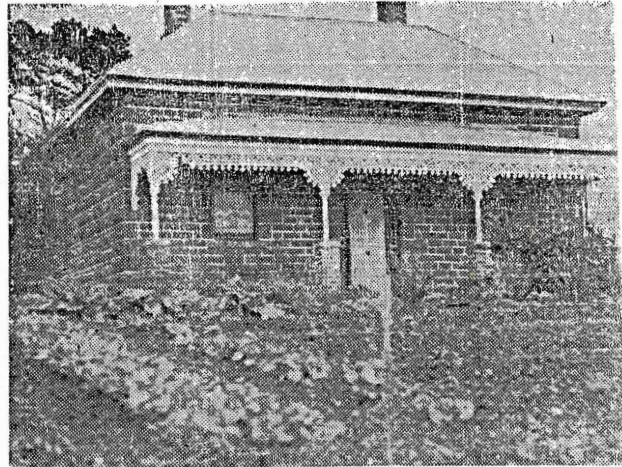
The proof that the early settlers in the district were good tradesmen and handed on their knowledge, is to be found in the substantial bluestone house on the property.

Built more than seventy years ago it is obviously the work of master masons. The cut and dressed stone and the neat tuckpointing, look as well today as when the house was built. The ceilings of polished cedar are also apparently everlasting.

High prices for wool, sheep and cattle have ensured high returns from land in this area but its production can be increased to a marked degree.

There can be few more beautiful spots than along this valley with its views of the distant mountain ranges, tree-clad hills, and occasional gorse hedges.

Gorse at one time was a menace along the river. Its own habits and the cover provided for rabbits created many difficulties and Mr Wylie's last remarks were of appreciation of the Lands Department assistance in eradicating and controlling the gorse along the frontages.



Local material and good craftsmanship have gone into the building of this suburban home on the property of Mr D. Wylie, of Garibaldi.

VITAMIN "A" AND LIVESTOCK

Vitamin A is of great importance in animal husbandry for it is required by all classes of livestock. Unless care is taken to provide livestock with sufficient of this vitamin, unsatisfactory production will result.

Vitamin A is a fat-soluble substance. It does not occur in the plant kingdom as the true vitamin, but as carotinoids, a group of reddish-yellow pigments, some of which (carotene, etc.) are convertible to vitamin A by animals. Thus, while there is actually no true vitamin A in plants, we speak of their convertible carotinoids in terms such as "vitamin A content" or simply "carotene."

The richest sources of carotene for stock are green leafy forage plants, properly cured clover and lucerne hays (or meal made from them), grass or legume-grass silage, or tubers, carrots and mangolds.

The animal body is able to change carotene into true vitamin A. The change takes place in the liver and any vitamin A in excess of daily requirements is stored there to be drawn upon when no greenfeed is available. The richest sources of true vitamin A are fish-liver oils. They are used sometimes in supplementary feeding.

The carotene content of pastures and conserved fodder varies considerably. The stage of growth, fertility of the soil, climate, method of preservation, length of storage and temperature affect the carotene content. The best practical guide to the carotene content of pastures, apart from chemical analysis, is the degree of green color. Actively growing pastures are

to produce the same effects in yearling steers.

It has been shown that it takes about two years on a diet low in vitamin A for deficiency symptoms to occur in aged ewes. It appears probable that an early result of vitamin A depletion is an effect on reproduction. It has been noticed that rams on dry feed in hot weather show reduced fertility. It has also been postulated that sheep are more predisposed to urinary calculi when their reserves of vitamin A are low.

SCHOOL TEA FAREWELLE

ROSSBRIDGE.—B departure to Minnera and friends gather school to farewell M. Williams, who has had the local school for six months.

Mr F. Mannington is the presentation scribed cigarette case Mr Williams for his interest in the school, Minnera would be to gain such an able to Mr Williams' place taken by Mr G. I Ringwood.

A car to make

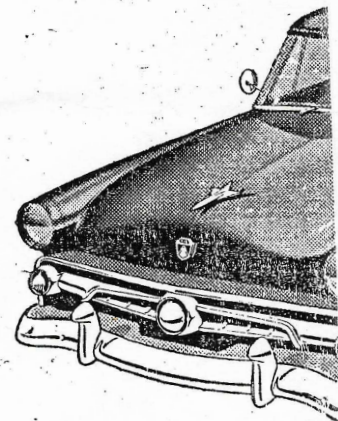


Figure 31: Newspaper clipping on the "Rich Lands of the Leigh Valley", undated.

Big Hare Shoot At Mt. Bute



Mr. J. Brett snr
Charlie Metheral - 2nd from left, front row

Clipping from The Sun News-Pictorial
Monday August 14, 1933

Left: 1200 Hares were bagged on Saturday at Mount Bute, near Ballarat, by a party of some 80 shooters from Melbourne. Wives of soldier settlers in the district provided meals for the party, some of whom are shown with a section of the enormous bag.

Image 56: Newspaper clipping of rabbit shoot in 1933.

Education-Related Photographs and Letter

Durham Lead
June 21st 1883

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT
JE 25
1883
VICTORIA

Durham Lead School No 280

Sir

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your report of 15th inst.

I regret to find that the Education Department place no reliance on the word of parents who may have cause of complaint as the department appear to have done in this case

As the department have only heard the report of Miss E. A. Doyle & Mr. Lambie I will briefly state a few facts respecting the matter for the information of the department.

1st That Mr. Lambie when my wife called on him to show him the usage the child had received behaved in a most insulting manner towards her

2nd That Mr. Lambie was not out of the school during the time the punishment was inflicted but was teaching a Geography lesson to the fourth & fifth class

3rd That the stick used was a Gum stapling and was burnt on the following morning consequently could not have been measured as they would make it appear to be done

4th I have had occasion to complain to Mr. Lambie on two occasions before this of Brutal treatment to my son John Purcell

"Purcell

Figure 32: Letter (page 1), dated 21st June 1883, written in reply to receipt of a complaint regarding the discipline methods of pupils at Durham Lead State School No. 280 indicating the Department places no reliance on the word of parents in such complaints.

VPRS 6401P01171

And three other persons to my own knowledge
viz Mr. Nicholson, Mr. Brown & D. Charnichal
have had to complain of brutal treatment
to their children also

3th
The evidence of both class girls I have
strong reason to believe did not fully endorse
Miss Progle's statement and even if it did
do so would be of little value taken as it
was in private after school hours they
would naturally be afraid to convict their
teachers

4th
That Police Sargent Peil of Burningsop
also his wife and Councillor Mr. Lennan
& member of school board saw my daughter
and declared the usage to be most
disgracefull and cruel

5th
That the method of punishment of Miss
Progle is generally to turn the back
of the hand upwards and come on the
knuckles and not on the palm of the
hand as is usual with all others a
practice which all must admit is both
cruel and dangerous to the child

I could furnish other facts if necessary but
I think these few are quite sufficient
to prove that I have greater cause of
complaint than you give me credit
for

