

MINING HERITAGE PLACES RECORDING FORM

GEORGETOWN MINING DISTRICT

PLACE

Name of Place: KIDSTON TOWNSHIP & CEMETERY

Mineral Type - Historical: GOLD

LOCATION

Mining District - Current: Georgetown Mining District

Mineral Field - Historical: Oaks Gold Field. Etheridge Gold Field

Major Catchment: Gilbert River

Minor Catchment: Copperfield River

Local Government Area: Etheridge Shire

Map Sheet: Einasleigh 7760. 1:100,000. AMG 016104-Town, 013114-Cemetery

Latitude: 18.51.13 S (by GPS) - Cemetery

Longitude: 144.10.01 E (by GPS) - Cemetery

Land Tenure: Town Reserve

Mineral Lease: ML 3347 Kidston Gold Mines Ltd

Location and Access:

Located 68 km south-east of Forsayth. Access by the Gregory Development Road with a turn-off south to Kidston on the Gilberton road. Situated on the west bank of the Copperfield River.

Heritage Boundaries:

Surveyed boundaries of the town and cemetery reserves are the heritage boundaries of the places.

HISTORY OF PLACE

Kidston township developed on the west bank of the Copperfield River on the Oaks diggings. The Mining Warden noted in August 1908 that tents were being replaced by wood and iron buildings (Wegner, 1990:128).

Kidston's history was unusual for the Etheridge Goldfield in that the citizens initially excluded public houses and grog shops. However despite the temperance movement there were two hotels by 1909 and Kidston developed the usual rowdiness of a bush mining town (Wegner, *ibid.*) There were two halls, a school and police station. A Kidston Citizen's Band was formed in 1912 (Wegner, 1990:187). Union activity was more evident and Kidston was more radical than

other gold-mining towns in the Etheridge (Wegner, 1990:191). The school closed in 1930, but 15 buildings still remain.

The surveyed township plan (1920) bears only passing relevance to the actual occupation of the site, which appears to have been confined to the eastern half of the area laid out in the Lands Department plan, which is aligned to the course of the Copperfield River rather than to the cardinal points of the compass. The village which survived after the initial gold rush was arranged roughly around two or three informal streets, which only in the most general sense parallel the Kessel, Fraser and Parallel streets as laid out on the Lands Department plan (Pearson, 1995:7).

Pearson in a recent survey of the township has subdivided it into seven small precincts:

- Police Station precinct - comprising police station, lock-up, cottage and adjacent house and sheds.
- Parallel Street precinct - comprising an intact iron-clad cottage, a ruinous iron-clad cottage, a modern demountable house with portion of an earlier iron cottage adjacent to it, and several building sites.
- Fraser and Kessel streets building sites, comprising the remains of other scattered occupation remains.
- State Battery site, manager's cottage and battery pump, all adjacent to Poverty Gully.
- Southern village area, along Toner Street, comprising four substantial buildings and a series of building sites and sheds.
- Area north of the village, containing a house site, pump stand, yards and a probable animal shelter/dairy building - and a lone grave.
- Government dam on Butchers Creek.

The lone grave in precinct 6 is not located in the Cemetery Reserve (R2 of GG.19.2.1879) beyond the Town Reserve. It is the grave of Albert Edward Martel, who died in 1908 aged 20 years and it is enclosed by a wrought iron fence. A white marble headstone was carved by W & C Whebell of Townsville (Pearson, 1995:13). There are another 10 headstones in the gazetted cemetery where at least 25 graves can be identified.

Peter Bell has pointed out that the late development of the Oaks Goldfield meant that it did not experience the evolution of building styles shown at earlier mining towns, but was able to take advantage of the ready accessibility of corrugated iron, going straight from tent settlement to iron-clad buildings (Bell, 1984:129). However Pearson notes that other "imported" building materials were also well represented, there being five weatherboard clad buildings surviving compared to eight iron buildings. The presence of an operating sawmill during the construction of the State Battery in 1921-22 may also explain the reason for the unusual number of weatherboard clad buildings. While iron buildings are common in

many inland towns of Australia, there are surprisingly few surviving in great numbers in the former mining towns of North Queensland. Thus the existence of the group of buildings still making up Kidston is unusual (Pearson, 1995:14).

DESCRIPTION OF PLACE

Function of Place - Historical:

Mining Settlement

Operational Status:

New Use

Structural Condition:

Poor Condition

Structural Fabric:

Milled Timber

Structural Components:

Mining Settlement/Camp

Description of Place:

The surveyed portion of the town reserve that lies west of the old Gilberton road contains surface remains of former buildings including stone surfaces, timber stumps and garden areas. The grave (with headstone) of Edward Albert Martel who died in 1908, is also located in this area. The built portion of the town reserve occupies the eastern side of the old Gilberton road, north of the Kidston State Battery and on the western bank of the Copperfield River. This precinct contains six early buildings which remain roofed, but abandoned and derelict, and surface evidence of at least three other buildings. A recent demountable house was unoccupied at the time of survey. The largest structure in the town is the recent Kidston Gold Mines core store which is housed under a large steel skillion roof. The early police station group alongside the core store includes a derelict weatherboard courthouse and station office, an adjacent c.g.i. clad house (temporarily occupied), and a weatherboard lock-up and cottage at the rear. About 60 metres south of the police station is a c.g.i. clad building with a detached outhouse that may have formerly been a hotel. Another group of abandoned buildings, including three timber-frame houses, are located about 250 metres south of the battery. This group has a cohesive layout, resembling a homestead. An airstrip has been graded over the northern section of the town site.

The cemetery reserve is located about 3 km north of the township. It contains 25 identifiable graves including 10 with headstones. The earliest headstone marks the grave of John Joseph Hall who died on 28 January 1917 at 4 years 3 months. The latest headstone marks the grave of Theodore Lindner who died in 1939 aged 53 years.

Plant: Nil

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Kidston Township is significant because it originated in the Oaks gold rush, the second last major alluvial rush (1907) in Queensland's history. Kidston, through the operation of the State Battery, extended the life of gold mining on the Etheridge field until mid twentieth century. Though reduced in form, Kidston is a rare survivor of a once common pattern of Queensland settlement.

Because little subsequent development has disturbed early parts of the settlement which once had houses and tent dwellings, the potential exists to conduct archaeological survey work to detail the history of the township's development.

Kidston demonstrates the characteristics of a small scale but persistent goldfield town. Some of its built characteristics reflect its twentieth century origins and distinguish it from earlier counterparts with evolved vernacular building forms. The earliest grave (1908) is in the township while later burials are in the cemetery north of the town.

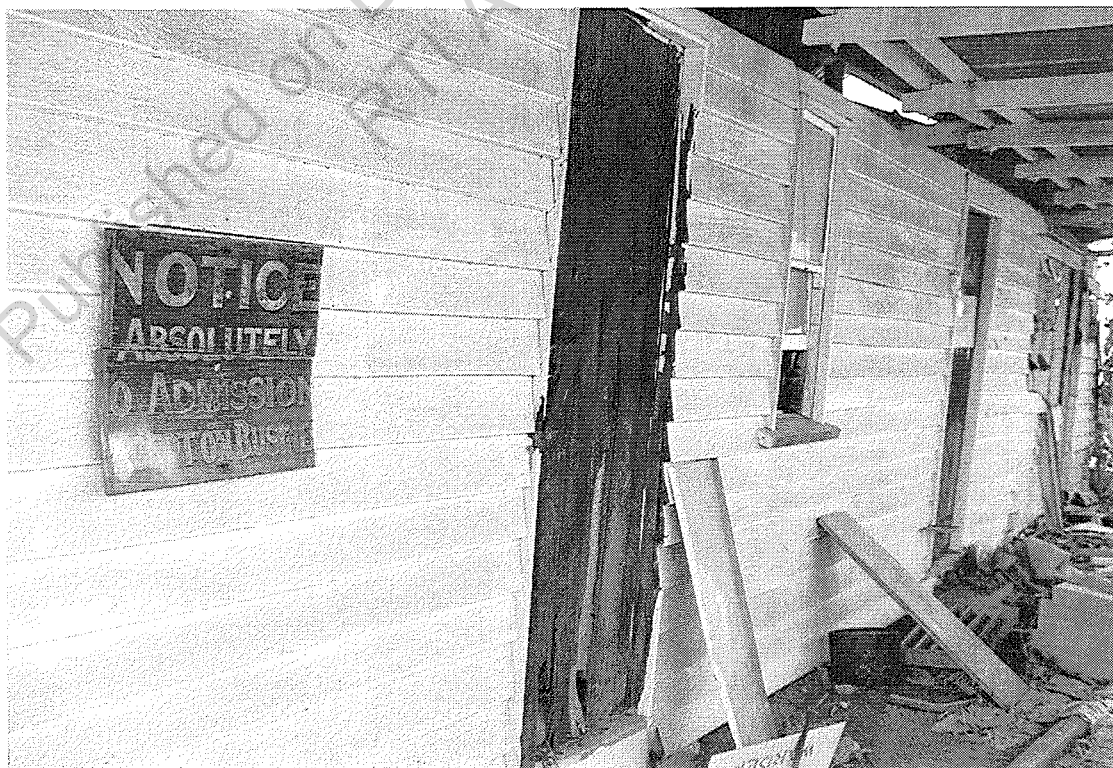
The place satisfies criteria (a) (b) (c) and (d) of the *Queensland Heritage Act 1992*.

REFERENCES

- Bell, Peter 1984. *Timber and Iron*, p.129
- Pearson, Michael 1995. *Kidston Township - Cultural Heritage Study*.
- Wegner, Janice. 1990. *The Etheridge*, Studies in North Queensland History No. 13, James Cook University, Townsville.



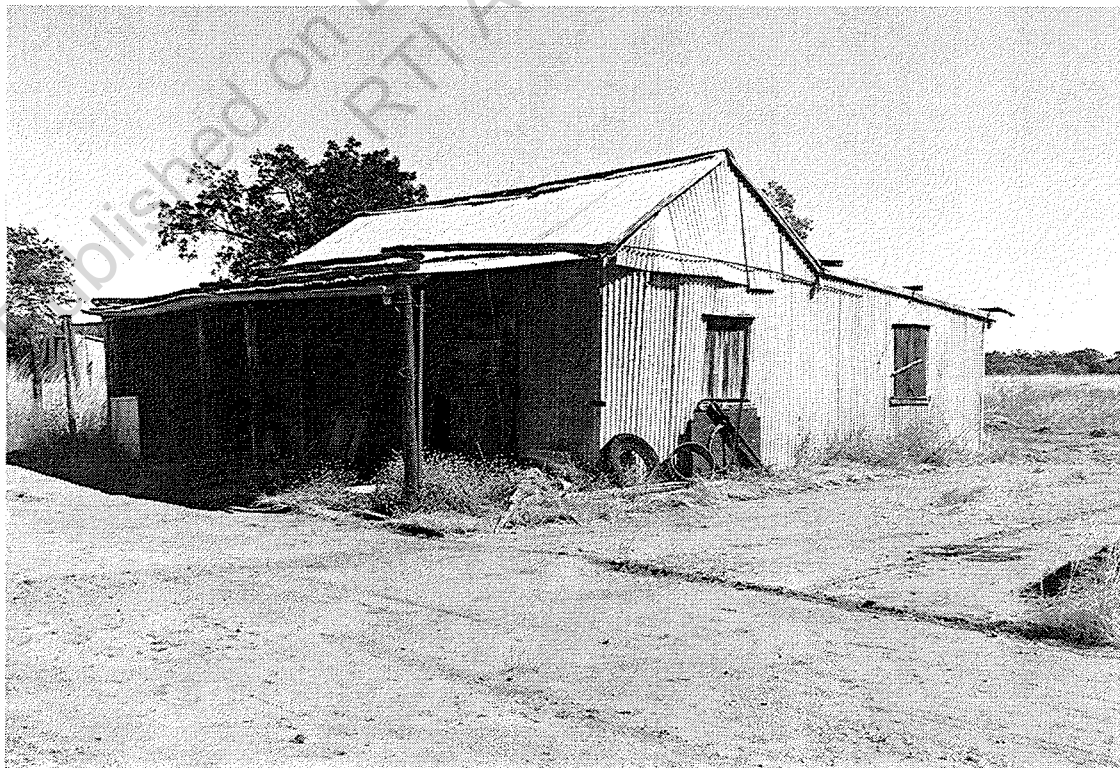
Police house (foreground), with Kidston police station alongside (left). Looking NE.



Kidston police station front verandah. Looking S.



Watchhouse at rear of police station. Police cottage in the background. Looking E.



Corrugated iron cottage in Parallel Street. Looking SW.



Former hotel (?). Looking S.



Timber stumps and uprights at the southern end of Parallel Street. Thought to be a former hotel site.



Remains of the school yard fence. Looking SW.



Lone grave of Albert Martel, west of the township.

MINING HERITAGE PLACES RECORDING FORM

GEORGETOWN MINING DISTRICT

PLACE

Name of Place: MOSQUITO CREEK SMELTER

Mineral Type - Historical: SILVER LEAD

LOCATION

Mining District - Current: Georgetown Mining District

Mineral Field - Historical: Etheridge Gold Field, (Green Hills ?)

Major Catchment: Gilbert River

Minor Catchment: Mosquito Creek

Local Government Area: Etheridge Shire

Map Sheet: North Head 7560. 1:100,000. AMG 614345

Latitude: 18.40.00 S (by GPS)

Longitude: 143.28.50 E (by GPS)

Land Tenure: Ropewalk Holding

Exploration Permit (M): EPM 10295 Union Mining NL

Mineral Lease: Nil

Location and Access:

Located 15 km south-west of Forsayth. Access by way of the Forsayth - North Head road. The place is situated 1 km north of the road on the west bank of a branch of Mosquito Creek. A recent FNQEB bulldozer cut now passes within metres of the place.

Heritage Boundaries:

North: North-south line passing through a point 100 metres north of the smelter.

South: North-south line passing through a point 100 metres south of the smelter.

East: North-south line passing through a point 100 metres east of the smelter.

West: North-south line passing through a point 100 metres west of the smelter.

HISTORY OF PLACE

The Mosquito Creek lodes were worked for gold originally in the oxidised zone but the gold was of minor importance and not recorded. Mines on the lode included the Argent Queen, Commonwealth, Leopold, Orion, Argent Prince and scores of other small workings which all produced silver and lead (de Havelland, 1989:306-7).

Several of the lodes were worked on a small scale and T.R. Geraghty's 1889 map of the field shows the position of the Orion and Southern Cross lodes. In 1908 the remains of a primitive shaft furnace and of a reverberatory furnace made of slabs of slate from the 1880s operation were still to be seen on the banks of Mosquito Creek (Q.G.M.J., 15 July 1908:347).

At the heads of Mosquito Creek a number of galena lodes were taken up in 1906-07 and a few tons of rich silver-bearing galena ore were despatched by team to Croydon for southern smelters. Some 96 tons of ore were sent away during 1907 and gave returns averaging 61 per cent of lead and 67 ozs of silver to the ton, thus showing over an oz of silver to the unit of lead. The bulk of this ore came from the Orion lease, which had at 31m the deepest shaft on the field. Up to 1908 no large bodies of ore had been discovered and development work had been confined to a few shallow shafts on the most promising outcrops (Q.G.M.J., 15 July 1908:346).

The high costs of carriage to the railhead at Croydon (in some cases as much as £9 per ton) delayed energetic prospecting and further sinking and development of any lodes (Q.G.M.J., 15 July 1908:347).

A rise in prices of base metals in 1907 and the opening of the Etheridge railway in 1909 attracted the Chillagoe Company to acquire options on mines on the field. At Mosquito Creek all of the important mines were under option to the company and a small subsidiary, the Mosquito Creek Prospecting and Option Company, was formed to work them, though by 1911 it found only one mine, the Southern Cross, to be payable. The company was also developing the silver-lead deposit at Mount Turner (see Aspasia battery) but in 1911 it ceased operations there (Wegner, 1990:109). It did not purchase the Southern Cross mine having decided that the venture would not be payable without a concentrating mill. The company's activities were judged to have blighted parts of the field such as Mosquito Creek (Wegner, 1990:121).

It is not known exactly when the smelter was built or by whom. As it is of primitive construction and more like a lime kiln it may have been erected for trial smelting in the 1880s. By June 1926 it was in a derelict condition and referred to as the "old lead smelter" (Q.G.M.J., 15 June 1926:195). Given its form of construction, it probably predates the activities of the Chillagoe Company at Mosquito Creek.

DESCRIPTION OF PLACE

Function of Place - Historical:

Smelter

Operational Status:

Abandoned

Structural Condition:

Unstable Ruin

Structural Fabric:

Stonework

Structural Components:

Smelter Structure/Foundations

Description of Place:

The structure has been referred to as a smelter and is constructed in the form of an open top kiln using unshaped sandstone slabs and mud mortar. Externally square in section, with the interior surface being circular in section and slightly conical, narrowing at the top. The smelter is built partly into a creek bank and is approximately 3.5 metres high from its highest to lowest points. Its base is about 2.5 metres square and contains two flues, one at its lowest point facing the creek the other at the eastern base. The external stonework on the southern side facing the creek, has eroded and collapsed exposing the inner core which is an antbed and stone matrix. Large vertical cracks have developed in the interior core which has a vitrified surface.

Plant: Nil

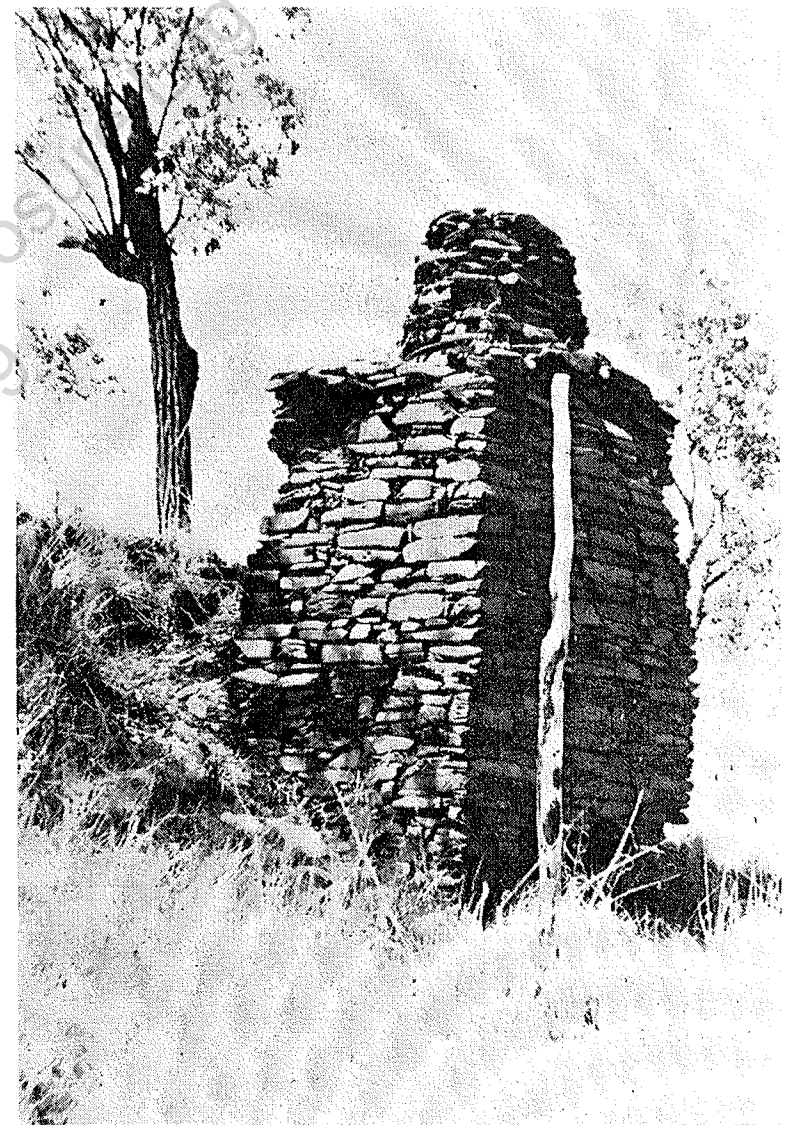
STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Mosquito Creek smelter is significant in Queensland history as the only such structure recorded in North Queensland and is unique in the Georgetown Mining District. Given its primitive design and rubble stone construction it is assumed that it was constructed for trial smelting in the late 1880s soon after the discovery of silver-lead ores in the Mosquito Creek lodes. It was not further developed by the Chillagoe Company.

The place satisfies criteria (a) (b) and (c) of the *Queensland Heritage Act 1992*.

REFERENCES

- de Havelland, D.W. 1989. *Gold and Ghosts*, Vol. 4, pp. 306-7
- Queensland Government Mining Journal*,
15 June 1926, p. 195
15 July 1908, pp. 346-7.
- Wegner, Janice. 1990. *The Etheridge*, Studies in North Queensland
History No. 13, James Cook University of North
Queensland.

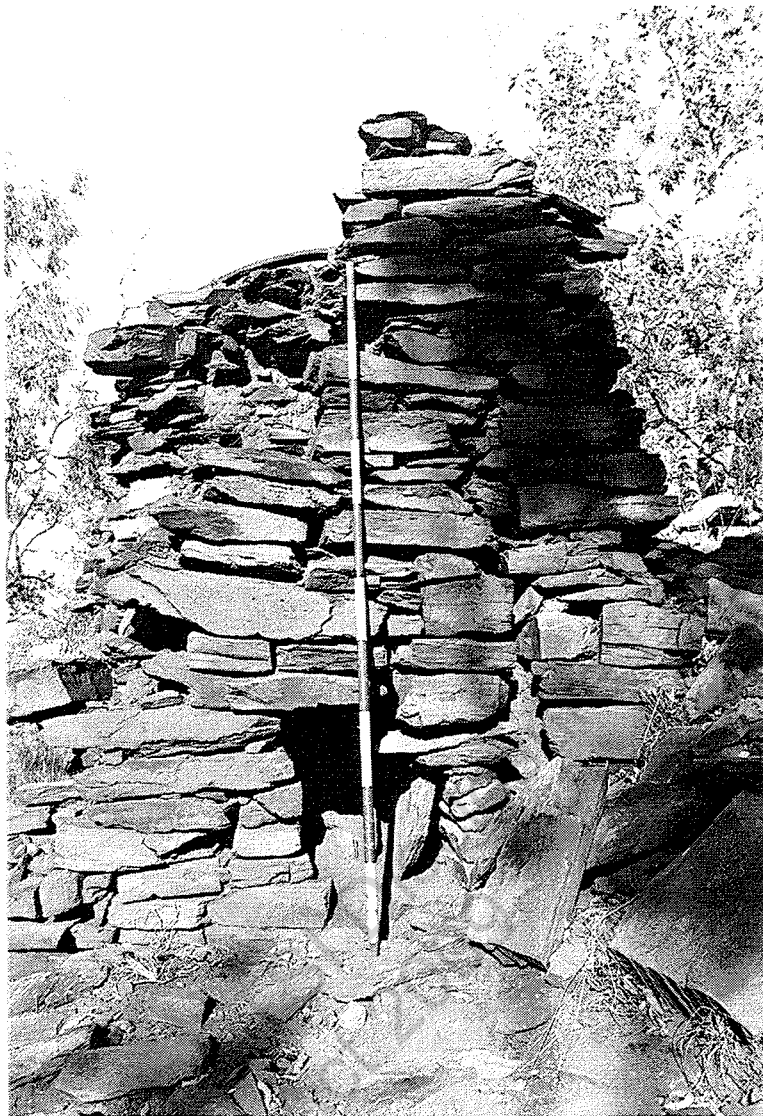


Titled - old lead smelter Mosquito Creek.
Q.G.M.J. 15 June 1926, p.195.

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Smelter kiln, looking W.

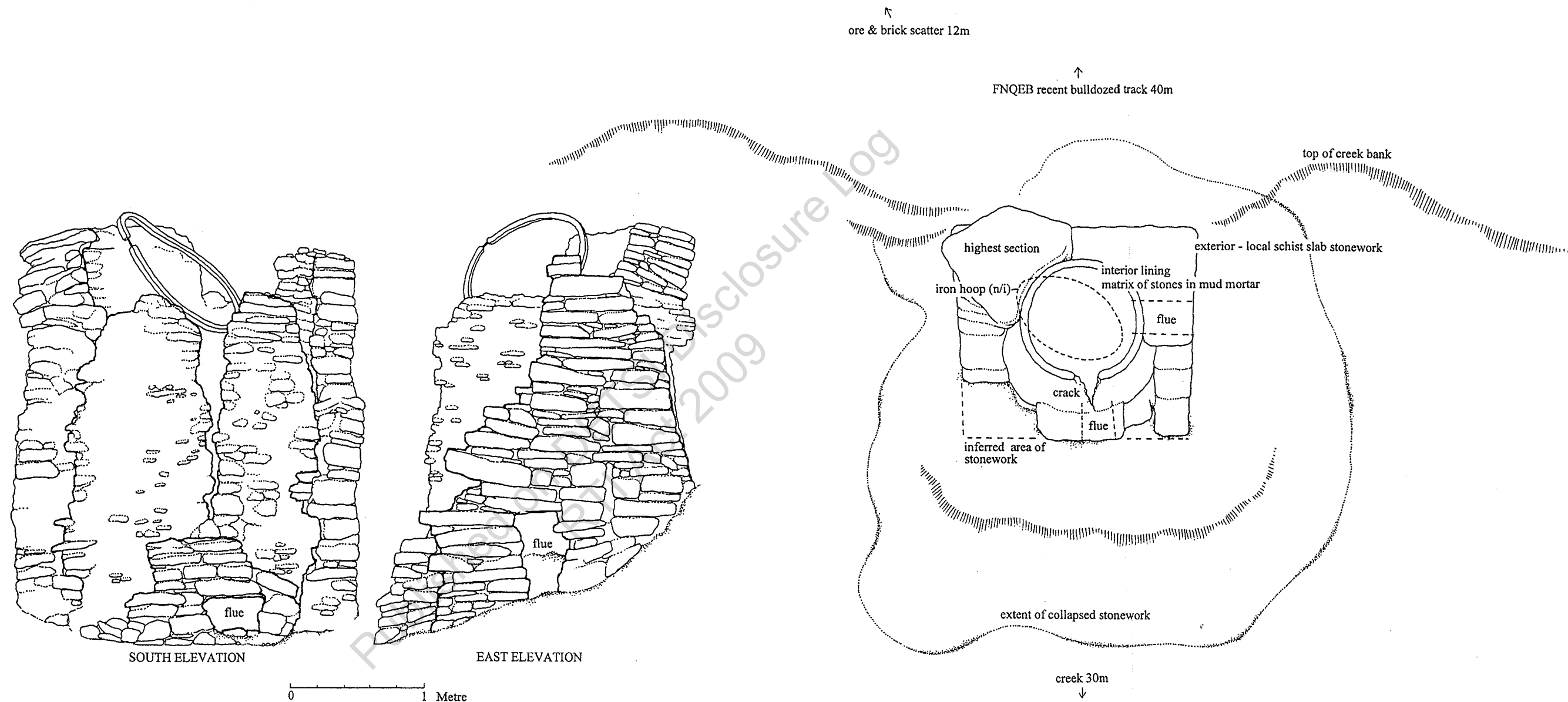


Smelter kiln, looking NW.



Interior of smelter showing vitrified surface.

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MOSQUITO CREEK SMELTER
Georgetown Mining District

0 1 2 3 Metres



Queensland Mining Heritage Places Study
H Pearce 1994

R

MINING HERITAGE PLACES RECORDING FORM

GEORGETOWN MINING DISTRICT

PLACE

Name of Place: MOUNT MORAN BATTERY

Mineral Type - Historical: GOLD

LOCATION

Mining District - Current: Georgetown Mining District

Mineral Field - Historical: Etheridge Gold Field

Major Catchment: Gilbert River

Minor Catchment: Percy River

Local Government Area: Etheridge Shire

Map Sheet: Bellfield 7559. 1:100,000. AMG 628816

Latitude: 19.08.32 S (by GPS)

Longitude: 143.29.07 E (by GPS)

Land Tenure: Ortona Holding

Mineral Lease: ML 3333. ML 3434 E Hoolihan

Location and Access:

Located off the Agate Creek - Ortona mine road about 5 km north-west of Ortona (Iona) homestead.

Heritage Boundaries:

North. East-west line passing through a point 150 metres north of the battery.

South. East-west line passing through a point 100 metres south of the battery.

East. North-south line passing through a point 100 metres east of the battery.

West. North-south line passing through a point 100 metres west of the battery.

HISTORY OF PLACE

Although alluvial gold was won from the gullies surrounding Mount Moran years beforehand, it was not until 1920 that payable reefs were located. Of these, it appears that only three reefs were worked - the Mona, Iona and Bosker (de Havelland, 1989:293).

Officially, a total of 1,272 tons of ore yielded 1,033 ozs of gold between 1922 and 1936. The ore was first crushed at the Ortona battery, but by 1924 Mount Moran boasted its own crushing facilities (de Havelland, 1989:294). This battery was at Ortona, where it was described as ten head, before being relocated to Mount

Moran (Annual Report, 1924:8-9). It presumably operated until 1936 as there was a brief revival in the 1930s (Wegner, 1990:227).

In 1936 the battery crushed 157 tons of ore from the Finger Point mine and this yielded 58 oz of gold. The accumulated battery tailings were successfully cyanided by P. Prideaux (Annual Report, 1936:148). There are no further reports of activity after this date.

DESCRIPTION OF PLACE

Function of Place - Historical:

Mill/Battery

Mining Residential

Operational Status:

Abandoned

Structural Condition:

Stable Ruin

Structural Fabric:

Structural Components:

Power Plant Foundations

Mill/Battery Foundations

Mining Quarters/Camp

Description of Place:

The place contains the remains of a five head stamp battery including mortar box, stamper rods and belt wheel. The battery frame has been removed. A colonial boiler, the remains of a steam engine with fly wheel and several berdan pans are located alongside the stamp battery. A collapsed corrugated iron camp is located across a gully to the west of the battery. A small steam pump is located near a well on a watercourse east of the battery. The place includes several early open workings. [pers. com. R Coe, DME, Mareeba]

Plant:

- Five-head mortar box & stamper rods - no brand.
- Colonial boiler - no brand.
- Flat bed steam engine with fly wheel - no brand.
- 2 Berdan pans.
- Steam pump - no brand.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Mount Moran Battery is significant in Queensland's history as an example of a small isolated battery on a marginal lode on the Etheridge Goldfield which was developed in the 1920s and briefly revived during the 1930s.

The place satisfies criterion (a) of the *Queensland Heritage Act 1992*.

REFERENCES

- Coe, Rod. 1995. Personal communication and sketch map.
- de Havelland, D.W. 1989. *Gold and Ghosts*, Vol. 4, pp.293-4.
- Mines Department. 1924. *Annual Report*, pp. 8-9.
1938. *Annual Report*, p. 148.
- Wegner, Janice. 1990. *The Etheridge*, Studies in North Queensland History No. 13, James Cook University of North Queensland.

MINING HERITAGE PLACES RECORDING FORM

GEORGETOWN MINING DISTRICT

PLACE

Name of Place: NIL DESPERANDUM MINE, TRAMWAY, CHARLESTON
TOWNSHIP & CEMETERY

Mineral Type - Historical: GOLD

LOCATION

Mining District - Current: Georgetown Mining District

Mineral Field - Historical: Etheridge Gold Field

Major Catchment: Gilbert River

Minor Catchment: Delaney River

Local Government Area: Etheridge Shire

Map Sheet: Forsayth 7660. 1:100,000. AMG 740444 - Tramway

Latitude: 18.34.21 S (by GPS) - Tramway. 18.34.03 S (by GPS) - Cemetery

Longitude: 143.35.42 E (by GPS) - Tramway. 143.35.25 E (by GPS) - Cemetery

Land Tenure: Rose Glen Holding

Exploration Permit (M): EPM 8788 Union Mining NL

Mineral Lease: ML 3323 Stevenson Enterprises Pty Ltd.

ML 30131 Union Mining NL

Location and Access:

Located 2 km north of Forsayth on the east bank of the Delaney River. Access by a track north from the Forsayth - Einasleigh road.

Heritage Boundaries:

Northern: A north-west trending watercourse running parallel with the township site on the north-east and joining the Delaney River north of the cemetery.

Southern: Delaney River.

Eastern: Fenceline immediately to the east of the tramway formation.

Western: Delaney River.

HISTORY OF PLACE

Gold was officially discovered near Charleston (present day Forsayth) in 1871 by Finnigan and the area was originally known as Finnigan's Camp (de Havelland, 1989:298). The Nil Desperandum reef was discovered by Finnigan and it occupies a shear zone in the Forsayth Granite up to 1.8m wide, striking east and dipping steeply north. The shear zone can be traced 2 km east to the Delaney River, its

course marked on the surface by iron-stained quartz gossan outcrops sunk on by numerous pits, trenches and shafts. The reef is heavily mineralised in galena, pyrites, zincblende and chalcopyrite (de Havelland, 1989:300).

Finnigan sold the claim to Messrs. Baker, Harmen and Sharp, who operated a battery prior to 1875. Between 1878 and 1900 the main workings produced a total of 12,545 tons of ore, which yielded 20,000 ozs of bullion gold. A further 122 ozs of gold and 179 ozs of silver were derived from concentrates sent away to southern smelters. The 42m deep shaft encompassed levels at 15m, 26m and 38m. Most of the treated ore came from above the 26m level (de Havelland, 1989:300).

Technical problems affected the profitability of the mine. Stone from the Nil Desperandum was said to have stripped the mercury from the amalgamating plates at the batteries in five minutes and coated the copper with iron. The mine was nearly abandoned in the mid 1880s after a rumour that if its mundic ore was exposed to air for a few hours, it would lose its gold. In fact long exposure to air made the stone easier to treat by oxidising the sulphides (Wegner, 1990:46).

Of this yield, more than three-quarters was derived in the 1890s. The Nil Desperandum mine was worked by a company from 1892 and yielded 15,221 ozs of gold worth nearly £42,000. The company bought considerable additional machinery out of its profits, had distributed £3,200 in dividends, but never made a call and by 1900 had not called up further capital and open out more of the reef (Q.G.M.J., Mar. 1901:17).

In 1900 the mine operations closed down and it was allowed to fill with the water, the sink from the 85m level to the 116m level having proved disappointing. In 1904 the mine was reopened and the reef driven on at the 116m level for a length of about 70m. About 2,078 tons of stone were obtained since 1905 from above this level and from the ground left standing above the 85m level but the quality of material obtained was not good. The stone was so heavily mineralised it was capable of being sent directly to the smelters (Q.G.M.J., 15 July 1908:346).

A rise in prices in 1907 and the prospect of lower freight rates on the new railway to the Chillagoe and southern smelters revived local base metal mines, attracting the Chillagoe Company's attention. It took up options over several mines. After trials, the "Charleston group" - the Queenslander, Havelock, Big Reef and Nil Desperandum - were purchased, and a subsidiary company, the Etheridge Gold Mines Limited, was formed to work the mines in 1910. The Chillagoe Company connected the Nil Desperandum mine to the railway (Wegner, 1990:107). The mine presumably closed when the Chillagoe smelters closed in 1914.

Charleston township on the eastern bank of the Delaney River grew out of Finnigan's Camp and despite near desertion by its inhabitants rushing to the Palmer in 1874-75 and the Hodgkinson in 1876, it had a postal service from Cardwell by 1879 (Wegner, 1990:43). The first recorded burial in April 1875 was

that of Susannah O'Brien who may have been the wife of the storekeeper, Patrick O'Brien. In 1877 there was a hotel and a store and the storekeeper (P. O'Brien) owned the five head battery at the Nil Desperandum mine; by 1880 there were two hotels and three stores, but by 1883 only one hotel, one store and butcher shop (still O'Brien's) remained (Hooper, 1993:47). However by 1894 it was again a flourishing centre in the Etheridge, with five hotels, a school and a Court of Petty Sessions (Wegner, 1990:56-7).

