

City of Greater Bendigo: Marong Heritage Study Mining Sites

PHILLIPS GULLY MINES AND ALLUVIAL WORKINGS

Other Names Dead Man's Gully

Location Parcel No.P125502, State Forest, surface workings extending east from Boundary Road, Phillips Gully, Whipstick

Map Reference Summerfield 1:25,000 - BV594.496

Victorian Heritage Register Yes

National Estate Register No

Planning Scheme No



Description There is a band of shallow sinkings (8-10 feet) running along the gully east of Boundary Road. The holes are located close together and are associated with at least two puddling machine sites and several stone fireplaces (camp sites). Further east, and running across the gully in a roughly north-south direction, are several lines of shallow reef workings. The mullock heaps are between one and 2 metres in height and in the vicinity there is a scatter of domestic rubbish. Between the most westerly line of reef and the road some parts of the gully have been hydraulically sluiced.

History Period of activity: 1857-1931
Lines of reef: Manly and Somerset
Maximum recorded annual production: 88ozs 3dwt/598 tons in 1878
Total production: unknown
Deepest working level: 90 feet
Deepest shaft: ?150 feet

Thematic Context Mining

Comparative Examples This site is one of a number of shallow alluvial workings identified within the study area. Some of the other equally significant early sites are: Myers Creek (1852), Fiddler's Green (1852), One-Eye Gully (1852), Peter the Great (1856) and Elysian Lead (1857). Nineteenth century puddling machines are extremely rare and their provenance cannot usually be confirmed from such documentary evidence as has normally survived about mining in Victoria. The only site within the study area where this has been possible is at Iron Dam, but then only by a process of elimination. That is, from documentary evidence, it is known that there were two puddling machines in the vicinity of the dam in 1858. The remains of two, and only two, puddling machines were identified at the site in 1992, so these must be the original ones..Whilst there are puddling machines at other sites (for example, Peter the Great (1856), Old Tom Reef (1857) and Splitter's Gully (1865) these are either associated with later phases of mining (reef workings or hydraulic sluicing) and/or do not exhibit extensive weathering and therefore, on these grounds, they cannot be regarded unequivocally as nineteenth century artefacts.

Statement of Significance The site is associated with an important event (the Phillips Gully Gold Rush) and is representative of small-scale alluvial and shallow-level low-production quartz mining (criterion D). It may also contains at least one nineteenth century puddling machine (criterion B).

Level of Significance Local

Recommendation The site should be protected under the heritage overlay of the Great Bendigo Planning Scheme and in accordance with the general principles of the conservation policy for mining sites.

Heritage Boundaries The site is bounded by Boundary Road on the west and extends for a distance of about 200 metres along the line of the main gully and for a distance of 75 metres on either side.

- References**
1. "Mining Intelligence. New Rush in the Whipstick." The Bendigo Advertiser, Friday, 7 May 1857.
 2. "Mining Intelligence. The Whipstick." The Bendigo Advertiser, Tuesday, 12 May 1857.
 3. "Mining intelligence. The Whipstick." From our own Correspondent, The Bendigo Advertiser, Tuesday, 19 May 1857, p2, cols.3/4.
 4. "Mining intelligence. The Whipstick." From our own Correspondent, The Bendigo Advertiser, Friday, 22 May 1857, p2, col.4.
 5. "Mining Intelligence. New goldfield." The Bendigo Advertiser, Friday, 29 May 1857.
 6. "Mining Intelligence. The Whipstick." The Bendigo Advertiser, Monday, 1 June 1857.
 7. "Mining Intelligence. The Whipstick." The Bendigo Advertiser, Wednesday, 3 June 1857.
 8. "Mining intelligence." The Bendigo Advertiser, Monday, 8 June 1857, p2, col.5.
 9. "Mining Intelligence. The Whipstick." The Bendigo Advertiser, supplement, Saturday, 13 June 1857.
 10. "Mining Intelligence." From our own Correspondent, Whipstick, 11 June 1857. The Bendigo Advertiser, Monday, 15 June 1857.
 11. "Mining Intelligence. The Whipstick." From our own Correspondent, 16 June 1857, The Bendigo Advertiser, Thursday, 25 June 1857.
 12. "Mining Intelligence. The Whipstick." From our own Reporter, Whipstick, 11 July 1857, The Bendigo Advertiser, Tuesday, 13 July 1857.
 13. "Mining Intelligence. The Whipstick." From our own Reporter, The Bendigo Advertiser, Tuesday, 28 July 1857.
 14. J. Flett, "The history of gold discovery in Victoria." Melbourne, Hawthorn Press, 1979.
 15. W. Perry, "Tales of the Whipstick: a history of the Whipstick, Neilborough, Sebastian, Raywood and Myers Creek gold rushes, Victoria." Eaglehawk, Perry, 1975.
 16. "Mining intelligence. The new rush to the Whipstick." From our own Correspondent, 16 August 1858; The Bendigo Advertiser, Wednesday, 18 August 1858.
 17. "Mining intelligence. Elysian Flat." From a Correspondent; The Bendigo Advertiser, Monday, 30 May 1859.
 18. "Mining intelligence. Elysian Flat." From a Correspondent, 7 July 1859; The Bendigo Advertiser, Monday, 11 July 1859.
 19. "Mining intelligence." The Bendigo Advertiser, Saturday, 15 August 1863.
 20. Reports of the Mining Surveyors and Mining Registrars, Sandhurst mining district, Raywood division.
 21. "Mining intelligence. Auriferous cakes." The Bendigo Advertiser, Saturday, 2 September 1865, p2, col.4.
 22. "Mining intelligence. A rich new reef." The Bendigo Advertiser, Friday, 15 September 1865, p2, col.4.
 23. "Elysian Flat." From our own Correspondent, Wednesday, 6 June; The Bendigo Advertiser, Thursday, 7 June 1866.
 24. "Raywood." From our own Correspondent, Tuesday, 3 July; The Bendigo Advertiser, Wednesday, 4 July 1866.
 25. "Raywood." From our Own Correspondent, Monday, 9 July; The Bendigo

- Advertiser, Tuesday, 19 July 1866.
26. Reports of the Mining Surveyors and Mining Registrars, Sandhurst mining district, Sandhurst division.
 27. Reports of the Mining Surveyors and Mining Registrars.
 28. "Mining intelligence. Reported rich strike at the Whipstick." The Bendigo Advertiser, Monday, 2 October 1885, p3, cols.4/5.
 29. "The Sandhurst Prospecting Board. The Whipstick tour." The Bendigo Advertiser, Wednesday, 19 January 1887, p3, cols.3/4.
 30. "The Whipstick. An historic centre ctd." The Bendigo Advertiser, Saturday, 29 August 1931, p2, col.2.
 31. "Bendigo mining intelligence. The Whipstick." From our own Correspondent, 15 September 1858; The Bendigo Advertiser, Thursday, 16 September 1858.
 32. "Another find of gold at the Whipstick." The Bendigo Advertiser, Monday, 15 December 1879, p2, col.4.
 33. "Mining." The Bendigo Advertiser, Wednesday, 24 December 1879, p3, col.4.
 34. "Mining intelligence." The Bendigo Advertiser, Saturday, 22 August 1885, p5, col.7.
 35. Annual Report of the Secretary for Mines, Victoria.
 36. Annual Report of the Secretary for Mines and Water Supply, Victoria.
 37. "Mining intelligence." The Bendigo Advertiser, Saturday, 1 October 1898.
 38. Victoria, Department of Mines, Gold and mineral statistics for the year.
 39. Department of Mines, Victoria. Annual Report including gold and mineral statistics for the year.
 40. Victoria, Department of Mining and Industrial Development Records.
 41. Victoria, Department of Mines. Annual Report including gold and mineral statistics and boring records for the year.
 42. Department of Mines, Annual report including statistics relating to the mining industry.
 43. W. H. Cundy, "Second report of Elysian Flat goldfield." Progress Report, Geological Survey of Victoria, no.10, 1899, 27-29, map.

