

 <p>THE UNIVERSITY OF MELBOURNE</p>	<p>THE UNIVERSITY OF MELBOURNE ARCHIVES</p>
<p>NAME OF COLLECTION</p>	<p>C.L. Kuffer</p>
<p>ACCESSION NO</p>	<p>1962.0005</p>
<p>CATEGORY ACTIVITY</p>	<p>Other, individuals Collectors</p>
<p>DATE RANGE</p>	<p>1857-1902</p>
<p>SIZE OF COLLECTION</p>	<p>49 photographs Photograph</p>
<p>HISTORICAL NOTE</p>	<p>In 1962, C.L. Kuffer collected these photographs for the Centenary of the Maryborough State School. At the University Archivist's request, Kuffer sent the plates to be copied by the University.</p>
<p>DATE OF TRANSFER</p>	<p>14th May, 1962</p>
<p>ACCESS CONDITIONS</p>	<p>Open</p>
<p>DESCRIPTION</p>	<p>Black and white photographic prints showing views of Maryborough: the lake, the Duke and Timor (1876), streetscape and old stores including the Leviathan, the Benevolent Home, the Gaol, the Empire Dining Room, the Hospital (1857), the Lead Pottery. {CHECK WITH FAY AGAINST HER FORM}</p>
<p>NOTE ON COLLECTIONS</p>	<p>Item 4 of this collection is missing.</p>
<p>NOTE ON LISTING</p>	
<p>LISTED BY DATE</p>	

RECORDS RECEIVED INTO CUSTODY

NAME: KUFFER (MARYBOROUGH) PHOTOGRAPHS.

TRANSFEROR: C.L. KUFFER.

DATE OF TRANSFER: August 1962.

QUANTITY: 49 prints.

INCLUSIVE DATES: 1860s to 1902

GENERAL NOTE: These photographs are listed in the same received order used by Mr. Kuffer, and his descriptions and remarks have been quoted verbatim in the list.

LIST OF PRINTS

- No.1 Paddle steamer, owned and operated by John H. Pascoe in the 90s. Cr. Pascoe was mayor of Maryborough in 1921. The steamer was bought of Taylors the boatmen of Ballarat and was taken to Bridgewater on Loddon River. It plied on Lake Victoria in Maryborough. A lake made by prisoners of the local gaol about 1880.
- No.2 The original Simson homestead. The herd is that of Norman Gillies, who lived there later.
Donald Campbell Simson took up land in the district in 1840 and had considerable acreage. He died suddenly in 1851.
- No.3 The Alma Consols Mine.
"The Alma", as the lead was named, is about 3 miles west of Maryborough. The area was rushed about 1855, there being an extensive "flat" at a depth of 5'. The lead went north for about 2½ miles and the sinking increased to 75 feet. It is recorded that Alma Consols yielded gold to value of £118,422. At Tipperary Hill, Alma, a serious uprising started when a claim was "Jumped". 3,000 miners armed with pistols, shovels, picks, sticks, etc, assembled. Clashes similar to Ballarat's Eureka were expected. Authorities in Melbourne took a serious view and forty mounted police received orders to proceed to Maryborough with the promise that the 12th Regiment would be despatched. The situation eased with the founding of the Maryborough Protection Society.
- No. 4 appears to be missing.
No.5 Duke and Timor, 1870.
- No.4 and No.5 These are prints of mines in the Timor area. The Grand Duke, Timor and Duke and Main leads produced 356,800 ozs of gold valued at £1,427,000. This was without the gold from the shallow workings and tributary leads.
- No.6 A print of one of the Leviathan Reef mines. There was much activity at this area, about 2½ miles north-west of Maryborough. A settlement, with stores and schools was established. Some well known and successful companies are remembered, viz.- Judd and Barry. Snowden. Dark and Sharp. Judd and Barry Amalgamated Gold Mining Co. Records show that the English Company's crushing was 110,174 tons for 29,390 ozs. Earlier claims crushed 38,495 for 21,231 ozs. Most workings did not go below water level; but the New Leviathan mine worked below to a depth of 960 feet.
- No.7 Another method of winning gold. The earth and stone are washed. This is a print of the dredge plant at Talbot. Nine miles south of Maryborough. Another former mining centre.
- No.8 Unidentified mine

No.8 and No.10. Mines in the Carisbrook area, 5 miles east of Maryborough. Mines worked for many years at Carisbrook, and much gold was won. The following values were recorded:- Napier Freehold £278,746, Chalks Freehold £216,352, Chalks No.1 £140,012, Chalks No.3 £177,624, Chalks Junction £86,806, Carisbrook United £33,870.

No.11. Unidentified mine

No.12. Another Timor mine. See Nos. 4 and 5.

No.13. Another view of Leviathan Reef mining and stores. All now gone. See No.6.