After much debate and many public meetings the railway from Almaden (on the Chillagoe line) was constructed from 1907 reaching the terminus site a few miles from Charleston in 1910. The terminus and the new town rapidly growing around it were briefly known as New Charleston (and North Charleston) to distinguish them from the old township of Charleston on the east bank of the Delaney River (surveyed in 1891 by T.R. Geraghty) and Charleston West on Queenslander Creek and Charleston North (surveyed on 16 October 1896 by T.R. Geraghty) on the west bank of the Delaney River (Hooper, 1993:41, 46-49). However a meeting of residents complained of confusion and renamed it Forsayth after the Railway Commissioner, J. Forsayth Thallon in late 1910 (Wegner, 1990:105). The town of Charleston moved to Forsayth, both buildings and functions like the post office in 1910. However a new school built in 1912 was located centrally for Old Charleston, New Charleston, the Havelock and Queenslander mines and it was not renamed Forsayth until 1920 (Wegner, 1990:172).

DESCRIPTION OF PLACE

Function of Place - Historical:

Mine
Mill/Battery
Mining Settlement
Mineral Haulage

Operational Status:

Abandoned

Structural Condition:

Stable Ruin

Structural Fabric:

Brick
Stonework
Concrete

Structural Components:

Railway/Tramway Formation
Mining Settlement/Camp
Tailings Dump
Mullock Dump

Description of Place:

The place comprises four contiguous groups of components - tramway formation and loading stage, mine site, township site and cemetery. Charleston cemetery is the earliest of three historical burial grounds in the vicinity of Forsayth. The area, which is on the western side of Charleston township overlooking the Delaney River, contains 20 marked graves including seven with headstones. The earliest headstone, for Susannah Christina O'Brien who died on 27 April 1875, is of cast concrete, manufactured by J. Cunningham of Sydney. The latest inscribed marker is dated 20 April 1920. Later burials are in the West Charleston cemetery on Queenslander Creek.

The township site is centred on a low ridge and extends eastward from the cemetery for a distance of about 800 metres to the tramway formation. The township site, which remains bare of vegetation, contains several stone surfaces and rock borders of gardens or allotment boundaries. The tramway formation runs north-south as an 8 metre wide excavation becoming an earth embankment before its crossing of the Delaney River. Foundations of a platform or ore loading stage alongside the excavated section, comprise three brick pillars 2.2 metres high with a low brick parapet at the rear. The mine, located below the township near the bank of the river, has been re-worked on a number of occasions and plant from the most recent tailings retreatment operation remains on the site in derelict condition. Comparatively recent hut remnants including a wall partly constructed of brown beer bottles is located on the early mill foundations. A gas producer plant remains insitu and iron balls from the mill are scattered over the area.

Plant:

- Suction gas producer - no brand visible.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

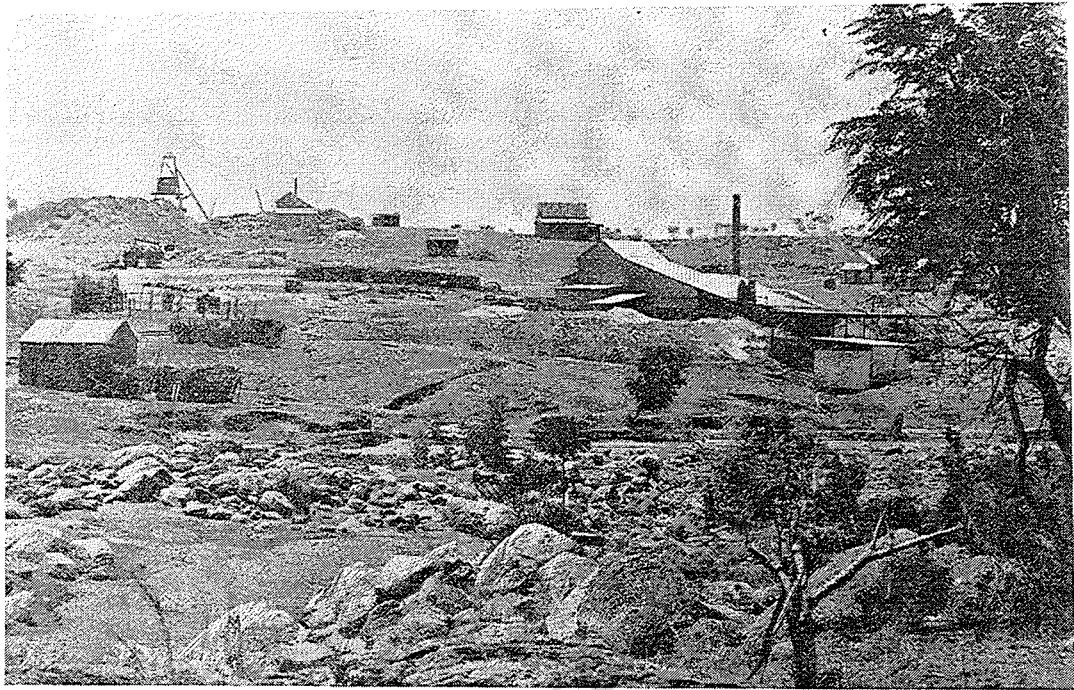
The Nil Desperandum Mine, tramway, Charleston township and cemetery are significant in Queensland's history for demonstrating the development of a settlement complex around a mine site from 1871 to 1914 on the Etheridge goldfield. The coming of the railway in 1910 enabled a tramway link to the mine for export of ore, but ironically, led to the abandonment of the township and its relocation. The combination of early cemetery, townsite, tramway formation and ore loading stage is unique.

The cemetery appears to be the earliest surviving associated with mining in the Georgetown Mining District.

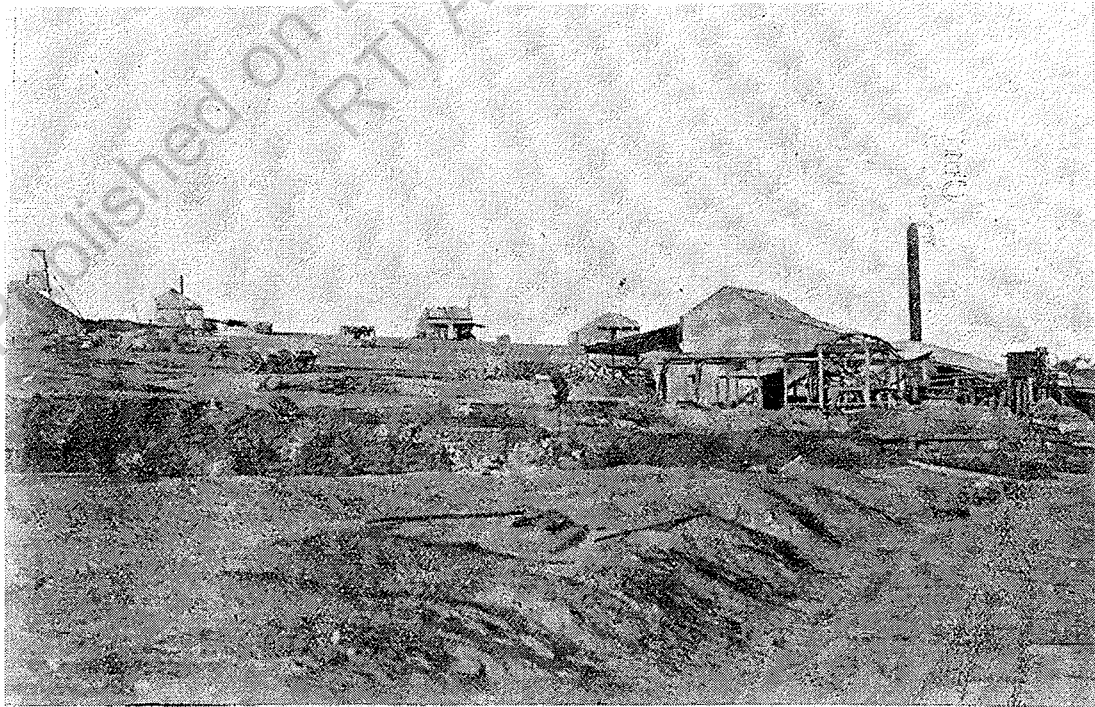
The place satisfies (a) (b) (c) (d) and (e) of the *Queensland Heritage Act 1992*.

REFERENCES

- de Havelland, D.W. 1989. *Gold and Ghosts*, Vol. 4, pp. 298-300.
- Hooper, Colin. 1993. *Angor to Zillmanton*, pp. 41, 46-49.
- Queensland Government Mining Journal*,
15 March 1901, p. 17
15 July 1908, pp. 346-7
15 November 1906, p. 584
- Wegner, Janice 1990. *The Etheridge*, Studies in North
Queensland History No. 13, James Cook University,
Townsville.

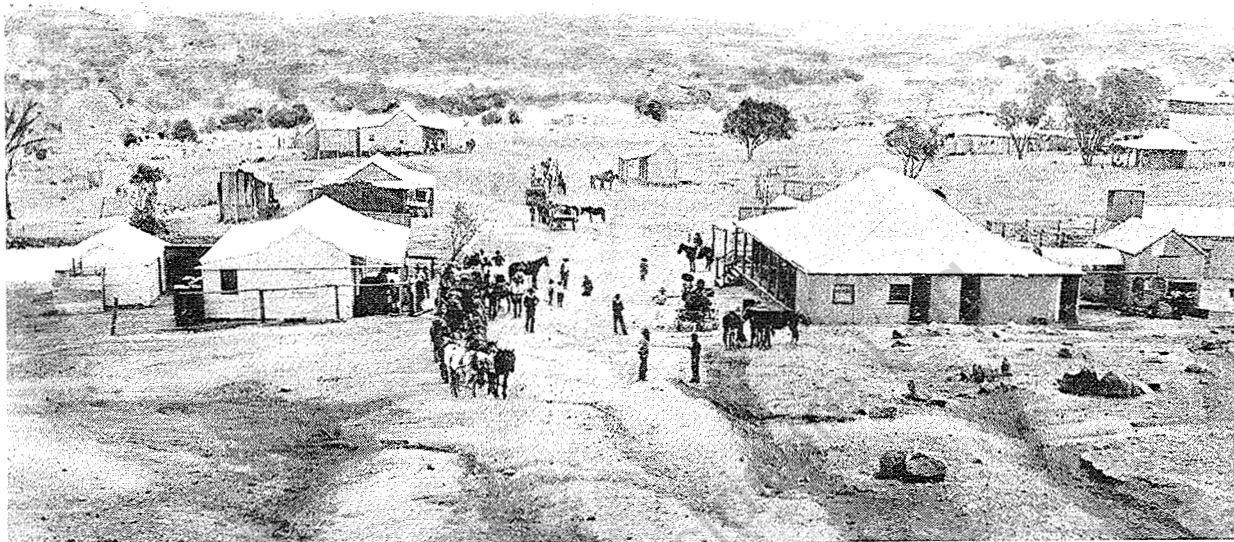


Nil Desperandum Company's mine and mill.
Q.G.M.J. Special Edition, March 1901, p.16.



NIL DESPERANDUM BATTERY, CHARLESTON.

Nil Desperandum battery.
Q.G.M.J. 15 November 1906, p.584.



Township of Charleston.
Q.G.M.J. 15 July 1908, p.340.



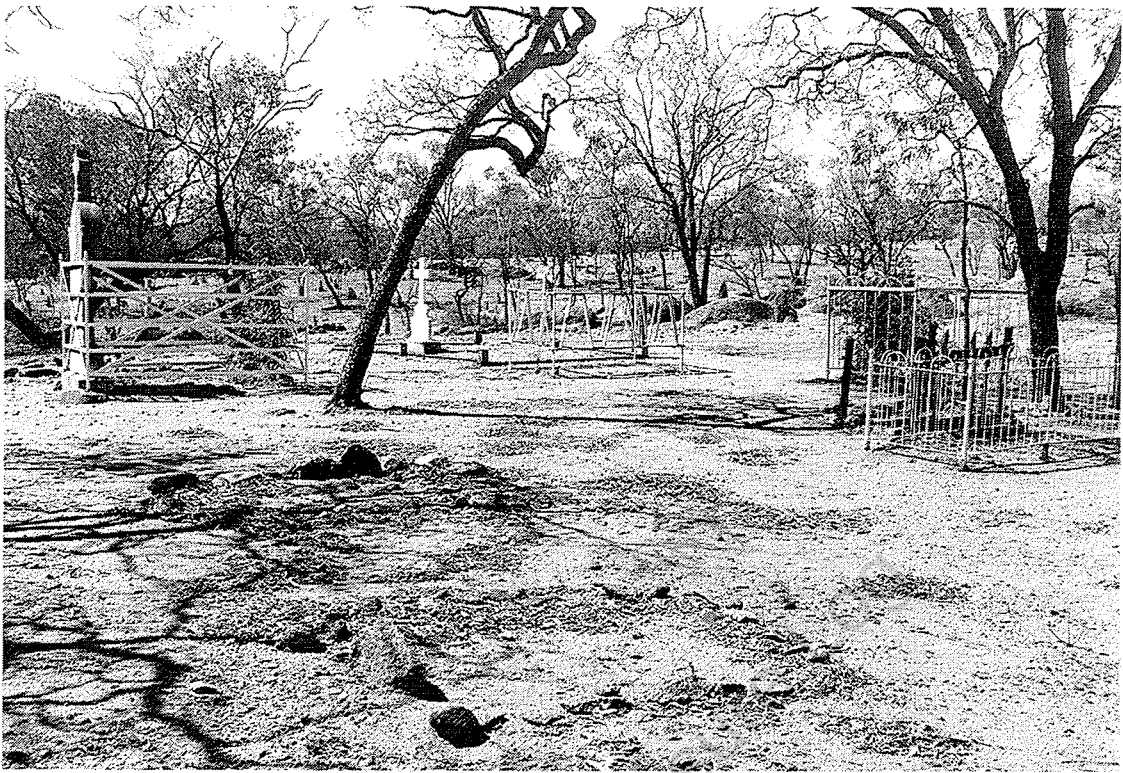
Nil Desperandum mine.
Q.G.M.J. 15 July 1908, p.347.



Tramway formation showing brick piers and retaining wall alongside Nil Desperandum mine.



Tramway formation with brick piers.



Charleston cemetery.



Charleston cemetery showing earliest headstone.

MINING HERITAGE PLACES RECORDING FORM

GEORGETOWN MINING DISTRICT

PLACE

Name of Place: NUGENT'S BATTERY

Mineral Type - Historical: GOLD

LOCATION

Mining District - Current: Georgetown Mining District

Mineral Field - Historical: Etheridge Gold Field

Major Catchment: Gilbert River

Minor Catchment: Etheridge River

Local Government Area: Etheridge Shire

Map Sheet: Georgetown 7661. 1:100,000. AMG 695758

Latitude: 18.17.27 S (by GPS)

Longitude: 143.32.57 E (by GPS)

Land Tenure: Town Reserve

Mineral Lease: Nil

Location and Access:

The place is located in Georgetown township, now within the C.E.Green Park on the west bank of the Etheridge River, immediately north of the Etheridge River bridge approaches.

Heritage Boundaries:

Heritage boundaries for this place include the stamp battery and the area of the river bank containing items of plant.

HISTORY OF PLACE

In 1938 the Nugent brothers are recorded as acquiring the Golden Horseshoe mine at Georgetown and working it as a source of supply for their battery at Georgetown. Ore from the International mine, south of Georgetown, was also crushed at Nugent's battery (Annual Report, 1938:151).

It is not known when the battery commenced operations or when it closed, although the Golden Horseshoe lease operated from 1936 to 1940 yielding 696 oz of gold, 725 oz of silver and 2.5 tons of copper from 868 tons of ore (de Havelland, 1989:311).

DESCRIPTION OF PLACE

Function of Place - Historical:

Mill/Battery

Operational Status:

New Use

Structural Condition:

Stable Ruin

Structural Fabric:

Steel

Concrete

Structural Components:

Nil

Description of Place:

The place contains an almost intact five head stamp battery set on its working foundations. The area surrounding the battery has been developed as a municipal park, with sealed car park and lawns, therefore associated boiler, engine and concentration plant foundations are no longer evident. Stamper parts, a belt wheel, a berdan pan and part of a pump engine are located in abandoned condition (not insitu) on the river bank below the stamp battery.

Plant:

- Five-head stamper battery - no brand.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

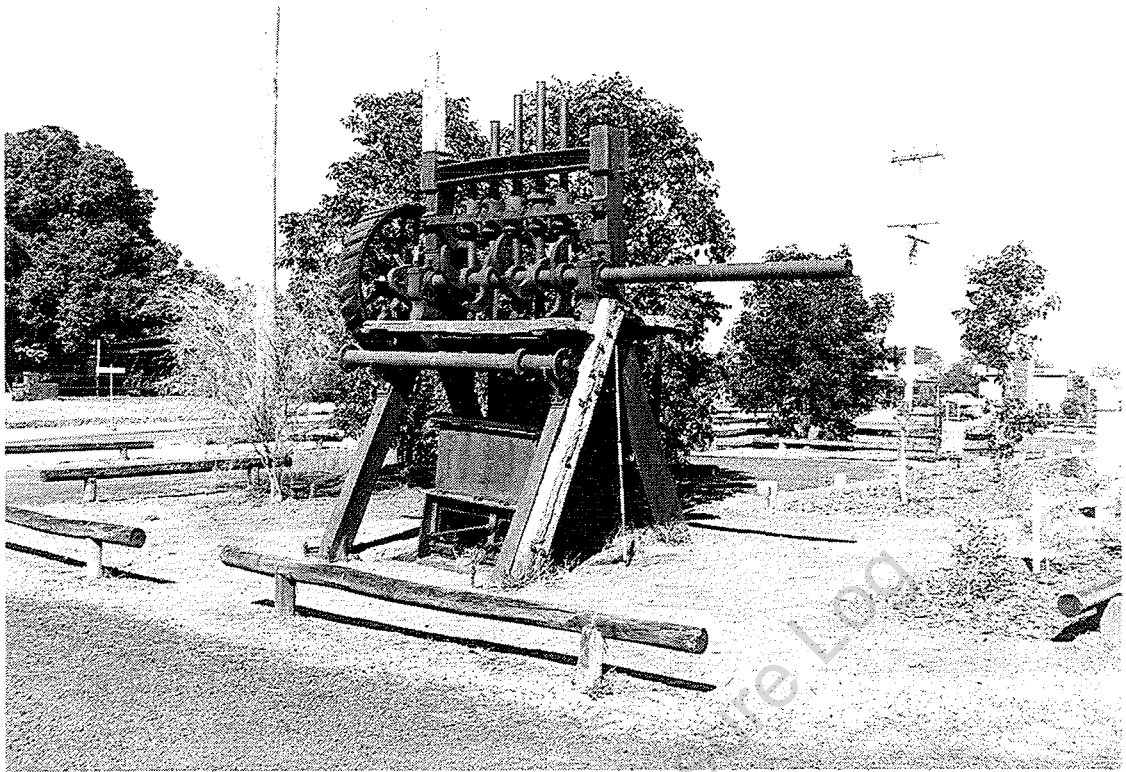
Nugent's battery, of unknown origin, has been retained insitu because of local concern to memorialize the endeavours and achievements of the mining industry in the Georgetown district.

The place satisfies criteria (a) and (g) of the *Queensland Heritage Act 1992*.

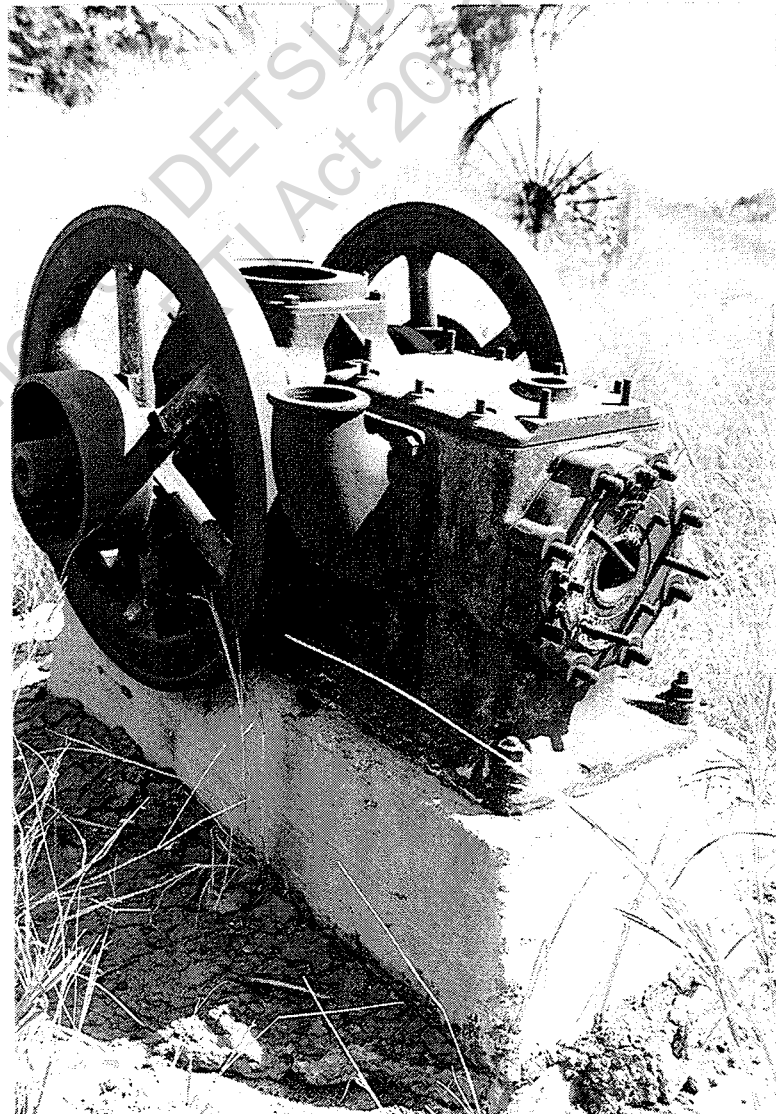
REFERENCES

de Havelland, D.W. 1989. *Gold and Ghosts*, Vol. 4, p. 311.

Mines Department. 1938. *Annual Report*, p. 151.



Nugent's battery, looking SW.



Pumping engine part on the bank of the Etheridge River, looking NW.

R

MINING HERITAGE PLACES RECORDING FORM

GEORGETOWN MINING DISTRICT

PLACE

Name of Place: ORTONA MINE & BATTERY

Mineral Type - Historical: COPPER

LOCATION

Mining District - Current: Georgetown Mining District

Mineral Field - Historical: Etheridge Gold Field

Major Catchment: Gilbert River

Minor Catchment: Percy River

Local Government Area: Etheridge Shire

Map Sheet: Gilberton 7659. 1:100,000. AMG 635780

Latitude: 19.10.29 S (by GPS)

Longitude: 143.30.24 E (by GPS)

Land Tenure: Ortona Holding

Mineral Lease: ML 3369 Mount Isa Mine Exploration Pty Ltd

Location and Access:

Located about 100 km south of Georgetown. Access by way of the Forsayth - Agate Creek - Ortona (Iona) station road.

Heritage Boundaries:

North. South bank of Percy River

South. Southern boundary of ML 3369

East. Eastern boundary of ML 3369

West. Western boundary of ML 3369

HISTORY OF PLACE

The Ortona copper lodes were found about 1899 by two prospectors, Scarden and Smythe, who extracted a few tons of ore then disposed of the mine to Anthony Linedale who had associations with John Moffat's Irvinebank Mining Company. The mine, on the south bank of the Percy River, was exploited to the water level by means of shafts and drives. One shaft was carried 47m below water level by means of an engine and baling tank (Q.G.M.J., 15 July 1908: 348).

Between 1899 and 1908 about 145 tons of rich ore was despatched to smelters for returns of from 30 to 40 per cent of copper and 3 to 6 oz of silver per ton. In 1908

it was recorded that 2,345 tons of ore were stacked ready for treatment awaiting the completion of a reverberatory furnace (Q.G.M.J., 15 July 1908: 348). It is not known how long the mines operated or whether the furnace became operational. Although a crushing plant was later erected, no evidence of a furnace or slag survives at the place. The early assays of ore indicated good prospects but difficulties were envisaged because of the remote locations of the lodes.

The place was subject to later exploration and development as evidenced by the remaining camp foundations and treatment plant relics, but records of this later development have not been located.

DESCRIPTION OF PLACE

Function of Place - Historical:

Mine

Mining Residential

Operational Status:

Abandoned

Structural Condition:

Stable Ruin

Structural Fabric:

Stonework

Bush Timber

Concrete

Structural Components:

Boiler Foundations

Mill/Battery Foundations

Mine Shaft/Adit

Mining Quarters/Camp

Mining Workshop

Open Cut Mine

Tailings Dump

Weir/Dam Wall

Description of Place:

The place comprises early mine workings and the surviving components of a mill and mining camp. All of the components are located in close association. The mine workings comprise three groups of shallow open workings and a shaft. Surviving crushing and concentrating plant located on the site of the mill shed includes a jaw crusher, jigs, tables and a flat bed steam engine. The mill shed has mostly collapsed, although some of the bush timber uprights and part of the roof frame, with corrugated iron sheets, remains standing. The nearby workshop, which is similarly constructed, has partly collapsed around a tractor with a front loading scoop. A boiler and a compressor are located in association with shafts and workings at the western end of the place. A colonial boiler and winding gear are associated with workings at the eastern end of the place. Adjacent are the

remains of two small buildings constructed with flagstone surfaces and stone pitched wall sections. The purpose of these structures is not evident, although they may have been lock-up stores. The camp comprises the remains of a corrugated iron shed and a stove and fridge. Several graves, including one with a headstone, are located within proximity of the camp.

Plant:

- Flat bed steam engine with fly wheel (Ruston & Hornsby).
- 2 Colonial boilers - no brands.
- Winding winch - no brand.
- Air compressor (Ingersoll Rand).
- Jaw crusher - no brand.
- 2 Concentrating jigs and 2 Wilfley tables.

Tractor with hydraulic scoop (Ford).

Tray-back truck (pre-WW2).

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Ortona copper mine is significant in Queensland's history for demonstrating the effort employed in the early exploration and development of mineral deposits, in this case copper. The place is the most isolated copper mine and treatment plant in the Georgetown Mining District.

The place satisfies criteria (a) and (b) of the *Queensland Heritage Act 1992*.

REFERENCES

Coe, Rod. 1995. Personal communication and sketch map.

Queensland Government Mining Journal. 15 July 1908, p. 348.

MINING HERITAGE PLACES RECORDING FORM

GEORGETOWN MINING DISTRICT

PLACE

Name of Place: PERCYVILLE TOWNSHIP BATTERIES

Other Names: SUHLE'S BATTERY. UNION BATTERY

Mineral Type - Historical: GOLD

LOCATION

Mining District - Current: Georgetown Mining District

Mineral Field - Historical: Etheridge Gold Field

Major Catchment: Gilbert River

Minor Catchment: Percy River

Local Government Area: Etheridge Shire

Map Sheet: Gilberton 7659. 1:100,000. AMG 922954 - Suhle's Battery

Latitude: 19.00.50 S (by GPS) - Suhle's Battery

Longitude: 143.46.31 E (by GPS) - Suhle's Battery

Land Tenure: Township Reserve (Percyvale station)

Exploration Permit (M): EPM 9603 Odin Australia Ltd

Mineral Lease: Nil

Location and Access:

Located 50 km south-east of Forsayth. Access is north from the Einasleigh - Gilberton road to Percyvale homestead then by station tracks west to the Percy River. The places are situated at Percyville township site on the north bank of the Percy River.

Heritage Boundaries:

North: A line following the river 600 metres north of the river.

South: A line following the river 200 metres south of the river.

East: A north-south line 200 metres east of the eastern battery.

West: A north-south line 600 metres west of the township battery.

HISTORY OF PLACE

Although copper, lead and zinc have been mined at Percyville, it is chiefly a gold mining centre. Alluvial gold was discovered here soon after the find at Gilberton in 1870, but it was not until the erection of crushing plant at Percyville that the reefs were worked to any serious extent. During the boom period, from about

1890-1900, the ore was crushed at two local batteries, but only free gold was saved, the sulphide values going to waste. The mines therefore generally ceased production at the water level. Unfortunately, both alluvial and reef returns for this era are either incomplete or were not recorded (de Havelland, 1989:294).

There was a rush to Percyville in 1892 after an unusually rich find by Galloway Johnson (Wegner, 1990:58). In 1892 there were two batteries in the town, the Union and the Isobel, one owned by Blakoe, the other by Suhle. The Union battery was located on the eastern edge of the township while Suhle's was centrally located (Barns, pers. comm.). In 1896 Suhle's battery was moved to Glenrowan and Blakoe's to Balcooma, but in 1895 Thomas Dixon moved the five head Oaky Queen mill from Oakville to Percyville (Hooper, 1993:71).

The Chillagoe Company through its subsidiary, Etheridge Gold Mines Limited, secured mines at Percyville in 1909. In 1910 work ceased temporarily but in 1911 the Union gold mine was reopened and Percyville revived. A small sampling battery was erected to concentrate the ore despite the cost of hauling concentrates over 96 km of rough country by horse teams to the railway. Under such conditions only the best ore could be sent to Chillagoe (Wegner, 1990:100).

Following the Oaks rush, some prospectors returned to Percyville but ore transport continued to be a major problem. The brief period of prosperity from about 1908 to 1915 was due to the Oaks rush and the Chillagoe Company's purchase of the Union mine. In 1912 the township had a hotel, butcher, three stores, post office, bakery, dance hall and a race club. Yet as late as 1914 the Einasleigh Shire Council noted that most of the population lived in tents and was aware of the town's impermanence. (Wegner, 1990:132).

World War 1 signalled the end of Percyville. (Hooper, 1993:71).

DESCRIPTION OF PLACE

Function of Place - Historical:

Mill/Battery

Mining Settlement

Operational Status:

Abandoned

Structural Condition:

Stable Ruin

Structural Fabric:

Stonework

Bush Timber

Concrete

Structural Components:

Mill/Battery Foundations

Boiler Foundations/Mount

Boiler/Furnace Flue
Mining Settlement/Camp

Description of Place:

The remains of two batteries are located at Percyville township within a distance of 500 metres of each other on the north bank of the Percy River. The Union battery is located on the eastern edge of the township (co-ordinates 19.00.44S - 143.46.48E). The site (which may have also been utilised by the Oaky Queen battery) includes a number of burnt cyprus timber uprights of the former battery shed and an arrangement of four iron rods about 0.6 m high associated with stumps. An area of tailings is located on the river bank. No items of plant remain on the site.

Suhle's battery, which may have been known as the Isobel, is located on the river bank in the centre of the township (at co-ordinates 19.00.50 S - 143.46.31 E) and is identified on an 1892 survey of the township. Apart from a stonework mount for a 6.5 metre long Cornish boiler very little of the site has survived. The boiler mount is constructed of a unshaped local schist rock in mud mortar. There is evidence of two flues built into the mount, one leading to a 2 metre high stone base containing a hole for a round iron chimney. An iron rod and seven short timber stumps are located alongside. There are remnants of a stone flag surface at the firebox end of the mount. Several stone surfaces are located on the river bank extending south-west from the boiler mount. These probably relate to former township structures. The only standing structures of the township are the remains of a bush timber frame of a hotel or store, and a set of yards. These are situated on a rise about 100 metres north of the battery. The most recent battery, known as Hall's Battery, is located about 1.5 km west of Percyville township and is described separately.

Plant: Nil

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Percyville Township batteries are significant in Queensland's history for demonstrating the capital input into an area of the Etheridge goldfield discovered in 1870, but not worked until 1892, when two batteries were erected in the town to serve the local mines. Between 1911 and 1914 another five head battery was erected by the Chillagoe Company.

The three battery sites are important for their close geographic association, for demonstrating two periods of gold mining and for their association with the rise and fall of Percyville township,

The construction of the Cornish boiler mount and its design at the earliest battery site is most unusual. The boiler mount is the most substantial surviving structure at Percyville.

The place satisfies criteria (a) (b) and (c) of the *Queensland Heritage Act 1992*.

REFERENCES

- Barns, John. 1994. personal communication.
- de Havelland, D.W. 1989. *Gold and Ghosts*, Vol. 4, p. 294
- Hooper, Colin. 1993. *Angor to Zillmanton*, p. 71
- Wegner, Janice. 1990. *The Etheridge*, Studies in North Queensland History No. 13, James Cook University, Townsville.



Cornish boiler flue and chimney base,
looking SE.



Cornish boiler stone mount and flue, looking
N. to the township site.



Battery east of township showing stamper frame or engine mounting rods and shed timber uprights.

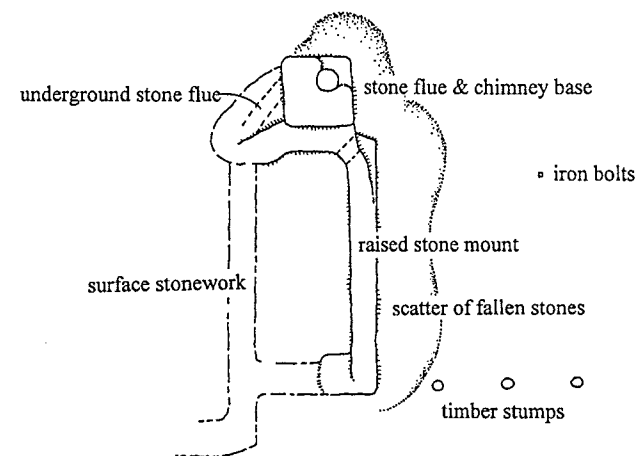


Battery east of township showing shed timber uprights.

R

↑
Percyville township
store timber frame 100m

CORNISH BOILER MOUNT
schist stone with mud mortar



collapsed stonework

township stone building surfaces
← extending west approx. 250m

erosion gully

hand placed stones

low knoll

to Percyville township eastern battery site 500m →

belt wheel part buried

Percy River

PERCYVILLE TOWNSHIP BATTERY
Georgetown Mining District

0 5 10 Metres



Queensland Mining Heritage Places Study
H Pearce 1994

R

MINING HERITAGE PLACES RECORDING FORM

GEORGETOWN MINING DISTRICT

PLACE

Name of Place: PERSEVERANCE BATTERY

Mineral Type - Historical: GOLD

LOCATION

Mining District - Current: Georgetown Mining District

Mineral Field - Historical: Croydon Goldfield

Major Catchment: Norman River

Minor Catchment: Jubilee Creek

Local Government Area: Croydon Shire

Map Sheet: Croydon 7361. 1:100,000. AMG 334970

Latitude: 18.06.40 S (by GPS)

Longitude: 142.15.41 E (by GPS)

Land Tenure: OL 755. OL 785. (Tabletop station)

Exploration Permit (M): EPM 8795 Union Mining NL

Mineral Lease: ML 4991 Central Coast Exploration NL

Location and Access:

Located 10 km north of Croydon on the east side of the Croydon - Tabletop homestead road.

Heritage Boundaries:

An area of 150 metres by 150 metres centred on the stamp battery foundations and aligned with the road.

HISTORY OF PLACE

In 1885 W.C. Browne, a native of Croydon (England) and fellow pastoralists, the Aldridge brothers, prospected on Croydon Downs station and found 20 payable lines of reef before reporting it. The Croydon rush set in, although it was principally a reefing field. Initially isolation was a problem during drought and then the wet season. The arrival of the railway from Georgetown in 1891 changed this and for the next decade Croydon was second only to Charters Towers in gold output in Queensland. The district, though small in area, boasted 7 townships and 11 mining camps. (Hooper, 1993:163).

The Twelve Mile workings commenced in 1886 and one of the largest producers was the Jubilee reef. Its mines produced 8,058 ozs of gold from 14,389 tons of ore between 1886 and 1911. (de Havelland, 1989:435).

On 2 May 1888 the town of Goldstone (also called Goldsborough) was surveyed by W.A. Irwin on the south bank of the Twelve Mile Creek, hence the commonly used name of Twelve Mile for the township. (Hooper, 1993:171). It was to serve the nearby mines on Jubilee Creek and their associated 5 head Jubilee Consols battery on the north side, and the 10 head Perseverance on the south side. In 1891 the population was 256 and there were two hotels, butcher, blacksmith and carrier, and a postal receiving office from 1888 to 1904. (Hooper, *ibid*).

