
NEW JUBILEE NO.1 CO BATTERY

Location

TILLIGS ROAD SCARSDALE, GOLDEN PLAINS SHIRE

Municipality

GOLDEN PLAINS SHIRE

Level of significance

Heritage Inventory Site

Heritage Inventory (HI) Number

H7622-0084

Heritage Listing

Victorian Heritage Inventory

Hermes Number 12082

Property Number

History

Contextual History:History of Place:

Heritage Inventory History of Site:

02.12.1859: At Monkey Gully in the vicinity of the Havelock Co., a fine crushing machine of 20 horse power and 18 stampers is being erected and the reef at the head of Budgen's Flat is now likely to be thoroughly tested.

ENERGETIC GOLD MINING Co., Lancashire Reef, Monkey Gully

14.06.1862: the prospecting party at Lancashire Reef; this company has commissioned the engine for the battery; 10 inch cylinder engine for winding and a 16 hp engine drives an 8 head battery; company has 60 shares of which 20 are working shareholders; the people involved are local, some were associated with the Victoria and British Queen, others with the British Workman or Success Companies.

25.07.1862: not yet reached its expectations; yield of 3 to 5 dwt per ton.

A.B.C. REEF, Browns

28.12.1895: Allison & Party and Sharp & Party found some rich specimens near where the Victory (late Golden Bar Co.) is working hoping to strike a rich patch.
McCAULEY AND PARTY, Newtown, Lancashire Reef, Monkey Gully, Scarsdale,
TRANSIT CO. until December 1903,
METEOR CO. from June 1905,
NEW JUBILEE CO., from June 1906,
12.1861: 300 tons of stone taken from the reef at 100 feet yielded 14 pennyweights per ton
(new company)
1885: shaft down 300 feet on a reef 3 to 8 feet wide, dipping 82 to 85 degrees westerly.
21.03.1903: winding, pumping and crushing machinery to be erected and Mr. William Chisholm former manager of the Glenfine South Co. has been appointed manager.
04.07.1903: winding plant nearly complete.
31.10.1903: erecting a steam powered winch for sinking.
24.12.1903: operating at depth of 400 feet and driving north.
(new company)
1905 : to erect a stamp battery.
17.06.1905: this mine was discussed in an article by Bradford in the Ballarat Courier in the 13 June 1905.
29.07.1905: the prospects of this company are good.
02.09.1905: tenders have been invited for the supply of an up to date 10 head battery.
14.10.1905: operations have been suspended following an accident in the engine room; with cage disconnected a brake failed, and the drum and spur wheel began to revolve at high speed resulting in the splintering of the machinery with large and small pieces of timber and steel thrown about; the driver escaped several near misses but two new wheels will have to be cast; it is hoped that the stone now being broken will prove better than the last crushing and will justify the 10 head battery that has been ordered.
23.12.1905: operations suspended after the shareholders forfeited their shares rather than pay calls; this is unfortunate because although the yields have disappointing, with a battery on site this mine may have paid. {refer to J. G. Easton, "The Meteor mine, Newtown, near Scarsdale." Geological Survey of Victoria, Records, 2, no.4, Victoria, Department of Mines, 1908, 148-150.}
(new company)
1906 : New Jubilee Company formed.
24.03.1906: plant auctioned by order of the mortgagee; purchased by Mr. J. Warne of Melbourne for £800; likely that the mine will be reorganised and restarted.
05.1906: 1164 ounces 4 pennyweight of gold obtained from 3187 tons of stone taken from the 400 and 500 foot levels.
23.06.1906: started de-watering the shaft to 350 feet and will then clear down to 400 feet.
11.1906: 2065 ounces 2 pennyweight of gold obtained from 5462 tons of stone taken from the 400 and 500 foot levels.
08.12.1906: prospects improving and directors may soon consider erecting a new battery.
18.05.1907: shaft is down 500 foot and stone found at 400 feet would be payable if the company had a battery.
15.06.1907: opening up the mine with a view to erecting a battery.
17.08.1907: 10 head battery obtained.
21.09.1907: have not met any old workings with the rise at the 250 foot level to the south of the old Energetic shaft; it is therefore assumed that the old company did not take out any stone.
28.09.1907: purchased a 10 head battery from the Staffordshire Reef Co. for £400.
1907: 10 head battery erected.
additional ground obtained to the south; main shaft deepened from 412 to 520 feet and a large body of payable stone found at the 400 and 500 foot levels.
01.02.1908: first crushing turned out well 341 tons yielding 109.5 ozs and with the gold from the concentrates the yield will average 7 dwt per ton; concentrates are being saved from the blanket tables and soon two Phoenix-Weir tables will be installed.
12.09.1908: battery working continuously.
14.11.1908: the timber had been delivered so the new shaft will be sunk 100 feet east of the line of the lode; a steam winch will be erected and the sinking will be done by wages men.
21.11.1908: a steam winch and poppet head will be erected to help with the sinking of the new shaft.
28.11.1908: contract let for removal and re-erection of poppet legs at the new shaft will be completed in three weeks; a 10 inch cylinder steam winch will be used for sinking, and stoping operations will continue at the main shaft.
12.12.1908: sinking of the new shaft halted to allow the erection of the double 10 inch cylinder steam winch, substantial poppet legs and large boiler.

