STEIGLITZ

Memories of Gold

National Parks Service Victoria

STEIGLITZ

Memories of Gold

Ray Sumner

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National Parks Service, Victoria

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Cover Photograph—"Follow the Leader" Mine, 1865. (*H. Boardman, Steiglitz*)

Foreword

The early history of gold discovery in Victoria is dominated by Ballarat and Bendigo. It is not widely recognised that Steiglitz also merits an important place in the history of the gold era in this State.

Gold was first found in Sutherlands Creek in 1853, just two years after the first official discovery of gold in the colony.

Diggers flocked to the new goldfields, and Steiglitz quickly developed into a substantial town on the slopes around Sutherlands Creek. From the early 1860s, mining companies were formed to enable operations to become more efficient. However, the gold was elusive and mining became unprofitable. By the mid 1870s the boom town had become a memory and only a handful of people remained.

New mining technology brought about a revival at Steiglitz in the 1890s, but is was shortlived — by 1900 the town's population had dwindled to 300. The last sizeable mine closed in 1941, and by the 1950s less than 100 people lived there.

Steiglitz Historic Park was established in 1979 under the control of the National Parks Service. The park includes substantial sections of the former township and the surrounding country, sprinkled with mine shafts and tailings heaps.

In Steiglitz Historic Park, public buildings and other remaining features are protected and, wherever possible, are being restored to match their original appearance. Most of the buildings of the gold era were wooden, so it is not surprising that few have survived.

Yet there is still much to see in the park. The major feature is the handsome Courthouse, opened in June 1875, which houses a display depicting the history of Steiglitz and the natural features of the nearby Brisbane Ranges National Park.

We cannot rebuild Steiglitz. But by means of this book, the Courthouse display, and self-guided and ranger-guided walks through the town and its surroundings, the National Parks Service aims to help visitors to appreciate the appearance and atmosphere of Steiglitz when it was a busy mining town, to recapture the fascination of gold, and to relive the lives of the miners and their families.

D. S. Saunders
Director of National Parks

March 1982

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As a valuable supplement to such documentary research, old Steiglitz was brought back to life for the present writer by the many former residents at the "Back to Steiglitz" functions, organised by Mr. L. Fink, Meredith.

Other information has been generously supplied by Mr. and Mrs. A. Trotter and Mr. and Mrs. V. Francis of Steiglitz, and Mr. and Mrs. P. McDonald of "Darra", and Mrs. R. Moore of St. Arnaud.

Our greatest debt however is to Mr. H. E. Boardman, who has spent a lifetime recording and preserving the history of Steiglitz for us and future generations of visitors.

R. Sumner
Historian
National Parks Service
1981

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Location

Steiglitz is at the southern end of the Brisbane Ranges National Park, 60 km west of Melbourne and about half way between Geelong and Ballarat. Steiglitz Historic Park, proclaimed in 1979, contains 655 hectares of land, including parts of the township of Steiglitz and much of the surrounding Steiglitz goldfield. (Fig. 1).

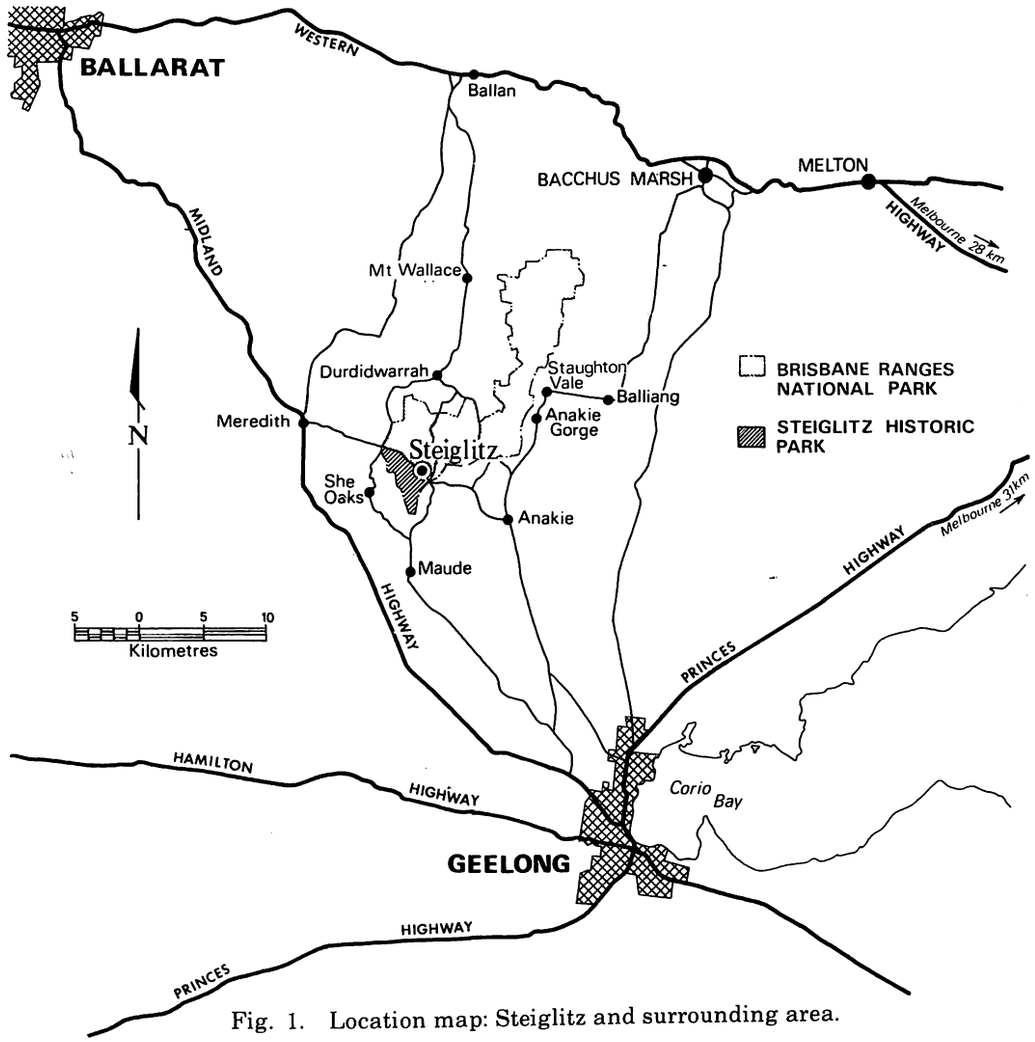

Fig. 1. Location map: Steiglitz and surrounding area.

Aborigines and Europeans

For centuries before white men came to the Steiglitz area, it was part of the territory of the Kurung tribe of Aborigines who occupied 3400 sq. km on the western side of Port Phillip Bay. The escaped convict William Buckley lived for 30 years with the Kurung. Unlike the gold-hungry Europeans, the Aborigines made little impact on the natural environment of the Brisbane Ranges. Only a few small stone tool workshops and kitchen middens scattered through the area show evidence of their former existence.

When the European pastoralists moved in, claiming huge tracts of land for their flocks, racial hostilities became common, especally near Geelong. Charles Franks and his shepherd were murdered near Werribee; shepherds' huts on the Clyde Company's **Gulf Hill** station were robbed; Captain Flett of **Barabool Hills** was savagely attacked. Most Europeans actually believed that the Aborigines had no claim on lands which they did not cultivate or graze, and where they built no permanent habitations. At the same time, the newcomers had an almost pathological fear of the blacks, particularly those settlers recently arrived from Van Diemen's Land, such as Robert von Stieglitz, who recorded several times that the blacks were very dangerous. He also repelled attacks and took part in punitive raids on a few occasions. Nevertheless, he was saved from a swamp by one "right good fellow", Murrydennock.

After contact with civilisation, Aboriginal numbers declined rapidly; only 33 Aborigines were recorded at Bacchus March in 1861 and even fewer at Geelong.

In 1873, an Aborigine known as George Brown, a Sydney native, was arrested on warrant at Steiglitz for deserting his illegitimate child. The late Mr. Arthur Boardman in a lifetime at Steiglitz only recalled seeing one Aboriginal couple, who camped for a few weeks near Steiglitz and moved on.

Several Aboriginal names have been perpetuated in landscape features such as You Yangs = *wurdi yowang* = big hill (the local group was sometimes called Yowangi); Anakie = *anakie yowang* = little hill or twin hills. The pastoral runs also often used Aboriginal names: *Durdidwarrah* = shelter of bark; *Ballark* = stream of water; *Moranghurk* = stone axe handle; *Moreep* = centre of tree.

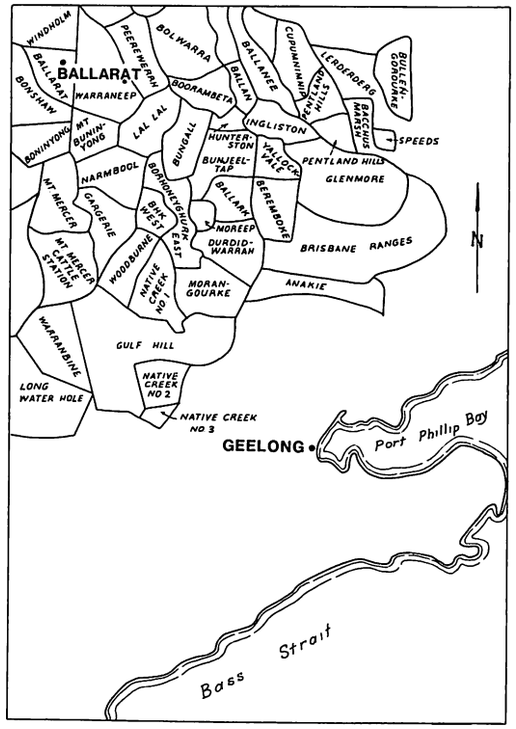

Fig. 2. Map showing some of the pastoral holdings of the Port Phillip District, 1835-1851. *A. S. Kenyon.*

A Difficult Location

The earliest Europeans to visit this area came on horseback in the late 1830s seeking pastoral country. Their runs were soon disturbed in the early 1850s by hundreds of gold-seekers, most of whom walked overland from Geelong, carrying their tools and swags. The reefs of Steiglitz, which attracted the hopeful miners, were first discovered late in 1855. The *Geelong Advertiser* was eager to promote this new goldfield so close at hand, and instructed its readers on the route to Steiglitz:

The shortest road from Geelong is to pass Colonel Kelsall's station, cross Sutherland's Creek, follow the well-defined dray road to the left of the creek till you come to the old shepherd's hut, when you are within 2½ miles of the diggings, which are situated on a point or tongue of land between Sutherland's Creek, and a tributary flowing from the Anakies. The distance by the road, which is good in all weathers, is 24 miles, and in a straight line, only 18 miles. From Melbourne the distance is about double, so that intending diggers from thence will save a weary journey by taking the steamer as far as Geelong, and thence either by conveyance or in the good old style of travelling, on shank's mare.

(*Geelong Advertiser,* 16 October 1855.)

In those early days George Lindau's Criterion coaches ran three times a week between Geelong and Steiglitz, and Thomas Gibson soon had a coach service on that route as well. Even the charms of Lola Montez, who was performing her famous Spider Dance nightly in Geelong's Theatre Royal, could not compete with the golden lure of Steiglitz, as men rushed to try their luck at mining.

By December 1855, one Geelong visitor described the Steiglitz Goldfield as a *"romantic region of gold, quartz, avarice, toil, folly, recklessness and fraud"* (*Geelong Advertiser,* 24 December 1855). Another visitor at this time rode over from Ballarat. Eager to display his literary knowledge, he found *"the country between them (the Steiglitz diggings) and Ballarat is picturesque in the extreme, and would have gladdened the heart of Dr. Syntax"* (*Herald,* 22 December 1855). The Steiglitz Goldfield had its strongest links not with Melbourne or Ballarat, however, but with Geelong. Another contemporary account describes that coach trip:

The road from Geelong to Steiglitz leads, for the first ten miles, through an open and slightly undulating country, the aspect of which is, of course, monotonous enough. Passing this space you arrive at Sutherland's Creek, now a chain of water holes not particularly limpid. Next comes a tract of thinly timbered land, terminating in an open piece of rising ground known as the Bald Hill. Beyond this point and within eight miles of the "diggings" you pass in a close succession three refreshment tents, recently pitched, and a weatherboard establishment of a similar character not yet completed. A mile or two further on you find yourself suddenly in the gold country . . . short and abrupt hillocks, pretty well timbered, and sprinkled over with great quantities of grass trees . . . . Surmounting one of the little hillocks already mentioned a cluster of snowy tents pitched upon a steep acclivity announces the approaching termination of the journey. A few moments longer and you wind through lines of stores and dwellings of wood or canvas, many in accordance with the time honored observance of the gold fields, having flags of various hue and device fluttering from their summits. The aspect of the place is animated and pleasing in no ordinary degree.

(*Geelong Advertiser,* 28 January 1856).

After the initial excitement of the mid-1850s, Steiglitz was overshadowed by many newer and more exciting gold discoveries. Its location in a hilly, forested area, and off the main Geelong-Ballarat coach route, meant that even local Geelong residents were often unfamiliar with their closest goldfield. One reporter therefore advised:

From what I can understand about the good people of Geelong, I am led to believe that one half of your readers will

soliloquise thus,—"Steiglitz, ah! yes, of course, by the way where-abouts is Steiglitz?" The best way for them to solve that question is to go to the Black Bull, enquire for the Steiglitz coach, pay their fare, and in four hours be brought to about the prettiest spot in which it has ever been my fortune to see a digging community located.