It is difficult to unravel the story of the construction of the two batteries at Twelve Mile.

F.G. Shaw erected the first one in 1888 on behalf of the Melbourne Crushing Company at Goldstone. It comprised two Huntington mills and three Watson and Denny pans and was valued at £3,800. Their mill comprised two roller mills driven by two automatic engines of 12hp and three settlers. It went to Esmeralda in 1893.

The Goldstone Quartz Crushing Company erected a five head battery with a 10hp stationary engine and two berdan pans valued at £900 in 1888. Stock and Hansen took over this mill in 1889 and added another boiler. W.C.E. Stock took sole control in 1892 and added an amalgamator, two percussion shaking tables, six electro silver plates, and two Knowles plunger steam pumps. This mill evidently operated through the late 1890s as the Perseverance, although it does not bear this name in the Mines Department *Annual Reports*, and was taken over by James Kennedy in 1900. It then had a value of £2,000 and the number of stamps had been doubled. Rands 1896 map of the Twelve Mile shows the Perseverance Mill with 10 head stamps.

The cyanide plant at Esmeralda was moved to Goldstone in 1901, by McGregor and McKee, and they took over the Perseverance mill.

In 1901 the Perseverance battery comprised two steam engines of 21hp, 10 stamps each of a hundredweight, six berdan, wheeler and other pans, and one pump. The cyanide plant comprised one 6hp engine, five vats each of 30 tons capacity, two sumps each of 6,600 gallons capacity, one solution vat of 6,600 gallons capacity, one disintegrator and two recovery boxes. The total value of the cyanide plant and battery was £2,500. In 1902 they increased the solution vat capacity by 12,000 gallons and did away with one vat. In 1902 the cyanide plant extracted 1,676 ozs of bullion from 4,840 tons of tailings and in 1903 853 ozs of gold bullion from 2,200 tons of tailings. By 1904 only the cyanide plant was working, obtaining 617 ozs of bullion from 1,610 tons of tailings and in 1905 they earned only 156 ozs of

bullion from 615 tons of tailings. They were down to 71 oz from 130 tons in 1906 and went out of production the following year. (Kerr, 1992,3).

DESCRIPTION OF PLACE

Function of Place - Historical:

Mill/Battery

Operational Status:

Abandoned

Structural Condition:

Stable Ruin

Structural Fabric:

Concrete

Brick

Stonework

Structural Components:

Tailings Dump

Boiler Foundations/Mount

Mill/Battery Foundations

Boiler/Furnace Flue

Roasting Furnace/Foundations

Description of Place:

Most of the plant and all structures have been removed leaving only surface foundations. Surviving foundations include a brick lined trench which has been recessed into the hillslope to form a Cornish boiler mount. Also in evidence are concrete and stone foundations for ten head of stamps in two sets of five, vertical iron tension rod engine mounts (between the boiler and stamper sites) and a small retort comprising a square iron furnace with a firebricked interior and a stone flue. The only major item of plant is a small boiler (1.6metres in length) with a steam dome. A large area of treated tailing sands extends for over 100 metres north of the battery. A 60 metre wide strip between the Tabletop road and the battery has been recently bulldozed by the Croydon Shire Council.

Plant:

- Boiler (unidentified type) - no brand.
- Firebricks - Gartcraig.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Perseverance Battery is significant in Queensland's history as an example of reef mining development with associated settlement on the Croydon goldfield from 1885 to 1907. It demonstrates the movement of plant from one field to another depending on the quality of ore obtained. It also shows the subsequent tailings resulting from cyaniding.

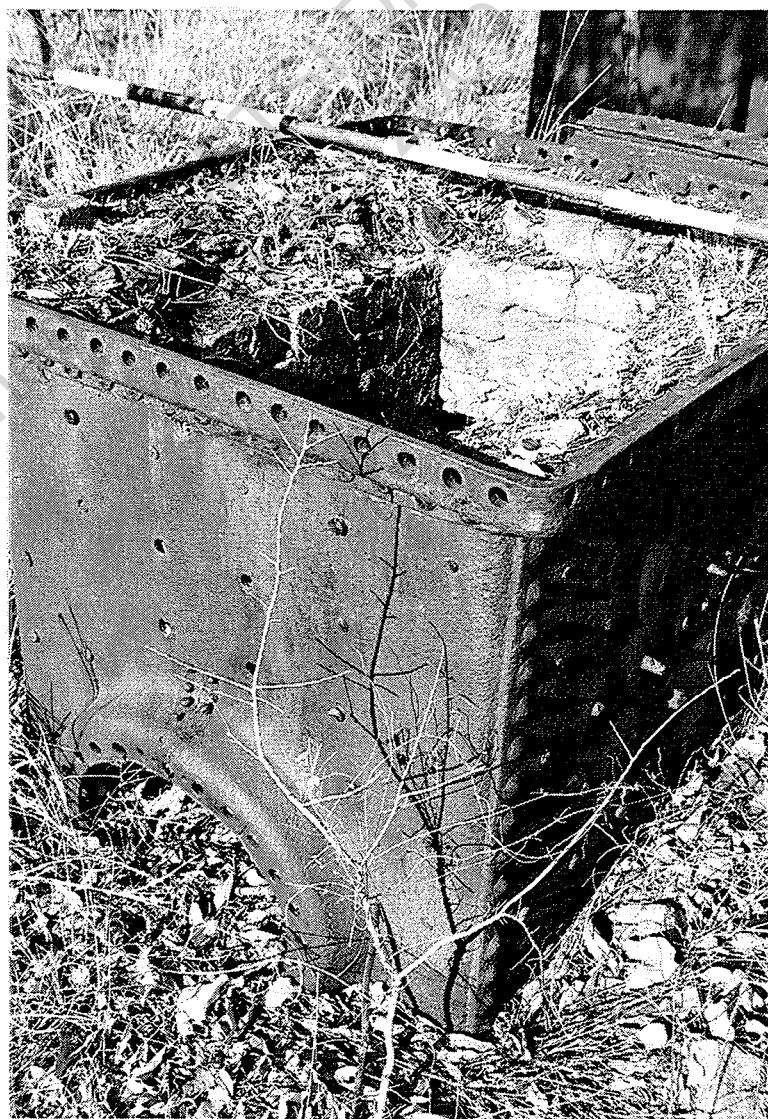
The place satisfies criterion (a) of the *Queensland Heritage Act 1992*.

REFERENCES

- de Havelland, D.W. *Gold and Ghosts*, Vol. 4, p. 435.
- Hooper, Colin. 1993. *Angor to Zillmanton*, p. 163, 171.
- Kerr, Ruth S. 1992. *Queensland Historic Mining Sites Study*,
Vol. 3.
- Rands, William H. 1896. *Map No.4, Geological Map of Twelve Mile
and Homeward Bound*, to accompany a report on
the Croydon Goldfields.

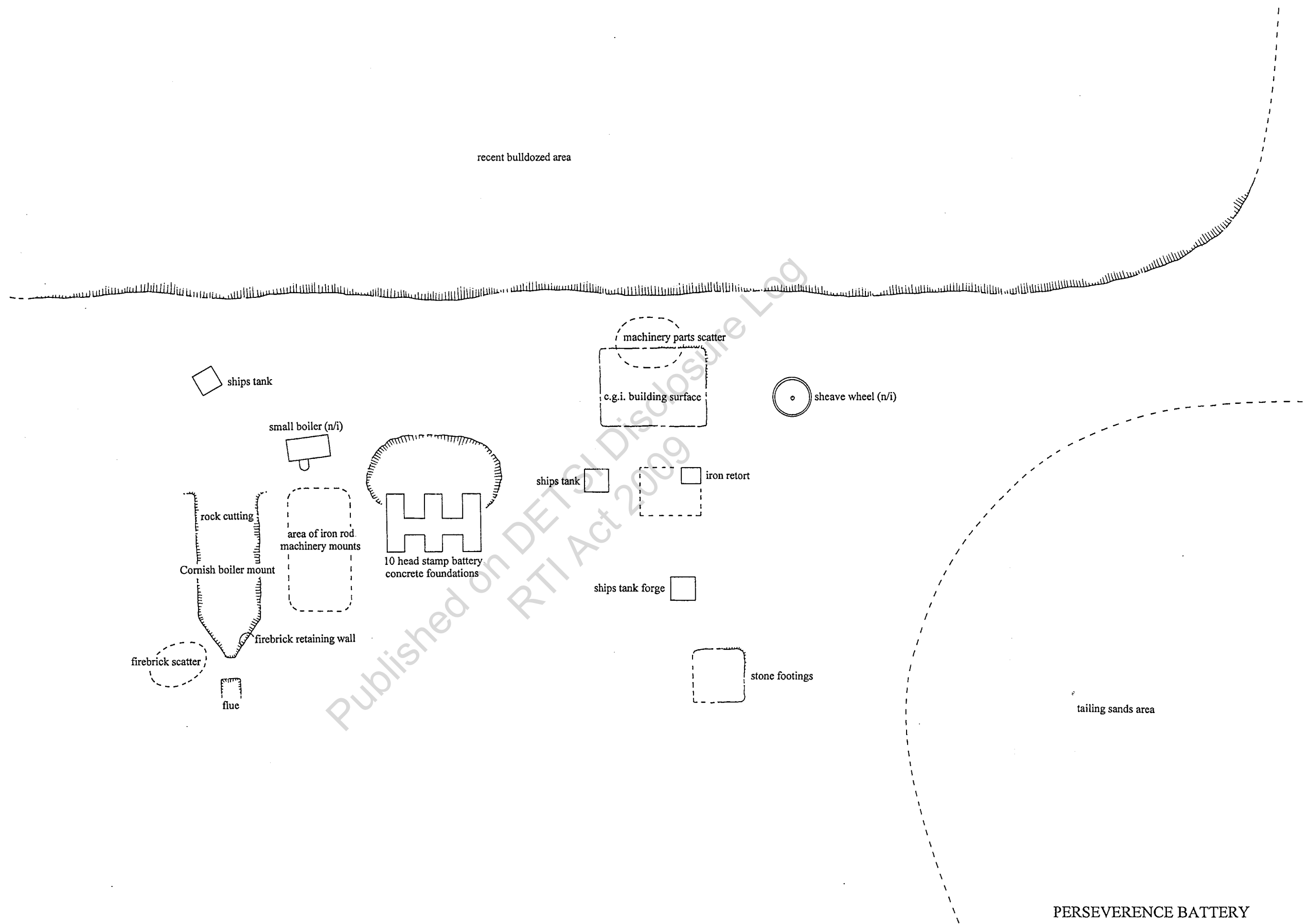


Cornish boiler mount showing firebrick retaining wall and flue. Looking NE.



Firebrick lined retort or chimney base.

R



PERSEVERENCE BATTERY
Georgetown Mining District

0 5 10 Metres Approx. scale



Queensland Mining Heritage Places Study
H Pearce 1994

R

MINING HERITAGE PLACES RECORDING FORM

GEORGETOWN MINING DISTRICT

PLACE

Name of Place: RICHMOND MINE & BATTERY

Mineral Type - Historical: GOLD

LOCATION

Mining District - Current: Georgetown Mining District

Mineral Field - Historical: Croydon Gold Field

Major Catchment: Norman River

Minor Catchment: Plum Tree Creek

Local Government Area: Croydon Shire

Map Sheet: Croydon 7361. 1:100,000. AMG 397818

Latitude: 18.14.57 S (by GPS)

Longitude: 142.19.19 E (by GPS)

Land Tenure: Mooremount Holding

Exploration Permit (M): EPM 9438 Union Mining NL

Mineral Lease: ML 5066 Collingwood Pty Ltd

Location and Access:

Located 10 km east of Croydon and about 1 km north of the Gulf Development Road. The place is situated on the south-west side of Richmonds Hill and final access is by foot.

Heritage Boundaries:

North: East-west line passing through a point 200 metres north of the battery.

South: East-west trending fenceline about 100 metres south of the battery.

East: North-south line passing through a point at the top of the mine hill within 100 metres east of the mine.

West: North-south line passing through a point 300 metres west of the battery.

HISTORY OF PLACE

The Richmond reef, which outcrops on a hill capped with desert sandstone, strikes nearly north and south and underlies to the east and although small (8 to 10 cm) was extremely rich. Rands reported that the quartz was very crystalline and contained specks of pyrites and as a rule, the smaller the reef the richer it was (de Havelland, 1989:423).

A battery was mentioned at the Richmond mine in 1896 (Annual Report, 1896:49), but in 1906 tributaries were operating the mine and crushing their ore at the Enterprise battery (Q.G.M.J., 15 Sept 1906:489).

The mine was worked from at least three claims and had underlie shafts at least 118m long. Between 1886 and 1911, a total of 6,615 tons of ore returned 21,324 oz of gold. Further work carried out between 1912-16 saw the production of 883 tons of ore yielding 3,696 oz of gold. This appears to have been the last major production period (de Havelland, 1989:ibid). It is not known if the present battery was erected during this period as the year 1913 is inscribed on the concrete footings.

In 1921 the Richmond battery crushed 58 tons of tin ore from mines on the Stanhill tinfield (Annual Report, 1921:12). It is not known for how long the battery continued to operate, or whether it was dismantled and relocated.

DESCRIPTION OF PLACE

Function of Place - Historical:

Mine

Mill/Battery

Operational Status:

Abandoned

Structural Condition:

Stable Ruin

Structural Fabric:

Concrete

Earthwork

Stonework

Structural Components:

Mullock Dump

Ore Dump

Metal Water Tank

Mill/Battery Foundations

Mine Shaft/Adit

Retaining Wall

Description of Place:

The mine and winding plant is located on an earth bench cut into the hillside. An extensive areas of dumped rock extends down the hill from the mine. The mine site includes a portable steam engine with a connected cog drive to a small two drum winding winch which is aligned to a timbered incline shaft. Items of plant in the vicinity include a square iron in-ground tank associated with the steam engine, a baling bucket and a small single cylinder horizontal engine manufactured by the Stuart & McKenzie foundry of Croydon.

The battery site, situated on two earth benches leading to a flat immediately below the mine, includes concrete foundations of a five head stamper frame and broken iron legs of the frame. A small inscription on the concrete foundations reads "AOP 18/5/13". A single cylinder horizontal steam engine is located alongside the battery. A twin cylinder portable engine with all four wheels intact stands below the battery. The engine's flywheel lies alongside. The stone fireplace and chimney of a hut is located about 70 metres north-west.

Plant:

- One-cylinder horizontal steam engine - Stuart & McKenzie Makers Croydon.
- Two-cylinder portable steam engine - Robey & Co Engineers Lincoln.
- Two-drum winding winch - no brand.
- One-cylinder horizontal steam engine with flywheel - Clark & Faucet Engineers Queen St Brisbane.
- Two-cylinder portable steam engine (with 4 wheels) - no brand.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Richmond Mine and Battery are significant in Queensland's history as an outlying mineral development on the Croydon goldfield. The battery appears to have served in two distinct phases of gold mining then for crushing tin ore when gold mining became uneconomical.

The four steam engines left on site illustrate the range of suppliers from local Croydon, to Brisbane, to the United Kingdom. The survival of the two cylinder portable engine with wheels is now rare in the context of early mining sites. The locally manufactured Stuart & McKenzie engine may now be the only extant example of this model. The combination of plant, shaft, extent of mullock and stone fireplace contribute to the significance of the place.

The place satisfies criteria (a) (b) and (d) of the *Queensland Heritage Act 1992*.

REFERENCES

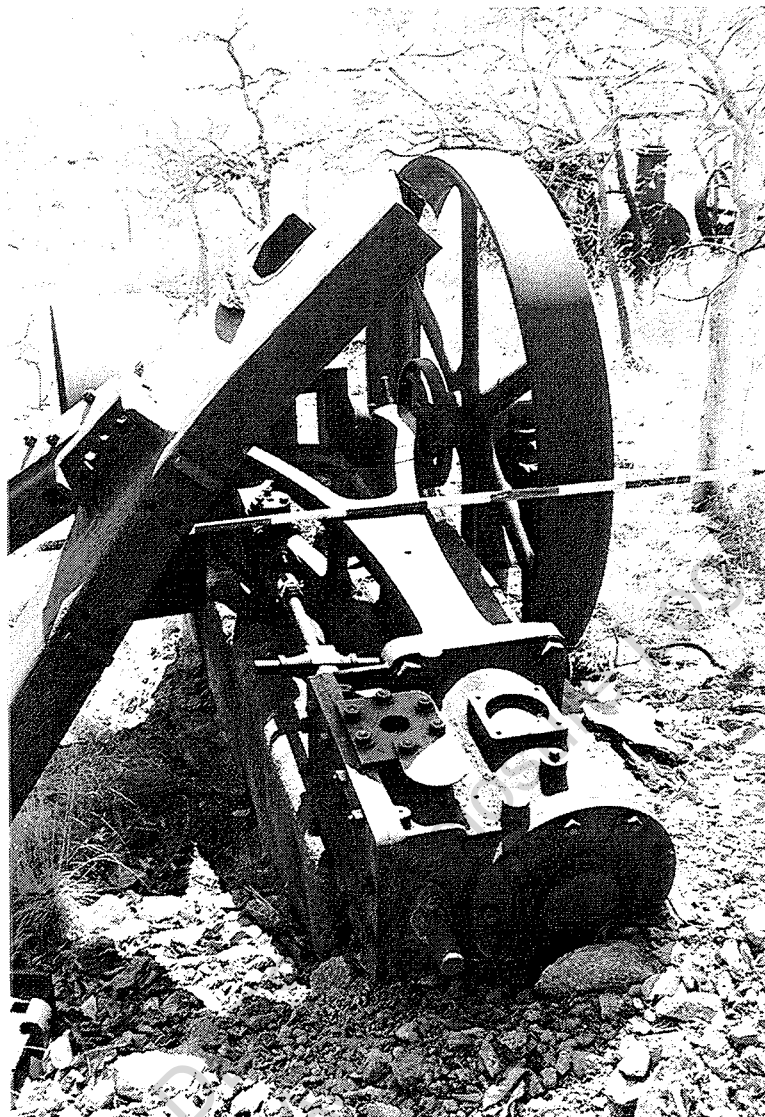
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1921. *Annual Report*, p. 12.
- Queensland Government Mining Journal*. 15 September 1906, p. 489.



Robey 2 cyl. portable engine (left background)
with a two drum winding winch (right).
Looking N.



Winding winch (left) and Robey portable engine
(right). Looking NW.



Clark & Faucet 1 cyl. engine with broken
stamper frame. Looking W.



2 cyl. portable engine, looking SW.



2 cyl. portable engine, looking N.



Stone chimney of hut, looking NE.

R

stone chimney of hut 70m

cam shaft & flywheel

2 cyl. portable engine

earth bench

← mill footings & parts extending 100m to dam

CONCENTRATION PLANT SITE

stone retaining wall

earth bench

Clark & Faucet
1 cyl. engine

concrete mount

STAMP BATTERY

ore & mullock dump

collapsed/broken
5 head stamper frame

tramline (n/i)

dry stone retaining wall

iron tank on
collapsed stone base

dry stone retaining wall

mullock dump

ore dump

WINDING PLANT

Stuart & McKenzie
1 cyl. engine

Robey 2 cyl. portable engine

2 drum winding winch

timbered incline shaft

fallen iron chimney stack

baling bucket

mullock bench

ships tank

to hilltop

RICHMOND MINE & BATTERY
Georgetown Mining District

0 5 10 Metres



Queensland Mining Heritage Places Study
H Pearce 1994

mullock dump extends

MINING HERITAGE PLACES RECORDING FORM

GEORGETOWN MINING DISTRICT

PLACE

Name of Place: TABLETOP TOWNSHIP & CEMETERY

Mineral Type - Historical: GOLD

LOCATION

Mining District - Current: Georgetown Mining District

Mineral Field - Historical: Croydon Gold Field

Major Catchment: Norman River

Minor Catchment: Tabletop Creek

Local Government Area: Croydon Shire

Map Sheet: Croydon 7361. 1:100,000. AMG 381999 - Cemetery

Latitude: 18.05.09 S (by GPS) - Cemetery. 18.05.11 S (by GPS) - Building

Longitude: 142.18.13 E (by GPS) - Cemetery. 142.17.59E (by GPS) - Building

Land Tenure: OL 785 (Tabletop station)

Exploration Permit (M): EPM 8795 Union Mining NL

Mineral Lease: ML 5120 Central Coast Exploration NL

Location and Access:

Located 14 km north of Croydon. Access by the Croydon - Tabletop road to the Tabletop Creek vicinity. The places are situated alongside the road.

Heritage Boundaries:

Heritage boundaries are the boundaries of the surveyed township and cemetery reserves.

HISTORY OF PLACE

Following the rush to the Croydon Goldfield in 1885, a number of townships and mining camps developed at mine sites around the district. Tabletop was surveyed in 1887 by W.A. Irwin to serve the large gold-bearing reefs in the immediate area - the Federation, Day Dawn, Mount Morgan, Bobby Dazzler, Happy Jack, Rising Sun and Ace of Hearts (Hooper, 1993:175).

The first provisional school in the district was erected here in 1888 with G.A. Banks as head teacher. Along with Croydon, Tabletop was one of the first areas developed on the field and it had two batteries - the five head Day Dawn on the southern side of town and the fifteen head Catherine on the north side (Hooper,

ibid). Initially the town had seven hotels and four stores, then three and a store, butchers and tobacconists. A post office operated from 1887 to 1911. The population of 700 in 1885 fell to 99 in 1890, rising to 139 in 1891. The town was all but deserted in 1901 but in 1920 there was still one hotel (Hooper, ibid).

DESCRIPTION OF PLACE

Function of Place - Historical:

Mining Settlement

Operational Status:

Abandoned

Structural Condition:

Stable Ruin

Structural Fabric:

Stonework

Structural Components:

Mining Settlement/Camp

Description of Place:

The surveyed town site forms part of a larger historical landscape of approximately 2 km square containing a concentration of past mining and occupation sites. Included in the larger area are the Mount Morgan mines, tramway stage and Federation battery sites, the Day Dawn battery (with adjacent mine workings and treatment plant sites from more recent times) the Tabletop cemetery and former school site (the school house has been recently relocated to Tabletop homestead), and the stone ruins of a store or hotel.

Plant: Nil

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Tabletop Township and its cemetery is significant in Queensland history as an example of an abandoned mining settlement on the Croydon Goldfield. The town morphology displays the standard alignment beside a creek with the machine areas for batteries using the creek water and school and cemetery reserves on the edge of the settlement.

The whole place forms part of a larger historical landscape showing the relationship of mines and settlement to Tabletop Creek and surrounding reefs.

The place satisfies criteria (a) and (b) of the *Queensland Heritage Act 1992*.

REFERENCES

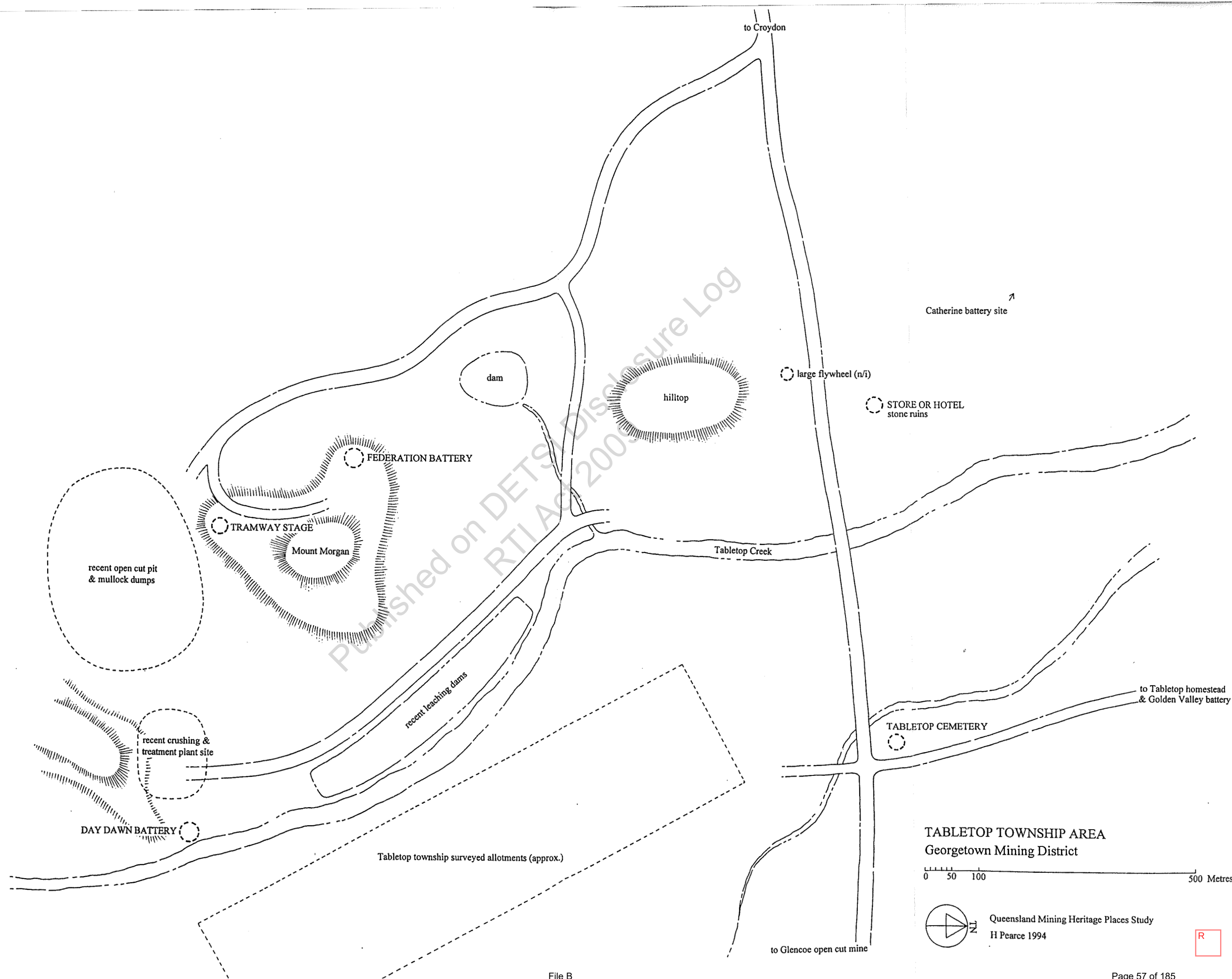
Hooper, Colin. 1993. *Angor to Zillmanton*, pp.174-5.



Store or hotel stone ruins, looking SW.



Tabletop cemetery, looking SW.

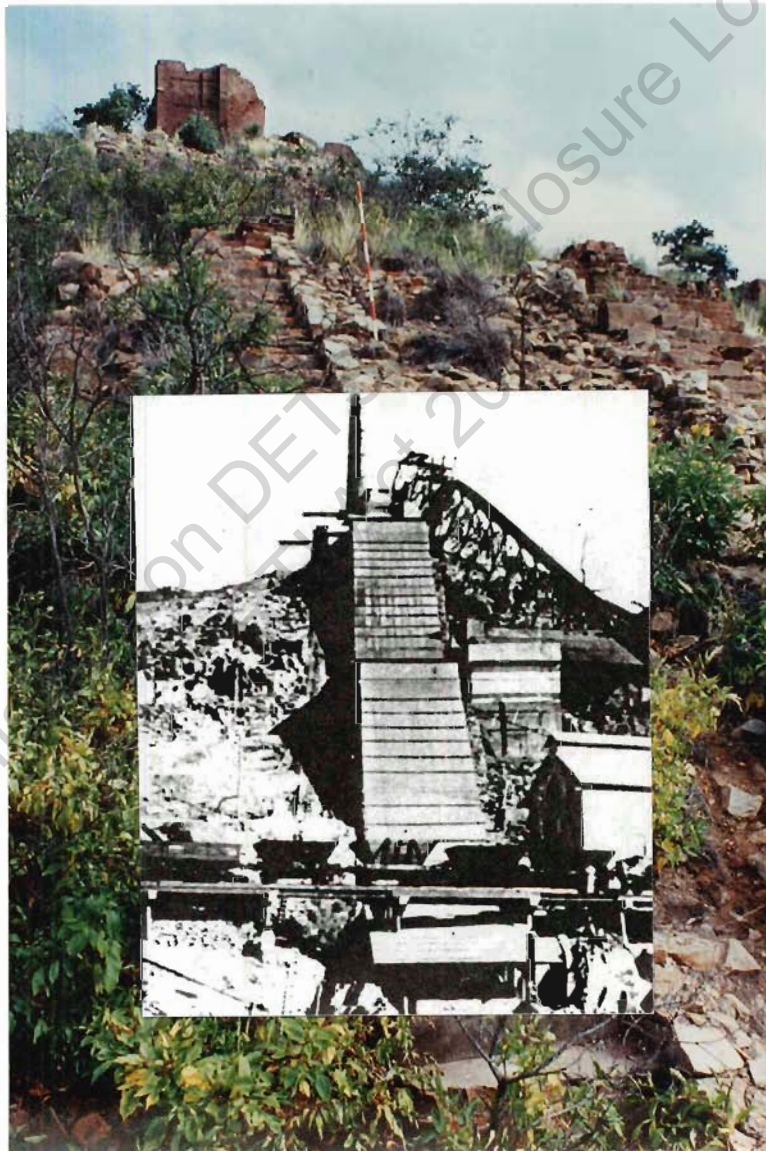


MINING HERITAGE PLACES STUDY

NORTHERN AND WESTERN QUEENSLAND

**Identification, assessment and documentation of
cultural heritage significance**

Volume 1: Charters Towers Mining District



**JANE LENNON & ASSOCIATES
HOWARD PEARCE**

September 1996

A Community History Report, Cultural Heritage Branch, Department of Environment, Brisbane.

MINING HERITAGE PLACES RECORDING FORM

CHARTERS TOWERS MINING DISTRICT

PLACE

Name of Place: MOUNT COOLON GOLD MINE & MILL

Other Names: KOALA MINE. NATIVE BEAR MINE

Mineral Type - Historical: GOLD

LOCATION

Mining District - Current: Charters Towers Mining District

Mineral Field - Historical: Mount Coolon Gold & Mineral Field

Major Catchment: Burdekin River

Minor Catchment: Police Creek

Local Government Area: Bowen Shire

Map Sheet: Mount Coolon 8355. 1:100,000. AMG 365326

Latitude: 21.24.30 S (by GPS)

Longitude: 147.21.12 E (by GPS)

Land Tenure: Mount Coolon Holding

Exploration Permit (M): EPM 9310 Ross Mining NL

Mineral Lease: ML 1029. ML 1085 ? ML 1086 ? Ross Mining NL

Location and Access:

Located 3 km south-east of Mount Coolon township, on the Nebo road.

Heritage Boundaries:

North: East-west line passing through a point 30 metres north of the northern extremity of the mullock dump.

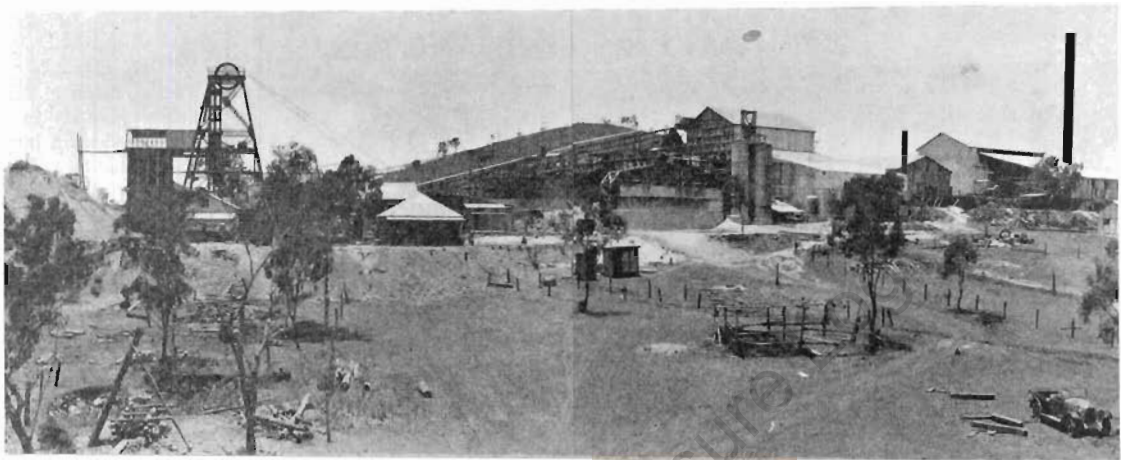
South: East-west line passing through a point 30 metres south of the former general office site.

East: North-south line passing beyond the eastern extremity of the open cut, and east of the peak of Mount Coolon.

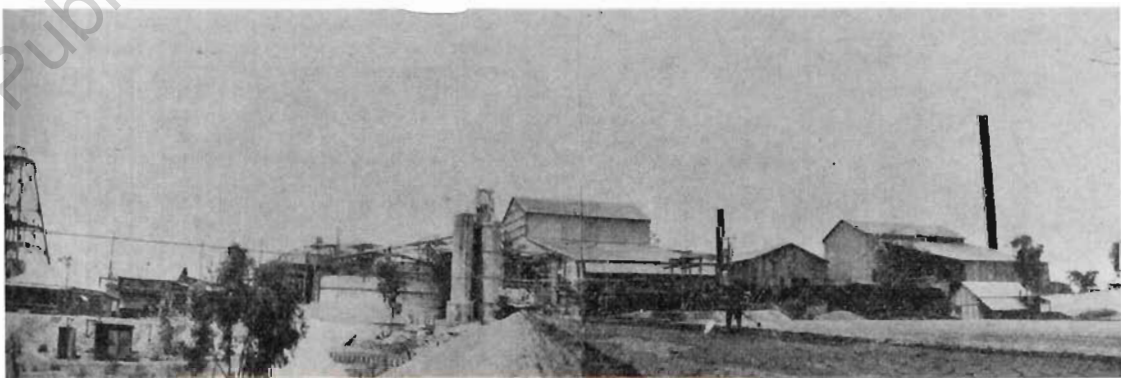
West: A north-east by south-west line passing through a point 25m west of the assay office site.

HISTORY OF PLACE

Gold was mined on the Native Bear and Koala leases near Mount Coolon from 1914 and treated at Barclay's battery on Police Creek, 3.2 km from the mines. In 1921 over 2,100 oz. of gold were produced and by 1922 there were 12 adjacent leases on the Mount Coolon lode (Q.G.M.J., 15 Nov 1922:426-429). However most of the



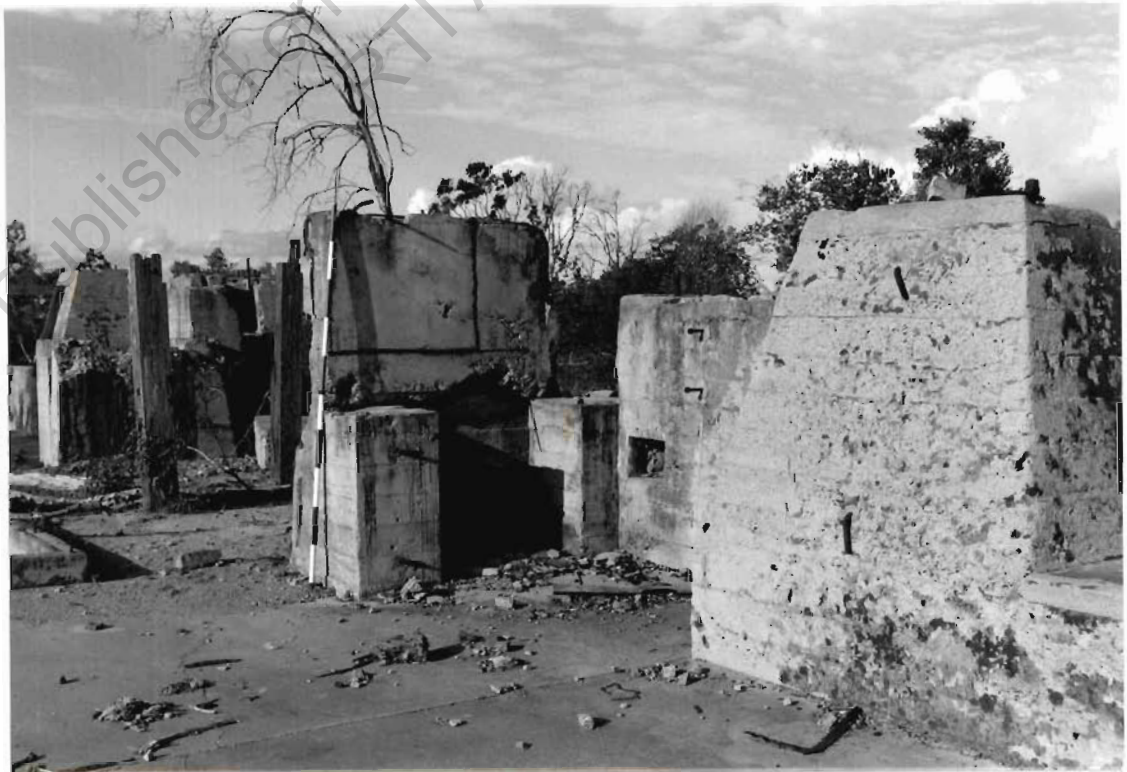
Main shaft (left), concentration plant (centre)
and boiler & engine house (right).
Q.G.M.J. 15 May 1933, p.126.