24.12.1908: during the holidays underground work will be suspended and the mill will still operate; poppet legs 70 foot long will be erected at the No. 2 shaft and the engine beds will be prepared at this shaft; yield for the year was 3229 ozs 6.5 dwt from 8649 tons and dividends totalled £3756; costs of mining are: mining and filling 5 shillings 10.8 pence per ton, haulage 3 shillings 1.8 pence per ton, development 3 shillings 6.1 pence per ton, crushing 3 shillings 7.6 pence per ton, giving a total cost of 16 shillings 2.3 pence per ton.

1908: 10 head battery;

crushings began on stone taken from the 250, 400 and 500 foot levels; 2 shillings and 6 pence per share paid in dividends; the various leases of the company were consolidated and, due to the southern pitch of the ore body, a start made on sinking No. 2 shaft 1200 feet south of No. 1 shaft; this was a four-compartment shaft, 14 feet 6 inches by 4 feet 6 inches in the clear; a new double 10 inch cylinder steam winch, high pressure Cornish boiler and suitable poppet legs were erected.

20.02.1909: the plant at the No.2 shaft is working and sinking will soon be resumed.

09.04.1909: underground works had to be suspended for a couple of days when the baling tank broke away from the rope.

29.05.1909: the No.2 shaft is now at 492 feet; water has increased to 1500 gallons per hour and an iron tank has been introduced to replace one of the buckets currently being used for baling.

05.1909: 1597 ounces 17 pennyweight 12 grains of gold obtained from 5516 tons of stone taken from the 250, 400 and 500 foot levels; No. 2 shaft was down 500 feet; with water encountered at 416 feet at the rate of between 1800 and 2000 gallons per hour.

07.1909: No. 2 shaft was sunk to 570 feet and a plat cut at 540 feet.

04.09.1909 : tramway being constructed from the No.2 shaft to the mill; depth of shaft is 550 feet.

11.09.1909: have driven 190 feet and still have some distance to go to reach the winze being put down from the 500 foot level of the No.1 shaft.

02.10.1909: tramway from the mill to the No.2 shaft.

16.10.1909: yield of 770 ozs from 3010 tons for a dividend of £1500.

20.11.1909: tenders have been invited to supply a complete pumping plant with lifts of 9 or 10 inches for about £1000.

11.1909: 2557 ounces 4 pennyweight of gold obtained from 7058 tons of stone taken from the 500 foot level; 3 shillings per share paid in dividends.

18.12.1909: preparing plans and specifications for the removal and re-erection of the pumping plant now at the Three Jacks Mine at Stawell; pumping plant is up to date and is capable of pumping from 2000 feet.