(*Geelong Chronicle*, 10 April 1861)

By 1865 Steiglitz was flourishing and Cobb and Co. coaches competed with local companies for passengers to Steiglitz; rivalling companies employed "touts", who seized intending passengers' luggage and loaded it onto their coach, rather than that of the opposition. A single trip from Geelong to Steiglitz then cost 7/6d, and took more than 4 hours. Gradually fords were constructed and bridges built over the water courses. After the Ballarat-Geelong railway was completed in 1862 however, it became increasingly common for visitors to Steiglitz to travel in comparative comfort by train to Meredith, then by coach to Steiglitz. This last section of the trip could be a trying experience; one early journalist gave this extravagant description:

The journey from Meredith to Steiglitz is no joke in wet weather, like the present; it is as slippery as an eel, and as soft as mashed turnips. The track was first struck out by "Big Larry", when in a state of beer, and it has been pertinaciously followed ever since. The traveller passes under trees that threaten him every moment with the fate of Absolom; over stumps, that one false step will send your machine to shivereens in a "brace of shakes"—such shakes! over gullies flowing with liquid mud, of unknown depth, and of width varying with the weather; down side-hills, where Jehu politely invites all the heavy weights to sit on the highest side, so that his crazy vehicle may not go over "holus bolus" . . . and the rain comes pelting down a very "reign of terror" indeed, and the horses pant and pull, and the steam from their nostrils escapes as if from the safety valve of some high pressure engine; and the driver urges them with tongue and whip, and he chaffs the passengers—and the journey is at length completed. We look at our chronometer—by Jove, but little over the hour; why, there is not a coachman in England could have accomplished it, and but very few that would have the daring to try. It is no joke to drive a pair horse coach from Meredith to Steiglitz.

(*Geelong Chronicle*, 22 July 1865)

Fig. 3. Ward's Stables, Meredith, 1890s. *H. Boardman, Steiglitz.*

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Pastoralists

The history of pastoral occupation of the Brisbane Ranges is in particular the story of the von Stieglitz family, who are a classic example of the Anglo-Irish gentry in colonial Australia. The family of Henry Lewis von Stieglitz (1762-1824) and his wife Charlotte, *née* Atkinson (1784-1852) comprised six sons and two daughters. After the father's death in Ireland, all the family except one married sister eventually emigrated to Australia. In 1829 the eldest son (Frederick Lewis) and the fourth son (Francis Walter) migrated to Van Diemen's Land where they received land grants and were closely associated with fellow-immigrants David Stead and Robert Cowie.

The second von Stieglitz son (Henry Lewis) arrived in Van Diemen's Land soon afterwards, and in 1833 the third (John Lewis) and fifth sons (Robert William) migrated also. Finally in 1838 the von Stieglitz family migration ended with the arrival of the mother and unmarried sister (Charlotte) together with the sixth son (Charles Augustus).

When John and Robert von Stieglitz arrived in Van Diemen's Land in 1833, land grants had been abolished. Their neighbour, John Batman, sought land across the Strait and the landless von Stieglitz brothers and their friends were quick to perceive the opportunity. In November 1835 John von Stieglitz, David Stead and John Cowie made an exploratory trip to Port Phillip on the barque *Norval*.

In 1836 Robert von Stieglitz arrived at Port Phillip in the schooner *Champion*, with 360 sheep and 2 horses of his own and 140 sheep for his brother John. Together with Cowie and Stead he settled his flocks on the future site of Geelong. By 1838 however there were so many settlers in the area that Cowie, Stead and Robert von Stieglitz explored further up the Moorabool River. They passed the Clyde Company's **Gulf Hill** run, Robert Sutherland's **Native Creek** and Learmonth's **Mt. Mercer**. Finding a good grassy area, they drew lots; Cowie and Stead won and

Fig. 4. Charles Augustus von Stieglitz. *"Her Port Phillip and Victorian Album", by Emma von Stieglitz.*

named their property **Bungieltap** (*Bungeeltap* = equal shares).

A few miles further north, Robert von Stieglitz took up **Balindyeapp** (now Ballan). In 1839 he was joined by John von Stieglitz, his wife Emma (*née* Cowie), and Charles von Stieglitz. John then took up part of Robert's run, naming it **Ballanee**.

In 1842, Charles von Stieglitz took up **Durdidwarrah**, a property of 24 000 acres (9 712 ha) which he stocked with 8000 sheep. This was the property on which the Steiglitz goldfield was later located.

Through early arrival and prudent marriage, the von Stieglitz family dominated the upper Moorabool area for two decades and restored the family

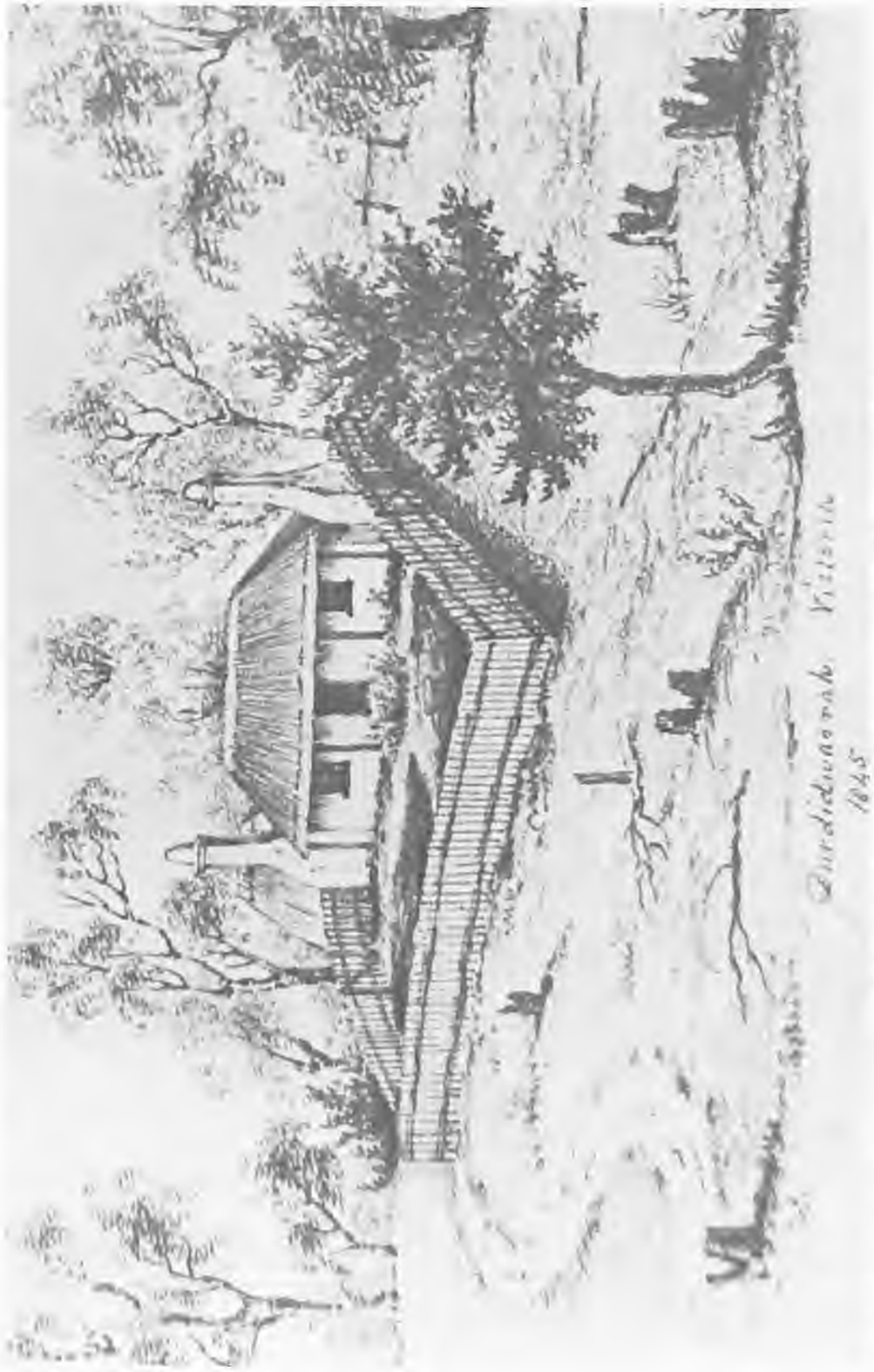

Fig. 5. Durdidwarrah Homestead, 1845. *"Her Port Phillip and Victorian Album", by Emma von Stieglitz.*

fortunes. John von Stieglitz had married Emma Cowie (1836); John Cowie married Charlotte von Stieglitz (1842). Three daughters of the solicitor J. W. Belcher married Charles von Stieglitz, Robert von Stieglitz and David Stead.

The Baroness von Stieglitz died in 1852 and was buried in the old Ballan cemetery, where her grandson, brother, niece and nephew were also interred. These tombstones were removed in 1964 to the grounds of St. John's Church of England, Ballan.

Gentlemen such as the Stieglitz brothers and their families attempted to establish in the Colonies the same lifestyle they had led in Britain, with its rigid code of behaviour and sharp class divisions. This old order was upset by the gold discoveries which created a new class of wealthy persons. The Stieglitz family avoided this experience, however; when the Belcher parents decided to return permanently to Ireland in 1853, they were accompanied by their three daughters and respective sons-in-law. Thus the von Stieglitz connection with the area actually ceased prior to the discovery of gold and the growth of the town which perpetuated their name.

Durdidwarrah was subsequently held briefly by Andrew Love Jnr, then by Donald Cameron. In 1853 the house with 33 acres of surrounding land became the Eclipse Inn, whose proprietor Richard Coombs, welcomed "parties proceeding to the diggings and up the country". In 1856 the proprietor was William Birdsey. The literary visitor from Ballarat, quoted previously, was impressed by the house and garden von Stieglitz had created:

Fig. 6. Von Stieglitz family headstones at St. John's Anglican Church, Ballan.
Rev. T. M. Pamflet, Ballan.

One arrives at the Eclipse Inn, one of the prettiest places in the colony. It is really a treat, even in this unpoetic colony, for the traveller, way-worn, dust-stained, and accustomed to the noisy bar-rooms of gold-fields inns to enjoy the quiet and repose of the Eclipse and to sit on a summer's evening under its verandah, and inhale the sweets of the woodbine, the jasmine, the lily, and the rose.
(*Herald*, 22 December 1855)

In 1863 the house and property were purchased by Col. William Thomas Napier Champ, formerly first Premier of Tasmania, who lived there for twenty years. He shortened the name **Durdidwarrah** to **Darra**, as the former von Stieglitz home is still known.

It is necessary here to include a brief comment on orthography. The earliest known maps of this area were made in 1845 by the Lands Department Surveyor in Geelong, A. J. Skene, who introduced the mis-spelled version, "Steiglitz." The error was then repeated on all subsequent Lands Department surveys (see Appendix). Although others in the 1850s, such as Senior Constable Flahire and the Mining Surveyor Thomas Woolgrove, consistently used Stieglitz, and the first local newspaper, published in 1865, was the *Stieglitz Guardian*, the incorrect version was reproduced on Lands Department maps, and thus prevailed. Common usage has led to the general acceptance of **Steiglitz**, and this spelling has therefore been used consistently throughout this history.

Fig. 7. Durdidwarrah (Darra) Homestead 1981. *J. Sharp, Ocean Grove.*

The Discovery of Gold

A stone cairn in Steiglitz on the banks of Sutherland's Creek marks the spot of the first official discovery of reef gold in 1855 by Joseph Davis and William Hooley. This cairn contains stone from a former von Stieglitz residence which was inundated by the construction of the Durdidwarrah reservoirs. For some years prior to 1855, however, Steiglitz had been known and worked as an alluvial goldfield. Gold had been "discovered within 25 miles of Geelong" as early as September 1851: "*a very fine piece about two ounces was found there last week, and a party of ten are about arranging to start this day*" (*Argus*, 24 September 1851).

This and later reports in November 1851 encouraged several citizens of Geelong to contribute money and send out a Gold Exploring Company, in the hope of finding close to Geelong ". . . as good a gold field as either Ballarat or the Mount (Alexander), or even the far-famed Bendigo". The leader, Thomas Oldham, acknowledged as "the Captain of the Anakie Hills exploring party" reported on his success on 11 September 1852, enclosing a sample of gold found "on Sharp's run" (**Morangourke**). He firmly believed they had found, only twenty-four miles from Geelong, "*a gold field that will pay . . . which we know at present to extend a number of miles, and that it only requires a large number of good and determined diggers to establish, . . .*" (*Argus*, 14 September 1852).

These finds were not regarded as payable, however, and the men received no reward.

The official discovery of the Steiglitz goldfield has been attributed to two men, Andrew Love (Jnr), a squatter, and George Morton, a carrier. Love claimed that they found gold in July 1853 at McPherson's Gully, now known as Yankee Gully. Fifty to sixty miners rushed this alluvial gold find. They were quickly followed by miners at Dutchman's Flat (1854) and Sutherland's Creek (February 1855).

Fig. 8. Andrew Love. *La Trobe Library, Victoria.*

Since Morton died in 1854, the full reward of £150 was made to Andrew Love. The career of this man is of considerable interest. Love had arrived in Victoria in 1840 with his father, the Rev. Andrew Love, who became the first Presbyterian Minister in Geelong. Young Love took up land in the Wimmera in 1841, then in 1853 took over **Morangourke**.