I am Sir
Your ob^d Servant
W. H. A. it

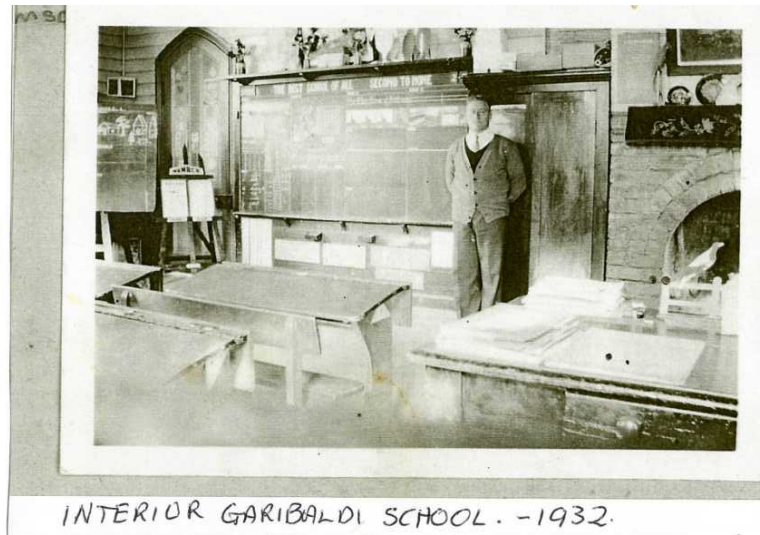
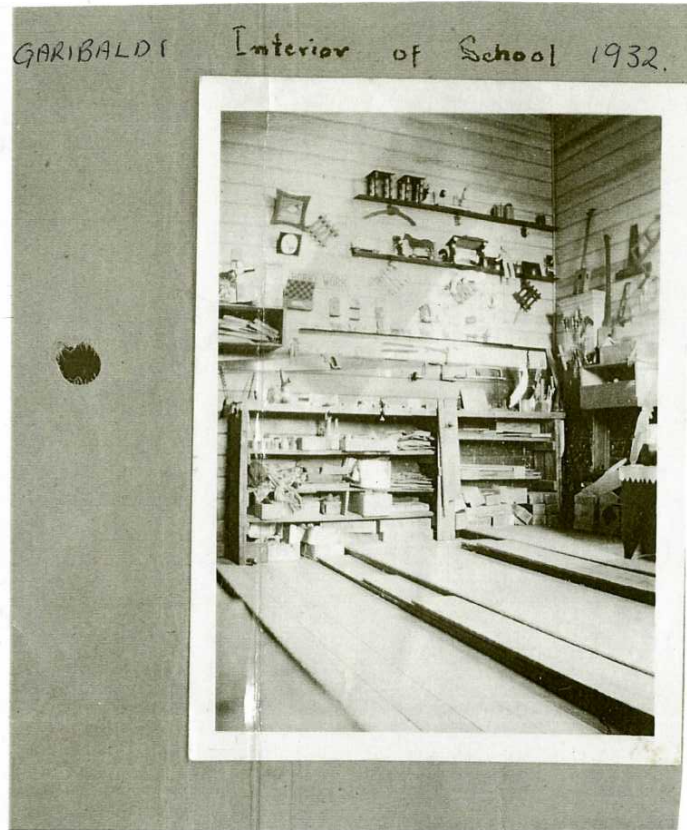
Figure 33: : Letter (page 2), dated 21st June 1883, written in reply to receipt of a complaint regarding the discipline methods of pupils at Durham Lead State School No. 280.



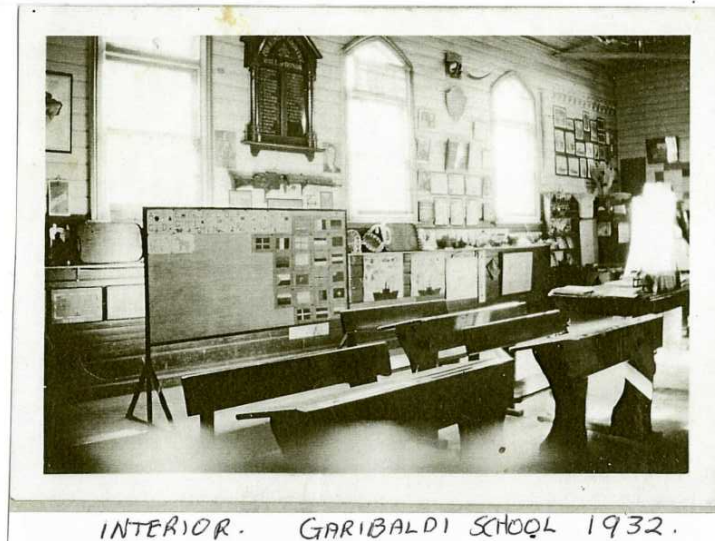
Image 57: Photograph of pupils and teacher at the original Durham Lead State School, corner of Mount Mercer Road and O'Loughlins Road, circa 1900.



Image 58: Photograph of the Garibaldi State School (No. 2173) school community, no date.



INTERIOR GARIBALDI SCHOOL. -1932.



INTERIOR. GARIBALDI SCHOOL 1932.

Image 59: Photographs of the interior of the Garibaldi State School (No. 2173) in 1932.



Image 60: Photograph of Garibaldi House in 1929, the teacher's residence.

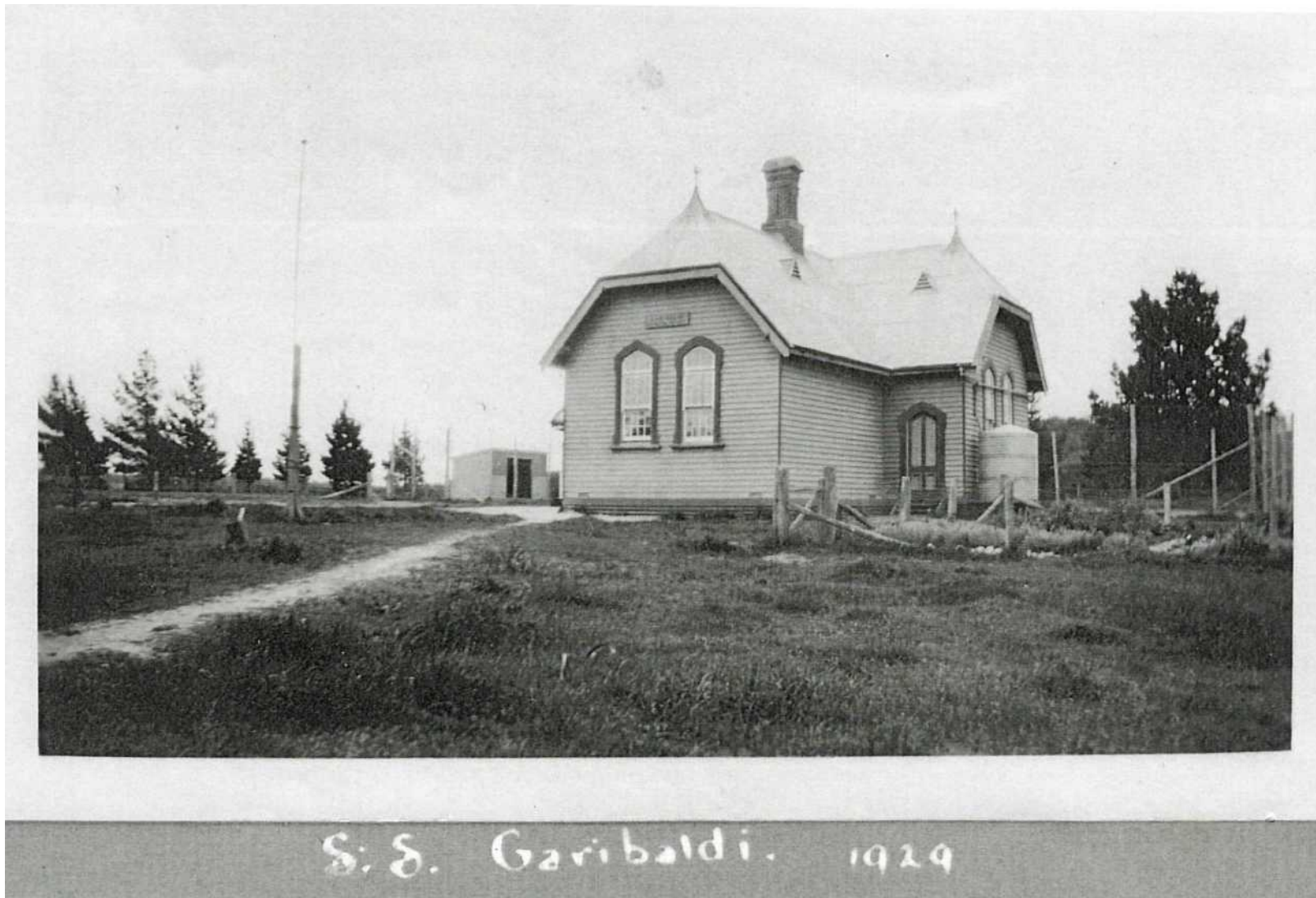


Image 61: Photograph of the Garibaldi State School (No. 2173) in 1929.