Notes The alluvial rush to Phillips Gully lasted no more than three months in 1857, and was reported in some detail in the local newspapers. There is, at that time, no mention of puddling machines in use there. Reef mining began in 1865. Before this, although a few alluvial miners continued to work in the area and there were frequent references to puddling machines in the local newspapers in use in other gullies, there are no references to any puddling machines at Phillips Gully.

Although sluicing began on Bendigo in 1874, when a secure supply of water became available from the Coliban system, it is quite unlikely that such operations began in this area before the construction of the Eaglehawk syphon and Blue Jacket Reservoir in 1885/1886. As there is little re-growth over the sluiced area, however, it seems more likely that the sluicing was undertaken in the period 1931-1936, when there were over a thousand alluvial miners reported to be at work in the Bendigo district, and there were reports of fossickers in the area.

The site is remote from centres of population.

Assessed by David Bannear in February 1992 and reviewed by Peter Milner in June 1998

Chronology 07.05.1857 A large number of persons yesterday morning started from Scotchman's Gully and its neighbourhood for a new gully, said to be distant about eight miles from the Flagstaff Hill, in which it is reported that three men have been working for the past fortnight, and have obtained a large quantity of gold. We expect today to receive further information on the subject. A day or two since a party in the Whipstick showed Dr. Roche, Coroner, a parcel of gold weighing 10 pounds 15dwt, all in nuggets, which had been obtained at the Whipstick diggings. [1]

12.05.1857 The news of the new rush has caused a considerable "running to

and fro" among the mining population here, especially as it is reported that some of the claims are yielding half an ounce to the tub; but strange to say, the whereabouts or exact locality of the rush is not generally known, more than that it lies somewhere in the scrub, in the direction of Moorhead's Reef, and is about eight miles distant from Scotchman's Gully. ... The new road through the scrub is going ahead wonderfully; there are now about five miles of it 15 feet wide, any one going over the road as far as it has been opened must be struck with the splendid country through which it passes. ... Things remain nearly in status quo since my last with this difference that the population is still progressive and some more small nuggets are reported to have been found in a gully in the scrub lying to the north of Scotchman's Gully. [2]

19.05.1857 □ The new rush still remains incognito to the multitude, and as yet it is only known to a favoured few. Yesterday morning two pack horses heavily swagged were tracked from this several miles into the scrub in a north west direction from Moorhead's reef. It is well known that their destination was the new rush, but unfortunately their trail was lost on a hillock thickly embedded with quartz debris. Many diggers doubt the existence of the new rush, and some of them say that they have lost several days searching for it in vain. That the rush does exist in reality can scarcely be doubted, and a few days will in all probability make it public enough, and available to all who desire to try their luck in it. The original discoverers are said to be two mates - tall, bushy whiskered men, of respectable appearance, and but recently arrived at the Whipstick, where, after prospecting for some time, they were fortunate enough to drop on gold in the ground whose whereabouts is now exciting so much attention. It is also said on good authority that most of the stuff that has been tried will run from a quarter to half an ounce to the tub. For several miles in the mine direction that the new rush is supposed to be in, small parties of diggers may be here and there met with busily engaged sinking and prospecting. It is a refreshing sight, and forcibly reminds one of the golden days of old to see these enterprising stalwart fellows pioneering a way through the primeval and unknown wilds of the Whipstick wilderness. ... [3]

□ 22.05.1857 □ There is no new phase of importance to report in the mining intelligence of this district, nor have any extraordinary finds come to light since my last despatch. Indeed the lucky diggers here seem to be wide awake to their own interests, and no one can blame them for it. At all events, they endeavour to secure themselves against any possibility of being discovered or disturbed by "fraternal rushers" by having recourse to a somewhat successful "ruse; and rather a new dodge, namely, in carrying off their gold to other diggings, and there disposing of it. They there conceal for the time being all suspicion of their whereabouts, and are better enabled to successfully carry on their operations in incognito. It is now well known here by parties cognizant of the fact, and may be relied on as substantially correct, that the men who discovered the (unknown) ground termed the "new rush", and now so anxiously sought after by many a weary itinerant recently started off to Dunolly, where they sold 12 pounds weight of Whipstick gold; and accompanied by some of their friends, and two new horse drays and horses (purchased at Dunolly), have returned again last week to the Whipstick.

The camping ground of these men is known only to a few persons - but the locality of the ground they are working is still a mystery. Cunningly enough they have not pitched their tents in the vicinity of their claims, and they are said to have ground only turned out as it has hitherto done, in a few weeks they shall be satisfied; in other words, they will have made their "piles". This is the right sort of talk, and a pleasing conclusion to arrive at indeed. Many extraordinary rumours are going the rounds here, but it would be imprudent to take cognizance of them in the absence of some more reliable information. It is believed that the locality where these men are at work is in a very remote part of the scrub, and upwards of 10 miles from this (Scotchman's Gully). [4]

□ 29.05.1857 □ Intelligence reached Sandhurst yesterday that a new and payable goldfield has been discovered by some parties working near the outskirts of the Whipstick scrub, in the vicinity of Picaninny Creek, about 28 miles from town. [5]

01. □ 06.1857 □ A report having reached us on Thursday evening that new and

payable ground had been opened in a distant portion of the Whipstick Scrub, a gentleman from this office visited the locality on the following day, who reports as follows:-

A miner of the name of Phillips, who, five years ago, was engaged in prospecting various portions of the Whipstick Scrub, lately returned to it, and pitched upon the gully, the opening of which has given grist to the rumours lately spread through Sandhurst. This is the same place where the dead body of a man (unknown) was found some time since by Whipstick Bob. It is situated about two miles and a half from the four mile post on the new road, its bearing being about 45 degrees east of that point. An inexperienced bushman might find considerable difficulty in discovering it, and unless very careful, would run a risk of getting entangled in the numerous belts of scrub with which it is almost entirely surrounded. From the four mile post, to the foot of the gully the country consists of tolerably open box forest, into which the gully runs through mallee or whipstick scrub. There are a few cart tracks leading to it, but having been made during the dry weather, they are very easily missed. If any person should be induced to visit they should take care to obtain very accurate directions before attempting it. I do not think, however, that there is much likelihood of there being any considerable rush thither for the present at all events. Gold, it is true, has been struck there, but as yet not in what is generally considered payable quantities. I saw several buckets of stuff washed out and the heaviest prospect amounted to about half a pennyweight to the bucket. The heaviest that has been obtained there was a pennyweight and a half to the bucket. Phillips sunk about 50 holes in the neighbourhood before striking gold. The country to the north is very unlikely looking, but to the southward, and especially to the south-west, at no very great distance, there are ranges which have a promising appearance. The locality of this little rush, which by-the-by bears the name of Phillip's Gully, is comparatively very flat, and bears no surface indications of being rich. The sinking varies from 8 to 10 feet; the bottom is a soft white sandstone, and the washdirt, which is pretty tenacious, consists of gravel and variegated clay. There are about 60 men at present on the ground, who are prospecting in every direction about it. The water is very scarce, nor are there any holes of sufficient capacity to contain a large supply. On part of the gully is, however, admirably adapted for a dam, which it is the intention of those located there to combine for the purpose of forming.

There are said to be parties working in adjacent gullies, who have not yet been found out. Most of the diggers I met were of opinion that Phillips was playing a double game with them, and that he was nearly staying in the place, and applying for an extended claim in order to blind them, while his mates were working in a much richer gully. This I heard more than one of them say to his face. I do not pretend to express an opinion in the matter. I merely give the facts as I have seen and heard them. Several parties left while I was there, declaring that it was not worth their while to work in such ground.