General view from the tailings dump.
Q.G.M.J. 15 June 1935, p.199.



Engine house site with Ingersoll compressor,
looking E.



Ball mill concrete mounts, looking W.



Surviving calciner tower, looking NE.



Concentrator vat concrete mounts, looking NE
to main shaft and mullock dump.



Portion of tailings dump, looking NW.

MINING HERITAGE PLACES RECORDING FORM

CHARTERS TOWERS MINING DISTRICT

PLACE

Name of Place: MOUNT LEYSHON BATTERY

Mineral Type - Historical: GOLD

LOCATION

Mining District - Current: Charters Towers Mining District

Mineral Field - Historical: Charters Towers Gold and Mineral Field.

Major Catchment: Burdekin River

Minor Catchment: Horse Creek

Local Government Area: Dalrymple Shire

Map Sheet: Charters Towers 8157. 1:100,000. AMG 239572

Latitude: 20.16.53 S (by GPS)

Longitude: 146.16.16 E (by GPS)

Land Tenure: Mount Leyshon Gold Mines Limited

Exploration Permit (M): EPM 8816, EPM 8839, EPM 9037, EPM 10203

Mount Leyshon Gold Mines Limited

Mineral Lease: ML 10144 Mount Leyshon Gold Mines Limited

Location and Access:

Located on Mount Leyshon Gold Mine lease, 25 km south of Charters Towers. Access from Charters Towers via the Gregory Development Road and Mount Leyshon Mine road to the mining company office.

Heritage Boundaries:

North: East-west line passing through a point 100 metres north of the chimney.

South: Base of tailings dam wall.

East: North-south line passing through a point 300 metres east of the chimney.

West: North-south line passing through a point 200 metres west of the chimney.

HISTORY OF PLACE

The hill, a remnant volcanic core, is located close to the original Seventy Mile workings mentioned by Messrs. Clarke, Mossman and Fraser. These men, although not the first, prospected the hill for three weeks, obtaining about 70 ozs. of alluvial gold before making their strike at Charters Towers at the end of 1871. After Charters Towers was opened, the hill was prospected by many parties without success (de Havelland, 1989:34).



Battery shed and chimney, looking N.



Bed log and concrete mounts for 10 head of stamps, looking N.



Cornish boiler brick mount and chimney, looking SW.



Cornish boiler and brick mount, looking NE.

MINING HERITAGE PLACES RECORDING FORM

CHARTERS TOWERS MINING DISTRICT

PLACE

Name of Place: NEW ENGLAND MINE & BATTERY

Mineral Type - Historical: GOLD

LOCATION

Mining District - Current: Charters Towers Mining District

Mineral Field - Historical: Ravenswood Gold and Mineral Field

Major Catchment: Burdekin River

Minor Catchment: One Mile Creek

Local Government Area: Dalrymple Shire

Map Sheet: Ravenswood 8257. 1:100,000. AMG 876777

Latitude: 20.05.52 S (by GPS)

Longitude: 146.52.53 E (by GPS)

Land Tenure: Vacant Crown Land

Exploration Permit (M): EPM 9140, EPM 9154 ? Carpentaria Gold Pty Ltd

Mineral Lease:

Location and Access:

Located 1 km north-east of Ravenswood on the east bank of One Mile Creek and about 200 metres east of the hospital ruin. Access via tracks from Ravenswood township.

Heritage Boundaries:

West: One Mile Creek including channel.

East: Track east of hospital ruins.

North: An east-west line passing through a point 50 metres north of the northern extremity of the mill.

South: An east-west line passing through a point 50 metres south of the southern extremity of the mill.

HISTORY OF PLACE

The New England Reef strikes north-north-west from Elphinstone Creek, Ravenswood, and is a large body of highly mineralized stone. The New England Shaft and the Wild Irish Girl to the south were sunk on this reef in the 1870s.

The New England mine, and others on this reef, had a chequered career and were overcome by the refractory nature of the ore which contained too much zincblende



Battery shed foundations, looking NW.



Battery shed foundations, looking E.



Stone retaining wall, looking S.

Published on RTI

MINING HERITAGE PLACES RECORDING FORM

CHARTERS TOWERS MINING DISTRICT

PLACE

Name of Place: PANDANUS CREEK BATTERY

Other Names: BREITKREUZ'S MILL

Mineral Type - Historical: GOLD

LOCATION

Mining District - Current: Charters Towers Mining District

Mineral Field - Historical: Ravenswood Gold and Mineral Field

Major Catchment: Burdekin River

Minor Catchment: Pandanus Creek

Local Government Area: Dalrymple Shire

Map Sheet: Ravenswood 8257. 1:100,000. AMG 620802

Latitude: 20.04.27 S (by GPS)

Longitude: 146.38.15 E (by GPS)

Land Tenure: Vacant Crown Land

Exploration Permit (M): EPM 9471

Mineral Lease: ?

Location and Access:

Located 25 km west of Ravenswood. Access via the Ravenswood to Mingela road and then by the Silver Valley homestead road. Located about 4 km west of Silver Valley homestead (former Kirk River Hotel) on the east bank of Pandanus Creek.

Heritage Boundaries:

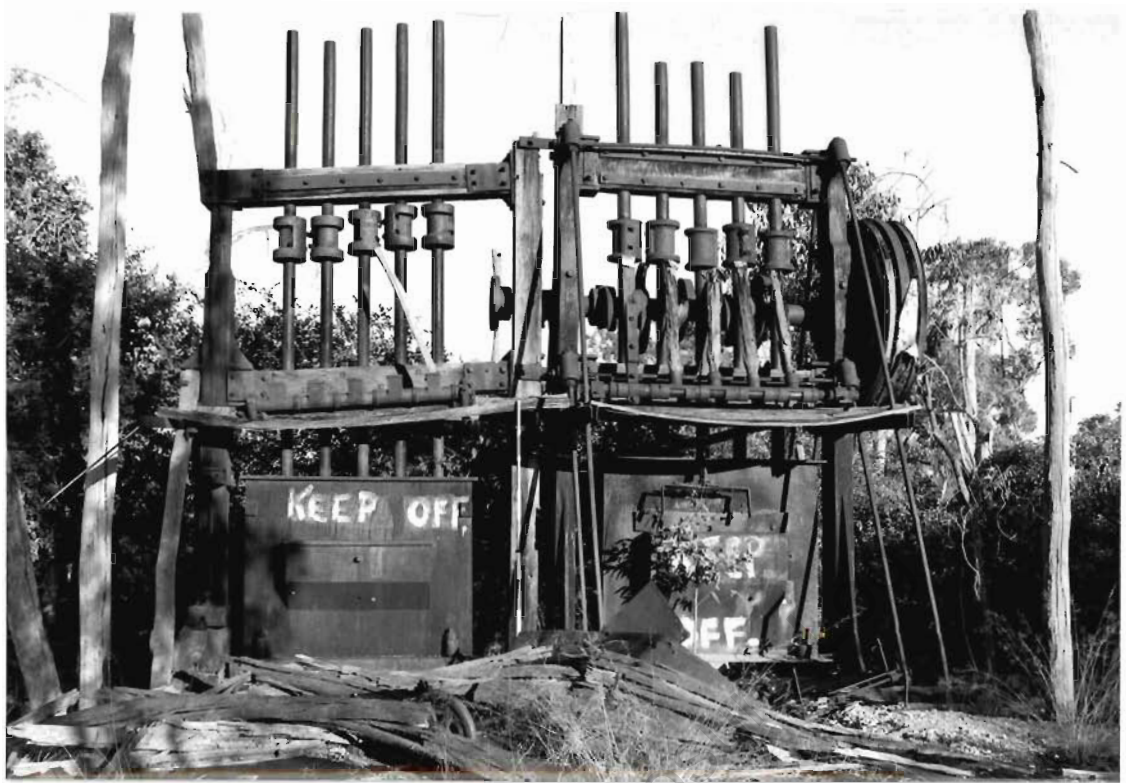
North: East-west line passing through a point 30 metres north of the chimney.

South and East: Track.

West: Pandanus Creek.

HISTORY OF PLACE

The Pandanus Creek battery was relocated by C. Breitkreutz from Rochford in 1904 where it had been known as the Hadleigh Castle mill. It had been erected in 1890 by Breitkreutz and Barrie as a five head battery and later enlarged to ten head. The 1890s were the heyday of mining in the district and there were six mills operating and a cyaniding works (Hooper, 1993:33).



Ten head stamp battery, looking W.



Stamp battery, looking S. Brand & Drybrough mortar box and frame in foreground.



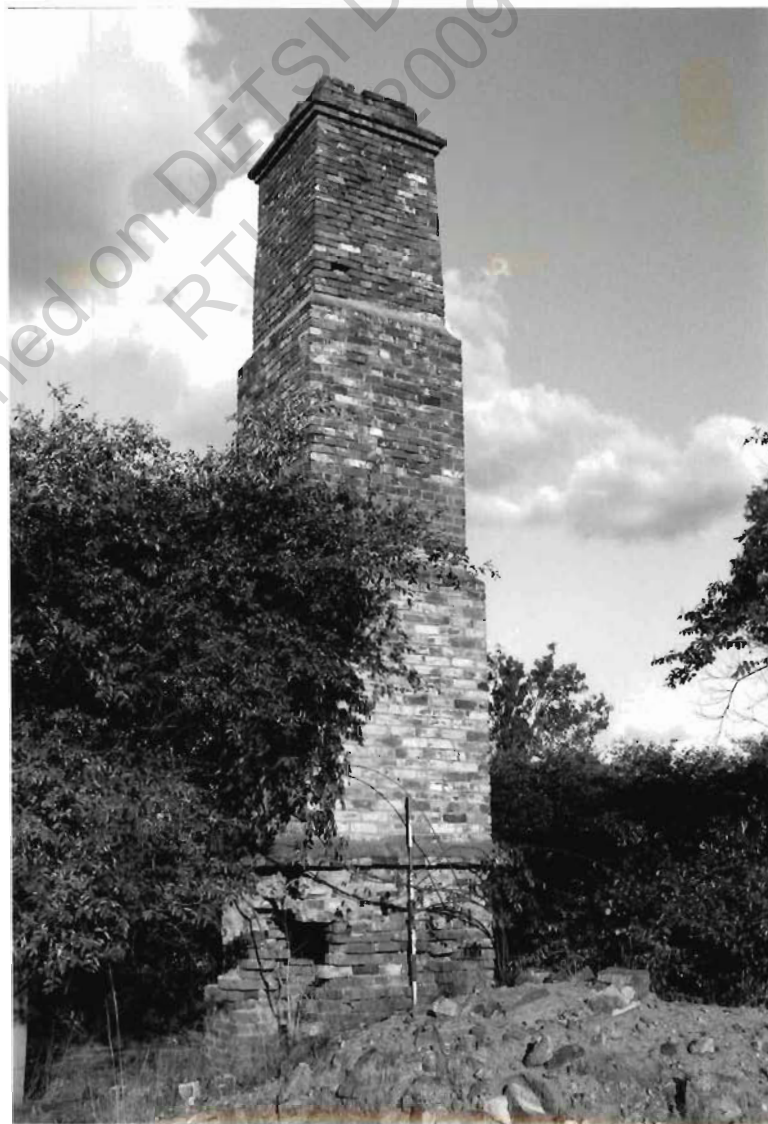
Stacked bed log battery mount with Walkers mortar box. Looking NW.



Ruston gas engine, looking S.



Berdan pans with collapsed timber frame.
Looking SE.



Chimney, looking SE.

MINING HERITAGE PLACES RECORDING FORM

CHARTERS TOWERS MINING DISTRICT

PLACE

Name of Place: PYRITES WORKS

Other Names: TOWERS CHLORINATION WORKS

Mineral Type - Historical: GOLD

LOCATION

Mining District - Current: Charters Towers Mining District

Mineral Field - Historical: Charters Towers Gold and Mineral Field

Major Catchment: Burdekin River

Minor Catchment: Gladstone Creek

Local Government Area: Charters Towers City

Map Sheet: Charters Towers 8157. 1:100,000. AMG 222782

Latitude:

Longitude:

Land Tenure: Vacant Crown Land

Exploration Permit (M): EPM 9251

Mineral Lease: ML 1347 ? ML 1472 Rishton (Gold) Pty Ltd

MDL 116 Charters Towers Gold Mines NL ?

Location and Access:

Located in Charters Towers town on the east side of Towers Hill. Access from Pyrites Road.

Heritage Boundaries:

Portion of Towers Hill heritage area bounded by:

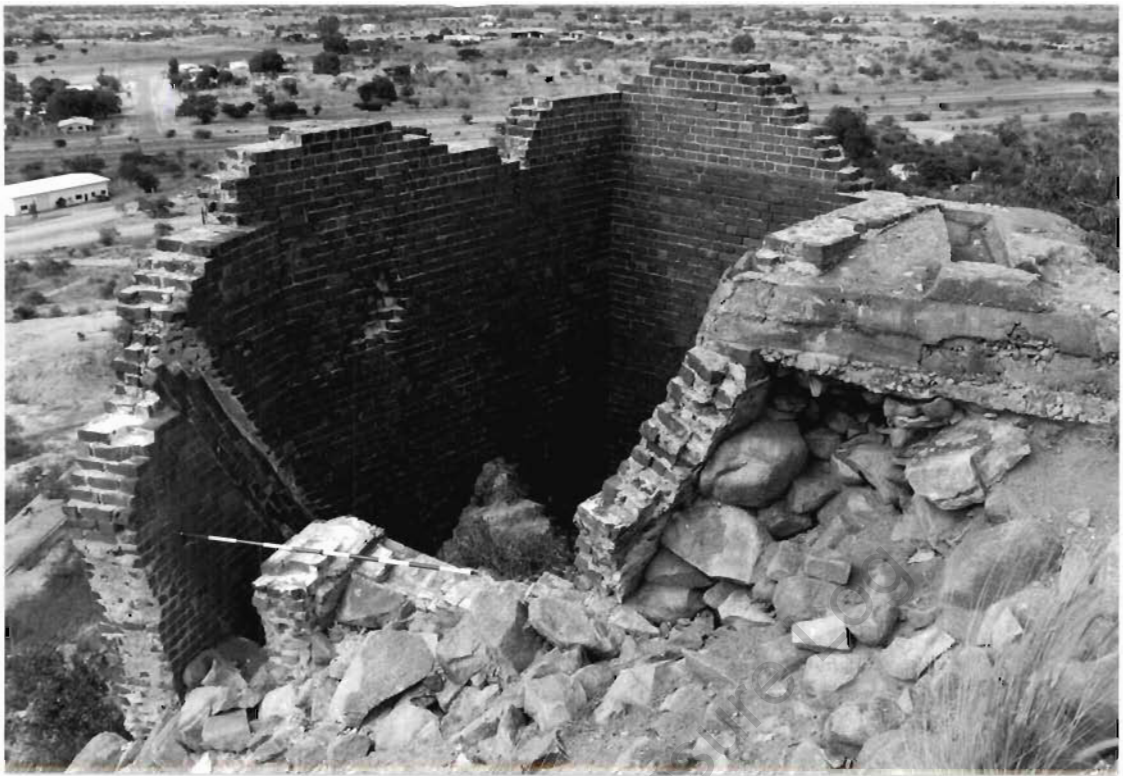
North: Black Jack Road and Rainbow Road.

South: Hand Street and a line forming a continuation to Pyrites Road near the junction of Henning Street.

East: Pyrites Road.

West: Black Jack Road.

An area comprising Towers Hill VCL, including R231 (For Scientific Purposes) and R229 (For University Purposes), but excluding existing freehold allotments and excisions for water supply, microwave and television transmission.



Interior of brick bin, looking SE to Pyrites Road.

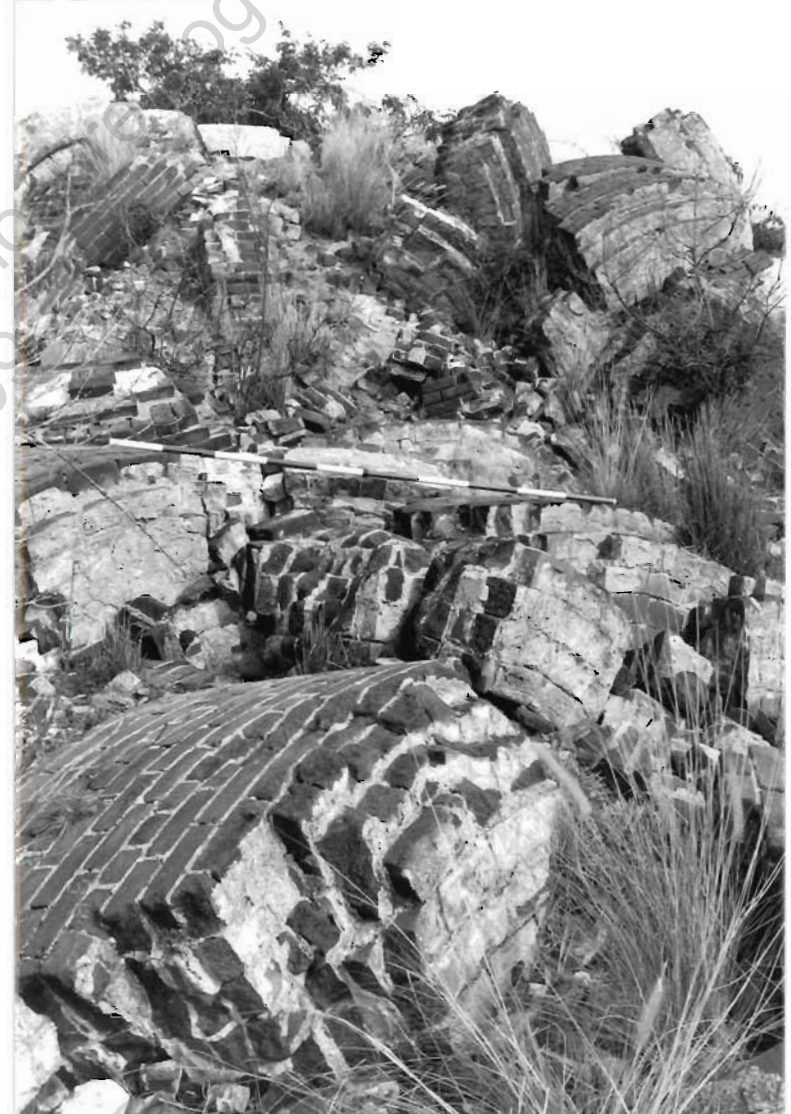
Published on DETSI Disclosure
RTI Act 2009

Furnace foundations ascending the
Pyrites Works hill, looking W.

R



High brick bin ? Looking]



Demolished brick chimney, looking

R



Chlorination plant foundations
with broken glass scatter, looking S.



Chlorine tank ? Looking NW.

MINING HERITAGE PLACES RECORDING FORM

CHARTERS TOWERS MINING DISTRICT

PLACE

Name of Place: RAINBOW BATTERY

Mineral Type - Historical: GOLD

LOCATION

Mining District - Current: Charters Towers Mining District

Mineral Field - Historical: Charters Towers Gold and Mineral Field

Major Catchment: Burdekin River

Minor Catchment: Gladstone Creek

Local Government Area: Charters Towers City

Map Sheet: Charters Towers 8157. 1:100,000. AMG 223789

Latitude: 20.05.20 S (by GPS)

Longitude: 146.15.19 E (by GPS)

Land Tenure: Vacant Crown Land

Exploration Permit (M): EPM 9251

Mineral Lease: ML 1347 Rishton (Gold) Pty Ltd

MDL 116 ? Charters Towers Gold Mines NL ?

Location and Access:

Located in Charters Towers town at the north-east base of Towers Hill adjacent to the Pyrites Works. Access from Rainbow Road.

Heritage Boundaries:

Portion of Towers Hill heritage area bounded by:

North: Black Jack Road and Rainbow Road.

South: Hand Street and a line forming a continuation to Pyrites Road near the junction of Henning Street.

East: Pyrites Road.

West: Black Jack Road.

An area comprising Towers Hill VCL, including R231 (For Scientific Purposes), and R229 (For University Purposes), but excluding existing freehold allotments and excisions for water supply, microwave and television transmission.

HISTORY OF PLACE

The Rainbow reef was the site of early mining claims worked during 1872. In mid 1875 the owners of the Rainbow Claim floated a company to finance the sinking of a new vertical shaft (Menghetti, 1982:65).



Engine concrete mounts, looking N.



Concrete surfaces and laundry,
looking W to Towers Hill.

R



Dam stone retaining wall, looking NE.

MINING HERITAGE PLACES RECORDING FORM

CHARTERS TOWERS MINING DISTRICT

PLACE

Name of Place: RAVENSWOOD DEEP MINE & BATTERY

Mineral Type - Historical: GOLD

LOCATION

Mining District - Current: Charters Towers Mining District

Mineral Field - Historical: Ravenswood Gold and Mineral Field

Major Catchment: Burdekin River

Minor Catchment: Elphinstone Creek

Local Government Area: Dalrymple Shire

Map Sheet: Ravenswood 8257. 1:100,000. AMG 882770

Latitude: 20.06.14 S (by GPS)

Longitude: 146.53.14 E (by GPS)

Land Tenure: Vacant Crown Land

Exploration Permit (M): EPM 9140 Carpentaria Gold Pty Ltd

Mineral Lease: ML 1380 ? Carpentaria Gold Pty Ltd

Location and Access:

Located in Ravenswood township. Access from Church Street.

Heritage Boundaries:

Forms portion of the Ravenswood mining heritage area bounded by:

North: Barton Street and Elphinstone Creek.

East: Church Street.

South: North edge of Buck Reef West pit.

West: Elphinstone Creek.

HISTORY OF PLACE

The Ravenswood Deep mine was the most ambitious on the field. A.L. Wilson applied for a lease in 1901 to mine under 10.6 ha, including the main business area. The Ravenswood Deep Mines Limited planned to intersect the Sunset reef at 393m and tap no fewer than six anticipated reefs on its course. The shaft was commenced during the worst drought experienced which saved pumping costs and provided stone for the dams of the Mabel and Brothers mills. (Roderick, 1980:46).

Starting as a well-financed operation with a huge English capital of £100,000, A.L. Wilson was able to build a model mine and mill. He was said to have done wonders



Rendered brick strongroom adjacent to the battery site. Looking SW.



Stamp battery foundations, looking E.



Brick retaining walls of settling tanks, looking SE.



Later double storage magazine south of the Deep mine mullock dumps. Looking N.

MINING HERITAGE PLACES RECORDING FORM

CHARTERS TOWERS MINING DISTRICT

PLACE

Name of Place: SHRIMP BATTERY

Mineral Type - Historical: TIN

LOCATION

Mining District - Current: Charters Towers Mining District

Mineral Field - Historical: Kangaroo Hills Mineral Field

Major Catchment: Burdekin River

Minor Catchment: Oaky Creek

Local Government Area: Dalrymple Shire

Map Sheet: Ewan 8059. 1:100,000. AMG 720876

Latitude: 19.06.05 S (by GPS)

Longitude: 145.46.55 E (by GPS)

Land Tenure: Ewan Holding (Ewan Park lease)

Exploration Permit (M): EPM 9572 ?

Mineral Lease: ML 4487 ? ML 4488. ML 4497 Robert George Kidd

Location and Access:

Located approximately 150 km north of Charters Towers. Access is by the Paluma - Ewan road to Ewan, then by station tracks west to Ewan Park property on Oaky Creek. The battery is located on the east bank of Oaky Creek.

Heritage Boundaries:

Heritage boundaries if applied would relate to the continued conservation in use of the ten head frame and stamps, ore bin and ore crusher.

HISTORY OF PLACE

The Shrimp lode was discovered in 1919 in the Kangaroo Hills Mineral Field on Oaky Creek.

The mine proved promising and was sold to the Oaky Creek Tin Mining Syndicate: 45 tons of tin concentrates averaging 62% metallic tin were won from the Shrimp block between its discovery by Mr Blake in November 1919 and June 1921. (Q.G.M.J., 15 September 1921:354). A modern battery was erected on the banks of Oaky Creek and a tramline carted the ore from shutes at the end of the open cuts to the battery.



Jaques Brothers jaw crusher.



Thompson & Co. stamp battery cam shaft and rods.



Timber ore bins in background with battery just visible on left.

MINING HERITAGE PLACES RECORDING FORM

CHARTERS TOWERS MINING DISTRICT

PLACE

Name of Place: SUNSET No 1 MINE

Other Names: SUNSET No 1 UNDERLIE SHAFT

Mineral Type - Historical: GOLD

LOCATION

Mining District - Current: Charters Towers Mining District

Mineral Field - Historical: Ravenswood Gold and Mineral Field

Major Catchment: Burdekin River

Minor Catchment: Elphinstone Creek

Local Government Area: Dalrymple Shire

Map Sheet: Ravenswood 8257. 1:100,000. AMG 880768

Latitude: 20.06.24 S (by GPS)

Longitude: 146.53.05 E (by GPS)

Land Tenure: Vacant Crown Land

Exploration Permit (M): EPM 9140. EPM 9154 ? Carpentaria Gold Pty Ltd

Mineral Lease: ML 1380 ? ML 1412 Carpentaria Gold Pty Ltd

Location and Access:

Located in Ravenswood township. Access from Deighton Street.

Heritage Boundaries:

Forms portion of the Ravenswood mining heritage area bounded by:

North: Barton Street and Elphinstone Creek.

East: Church Street.

South: North edge of Buck Reef West pit.

West: Elphinstone Creek.

HISTORY OF PLACE

The Sunset reef lies 120m west of the General Grant reef and runs parallel with it dipping at the same angle along the strike. It was found soon after the General Grant in 1869 and also revealed its presence by rich gold-bearing specimens outcropping on the surface. It was worked by an underlie from a vertical shaft 39.6m deep (Sunset No.1). This reef has much the same history as the General Grant, the two being worked together. Between 1870-94, according to the mining warden's reports, the Sunset returned 14,722 ozs of gold from 8,597 tons of ore- a yield of 1.71 ozs



Detonator magazine and underlie shaft headframe, looking NW.

MINING HERITAGE PLACES RECORDING FORM

CHARTERS TOWERS MINING DISTRICT

PLACE

Name of Place: SUNSET No 2 MINE

Mineral Type - Historical: GOLD

LOCATION

Mining District - Current: Charters Towers Mining District

Mineral Field - Historical: Ravenswood Gold and Mineral Field

Major Catchment: Burdekin River

Minor Catchment: Elphinstone Creek

Local Government Area: Dalrymple Shire Council

Map Sheet: Ravenswood 8257. 1:100,000. AMG 879769

Latitude: 20.06.16 S (by GPS)

Longitude: 146.53.05 E (by GPS)

Land Tenure: Vacant Crown Land

Exploration Permit (M): EPM 9140. EPM 9154 ? Carpentaria Gold Pty Ltd

Mineral Lease: ML 1380 Carpentaria Gold Pty Ltd

Location and Access:

Located in Ravenswood township. Access from Deighton Street.

Heritage Boundaries:

Forms portion of the Ravenswood mining heritage area bounded by:

North: Barton Street and Elphinstone Creek.

East: Church Street.

South: North edge of Buck Reef West pit.

West: Elphinstone Creek.

HISTORY OF PLACE

The Sunset reef lies 120 m west of the General Grant reef and runs parallel with it dipping at the same angle along the strike. It was found soon after the General Grant in 1869 and also revealed its presence by rich gold-bearing specimens outcropping on the surface. It was worked by an underlie from a vertical shaft 39.6 m deep (Sunset No.1). This reef has much the same history as the General Grant, the two being worked together. Between 1870-94, according to the mining warden's reports, the Sunset returned 14,722 ozs of gold from 8.597 tons of ore- a yield of 1.71 ozs which is considered a good result given the refractory nature of the ore and the imperfect extraction methods used (de Havelland, 1989:46).



Chimney base with winding engine and
air compressor foundations (background).
Looking NW.



Headframe concrete foundations, looking N.



Later tailings treatment site, looking S.

MINING HERITAGE PLACES RECORDING FORM

CHARTERS TOWERS MINING DISTRICT

PLACE

Name of Place: THE SISTERS MINE

Other Names: THE SISTERS EXTENDED SOUTH MINE

Mineral Type - Historical: GOLD

LOCATION

Mining District - Current: Charters Towers Mining District

Mineral Field - Historical: Ravenswood Gold and Mineral Field

Major Catchment: Burdekin River

Minor Catchment: Pandanus Creek

Local Government Area: Dalrymple Shire

Map Sheet: Ravenswood 8257, 1:100,000, AMG 633820

Latitude: 20.03.30 S (by GPS)

Longitude: 146.38.59 E (by GPS)

Land Tenure: Boori Holding (Silver Valley station)

Exploration Permit (M): EPM 8771, EPM 9471 ?

Mineral Lease: ML 1470, ML 1471 ? Aurora Gold (WA) Ltd

Location and Access:

Located 26 km west of Ravenswood. Access via the Ravenswood to Mingela road and then by the Silver Valley homestead road. Located 2 km north-west of Silver Valley homestead on a turn off north between the homestead and Pandanus Creek.

Heritage Boundaries:

North: East-west line passing through a point 30 metres north of the chimney.

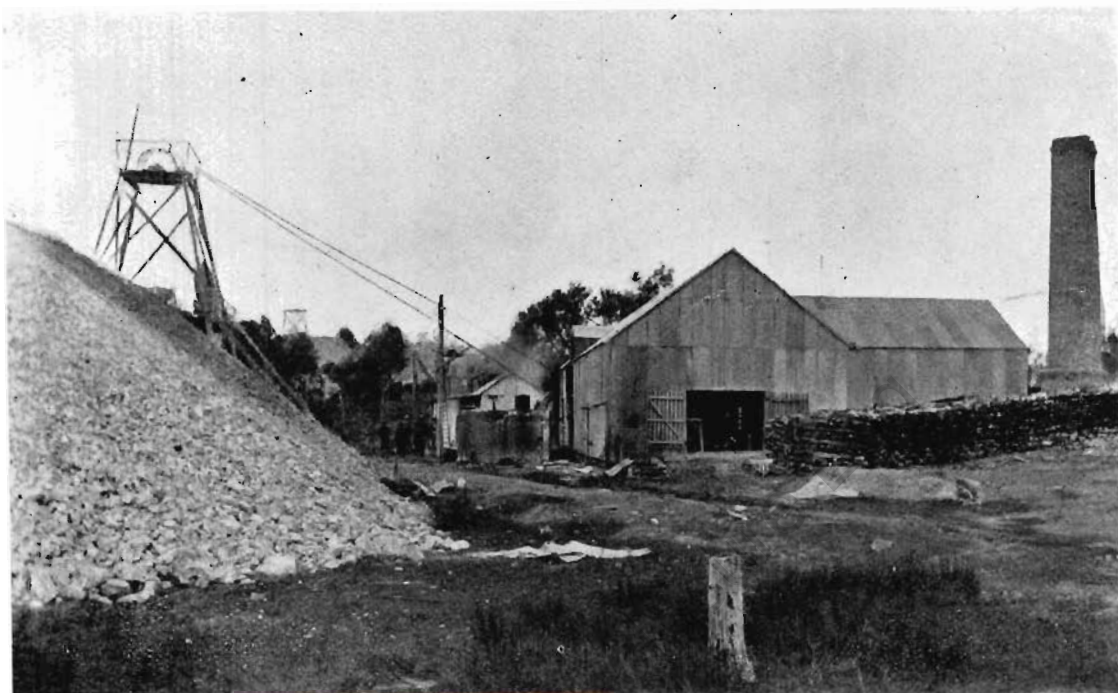
South: Track about 5 metres south of chimney.

East: North-south line passing through a point 20 metres east of the chimney.

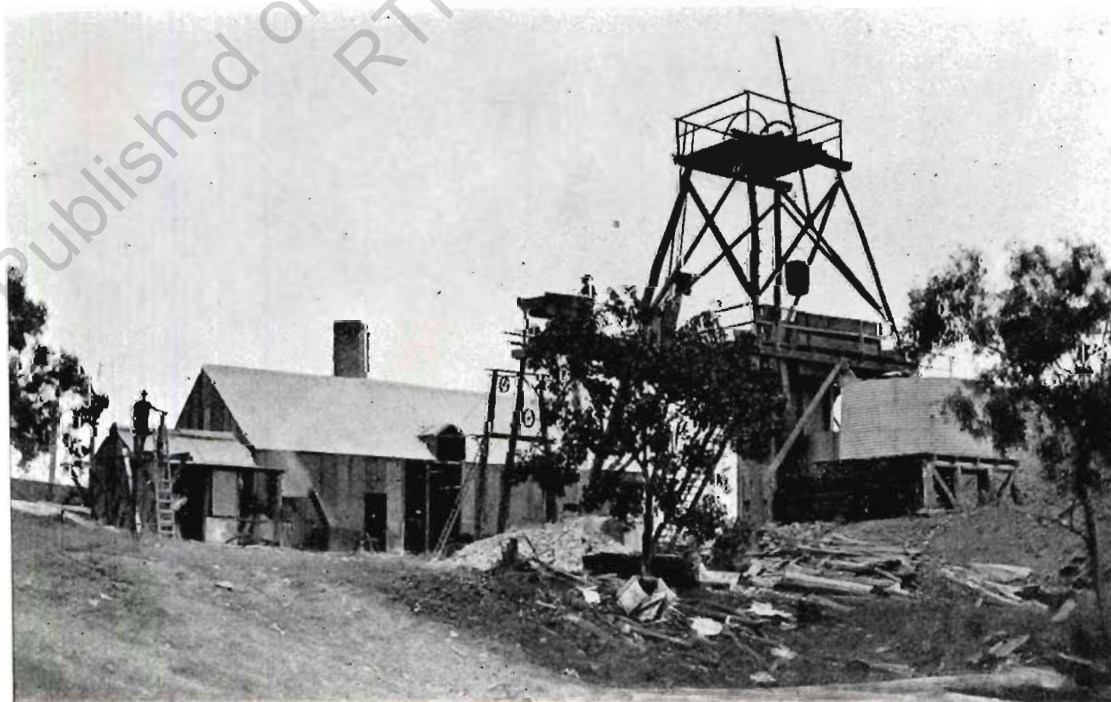
West: North-south line passing through a point 30 metres west of the chimney.

HISTORY OF PLACE

The Sisters mine at the Kirk diggings on the Ravenswood field was developed on the Two Sisters (also known as Three Sisters) line of reef, the most westerly line along a prominent north-south fault line. The Two Sisters is recorded as being the largest producer on the Kirk diggings and between 1900-16, it yielded approximately 23,000 ozs of gold, half of which was won between 1910 and 1914. The ore was crushed at the Pandanus Creek battery (de Havelland, 1989:53).