In the 1850s, Love's flocks were often underway from one property to another so that he could seem to comply with stocking requirements for his leases. Love "borrowed" over £2000 from his father before he had himself declared insolvent in 1856, a case found "highly discreditable" by the presiding magistrate. Love then erected quartz crushing machinery at Steiglitz and became chairman of the local miners' committee. He finally became a successful politician, chairman of the Bannockburn Road District in 1862, and in 1867 a Member of the Legislative Assembly.

A party underway to Ballarat is said to have camped in late 1853 near the present site of Steiglitz, where one of their members, Count Strzelecki, observed that the country was probably auriferous. This seems at variance with Love's claim that he was mining there in July, although the hilly nature of the country might possibly have hidden his operations from this party.

In 1854 a new goldfield was reported in "Stieglitz Forest" but no details were given. By early 1855, however, this was a busy alluvial diggings, as this report indicates:

OUR NEW GOLD FIELD—The week's intelligence confirms the favourable reports received of Steiglitz. The diggers are doing well; provisions have been in great demand, and large supplies of stores have been despatched within the last three days to meet the increasing population of the place. Nearly 300 men—mostly raw hands—are now at work surfacing. One hole has been sunk, but was not bottomed at fifteen feet. Most of the parties are making liberal wages with easy labour, and the little community is generally reported to be in the best of spirits—confident of "making a good thing of it", and enthusiastic in the belief that the field is one that will prove permanent and paying.

(*Herald*, 26 March 1855)

It was in 1855 that the party of Davis, Hooley and Butcher, underway to Ballarat, camped on Sutherland's Creek and discovered reef gold. Davis took out a claim on 14 September and in October specimens were displayed at the *Geelong Advertiser* Office. The news was publicised in Geelong and over 500 miners rushed there.

Fig. 9. Prospectors at Steiglitz, ca 1860. *H. Boardman, Steiglitz.*

Mining History 1855-1900

The Steiglitz field is an excellent example of both types of gold mining—alluvial and quartz—operating on the same goldfield throughout its whole period of production.

Initially the alluvial miners were predominant at Steiglitz. A maximum of 1200 European alluvial miners were recorded in 1863, but numbers dropped sharply thereafter. Chinese alluvial miners, more patient and more persistent, numbered between 60 and 200 in the period 1861-1878. Until the close of the century some 30 alluvial miners worked in Steiglitz each year (Table 1).

It was quartz mining that made Steiglitz, which was one of the first quartz goldfields of Australia, as well as one of the richest. When it began in 1855, each miner could claim a lease of only 12 feet of reef. The small claims and the hardness of the quartz were not as bad as the difficulties of extracting the gold from the quartz. Nevertheless, early 1856 was a busy period for Steiglitz. Stone was stockpiled awaiting the arrival of crushing machinery. Many reefs were worked in those early years, one of the most famous being the Boxing Reef, which paralleled the main thoroughfare Regent Street.

In early 1856 the most popular reef was the New Chum to the north of Steiglitz. In 1860 there were 250 quartz miners on the field, working 82 reefs. The number of reefs being worked continued to increase in number to a maximum of 210 between 1880 and 1888 although this was a time of low productivity. (Table 2).

Initially, the typical machinery of any alluvial goldfield was to be found in operation at Steiglitz with sluice boxes and cradles operating in the creek; a few horse puddling machines and two whims operated in 1861. But quartz mining required very different equipment, and in these early years various kinds of crushing machinery were tried.

A primitive kind of "impromptu" quartz crushing machine caught the attention of one Geelong visitor; it was "*. . . constructed in a few hours and brought into working operation. It was commenced by felling a spar about fifty feet long, the butt end of which was secured, and a portion of it rested on an upright fork, supported on all sides; the end of the spar was brought to bear over a stump, and at the end of the spar was a transverse piece of wood used for a handle which pulled down easily the weight of the spar, on a cradle-work of iron placed on the stump, in which was placed quartz calcined, and the quartz was easily pulverized; the receptacle being a large candle box, communicated with by a perforation in the stump, opening into the iron cradle-work.*"

(*Geelong Advertiser*, 24 January 1856)

By 1856 there were seven crushing machines at Steiglitz, four of which were steam-driven. Some machines combined a stamp battery with heavy revolving rollers to crush the stone even more finely. Love's and Otway's machines were Chilean mills. Nevertheless high crushing costs and the small claims made mining unprofitable for individual leaseholders. The era of amalgamation began, and eventually miners were forced to sell their claims to companies whose cost economies and large capital resources enabled them to introduce large machinery (Table 3). This move came after a brief temporary decline, as the local Mining Surveyor, Thomas Woolgrove, reported:

"*The population on this field is at present very limited, in comparison to the time when the reefs were in full operation. The number does not exceed 500; actual miners, 200. This is accounted for in many ways: by the whole of what are termed here the "surface leaders" on the principal reefs having been worked out to the water-level, at 200 feet average depth; by the effect of the first local regulations, by which miners were limited to 12 feet per man in extent of reef, and therefore would not erect machinery, etc., on such small claims; by the funds of the miners being exhausted, and consequently their being compelled to leave from want of the capitalists' assistance to test the deep ground; by the present dear rate of crushing, which prevents reefs which would pay 1 oz. and over per ton being worked; and by the want of powerful, effective, and cheap crushing machinery.*"

(*Mining Surveyors' Reports No. 3*)

The Steiglitz gold field was not without the usual share of mining fatalities. Probably the first was the unfortunate young German, Charles Sauer from Oldenburg, who was killed in November 1855 by the cave-in of his 40 foot shaft near the creek. His death further stimulated the demand for a local Steiglitz court, as the coroner for Geelong refused to go to Steiglitz for the inquest.

The only tombstone left in the old Steiglitz cemetery also records the death of "*Robert Duncanson who lost his life by accident on Steiglitz gold field May 18th 1857, aged 27 years.*" In the new cemetery, which opened in 1859, lies "*Thomas Judd aged 28 years. Late of Hackney London who was accidentally killed in the shaft of the Gibraltar Quartz Mining Co., Steiglitz, on the 26th April 1862.*"

Fig. 10. Headstone from "old" cemetery, Steiglitz. *J. Lennon, National Parks Service.*

Throughout the 1860s Steiglitz was carried along by continued optimism and speculative investments. Working men received good wages and there was an apparent prosperity leading to road and bridge building, town surveys, land sales, construction of houses and schools, establishment of a town and court and the formation of social clubs. An optimistic and verbose visitor in 1865 gave the following description:

"*Facilis descensus Averni—we will go down the Steiglitz Company's mine, richer, in my opinion, than the golden caves of "Ormus or of Ind", and which only requires scientific and economical management to make it one of the best paying enterprises in the colony of Victoria. The precious metal abounds in this company's ground—there is no doubt about it; it is a mathematical certainty; it only wants to be exhumed from the ground where it was buried when the earth "was without form and void," a period perhaps more distant in years than the faintest star, viewed through the Rosse Telescope, is numbered by inches from this globe which we inhabit. The amount of capital invested in the Steiglitz reef is £8000, in 2000 shares of £4 each, all paid; their present price in the market being £8. It is proposed to call up more capital, so as to erect more powerful machinery, as also a reservoir, which being accomplished I have very little doubt, from all I can see and hear, will prove a most remunerative investment, as, with the present limited means at the disposal of the company, viz, a sixhead battery, the yield of gold averages an ounce an hour when working, and this is got from some very unlikely looking dark slaty mullock.*

Fresh houses and stores are going up daily. Mr. Morgan, of Ashby, is building a

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Fig. 11. Regent Street, Steiglitz, 1874. *H. Boardman, Steiglitz.*

furniture mart; and Mr. Hopton, of Fyansford, intends erecting two capacious iron stores. Building allotments are fast rising in the market, and upon the whole, I feel justified in prophesying a glorious future for Steiglitz."

(*Geelong Chronicle*, 22 July 1865)

But at the same time a better-informed mining reporter gave a less sanguine and more realistic appraisal of the true nature of Steiglitz investment and management:

"Mining in this locality, for some time very much neglected, has been of late attracting a large share of public attention; and numerous ventures, adjudged until recently to be in a moribund condition, have had fresh vitality imparted to them, and appear to have taken new leases of their lives . . . There are no signs of mining to be observed on the road until the township itself is in sight, and the indications then to be observed are associated entirely with quartz-mining operations. Steiglitz is one of the few places in Victoria where alluvial mining has had but little to do with directing the attention of miners to the quartz lodes. Most of the reefs now at work are far removed from all alluvial workings; indeed the latter description of mining is confined to one or two solitary parties, chiefly Chinese, located in the water course at the foot of the township. The latter, very irregularly built, is situated on a steep tongue of land at the

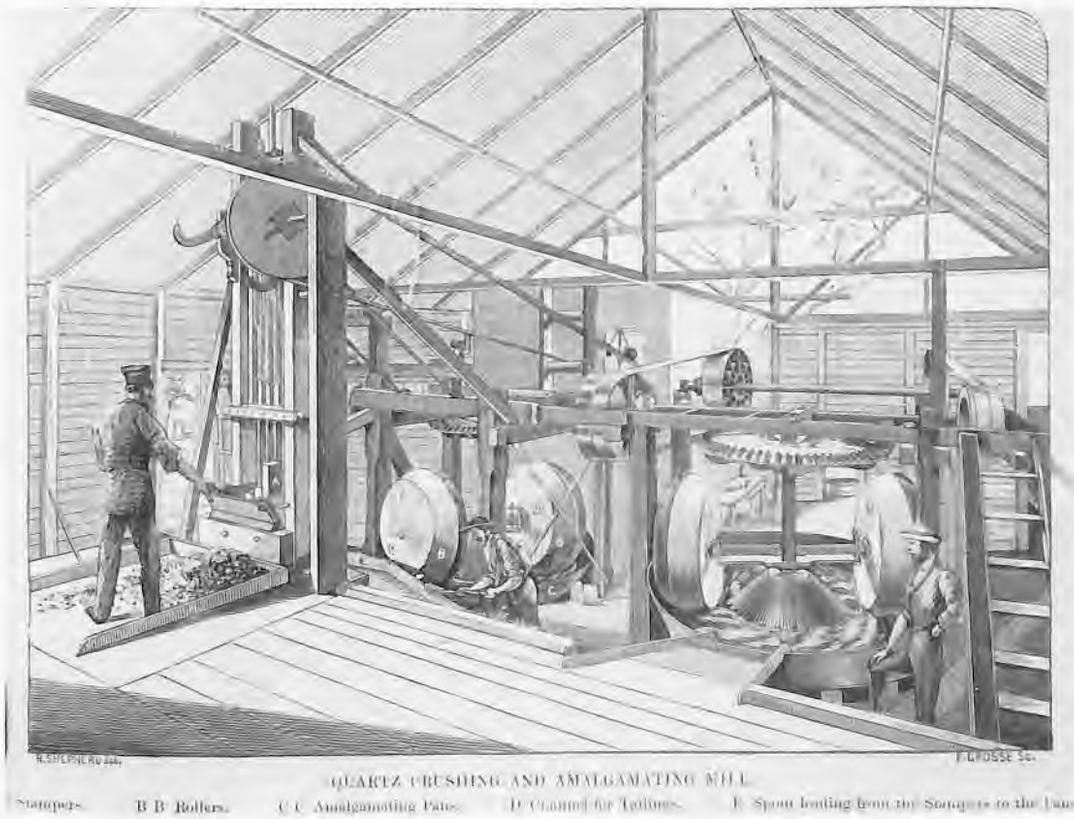

Fig. 12. Andrew Love's machinery at Steiglitz, 1857. Drawn by Richard Sheppard. *Copied from "Newsletter of Australasia". La Trobe Library, Victoria.*

fork of two gullies. The country is a succession of steep hills and valleys, and the hill directly opposite to the township bears a name—Gibraltar—sufficiently suggestive of its character.

Several public companies were formed in 1859 for working the quartz lodes of Steiglitz. Some of these ventures were almost wholly in the hands of Geelong, and others of Melbourne, capitalists, but not one out of the number has proved itself a success. The veins of quartz, although rich, yielding in fact, in a majority of instances, several ounces to the ton, are very thin—not more than a few inches in thickness. This appears to have discouraged shareholders. Partly from vicious management and partly from want of persistence, failure has resulted to all of them . . . . . on New Year's Reef, there are four engines at work, and another one in course of erection, within a distance of about 300 feet, and all to work the same lode. Such improvidence, we are convinced, is not to be paralleled out of the colony of Victoria . . . . The New Year's Reef . . . . is, without doubt, the largest lode yet discovered in any of the Steiglitz mines . . . "
(Dicker's Mining Record, Vol. IV, No. 44, 24 June, 1865, pp. 331-4.)

Many new companies were formed in the early 1860s, and much new machinery installed.

By late 1865, however, a depression was looming, and throughout 1866 the population fell. Claims were held by speculative companies and no legitimate mining was attempted. Nevertheless in 1866 the largest number of steam engines (25) and of stampers (182) were recorded at Steiglitz and the plant value was at a maximum (£60 000) although the installed horsepower was not maximised until 1868 (418). In the big year of 1868 there was even one water-powered machine, although the Steiglitz field suffered from a chronic water shortgage, as one mining reporter noted:
"The speciality of Steiglitz seems to be the scarcity of water. The higher ranges of Ballarat and Daylesford on the weather sides of it, intercept the bulk of the rainfall, and the precipitous and broken character of the ground cuts off the chance of an underground supply unless from a great depth . . . The inhabitants are beginning to bestir themselves to obtain water, but have not as yet hit upon any practical method. It seems that at a point somewhere to the north there is a chain of swamps from which it is thought that water can be brought for about £3000; but it is hard to see how this estimate is arrived at, as one cannot meet with any resident who has actually seen the swamps or knows for certain how far they are off or what is their level . . . . (these are now the Durdidwarrah reservoirs).