In going out there I took the new road, which is now cut completely through the scrub into the box forest beyond. The road is straight enough, but the scrub has been very badly cut down - sharp-pointed stakes, about 6 inches long, being left standing above the surface - which render the travelling very difficult and dangerous, for horses and other cattle. The contract was taken for nine miles, but the cutting having been completed in seven, about two miles having been cut by the contractors, commencing somewhere between the second and third mile posts, and running easterly in the direction of the great quartz reef, commonly known as the Black Rock. This is an extensive outcrop of quartz, rising to about 20 feet from its base, the surfacing about which, I am told, has been found to pay very well. It does not seem, after all, that the north and south road will be of very much use; and people travelling along it, who are unacquainted with the country will do well to be very careful how they trust themselves beyond the last or seventh mile post. The east and west road, if continued to the Piccaninny, or rather the lower Bendigo Creek, would be of more service, as it would lead to water and a main road to Sandhurst, neither of which the other one does.

On leaving Phillip's Gully on Saturday morning I took a cattle track running south-

easterly through the scrub, which, in about the distance of a mile brought me out into a fine, open and well-grassed box forest. Following this cattle track, in about a couple of miles, I came upon some tolerably good water-holes, which I ascertained to be the head of Reedy Creek. Passing there, I still followed the track which continued all the way to trend south east, until about four or five miles from Phillip's Gully it struck a road newly made by some splitters. Turning to the right along this in about two or three miles I made the Bendigo railway at a point about 13 miles from Sandhurst, and close to a farm belonging as I understand to a Mrs. Pritchard. At all event, the next farm above it belongs to a person of the name of Hand. Just above this place I crossed the creek and got on to the main road, which brought me up to Epsom.

By reversing the order of my homeward route the digger desirous of examining for himself the discoveries of Mr. Phillips will find by far the pleasantest and safest road. We blazed a couple of trees about two miles from the head of the gully in the box forest with a knife, and wrote pencilled directions to the diggings on the bark. [6]

□03.06.1857□I visited yesterday the new rush or what is commonly called Dead Man's Gully. It is situate in the scrub, about eight miles from the Whipstick Diggings, and is reached by going along the new line of road from Moorehead's Reef for about five miles, and then diverging off the road into the bush to the right in an east by north direction, for about three miles. There are about 70 miners at work on the ground, and some of the claims are paying well, others are running from one and a half to 3dwts to the tub, while others are scarcely getting the colour. The sinking is shallow with pipe clay bottoms, and the diggings are on a water-worn track or gully, in the centre of a somewhat spacious flat, presenting slightly auriferous indications, and hemmed in on either side by an impenetrable scrub with outlets of open timber ground at either end. There is one small branch store on the ground, and as the road becomes better known, doubtless others will follow. There is no direct path or beaten track from the 5 mile post on the main road to where the diggers are at work, and in consequence some difficulty is presented to strangers and others in reaching the ground, and there is considerable danger to new chums or persons unacquainted with bush travelling in attempting it. It is said by some of the "knowing ones" and very generally believed that this rush is a mere "decoy bait" from the rich incognito diggings already chronicled and alluded to in former despatches. ...

The new branch road that strikes off at right angles 3 miles on the main (north and south) road, and running between 2 and 3 miles in an east by south direction, opens up one of the most wild and picturesquely grand scrub countries that could be well conceived. The road passes close to the "black rock", a formation of the most fantastic form and singularly diversified character. It consists of huge colossal masses of a sort of decomposed granite intersected with veins or strata of a vitrified conglomerate of felspar. ...

Mining affairs are rather dull here at present, everybody being absorbed with the conflicting and exciting news about the new rushes, and there has been little or no addition to the population since my last, but many are leaving for Dead Man's Flat and the other Whipstick rushes. Notwithstanding, Scotchman's Gully is still being worked in many parts with energy and apparent success, and Brandy Gully still retains its small population. No heavy finds have come to light since my last. A goodly number of miners have left the Sydney Flat rush for Dead Man's.

[We beg to call the attention of our correspondent to the fact, that the gully designated by him "Dead Man's" has been named by the Resident Warden after its discoverer, Phillip's Gully, in order to distinguish it from another locality in the neighbourhood known as Dead Man's. Editor] [7]

□08.06.1857□The want of rain is everywhere bitterly complained of ... at the new rush at Phillip's Gully, very little we understand is doing. [8]

□13.06.1857□Rumour, with its thousand tongues, has not in the mean time been idle, and the most extravagant statements, both with regard to the new rushes in the scrub, and fabulous funds, of all sorts, of gold, have been circulated, certainly anything but sparingly, and various have been the versions

of Dead Man's Gully - the road to it, its auriferous capabilities, and original discoverers. It is scarcely necessary to remark that the majority of these statements are only to be taken for what they are worth; and while some of them are substantially correct in general particulars, they are, on the other hand, defective in important details. It may be here generally remarked with regard to Dead Man's Gully, and the road to it, that no man unacquainted with the route, and who is a nonce in bush travelling, should attempt going there without a guide, or strict and well understood instructions where to go, and how to act after leaving the "Five Mile Post". ...

Considerable anxiety is naturally felt by the population here to know the exact whereabouts of these rushes, and speculation has been, as usual, quite rife on the subject for the last week. Many of those who have visited Dead Man's Gully have returned here again, preparing to chance it where the heavy nuggets are knocking about, and certainly if Scotchman's Gully only continue producing nuggets at the same rate it has hitherto done, no more desirable spot could be selected for a winter diggings. [9]

□15.06.1857□There is no news of importance to communicate in the mining intelligence of this district. Phillip's Gully is still the attraction, and numbers of diggers are daily leaving this and going there, while a few are returning back again to their old quarters. Yesterday and today the reports from this gully have been rather favorable, and of all that is stated to be true concerning it, certainly there is no reason to despond. Three small stores and a butcher's shop are this day on the ground. ... At the present time there cannot be less than from 150 to 200 men in and about the gully at work. Water is not to be had. A large number of diggers have conjointly united to construct a dam for general purposes, and they have availed themselves of certain natural features which the gully presents ... No tidings of the rich alluvial diggings, still supposed to be in incognito, have yet come to hand. The gold found at Phillip's Gully, though coarse and sound seems to be from a different matrix and of a different description to the general run of Whipstick gold. Considerable quantities of washdirt are stacked up, waiting the coming of the rain. [10]

□25.06.1857□The effects of the water dearth (for it now amounts to a dearth) is probably no where more tryingly felt than in the Whipstick ...

The rush to Phillip's Gully still continues, and threatens to end in a general exodus from this part of the Whipstick. The diggers are daily leaving, and the population here is fast being transferred to Phillip's, where things are beginning to look up although matters there, as far as regards water, are still worse. Nevertheless, gold seems to be more equally distributed, and washdirt is being piled up in all direction. ... [11]

□13.07.1857□From Phillip's things are not so encouraging as have been anticipated, although some parties are doing remarkably well; still a considerable falling off of population is observable. The Dead Horse Flat rush is now the attraction from this locality. ... [12]

□28.07.1857□There is nothing of importance to report in the mining intelligence of this district. The population is very much thinned by the drain to Ararat, and mining operations go on uninterruptedly. At Phillip's Gully, matters remain in statu quo, but the population is very small. ... There has been a bit of a rush this week to some payable ground in the vicinity of the Dead Man's Hut, but no heavy finds have come to hand. ...