The Sisters new shaft.
Q.G.M.J. 15 March 1911, p.119.



The Sisters new shaft.
Q.G.M.J. 15 March 1911, p.119.



Brick chimney, looking S.



Winding plant foundations, looking SE.

MINING HERITAGE PLACES RECORDING FORM

CHARTERS TOWERS MINING DISTRICT

PLACE

Name of Place: VENUS STATE BATTERY

Other Names: VENUS MILL

Mineral Type - Historical: GOLD

LOCATION

Mining District - Current: Charters Towers Mining District

Mineral Field - Historical: Charters Towers Gold and Mineral Field

Major Catchment: Burdekin River

Minor Catchment: Gladstone Creek

Local Government Area: Charters Towers City

Map Sheet: Charters Towers 8157. 1:100,000. AMG 260786

Latitude:

Longitude:

Land Tenure: Reserve for Museum (Mining) Purposes R214

Exploration Permit (M): EPM 8150

Mineral Lease: MDL 116 Charters Towers Gold Mines NL ?

Location and Access:

Located in Charters Towers suburb of Millchester. Access from Millchester Road.

Situated alongside Gladstone Creek. **Heritage Boundaries:**

East and North: Gladstone Creek including the channel and east bank.

South: Millchester Road.

West: Plant Street.

The heritage boundaries include Reserve for Museum Purposes R214, Court House Reserve R27, other allotments including lot 9899.

HISTORY OF PLACE

The Venus was one of the earliest stamp batteries to be erected on the Charters Towers gold field as it was operating by July 1872 (Menghetti, 1982:52). The first owners were Mr E.H.T. Plant and Mr G. Jackson. Bricks were made on site for its construction. Initially the mill processed ore from a deep lead to the south-east of Millchester (de Havelland, 1989:26-7). When first erected the battery had only five head of stamps, but a second five was quickly added, then a third five in August 1872 and a fourth five in September 1873 making 20 head of stamps.



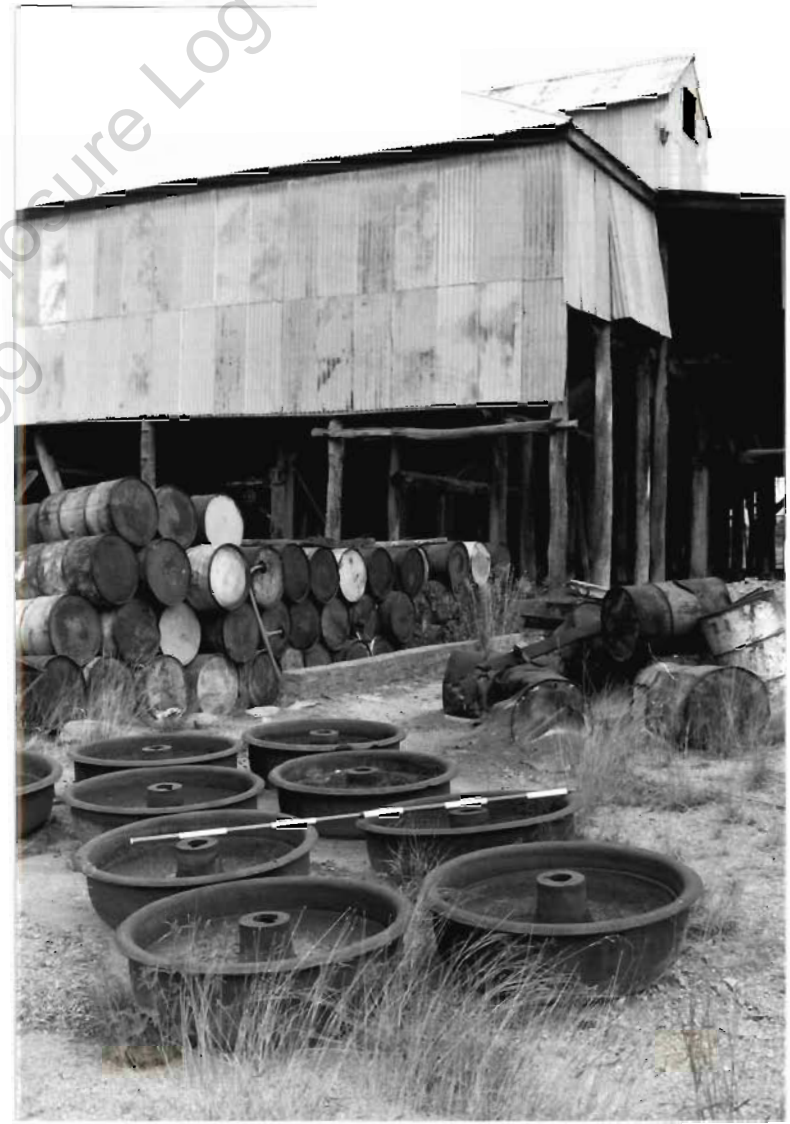
Battery shed and ore bin ramp, looking S.



Cornish boiler adapted as a water tank,
looking S.



Timber ore bin foundations, looking SE.

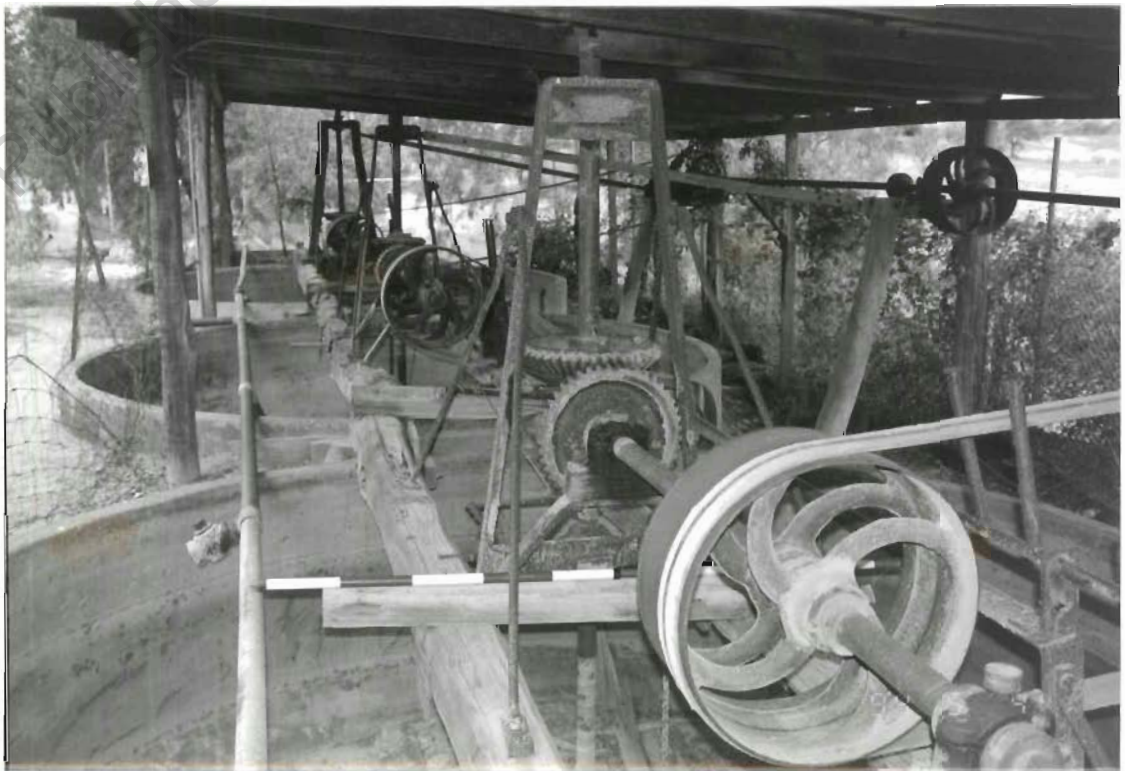


Berdan pans and battery shed, looking S.

R



Walkers mortar box, looking NW.



Cyanide plant. Later agitator vats, looking S.



Assay office, looking SE.



Weighbridge and office, looking NW.



Gladstone Creek weir, looking SE.



Cottage north-west of battery, looking NW.

MINING HERITAGE PLACES RECORDING FORM

CHARTERS TOWERS MINING DISTRICT

PLACE

Name of Place: VILLIERS SMELTER

Mineral Type - Historical: COPPER

LOCATION

Mining District - Current: Charters Towers Mining District

Mineral Field - Historical: Charters Towers Gold and Mineral Field

Major Catchment: Burdekin River

Minor Catchment: Town Creek

Local Government Area: Dalrymple Shire

Map Sheet: Ravenswood 8257. 1:100,000. AMG 787418

Latitude: 20.25.18 S (by GPS)

Longitude: 146.47.41 E (by GPS)

Land Tenure: Saint Pauls Holding (Saint Pauls station)

Exploration Permit (M): EPM 3809

Mineral Lease: Nil

Location and Access:

Access from the Charters Towers - Lornesleigh Homestead road, with a turn off onto the Town Creek Dam track 7 km south of Saint Pauls homestead. The site is located 1 km north of Town Creek Dam on the western side of Town Creek.

Heritage Boundaries:

South: East-west line passing through a point 100 metres south of the chimney.

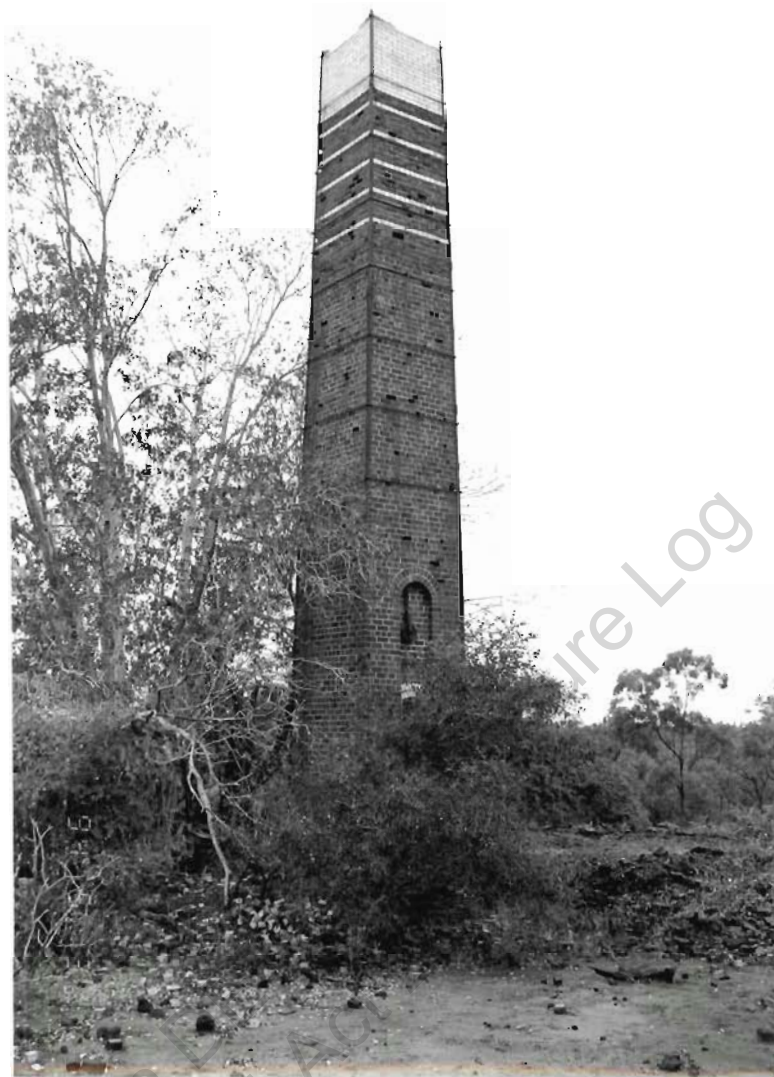
North: East-west line passing through a point 150 metres north of the chimney.

East: North-south line passing through a point 100 metres east of the chimney.

West: North-south line passing through a point 150 metres west of the chimney.

HISTORY OF PLACE

The Villiers Copper Syndicate explored the Saint Paul's Gold Mining Lease area, 40km south-west of Ravenswood and around the Three Sisters Hill in 1907. The Villiers claim was said to encompass a copper lode containing significant gold content and was first pegged and worked as the Soda Water Claim in 1906. No record of production is available until 1909. Smelters were erected apparently in 1908 as the Charters Towers warden for 1909 reported 255 tons of ore treated for a yield of £484 worth of gold and silver and £2,679 of copper (de Havelland, 1989:57).



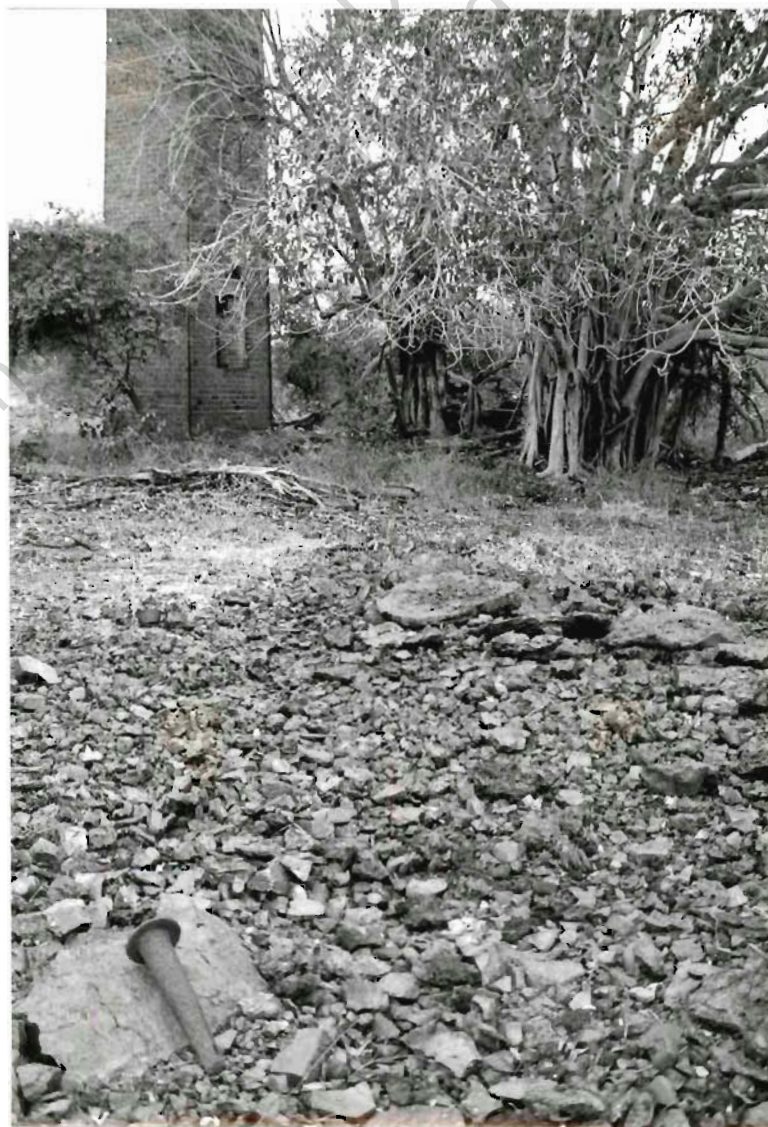
Brick chimney, looking N.



Fig tree growing through the reverberatory furnace flue (centre), with the chimney on the right. Looking W.



Reverberatory furnace brick base. Looking S.



Slag dump, with the furnace and chimney in the background. Looking W.

R

MINING HERITAGE PLACES RECORDING FORM

CHARTERS TOWERS MINING DISTRICT

PLACE

Name of Place: ENTERPRISE BATTERY (Charters Towers)

Other Names: BRILLIANT EXTENDED MILL

Mineral Type - Historical: GOLD

LOCATION

Mining District - Current: Charters Towers Mining District

Mineral Field - Historical: Charters Towers Gold and Mineral Field

Major Catchment: Burdekin River

Minor Catchment: Gladstone Creek

Local Government Area: Charters Towers City

Map Sheet: Charters Towers 8157. 1:100,000. AMG 236801

Latitude: 20.04.27 S (by GPS)

Longitude: 146.16.11 E (by GPS)

Land Tenure: Vacant Crown Land

Exploration Permit (M): EPM 8150. EPM 8563

Mineral Lease: ML 1344 ? MDL 116 Charters Towers Gold Mines NL

Location and Access:

Located in Charters Towers Town on Vacant Crown Land between Enterprise Road and Craven Street. Access from Craven Street.

Heritage Boundaries:

All of Vacant Crown Land Portion DV 86 bounded on the south-west by Enterprise Road, and on the south-east by Craven Street. The southern boundary is formed by the northern boundary of lot 9866.

HISTORY OF PLACE

Although gold was discovered at Charters Towers at the end of 1871 one of the richest reefs, the Brilliant, was not discovered until the beginning of the 1890s depression. However the Enterprise battery appears to have been set up in 1873 by Deane and Sadd using part of the Defiance battery to crush for their Caledonian, No.4 Queen and Mexican mine interests (Menghetti, 1982: 68-9). Presumably it continued operating over the next 14 years until taken over by the Brilliant Extended Company.



Rendered brick strongroom.



Rendered brick mill foundations.

MINING HERITAGE PLACES RECORDING FORM

CHARTERS TOWERS MINING DISTRICT

PLACE

Name of Place: GENERAL GRANT MINE (Ravenswood)

Mineral Type - Historical: GOLD

LOCATION

Mining District - Current: Charters Towers Mining District

Mineral Field - Historical: Ravenswood Gold and Mineral Field

Major Catchment: Burdekin River

Minor Catchment: Elphinstone Creek

Local Government Area: Dalrymple Shire

Map Sheet: Ravenswood 8257. 1:100,000. AMG 881768

Latitude: 20.06.24 S (by GPS)

Longitude: 146.53.12 E (by GPS)

Land Tenure: Vacant Crown Land

Exploration Permit (M): EPM 9140 Carpentaria Gold Pty Ltd

Mineral Lease: ML 1380 Carpentaria Gold Pty Ltd

Location and Access:

Located in Ravenswood township. Access from John Street and Deighton Street.

Heritage Boundaries:

Forms portion of the Ravenswood mining heritage area bounded by:

North: Barton Street and Elphinstone Creek.

East: Church Street.

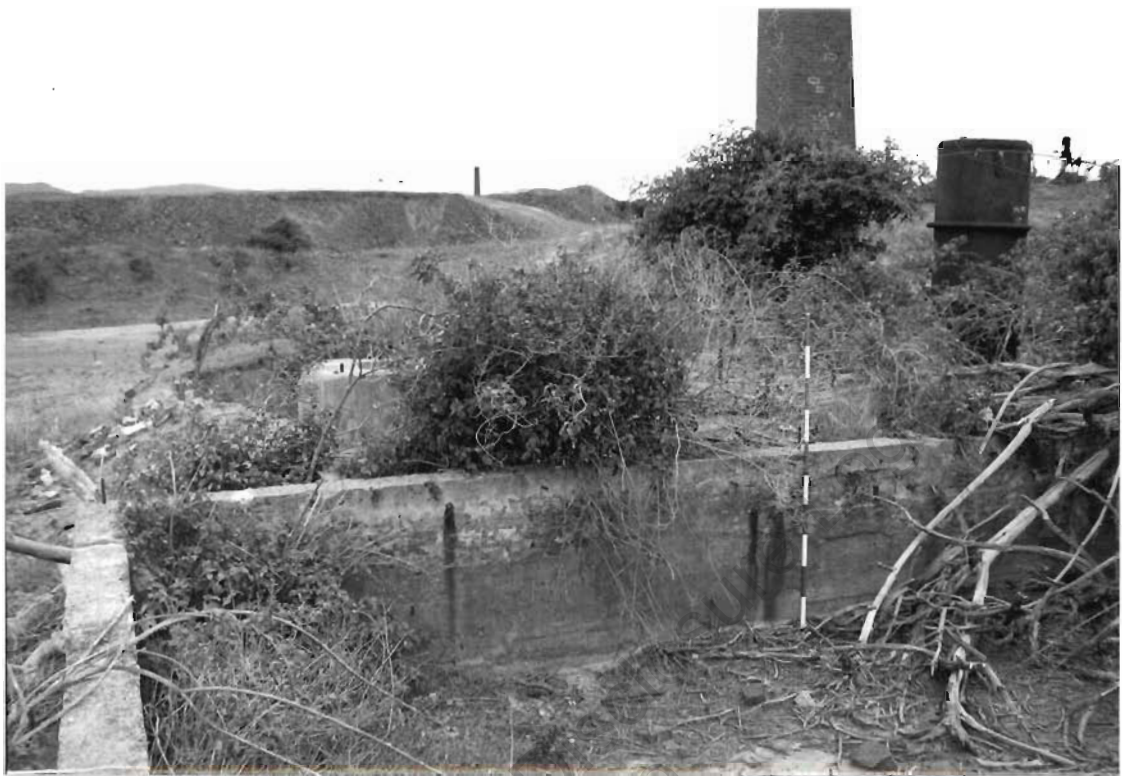
South: North edge of Buck Reef West pit.

West: Elphinstone Creek.

HISTORY OF PLACE

The General Grant was one of the first outcropping quartz reefs opened on the field in 1869. In 1872 the mine shaft was sunk below 23m and mundic ore with its associated processing problems was encountered (Menghetti, 1992:6). However the mine was worked almost continuously until the late 1880s and periodically thereafter (de Havelland, 1989:46). By 1903 it had been worked down to the 122m level and yielded 23,651 ozs of gold (Q.G.M.J., 15 April 1903:186).

By the 1880s the central mines, were dominated by one company under the control of H.H. Barton who, in 1887, floated the Ravenswood Gold Mining Company



Cooling tank (foreground), vertical boiler and chimney. Looking NE.



Engine mount, looking SE.

MINING HERITAGE PLACES RECORDING FORM

CHARTERS TOWERS MINING DISTRICT

PLACE

Name of Place: GRAND JUNCTION CONSOLS MINE

Mineral Type - Historical: GOLD

LOCATION

Mining District - Current: Charters Towers Mining District

Mineral Field - Historical: Ravenswood Gold and Mineral Field

Major Catchment: Burdekin River

Minor Catchment: Elphinstone Creek

Local Government Area: Dalrymple Shire

Map Sheet: Ravenswood 8257. 1:100,000. AMG 879771

Latitude: 20.06.13 S (by GPS)

Longitude: 146.53.06 E (by GPS)

Land Tenure: Vacant Crown Land

Exploration Permit (M): EPM 9140. EPM 9154 ? Carpentaria Gold Pty Ltd

Mineral Lease: ML 1380 Carpentaria Gold Pty Ltd

Location and Access:

Ravenswood Township. Access from Deighton Street.

Heritage Boundaries:

Forms portion of the Ravenswood mining heritage area bounded by:

North: Barton Street and Elphinstone Creek.

East: Church Street.

South: North edge of Buck Reef West pit.

West: Elphinstone Creek.

HISTORY OF PLACE

The Grand Junction was opened by local miners in 1902 and acquired by the New Ravenswood Company in 1908 (Kerr, 1992). It is shown on Walter Cameron's 1903 plan of Ravenswood Township as a new shaft (Q.G.M.J., 15 April 1903, p.185). The company found a reef and drove an underlie under it. However it "wedged out" very quickly.

It was briefly worked again by the Ravenswood Gold Mining Syndicate in the early 1940s. The Grand Junction probably only yielded about 425 fine ozs of gold (Menghetti, 1992:21).



Grand Junction Consols chimney with
headframe concrete mounts in foreground.
Looking NW towards Partridge's mill.

MINING HERITAGE PLACES RECORDING FORM

CHARTERS TOWERS MINING DISTRICT

PLACE

Name of Place: GRANT & SUNSET EXTENDED MINE

Mineral Type - Historical: GOLD

LOCATION

Mining District - Current: Charters Towers Mining District

Mineral Field - Historical: Ravenswood Gold and Mineral Field

Major Catchment: Burdekin River

Minor Catchment: Elphinstone Creek

Local Government Area: Dalrymple Shire Council

Map Sheet: Ravenswood 8257. 1:100,000. AMG 882766

Latitude: 20.06.30 S (by GPS)

Longitude: 146.53.14 (by GPS)

Land Tenure: Vacant Crown Land

Exploration Permit (M): EPM 9140. ML 9154 ? Carpentaria Gold Pty Ltd

Mineral Lease: ML 1380. ML 1722 ? Carpentaria Gold Pty Ltd

Location and Access:

Ravenswood Township. Access from Deighton Street.

Heritage Boundaries:

Forms portion of the Ravenswood mining heritage area bounded by:

North: Barton Street and Elphinstone Creek.

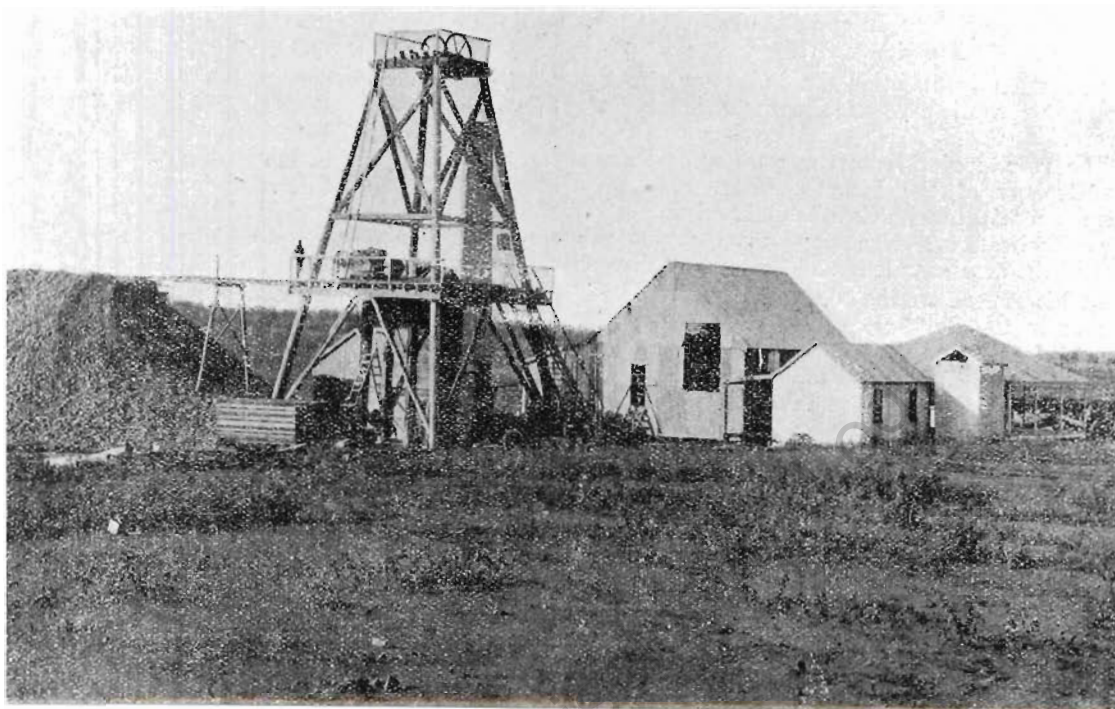
East: Church Street.

South: North edge of Buck Reef West pit.

West: Elphinstone Creek.

HISTORY OF PLACE

The Sunset reef lies 120m west of the General Grant reef and runs parallel with it dipping at the same angle along the strike. It was found soon after the General Grant in 1869 and also revealed its presence by rich gold-bearing specimens outcropping on the surface. It was worked by an underlie from a vertical shaft 39.6m deep (Sunset No.1). This reef has much the same history as the General Grant, the two being worked together. Between 1870-94, according to the mining warden's reports, the Sunset returned 14,722 ozs of gold from 8,597 tons of ore- a yield of 1.71 ozs which is considered a good result given the refractory nature of the ore and the imperfect extraction methods used (de Havelland, 1989:46).



Grant & Sunset Extended mine headframe and brace.
Q.G.M.J. 15 April 1905, p.179.



New escape shaft headframe over original shaft.
Chimney in background, looking N.



Winding engine brick mounts, looking NE.



Brick chimney with Buck Reef West pit in foreground, looking SE.

MINING HERITAGE PLACES RECORDING FORM

CHARTERS TOWERS MINING DISTRICT

PLACE

Name of Place: GREAT EXTENDED MILL

Other Names: THE BUDDLES

Mineral Type - Historical: SILVER

LOCATION

Mining District - Current: Charters Towers Mining District

Mineral Field - Historical: Ravenswood Gold and Mineral Field

Major Catchment: Burdekin River

Minor Catchment: One Mile Creek

Local Government Area: Dalrymple Shire

Map Sheet: Ravenswood 8257. 1:100,000. AMG 872794

Latitude: 20.04.55 S (by GPS)

Longitude: 146.52.39 E (by GPS)

Land Tenure: Freehold allotment

Exploration Permit (M): EPM 9140 Carpentaria Gold Pty Ltd

Mineral Lease: ML 1330 The Kean O'Grady James Corporation Pty Ltd

MC 2205. MC 2206 Volley Oil Ltd

Location and Access:

Located 2 km north of Ravenswood on the east bank of One Mile Creek and about 300 metres north of a transmission line. The site of King's New Mill is about 200 metres further north. Access via tracks from Ravenswood township.

Heritage Boundaries:

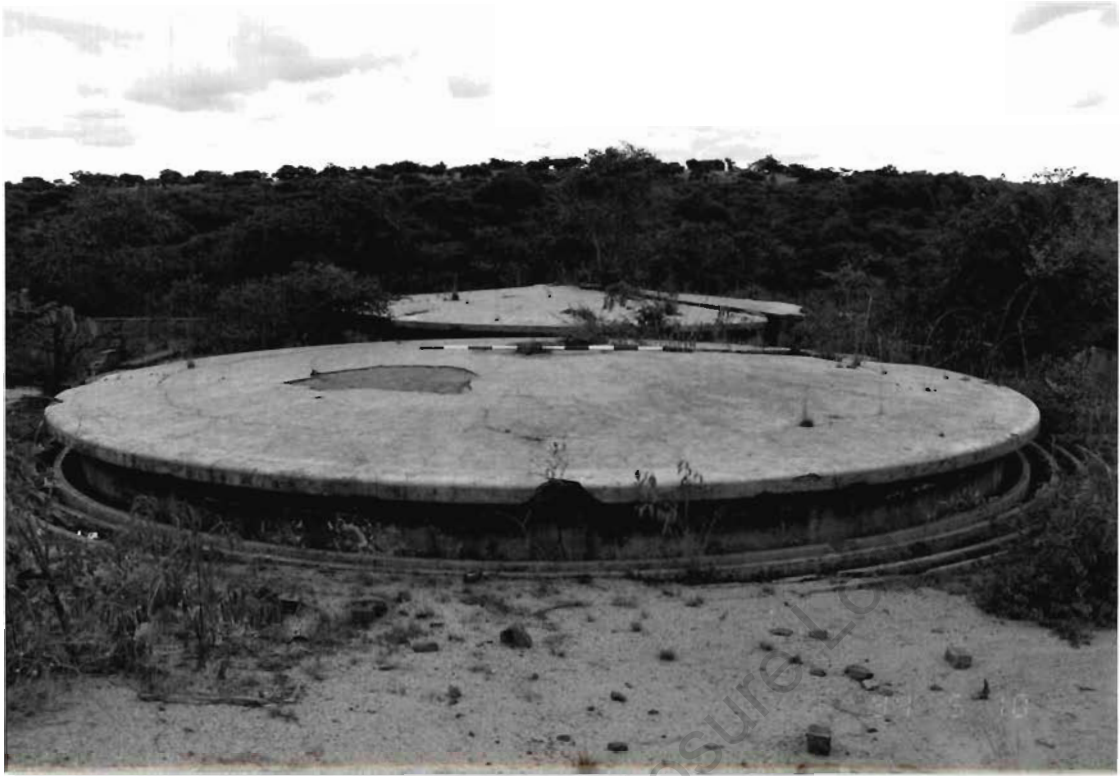
Forms portion of the Totley heritage area bounded by:

North: East-west line passing through a point 250 metres north of the northern extremity of King's New Mill.

South: East-west line passing through a point 200 metres south of the southern extremity of the Great Extended Mill.

East: North-south line passing through a point 50 metres east of the eastern extremity of the Great Extended Mine.

West: Western bank of One Mile Creek.



Concrete baffle bases, looking NW.



Close up of baffle bases, looking N.



Rendered brick tanks, looking W.



Rendered brick settling tanks, looking W.

MINING HERITAGE PLACES RECORDING FORM

CHARTERS TOWERS MINING DISTRICT

PLACE

Name of Place: GREAT EXTENDED MINE

Mineral Type - Historical: SILVER

LOCATION

Mining District - Current: Charters Towers Mining District

Mineral Field - Historical: Ravenswood Gold and Mineral Field

Major Catchment: Burdekin River

Minor Catchment: One Mile Creek

Local Government Area: Dalrymple Shire

Map Sheet: Ravenswood 8257. 1:100,000. AMG 879793

Latitude: 20.04.59 S (by GPS)

Longitude: 146.53.03 E (by GPS)

Land Tenure: Freehold allotment

Exploration Permit (M): EPM 9140 Carpentaria Gold Pty Ltd

Mineral Lease: ML 1330 The Kean O'Grady James Corporation Pty Ltd
MC 2205. MC 2206 Volley Oil Ltd

Location and Access:

Located 2 km north of Ravenswood on a tributary of One Mile Creek. Access is by tracks north-west from the township. King's Mine, which has been severely disturbed by recent operations, is about 200 metres north-west of the place.

Heritage Boundaries:

Forms portion of the Totley heritage area bounded by:

North: East-west line passing through a point 250 metres north of the northern extremity of King's New Mill.

South: East-west line passing through a point 200 metres south of the southern extremity of the Great Extended Mill.

East: North-south line passing through a point 50 metres east of the eastern extremity of the Great Extended Mine.

West: Western bank of One Mile Creek.

HISTORY OF PLACE

Ravenswood struggled to maintain its status as an important gold producer during the 1870s but in early 1880, a silver-lead discovery at Totley, about 2 km from Ravenswood led to renewed prosperity.



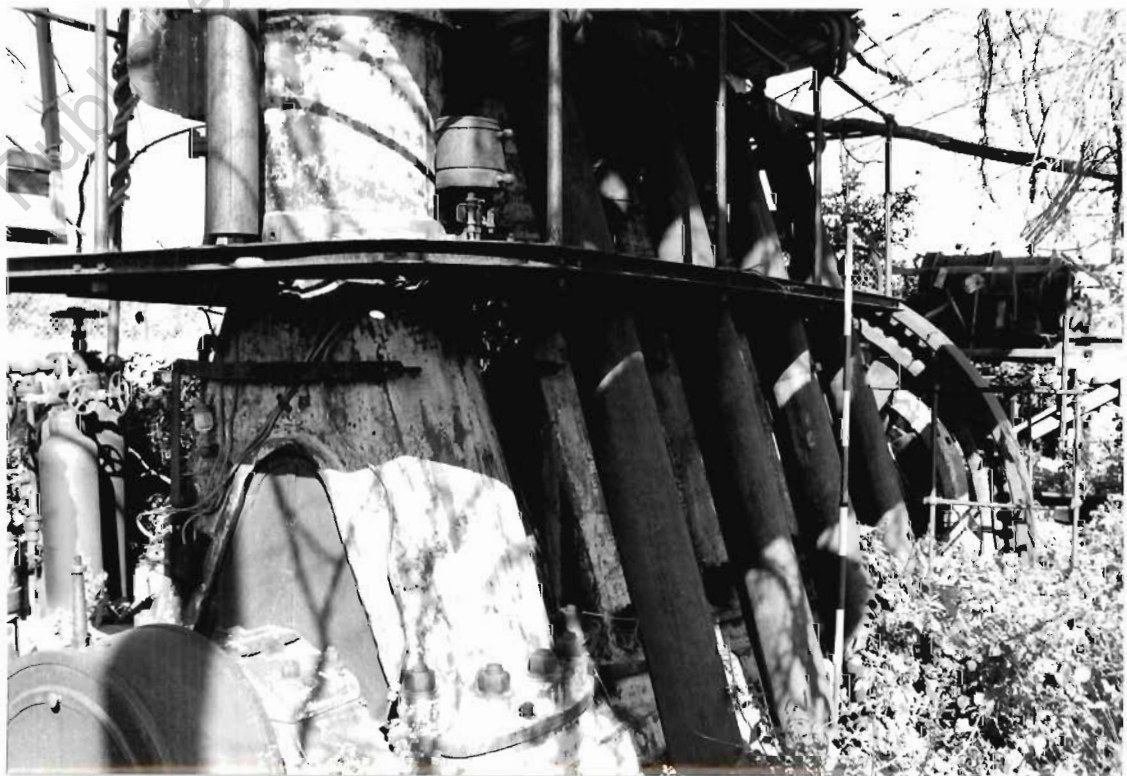
Steel headframe and winding engine shed (left)
at the Louisa mine. Q.G.M.J. 15 May 1915, p.216.