The providing of water, as of machinery or any other essential, belongs to the companies engaged; but the assistance of government might be solicited on the plea that a supply of water would induce prospecting both in alluvial and quartz. Should the present weather continue, there will not be enough for domestic purposes, much less for crushing."
(Dicker's Mining Record, Vol. V, New Series, Oct. 31, 1865, No.14)

Fig. 13. New Mariners Mine, 1880. *Mrs. Moore, St. Arnaud.*

The year 1867 saw renewed mining activity at Steiglitz and a period of steady prosperity ensued lasting through 1873. The number of quartz miners in Steiglitz was greatest in 1873 but had halved by the following year, as a steady decline set in for two decades. As the number of steam engines fell, there was an increase in the use of whims and whips for a few years.

Ironically, it was during this decline that the Victorian Government finally constructed the new Steiglitz courthouse and planned to construct two schools.

In 1893 Steiglitz boomed again and it is the big mines of this period which have left their mark on the present landscape. A total of 79 mining leases were applied for, covering 2500 acres. Old mines were reopened, old reefs reworked and a couple of years of bright hopes ensued. But by 1897 only 9 mines were working, and only two, the United Albion and New Mariners', were actually producing gold. Cyaniding was introduced to Steiglitz in 1897 as falling production and prices led to the closure of many mines.

By 1907 the only mine working was the New Mariner. Before looking at the melancholy but inevitable fate of Steiglitz in the new century, let us consider what the town was like in its best years.

Fig. 14. At New Mariners Mine, 1895. Mr G. Muhlhan, Manager, is second from left. *R. J. Miller, Ballarat.*

Law

It seems that in the earliest days of Steiglitz there was much anxiety regarding crime.

The first public news of unrest on the field is preserved in a telegram sent to the Colonial Secretary on 18 October 1855 by W. H. Bonsey who was Commissioner for Crown Lands for the County of Grant and Stipendiary Magistrate for Geelong. Bonsey's telegram read:

"Rich quartz reef discovered 4 feet below the surface on Steiglitz diggings—800 persons on the ground—Large numbers leaving Geelong for the spot—
The men are "jumping" each others claims—Commissioner and Police required as quickly as possible.

W. H. Bonsey"

In December 1855, the Geelong carter, Henry Moss, returning from Steiglitz was held up by two armed men, and there was complaint of "many vagabonds who have been allowed to rob and row with impunity." Many of the early miners had false names and one, Jack Clark, was believed to be the bushranger Jack Gardiner, who later "turned a new leaf" in Queensland, before being recognised and captured.

Towards the end of the year, a public meeting was called at which the following letter was framed for "despatch to the Government."

Sir—The diggers upon the Steiglitz goldfield respectfully submit the following facts for your immediate attention. That this field is rapidly extending and promises to become permanent. There are numerous stores at present existing, containing a large amount of valuable property. The population at present amounts to upwards of 2000, generally sober and industrious; but unfortunately the neighbourhood is infested by a number of bad characters who have been robbing stores and sticking up persons on the road to and from the diggings, cutting and wounding and otherwise maltreating them. Had there been a police force there is little doubt that the criminals might have been secured and handed over to justice; but we are without authorities or any protection whatever, or any public means of communicating with the authorities in Geelong. We therefore appeal for protection.

This letter was sent to James F. Strachan, MLC for Geelong (1851-6), who wrote to the Chief Secretary as follows:

Geelong
25th January, 1856

To The Honourable
The Chief Secretary
Melbourne

Sir,

My attention has been called to the want of Police protection at the Steiglitz Diggings. My informants state that there is now a population of Two Thousand souls there and that Machinery for Quartz Crushing is being extensively Manufactured but Men hesitate to erect it, having no guarantee for its security. This certainly operates against the interests of this Community. To the delay in establishing the necessary constituted Authorities to maintain law and order, on the first discovery of the Gold Fields, may be traced the great difficulties afterwards experienced in bringing about a satisfactory state of affairs. The necessity of providing these Diggings with a force and the necessary Courts must be apparent to all. The subject is one which demands the immediate attention of the Government and I trust you will give it your consideration.

I have the honor to be

Sir
Your most obedient Servant
James F. Strachan
M.L.C.

A newspaper report echoed these sentiments:

"The vast majority of the people are remarkably quiet and well disposed. For the protection of property, however, a

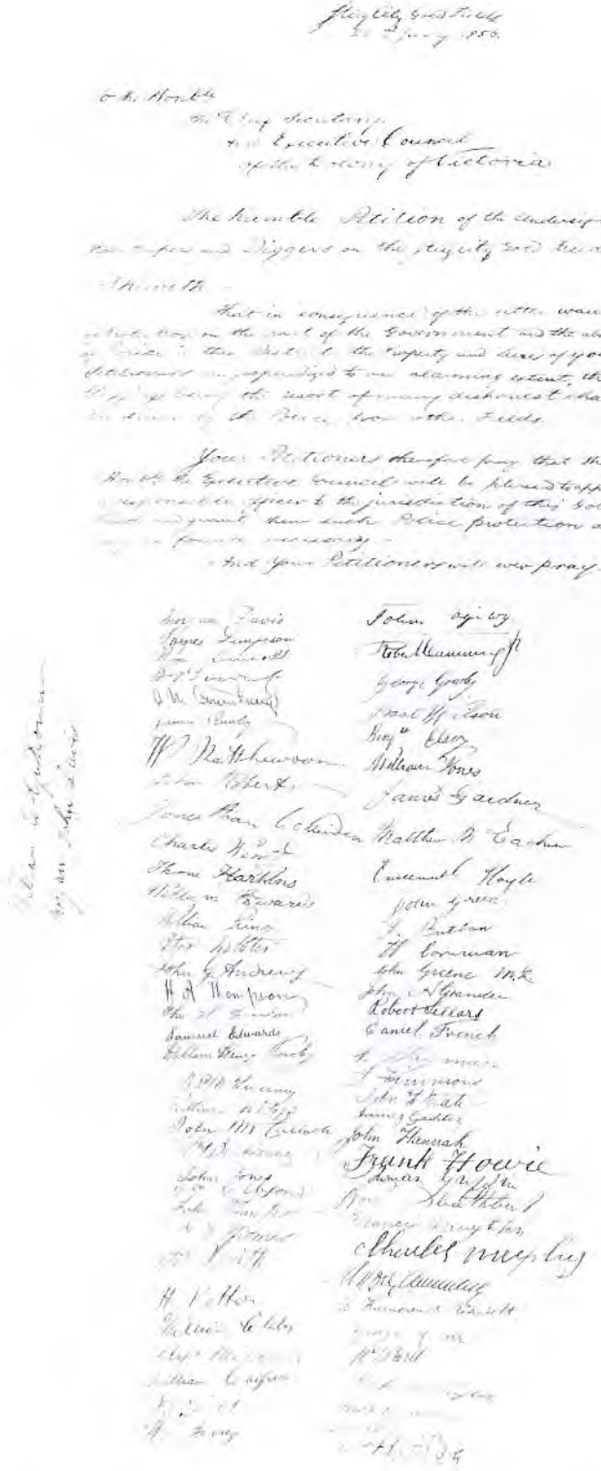

Fig. 15. Petition for Police Protection, 1856. *Copy from original, Public Records Office, Victoria.*

police force is urgently needed . . . the police of Geelong could point out, on this gold field, some 30 or 40 notoriously bad characters."

(*Geelong Advertiser*, 29 January 1856)

Strachan's constituents put their request for police protection at Steiglitz in the form of a Petition. Sixty-one concerned male residents signed the document, a facsimile of which is shown in Fig. 15.

Robert N. Richardson, who was appointed Chairman of the local court reported to the Chief Secretary at the same time as the petition and Strachan's letter:

"When I was on the diggings yesterday I was told by several that with the exception of a dozen or so bad characters the place was as quiet and orderly as possible."
(Letter from R. N. Richardson 26th January, 1856 to Chief Secretary, Melbourne.)

Yet at the same date (24 January 1856) the *Herald* reporter complained that Steiglitz had no police or legal protection and that there was daily violence, while Mr. Smith the baker was robbed of £90 cash, his watch and several nuggets.

A large part of the residents' alarm was probably due to the fear of another Eureka; only one year previously, on 3 December 1854, diggers at nearby Ballarat had rebelled against mining regulations. In a brief battle, 24 men were killed and many wounded. The outcome of this event was the introduction of the "miner's right" in 1855 and the establishment in each mining district of a local court and a mining warden.

So the Steiglitz request for police was soon granted, and in January 1856 a sergeant and two troopers were assigned to Steiglitz from Geelong. The Resident Warden at Ballarat inspected the field and reported that:

"A sufficient force of the Police for the present has been put there from Geelong" . . . (it is) *"probable that a Government officer will be appointed to reside at that locality."*
(Letter from Resident Warden, Ballarat, 12 February 1856, to Chief Secretary, Melbourne.)

The amount of lawlessness must have abated immediately and the law enforcers had to content themselves mainly with breaches of the hotel licensing laws as one local resident humorously reported:

"Steiglitz has this morning been enlivened in rather a peculiar manner. It seems within the last few days, a number of detectives have been on the alert, in order to discover the whereabouts of our thriving grog sellers, and today a number of these have been seized upon by the officers sent from Geelong for that purpose and are being marshalled under their leadership . . . ."

(*Geelong Advertiser*, 4 August 1856.)

Proceeding against such offenders meant that a Court had to be established. The

Fig. 16. James Clow. *La Trobe Library, Victoria.*

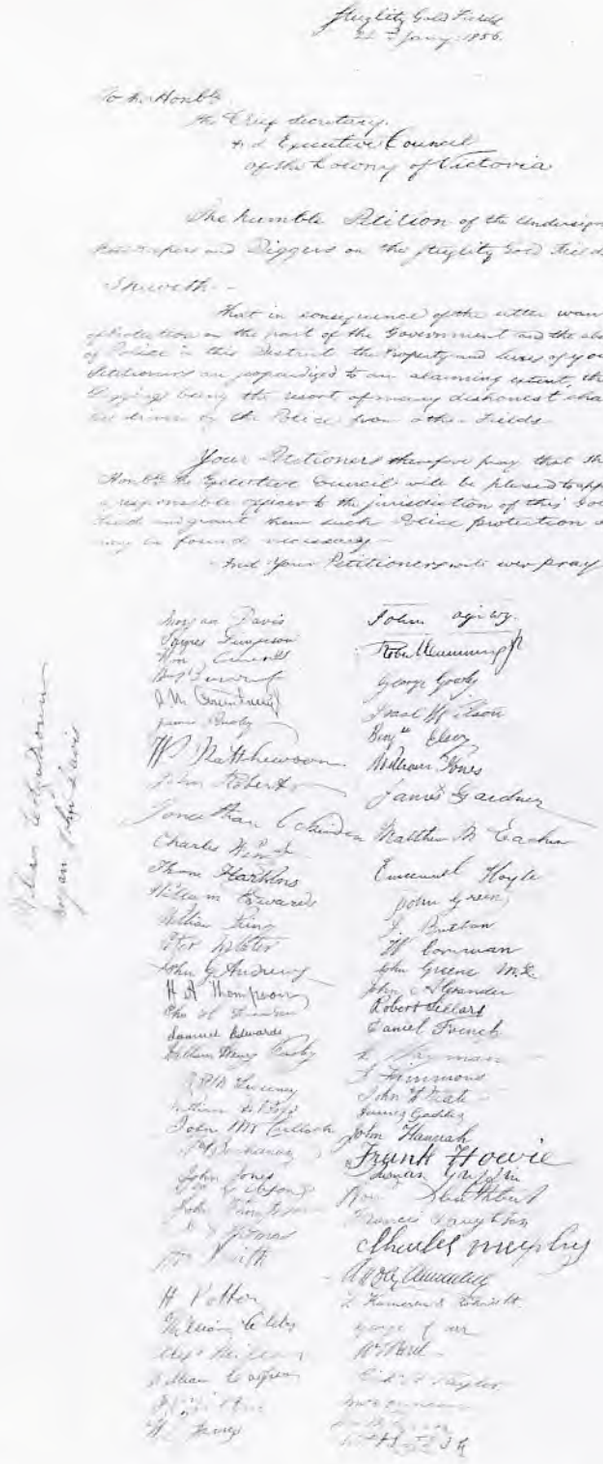

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Fig. 16. James Clow. *La Trobe Library, Victoria.*

first Police Magistrate to Steiglitz was appointed in July 1856. This was James Maxwell Clow whose early history and family background in some ways resemble that of Andrew Love Jnr. Clow was born in Bombay in 1820; he arrived in Melbourne with his father the Revd. James Clow on Christmas Day 1837. His father conducted the first Presbyterian service in Melbourne. Father and son took up land in the Dandenongs and J. M. Clow was in the first land rush to the Mallee. His **Pine Plains** property now adjoins Wyperfeld National Park. J. M. Clow became Assistant Commissoner of Crown Lands in the Wimmera District in 1851, Senior Goldfields Commissioner on the Ovens in 1853, and Commissioner of Crown Lands in the Wimmera in 1854.