The present state of affairs. Phillip's Gully is anything but encouraging and although any man may without difficulty knock out a mere living here, yet it cannot, on the whole, be pronounced remunerative and payable ground. It is true, a few are doing well, but the majority are doing little better than grubbing themselves. The bulk of the population have left, and even the storekeepers and butchers talk of "lifting their beds and walking". This is certainly discouraging. [13]

□1857□Whipstick - A note in 1857 tells us that one of the chief openers of the Whipstick was a Mr Moorehead, who discovered Sandfly Reef. Early that year Drunken Scotchman's Gully, Paddy's Gully and Sandfly and Brandy Gullies were opened up ...The gullies north-west of Scotchman's, near Flagstaff Hill, were discovered at this time, and in May 1857 Phillips and party discovered gold

about eight miles to the north-east at what became Phillip's Gully, where 400 men were working in July. [14.146-247]

□1857□The Bendigo Advertiser, 29 May 1857 - made Phillips Gully Rush public - new and payable gold-field had been discovered by some parties working near the outskirts of the Whipstick Scrub, in the vicinity of Picinenny Creek, about 28 miles from town. The greatest drawback to mining in the Whipstick had been the almost continual shortage of water. At Phillips Gully, the diggers united in an effort to improve their supply. By mid-June it was possible for anyone to reach Phillips Gully without becoming lost. From the recently-finished road from Scotchman's Gully to the northern plains, a rough track branched off to the new rush. At this rush the population was estimated at between 150 and 200. Three small stores and a butchers shop had been erected and the miners were busy building their new dam. The gold in this gully was very fine, no nuggets were found and only a few were successful. For most it was a failure and the end of June spelled "Finish" to this rush. Seven years later, Phillips Gully was again the scene of a minor rush. In April 1864, some 50 miners were working here, but with unspectacular results. Today, Phillips Gully is deserted, but numerous eroded, shallow holes remain. Also there are remnants of several puddling machines, relics of those who worked in the gully later. [15.33-37]

□16.08.1858□One or two tents are still to be seen at Phillip's Gully, whose respective occupants notwithstanding the close proximity of Elysian Flat are still strong of faith in this once promising gully. ... [16]

□30.05.1859□Some ground was opened on Thursday last, near Mr Goodfellow's dairy, on a flat leading to Phillip's Gully. Two holes have up to this time only been bottomed. Gold was found in each, but not of any moment. [17]

□11.07.1859□The miners here are about to form themselves into prospecting parties in order to find the continuation of the old lead, and also to prospect the flat near where Goodfellow's dairy used to be. Gold has been found thereabouts on some small made White Hills, better than half a mile to the east of the old lead. ... [18]

□15.08.1863□The country in the Whipstick wears a fresh green covering at this season; indeed the appearance of growth is wonderful in what appear such stray ground. ... The Whipstick, so far as population is concerned, has a desolate appearance. In Red Jacket a number of peoples are at work, most of them securing a livelihood, and dreaming when it will be his turn to get the nuggets that are every now and then found. There are rumours that some Chinamen found a nugget recently, each report giving it a different weight, from 5ozs to 5 pounds. In White and Black Horse gullies a few puddlers are at work. Dead Man's Gully is to all appearance more dead than alive. ... [19]

□06.1864□Philip Gully: 150 miners at work. [20.48-49]

□09.1864□Philip Gully: 40 miners at work. [20.46-47]

□06.1865□Manly Reef, Elysian Flat: 35ozs obtained from 30 tons of stone at 40 feet. [20.50-52]

□02.09.1865□Under date of yesterday our Raywood correspondent writes:- 2 cakes of gold were sold at the bank of Victoria this morning, the first weighing 7ozs 11dwt, the produce of 7 tons of stone from Manly's Reef, Phillip's Gully; the other weighed 5ozs 17dwt 12 grains, the produce of 9 tons of stone from the claim of Wyeth Brothers, Barkly Reef, Elysian Flat. ... [21]

□15.09.1865□Under date of yesterday our Raywood correspondent writes:- 2 men, named John Hookway and Frederick Loeser, registered a quartz claim of 200 yards this morning, situated half a mile from Phillip's Gully. They found the reef by using the tin dish. Three loads of surface quartz and red clay yielded 7ozs 4dwt of gold. The Mining Surveyor will survey the claim on the 15th. The lucky owners have named the reef the Somerset. [22]

□09.1865□Manly Reef, Elysian Flat: 25ozs obtained from 20 tons of stone. [20.54-55]

□09.1865□Nine new quartz claims have been registered:- 1, Somerset Reef, 200 yards, Phillip's Gully, Whipstick [20.54-55]

□12.1865□Manly Reef, Elysian Flat: 17ozs 11dwt obtained from 11 tons of stone.

Somerset Reef, Elysian Flat: 13ozs 10dwt obtained from 12 tons of stone. [20.53-54]

07.06.1866□... the Austrian, the Hope and Manly's reefs (are) all raising great quantities of stone. [23]

□06.1866□Manly and Company, Philip's Gully, Elysian Flat: 20ozs obtained from 20 tons of stone at 90 feet.

Somerset Reef Company, Whipstick: 18ozs obtained from 12 tons of stone at 10 feet. [20.48-50]

□06.1866□About a mile east of the Hope is Philips' Gully; the reef is called Manly. This reef has been worked for two years with excellent results, both as to the quantity of stone and yield of gold; the shaft as yet is only 60 feet down. Somerset is a good reef in Phillips' Gully. [20.48-50]

□04.07.1866□11 tons of stone from Manly's Reef, Phillip's Gully, produced 5ozs 2dwt. A new body of stone has been found on this reef, about 50 feet to the east of the old workings, which looks very well. [24]

□19.07.1866□At Manly's Reef, Phillip's Gully, a new and large body of stone, which is supposed to be the main reef, has been discovered, and in which gold is plainly visible through it. [25]

□12.1866□Barkly, Manly, Hope and Austrian Reefs, Elysian Flat: 148ozs 10dwt obtained from 170 tons of stone at between 60 and 100 feet. [20.45-46]

□09.1878□Who Can Tell Company, Manly Reef: 88ozs 3dwt obtained from 598 tons of stone at between 30 and 50 feet in flat spurs. [26.29-30]

06.1879□Lease No.4050 for 5 acres 1 rood and 24 perches and 3 men granted on 3 June to C. Sinnott and others in Phillip's Gully. [27]

□02.10.1885□Our Huntly correspondent writes:- I have been informed of a case in which it may truly be said that perseverance is about to be rewarded. The case in point is of the Who Can Tell Company, of Phillip's Gully, Whipstick. This company to my own knowledge have been working for some time past, with but poor results, consequent on their having worked down to water. Being unable to master it without machinery, they for some time past have had it in the market with the intention of floating it into a large company, and in the meantime (some 12 or 15 months) they have been prospecting the dry ground, and last week their efforts were crowned with success, so much so that, on Saturday last they went into Sandhurst to withdraw the company from the market, and as Mr. J. G. Smith, one of the company informs me, with good reason, having struck stone that will yield from 4 to 6ozs to the ton. Previous to that, he informs me that they cut spurs which he is sure will yield from 10dwt to 1ozs to the ton, and the stone is about 30 feet from the surface, where they have struck it, and about 30 feet west of the back of their former workings, but as the party intend starting to sink a shaft this week on to the stone, and I contemplate visiting the spot when they reach it, I will then be in a position to send you more particulars. ... [28]

19.07.1887□The next stoppage (by the Sandhurst Prospecting Board) was at Phillip's Gully, from which two applications for assistance were received.

J. Doyle and Company have been working for years with at times very fair results. They were now sinking a new shaft which is down 35 feet, and would sink to 150 feet (water level), to cut a stone which in an adjoining shaft had given half an ounce per ton, but which would not pay owing to the distance they had to cart. It would take £200 to do all the preliminary work.