No.14. This shows the once active area at Leviathan Reef. See No.6. The top story of the house has been removed and is the only building there from the old days.

Nos.15, 16, 17
and 40

No. 15. Fat Mag
No.16. Chinese Camp
No.17. Chinese Camp
No.40. Chinese on coach

No. 18.
Maryborough Hospital
1857
Sketch

The news of the discovery of gold in this area brought men of different European nations, plus the Chinese, to the field. These prints deal with the Chinese who formed a "camp" within the borough. They built houses of a temporary nature. Some of their number traded Chinese foods, tea, nuts, biscuits, ginger, etc. They sold most of the crackers used by Maryborough's "young fry". They conducted gambling games, and daily they had a lottery. Agents for this would visit the business houses and workshops for clients. At the camp there was an elaborate joss house, and for those who became Christians a church complete with bell. The Chinese minister was under the control of the Church of England and the preacher was Mr. Lee Wah. The Chinese band played at evenings and the chief instrument was the gong. Most of the Chinese were quiet and law-abiding, but some of the dwellings became houses of ill-fame. Girls, many from the City and of a certain type, lived in the camp, and many married the Chinese. Print No.15 is of one widely known as "Fat Mag" (Mrs. Maggie Wy Fook). She was said to weigh 30 stone. She was buried at Chewton by Messrs Hubble Brothers who were not able to get her casket into their hearse.

Brawls were frequent at the camp and police had regular duty to maintain order. The camp was gradually eliminated, chiefly by fires. One of the ceremonies was the feeding of the dead at the cemetery. Cooked food, money and candles were placed at the graves of the departed. Today the cooking furnace still stands in the Chinese portion of the cemetery.

No.40 shows the Chinese arriving by coach. Note the gold pans and gear.

Locals are able to point out the shallow workings of the Chinese who, unlike the other miners, dug circular holes.

- No.19. "The Advertiser Office". This paper was established in 1854 by Messrs. J.H. Gearing and E.H. Nuttall, and was printed in a tent. It is still in operation and has at times been published as a bi-weekly, tri-weekly and daily newspaper. It has contributed much to the development of the city and district.
- No.20. The first town hall, built prior to 1860, and served until the present hall, and offices, were erected in 1887. On this site a Baby Health Centre now stands. Corner Clarendon and Neill Streets.
- No.21. Barklay's "Full and Plenty" boarding house. As many of the early residents had left their homes in search of gold, accommodation was needed. This is one that was situated in High Street, about the site of the present Coles store. The gent in the centre of the group is Chas Kuffer, a well-known bandsman, painter and entertainer.
- No.22. High Street, looking south. Taken in 1870. The hotels McIvor and Telegraph still stand. The latter is now used as offices.
- No.23. Buildings used as schools prior to 1862. The lower print is of the Church of England Sunday School, or Parish Hall, where Mr. and Mrs. John Gardner conducted classes at 1/6 per week. Mr. Gardner became the first State School teacher in Maryborough, in 1862.
- No.24. Top. The staff of Robinson's foundry, in High Street. On this site the Highland Society's club-rooms and bowling greens have been built.
- No.25. When the mines were in operation, heavy and light machinery were maintained by Robinson's staff. They had lathes, a casting shop, and boiler repair yards at the rear.
(Stamp Son & Symons Coach Factory)
- Lower. This works was situated in Tuaggra Street. It closed prior to the motor car's arrival. Note the "penny fathoming" cycle at the right of the picture. These were used by tradesmen to carry tools to jobs, and races on such were a feature in the district's sporting events.
(Ford & Garland, Flagstaff Hotel)
- Nos.26 and 27. Early business places. A new Flagstaff Hotel has been erected.
- No.28. State Savings Bank, in High Street. This bank has been in operation in Maryborough for about 102 years. In the early days local leading citizens acted as managing committee.
- No.29. The coach, whilst the horses are rested. Thought to be at corner of High and Tuaggra Streets. (Empire Dining Room).
- No.30. High Street looking south. Lowenstein bought gold. He was mayor four times. The first in 1867. A street has been named after him. Levi's store is the site of the present State Electricity office.

No.23.
The upper is
of the warehouse
of John F. Cumins,
auctioneer and
cattle salesman.

No.25.
Glasgow House,
John Agnew
"After School hours
on the Wednesday
half holiday. Note
the shutters on
the windows.