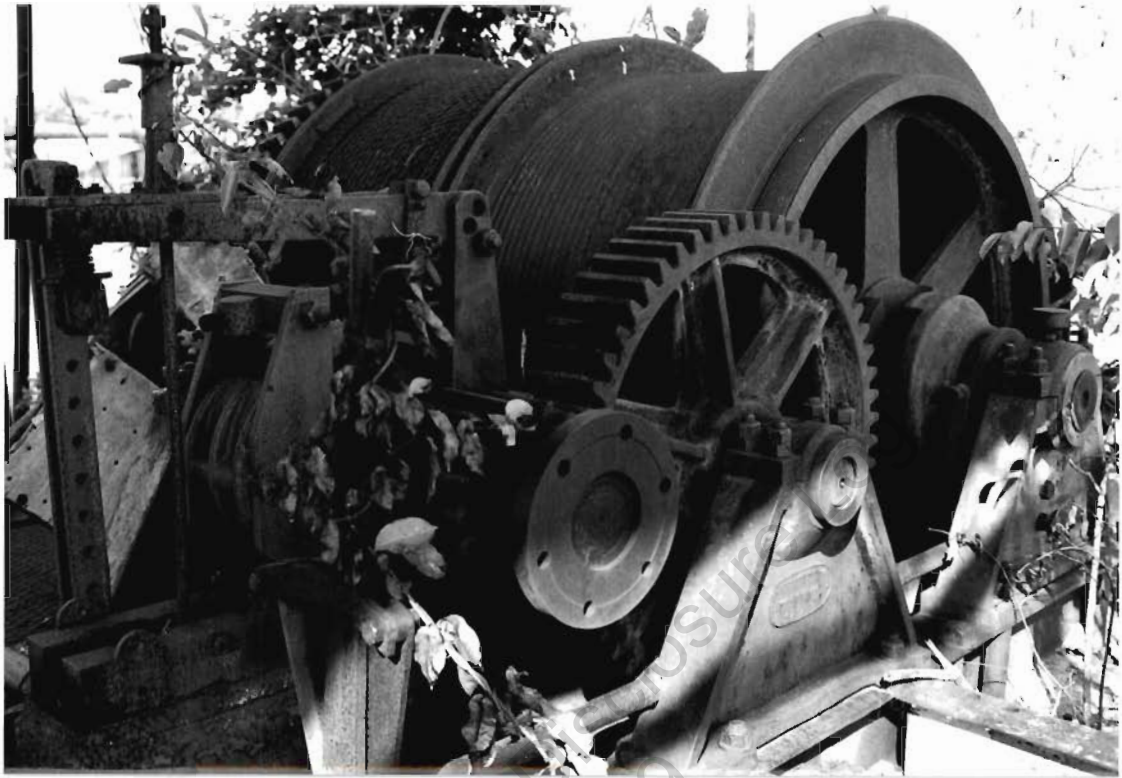
Headframe, looking NW.



Diesel engine top section, looking NE.



Diesel engine base, looking W.



James Steel electric winding engine.
Looking NE.



Base of headframe showing brace uprights and
workshop. Winding engine shed in background.
Looking E.

MINING HERITAGE PLACES RECORDING FORM

CHARTERS TOWERS MINING DISTRICT

PLACE

Name of Place: JUDGE'S BATTERY

Other Names: RAVENSWOOD GOLD MINING SYNDICATE BATTERY

Mineral Type - Historical: GOLD

LOCATION

Mining District - Current: Charters Towers Mining District

Mineral Field - Historical: Ravenswood Gold and Mineral Field

Major Catchment: Burdekin River

Minor Catchment: Elphinstone Creek

Local Government Area: Dalrymple Shire

Map Sheet: Ravenswood 8257. 1:100,000. AMG 877768

Latitude: 20.06.20 S (by GPS)

Longitude: 146.52.58 E (by GPS)

Land Tenure: Vacant Crown Land

Exploration Permit (M): EPM 9140. EPM 9154 ? Carpentaria Gold Pty Ltd

Mineral Lease: ML 1380 Carpentaria Gold Pty Ltd

Location and Access:

Ravenswood Township. Access from Deighton Street.

Heritage Boundaries:

Forms portion of the Ravenswood mining heritage area bounded by:

North: Barton Street and Elphinstone Creek.

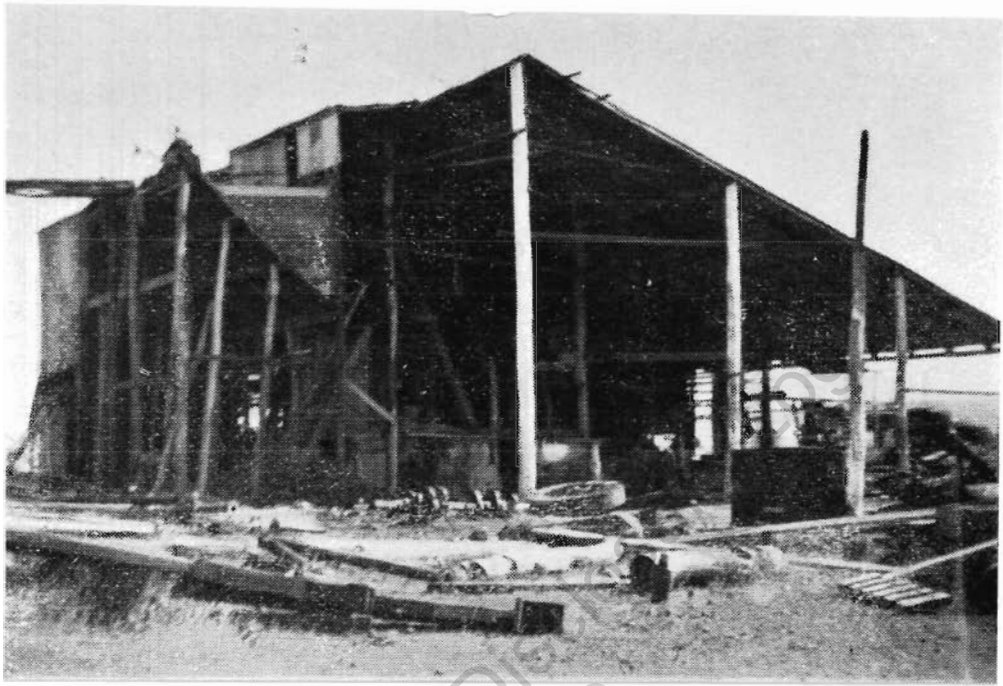
East: Church Street.

South: North edge of Buck Reef West pit.

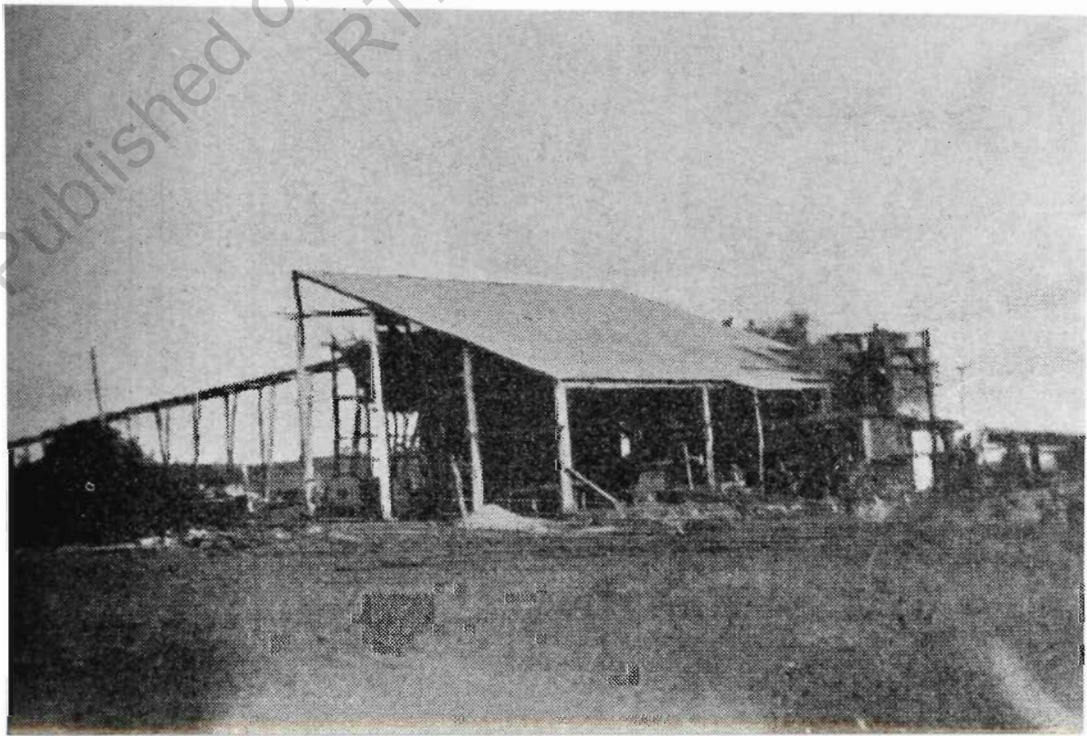
West: Elphinstone Creek.

HISTORY OF PLACE

Judge's Mill was opened in 1938 to treat the mullock dumps of the Sunset mine at Ravenswood. Its machinery was acquired in what Menghetti describes as "typical North Queensland fashion": the initial plant came from the Mother Lode mill at Mount Wright, 14kms north west of Ravenswood. It comprised 10 head of stamps including the five head, which used the Californian mortar box from the Union Ironworks San Francisco dated 1903, which is still in situ (Menghetti, 1992:22).



Ravenswood Gold Mining Syndicate's ten head battery.
Mines Department Annual Report 1938, p.106.



Ravenswood Gold Mining Syndicate's battery.
Q.G.M.J. 15 April 1940, p.117.

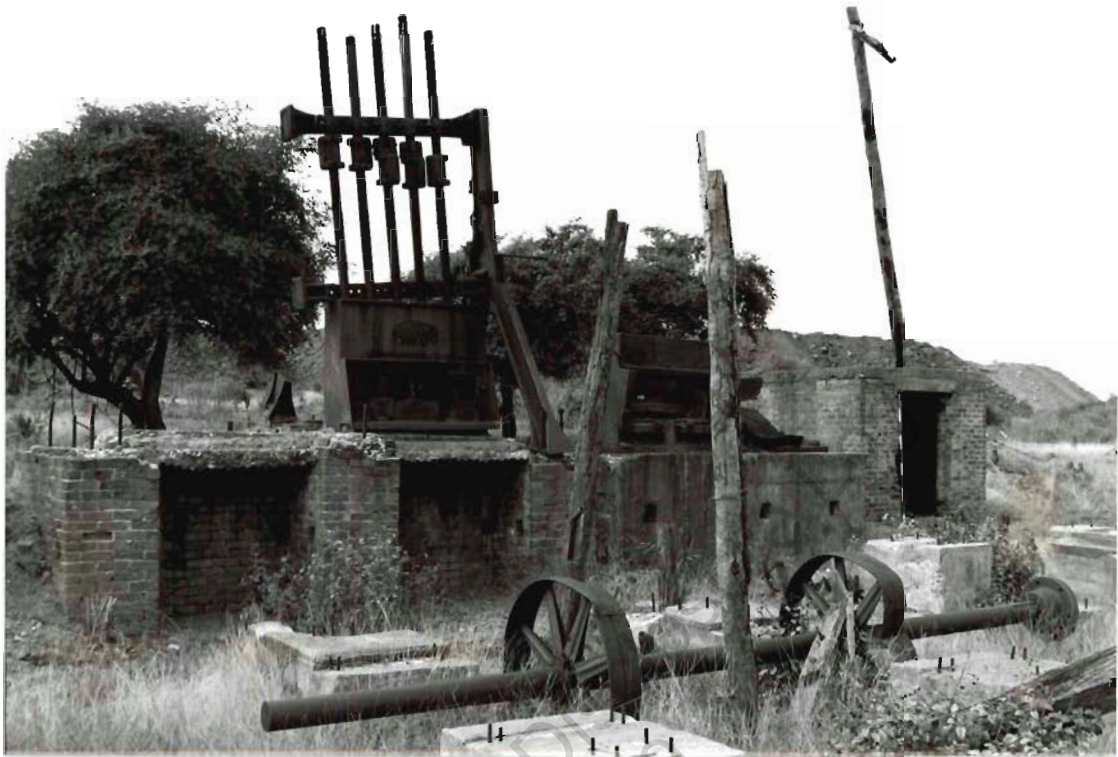


Union Ironworks mortar box, looking SE.



Surviving five head of stamps and frame on a brick mount. Looking N.

R



Surviving stamper sections on brick (right) and concrete (left) mounts. Looking SE.



Concentrating mill foundations and timber uprights, looking N.



Stirling boiler (n/i), looking N.

MINING HERITAGE PLACES RECORDING FORM

CHARTERS TOWERS MINING DISTRICT

PLACE

Name of Place: KING'S NEW MILL AND TRAMWAY

Mineral Type - Historical: SILVER

LOCATION

Mining District - Current: Charters Towers Mining District

Mineral Field - Historical: Ravenswood Gold and Mineral Field

Major Catchment: Burdekin River

Minor Catchment: One Mile Creek

Local Government Area: Dalrymple Shire

Map Sheet: Ravenswood 8257. 1:100,000. AMG 872796

Latitude: 20.04.49 S (by GPS)

Longitude: 146.52.39 E (by GPS)

Land Tenure: Freehold allotment

Exploration Permit (M): EPM 9140 Carpentaria Gold Pty Ltd

Mineral Lease: ML 1330 The Kean O'Grady James Corporation Pty Ltd
MC 2205. MC 2206 Volley Oil Ltd

Location and Access:

Located 2 km north of Ravenswood on the western side of the site of Totley township and on the east bank of One Mile Creek. Access is by tracks heading north-west from Ravenswood. The place is located about 200 metres north of the Great Extended Mill. The tramway formation runs south-east from King's New Mill through Totley township towards King's Mine.

Heritage Boundaries:

Forms portion of the Totley heritage area bounded by:

North: East-west line passing through a point 250 metres north of the Northern extremity of King's New Mill.

South: East-west line passing through a point 200 metres south of the southern extremity of the Great Extended Mill.

East: North-south line passing through a point 50 metres east of the eastern extremity of the Great Extended Mine.

West: Western bank of One Mile Creek.



Tank base brickwork, looking S.



Brick mount associated with the terminus of the endless chain tramway. Looking E.



Formation of endless chain tramway under Birkby Street, Totley. Stone abutments on each side. Looking E.

MINING HERITAGE PLACES RECORDING FORM

CHARTERS TOWERS MINING DISTRICT

PLACE

Name of Place: LOLWORTH CREEK BATTERY

Mineral Type - Historical: GOLD

LOCATION

Mining District - Current: Charters Towers Mining District

Mineral Field - Historical: Lolworth Creek Gold Field

Major Catchment: Burdekin River

Minor Catchment: Lolworth Creek

Local Government Area: Dalrymple Shire

Map Sheet: Lolworth 7957. 1:100,000. AMG 241742

Latitude: 20.07.16 S (by GPS)

Longitude: 145.19.04 E (by GPS)

Land Tenure: (Bodalla station)

Exploration Permit (M): EPM 8184

Mineral Lease: ML 6751 Goldrim Mining Australia Ltd

Location and Access:

Located 100 km west of Charters Towers off the Lolworth Creek road and 7 km south-west of Bodalla homestead. Access is by a track south from the Lolworth Creek road at the Midas Mine turn off. The battery is on the north bank of Lolworth Creek opposite the junction of Brandy Creek.

Heritage Boundaries:

North: East-west line passing through a point 250 metres north of the stamp battery and intersecting Lolworth Creek in both directions.

South, East and West boundaries are formed by, and include, the channel of Lolworth Creek.

HISTORY OF PLACE

The Lolworth Creek workings, also known as Mount Hope, officially produced about 7,584 oz of gold from quartz veins in granite country rock. Unfortunately, there is only a relatively small area free from the thick basalt which covers all but the mined area, north of the creek. The workings are located in four groups of leases: Mount Hope and Crystal Oak on the north, and the Toby Creek group to the south (de Havelland, 1989:83).



Battery shed looking SE, showing engine and stamp battery



Portable engine and five head stamp battery, looking E.



Brown & May 2 cylinder portable engine,
looking S.



Burns & Twigg five head mortar box (left),
with the portable engine in the background.
Looking N.



Battery shed timber uprights with the concentration plant site in the foreground. Looking N.



Pooley scales and weighbridge, looking SW.

MINING HERITAGE PLACES RECORDING FORM

CHARTERS TOWERS MINING DISTRICT

PLACE

Name of Place: MABEL MILL AND PARTRIDGE & RALSTON MILL

Other Names: NEW RAVENSWOOD COMPANY MILL

Mineral Type - Historical: GOLD

LOCATION

Mining District - Current: Charters Towers Mining District

Mineral Field - Historical: Ravenswood Gold and Mineral Field

Major Catchment: Burdekin River

Minor Catchment: Elphinstone Creek

Local Government Area: Dalrymple Shire

Map Sheet: Ravenswood 8257. 1:100,000. AMG 880772

Latitude: 20.06.09S (by GPS) - Partridge's

Longitude: 146.53.05E (by GPS)- Partridge's

Land Tenure: Vacant Crown Land

Exploration Permit (M): EPM 9140 Carpentaria Gold Pty Ltd

Mineral Lease:

Location and Access:

Located in Ravenswood township. Access to the Mabel Mill from Barton Street and access to Partridge's Mill from Deighton Street.

Heritage Boundaries:

Forms portion of the Ravenswood mining heritage area bounded by:

North: Barton Street and Elphinstone Creek.

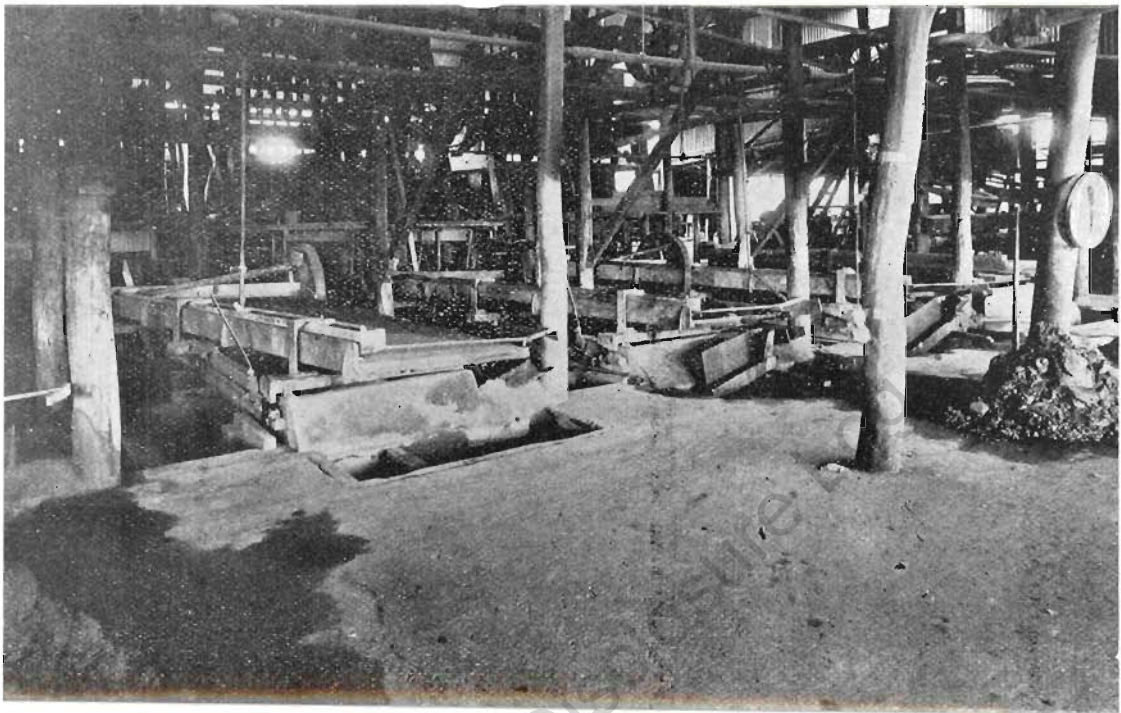
East: Church Street.

South: North edge of Buck Reef West pit.

West: Elphinstone Creek.

HISTORY OF PLACE

When Richard Daintree, the government geologist, visited Ravenswood in late 1870 he noted that there were six crushing machines or mills on the field. An 1871 map shows the "Mabel Machine" on Machine Site No.4. The Mabel Mill was established under the goldfield regulations which allowed 1.2ha as a maximum size for each site with a requirement to pay a site rental fee to the Government as prescribed by the current regulations. The stampers required a permanent supply of water, and a



Interior of battery shed showing 30 head of stamps.
Q.G.M.J. 15 December 1902, p.607.



Mabel Mill: Stamp battery timber frames showing surviving
five head of stamps (right). Looking NW.



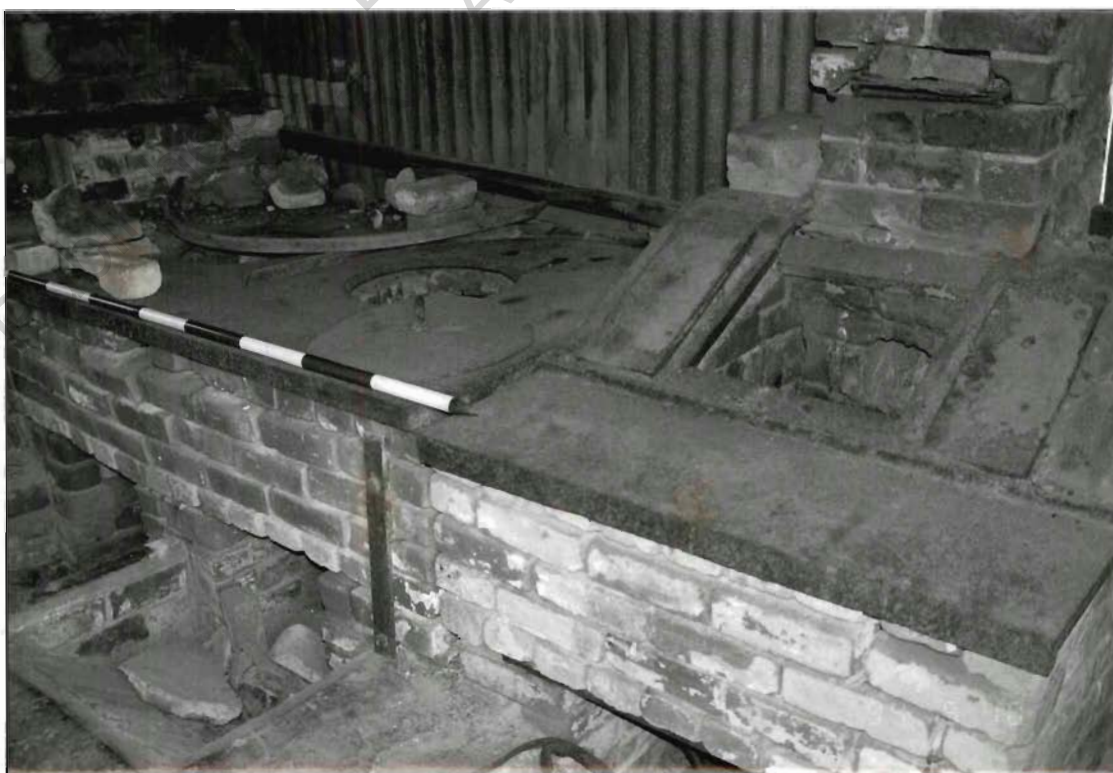
Rendered brick raff wheel mount, looking SW.



Mabel Mill: Boiler house site, showing brick flues and chimney base. Looking NW.



Mabel Mill: Assay laboratory and office in background.
Re-located mining machinery on the site of the New
Ravenswood Company office in the foreground.
Looking S.



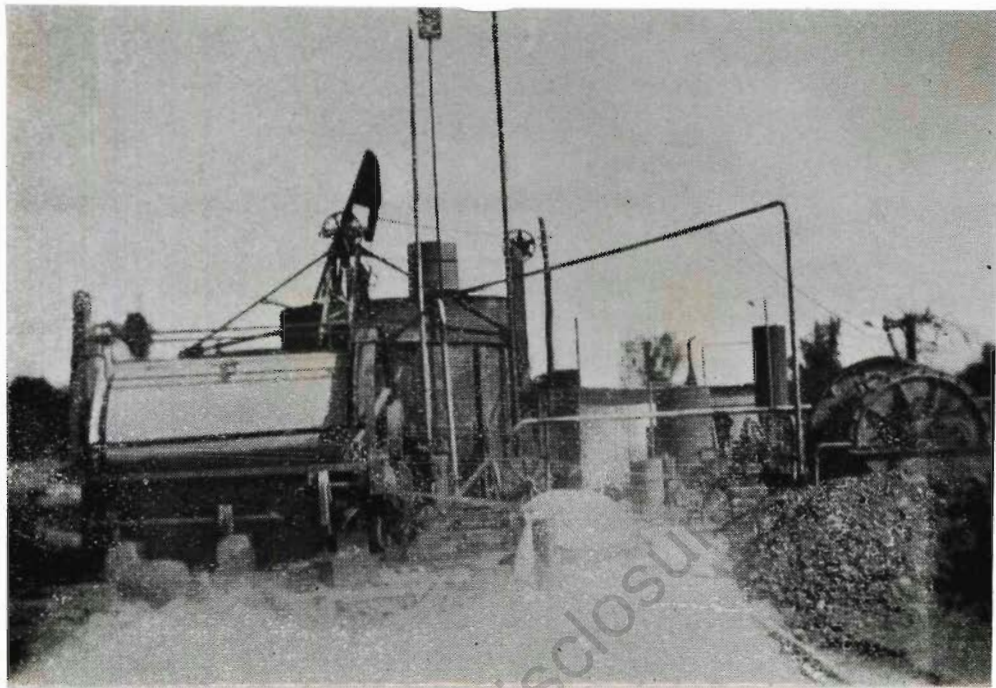
Assay laboratory retorts.



Mabel Mill cyanide plant site - high brick mounts.
Looking NE.



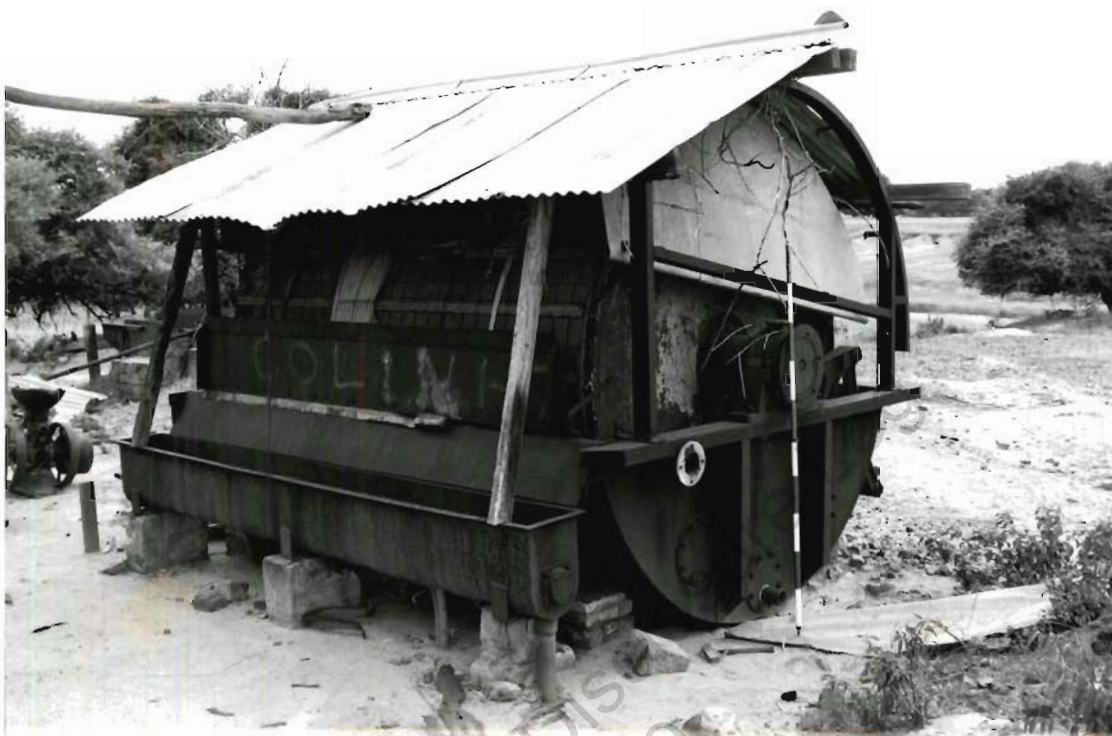
Mabel Mill: Assay office foundations near the Partridge
and Ralston mill. Looking W.



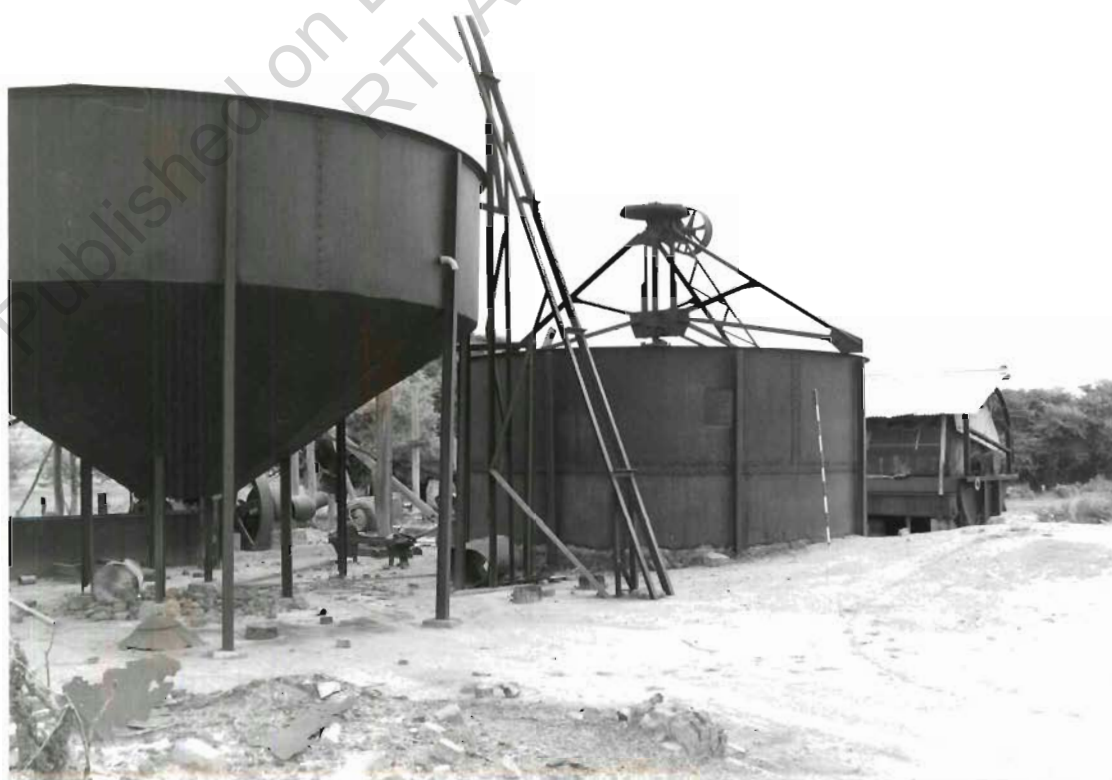
Partridge and Ralston's cyanide plant.
Mines Department Annual Report 1938, p.106.



Partridge and Ralston's cyanide plant.
Mines Department Annual Report 1938, p.106.



Partridge mill: Oliver filter unit, looking NW.



Partridge mill: Cyanide tanks, looking NW.



Partridge mill: Engine mount bed logs in foreground, looking SE.



Partridge mill: Crossley diesel engine, looking N.

MINING HERITAGE PLACES RECORDING FORM

CHARTERS TOWERS MINING DISTRICT

PLACE

Name of Place: BARCLAY'S BATTERY

Other Names: MOUNT COOLON GOLD MINES BATTERY

Mineral Type - Historical: GOLD

LOCATION

Mining District - Current: Charters Towers Mining District

Mineral Field - Historical: Mount Coolon Gold & Mineral Field

Major Catchment: Burdekin River

Minor Catchment: Police Creek

Local Government Area: Bowen Shire

Map Sheet: Mount Coolon 8355. 1:100,000. AMG 352352 - Battery

Latitude: 21.23.09S (by GPS) - Battery. 21.22.59S (by GPS) - Weir

Longitude: 147.20.26E (by GPS) - Battery. 147.20.45E (by GPS) - Weir

Land Tenure: Town Reserve

Exploration Permit (M): EPM 9310 Ross Mining NL

Mineral Lease: Nil

Location and Access:

Located at Mount Coolon township between Mount Coolon Hotel and the south bank of Police Creek. Access from Mount Coolon Hotel. The site extends west from the mill to include the former Hammond house and the Police Creek weir.

Heritage Boundaries:

North: North bank of Police Creek.

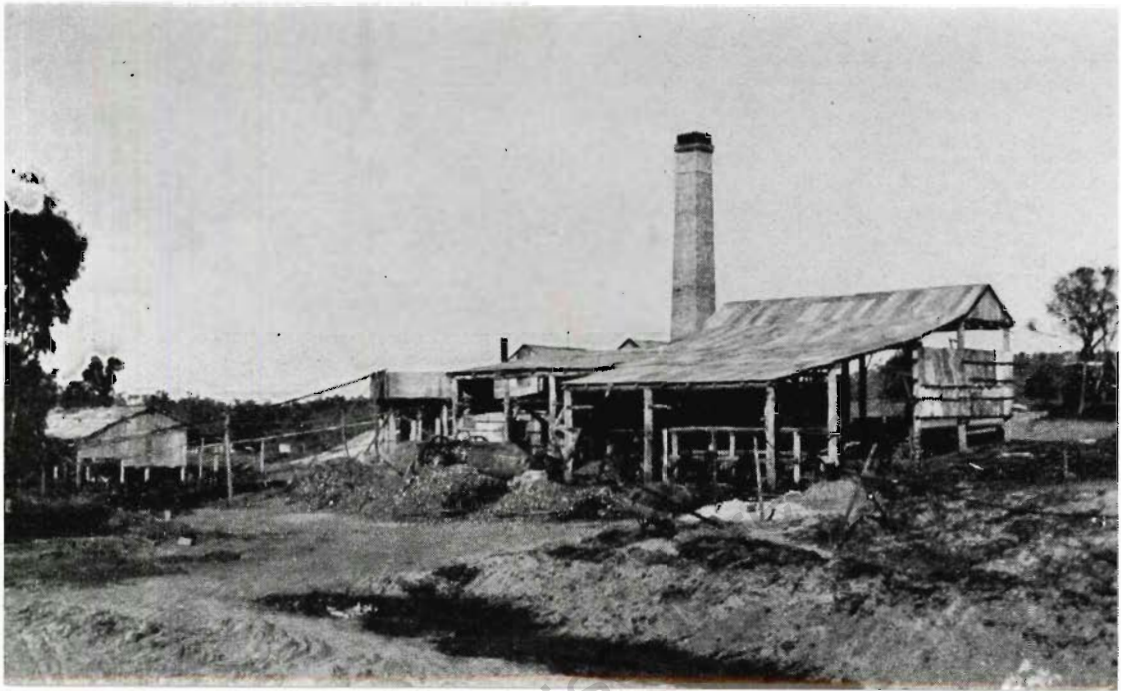
South: Mount Coolon town streets and Collinsville road.