The application of W. F. Butler was of a similar character. He proposed to sink a new shaft west to cut stone previously worked, and which had yielded as high as 2ozs 10dwt per ton. [29]

29.08.1931□In the scrub to the east and north (of Flagstaff Hill) there are numerous gullies where gold has been found in considerable quantities. Among these are the Whipstick, Beehive, Phillip's and Skylark. All these gullies, however, are being exploited by the fossickers at the present. ... [30]

Sluicing on Bendigo

16.09.1858□The puddlers and reefers at the Old Whipstick are still busy, and likely to be so as long as the water holds out. "German Harry's" machine in the vicinity of where the Pahlow nuggets of last year came from, is said to be still doing the trick, although the fortunate proprietor has long since cleaned as

handsome a pile as Dame Fortune, perhaps, has awarded any single party since the first opening of the Whipstick. Other machines in this locality are working away with satisfactory results. 4 feet ground which produces such charming bits as 75ozs is very suggestive of puddling or sluicing on a large scale. [31]

□06.1874□At Spring Gully three companies have taken up sluicing claims (quite a new thing in Sandhurst), and, with the aid of the water from the reservoir at the head of the gully are pretty confident of doing well.[20]

□06.1875□A few parties are engaged in sluicing, and this branch of mining may be expected to increase. [20]

□12.1877□The most noticeable thing in connection with mining affairs during the past quarter is the completion of the Coliban scheme, whereby a large supply of water is now available for sluicing. In consequence claims have been taken up for that purpose, but little, however, has been done in that way as yet. [20]

□03.1878□Since the introduction of water from the Coliban, several sluicing parties have been formed, and on the whole I think they are doing pretty well. They will probably be more successful as they get used to (what is in this district) a comparatively new branch of mining, and when their appliances are more perfect. The quantity of water sold for mining purposes during the past quarter was 19,941,000 gallons; of this quantity 12,000,000 gallons were for sluicing purposes [20]

□03.1878□Some claims have been taken up for sluicing purposes, and an alluvial prospecting claim has been marked out at Fletcher's Creek, Marong, the gold from which is very coarse. [26.27]

□09.1878□Some sluicing claims have also been taken up lately, and from the number of enquiries made with regard to the mode, &c., of taking up ground for this purpose, I am inclined to believe that it will not be long before a considerable number of miners will be engaged in this branch of mining. Compared with six months ago there are few miners out of employment... The quantity of water sold for mining purposes during the past quarter is as follows.

To quartz mining companies□11,267,000gals

To sluicing companies□11,000,000 gals

□□□22,267,000 gals [20]

15.12.1879□The old alluvial diggings in the Whipstick scrub are proverbially prolific in extraordinary patches of gold, which lucky fossickers drop across in the most unexpected manner. On Saturday a party of miners who were sluicing in one of the gullies, discovered a nest of nuggets under the stump of an old tree. The gold obtained from this little pocket weighed about 90ozs, but from the position in which it was found and the other surroundings, it is more than likely that it was a plant by some digger in by-gone years, who had forgotten the position of his plant or from other causes had been unable to recover it. [32, 33]

22.08.1885□In my last communication I referred to several handsome finds of alluvial gold being made in the vicinity of Myer's Flat, and ... that many similar discoveries would probably be made amongst the old alluvial workings after the late heavy rains, which generally tends to disclose the precious metal from its shallow hiding places. My prognostication did not long await gratification, as I today had the pleasure of purchasing another little nugget weighing over 2½ozs, and valued close upon £109, which was discovered this morning by two of our oldest identities, who are familiarly known amongst our local miners as "Proud Bobby" and "Charles the Great. This find was made on the bottom of ground which was covered many years ago, and has caused quite a stir in the immediate vicinity. It will probably lead to the organization of a few sluicing companies to test the auriferous mounds of mullock which so plentifully abound in this locality. [34]

□1890□3293ozs 3dwt 18 grains of gold obtained by alluvial mining in the Sandhurst mining district during the year, with 1200ozs obtained on Eaglehawk and 1250ozs on Sandhurst/Bendigo. At the end of the year there were 820 alluvial miners in the district, with 250 reported on Eaglehawk and 345 on Sandhurst/Bendigo. [35]

□1891□4944ozs 9dwt 22 grains of gold obtained by alluvial mining in the Sandhurst mining district during the year, with 2300ozs obtained on Eaglehawk and 1850ozs on Sandhurst/Bendigo. At the end of the year there were 661 alluvial miners in the district, with 220 reported on Eaglehawk and 245 on Sandhurst/Bendigo. [35]

□1892□5750ozs 2dwt of gold obtained by alluvial mining in the Sandhurst mining district during the year, with 2300ozs obtained on Eaglehawk and 2250ozs on Sandhurst/Bendigo. At the end of the year there were 555 alluvial miners in the district, with 160 reported on Eaglehawk and 220 on Sandhurst/Bendigo. [35]

□1893□5576ozs 13dwt of gold obtained by alluvial mining in the Sandhurst mining district during the year, with 700ozs obtained on Eaglehawk and 3100ozs on Sandhurst/Bendigo. At the end of the year there were 459 alluvial miners in the district, with none reported on Eaglehawk and 225 on Sandhurst/Bendigo. [35]

□1894□8065ozs 2dwt 13 grains of gold obtained by alluvial mining in the Sandhurst mining district during the year, with 800ozs obtained on Eaglehawk and 4600ozs on Sandhurst/Bendigo. At the end of the year there were 417 alluvial miners in the district, with none reported on Eaglehawk and 165 on Sandhurst/Bendigo. [34]

□1895□5489ozs 18dwt 20 grains of gold obtained by alluvial mining in the Sandhurst mining district during the year, with none obtained on Eaglehawk and 1838ozs on Sandhurst/Bendigo. At the end of the year there were 428 alluvial miners in the district, with none reported on Eaglehawk and 175 on Sandhurst/Bendigo. [36]

□1896□14,784ozs 4dwt grains of gold obtained by alluvial mining in the Sandhurst mining district during the year, with 545ozs obtained on Eaglehawk and 10,964ozs on Sandhurst/Bendigo. At the end of the year there were 519 alluvial miners in the district; no information was available about the numbers at work in either the Eaglehawk or Sandhurst/Bendigo divisions. [36]

□1897□15,017ozs 17dwt grains of gold obtained by alluvial mining in the Sandhurst mining district during the year, with 900ozs obtained on Eaglehawk and 10,874ozs 13dwt on Sandhurst/Bendigo. At the end of the year there were 598 alluvial miners in the district; no information was available about the numbers at work in either the Eaglehawk or Sandhurst/Bendigo divisions. [36]

01.10.1898□Arrangements are being made by a syndicate to commence sluicing operations on a large scale in the gullies about Pegleg and Myer's Flat, and to this end large leases have been taken up. The erection of extensive machinery is contemplated and it is said very small average returns will pay. [37]

□1898□15,729ozs 11dwt grains of gold obtained by alluvial mining in the Sandhurst mining district during the year, with 1200ozs obtained on Eaglehawk and 12,680ozs 15dwt on Sandhurst/Bendigo. At the end of the year there were 645 alluvial miners in the district; no information was available about the numbers at work in either the Eaglehawk or Sandhurst/Bendigo divisions. [36]

□1899□12,444ozs 7dwt grains of gold obtained by alluvial mining in the Sandhurst mining district during the year, with 2000ozs obtained on Eaglehawk and 8896ozs 3dwt on Sandhurst/Bendigo. At the end of the year there were 615 alluvial miners in the district; no information was available about the numbers at work in either the Eaglehawk or Sandhurst/Bendigo divisions. [36]

□1900□12,406ozs 16dwt grains of gold obtained by alluvial mining in the Sandhurst mining district during the year, with 2000ozs obtained on Eaglehawk and 9175ozs 14dwt on Sandhurst/Bendigo. At the end of the year there were 752 alluvial miners in the district. [36]