Clow was regarded as just and humane; his popularity is attested to by the naming of a Steiglitz street after him. He served as Steiglitz Police Magistrate until 1871. His house in Williams Street and several adjoining blocks of land were purchased as Police Quarters in 1872.

The earliest courts were held in Vale's hotel, until the new Courthouse was built, on the site of the present building, in 1857.

Eighteen months after Clow's arrival it was again reported:

"*Considerable excitement has lately been caused on this field by the police proceeding in reference to sly grog selling, and summary proceedings in such cases have been of frequent occurrence. The feelings of the population generally incline to the defaulters in these matters . . .*"

(*Geelong Advertiser,* 3 December 1857)

As a result of this offensive, five people were taken to court for the ". . . illegal sale of liquors". They must have been the first tried in the new Courthouse, which opened on 8 December 1857. This iron and wood building was made of hand-hewn slabs of green timber which shrank so much that 3-inch gaps appeared between the boards. A visitor to Steiglitz only eight years later described it as ". . . *a little, ricketty, lonely courthouse, whose ribs and tiles shake and clatter as the wind whistles down upon it from the ranges around.*"

(*Geelong Chronicle,* 28 June 1865)

Courts were held there every Monday until 1872, thereafter on the first Monday of every month.

Despite all the early letters and petitions seeking police protection, the Steiglitz gold diggers were relatively peaceful. In one month an average of five criminal and five civil cases might be heard, and many of these were so trivial they were dismissed.

Early in 1869, each of the seven Steiglitz publicans was brought to court on the charge of "neglecting to Keep the Lamp of his Public House lighted." They were all discharged with a caution.

One of the more serious cases was that of Patrick Cahill who received "Six Calendar Months imprisonment with hard labour in H. M. Gaol Geelong" for the crime of "igniting a lucifer match within 3 yards of a grass field . . . whereby property to the value of £30.0.0 was destroyed" (26 February 1869). Theft seems to have been rare in Steiglitz, although one interesting case in 1873 was for "larcency of a hive of bees."

The Steiglitz Magistrate was also responsible for issuing licences for the Steiglitz Special Licensing District, proclaimed in February 1856. These included licences for public houses and wine shops, as well as licences for slaughtering, hawking, cutting timber on Crown Land, and carrying goods.

The new Steiglitz Courthouse, the present building, was begun in April 1874 and opened in June 1875. The design may have been executed by William Wardell, Inspector of the Public Works Department 1861-1878, but was probably the work of one of his staff. The builder was Thomas Watts, a contractor from East Melbourne who built many government buildings between 1860 and 1880.

The Steiglitz Courthouse belongs to a group of new courthouses erected throughout Victoria during the 1870s using one basic plan. Close to Melbourne, almost identical courthouses may be seen at Ballan and Lilydale. Thomas Watts was the contractor of four of these courthouses built between 1872 and 1876 at Ballan, Lexton, Steiglitz and Avenel.

The contract price of the Steiglitz Courthouse was £799/14/- including fittings. The brick walls are 14 inches thick (35·5 cm). The courtroom is 30 x 18 feet (9·2 x 5·5 m). Foundations are of bluestone, and the main roof is slate. While the bricks were probably made at nearby Brickyard Gully, opposite the Steiglitz Cemetery, the other building materials were brought from elsewhere.

During the erection of the Courthouse, Watts was reprimanded twice; for allowing "Footing Courses in the Foundations contrary to specifications", and for using "Lime not in accordance with the provisions of the Contract." He obviously amended any faulty work, to leave this substantial building which now dominates a lonely landscape.

Court was first held in the new Courthouse on Monday 7 June 1875, with T. D. S. Heron Esq. as Police Magistrate.

Only three cases were heard on that first day; a family quarrel between husband and wife who did not appear, and two claims brought by Edmond Kinneally against Jeremiah Foster for "trespass rates on delivery of cattle, 100 sheep and 1 ram" and for "making a gap in a fence to allow cattle to trespass." Both cases were dismissed.

Finally, as business dwindled even more, court sittings at Steiglitz were discontinued by order of the Governor in Council on 17 January 1879.

When Steiglitz enjoyed another brief period of activity in the 1890s, the Courthouse was reopened between 1894 and 1899. The most active person then was Mr. H. R. Usher, the Truant Officer, who regularly charged parents with "neglecting to send their children to school."

The Courthouse was leased to the Hopetoun Masonic Lodge in 1908. Over the years it was used for Presbyterian church services, occupied for some years as a home by the Muhlhan family, advertised for sale in 1938, but then leased to the Steiglitz Social Committee, until it was purchased by the National Parks Service in 1975.

Fig. 17. Front elevation of Steiglitz Courthouse. *Public Works Department, Victoria.*

Education

Each of the major religious groups in Steiglitz was eager to establish a school. The first was built by the Wesleyans, spurred by the Rev. Isaac Harding of Geelong who rode to Steiglitz in January 1856, visited sixty tents in a day, and obtained donations of £50 towards a chapel. The first service was held there on 13 January 1856 in a weatherboard building capable of seating two hundred persons. At that time the building had only a canvas roof; when more money was later obtained, a slate roof was erected. The Wesleyan school started classes there that same year, with an enrolment of forty-two children. Head-teacher Simper soon left and went to the Anglicans, allegedly after a disagreement with the Rev. Mr. Harding; but subsequent teachers were similarly only employed for short periods before the school closed altogether in 1858.

In 1858 the Roman Catholic school opened with twenty-two pupils. A quarrel between Headteacher O'Grady and the Anglican Headteacher Hampshire soon became the talk of the small community. By the end of the year the Roman Catholic school closed and the building was sold, regrettably becoming a kind of "low dancing rooms."

The other denominations in Steiglitz, unhappy at being outdone by the Wesleyans, set about establishing their own schools. In August 1859 the Church of England purchased for £250 a building in Regent Street which had originally been built as a store in 1855. Sunday School classes and musical soirees as well as school classes were held there. The first teacher, J. B. Simper, began duties there on 31 July 1857, assisted by Hannah Simper; enrolment was fifty-two pupils. The unfortunate Simper was soon dismissed from the Anglican school too, on the grounds that he was "in the habit of preaching on Sundays."

In that same year a Free Church (Presbyterian) School had opened at New Chum with thirty-seven pupils enrolled, The school building with residence was

Fig. 18. Wesleyan Chapel 1874, taken by Charles Baylis. *Geelong Historical Records Centre, Geelong.*

erected in 1857 at a cost of £210. It was officially opened in 1858 by Revd. Cairns. Like the other schools, this building was used for church services on Sundays. Each of these four schools which operated in Steiglitz had received a State grant of £100 or more. The subsequent closure of two confirmed the general feeling of Victorian educationalists that the dual system of National and Denominational schools was weak and wasteful. When the List of Common Schools in Victoria was compiled in 1863, the former Anglican School received the number 572 and the former Free Church the number 588.

Fig. 19. Steiglitz State School, No. 588, ca 1868. *H. Boardman, Steiglitz.*

During the following years these two buildings deteriorated to an alarming state causing considerable worry for the Headteachers and discomfort to the children. School No. 588 at New Chum was examined early in 1874 by the Central Board of Health who reported that *"In summer the heat is almost intolerable, and in winter the cold is bitterly felt by the children."* Headteacher Hamilton reinforced this description in a tone of exasperation when he *". . . begged to inform the Education Department that the rain comes through the roof and side walls of this schoolroom to such an extent that the desks and forms (after a night's rain) must be dried before the children can sit down, and that about an inch deep of water lies on the floor in several places."* At the same time School No. 572 in Regent Street was described as being in a most dilapidated state.

It was planned in late 1873 to build two new schools, one to accommodate 150 children at New Chum and one to accommodate 130 children at Steiglitz. The New Chum School was regarded as the more pressing case, and the new school went ahead. A site was chosen, half a mile (0·8 km) north of the existing school. The building was designed by Henry Bastow, an important architect who designed many Victorian schools. Tenders for the new school were called and the lowest, of £465.12.6 by Hugh Fraser, was accepted.

The school was a two-room building fifty by twenty feet (15·2 x 6·1 m) with a gallery twenty by twenty-five feet (6·1 x 7·6 m) across one end, making an internal area of 1460 square feet (135·6 sq m). It was built of hardwood with a shingle roof, and had two brick fireplaces. The work was completed on 19 November 1874. The new school opened on 1 January 1875 with a new number—No. 1487. William Hamilton continued as Headteacher of this new school for only three months, but he later became Chief Inspector of Victorian Primary Schools.

A new site of one acre and fifteen perches (0·4 ha) had been gazetted for the new Steiglitz school on the road from Geelong. In June 1874 tenders were called for the new Steiglitz school; the lowest again being Hugh Fraser at £353 but the building was postponed as this was ". . . not one of the most urgent cases as the present rented accommodation was fairly good and sufficient." The teachers and pupils would not have agreed. The Board of Advice deemed the building old, rotten, leaky and very ricketty and pointed out that ". . . *in their opinion no more urgent case can exist.*" In 1877 tenders were called again for the erection of a new Steiglitz school but the town was in a state of decline; people were moving away from Steiglitz; houses were vacant, and school attendance was falling. Instead of a new building, Mr. W. Cooper offered to sell his five-room brick building for £250 and Mr. Rees MLA offered a brick and stone building with slate roof. The Headteacher at New Chum school No. 1487 suggested that he take over the Steiglitz pupils at his school, but the distance from Steiglitz township to New Chum was regarded by Steiglitz parents as too far for children to walk. It was then proposed to move the New Chum School building half a mile south but early in 1878 the residents of Steiglitz petitioned the Minister of Education and Peter Lalor, MLA for Grant, to retain a school in Steiglitz.

It was finally decided to move School 1487 closer to Steiglitz township. The new site of two acres was gazetted on 9 January 1880 and the former site reservation for school No. 572 was revoked. Steiglitz residents again petitioned the Minister of Education in July 1880 not to remove the school or if so to move it to the township, but their request was in vain. Mr. B. Goulden, joiner, was the successful tenderer at £173 for taking down, removing and re-erecting school 1487 New Chum.

Although the school's number was unaltered it was henceforth known as 1487 Steiglitz. Residents then petitioned

for filling mine shafts that were outside the schoolyards. The school reopened on 1 January 1881 but attendance dwindled in the following years as the population of Steiglitz fell.

During Steiglitz's boom years in the 1890s school attendance rose dramatically, causing many problems for Thomas H. Robertson, who was Headteacher from 1893 to 1904. Extra school accommodation was badly needed; by 1894 many children were turned away daily for want of room; children were obliged to sit on the floor, seats were borrowed, and one boy carried a chair to school each day to sit on. Average attendance in 1895 was one hundred and fifty. In 1897 a typhoid fever outbreak amongst the school children was attributed to dirty water fouled by moss on the shingle roof of the school, so an iron roof was installed over the top of the original shingles. By the turn of the century, Steiglitz fortunes were again on the wane. In 1908 there was a proposal to erect a school residence, but even then it was difficult to ascertain land tenure as so many owners had moved away from Steiglitz. The town became progressively deserted throughout the next thirty years. From 1946-49 the school was temporarily closed as there was no accommodation available for a teacher, and a parent, F. Bourquin, drove the children to S.S. 1286 She Oaks. The School reopened in 1956 but closed again in 7 September 1960. Permissive occupancy was granted to the Youth Hostels Association in 1963. In 1969 the Moreland High School obtained the building for use as a school camp.

(See Table 6 for a list of headteachers at Steiglitz schools.)

Fig. 20. Steiglitz State School, No. 1487. ca 1916. *H. Boardman, Steiglitz.*

Life in Steiglitz—The Hotels

One of the chief evening pastimes at early Steiglitz, as on other goldfields, was drinking. Sly-grog sellers, wine shops and hotels prospered, providing the alternative to the hard labour of mining. In 1855 the Steiglitz field had been described as *no place for feather bed diggers*, where the *crow-bar, gad and hammer* were needed.

(*Geelong Advertiser*, 1 November 1855)

When regular licences were issued to publicans, the sale of alcoholic drinks was confined to four hotels, the Steiglitz Inn (commonly known as Scott's Hotel), the Forest Home, the Victoria Hotel (later Victoria Coffee Palace), and Vale's Hotel. The Forest Home and Vale's closed after the 1860s, but a new hotel opened which survived as the last licensed hotel in Steiglitz, the Court House Hotel—whose brick cistern can still be seen today from Stawell Street.

This colourful description of the streets, shops and hotels of Steiglitz at its busiest period was written for the local newspaper in 1894.