East: North-south line passing through a point 50 metres east of the eastern extremity of the weir, to the Collinsville road.

West: Police Creek crossing.

HISTORY OF PLACE

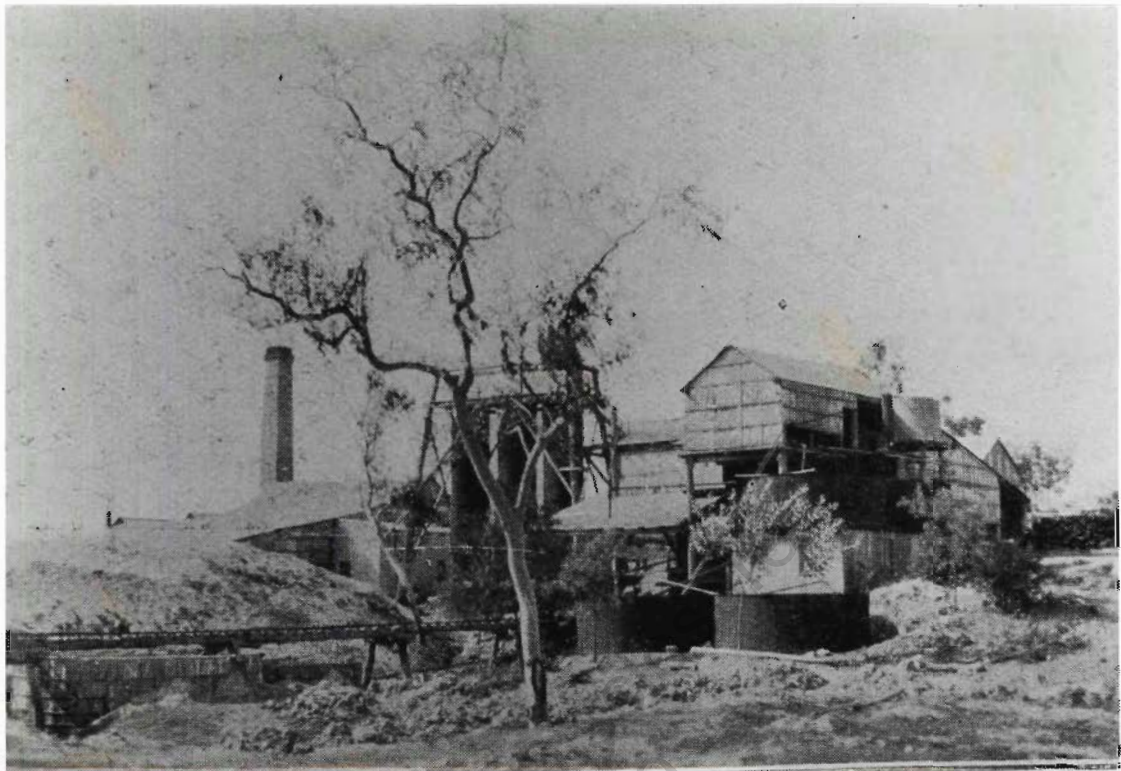
Gold was mined at the Native Bear lease by Barclay from 1914 when he constructed a five head battery at Police Creek, 2.4 km from the mine. In 1917 ten stamps were erected nearby by the Sydney lease owners, Hooke and Sutherland, and Barclay was erecting another 15 head of stamps, 2 Cornish boilers, machinery, an assay plant and



Barclay's battery.
Q.G.M.J. 14 January 1922, p.7.



Barclay's battery. Cyanide plant in foreground.
Q.G.M.J. 15 November 1922, p.427.



Barclay's battery. Cyanide plant in foreground.
Q.G.M.J. 15 July 1924, p.241.



Barclay's battery: Mount Coolon Gold Mines.
Queenslander. 2 June 1932. (John Oxley Library No.109691)



Mount Coolon Gold Mines dam.
Queenslander. 2 June 1932. (John Oxley Library No.109692)



Suction gas plant looking E.



Crossley gas engine (foreground) and gas producer looking SW.



Cross compound gas engine sections looking N.



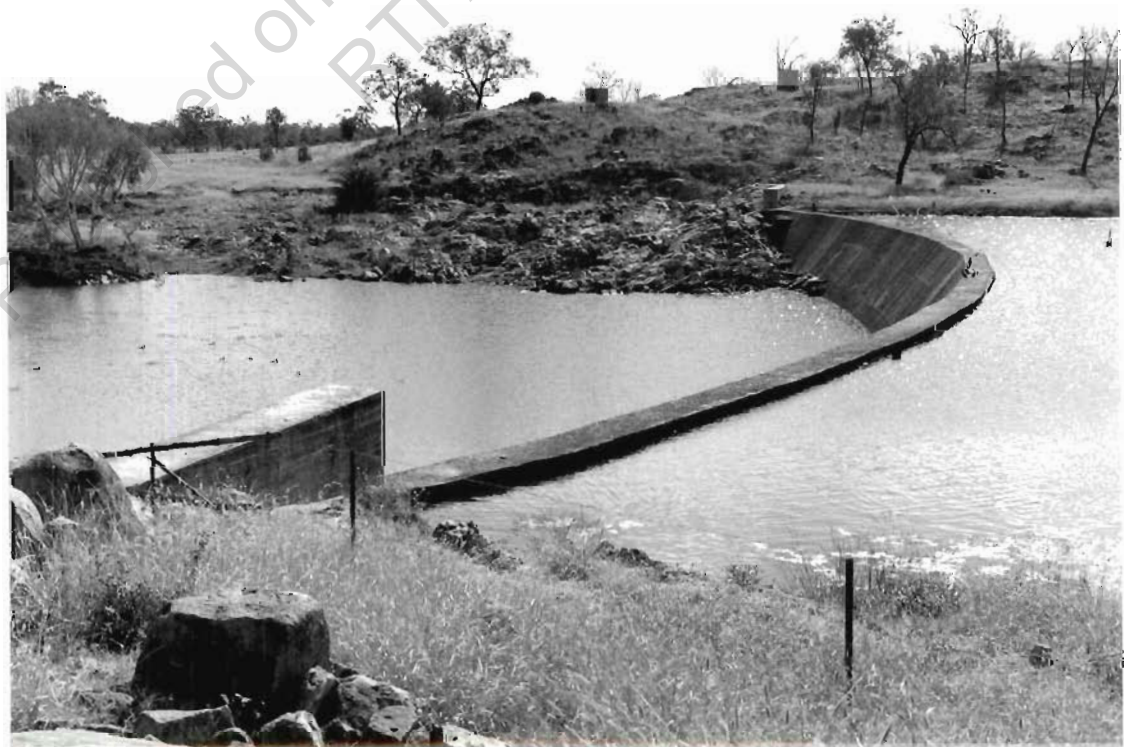
Ball mill looking S.



Cyanide plant - stone footings of hopper looking N.



Hammond cottage looking W.



Concrete weir on Police Creek looking NW.

MINING HERITAGE PLACES RECORDING FORM

CHARTERS TOWERS MINING DISTRICT

PLACE

Name of Place: BOWEN CONSOLIDATED COLLIERY

Other Names: BOWEN CONSOLIDATED COAL COMPANY COLLIERY

Mineral Type - Historical: COAL

LOCATION

Mining District - Current: Charters Towers Mining District

Mineral Field - Historical: Bowen Basin Coal Field

Major Catchment: Burdekin River

Minor Catchment: Pelican Creek

Local Government Area: Bowen Shire

Map Sheet: Collinsville 8456. 1:100,000. AMG 847248

Latitude: 20.34.23 S (by GPS)

Longitude: 147.48.41 E (by GPS)

Land Tenure: Mount Isa Mines Ltd

Mineral Lease: ML 1005 ? ML 1009 Mount Isa Mines Ltd

Location and Access:

Located 3 km south-west of Collinsville on the north-east edge of Scottville township, and partly within an allotment currently leased by the Collinsville Coal Company Ltd to Scottville Engineering.

Heritage Boundaries:

North: East-west line passing through a point 100 metres north of No 1 Shaft.

South: East-west line passing through a point 30 metres south of the Garrick Shaft fan house.

East: North-south line passing through a point 10 metres east of the eastern extremity of the office building.

West - North-south line passing through a point 40 metres west of the western extremity of the power house.

HISTORY OF PLACE

The Bowen River Coalfield occupies almost the whole of the watershed of the Bowen River above its confluence with Pelican Creek and is a low-lying basin, varying from 183m to 305m above sea-level, fringed by ranges. Richard Daintree reported briefly on the geology of the field in 1872 and Dr R.L. Jack reported



Fire damaged gantry showing the weighbridge office.
Looking N.



Hornsby winding engine. Looking NE with headframe,
gantry and weighbridge office in background.

R



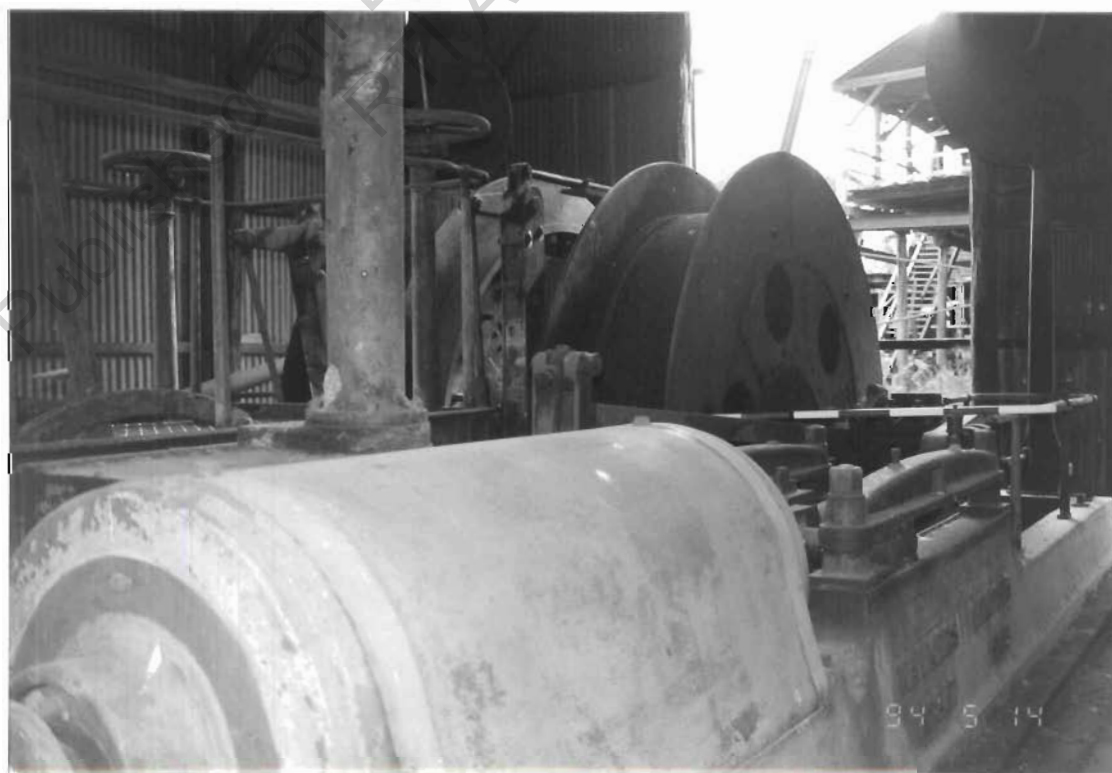
Gantry over the coal loading siding with bins and chutes above. Looking W.



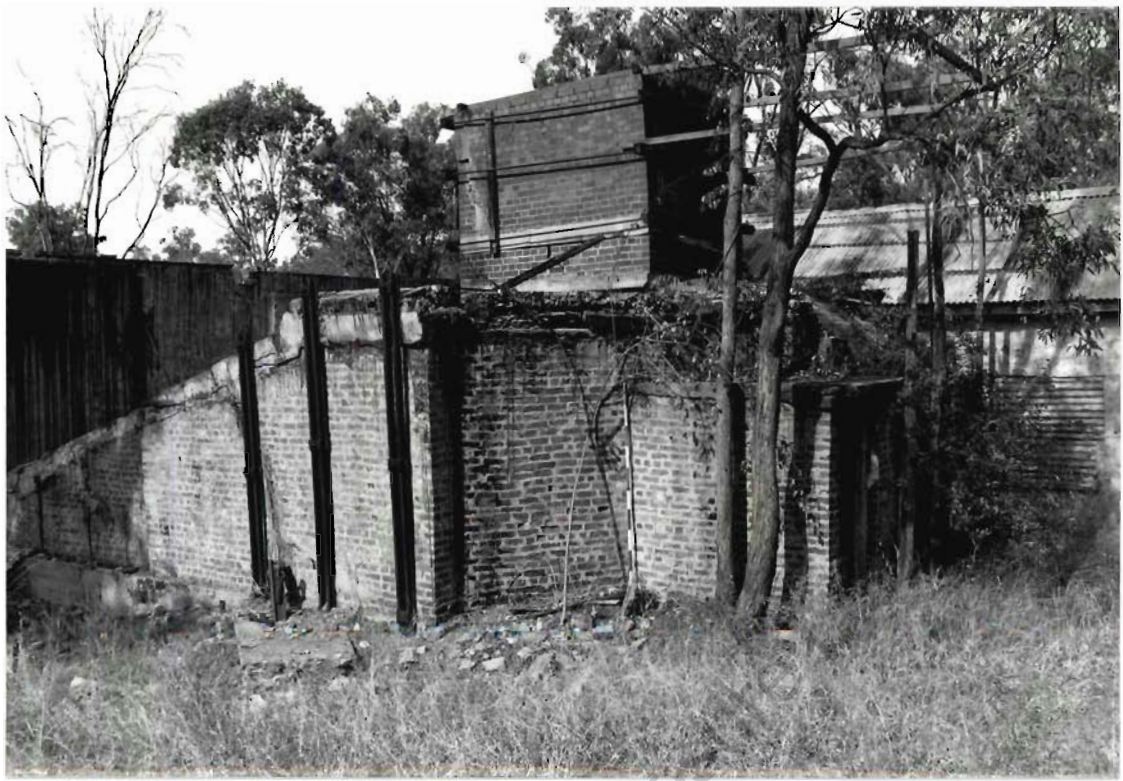
Hornsby winding engine, looking W towards the boiler house and power house.



Walkers main haulage winding engine shed with headframe (right) and Hornsby winding engine (left). Looking S.



Walkers winding engine, looking NE.



No.2 (Horse) shaft fan house, looking S.

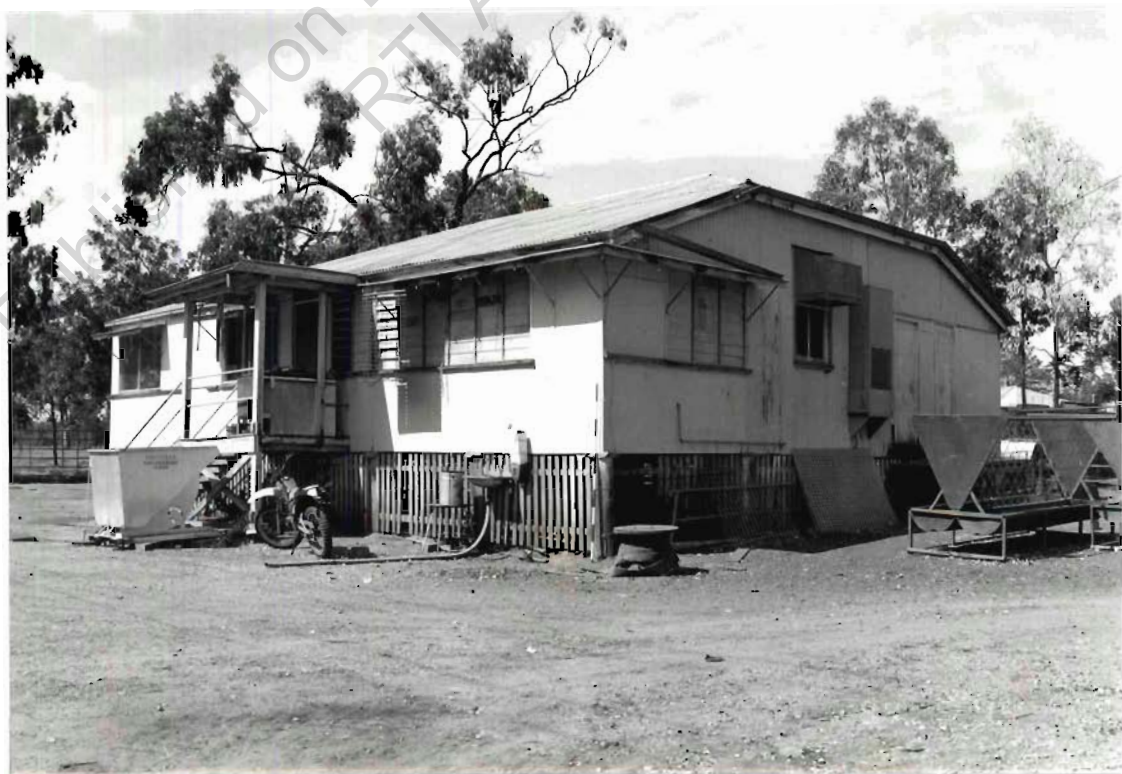


Headframe sheave wheels from the fire damaged No.2 (Horse) shaft. Looking N.

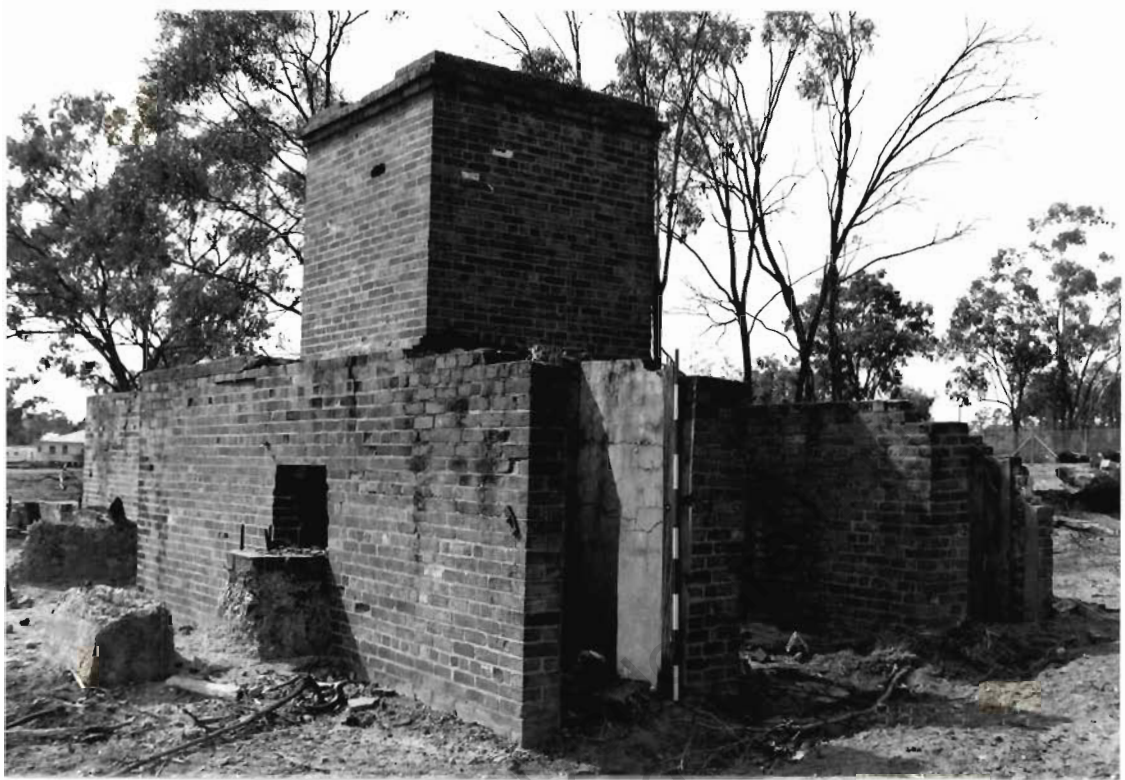
R



Power house showing a BTH Rugby generator coupled to a Belliss & Morcom engine (on right). Looking W.



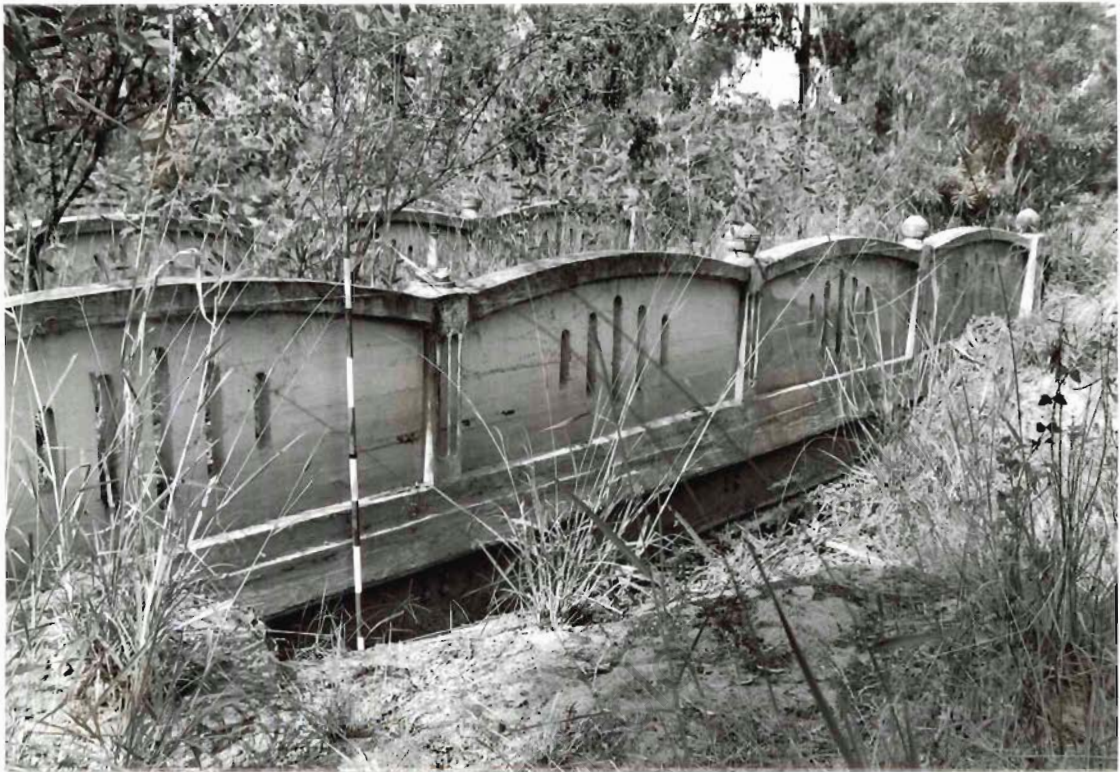
Former house and mine office, looking E.



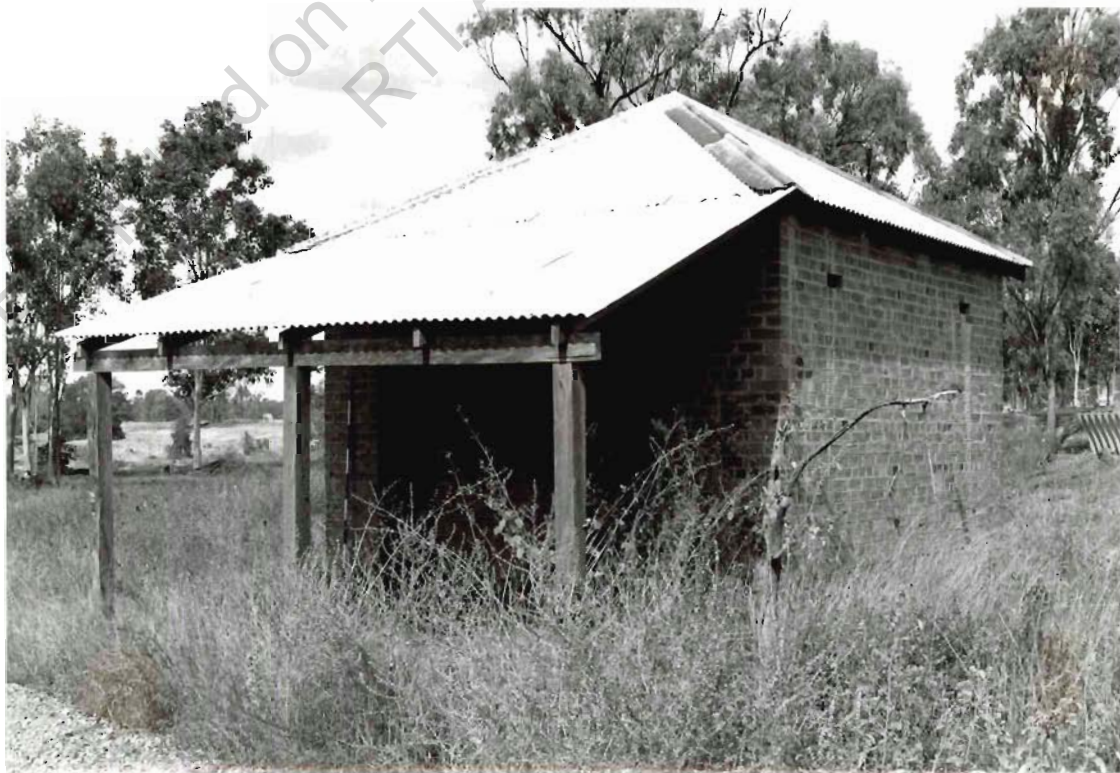
Garrick shaft fan house, looking E.



Sawmill, looking SE.



Bridge across the reservoir drain at
Collinsville State Colliery. Looking SE.



Lamp room near the site of No 1 Tunnel entrance.
Collinsville State Colliery. Looking SE.

MINING HERITAGE PLACES RECORDING FORM

CHARTERS TOWERS MINING DISTRICT

PLACE

Name of Place: BRILLIANT CENTRAL MINE & FUEL STORAGE TANKS

Mineral Type - Historical: GOLD

LOCATION

Mining District - Current: Charters Towers Mining District

Mineral Field - Historical: Charters Towers Gold and Mineral Field

Major Catchment: Burdekin River

Minor Catchment: Gladstone Creek

Local Government Area: Charters Towers City

Map Sheet: Charters Towers 8157. 1:100,000. AMG 238797

Latitude:

Longitude:

Land Tenure: Freehold allotment - D & K Dungavell

Mineral Lease:

Location and Access:

Charters Towers Town. Located on the north-east side of the Charters Towers railway station platform. Access from Millchester Road east of the railway crossing.

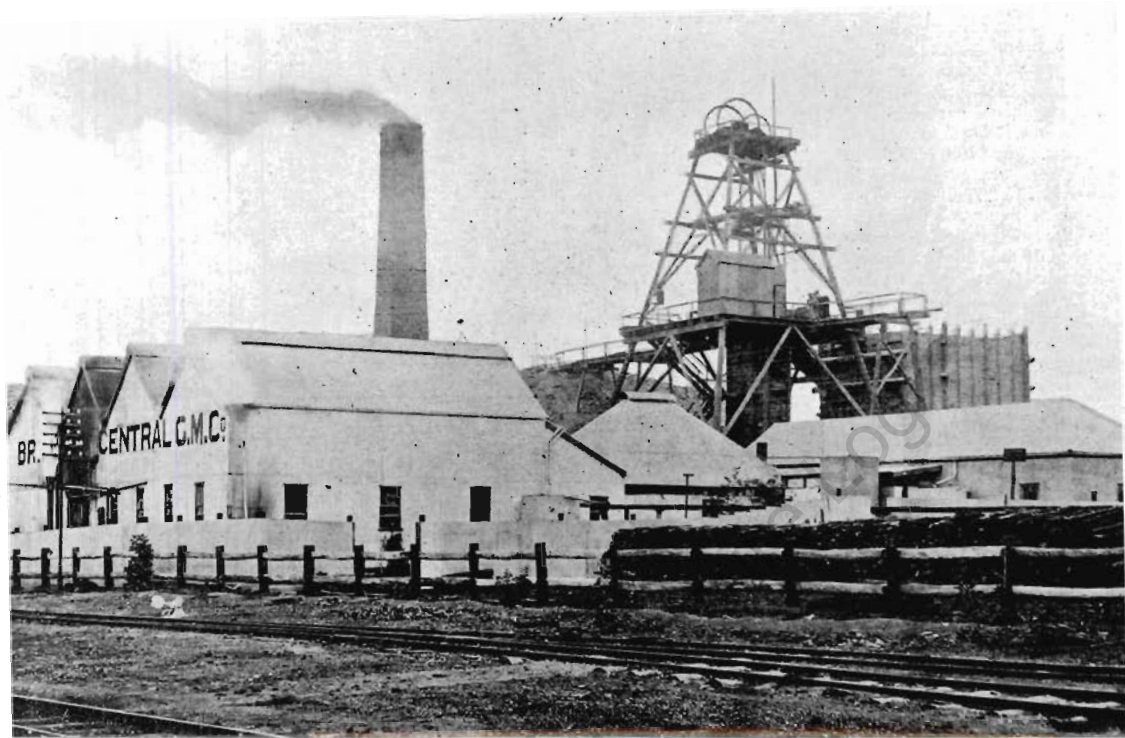
Heritage Boundaries:

Heritage boundaries of the place are the boundaries of the freehold allotment.

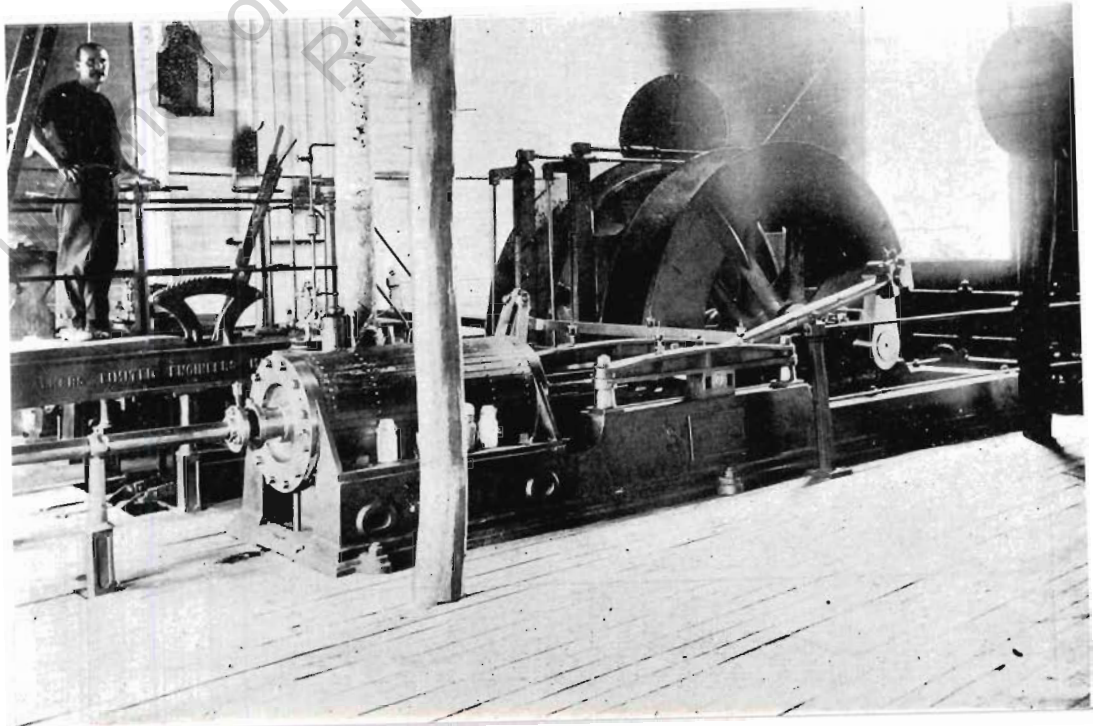
HISTORY OF PLACE

Gold was discovered initially on the North Australian Reef at Charters Towers at the end of 1871 and by the end of 1872 there was a population of 3,000 at Millchester and The Towers. By 1876 massive production commenced on the reefs, notably the Day Dawn. By the end of 1882 there were 24 registered companies on the field rising to 113 by the end of 1888.

The Brilliant Gold Mining Company was floated in 1886 and by 1889 the vertical shaft had reached 295m and found a new ore body, the Brilliant Reef. By 1891 this reef became the biggest producer on the Charters Towers field and by 1899 it had yielded £2 million in gold (Menghetti, 1982:96).



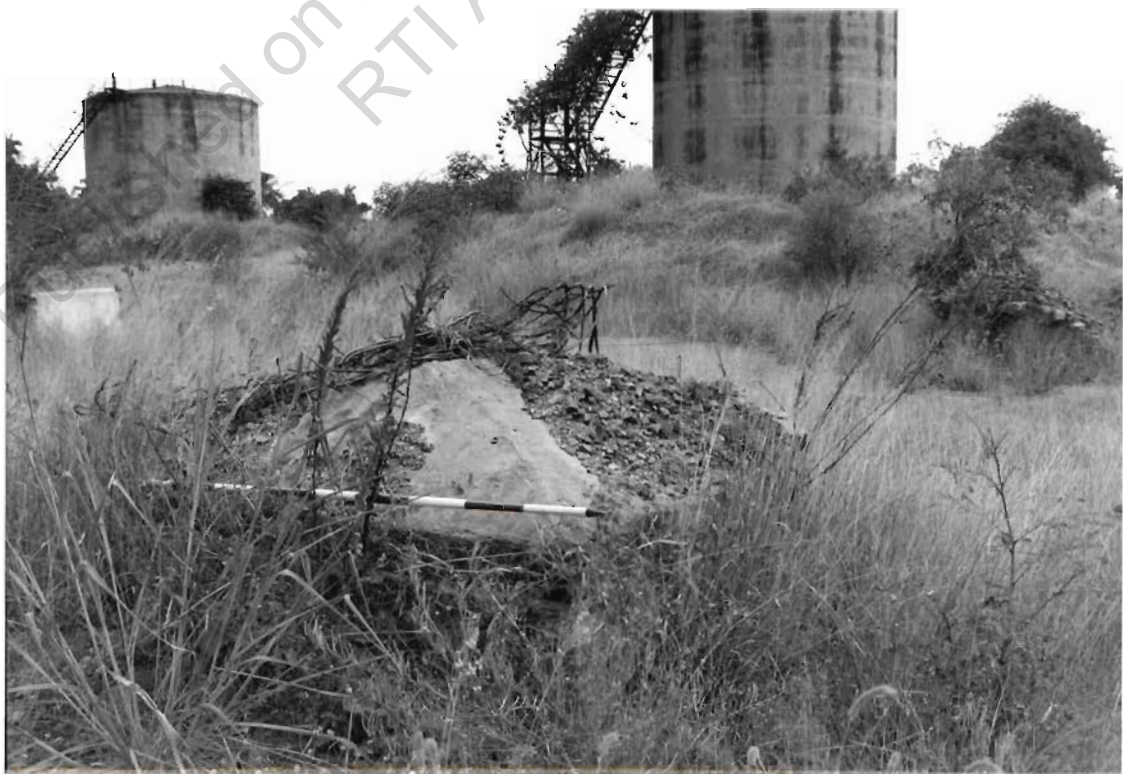
Brilliant Central mine.
Q.G.M.J. 15 September 1906, p.462.