□1901□9692ozs 14dwt grains of gold obtained by alluvial mining in the Sandhurst mining district during the year, with 8076ozs 12dwt obtained on Eaglehawk and Bendigo. At the end of the year there were 549 alluvial miners in the district. [36]

□1902□12,689ozs 8dwt grains of gold obtained by alluvial mining in the Sandhurst mining district during the year, with 11,319ozs 10dwt obtained on Eaglehawk and Bendigo. At the end of the year there were 736 alluvial miners in the district. [36]

□1903□9860ozs 19dwt grains of gold obtained by alluvial mining in the Sandhurst mining district during the year, with 8268ozs 4dwt obtained on Eaglehawk and Bendigo. At the end of the year there were 641 alluvial miners in the district. [36]

□1904□12,745ozs 10dwt grains of gold obtained by alluvial mining in the Sandhurst mining district during the year, with 11,481ozs 3dwt obtained on Eaglehawk and Bendigo. At the end of the year there were 640 alluvial miners in the district. [36]

□1905□12,748ozs 15dwt grains of gold obtained by alluvial mining in the Sandhurst mining district during the year, with 10,260ozs 11dwt obtained on Eaglehawk and Bendigo. At the end of the year there were 881 alluvial miners in the district.

Break O'Day Dredging and Hydraulic Sluicing: 48ozs 3dwt obtained by sluicing an undisclosed amount of material on Bendigo.

Murray and Company: 122ozs 6dwt obtained by sluicing an undisclosed amount of material on Bendigo. [36]

□1906□9269ozs 12dwt grains of gold obtained by alluvial mining in the Sandhurst mining district during the year, with 6164ozs 11dwt obtained on Eaglehawk and Bendigo. At the end of the year there were 802 alluvial miners in the district.

Break O'Day Dredging and Hydraulic Sluicing: 53ozs 2dwt obtained by sluicing an undisclosed amount of material on Bendigo. [36]

□1907□18,696ozs 5dwt grains of gold obtained by alluvial mining in the Sandhurst mining district during the year, with 16,317ozs 6dwt obtained on Eaglehawk and Bendigo. At the end of the year there were 626 alluvial miners in the district. [35]

□1908□6293ozs 19dwt grains of gold obtained by alluvial mining in the Sandhurst mining district during the year, with 4618ozs 17dwt obtained on Eaglehawk and Bendigo. At the end of the year there were 520 alluvial miners in the district. [35]

□1909□2926ozs 10dwt grains of gold obtained by alluvial mining in the Sandhurst mining district during the year, with 2035ozs 10dwt obtained on Eaglehawk and Bendigo. At the end of the year there were 478 alluvial miners in the district. [35]

□1910□1992ozs 15dwt grains of gold obtained by alluvial mining in the Sandhurst mining district during the year, with 1302ozs 11dwt obtained on Eaglehawk and Bendigo. At the end of the year there were 337 alluvial miners in the district.

Bendigo Dredging: 86ozs obtained from 0.75 acres of ground by hydraulic pump sluicing at Bendigo.

Green Brothers Dredge: 121ozs obtained from 1.5 acres of ground by hydraulic pump sluicing at Bendigo. [35]

□1911□2519ozs 18dwt grains of gold obtained by alluvial mining in the Sandhurst mining district during the year, with 2070ozs 15dwt obtained on Eaglehawk and Bendigo. At the end of the year there were 238 alluvial miners in the district.

Bendigo Dredging: 853ozs 18dwt obtained from 4.75 acres of ground by hydraulic pump sluicing at Bendigo.

B. Ford's Dredge: 622ozs obtained from 5 acres of ground by sluicing at Bendigo.

Green Brothers Dredge: 156ozs obtained from 2.75 acres of ground by hydraulic pump sluicing at Bendigo. [35]

□1912□2812ozs 1dwt grains of gold obtained by alluvial mining in the Sandhurst mining district during the year, with 2562ozs 14dwt obtained on Eaglehawk and Bendigo. At the end of the year there were 167 alluvial miners in the district.

Bendigo Dredging: 1255ozs 19dwt obtained from 6 acres of ground by hydraulic pump sluicing at Bendigo.

B. Ford's Dredge: 541ozs obtained from 6 acres of ground by sluicing at Bendigo.

Green Brothers Dredge: 117ozs 6dwt obtained from an undisclosed area of

ground by hydraulic pump sluicing at Bendigo. [35]

□1913□3310ozs 4dwt grains of gold obtained by alluvial mining in the Sandhurst mining district during the year, with 3182ozs 12dwt obtained on Eaglehawk and Bendigo. At the end of the year there were 190 alluvial miners in the district.

Bendigo Dredging: 1750ozs 11dwt obtained from 8.5 acres of ground by hydraulic pump sluicing at Bendigo.

B. Ford's Dredge: 463ozs 10dwt obtained from 4.5 acres of ground by sluicing at Bendigo. [35]

□1914□2859ozs 17dwt grains of gold obtained by alluvial mining in the Sandhurst mining district during the year, with 2721ozs 9dwt obtained on Eaglehawk and Bendigo. At the end of the year there were 204 alluvial miners in the district.

Bendigo Dredging: 1575ozs 8dwt obtained from 12.5 acres of ground by hydraulic pump sluicing at Bendigo.

B. Ford's Dredge: 529ozs obtained from 4 acres of ground by sluicing at Bendigo.

F. W. Miller's Dredge: 25ozs 8dwt obtained from an undisclosed area of ground by sluicing at Bendigo. [35]

□1915□3582ozs 11dwt grains of gold obtained by alluvial mining in the Sandhurst mining district during the year, with 3434ozs 1dwt obtained on Eaglehawk and Bendigo. At the end of the year there were 137 alluvial miners in the district.

Bendigo Dredging: 1686ozs 12dwt obtained from 9.25 acres of ground by hydraulic pump sluicing at Bendigo.

B. Ford's Dredge: 175ozs obtained from one acre of ground by sluicing at Bendigo. [35]

□1916□5000ozs grains of gold obtained by alluvial mining in the Sandhurst mining district during the year, with an undisclosed amount obtained on Eaglehawk and Bendigo. At the end of the year there were 245 alluvial miners in the district.

Bendigo Dredging: 1416ozs obtained from 7.75 acres of ground by hydraulic pump sluicing at Bendigo.

B. Ford's Dredge: 250ozs obtained from 1.25 acres of ground by sluicing at Bendigo.

Jeffrey's Dredge: 194ozs obtained from 1.5 acres of ground by sluicing at Bendigo. [35]

□1917□2114ozs grains of gold obtained by alluvial mining in the Sandhurst mining district during the year, with an undisclosed amount obtained on Eaglehawk and Bendigo. There was no report of the number of alluvial miners in the district.

Bendigo Dredging: 897ozs obtained from 6 acres of ground by hydraulic pump sluicing at Bendigo. [35]

□1918□705ozs grains of gold obtained by alluvial mining in the Sandhurst mining district during the year, with an undisclosed amount obtained on Eaglehawk and Bendigo. There was no report of the number of alluvial miners in the district. [35]

□1919□826ozs grains of gold obtained by alluvial mining in the Sandhurst mining district during the year, with an undisclosed amount obtained on Eaglehawk and Bendigo. There was no report of the number of alluvial miners in the district. [38]

□1920□587ozs grains of gold obtained by alluvial mining in the Sandhurst mining district during the year, with an undisclosed amount obtained on Eaglehawk and Bendigo. There was no report of the number of alluvial miners in the district. [38]

□1921□988ozs grains of gold obtained by alluvial mining in the Sandhurst mining district during the year. At the end of the year there were 235 alluvial miners in the district.