- No.31. Church of Christ, without the present porch. Founded in Maryborough in 1862.
- No.32. Church of England's Parish Hall, then used as a school.
- No.33. The Benevolent Home in Dundas (Timor) Road. This has been conducted by the City's oldest Women's association. It is now used for elderly men only. On the site two additional Darby and Joan units are being created.
- No.34. Some of the District's pioneers, taken at the celebration in the park, on the occasion of the jubilee in 1904. A.R. Outtrim, M.L.A. in centre (with 'mo').
- No.35. Maryborough's gaol. Now demolished. According to records the gaol was built prior to 1861. There were so many violent crimes on the goldfields that gaols had to be built to retain the guilty, when sentenced. There were no workshops in the gaol; but prisoners were put to useful occupation such as building roads, bridges, dams, etc. They would be marched daily from the gaol to the employment site. The blue-stone officers' quarters have been retained, and are used by private residents. During the depression period, men seeking work, used the cells for shelter. The steps inside the look-out towers were used for the erection of the Pioneers' Memorial Tower on Bristol Hill. This was opened at Easter 1933, by late Geo. Frost, M.L.A.
- The print shows the two buildings still in use privately.
- No.36. Maryborough's first Post Office building.
- When Maryborough settlement began, it was to the North, now Royal Park. A canvas town, and the post office business was conducted in a tent. Later, as business premises were built at the present site, the postal arrangements were taken over by Levi Brothers, in High Street. (See print No.30.)
- The first post office building was manned by one person, that was in 1857. The present P.O. is in keeping with the other buildings in the Civic Square, and has a tower with a striking clock. The telephone exchange was opened in 1909 with 15 subscribers.
- No.37. High Street looking north. The Golden Age Hotel was destroyed by fire about 1890. The brick building next was the Golden Age Hall. The main hall in the town. It afterwards was used for the Education Department's sloyd* and cooking centres. The Advertiser now has its office there. The place marked 'Timber Yard' is that of Levi Brothers, and the place where the post office business was transacted prior to the building of the early post office.

- No.38. Maryborough's first Railway Station, built when the line came through in 1874. Soon after the establishment of the diggings, Cobb and Co's line of coaches was the means of most transport. One of the early managers for Cobb and Co. was A.R. Outtrim, who figured prominently in Maryborough. The station shown in the print was demolished about 1890, and the new station completed in 1892. It cost a little less than £22,000. The branch line to Avoca was opened in 1877. The line to Mildura was opened in 1903. A clock was installed in the tower on the new station in 1914.
- No.39. One of the early type locomotives, with staff. It was the practice then, as now, to name engines. This one was called Nellie Rogers. Maryborough later became a large and important rail centre, with repair shops and administration offices.
- No.40. See Nos. 15, 16 and 17.
- No.41. Horse drawn bus
Prior to the car, road communication between the other centres was made by the coach and bus. The nearby places, Timor, Carisbrook, Talbot, Majorca, Craigie and Havelock, had frequent services. The photo shows one of Williamson's buses on the Timor-Maryborough run. The driver was Paddy Kirk, and his front seat passenger, Fred Hornsby. Paddy had great trouble to get his passengers aboard on the late shopping night-Saturday, when the hotels opened to 11p.m.
- No.42. Mr. Alexander McLaundress, Maryborough's first mayor. Elected May 6, 1857.

He was the leader of the movement which led to the constitution of the municipality and the formation of the borough council.

Mayor from 1857 to 1859.
- No.43. Unknown.
- No.44. J.C. Simson, our first known native. Born 1840. Son of the earliest settlers.
- No.45. Mr. J.C. Hooper, Maryborough's first Town Clerk (Honorary). He filled the position from 1857 to 1859.
- No.46. Pottery made by Mr. Plumridge at Adelaide Lead, about three miles west of Maryborough. The site was lost until 1960 when Mr. Arthur Martin, who recently bought the land, was levelling the land by bulldozer. He came upon the clay-pits, in which there is much broken, glazed, pottery. One serviette ring has been retrieved. It is good condition.

No. 47.

Thomas Casey. One of the outstanding men in Maryborough's history. Born in Ireland, and arrived in Maryborough in 1854. He was a leader in the formation of the Fire Brigade in 1861. He was the first captain and held the position for 57 years, and was, several times, president of the Country Fire Brigades' Board. He was a leader of a movement responsible for the purchasing of the town's first fire engine at the cost of £130. He served as a councillor for many years and was mayor of the borough on nine occasions, the first in 1859, and the last in 1907. This man was held in high esteem in a wide circle.

No. 48.

The committee of the First Former Residents' Association in Melbourne. It was founded after the first Back-to-Maryborough celebrations in 1921. In the group are Messrs. Wm. Smith, Thos. Ramsay, Jos. Goodman, Frank Carlyon, Wm. Ellery, Robt. Jansen. The committee has been the means of keeping interest in Maryborough by City dwellers. A reunion is held each Australia Day at The Palms, Alexander Drive, and at five yearly intervals a Back-to-Maryborough is arranged.

Several memorials to officers, such as seats, drinking fountain, have been erected in Maryborough.

No. 49.

Former residents who returned for the first Back-to-Maryborough events in 1921. The gent standing to one side was Councillor James Elliott, then Mayor, and President of the Maryborough (Home) Committee.