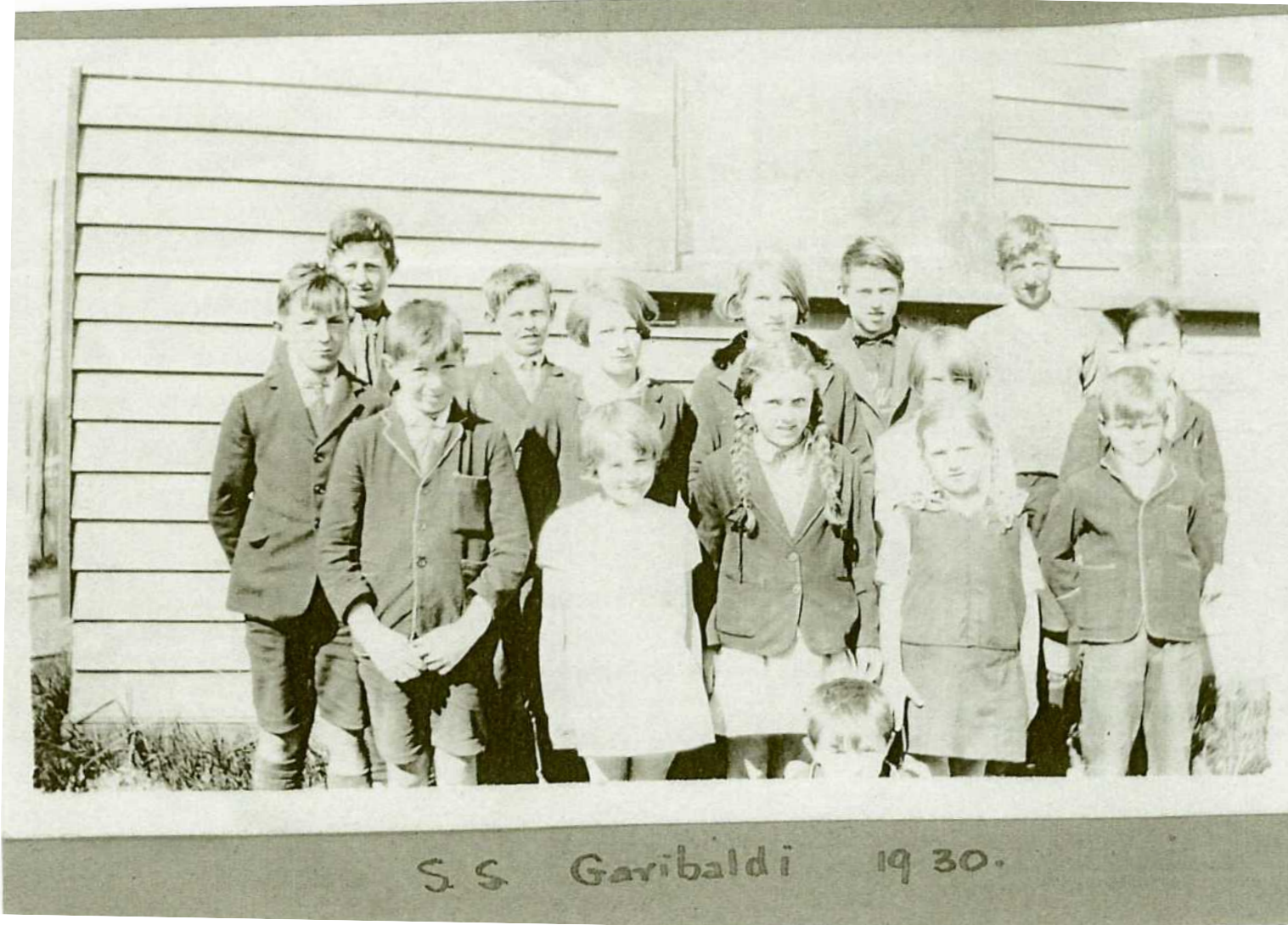


Image 62: Photograph of pupils of the Garibaldi State School (No. 2173) in 1930, persons unknown.



Image 63: Photograph of pupils of the Garibaldi State School (No. 2173) in 1938. Back row - Stella Veal, Dorothy Veal, Bobby Wylie and Albert Veal - Front Row - Mary Breman, Robert Veal and May Breman.

Garibaldi State School pupils
1938

BK. ROW-STELLA VEAL, DOROTHY VEAL, BOBBY
WYLIE, ALBERT VEAL

FR. ROW-MARY BREMAN, ROBERT VEAL MAY BREMAN



Image 64: Photograph of Garibaldi State School (No. 2173) Principal Gardiner and his family in 1935.



Image 65: Photograph of pupils of the Garibaldi State School (No. 2173) in 1943. Inscription on back of photo reads “Standing, left to right, Stella Veal, Max Brennan, Dorothy Veal, Bobbie Wylie, Robert Veal and Albert Veal, sitting Mary Brennan and Mary Booth”.



Image 66: Photograph of the Garibaldi State School in 1943, the year of it closing down.

GARIBALDI SCHOOL 1943

YEAR OF CLOSING DOWN

Garibaldi Hall and Public Reserve

Originally the Garibaldi State School No: 2173, this building opened on the 1st August 1879, and operated as a school for 64 years until it closed on 22nd September 1943.

Purchased from the Education Department, this community facility is managed by the Garibaldi Public Purposes Reserve Committee of Management Inc.

Ongoing maintenance and developments, such as the playground and B.B.Q. area, are undertaken by voluntary community labour and occasional government grants. In particular the Golden Plains Shire is a major supporter of the reserve.

Enquiries regarding hire can be made by contacting Jill on 53412026 AU

G

GARIBALDI HOUSE -- SCHOOL TEACHERS RESIDENCE-1929
SITUATED SLIGHTLY WEST OF WHERE PLAYGROUND IS
NOW

E



Image 67: Photograph of Garibaldi House – the Garibaldi State School’s (No. 2173) teacher residence in 1929. Person not known.