1909: 10 head battery.

the results from No. 1 shaft were satisfactory on a fairly large body of average grade stone; a level at 540 feet was opened in No. 2 shaft and connected with the workings at No. 1 shaft.

opened up large amounts of payable ore in the No.2 shaft; erecting pumping machinery at No. 2 shaft as sinking below 570 feet without pumping plant was not considered economical.

19.03.1910: the two plungers and draw lifts are in the shaft and pumping should begin in another two weeks.

02.04.1910: during the holiday connected the steam pipes to the pumping and winding engines, the latter having been shifted a short distance so that all the machinery could be under the one roof.

05.1910: 2492 ounces 2 pennyweight 12 grains of gold obtained from 6211 tons of stone taken from the 250 and 500 foot levels in No. 1 shaft, and the 540 foot level in No. 2 shaft; No. 2 shaft was deepened to 622 feet and a level opened at 600 feet.

18.06.1910: contract for erecting additional 5 head of stamps is making satisfactory progress.

11.1910: 2951 ounces 2 pennyweight of gold obtained from 7927 tons of stone taken from the 250 and 400 foot levels in No. 1 shaft; and 540 and 600 foot levels in No. 2 shaft; No. 2 shaft deepened to 712 feet and a level opened at 700 feet; 4 shillings per share was paid in dividends; pumping plant was erected at No. 2 shaft and five head of stampers were added to the old battery.

The developments at No. 2 shaft proved highly promising; the plant was enlarged, new boilers, winding engine, and a 30 head battery were purchased from the Birthday Company at Berringa. A block of ground to the north of No. 1 shaft was let on tribute to the North New Jubilee Company to allow them to test an undeveloped part of the mine.

1910 ; 10 head battery.

good pumping machinery and new 30 head battery erected; to erect more powerful winding machinery.

07.01.1911: half yearly meeting of shareholders: shaft has been deepened to 711 feet; crushed 7927 tons which is an increase on the 6211 crushed in the previous year; yield of gold from the copper plates was 2951 ozs and for the previous half year it was 2492 ozs, giving an average of 7 dwt 10.75 gr per ton; working profit was 40% of the value of the gold won, with £3000 distributed as dividends making a total of £13,500 in dividends; with the additions completed the mine will be fully equipped for a long time to come; the working costs have been reduced from 14/11 to 11/2 per ton; additional battery power will be erected on a splendid site east of the shaft, the total cost will be less than one third of the cost of a new plant.

04.03.1911: stoping is giving good profits and good progress is being made in erecting the 30 head mill and winding plant at the No.2 shaft.

05.1911: 3024 ounces 5 pennyweight of gold obtained from 8521 tons of stone taken from the 400 and 500 foot levels in No. 1 shaft; and the 540, 600, and 700 foot levels in No. 2 shaft.

07.1911: No. 2 shaft was deepened 100 feet and a new level opened at 800 feet where the reef was again intersected.

11.1911: 4597 ounces 17 pennyweight 12 grains of gold obtained from 19,293 tons of stone taken from the 250, 350 and 400 foot levels in No. 1 shaft; and the 500, 540, 600, and 700 foot levels in No. 2 shaft; the shallow levels in No. 1 shaft were disappointing.

1911: 10 head of stamps.

work began in the tunnel level which ran in a northerly direction under a number of shallow shafts and workings; a payable formation 4 feet 6 inches wide was intersected at a distance of 210 feet from the entrance. At 330 feet a rise was taken to the surface on payable stone averaging 3 feet 6 inches in width; a tramline connected these workings directly to No. 1 battery; good serviceable machinery and crushing plant installed.

05.1912: 3821 ounces 3 pennyweight 20 grains of gold obtained from 15,680 tons of stone taken from the 250, 400 and 500 foot levels in No. 1 shaft; and the 540, 600, 700 and 800 foot levels in No. 2 shaft.