Knapman and Wingrave: 140ozs obtained by sluicing at Bendigo. [38]

□1922□914ozs grains of gold obtained by alluvial mining in the Sandhurst mining district during the year. At the end of the year there were 235 alluvial

miners in the district.

□□Knapman and Wingrave: 146ozs obtained from an acre of ground by sluicing at Bendigo. [38]

□1923□361ozs grains of gold obtained by alluvial mining in the Sandhurst mining district during the year. At the end of the year there were 24 alluvial miners in the district.

Knapman and Wingrave: 101ozs obtained from an acre of ground by sluicing at Bendigo. [38]

□1924□440ozs grains of gold obtained by alluvial mining in the Sandhurst mining district during the year. At the end of the year there were 30 alluvial miners in the district.

Knapman and Wingrave: 145ozs obtained from half an acre of ground by sluicing at Bendigo. [38]

□1925□337ozs grains of gold obtained by alluvial mining in the Sandhurst mining district during the year. At the end of the year there were 35 alluvial miners in the district.

□□Knapman and Wingrave: 168ozs obtained from an acre of ground by sluicing at Bendigo. [38]

□1926□367ozs grains of gold obtained by alluvial mining in the Sandhurst mining district during the year. At the end of the year there were 30 alluvial miners in the district. [38]

□1927□287ozs grains of gold obtained by alluvial mining in the Sandhurst mining district during the year. At the end of the year there were 48 alluvial miners in the district. [38]

□1928□573ozs grains of gold obtained by alluvial mining in the Sandhurst mining district during the year. At the end of the year there were 20 alluvial miners in the district. [38]

□1929□585ozs grains of gold obtained by alluvial mining in the Sandhurst mining district during the year. At the end of the year there were 100 alluvial miners in the district. [38]

□1930□688ozs grains of gold obtained by alluvial mining in the Sandhurst mining district during the year. At the end of the year there were 112 alluvial miners in the district. [39]

24.08.1931□Thomas and party, which is sluicing in the Whipstick near Eaglehawk, secured a nice gold specimen weighing an ounce. Reports received during last week were to the effect that alluvial prospectors working under the Government grant had in many cases come upon payable gold. [40]

□1931□3867ozs grains of gold obtained by alluvial mining in the Sandhurst mining district during the year. At the end of the year there were 1093 alluvial miners in the district.

H. E. Knapman: 174ozs obtained from 1.5 acres of ground by sluicing at Bendigo. [39]

□1932□5051ozs grains of gold obtained by alluvial mining in the Sandhurst mining district during the year. At the end of the year there were 1768 alluvial miners in the district.

H. E. Knapman: 125ozs obtained from an acre of ground by sluicing at Bendigo. [39]

□1933□4429ozs grains of gold obtained by alluvial mining in the Sandhurst mining district during the year. At the end of the year there were 1407 alluvial miners in the district.

H. E. Knapman: 119ozs obtained from 0.67 acres of ground by sluicing at Bendigo. [39]

□1934□5395ozs grains of gold obtained by alluvial mining in the Sandhurst mining district during the year. At the end of the year there were 1426 alluvial miners in the district.

Day and Mason: 41ozs obtained from one acre of ground by sluicing at Bendigo.

□□H. E. Knapman: 252ozs obtained from 2.25 acres of ground by sluicing at Bendigo. [39]

□1935□4609ozs grains of gold obtained by alluvial mining in the Sandhurst mining district during the year. At the end of the year there were 1090 alluvial miners in the district. [39]

□1936□7196ozs grains of gold obtained by alluvial mining in the Sandhurst mining district during the year. At the end of the year there were 1043 alluvial miners in the district.

Aurum Dredging Development: 132ozs obtained by sluicing at Bendigo.

C. Barton and G. Barton: 14ozs obtained by sluicing at Bendigo.

Henderson and party: 21ozs obtained from a quarter of an acre of ground by sluicing at Bendigo.

Knapman and party: 85ozs obtained from half an acre of ground by sluicing at Bendigo.

Meldrum and party: 42ozs obtained from 0.4 acres of ground by sluicing at Bendigo.

G. Miller: 28ozs obtained from a quarter of an acre of ground by sluicing at Bendigo.

Noble and party: 20ozs obtained from a quarter of an acre of ground by sluicing at Bendigo.

Stringer and party: 43ozs obtained from three quarters of an acre of ground by sluicing at Bendigo. [39]

□ 1936□(summary): Yields from Sluicers - Nearly 20 sluicing plants were erected in gullies on the Bendigo goldfield during the year, but owing to water restrictions these parties were not permitted to commence operations until September 1. On the whole, the yields have been small, but the work has provided employment for a number of men. The best record was obtained by the Aurum Sluicing Company, operating on the Long Gully main creek. This company is utilising electric power for its operations, and hopes to open out on a bigger scale in the new year. Miller, Knapman and Wingrave, who have been actively engaged in sluicing in Golden Gully for many years, completed their work this year and are transferring to another location.

The following table, supplied by the Department of Mines, Bendigo, shows the amount of gold won by jet sluicing plants operating on the Bendigo gold field for the year:

ozs□dwt

Aurum Sluicing Company, Long Gully □122□19

Deary and party, Dead Dog Gully□14□0

Edwards and party, Maiden Gully□15□0

Henderson and Party, Maiden Gully□15□10

Kronk and Sandry, Maiden Gully□44□0

Keck and Church

Longoon and Party, White Horse Gully□30□0

Lethlean and party, Sparrowhawk Gully□40□0

Meldrum and Party, Dead Dog Gully□14□0

H.F.Miller, Kangaroo Flat□64□0

T.W. Miller, Kangaroo Flat□64□0

Miller, Knapman and Wingrave, Golden Gully□90

Noble and Party, Dead Dog Gully□16□0

Stringer and Party, New Zealand Gully□16□0

Taylor and Party, Crusoe Gully□40□0

Total□537□9 [40]

□1937□2151ozs grains of gold obtained by alluvial mining in the Sandhurst mining district during the year. At the end of the year there were 564 alluvial miners in the district.

Aurum Dredging Development: 32ozs obtained by sluicing at Bendigo.

Henderson and Hopgood: 13ozs obtained from 5243 cubic yards of material by sluicing at Bendigo.

D. J. Rigbye: 48ozs obtained from 16,133 cubic yards of material by sluicing at Bendigo. [39]

□1938□2346ozs grains of gold obtained by alluvial mining in the Sandhurst mining district during the year. At the end of the year there were 428 alluvial miners in the district.

H. R. Hansen: 22ozs obtained from 16,133 cubic yards of material by sluicing at Bendigo.

D. J. Rigbye: 67ozs obtained from 14,519 cubic yards of material by sluicing at

Bendigo. [41]

□1939□2671ozs grains of gold obtained by alluvial mining in the Sandhurst mining district during the year. At the end of the year there were 398 alluvial miners in the district.

H. R. Hansen: 38ozs obtained by sluicing at Bendigo.

D. J. Rigbye: 46ozs obtained from 14,520 cubic yards of material by sluicing at Bendigo.

H. Stringer and R. Stringer: 25ozs obtained from 4033 cubic yards of material by sluicing at Bendigo. [41]

□1940□4862ozs grains of gold obtained by alluvial mining in the Sandhurst mining district during the year. At the end of the year there were 379 alluvial miners in the district.

A. Maynard: 67ozs obtained from 300 cubic yards of material by sluicing at Bendigo.

D. J. Rigbye: 61ozs obtained from 14,519 cubic yards of material by sluicing at Bendigo. [41]

□1941□682ozs grains of gold obtained by alluvial mining in the Sandhurst mining district during the year. At the end of the year there were 169 alluvial miners in the district.