Buninyong Division Electoral Roll of 1856

Buninyong Division Names from Electoral Roll in 1856 – May have had children attending Green Hills State School (Durham Lead) No. 280. The school opened in 1857.					
Name	Residence	Occupation	Name	Residence	Occupation
ABBOTT William	Green Hills	Miner	GAULT Allen	Green Hills	Miner
ADAMS John	“	“	GAULT George	“	“
ALLEYNE Charles	“	“	GRANT James	“	“
ANDERSON Robert	“	“	GAULT John	“	“
ALEXANDER Mathew J	“	“	G ? Samuel	“	“
ANDERSON John	“	“	GARRETT ?	“	“
ASHFORD John	“	“	GRE ? Alexander	“	“
BLEWET Edward	“	“	G	“	“
BROOKE Jacob	“	“	G ? William	“	“
BELL John Jas.	“	“	GRIFFIN James	“	“
BLAKE Richard	“	“	GRAY Jacob	“	“
BLAKE Arthur	“	“	GODFREY Richard	“	“
BOYD John	“	“	HODGE John	“	“
BUCKAN James	“	“	HOCKING Danial	“	“
BROWN Richard	“	“	HUNTER Frederick	“	“
BARNETT Thomas	“	“	HUNTER Charles	“	“
BOLAND Thomas	“	“	HALSO John	“	“
BROWN James C	“	“	? Edward	“	“
BUTTERFIELD Rubin	“	“	HARRIS Henry	“	“
BULLOCK John	“	“	HOOLEY William	“	“
BROWN Robert	“	“	HUG ? William C	“	“
BULLOCK John	“	“	HUNT ? Samuel	“	“
BREWER Charles	“	“	HAY Archibald	“	“
BRENCHLEY Henry	“	“	HAWKIT ? William	“	“
BLAND Thomas	“	“	HY ? Charles	“	“
CAMERON Malcolm	“	“	JOHNSON J	“	“
CLOYES Frederick	“	“	JOHNSTON William	“	“
COATTS John	“	“	JENKINS Thomas	“	“
CONELLY Henry	“	“	JONES William	“	“
COOTES William	“	“	JOHNSTON William	“	“
CORDUKES Henry	“	“	K ? David	“	“
CREED Edmund	“	“	K ? Thomas	“	“
CROFT Richard	“	“	KELLY Edward	“	“
CURD William	“	“	LA ? LAW James	“	“
CUTCHEON James	“	“	LAWSON Charles	“	“
DANN Gerron	“	“	LLOYD George	“	“
DIXON George	“	“	LEWIS William	“	“
DRYDEN Robert	“	“	LYONS John	“	“
EDDY James	“	“	McNEIR James	“	“
EVANS Daniel	“	“	McLACHLAN James	“	“
EVANS David	“	“	M Edward	“	“
ELLIS John	“	“	MANDER Joseph	“	“
FITZPATRICK Patrick	“	“	MANDER Benjamin	“	“
FITZPATRICK David	“	“	MANDER Levi	“	“
FITZPATRICK Alexander	“	“	McNAB Alexander	“	“
FRANCES Charles	“	“	McLEOD Allen	“	“
FRAZER William	“	“	McCAY James	“	“
FARLEY James	“	“	McCAY Henry	“	“
G ? Richard	“	“	McCAY John	“	“
			MAXWELL James	“	“
			MACKINTOCH John	“	“
			McKENZIE William	“	“

Figure 34: Buninyong Division Electoral Roll of 1856, pp.1-2.

Name	Residence	Occupation
RESPICK Lewis	Green Hills	Miner
RODGIE William	"	"
ROBINS William	"	"
ROACH John	"	"
REDCLIFF James	"	"
SAMPSON Samuel	"	"
STURT William	"	"
SMITH John	"	"
SMITH William	"	"
SLORACH John	"	"
SLOWLOCH ? Samuel	"	"
STRATHON William	"	"
SUTCLIFF John	"	"
SMITH Edward	"	"
STOUT George	"	"
SMITH Henry	"	"
SMITH William	"	"
STEWART Andrew	"	"
?		
THOMAS James	"	"
TIBBY Henry	"	"
TREWASTLE John	"	"
THOMAS Stephen	"	"
THOMAS Philip	"	"
THOMAS Thomas	"	"
THOMPSON David J	"	"
THOMAS John	"	"
TURNER Duncan	"	"
T ? HIG James	"	"
WATKINS Peter	"	"
WILLIAMS Daniel	"	"
WOOD John	"	"
WEIGHTY James	"	"
WILEY John	"	"
WOOD Alexander	"	"
WESTBURY George	"	"
WILSON James	"	"
WATSON John	"	"
WALLACE Charles G.M.	"	"
WOTTON William	"	"
WRIGHT John	"	"
WESTBURY George	"	"
WILLIAMS John	"	"
WILSON Peter	"	"
WHITTY John	"	"
? WOOD Thomas ?	"	"
YOUNG John	"	"
FEATHERSTON Ralph	Green Hills	Miner - 1890

Figure 35: Buninyong Division Electoral Roll of 1856, p.3.

Post Office Correspondence and Photographs



Telephone 632 886 Area Code 03

Reference V366/542

8th June, 1976

Miss C.L. Scott,
Durham Lead,
VICTORIA. 3357

Dear Miss Scott,

Your letter dated 26th April, in which you requested some information of the Durham Lead Post Office, was handed to us by Mr. Webster last week. We are sorry the information could not be available to you prior to the closing of the office but perhaps the following may be of some interest to you.

A post office first opened at Durham Lead on the 10th August, 1863 with Robert Lamb appointed as postmaster, at an annual allowance of £10 (\$20.). By 1868 Mr. Lamb's allowance had increased to £40 (\$80) and it would appear that this was the last of the boom years at Durham Lead as the next year, 1869, the allowance had been reduced to £25 (\$50). The allowance remained at £25 until 1874 when it was increased by £5 per annum to £30 (\$60.). In 1877 the allowance dropped to £24 (\$48) and in 1883, K.M. Lambie is shown as postmaster at Durham Lead. Mr. Lambie still remained as postmaster in 1884, the last year in which Post Office Reports showed the names of postmasters/postmistresses. In this year there were 6,502 letters processed by the Durham Lead post office and the allowance was £14 (\$24) per annum. Some Record Cards in our possession show that in December 1913 Mrs. M.E. Scott was postmistress as Durham Lead but unfortunately we have no date of her commencement. Mrs. Scott remained as postmistress until her death in 1952, Miss Catherine Lucy Scott being appointed to the position on the 1st May, 1952. Miss Scott remained as postmistress until the closure of the Durham Lead post office on the 14th May, 1976

Our records of Mail Contracts are unfortunately incomplete but we have some information which may be of assistance. The mail route in 1866 was "to and from Bunninyong and Hardie's Hill by way of Durham Lead, three days a week" and the mode of travel was by coach. Between 1902-05, William James Eason held the mail contract for delivery "to and from Bunninyong and Mount Mercer, via Durham Lead, Hardie's Hill and Grenville, six days a week." Between 1905-08 the contract was awarded to A.H. Dixon and J.G. Brimscombe of Bunninyong; 1914-17, John Thomas Redfern and 1920-23 James Henry McBain of Durham Lead.

/...2

Figure 36: Letter to Miss CL Scott, 8th June 1976, p.1 regarding information on the Durham Lead Post Office (Source: Baker, DN 1976, Australia Post).

- 2 -

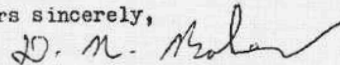
Durham Lead as it was in 1879 is described in the Victorian Gazetteer of that year as being in "(Co. Grant), a postal mining township in the parish of Borhoneyghurk, and electoral district of N. Grenville. It is under the control of the Buninyong shire council, and is situated on the river Leigh; mount Buninyong being $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and Mount Helen 5 miles distant. There are no mills or manufactories in the township. The district is a gold-mining one, the workings being chiefly alluvial, with a little quartz. Agriculture is also carried out to a limited extent in the neighbourhood. The nearest places are Buninyong, 4 miles N. from the post office; the Durham lead, however, trending more to the S.E.; and Ballarat, 11 miles N.W. Coaches run to both places, and with Melbourne the communication is by rail from either place, the distance being 93 miles. The surrounding country is undulating, with low flats, and occasional ranges and table lands. The geological formation is lower silurian, with recent surface drift; and the population numbers about 600 persons."

