

A national interpretation scheme for conservation management of historic goldrush sites

Tony Nightingale

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Tony Nightingale

Department of Conservation; present address 18 Doris Gordon Crescent, Crofton Downs, Wellington, New Zealand

ABSTRACT

Alluvial goldmining took place on a grand scale in New Zealand, and there are a large number of relict landscapes in auriferous regions in four Department of Conservation (DOC) Conservancies, i.e. Waikato (specifically Coromandel), Nelson/Marlborough, Otago, and West Coast/Tai Poutini. This study raises the issue of how sites and their interpretation might best be allied to produce coherent interpretation nationally. It attempts to bring together archaeological and historical research to assist in the selection of interpretation opportunities for goldmining sites on lands under DOC stewardship. The thematic framework provided here is based on that used for heritage assessment and management in the Australian Heritage Council's themes, which are themselves based on those of the US National Park Service. The tabulations of themes are applied to the above four Conservancies together with lists of sites and examples of photographs, some of which are also given for Southland and Wellington Conservancies. A comprehensive bibliography of published and unpublished articles and reports is provided for each Conservancy region.

Keywords: goldrush sites, history, archaeology, interpretation scheme, thematic framework, Coromandel, Nelson/Marlborough, Otago, West Coast/Tai Poutini, New Zealand.

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1. Introduction

There are many sites over the Otago, West Coast/Tai Poutini, Nelson/Marlborough, Southland and Waikato Conservancies that could be used to tell stories about the 19th century goldrushes in New Zealand. These mainly relict goldmining landscapes provide a bewildering range of possible stories. At present a relatively small number of goldfield sites are 'actively managed historic sites' by the Department of Conservation (DOC), but there are many more sites than these. Sites that are actively managed are generally prominent and accessible and lend themselves to interpretation; in particular, industrial quartz mining sites have been given considerable attention due to the impressive nature of the relict site. Even where goldmining stories have been told, there have been, until recently, only limited attempts to tell them within a national context. This overview suggests how some key stories that are associated with certain types of relict goldmining landscapes might be told in the context of major historical events, the goldrushes.

Particular stories are predominantly associated with the goldrushes in particular parts of the country; however, they may not be most effectively told against the most common remains. This study raises the issue of how sites and their interpretation might best be allied to produce coherent interpretation nationally. Matching sites with stories is not always easy. Many early goldmining areas were reworked, and what is now on the land needs to be taken into account in any interpretation. An example of such changes is Gabriels Gully in Otago, where hydraulic elevating led to the removal of a hill that separated the Gully from Monros and where the current land is estimated to be 20 m higher than what was originally present. The stories associated with Gabriel Read and the first goldrush in Otago are so important that they need to be told, but in association with some explanation of how the landscape has changed.

Alluvial goldmining took place on a grand scale and there are a large number of relict landscapes in auriferous regions in four DOC Conservancies, i.e. Otago, West Coast/Tai Poutini, Nelson/Marlborough, and Waikato. Work done to identify and select sites for the Otago Goldfields Park identified a greater number of alluvial sites in Otago than elsewhere. This has been augmented by a considerable amount of subsequent archaeological work. However, despite the large scale of the alluvial goldrushes on the West Coast, there has been relatively little archaeological work done there.

This report attempts to bring together archaeological and historical research to assist in the selection of interpretation opportunities for goldmining sites on lands under DOC care. It is not designed to provide a further history of any of the goldfields or to be prescriptive.

Applying the thematic framework for heritage management devised by the former Australian Heritage Commission (now Australian Heritage Council) to New Zealand, the goldrushes represent the important theme of 'Peopling New Zealand' and to a lesser extent 'Developing the Local, Regional and National Economies' (Australian Heritage Commission 2001: pp 5-6).

1.1 OBJECTIVE

The objective of this report is to look at the broader context of the history of alluvial goldmining in New Zealand from 1852 to c. 1910. The report suggests some key national stories that could be told on historic goldmining sites to enhance visitor experience and to help meet interpretation obligations¹. It is also an attempt to demonstrate one use of an historic thematic framework.

2. The goldrush phenomenon

2.1 INTERNATIONAL SETTING

The goldrushes in various parts of New Zealand between 1852 and the 1870s were preceded by rushes in other countries. They were characterised by large numbers of individuals, predominantly young men, flocking to the site of the most recent alluvial find. In the early period, alluvial gold could be extracted with little capital. The miners used a pick and shovel, a cradle, and/or simple sluicing methods. These methods were relatively cheap and fairly inefficient but could provide incredible rewards for the first onto a rich field. The goldrush phenomenon was a reflection partly of large numbers of immigrants aspiring to instant riches, and partly of the fact that easy alluvial gold was quickly worked out. It was necessary to constantly search for new fields. This was an international phenomenon as well as a New Zealand experience. The Californian rushes began in 1849. Some Californian miners were attracted to the Australian goldfields in Victoria and New South Wales from the early 1850s. In turn, large numbers of miners came from the Australian colonies to New Zealand from 1861. Rushes continued in Queensland, Western Australia, South Africa, Klondike, (Yukon, Alaska), and Siberia (Belich 1996: p. 346).