Saturday Night in Steiglitz
(By Fossicker)

Steiglitz is at its best on a Saturday night, but the lamps of Regent and Clow streets are not particularly bright and their gleams are reflected fitfully on the slippery footpaths and the muddy roadways. But despite darkness and cold, steep streets and slippery paths, there is a vigorous life in Steiglitz to which most country towns in Victoria are at present strangers. The life is, of course, the life of a new goldfield, and the life to be seen is that of men, unrefined by much feminine companionship. Regent Street after . . . (damaged) . . . *cally commences at the Coffee Palace. Above that all is void and blackness. At the Coffee Palace the lights are bright, and the bar is well-filled. For the Coffee Palace is also a wine saloon. And the wine consumed there would be quite abnormal for a town to say nothing of a goldfield. The wine is good, however, and possibly that may account for it. A glass of hot spiced gives a man a comfortable glow on nights like these in this thin air. From the interior come the sounds of music and sing-song and merry-making. It is not pleasant to leave the fireside for the whistling, marrow-freezing wind outside. Around us, indistinct and vague, there rises up the monotonous undertone of the stampers, an unconscious source and accompaniment of all this life in Steiglitz.*

Light flashes to light down the dusky avenue before us, their pendant doubles quivering here and there in pools of water. Towards the south there is only darkness and the abandonment of the day. There are no people there. The lovers, who seek solitude and seclusion, are behind fire-lit curtains somewhere. I saw their shadows on one or two as I passed. The shops on either side as we come down are little oases of light; in one are men selecting duds; in another more men reading from a slip of paper their week's list of groceries. The post and telegraph office is just closing, opposite, a few figures pass between us and the open doorway of the Free Library. The Geelong coach has drawn in under the high archway of Cobb's stable; and opposite, Ward's horses are champing in their stalls, freed for one whole day from the labor of the Meredith road. Hairdressers, with hotel keepers are busy to-night; in both streets the knights of the razor are hard at work reaping the stubble off chins that must, at least, be smooth for Sunday. Having had a shave the next thing to be done of course, is to go and have a drink. First at one hotel and then at the other. These are where the life of Steiglitz centres. They are the dividend-paying mines of the field. A bar full of men: 50 voices speaking at once; a babel of sound in an infinite variety of tones; flying bar-tenders and clattering silver. Suddenly a stamping of feet and an inrush of spectators. A fight in the stowshing corner. It is all over in a minute with no worse result than a bloody nose or two, and the two principals, surrounded by admiring friends, are drinking eternal friendship. Only, out of this drinking, a second row arises. One man is on the floor and another man is over him, sanguinary and demonstrative. Then, swiftly, a long grey coat and a black helmet flashes in the doorway. The noisy one, caught by the scruff of the neck . . . . (damaged) *The belligerent gathers himself up and, in obedience to a curt signal, takes the New Chum road, without looking behind him. By this time, of course, we are in Clow Street, in danger, every step we take, of slipping on the sidewalks that slope two ways, and want gravel badly. Clow Street, being the principal business thoroughfare of the township, makes a really good appearance with its bright and well-dressed shop-windows, and there are married couples shopping there—but not many. Here and there may be seen lanterns dancing like will-o'-the-wisps in the night. They are wise people who carry lamps to light their pathway in Steiglitz. Their boots take less cleaning in the morning. After inspecting the billiard rooms and having a 50 up with the marker—these rooms by the way are well warmed—we, by a natural and easy transition, find our way to the free-and-easy in the Alfred Hall. This is one of the institutions of Steiglitz, and deserves a separate notice—which some day it shall have. It would be hard to believe, did we not hear it, that there could be so much genuine talent amid the rough surroundings of a goldfield. "Jolly good songs, and very well sung" can well be applied to the Saturday night minstrelsy in the Alfred Hall. Good singing, good music and an intelligent, well-dressed audience form the chief features of this weekly entertainment—which is one we have every reason to be proud of. But, by and bye, the concert is over, the pubs are closed and there is only one thing left to do, and that is to go and have a hot pie and coffee. Hot pies and coffee form another institution of Steiglitz, and for these also, we have every reason to be thankful. Steiglitz hot pies are not to be beaten anywhere, and the best feature of the hot pie shops is that they are to be found open just at the time you most want them—which is between the hours of 11.00 p.m. and 1.00 a.m. As we linger, in twos and threes, the miners drain their cups, sweep the last crumbs*

Fig. 21. Regent Street, Steiglitz, ca 1890 (Victoria Hotel in left foreground).
H. Boardman, Steiglitz.

Fig. 22. Steiglitz Township, ca 1878. *1904 Mines Department Report, Victoria.*

and commence the homeward walk up New Chum or towards the Mariners, to be ready for work next day. So, it is. Pleasure and revelry today, toil and sweat tomorrow. And the world moves on its endless round, careless of either. There is no Saturday night now, for the morning has come in with the unannounced midnight and with drifting rain—and we have no more to do but go home.

(*Steiglitz Miner*, 1 August 1894)

Life in Steiglitz—Sport

As early as 1862 the miners and other citizens of Steiglitz sought recreation in sporting activity. The Steiglitz cricket club formed in 1862 included J. M. Clow amongst its players; the team travelled to matches against teams at Meredith and Stoney Rises. The Steiglitz Cricket and Recreation Ground, an area of 4 acres (1·6 ha) was gazetted in 1863, but as the population fell in the 1870s, the cricket team was disbanded, and the reservation was revoked in 1888. In the boom of the 1890s the noble sport was revived:

. . . a meeting was held in the Free Library on Wednesday evening to form a cricket club in Steiglitz . . . The following officers (were) chosen for the season, viz:—President, Mr. J. S. Hurst; vice-presidents, Messrs. W. J. Wright and J. Gibney; Treasurer, Mr. T. H. Robertson; Secretary, Mr. W. Sparrow; patrons, the Hon. D. S. Wallace, L.L.C., Mr. H. Armytage, M.L.A., Dr. Scott and Messrs. Scott, King, Ellis, Morgan and Boardman.

(*Steiglitz Miner*, 9 September 1893)

The low scores of the first match between North and South Steiglitz teams revealed a lack of practice. South, opening the batting with Dr. Scott, scored 33 runs in their first innings; North, opening with Gibney, made 57. Next year the Steiglitz team competed with teams from nearby towns, with similar lack of success as the local newspaper curtly reported:

The cricket match, played on the local ground on Saturday last, between Steiglitz and Morrisons was won easily by Morrisons.

(*Steiglitz Miner* 14 February 1894)

A tennis court on the north bank of Sutherlands Creek was a popular venue for social games, and picnics were held here as well as in more distant spots.

A race track of 67 acres (27 ha) had been gazetted in 1868, and in 1894 the Steiglitz Race Club called tenders for clearing and fencing the racecourse. A programme of eight events with a total stake of £55 was drawn up. The old racetrack may still be seen amongst the trees at the present recreation reserve.

Fig. 23. Members of the Steiglitz Tennis Club, 1908. *H. Boardman, Steiglitz.*

Football was another popular sport in these later years. The Steiglitz club colours were red and blue, and the 1893 season comprised eight competition matches for Messrs Duckworth and Fox's trophy; Steiglitz competing twice against Meredith, Leigh Road, Elaine and Lethbridge.

At this sport the Steiglitz team fared better than at cricket.

The football match played between Steiglitz and Leigh Road resulted in a victory for the former. The game was fast and friendly, which characterises the good feeling between the opposing teams. Result—Steiglitz 2 goals to Leigh Road's 1. The goal kickers for the home team being Stephens and Francis.

(*Steiglitz Miner*, 15 July 1893)

Nevertheless the trophy of Messrs, Fox and Duckworth was won that season by Elaine.

For the less active sportsman, Mr. Hurst's billiard saloon operated in the Alfred Hall, at the bottom end of Regent Street.

Fig. 24. Steiglitz Tennis Court with Members, 1908. *H. Boardman, Steiglitz.*

Life in Steiglitz—Cultural activities

For the education of Steiglitz residents, a "Mechanics Institute" opened in Steiglitz in 1872. This included a Public Library with 1000 volumes whose titles ranged from the *Encyclopaedia Britannica* and *History of the Existing Orders of Knighthood* to novels such as *Robinson Crusoe, Silas Marner, Uncle Tom's Cabin* and *The Book of Snobs.*

An Oddfellows Lodge, founded in 1864, raised sufficient money to construct their own brick hall near the Courthouse. A branch lodge of the Australian Natives' Association was also formed in 1894. They met in the Alfred Hall, next to Scott's Hotel, which was the chief venue for social activities.

For musical entertainment a Philharmonic Society had been formed in Steiglitz in 1862, and the musical soirées in the Anglican schoolroom were mentioned above. In the 1890s the Steiglitz Brass Band played lively tunes and marched through the thoroughfares displaying "perfect order" as well as their "naturally graceful figures."

Concerts were always popular entertainments. A tea-meeting and concert held to raise money for a North Steiglitz Wesleyan church included . . . *two anthems by the Steiglitz Wesleyan choir, two recitations excellently rendered by Messrs. F. Harris and Sinclair respectively; song "Too late" by Miss Morrison, and one by Mrs. Dell; a capital address by the Rev. J. S. Buntine, and songs by Messrs. A. Smith, Jones and W. Jones.*

(*Steiglitz Miner*, 3 March 1894)

A gala occasion of the Christmas period, 1893, was the concert and ball "given in the Alfred Hall on Friday evening under the auspices of the Steiglitz branch of the Australian Natives Association." The programme was as follows:

Overture, Miss Goodwin (piano) and Mr. Allison (violin); song, "No Surrender," Mr. A. R. Stevens; song, Called me back, Miss Sinclair; recitation, How we beat the favorite, Mr. Nedwell (of Ballarat); song, Thou art so near, Miss Jack; comic song, Remember me to Mary Ann, Mr. J. Berry; recitation, Mr. J. H. Harris; song, The man that broke the bank at Monte Carlo, Mr. H. J. Lillingston (encore, I couldn't); comic sketch, Messrs. Trinder, Sinclair and Munro; duet, What are the wild waves saying? Miss Jack and Mr. A. R. Stevens; recitation, The lifeboat; comic sketch, Messrs. Trinder and Sinclair, with dulcimer accompaniment by Mr. Mason; song, The Old Countree, Miss Morrison; song, Mr. H. Ellis; song, Mr. A. R. Stevens; recitation, H. Trinder's horse, Mr. Nedwell. The concert concluded with a comic sketch entitled The Coalheavers by Messrs. Sinclair, Lillingston, Trinder and Nedwell . . . . A ball was afterwards held, which proved to be one of the most successful dances ever held in Steiglitz, over 50 couples being present.

(*Steiglitz Miner*, 6 December 1893)

At the turn of the century a Military and Fancy Dress Ball was held by the Steiglitz Rifle Club in the ANA hall. A prize of half a guinea for the best lady's fancy dress was won by Miss Ethel Bland as "May Queen"; other costumes included Britannia, Swiss Peasant Girl, French Waiting Maid, Student, Sailor Girl and Red Cross Nurse. The men had been disappointed by the failure of a Geelong tailor to complete their orders, but assembled as Major, N.S.W. Lancer, Sailor, Sergeant-Major, Artillery officer, Field Battery Captain, Barrister and Jockey.

Dancing commenced about 8.30 to music supplied by Mr. H. Turner, of Geelong, the excellence of which won praises from all . . . . At midnight light refreshments, catered by Messrs. Simpson Bros., were handed round and duly appreciated. Dancing was resumed, and continued till 4.30 a.m.

(*Steiglitz Miner*, 17 November 1900)

Life in Steiglitz—The Churches

Religion was an important part of social and community life last century, particularly in smaller towns such as Steiglitz. As noted previously, the Wesleyans were the first religious denomination active on the Steiglitz goldfield. The final service in the Wesleyan Chapel was held in 1910; then the Chapel was removed and later dismantled, part of it now forming a garage at Staughton Vale. In 1894 a small timber church was erected by the Wesleyans at the Albion mine, North Steiglitz. A Rechabite tent also operated under the auspices of the Wesleyan Church.

By 1890 there was a weatherboard Presbyterian Church in Regent Street. It was sold in 1908 for £25, and re-erected as a woolshed at Elaine.

In November 1857 the Roman Catholic congregation held their first service in what had previously been William Butcher's store in Regent Street. In 1868 an area of 2 roods was reserved for the Roman Catholic Church, on the Meredith road adjoining the old cemetery. The Roman Catholic Church was removed in about 1960 from Steiglitz to the Geelong suburb of Norlane, where it serves as a church hall.

The Anglican Church held three different blocks of land in Steiglitz. The smallest, reserved in 1866, was the Regent Street site of the Anglican school, later No. 572 (19 perches). This was sold as a vacant lot in 1894. An area at the corner of Carr and Maxwell Streets was reserved for the Anglican vicarage in 1865, although it had altered boundaries and was reduced in size to allow road construction and to accommodate existing houses.

In 1869 the Steiglitz Anglican Church, St. Pauls, was erected in Regent St. This building, which is still standing, occupied its site illegally, a fact not realised until 1936, whereafter the Church authorities took steps to purchase the site for £2 in 1944. An interesting record of the Steiglitz Anglican Church was made by the stipendiary reader Edward Hennell, who held his first service there in March 1888. Hennell noted that Melbourne clergy visited the small church occasionally for missions and marriages, and that the collection plate was always remarkably light.

The Steiglitz community was a dispersed one as noted earlier: the former Miss Dohnt remembers walking with her grandfather, Gustaf Muhlhan, manager of the New Mariner Mine, from the small settlement there into the Sunday evening Anglican service; their path was lit by a homemade lantern made from a pickle jar.