Walkers winding engine.
Q.G.M.J. 15 September 1906, p.462.



Concrete engine mounts.



Headframe foundations with fuel storage tanks
in background.



Looking over the mine site from a fuel tank.
Charters Towers railway yards in the background.

MINING HERITAGE PLACES RECORDING FORM

CHARTERS TOWERS MINING DISTRICT

PLACE

Name of Place: BURDEKIN BATTERY

Other Names: DAY DAWN BLOCK AND WYNDHAM BATTERY

Mineral Type - Historical: GOLD

LOCATION

Mining District - Current: Charters Towers Mining District

Mineral Field - Historical: Charters Towers Gold and Mineral Field

Major Catchment: Burdekin River

Minor Catchment: Burdekin River

Local Government Area: Dalrymple Shire

Map Sheet: Charters Towers 8157. 1:100,000. AMG 383881

Latitude: 20.00.11 S (by GPS)

Longitude: 146.24.36 E (by GPS)

Land Tenure: Located on freehold allotment, 9 Sellheim Road, Sellheim

Exploration Permit (M):

Mineral Lease: Nil

Location and Access:

Located on the south bank of the Burdekin River at Sellheim settlement 17 km north-east of Charters Towers. Access from the Flinders Highway via the Sellheim housing estate road.

Heritage Boundaries:

North: An east-west track terminating at a pump on the Burdekin River.

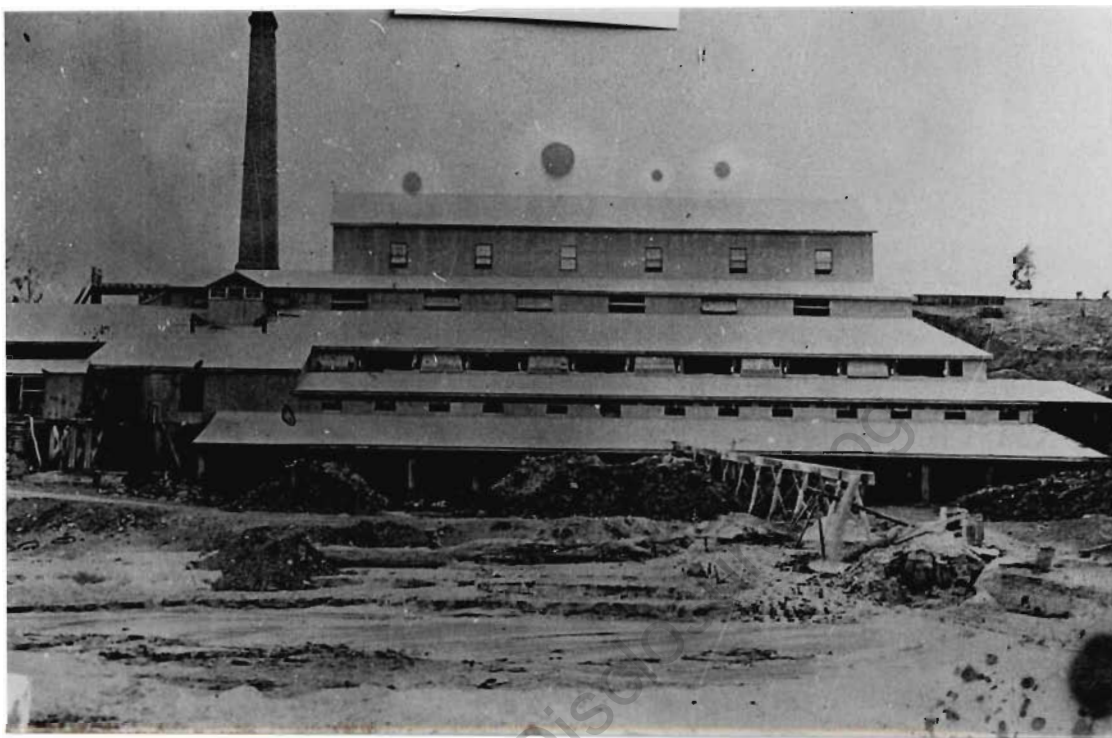
South: An east-west line passing through a point 20 metres south of the southern extremity of the mill foundations.

East: A north-south line passing through a point 30 metres east of the chimney site.

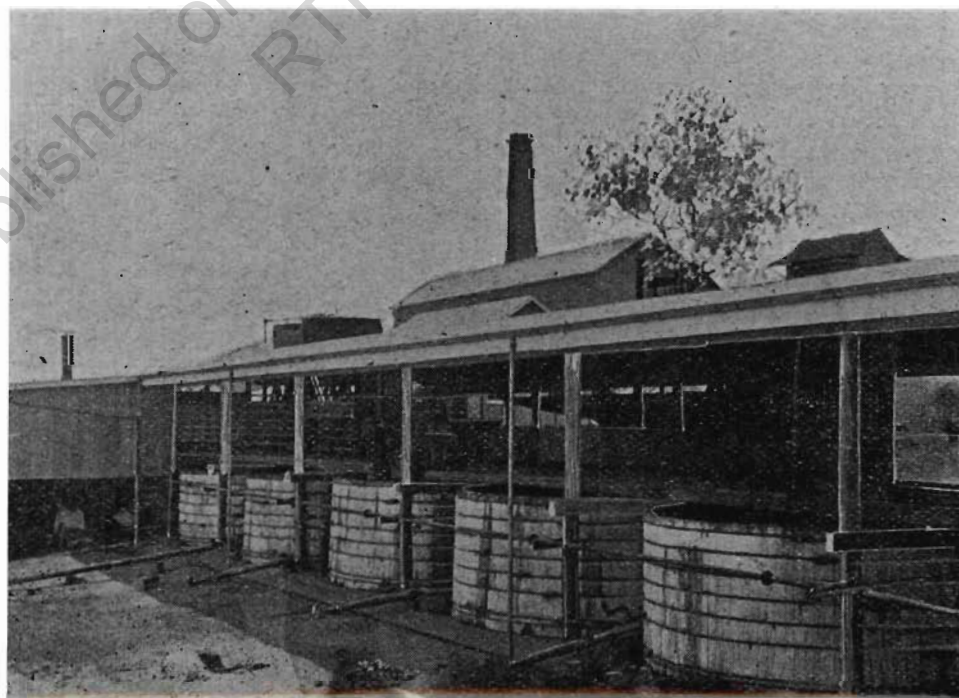
West: The main channel of the Burdekin River.

HISTORY OF PLACE

The Burdekin battery was constructed on the southern bank of the Burdekin River by the Day Dawn Block and Wyndham Gold Mining Co Limited of Charters Towers in 1886-87. The company, principally owned by English investors, purchased the mine in 1886 and by 1897 had crushed 187, 180 tons for 200,862 ozs,



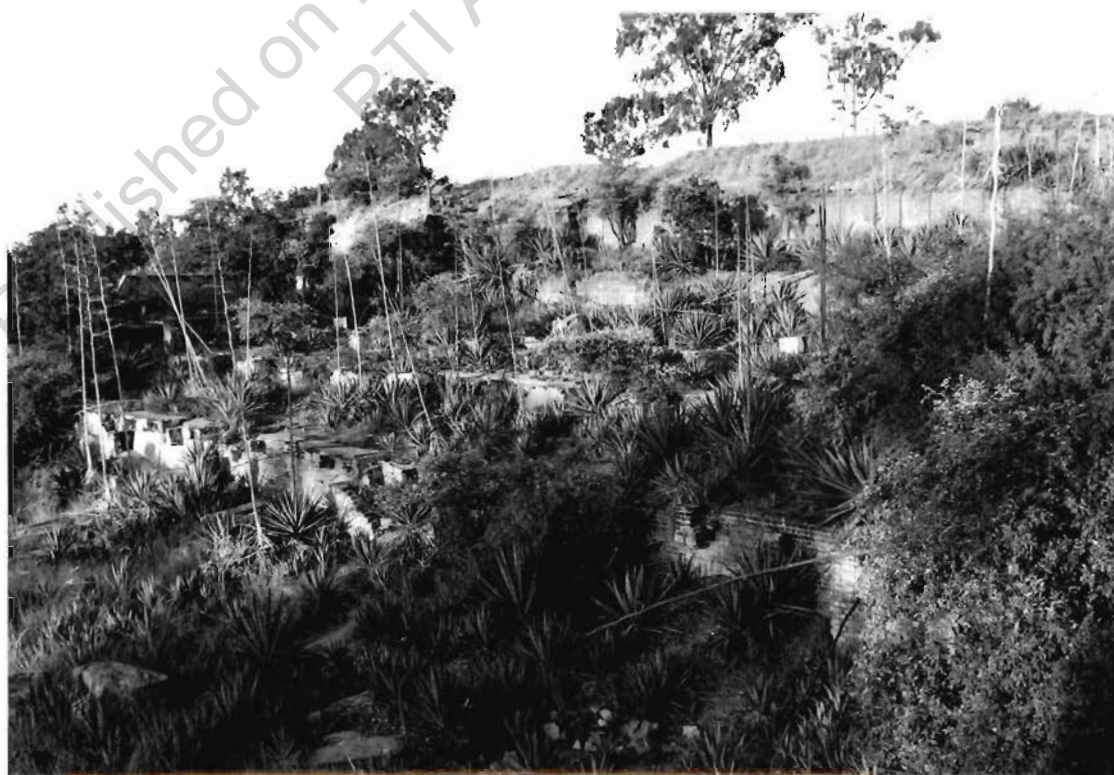
Burdekin battery. (Courtesy of Don Roderick).



Burdekin battery cyanide plant.
Q.G.M.J. 15 February 1902, p.65.



Boiler house looking W.



Stamp battery concrete mounts (centre) looking NE.



Stamp battery concrete mounts looking SE.



Burdekin battery looking N.



Raff wheel concrete mounts looking W.



Cyanide vat concrete bases looking S.

MINING HERITAGE PLACES RECORDING FORM

CHARTERS TOWERS MINING DISTRICT

PLACE

Name of Place: CARRINGTON MINES & SMELTERS

Other Names: 1 & 2 EAST CARRINGTON & CARRINGTON UNITED

Mineral Type - Historical: GOLD COPPER

LOCATION

Mining District - Current: Charters Towers Mining District

Mineral Field - Historical: Charters Towers Gold and Mineral Field

Major Catchment: Burdekin River

Minor Catchment: Oaky Creek

Local Government Area: Dalrymple Shire

Map Sheet: Charters Towers 8157. 1:100,000. AMG 022427

Latitude: 20.24.42 S (by GPS)

Longitude: 146.03.47 E (by GPS)

Land Tenure: Dione Holding (Oak Vale station)

Exploration Permit (M): EPM 7707 Plutonic Operations

EPM 10297 Pancontinental Resources (Base Metals) Pty Ltd

Mineral Lease: ML 1319. ML 1295 ? ML 1297 ? ML 1301 ?

Pancontinental Resources (Base Metals) Pty Ltd

Location and Access:

Located 43 km south-west of Charters Towers. Access from the Gregory Development Road and then the Trafalgar station road. Situated 1.5 km south of Oak Vale homestead.

Heritage Boundaries:

North: An east-west line passing through a point 150 metres north of the chimney.

South: An east-west line passing through a point 200 metres south of the chimney.

East: A north-south line passing through a point 50 metres east of the cyanide tanks.

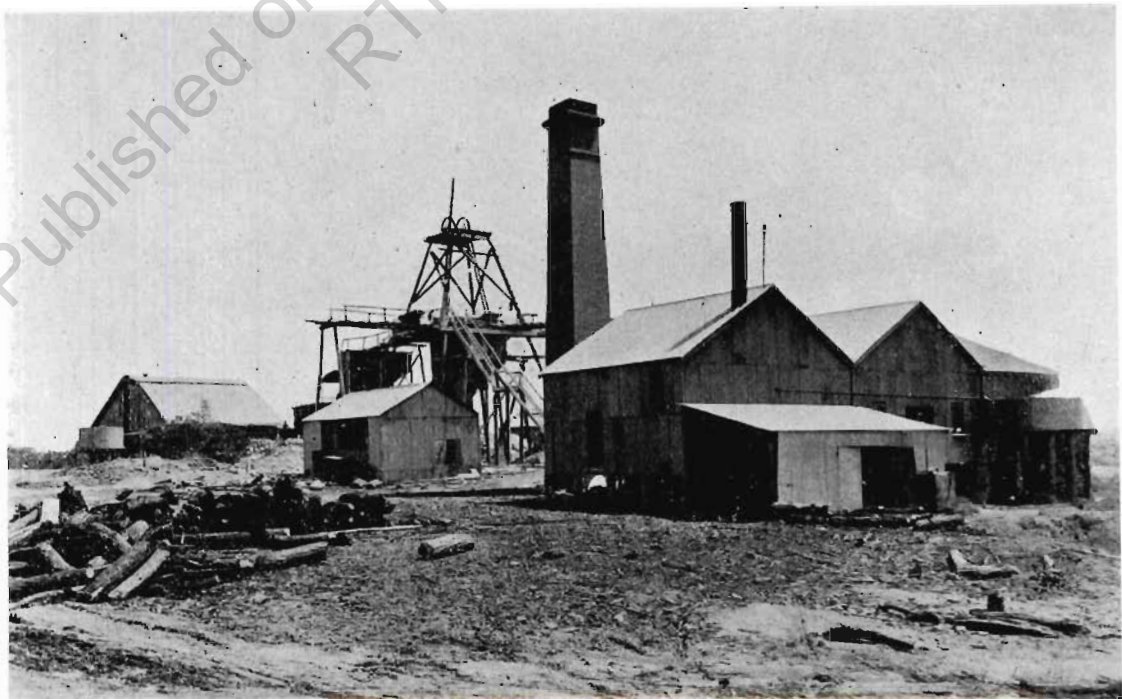
West: Station track.

HISTORY OF PLACE

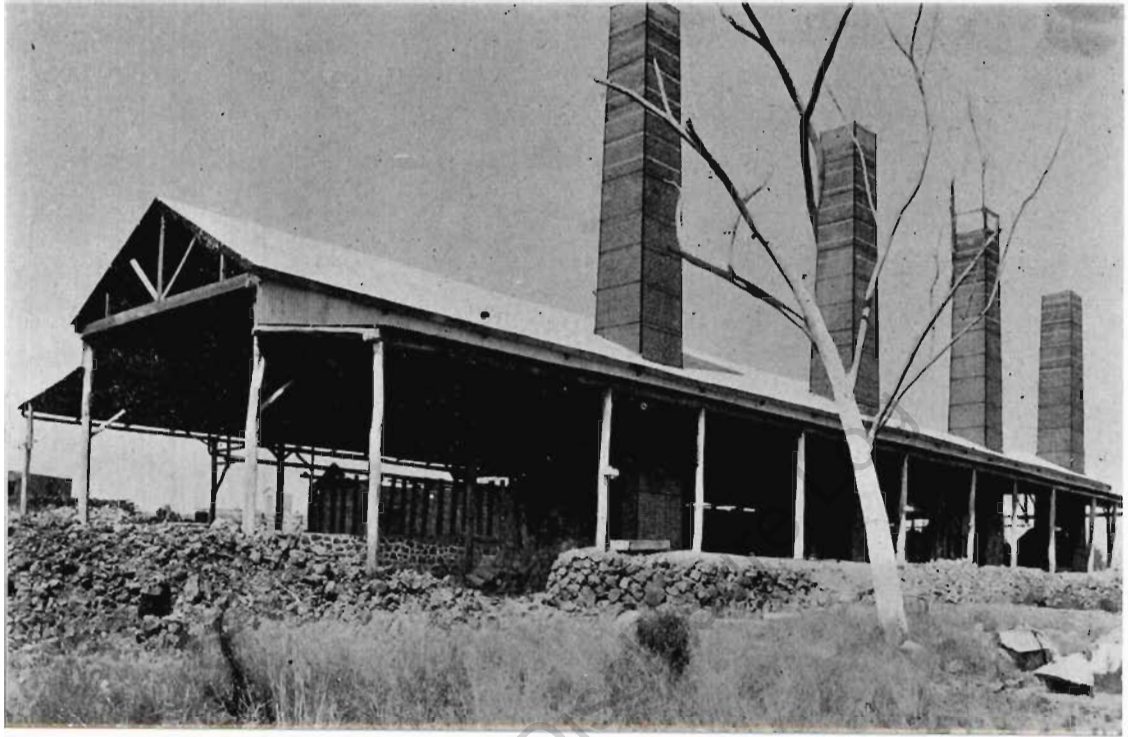
While out searching for a lost horse, in late 1904 the local property owner, W. Carrington, discovered gold on Oaky Creek. As the horse Carrington was riding



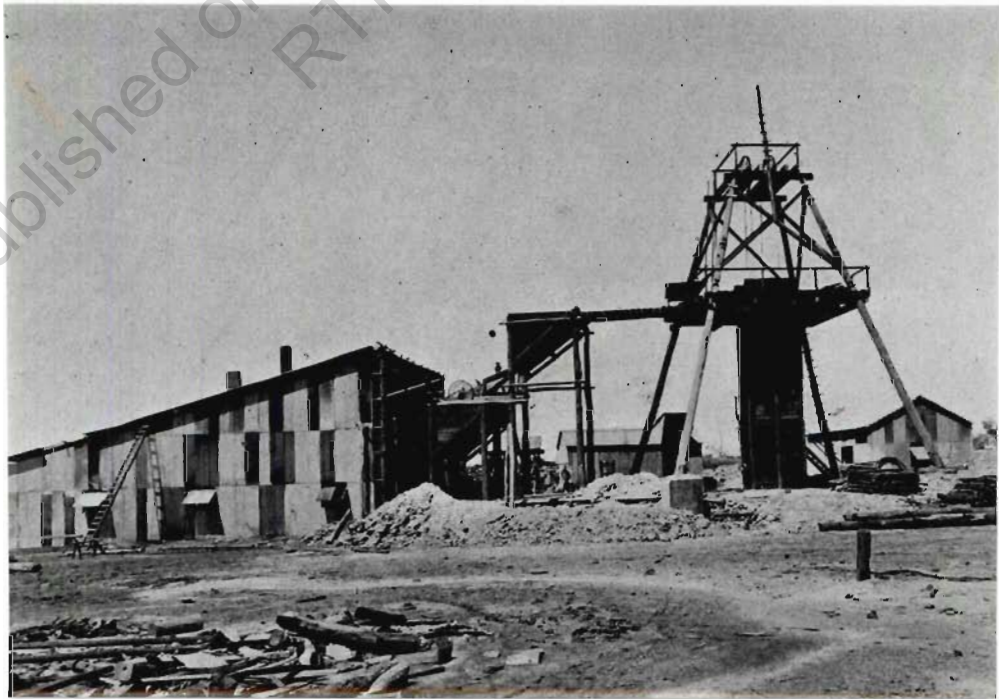
Carrington's Lion P.C., August 1905.
Q.G.M.J. 15 June 1906, p.291.



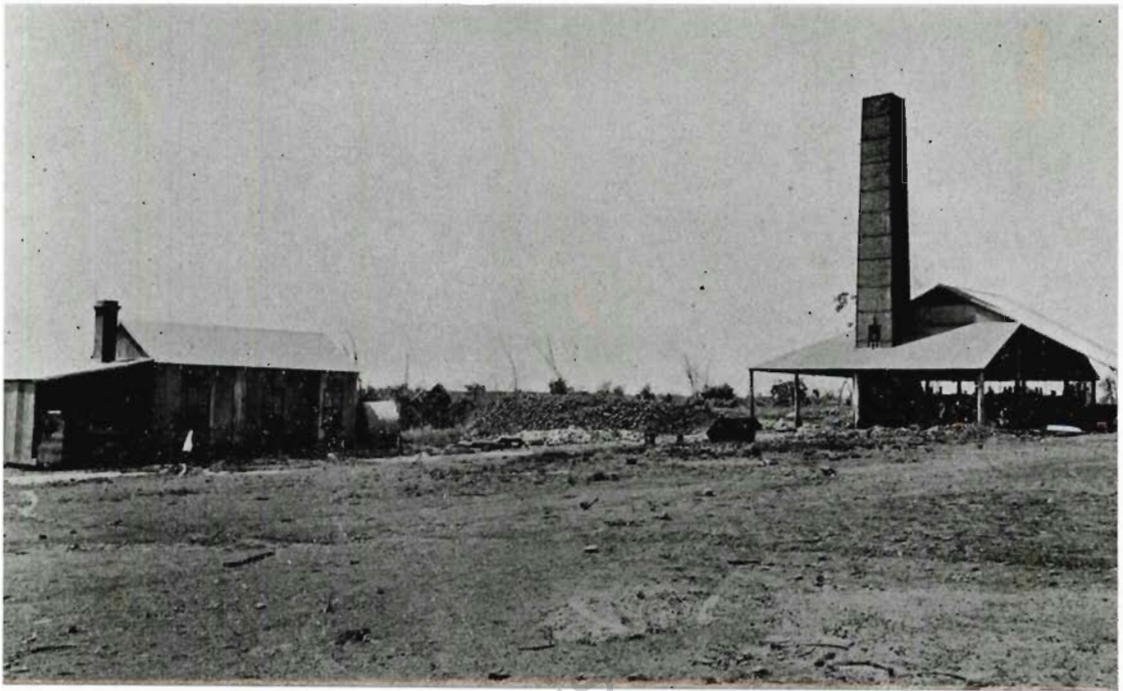
Carrington's United mines.
Q.G.M.J. 15 December 1915, p.592.



Smelters at Carrington's United mines.
Q.G.M.J. 15 December 1915, p.592.



Carrington Nos.1 & 2 East showing battery (on left)
and mine (on right). Q.G.M.J. 15 December 1915, p.593.



Carrington Nos.1 & 2 East showing assay office (on left) and smelters (on right). Q.G.M.J. 15 December 1915 p.593.



Carrington Lion P.C. showing main shaft (left) and battery (foreground). Q.G.M.J. 14 June 1919, p.238.



Mine shafts and headframe foundations looking SE.



nd timber frame looking SW.



Brick lined pit and tunnels looking SW.



Smelter site. Bulldozed chimney and reverberatory furnace brickwork looking E.



Smelter slag dump with remains of slag trolley in foreground.



Mill site rendered brick foundations looking W.



Langlands grinding pans at mill site, looking W.

MINING HERITAGE PLACES RECORDING FORM

CHARTERS TOWERS MINING DISTRICT

PLACE

Name of Place: CLARKE'S MINE & BATTERY

Mineral Type - Historical: GOLD

LOCATION

Mining District - Current: Charters Towers Mining District

Mineral Field - Historical: Charters Towers Gold and Mineral Field

Major Catchment: Burdekin River

Minor Catchment: Gladstone Creek

Local Government Area: Charters Towers City

Map Sheet: Charters Towers 8157. 1:1000,000. AMG 211783

Latitude: 20.05.22 S (by GPS)

Longitude: 146.14.43 E (by GPS)

Land Tenure: Vacant Crown Land

Exploration Permit (M): EPM 9251

Mineral Lease: MDL 116 Charters Towers Gold Mines NL ?

Location and Access:

Charters Towers Town. Located on the western side of Towers Hill. Access from Mossman Street via the entrance to Seismic Reserve 231.

Heritage Boundaries:

Portion of Towers Hill heritage area bounded by:

North: Black Jack Road and Rainbow Road.

South: Hand Street and a line forming a continuation to Pyrites Road near the junction of Henning Street.

East: Pyrites Road.

West: Black Jack Road.

An area comprising Towers Hill VCL, including R231 (For Scientific Purposes) and R229 (For University Purposes), but excluding existing freehold allotments and excisions for water supply, microwave and television transmission.

HISTORY OF PLACE

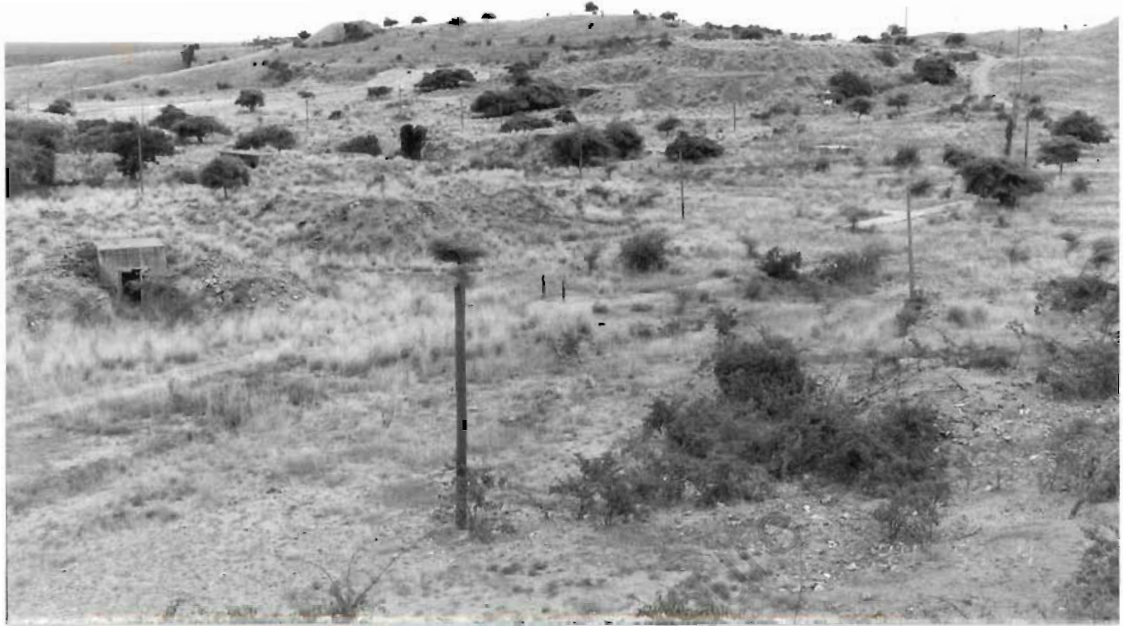
Clarke's mine on the north-western side of Towers Hill was the site of the first discovery of gold in December 1871 which led to the development of the Charters Towers field. George E. Clarke, Hugh Mosman, John Fraser and an Aboriginal called Jupiter comprised the prospecting party. They camped near the quartz strewn



Engine house, concrete machinery mounts looking SW.



Stamp battery foundations, looking N.



Towers Hill telegraph poles looking W.
Clark's mine and mullock dumps in background.



Towers Hill - Siemens telegraph pole base
east of Clark's mine.

R



WW2 concrete explosives store set into mine mullock dump. Looking NE.

MINING HERITAGE PLACES RECORDING FORM

CHARTERS TOWERS MINING DISTRICT

PLACE

Name of Place: DONNYBROOK BLOCKS BATTERY

Mineral Type - Historical: GOLD

LOCATION

Mining District - Current: Charters Towers Mining District

Mineral Field - Historical: Charters Towers Gold and Mineral Field.

Major Catchment: Burdekin River

Minor Catchment: Connolly Creek

Local Government Area: Dalrymple Shire Council

Map Sheet: Ravenswood 8257. 1:100,000. AMG 860679

Latitude: 20.11.10 S (by GPS)

Longitude: 146.51.55 E (by GPS)

Land Tenure: (Brookville station)

Exploration Permit (M): EPM 9140 Carpentaria Gold Pty Ltd

Mineral Lease: ML 1396, ML 1690 Towers Mining Pty Ltd

Location and Access:

Located 10 km south of Ravenswood township off the Burdekin Falls Dam road. Turn off west onto a station track between Erin and Tucker creeks through a locked gate. Situated on the east bank of Connolly Creek

Heritage Boundaries:

North: East-west line passing through a point 30 metres north of the chimney.

South: East-west line passing through a point 70 metres south of the chimney.

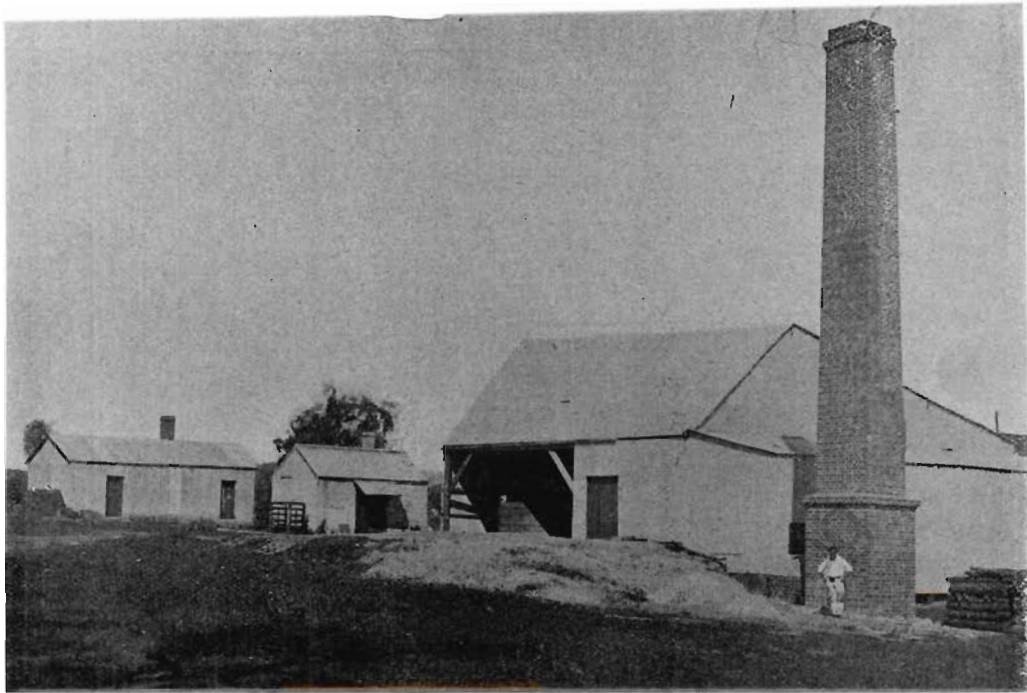
East: North-south line passing through a point 20 metres east of the chimney.

West: Connolly Creek.

HISTORY OF PLACE

During the initial rush to the Ravenswood goldfield Donnybrook was known as Middle Camp. Alluvial gold was found in Tucker Gully by a prospector named Brooks in mid-October 1868. There was a population of 700 in 1869, falling to 300 by 1871. Crushing machines were erected in 1870 and 1872, but the area was abandoned in 1877 due to rushes in other areas (Hooper, 1994:21).

The surge of mining activity around Ravenswood after 1897 encouraged a brief revival of working the Donnybrook reef and Mr H.H. Barton, who owned 10% of



Donnybrook Blocks Mining Syndicate mill.
Q.G.M.J. 15 September 1902, p.450.



Brick chimney, looking S.



Damaged base of brick chimney, looking SE.



Mill foundations, looking N.

MINING HERITAGE PLACES RECORDING FORM

CHARTERS TOWERS MINING DISTRICT

PLACE

Name of Place: DUKE OF EDINBURGH MINE

Mineral Type - Historical: GOLD

LOCATION

Mining District - Current: Charters Towers Mining District

Mineral Field - Historical: Ravenswood Gold and Mineral Field

Major Catchment: Burdekin River

Minor Catchment: Elphinstone Creek

Local Government Area: Dalrymple Shire

Map Sheet: Ravenswood 8257. 1:100,000. AMG 882769

Latitude: 20.06.21 S (by GPS)

Longitude: 146.53.13 E (by GPS)

Land Tenure: Vacant Crown Land

Exploration Permit (M): EPM 9140 Carpentaria Gold Pty Ltd

Mineral Lease: ML 1380 Carpentaria Gold Pty Ltd

Location and Access:

Located in Ravenswood township. Access from John Street and Deighton Street.

Heritage Boundaries:

Forms portion of the Ravenswood mining heritage area bounded by:

North: Barton Street and Elphinstone Creek.

East: Church Street.

South: North edge of Buck Reef West pit.

West: Elphinstone Creek.

HISTORY OF PLACE

Gold was first reported in the district in 1868, although the lodes of Buchanan's Gully and Jessop's Gully, known as Top Camp initially, then as Ravenswood, were not located until the following year. Drought and the absence of crushing machinery temporarily delayed the opening up of the Ravenswood lodes until the end of April 1870 when the Lady Marion Mill at Burnt Point commenced crushing. Stampers were located beside Connolly Creek where a dam was constructed and adequate timber for the boiler was available (Roderick, 1980:40).



Headframe round timber uprights, looking E.



Cornish boiler with Cornish boiler adapted as a water tank on right. Looking SE.

MINING HERITAGE PLACES RECORDING FORM

CHARTERS TOWERS MINING DISTRICT

PLACE

Name of Place: ENDEAVOUR BATTERY

Mineral Type - Historical: TIN

LOCATION

Mining District - Current: Charters Towers Mining District

Mineral Field - Historical: Kangaroo Hills Mineral Field

Major Catchment: Burdekin River

Minor Catchment: Oaky Creek

Local Government Area: Dalrymple Shire

Map Sheet: Ewan 8059. 1:100,000. AMG 757909

Latitude: 19.04.15 S (by GPS)

Longitude: 145.49.06 E (by GPS)

Land Tenure: Vacant Crown Land ?

Mineral Lease: Nil

Location and Access:

Located approximately 115 km north of Charters Towers. Access is by the Paluma - Ewan road to Ewan, then by station tracks north-west. The place is situated on Endeavour pastoral holding alongside the homestead.

Heritage Boundaries:

North-west: Oaky Creek including channel.

South-west: Entrance driveway to homestead.

A line at right-angles intersecting the driveway and creek 10 metres south-west of the tailings dump.

A line at right-angles intersecting the driveway and creek 30 metres north-east of the stamp battery.

HISTORY OF PLACE

The Endeavour Battery is situated within the Kangaroo Hills Mineral Field which was gazetted on 31 May 1893 covering 1,711 sq.km. of steep, hilly, granite country drained by Oaky Creek and the Running River, tributaries of the Burdekin River (de Havelland, 1989: 219).

Tin deposits were originally discovered by Richard Moss and William Rolfe while prospecting for copper in 1871 when silver was also recorded. Important tin



Battery and shed foundations, looking SE.



Stamp battery, looking N.

MINING HERITAGE PLACES RECORDING FORM

CHARTERS TOWERS MINING DISTRICT

PLACE

Name of Place: ARGENTINE SMELTER

Mineral Type - Historical: SILVER

LOCATION

Mining District - Current: Charters Towers Mining District

Mineral Field - Historical: Star River Mineral Field

Major Catchment: Burdekin River

Minor Catchment: Cattle Creek

Local Government Area: Dalrymple Shire

Map Sheet: Rollingsstone 8159. 1:100,000. AMG 228503

Latitude: 19.26.22 S (by GPS)

Longitude: 146.15.55 E (by GPS)

Land Tenure: Dotswood Pastoral Holding - Department of Defence.

Town Reserve ?

Exploration Permit (M): EPM 8631 Leeturn (No 164) Pty Ltd

Mineral Lease: Nil

Location and Access:

Located within the Defence Department's Townsville Field Training Area on the north side of the Greenvale railway, 7 km west of Keelbottom Creek. Access from the Hervey Range Development Road, north via Speed Yard to Keelbottom Creek crossing and west along the railway maintenance track.

Heritage Boundaries:

North: East-west line passing through a point 250 metres north of the chimney.

South: Greenvale railway reserve.

West: North-south line passing through a point 200 metres west of the chimney.

East: North-south line passing through a point 300 metres east of the chimney.

HISTORY OF PLACE

Silver was discovered here in 1881 although minor quantities of gold had been worked nearby from the 1870s. In June 1882 the town of Argentine was surveyed although in 1883 it was known as Silver City.

The smelting works were erected by Bresto in 1883, at which time the town had several public houses, a butcher, baker, three stores and two gardens - one Chinese



Collapsed flue (foreground) looking SW.



Chimney base and flue looking SW.



Reverberatory furnace flue looking N.



Reverberatory furnace looking E.