The Victoria Post Office Commercial Directory of 1893-4 lists the following names of business people at Durham Lead:-

Austin, John H.W. photographer
 Gilbert, Richard, Butcher.
 Green, William, Can Proprietor
 Grylls, Thomas, Garibaldi hotel.
 Harrison, William, Contractor.
 Kinsey, Samuel, Blacksmith.
 Kinsman, Joseph, stonemason.
 Lockyer, William, Grocer.
 McSween, Angus, Contractor.
 Malari, Mateo, Pioneer hotel.
 Martin John, blacksmith.
 Mitchell, Thomas, Butcher.
 Payne, Samuel, storekeeper.
 Scott, James, carpenter.
 Smithies, Henry, carpenter.

We have noted with interest that your late mother and yourself have managed the Durham Lead post office for more than sixty years and we would like to take this opportunity of congratulating you on your twenty four years of service.

Yours sincerely,



Derek N. Baker,
 Historian - Victoria.
Australia Post.

Figure 37: Letter to Miss CL Scott, 8th June 1976, p.2 regarding information on the Durham Lead Post Office (Source: Baker, DN 1976, Australia Post).

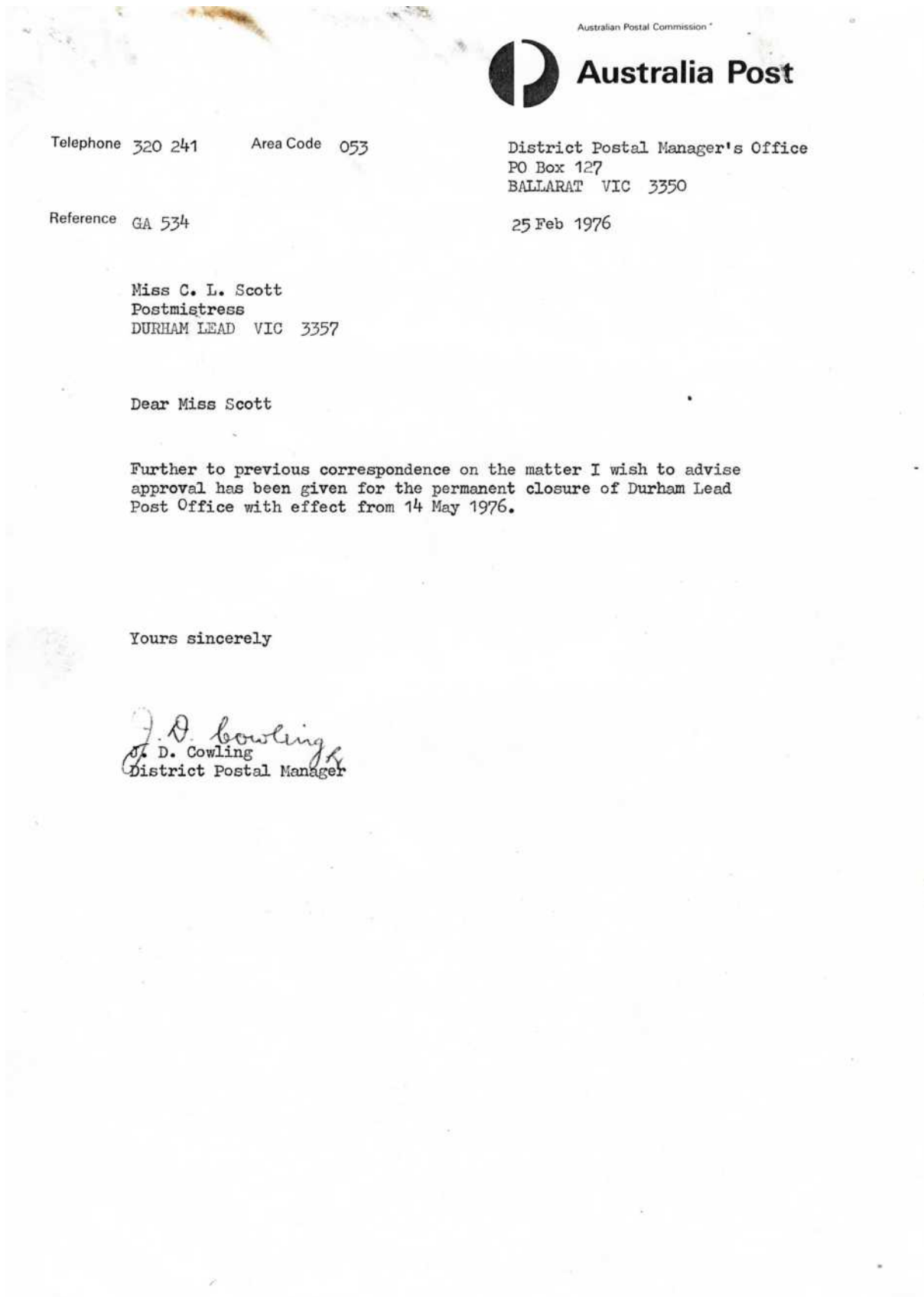


Figure 38: Letter to Miss CL Scott, 25th February 1976, advising approval for closure of Durham Lead Post Office (Source: Cowling, JD 1976, Australia Post).