The church was the focus of the other kind of social event of note in Steiglitz, weddings. This turn-of-the-century account conveys a good impression of such an occasion:

A wedding, which excited a considerable amount of local interest, took place in the Steiglitz Church of England on Monday afternoon last, the principals being Mr. A. G. Dohnt (of Ballarat) and Miss Clara Louisa Muhlhan, second daughter of Mr. G. Muhlhan, New Mariner. The church, which was crowded, was tastefully decorated, and in the aisle was an arch of flowers, suspended from which was the proverbial wedding bell, and over the Communion rails were the initials of the bride and bridegroom. About 4.30 the bridal party arrived in three conveyances, and as the bride walked up the church on the arm of her father her path was strewn with flowers by two little children . . . and the choir sang an appropriate hymn . . . . The bride looked pretty in a well-fitting dress of cream silk lustre, with trimmings of satin and lace, embroidered veil, and wreath of orange blossom and myrtle, carrying a beautiful shower bouquet with long streamers (gift of the bridegroom) . . . The ceremony was performed by the Rev. S. B. Scott, and subsequently some fifty, including a large number of relatives, adjourned to the A.N.A. Hall, where a most sumptuous repast awaited them. Everything in the way of eatables and drinkables to suit the taste of the most particular epicure was provided. Several lady friends of the bride had spent the forenoon decorating the hall, and in their efforts they secured a very pretty effect. After reasonable time had been allowed to partake of the luxurious bill of fare the chairman (Rev. S. B. Scott) proposed "The Queen and German Emperor" which was drunk in bumpers.

(*Steiglitz Miner*, 17 November 1900)

Subsequent toasts were "The Bride and Bridegroom", "The Bridesmaid", "The Parents of the Bride", "The Relations", "The Ladies", "The Mining Industry" and "The Chairman". To conclude the celebration, in the evening a dance was held in the A.N.A. hall, "attended by close upon 100".

As the population of Steiglitz dwindled such occasions no longer took place.

Mr. & Mrs. G. Muhlhan

Fig. 25. Dohnt and Muhlhan wedding invitation, 1900. *Mrs. Moore, St. Arnaud.*

Fig. 26. Dohnt and Muhlhan wedding photograph, 1900. *Mrs. Moore, St. Arnaud.*

Life in Steiglitz—Business

Only days after the news of Steiglitz gold, mercantile enterprise was attracted to the field. One of the first and most in demand was the butcher:

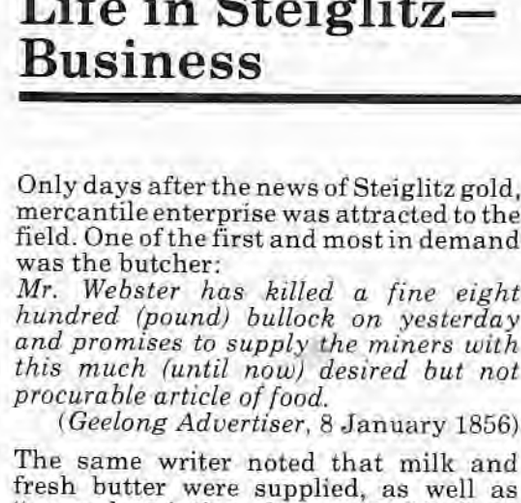
Mr. Webster has killed a fine eight hundred (pound) bullock on yesterday and promises to supply the miners with this much (until now) desired but not procurable article of food.

(*Geelong Advertiser*, 8 January 1856)

The same writer noted that milk and fresh butter were supplied, as well as "every description of vegetable." Bakers, general stores and hotels followed so quickly that it was remarked that there were more storekeepers and grog sellers than miners at Steiglitz.

Within a decade Steiglitz had all the characteristics of an established town, as we have noted, schools, court, bank, post office, even its own newspaper, the short-lived *Stieglitz Guardian* (1865).

It was the boom period of the 1890s which saw the greatest number of businesses in Steiglitz, however, as this list, based on a 1895 directory, shows.



SCOTT'S

STIEGLITZ HOTEL,

THE Oldest House in the District, and still continues to uphold the esteem and support which has been accorded to it for so many years.

The wines, spirits, &c, are the best that can be obtained.

Attached to the hotel is one of the best billiard tables in the colony.

J. S. FRANCIS,

CARPENTER, BUILDER, &c.,

MOLESWORTH STREET,

STIEGLITZ,

BUILDER in Stone, Brick, or Wood.

Contracts or Jobbing Work promptly proceeded with, and guaranteed to be executed in a workmanlike manner.

Fig. 27. Local business advertisements. *Stieglitz Guardian, 15 August 1865.*

Bakers	Thomas Walker, Wm. Richards, Wm. Simpson
Bootmakers	John Irving, John Smith
Butchers	Twite Brothers, Geo. Richards
Chemists	F. Carswell Farrant, John N. Ruith
Coffee stall	Charles Hawkins
Confectioner	S. Sayers
Drapers	Harry Ollis, W. P. Sinclair
Dressmakers (Costumiere)	Nellie Hunter, Mick Mullivan
Fruiterers	Jas. Laidlaw, Alb. H. E. Preece
Furniture	Meadows & Co.
General stores	Arthur Boardman; J. Cahir & Co.; Howell O. Harvey
Hairdressers	Jas. Harrison, Michael Hunter
Ironmonger	Ed. King
Newsagent	Francis McClennan
Produce merch.	Jos. P. Dedrich
Shoestore	David White
Tailors	Broom & Hartley, Llewellyn Llewellyn
Timber	Fredk Merhens, Ernest Scott, Francis McConville
Tobacconists	Walter Holman, J. B. Wood
Undertaker	John Willington
Watchmaker	Chas. R. Pearson
Services and Tradesmen:	
Postmistress	S. E. Bland
Coach service	Cobb & Co. stables
Plumber	Robert Marshall
Cabinet maker	John Mathews
Blacksmith	A. Schiller
Carter	Ed. Simpson
Commission agent	P. R. Sutherland
Coach service and stables	H. Ward
Banks	City of Melbourne Bank Ltd.
Professions:	
Stock and share broker	J. H. Harris
Private school	Miss Jacks
Architect and surveyor	C. L. Oldham
Physican and surgeon	Dr. J. M. Scott Dr. A. E. Sprod
Boarding houses:	Harriet Eustice Thomas Ferguson A. F. Garvatt Mrs. Jane Mach John Sutton Margt. Vickers
Hotels:	(J. F. Gibney) Courthouse Hotel (J. F. Gill) Victoria Coffee Palace (Mrs. C. Scott) Scott's Hotel

The Twentieth Century

The pages of the *Steiglitz Miner* (1893-1903) record the life of this busy but brief period. In 1903 the newspaper was incorporated into the *Meredith Sentinel*. In 1915 the Shire of Steiglitz amalgamated with the Shire of Bannockburn. The Police station closed and the quarters remained vacant until they were destroyed by fire. Houses and buildings were sold and removed to nearby towns and farms.

The Government Battery was taken to Edgerton after the mines closed down. The last Steiglitz mine, The Dreadnought, operated until 1941. Individual miners had some luck at Steiglitz during the Depression years; in 1935 Mr. Peter Friday found a nugget valued at £40. Another sizable nugget was found at the Post Office in 1965, just one year before it closed. Mr. Gordon Preen, probably the last of the Steiglitz miners, was treating the old Albion tailings in 1978.

The last business in Steiglitz was Mr. James Sugg the blacksmith, who left in 1944, although his weatherboard cottage still stands.

The last of the former residents are the Trotter family, who have been associated with Steiglitz for three generations: Mr. A. Trotter runs sheep and cuts firewood; Mr. R. Trotter and Mr. E. Trotter are employed by local authorities.

Despite the depredations of time, vandalism and souveniring, there is still plenty to see and do in Steiglitz. Certainly the growth of interest in Victoria's history suggests that the town will not be forgotten, but will continue to attract people seeking an appreciation of our State's colourful past.

Fig. 28. Mr. A. E. J. Boardman, Butcher, ca 1900. *H. Boardman, Steiglitz.*

Fig. 29. Steiglitz Township, 1982. *Margaret Callaghan, National Parks Service.*

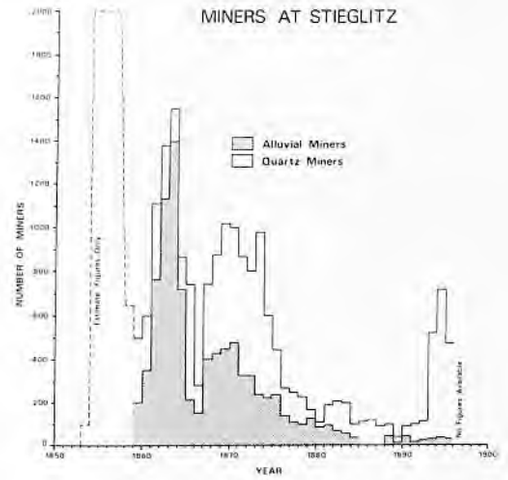


TABLE 1—MINERS AT STEIGLITZ

Year	*European*	*Chinese*	*European*	*Chinese*	*Total*
	Alluvial Miners		*Quartz Miners*		
1860	350	—	250	—	600
1861	700	61	350	—	1111
1862	975	155	250	—	1380
1863	1200	200	150	—	1550
1864	520	200	145	—	865
1865	113	100	527	—	740
1866	53	102	125	—	280
1867	212	185	345	—	742
1868	255	180	440	—	875
1869	250	200	565	—	1015
1870	280	200	520	—	1000
1871	200	130	534	—	864
1872	220	130	450	—	800
1873	100	140	740	—	980
1874	140	85	375	—	600
1875	110	130	205	—	445
1876	60	80	128	—	268
1877	28	85	138	—	251
1878	43	65	115	8	231
1879	100	30	40	—	170
1880	40	50	20	—	110
1881	40	60	90	—	190
1882	50	20	140	—	210
1883	50	10	140	—	200
1884	30	10	60	—	100
1885					110
1886					115
1887					94
1888	18	31	50	—	99
1889	9	5	26	—	40
1890	30	20	45	—	95
1891	10	10	73	8	101
1892	16	8	91	—	115
1893	24	8	490	—	522
1894	42	—	678	—	720
1895	36	—	436	—	472
1896					

(From *Reports of Mining Surveyors*, no further years available)

TABLE 2—REEFS AT STEIGLITZ

Name	*Year Opened*
A1	1858
Albion	
Bernhard	
Birmingham	1856
Blackwoods	1857
Blacksmiths	
Boxing	1855
Britannia	
Buckingham	
Burgess	1856
Central	
Chimmeter	1857
Chronometer (Elsie)	
Commissioners (Prev. Otways)	1856
Coopers	1856
Copenhagen	1856
Daylight	1856
Davis	1855
Dreadnought	
Duke of Edinburgh	
Dundee	1856
Dunlop	
Eden	
Federal	
Garibaldi	
Garlicks	1857
German	1856
Gibneys	
Gibraltar	1856
Hanover	1856
Homeward Bound	
Ironbark	1856
Italian	1856
Jumbuck	1857
Kilkenny	
Kinglock	
Kitz	1857
Lancashire Lass	
London	
Medway	
Mickey Free	
Moonlight	
Mulrooneys	
New Chum	1855
New Lode	
New Year	1859
Opossum (Paris)	1856
Paddys	1857
Portuguese (Albion)	1856
Prince Alfred (Galatea)	
Redan	1856
Sailors	1856
Satchwells	1856
Scotchmans	1855 or 6
Star of Hope	
Vascos	1857
Victoria	1856
Virago	
Walters	
Wellington	
Western	
Yankee (Smith's) (later Princess Alice)	1856

TABLE 3—MACHINERY AT STEIGLITZ

	Alluvial					Quartz								
Year	*Steam engines*	*Horse power*	*Horse Puddling Machines*	*Whims*	*Sluicing Toms (Sluice boxes)*	*Steam Engines*	*Horse power*	*Stamp Heads*	*Water power machines*	*Whims*	*Whips/ Pulleys*	*Value Plant (£)*	*Sq. miles worked*	*No. reefs*
1859						7	53							
1860	1	5	5			10	116			3		9 640	9	32
1861	1	6	5	2		15	217			2		16 050	4	
1862	3	37				10	175							37
1863	3	54				11	180							36
1864	5	91	1			11	212	80		2	2	29 750	8½	
1865	6	145				21	284	170				56 500	9	
1866	5	140			42	25	318	182		3		60 000	13	
1867	5	130			48	22	290	176		3		51 000	14½	53
1868	1	16	1		92	21	418	150	1	5	3	48 058	15½	56
1869	1	10			85	19	354	136				32 960	18	62
1870	1	10			85	19	374	136		2	2	28 460	18	62
1871			2		40	13	284	66				20 930	43	67
1872			4		100	10	269	58		3	3	19 335	43	68
1873			3		100	9	259	58		8	2	19 215	50	73
1874					100	10	277	58		13	5	20 045	50	74
1875					100	12	308	58		14	7	21 095	50	75
1876					100	9	223	30		14	7	15 218	50	75
1877					20	9	223	30		13	7	14 588	50	75
1878					20	9	164	54		13	7	7 175	50	75
1879						3	44	24				3 700	50	200
1880				1		4	68	32			3	3 215		210
1881						4	110	25		6		3 800	50	210
1882	2		8			6	120	34		6		4 850	75	210
1883	3					6	130	39		6		5 700	75	210
1884						4	180	20		3		5 700	75	210
1885						5	30	17		2	1	1 920		
1886						3	80	23			1	2 000		
1887						2	40	12		2		1 360		
1888						4	64	21		1	1	6 102	6	210
1889						6	91	31		1	1	7 520		
1890						6	91	31		1	1	7 540		
1891						8	91	21				7 000		
1892														
1893														
1894														
1895														
1896														
1897														

Compiled from Reports of Mine Surveyors and Registrars.