G. Barton and party: 4.9ozs obtained from 675 cubic yards of material by sluicing at Bendigo.

J. N. Day: 62ozs obtained from 14,520 cubic yards of material by sluicing at Bendigo.

P. S. Floyd: 16ozs obtained from 3000 cubic yards of material by sluicing at Bendigo.

R. Lethlean: 60ozs obtained from 25,810 cubic yards of material by sluicing at Bendigo.

P. Lougoon: 110ozs obtained from 32,260 cubic yards of material by sluicing at Bendigo.

D. J. Rigbye: 24ozs obtained from 8630 cubic yards of material by sluicing at Bendigo.

H. L. Rigbye and party: 85ozs obtained from 21,000 cubic yards of material by sluicing at Bendigo. [41]

□1942□510ozs grains of gold obtained by alluvial mining in the Sandhurst mining district during the year. At the end of the year there were 43 alluvial miners in the district.

J. N. Day: 40ozs obtained from 4500 cubic yards of material by sluicing at Bendigo.

P. Lougoon: 68ozs obtained from 12,906 cubic yards of material by sluicing at Bendigo.

D. J. Rigbye: 46ozs obtained from 12,906 cubic yards of material by sluicing at Bendigo.

H. L. Rigbye and party: 156ozs obtained from an unspecified amount of material by sluicing at Bendigo. [41]

□1943□527ozs grains of gold obtained by alluvial mining in the Sandhurst mining district during the year. At the end of the year there were 27 alluvial miners in the district.

D. J. Rigbye: 25ozs obtained from 6452 cubic yards of material by sluicing at Bendigo. [41]

□1944□30ozs grains of gold obtained by alluvial mining in the Sandhurst mining district during the year. At the end of the year there were 49 alluvial miners in the district.

J. N. Day: 20ozs obtained from 7000 cubic yards of material by sluicing at Bendigo.

□ □Hydraulic sluicing has ceased in the district. [41]

□1945□119ozs grains of gold obtained by alluvial mining in the Sandhurst mining district during the year. At the end of the year there were 25 alluvial miners in the district.

J. N. Day: 20ozs obtained from 1500 cubic yards of material by sluicing at Bendigo. [41]

□1946□423ozs grains of gold obtained by alluvial mining in the Sandhurst

mining district during the year. At the end of the year there were 37 alluvial miners in the district.

J. N. Day: 2ozs obtained from 200 cubic yards of material by sluicing at Bendigo.

L. Mylon and E. Connor: 6ozs obtained from 2000 cubic yards of material by sluicing at Bendigo.

Styles Brothers: 43ozs obtained from 3650 cubic yards of material by sluicing at Bendigo. [41]

□1947□119ozs grains of gold obtained by alluvial mining in the Sandhurst mining district during the year. At the end of the year there were 25 alluvial miners in the district.

J. N. Day: 15ozs obtained from 1400 cubic yards of material by sluicing at Bendigo.

D. J. Rigbye: 9ozs obtained from 9500 cubic yards of material by sluicing at Napoleon Gully.

Styles Brothers: 67ozs obtained from 10,800 cubic yards of material by sluicing at Kangaroo Flat. [41]

□1948□262ozs grains of gold obtained by alluvial mining in the Sandhurst mining district during the year. At the end of the year there were 15 alluvial miners in the district.

J. N. Day: 4ozs obtained from 1500 cubic yards of material by sluicing at Bendigo.

D. J. Rigbye: 12ozs obtained from 3600 cubic yards of material by sluicing at Myer's Flat. [41]

□1949□364ozs grains of gold obtained by alluvial mining in the Sandhurst mining district during the year. At the end of the year there were 12 alluvial miners in the district.

P. Lougoon: 164ozs obtained from 19,400 cubic yards of material by sluicing at Myer's Flat.

Rigby and Sons: 39ozs obtained from 9700 cubic yards of material by sluicing at Myer's Flat. [39]

□1950□205ozs grains of gold obtained by alluvial mining in the Sandhurst mining district during the year. At the end of the year there were 12 alluvial miners in the district.

Innes and Dixon: 12ozs obtained from 500 cubic yards of material by sluicing at Bendigo.

C. L. Lougoon: 82ozs obtained from 10,000 cubic yards of material by sluicing at Long Gully.

P. Lougoon: 143ozs obtained from 12,000 cubic yards of material by sluicing at Myer's Flat.

Rigby and Sons: 35ozs obtained from 7300 cubic yards of material by sluicing at Myer's Flat.

G. Styles: 5ozs obtained from 800 cubic yards of material by sluicing at Kangaroo Flat. [42]

□1951□133ozs grains of gold obtained by alluvial mining in the Sandhurst mining district during the year. At the end of the year there were 4 alluvial miners in the district.

P. Lougoon: 55ozs obtained from 53,000 cubic yards of material by sluicing at Myer's Flat.

Rigby and Sons: 18ozs obtained from 2500 cubic yards of material by sluicing at Myer's Flat. [42]

□1952□109ozs grains of gold obtained by alluvial mining in the Sandhurst mining district during the year. At the end of the year there were 3 alluvial miners in the district.

Rigby and Sons: 12ozs obtained from 2300 cubic yards of material by sluicing at Myer's Flat. [42]

□1953□There was no report of any gold obtained by alluvial mining in the Sandhurst mining district during the year. At the end of the year there was no report of any alluvial miners in the district.

Rigby and Sons: 8ozs obtained from 500 cubic yards of material by sluicing at Myer's Flat. [42]

□1954□81ozs grains of gold obtained by alluvial mining in the Sandhurst mining district during the year. At the end of the year there was no report of any alluvial miners in the district.

A. J. Brauman: 16ozs obtained by sluicing at Bendigo. [42]

□1955□1916ozs grains of gold obtained by alluvial mining in the Sandhurst mining district during the year. At the end of the year there were 19 alluvial miners in the district.

H. L. Archbold and R. H. Archbold; 71ozs obtained from 840 cubic yards of material by sluicing at Eaglehawk.

W. J. Lock: 31ozs obtained from 300 cubic yards of material by sluicing at Bendigo.

W. K. Wood: 76ozs obtained from 1640 cubic yards of material by sluicing at Bendigo. [42]

□1956□There was no report of any gold obtained by alluvial mining in the Sandhurst mining district during the year. At the end of the year there was no report of any alluvial miners in the district.

H. L. Archbold and R. H. Archbold; 105ozs obtained from 1980 cubic yards of material by sluicing at Eaglehawk.

W. K. Wood: 114ozs obtained from 2260 cubic yards of material by sluicing at Bendigo. [42]

□1957□There was no report of any gold obtained by alluvial mining in the Sandhurst mining district during the year. At the end of the year there was no report of any alluvial miners in the district.

H. L. Archbold and R. H. Archbold; 44ozs obtained from 77 cubic yards of material by sluicing at Eaglehawk.

W. K. Wood: 181ozs obtained from 5400 cubic yards of material by sluicing at Bendigo. [42]

□1958□There was no report of any gold obtained by alluvial mining in the Sandhurst mining district during the year. At the end of the year there was no report of any alluvial miners in the district.

W. K. Wood: 135ozs obtained from 3760 cubic yards of material by sluicing at Bendigo. [42]

□1959□There was no report of any gold obtained by alluvial mining in the Sandhurst mining district during the year. At the end of the year there was no report of any alluvial miners in the district.

W. K. Wood: 60ozs obtained from 1500 cubic yards of material by sluicing at Bendigo. [42]

□1963□G. Holt: 3ozs obtained by sluicing at Bendigo. [42]

□1964□G. Holt: 61ozs obtained from 3000 cubic yards of material by sluicing at Bendigo. [42]

□1965□G. Holt: 8ozs obtained by sluicing at Bendigo. [42]