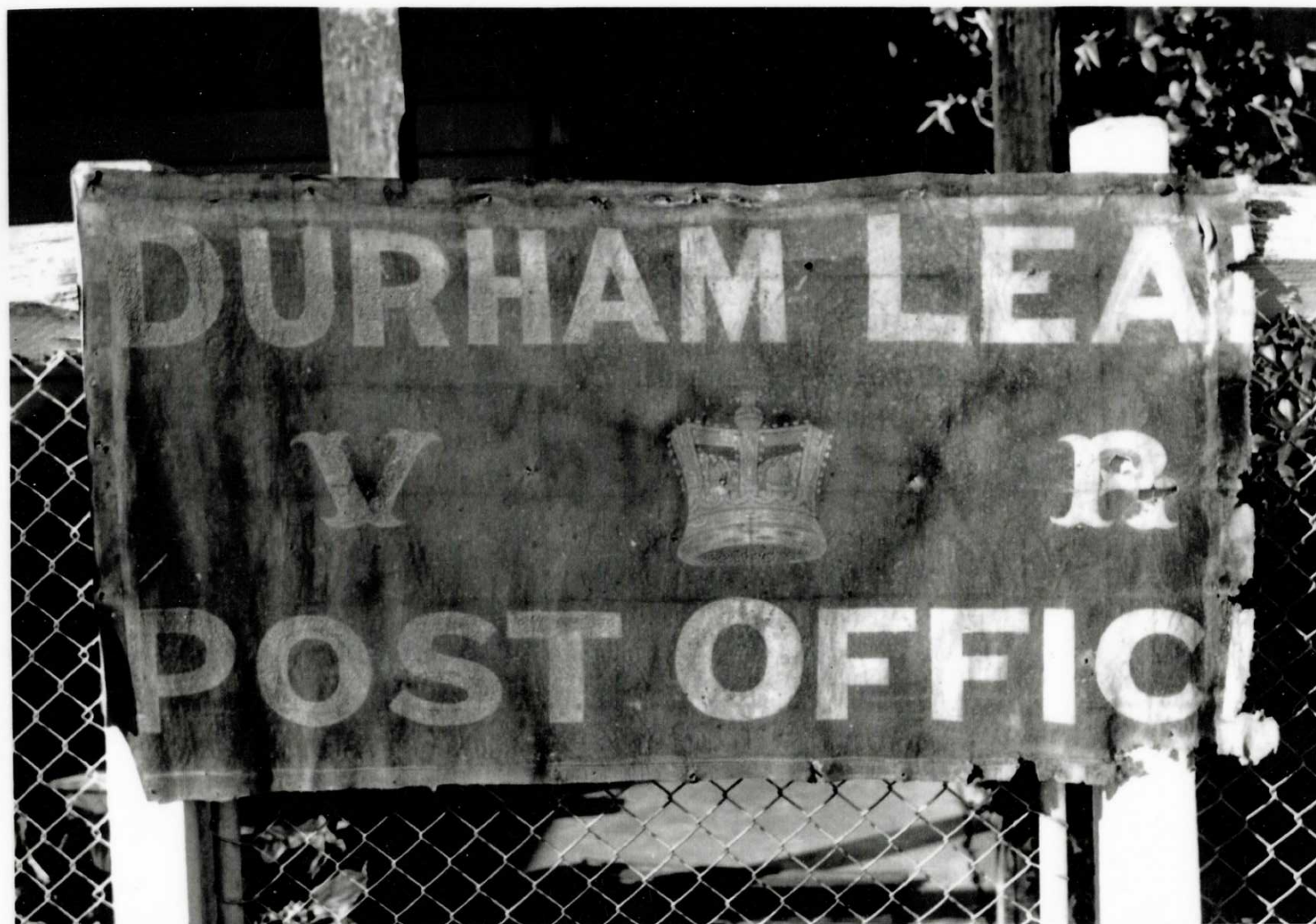


Image 68:
Photograph of
the Durham Lead
Post Office sign,
undated.



Image 69: The Durham Lead Post Office in the 1960s

History Of The Durham Lead Presbyterian Church

By Jean Shearer (nee Wylie) July 1989

As I remember and have been told.

The Durham Lead Presbyterian Church would have been built about 1860 and would probably have been one of the first churches to have been built after the Buninyong Presbyterian Church. Like the original school, which was No 280, it would have been paid for by the pioneer and early miners in the area. I believe school was held in the church before the school was built. Large slates were found under the platform when I was a girl.

Built of weatherboards with a shingle roof - later corrugated iron, it had two large windows on each side, with the bottom sash frosted. These were always covered with wooden shutters when not in use. Originally it had Hessian lining, which used to flap in and out on windy days. It was later pine lined, with upright wide boards, about four feet up, and then horizontal pine boards for the rest of the walls and ceiling. The pulpit was in the centre of a split level stage, with steps leading down to the small vestry at the side of the church. A small porch was at the entrance, and at the rear of it a completely enclosed water tank. Over the porch was a belfry and iron steeple.

My great uncle, Jim Wylie, used to ring the bell before church, and he could make its sound like his name Jim Wylie. Mr John Lockyer was the first bell ringer I can remember.

Sunday School was always held an hour before church, and one day my young brother Keith decided he would ring the bell, but the bell fell off the tongue, and landed on the porch ceiling above his head. Had our father not recently put a new trap door, where the rope went through, he could have been killed.

The first minister I can remember was Rev. JG Davies 1918-1925. He married a daughter of Rev. Thomas Hastie, and later after leaving Buninyong in 1925; he and his family went to Karca as Missionaries and remained there for many years.

In 1929 the local school and hall was burnt down, and school was held in the church for a while year - a cold draughty old building and no fire!!

The church became unsafe during the 2nd world war and was sold for demolition. Church was then held in the school, which at that time had been closed, but was later shifted away in 1943.

As no other building was available and only a small number in the congregation, no more services were held. The earliest Sunday school teachers I can remember were Miss Sarah Wells, Miss Jessie Pearson, Mrs. Mary Lockyer and Miss Nellie Cluff (later Veal)

Organists were Mrs. Mitchell, Mrs. Sofia Williamson and Mrs. Zelma Lockyer.

Other churches in the district were Primitive and Methodist, Wesleyan, Methodist and Free Presbyterian. I cannot remember the latter, but my great grandparents, who came from Scotland in 1849, were very staunch supporters of it. A minister used to come from Geelong.

Mr King used to live next door to the Presbyterian Church, and one Saturday night some young lads of the district caught his billy goat, and locked in in the church, much to the dismay and bewilderment of the Sunday school teachers and congregation, when they arrived on Sunday afternoon.

The church was situated on the hill, near the school and hall on the Buninyong Mount Mercer road and it was known as Scotch Hill.

Jean Shearer (nee Wylie) July 1989.

Figure 39: Letter written by Jean Shearer regarding the history of the Presbyterian Church in Durham Lead, 1989.

Leigh and District Historical Society Inc.



Jottings from the halfway house

LEIGH AND DISTRICT HISTORICAL SOCIETY INC.

No. 2

September 2001



Shelford Primary School
28-10-1896

Jottings from the Halfway House 1

Figure 40: Newsletter of the Leigh and District Historical Society Inc, *Jottings from the halfway house*, dated September 2001, p.1.

The reverse of the photo contains the following information:

The date - 23/10/1896:

The students names, with the position of the name reflecting the position of the student in the photo as you are looking at the photo;

Standing at left is the teacher, Ernest Harrison Swan, with his son Henry Harrison Edward Swan (then aged 3) standing in front of him.

Front row (sitting): Laura Swan, Harriett Gillett (Rosy)?, Annie Clark, Maggie Mackenzie, Ruby E, Edith M, Albert Collins, Charlie Gillett, Stanley Farrer (?), Douglas ?, Jack ?.

Sitting on ground in front of front row: Jim G(?), John Wilson.

Middle row: Maggie Moran, Ethel Swan, Ada Gillett, Emma Martin (?), Jenny Rice, Stella Farrer, Polly Gillett, Katie McGillvray, Maggie Gatio?, George ? (standing at right). (There is no indication of who the child is that George ? has standing in front of him.)

Back row: Ernest Swan, Victor Ritchie (?), Malcolm McGillvray, Ray Farrer, Jack Howell, Michael Martin (?).

(I have transcribed the names exactly as they appear on the reverse of the photo - where the name is incomplete it is because it appears that way (eg. Ruby E in the front row), however the question marks have been inserted by me to indicate I cannot read a name fully or accurately.)

The annotations 'HT: E H Swan' and 'Shelford SS scholars taken in corner of opposite Pres. Church'.

I believe that at least some of the annotations were made by Ethel Swan.

Jottings from the Halfway House 2

Figure 41: Newsletter of the Leigh and District Historical Society Inc, Jottings from the halfway house, dated September 2001, p.2.

Acquisitions

Many thanks to everyone who has generously donated information and material for our society's archival, photographic and library collection:

01-1 "Gold Reef and Silver Tussock"

Donor: Joan Hunt of Woody Yaloak Historical Society.

01-2 Box of photographs and books

Donor: Dianne Leahy

Committee

President	Colin Kynoch	ph. 53 422 488
Secretary	Vanessa Kynoch	ph. 53 422 488
Treasurer	Dianne Leahy	ph. 53 461 219
Acquisition Officers	Dianne Leahy Jeanette Bellchambers Lorraine Weston	ph. 53 461 219 ph. 52 813 371 ph. 53 451 428
Editor of the Newsletter	Judy Jones	ph. 53 461 395

Calendar of Events

The next meeting of the Leigh and District Historical Society Inc. will be held at "The Halfway House", Warrambine on **Thursday 4th October** at 5pm for a working bee prior to the meeting.