TABLE 4—GOLD PRODUCTION AT STEIGLITZ

Year	*Ounces*
1864	4,721
1865	4,790
1866	2,108*
1867	10,749
1868	8,553
1869	8,115
1870	6,236
1871	4,777
1872	4,746
1873	9,109
1874	7,536
1875	8,634
1876	2,922
1877	1,652
1878	2,106
1879	1,405
1880	1,018
1881**	1,173
1882**	1,514
1883**	1,056
1884**	760
1885**	476
1886**	411*
1887**	166*
1888**	175*
1889**	241
1890**	182

* Full figures not recorded

** Certain parcels only

(Source—*Reports of Mining Surveyors)*

TABLE 5—MINES AND MINING COMPANIES AT STEIGLITZ

Name	*Year Started*
Albert Edward	1862
Albion	1862
Alliance	1893
Ancient Mariner	1893
Ballarat	1862
Band of Hope	1862
Bernhardt	1893
Blackwood	
Boxing	
Britannia	1890s
British Queen	1893
Chronometer	1862
Duke of Edinburgh	
Durdidwarrah	
Durham	
Electric	
Elsie Amalgamated	1893
Excell	1862
Follow the Leader	1862
Forty Foot	1862
Galatea	
Garlicks	
Gibraltar	1859
Great Central	1862
Hanover	1893
Havilah	1862
Invincible	1859
Ironbark	1893
Jack Tar	1893
Kinglock	
Laboard Watch	1893
Leviathan	1859
Lord Brassey	
Luck's All	
Malakoff	1862
Mariner	1890s
Mascotte	1893
May Day	1862
Meadway	
Monarch	
Native Youth	1890s
New Mariner	
New Mystery	
New Year	1859
North Albion	
North Birmingham	1900s
North Mariners	
Paris	
Perseverance	1859
Prince of Wales	1862
Princess Alice	1862
Redan	1859
South Waterloo	
Standard	
Stieglitz	1862
Tam O Shanter	1890s
United Albion	1859
United Reef	1862
Victoria Reef	1859
Waterloo	1862

TABLE 6—HEADTEACHERS AT STEIGLITZ SCHOOLS

Year	*C. of E. (later 572)*	*Wesleyan*	*Presbyterian FC. Later 588 (New Chum)*	*R.C.*	*1487*
1856		John B. Simper			
1857	John B. Simper	John Hampshire			
1858	William Mathers	Leonard Woodruff	Robert Gay	Michael O'Grady	
1859	William B. Geary		Robert Gay		
1860	Charles R. Geoghegan		Robert Gay		
1861	Charles R. Geoghegan		Robert Gay		
1862	Charles R. Geoghegan		Robert Gay		
1863			Robert Gay		
1864					
1865					
1866					
1867			Roderick Robertson		
1868					
1869					
1870					
1871			William Hamilton		
1872			William Hamilton		
1873	Joseph H. Webb		William Hamilton		
1874	Joseph H. Webb		William Hamilton		erected
1875	Joseph H. Webb				William Hamilton
1876	Joseph H. Webb				Peter Miller
1877	Joseph H. Webb				Peter Miller
1878	Arthur W. Shilton				Peter Miller
1879	Arthur W. Shilton				Peter Miller
1880	William Park				Peter Miller
1881					Archibald L. Weir
1882					Archibald L. Weir
1883					Archibald L. Weir
1884					Archibald L. Weir
1885					Archibald L. Weir
1886					Archibald L. Weir
1887					Samuel H. McDonald
1888					Samuel H. McDonald
1889					Samuel H. McDonald
1890					Samuel H. McDonald
1891					Samuel H. McDonald
1892					Samuel H. McDonald
1892-1904					Thomas H. Robertson
1904-1907					Frank Banner
1907-1909					Aubrey Liddelow
1909 temp.					E. M. Clarendon
1909-1912					James M. Scott
1914-1919					Robert C. Cumming
1919-1920					Elizabeth G. Ritchie
1920-1921					Miriam F. I. Jackson
1921-1926					Roy S. Pitcher
1926-1928					Henry T. O'Toole
1928-1934					Harold E. Bower
1934-1936					Alice M. Pruen
1937-1939					Hastings G. Guest
1940-1942					Thomas J. McKean
School closed 1946-9					
1952-1954					Alfred G. Golder
1954-1956					David Gault
probably unstaffed until closure 1960					

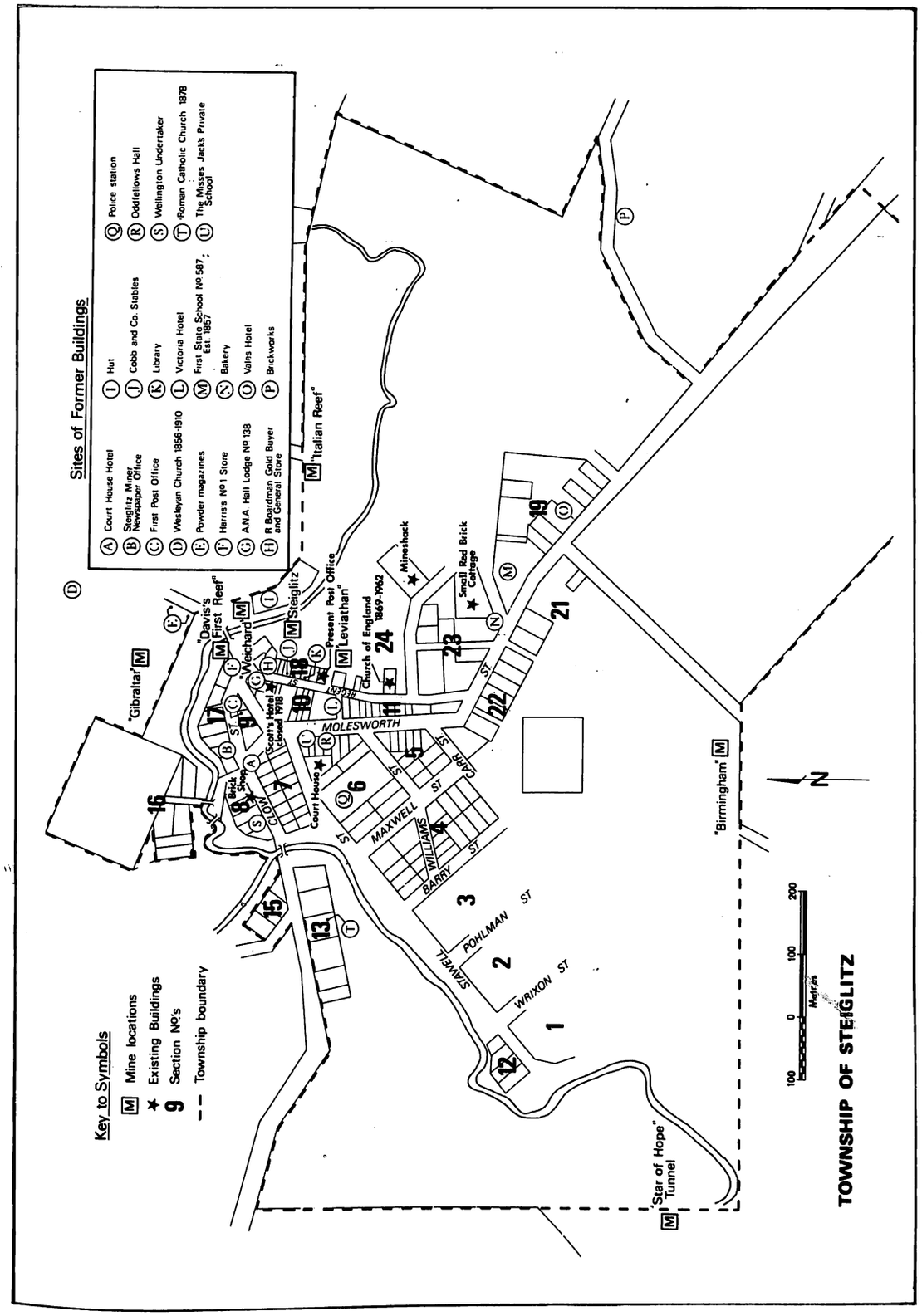
TABLE 7—STEIGLITZ POPULATION AND HOUSING

	Date	*Total Residents*	*Male*	*Female*	*No. occupied Dwellings*	*Source*
Diggings	1861	324	192	132	84	Census
	1865	800+	—	—	—	Balliere
	1870	800+	—	—	—	Balliere
Borough	1871	1076	590	486	283	Census
	1874	1058	—	—	—	Vic. Gaz.
	1875	750	—	—	—	Vic. Gaz.
	1876	550	—	—	—	Vic. Gaz.
	1877	350	—	—	—	Vic. Gaz.
	1879	500+	—	—	—	Balliere
Township	1881	281	159	122	73	Census
	1891	265	142	123	60	Census
	1901	313	152	161	85	Census

APPENDIX—LIST OF MAPS RELEVANT TO STIEGLITZ HISTORY

Name of Map	*Surveyor or Compiler*	*Scale*	*Publd.*	*Held*	*Comments*
1. Map of Port Phillip from the survey of Mr. Wedge and others	John H. Wedge		Cal835	RHSV (NPS)	Glass slide—coloured
2. Copy of map made by Thom. Learmonth for the information of H. E. Chas. Jos. La Trobe	Thos. Learmonth		MS approx. 1838	RHSV GLG—25 E	Stations in red taken up 1837 incl. Stieglitz, Sutherland; in black occupied 1838 incl. Stieglitz, Cowie and Stead. Station owners, incl. *Steiglitz*
3. Map of district of Geelong	A. J. Skene		1845	La Trobe Library (NPS)	
4. Skene's map of the Clyde Company's stations, 1845	A. J. Skene		1845	? (NPS)	road "to Steiglitz" original not seen; reduced Clyde Co. Papers Vol. III.
5. The Map of Australia Felix and its Squatting Districts	Thomas Ham		1847	RHSV	Homestead of C. A. von Stieglitz, Co. of Grant, P.O. shown
6. Allotments in the Parish of Durdidwarrah	M. Weston	1": 20 ch	11/6/1855	Lands DI35 (NPS)	South of Steiglitz
7. Plan of Auriferous Country around Steiglitz	Maurice Weston	6": 1 ml	1857	Lands (NPS)	Shows reef, machines, vegetation (Goldfields Plan No. 29)
8. "Plan of Steiglitz" in the Parish of Durdidwarrah County of Grant		1": 4 ch	1857	Lands S-336 (NPS)	Shows 4 hotels, machines, buildings and tents (colour)
9. Plan showing Mining District of Steiglitz	Thomas Woolgrove	1": 1 ml	1859	DME 33/M/1 (NPS)	Shows 20 reefs with names
10. Plan of the Mining District of Steiglitz	Thos. Woolgrove	ca900': 1 ml	1859	DME 388/M/2	sim. to goldfields plan No. 29
11. Township of Steiglitz	M. Weston	1": 4 ch	1860	Lands S337A (NPS)	Section 1-10 and buildings
12. Township of Steiglitz	M. Weston	1": 1 ch	1860	Lands S337 (NPS)	Sec 1-11. Water reserve. Shows bldgs.
13. Geological Survey of Victoria	R. Daintree?	1": ½ ml	186?		Unable to be located
14. Steiglitz Plan showing continuation and position of Diluvial and Fluvial gold deposits etc.—Sutherland's Creek	Thos. Woolgrove	1": 1 ch	23/4/1862	DME 388/M/5 (NPS)	
15. Township of Steiglitz. Additional allotments	Joseph Shaw	1": 2 ch	20/11/1869	Lands S337B (NPS)	Sec. 12. Houses shown
16. Township allotments Steiglitz	W. C. Reeves	1": 4 ch	Nov./1870	Lands S337C (NPS)	Sections 13-24
17. Plan of business sites at New Chum Steiglitz	Joseph Shaw	1": 2 ch	23/10/1871	Lands S337D (NPS)	Shows Wesleyan Church
18. Plan of Residence area sites Steiglitz	Joseph Shaw	1": 2 ch	29/11/1872	Lands S336A (NPS)	Sections 19-24 shows buildings
19. Plan of residence area sites at New Chum Steiglitz	Joseph Shaw	1": 2 ch	29/11/1872	Lands S336B (NPS)	Buildings shown
20. Township of Steiglitz	J. W. Sh?	1": 1 ch	18/7/1873		Allots. 9, 10, 11 of Sec. 11 shows bldgs.
21. Leases at Steiglitz	?	1": 8 ch	(1890s?)	DME 388 A 1	30ft contours sections above margins and rel. posns. of Mining Centres 1": 4 ml. Red and olive
22. Plan of Allotment. Town of Steiglitz	Thorn and Cornthwaite	1": 2 ch	24/12/1907	Lands S337B (NPS)	Sec. 18 Allot. 13
23. Geological map of the Steiglitz goldfield	Geologist W. H. Ferguson	1": 16 ch	1909	Mines (NPS)	Shows reef, dams, middens, contours
24. Township of Steiglitz	Constable		1910	Lands, State Library	Compilation
25. Tourist map of Geelong and District	?	1": 2 ml	1914 Dept. Lands and Survey	RHSV GLG—23 R	Shows Steiglitz Road, Sutherland's Ck.
26. Plan of Allotment Township of Steiglitz	J. H. ?	1": 2 ch	9/6/1926	Lands S337B (NPS)	Sec. 6 Alot. 10
27. Plan of Allotment Township of Steiglitz	K. L. Chappel	1": 4 ch	12/4/1934	Lands S337B (NPS)	Sec. 15 and road
28. Pastoral Holdings of the Port Phillip District 1835-51	A. S. Kenyon	1": 16 ml	1932	Lands (NPS)	

NPS = National Parks Service
DME = Department of Minerals and Energy
RHSV = Royal Historical Society of Victoria.



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