06.1912: No. 2 shaft sunk to 900 feet; further sinking was suspended due to the unexpectedly poor grade of stone in the stopes.

11.1912: 2965 ounces 11 pennyweight of gold obtained from 12,888 tons of stone taken from the 400 foot level in No. 1 shaft; and the 700 and 800 foot levels in No. 2 shaft; air compressing plant erected at No. 2 shaft for use with rock drills.

1912 : 10 head battery.

05.1913: 2683 ounces 2 pennyweight 6 grains of gold obtained from 9630 tons of stone taken from the 700, 800 and 900 foot levels in No. 2 shaft; all payable stone exhausted at No. 1 shaft; the tributers obtained 48 ounces 7 pennyweight and 18 grains of gold from 483 tons of stone obtained from the tunnel level.

06.1913: 30,070 ounces 9 pennyweight of gold (valued at 121,725 pounds) obtained from 101,856 tons of stone between 1908 and 1913; £28,500 paid in dividends and £61,233 13s 3d paid in wages.

The plant at No. 1 shaft consists of:

18 inch cylinder loose eccentric steam winding engine with 8 foot diameter fast and loose drums,
double 8 inch cylinder steam winch for sinking purposes, and
Cornish boiler

The plant at No. 2 shaft consists of:

18 inch by 48 inch single cylinder link motion steam winding engine with geared fast and loose drums 8 feet in diameter,
Roberts 5 drill air compressor,
14 inch by 36 inch steam capstan sinking engine with a winding drum,
13 inch by 20 inch by 36 inch compound steam pumping engine geared to a set of 10 inch Cornish pumps with a 48 inch stroke to the 900 foot level,
5.6 kilowatt generator driven by an 8 inch by 8 inch vertical Tangye steam engine,
four Cornish boilers, complete with Galloway tubes, 26 feet by 6 feet 6 inches diameter and 75 pounds per square inch working pressure,
30-head stamp battery with 10 heads of 1050 pound stampers, ten heads of 950 pound stampers, and 10 heads of 850 pounds stampers, complete with self-feeders and driven by a 16 inch by 36 inch condensing steam engine,
four No. 5 Wilfley concentrating tables,
sand pumps and all necessary gear for the removal of sand and the return of the water,
Fitting shop, complete with an engine lathe with a 26 foot bed, and a drilling machine,
Smithy, complete with a steam hammer etc.

The plant at the old battery consists of:

15-head stamp battery, with 5 head of 950 pound stampers and 10 head of 850 pound stampers,
two Phoenix Weir concentrating tables,
No. 1 Wilfley table.

1913: 45 stamp heads.

No. 2 shaft sunk to 1010 feet and a west crosscut driven at 1000 feet; reef thinning led to suspension of regular crushings.

New North Jubilee Company plant and leases acquired.

1914; 45 stamp heads.

ALLISON'S REEF SYNDICATE, Newtown

15.11.1902: started by a French syndicate who have commenced crushing.

20.12.1902: have purchased Allisons Reef and the Scarsdale & United Co.'s claim which used to be the Transit

Co. mine; the shaft is 400 feet deep and a winding plant will be erected.

NORTH NEW JUBILEE CO., adjoins the New Jubilee in the north, Newtown

03.07.1909: company floated.

24.07.1909: meeting to incorporate the company and elect directors; further north application has been made to lease the ground that was held by the Great Western and Brown Star companies.

21.08.1909: erecting a blacksmith shop and doing other preliminary work prior to sinking the main shaft which is 70 feet west of the Golden Bar Co.'s workings.

13.11.1909; started erecting the plant.

20.11.1909: most of the machinery is in position and the poppet legs are in position.

04.02.1911: the No.2 shaft will soon be down to 200 feet; and tenders will be called for the supply of a suitable winding plant.

NEW JUBILEE CONSOLIDATED CO., Newtown, Scarsdale

21.01.1911: driving south at the 200 foot level, and anticipate driving 100 feet to meet the continuation of the payable stone that was worked by the Try Again Co.

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