October 7th Open Day at Grenville Hall from 10am to 4pm.
With morning and afternoon tea and a sausage sizzle.

October 27th and 28th Historic Expo at Aquinas Catholic College.

November 1st Meeting at the Halfway House 7.30pm

Figure 42: Newsletter of the Leigh and District Historical Society Inc, Jottings from the halfway house, dated September 2001, p.3.

Can You Help?

There are a few unknowns on the back of the photo of the Shelford School. (see page 2)
Can you help us to fill in the blanks.

New Members

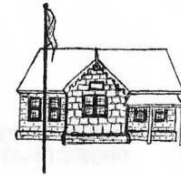
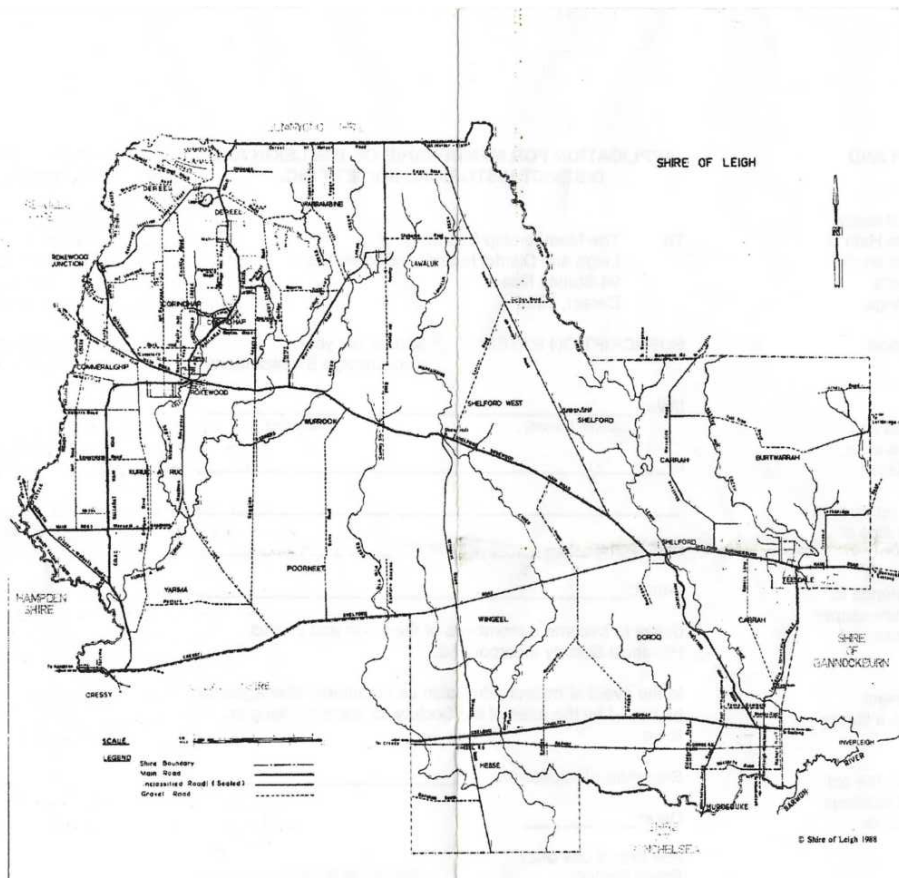
Welcome to our new members:- **Dianne Hughes, Kelly Everett and Joan Hunt.**

Thanks

We would like to thank Kelly Everett for his donation of photos and memorabilia of his family; a more detailed list will be included in a later newsletter once the articles have been collated.

Please note :- The cut off date for articles to be included in the next newsletter will be at the November meeting, November 1st 2001

Figure 43: Newsletter of the Leigh and District Historical Society Inc, Jottings from the halfway house, dated September 2001, p.4.



Leigh and District Historical Society Inc.

Committee 2001 – 2002

*President
Colin Kynloch ph (03) 53422488*

*Secretary
Vanessa Kynloch ph (03) 53422488*

*Treasurer
Dianne Leahy (03) 53461219*

*Membership Secretary
Lorraine Weston ph (03) 53461428*

*Acquisition Officers
Jeanette Bellchambers (03) 52813371
Dianne Leahy (03) 53461219
Lorraine Weston (03) 53461428*

*Meetings held on the first Thursday
of the month at 7.30pm at
The Halfway House
Warrambine
(Shelford – Rokewood Road)*

Figure 44: Brochure of the Leigh and District Historical Society Inc., p.1.

WHAT ARE THE BENEFITS OF JOINING THE LEIGH AND DISTRICT HISTORICAL SOCIETY?

- You can attend monthly meetings on the 1st Thursday of every month at 7.30pm at the Halfway House (Old Leigh Shire Hall) at Warrambine. (halfway between Shelford and Rokewood on the Rokewood – Shelford Road). Meetings include member’s paper’s, guest speakers, and information sharing meetings.
- You will receive a bi-monthly newsletter, in which historical information will be published, and to which you will be encouraged to contribute.
- You will have the opportunity to participate in excursions and field trips to various areas of historical importance in the area, and to hear local speakers tell of the history of those places.
- You can learn how to go about historical research and receive assistance to undertake projects alone or with small groups of people.
- You could help the Society to acquire material of importance to the history of the Leigh District, such as photographs, newspaper clippings, maps, mining books and papers, farming books and papers, old registers and documents.
- You could assist in interviewing long term past and present residents of the district to enable the Society to build up a library of oral histories to be used for research.
- You can assist the Society in its endeavours to maintain the old Leigh Shire Offices in public hands, and to ensure that buildings and areas of historical significance are preserved for future generations.

APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP OF THE LEIGH AND DISTRICT HISTORICAL SOCIETY INC.

To: The Membership Secretary
 Leigh and District Historical Society Inc.
 94 Stones Road
 Dereel, 3352

SUBSCRIPTION RATES: \$20.00 per year
 (Incl postage 6 newsletters)

I/We, _____
 (Given Names) (Surname)

of _____

Post Code: _____ Phone No: _____

e-mail: _____

desire to become a member/s of the Leigh and District Historical Society Incorporated.

In the event of my/our admission as member/s, I/we agree to be bound by the rules of the Society for the time being in force.

Signature of applicant/s: _____

Date: _____

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY:
 Receipt Number: _____ Membership Number: _____

Figure 45: Brochure of the Leigh and District Historical Society Inc., p.2.

Gold Mining Information

Ballarat Star (Vic. : 1865 - 1924), Saturday 6 August 1887, page 2

MR. R. A. F. MURRAY, in his valuable work on the geology and physical geography of Victoria, offers some suggestions for the further development of

gold mining in this colony, which are deserving of most careful attention. In Mr. MURRAY'S opinion it may probably prove that mining is only now in its infancy, not with reference to the more economical use of existing discoveries, but with reference to the area of payable deposits yet to be found. He arranges our worked and working goldfields in zones or belts, commencing at the extreme west where the Moyston and Fryingpan diggings suggest outcrops of an auriferous zone and proceeding eastward to where the workings on Bendoc and Snowy River indicate the other limit of the Victorian series. Between these two extremes all our goldfields are referred to one or other of these parallel lines. Starting with the well-proved fact that reefs have alternate shoots or strikes of richer and poorer stone, Mr. MURRAY assumes that the same is the case on a larger scale with the belts or zones of silurian rock, and the plutonic dykes which traverse them and which make up the various belts of auriferous country. He instances and compares results already obtained from points widely apart on some of these belts in support of his theory that they are continuous and permanent, and in all likelihood just as rich in those sections which at present are out of reach of the miner, as in those which exposed their golden wealth at or near the surface of the ground. Mr. MURRAY considers it proved that even where mountain masses of granite lie on the line of these belts, their continuity is only interrupted and not destroyed, as instanced by the line of auriferous country which extends from Rokewood and Scarsdale on the south to Maryborough, Berlin, and Wedderburn, towards the north, which is divided by granitic intrusion at Mount Beckworth. If auriferous belts continue their course after being divided by a granite range, it is certainly strong encouragement for the belief that they are similarly consistent where they are overlaid by volcanic or sedimentary deposits, and in this Mr. MURRAY sees the most feasible encouragement for the prospector and the most brilliant hopes of future golden discoveries. His suggestion in brief amounts to this, that any or all of the proved golden zones should be carefully examined northward and southward from known goldfields not merely where they come to the surface, but where they pass under basaltic plains or accumulations of later sedimentary strata. Ballarat is located by Mr. MURRAY on what he characterises as the most important belt in Victoria. He regards it as belonging to the same group as Inglewood, Tarnagulla, and Kay's diggings north of the Loddon valley, and Smeaton, Kingston, Creswick, Buninyong, and Durham to the south. Below the Durham, as he points out, the belt seems to enter upon a poor section, but he notes that the bed of the Leigh has been profitably worked 20 miles from the Durham, going south, and that auriferous gravels have been followed from the banks of the Leigh under the basaltic plains south of Mount Mercer. Mr. MURRAY'S idea is that at this distance the golden belt has recovered its richness, and that the main Durham gutter, which certainly is to be found all the way down, may here be as good as it was at Sebastopol. Then as to the northerly course of the belt from Smeaton to Tarnagulla where it is hidden by basalt there must be on the same hypothesis a most tempting field for exploration; and Mr. MURRAY regards it as unquestionable that along the strike of the belt the alluvial gravels will in many parts be rich in gold. Mr. MURRAY further hazards the opinion that the great gutter of the Murray Valley anywhere east of the meridian of Stawell would nowhere be more than 1000 feet, a depth which, with modern appliances, is by no means formidable. Such sections of the great auriferous belts as would first be attacked, such as that from Tarnagulla to Smeaton, would be reached most likely, in less than half that depth. Still in our own district the Elaine and Mount Doran diggings agree as to position with the head of the Hepburn Home paddock lead, suggesting that there is profitable work for the prospector under the great basaltic areas of Bungaree, Dean, and Warrenheip. A little more easterly Mr. MURRAY connects Steiglitz, Mount Egerton and Gordons with the workings west of Daylesford and thence to near Yandoit, and thinks profitable discoveries may be made in the deep ground between Gordon and Egerton. If we note the enormous field for hopeful prospecting which is thus indicated in our own near neighborhood, and multiply it by the large number of auriferous zones to the east and west of us, there opens before us a possible future for gold mining which is staggering in its magnitude. If Mr. MURRAY'S theory be adopted, prospectors, instead of clinging to surface indications, will carefully plot the line of an auriferous belt, and then boldly advance northward and southward with the diamond drill disregarding surface indications altogether. In the meantime Mr. MURRAY mentions a large number of

localities where his theory could be tested in a small way and at little cost. Viewing the immensity of the possible results, and the perfectly reasonable and probable nature of Mr. MURRAY'S theory, Victorian enterprise will belie its reputation if conclusive exploration is not taken in hand. ===== The

Figure 46: Excerpt of article from Ballarat Star, dated 6th August 1887, in which Mr Murray offers some suggestions for the further development of gold mining in the colony (Source: Ballarat Star, 6th August 1887, p.2)

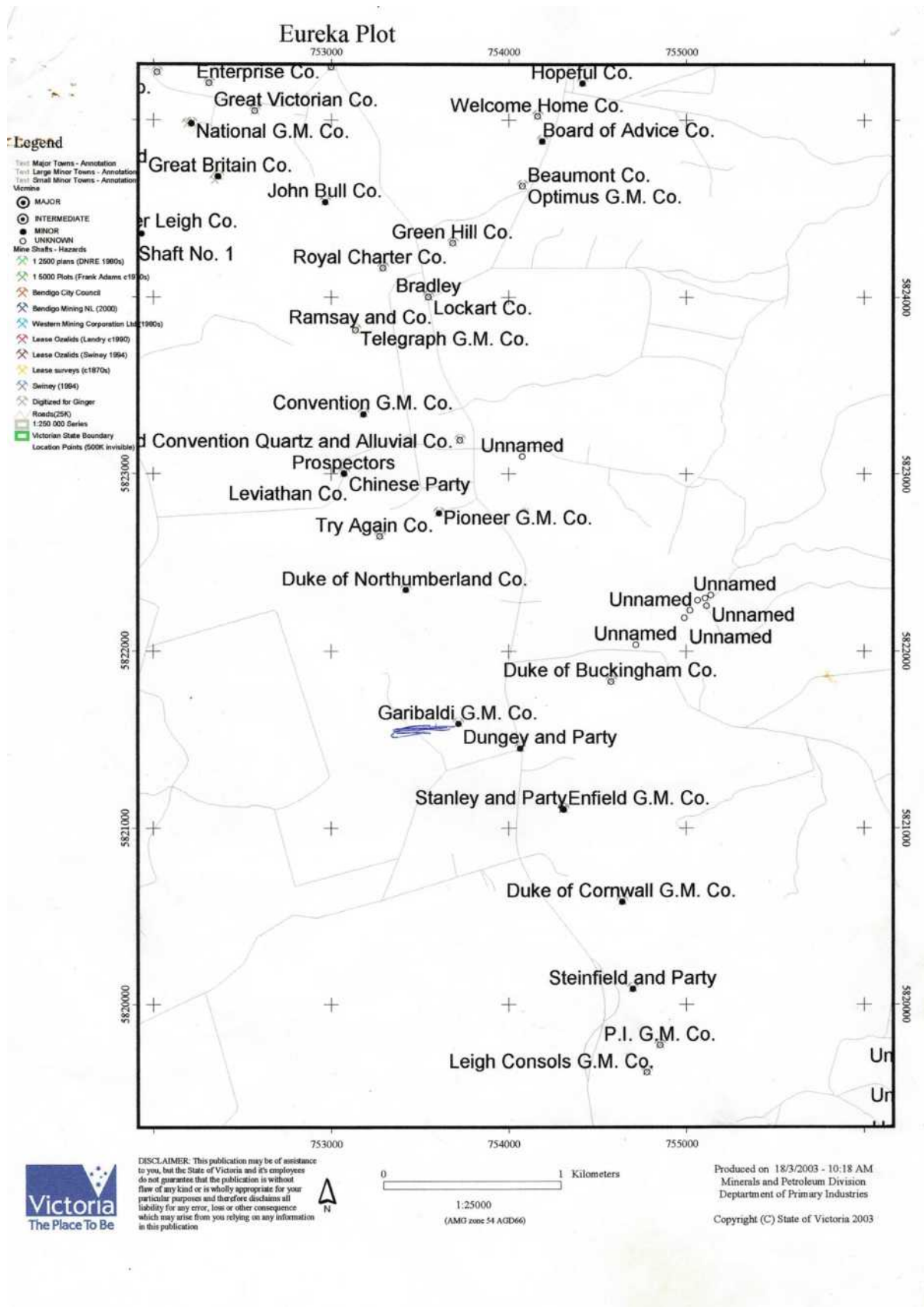


Figure 47: Eureka Plot Gold mining companies (Source: Department of Primary Industries, State of Victoria 2003).

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