Many of the alluvial fields were reworked in later years using superior technology, i.e. large-scale sluicing, river dredging (particularly in Central Otago in the first decade of the twentieth century) and, in more recent years, by opencast mining (e.g. the Martha Mine at Waihi and McCrae's Otago Mine). This study will focus on alluvial mining up until 1910 and include some of the river dredging. It will generally not focus on quartz mining, except in contrast to alluvial mining.

¹ The department's interpretation objectives are expressed in the Conservation Act 1987, the Conservation Management Strategies, and the DOC Statement of Intent. A pertinent provision from the Conservation Act is: Section 6(e) To the extent that the use of any natural or historic resource for recreation is not inconsistent with its conservation, to foster the use of natural and historic resources for recreation, and to allow their use for tourism.

2.2 GOLDRUSHES IN NEW ZEALAND

Gold was the second most important export in the nineteenth century and it was as important as wool until 1879. Belich (1996) is the key overview narrative used here. The first goldrush was in Coromandel in 1852, but this was on a very small scale and quickly petered out. The simplest reference to these early goldushes is probably Salmon (1963), but it is unreferenced; for a referenced account of the Coromandel rushes, see Anderson (1997: vol. 3). The Thames goldrushes were distinctive because of the series of access agreements negotiated between the Crown and Māori, which are now subject to Waitangi Tribunal claims (Anderson 1997: vol. 4). The Aorere River goldfields near Collingwood, Nelson, in 1857/58 displayed more of the features of a goldrush, and during 1857/58 produced gold worth £120,000 (Belich 1996: p. 345). The Aorere discovery was also on Māori land, but a feature of the rush was tangata whenua mining. James Mackay, an important individual in the Thames goldfield administration, began his public role there. That rush attracted approximately 2000 goldminers, and Collingwood was established as a result, but it was very small compared with the Otago goldrushes which began in mid-1861. The four major Otago fields—Tuapeka, Dunstan, Wakitipu, and Taieri—produced over £6,000,000 worth of gold in five years. Key individuals associated with each of these fields became nationally well known, e.g. the trader Sew Hoy (Otago), politician Julius Vogel (Otago), the ‘Biddy of the Buller’ Bridget Goodwin (West Coast), and the Maungatapu murderers (Nelson). Many individual stories can be used to demonstrate life on the goldfields. The wealth from alluvial gold transformed Dunedin into the largest city in New Zealand, and the associated influx of miners pushed the South Island population above that of the North. The South remained dominant economically until the end of the nineteenth century (Hawke 1985: p. 5). In 1863, gold exports were worth £2,400,000 compared with £1,400,000 for all other exports (Belich 1996: p. 345).

During 1864, almost in a hiatus between the Otago and West Coast rushes, there was a small rush (about the size of that at Aorere) at Wakamarina, in Nelson/Marlborough. The richest of all the rushes was on the West Coast of the South Island. It began slowly in 1864 but yielded over £8,000,000 between 1865 and 1870. Many Otago miners moved to the West Coast and this exodus provided the impetus for the Otago Provincial government to invite Chinese miners to Otago in 1866. The West Coast was very isolated and a feature of its development was the direct shipping links with Australia, particularly Victoria, and also rivalry between the Nelson and Canterbury Provincial Governments to channel the gold trade and duty to their provinces.

There were small rushes in the Thames-Coromandel district of Auckland Province in 1862 and again in 1868. Although £3,000,000 worth of gold was produced from Thames from 1868 to 1873, the district’s biggest impact as a gold producer came later, from industrial quartz mines, most famously the Martha Mine (1879–1953, and 1990 onwards) and those from the Ohinemuri district. By the late 1870s, Thames had a population of 7000 and was second only to Auckland City in Auckland province (Belich 1996: p. 349).

Belich describes the immigration associated with the goldrushes as a ‘human tsunami’ (Belich 1996: p. 346):

This peculiar tsunami that began in California in 1849 was clump migration on a massive scale. Unorganised but so culturally, demographically and economically cohesive that it seemed organised.

Many had come to New Zealand via Australia. British and Irish predominated, the concentration of Irish being strongest on the West Coast of the South Island (McCaskill 1960: vol. 1, p. 32; Olssen 1995). It is very difficult to assess the net impact of migration as a result of the goldrushes, but it is likely that 100 000 miners and associates remained in New Zealand at a time when organised immigration had slowed to a virtual trickle (Belich 1996: p. 346). The Māori populations in Central Otago and Westland were fairly small, although there were some trading and some involved in mining.

Supplies on the goldfields were very expensive and a miner had to be reasonably successful to afford them. Goldminers were generally provided with meat and farm produce by some runholders, but much of the food was imported (Belich 1996: pp 346–347):

You needed at least an ounce of gold a week simply to survive as a miner. For miners, the trick was to make a profit after high expenses, from especially rich claims. These were rare and the lottery emerged at this level. For those supplying the goldfields, however, there was no lottery, but a reliable bonanza, raking in the high expenses and the bulk of the gold produced.

A host of people travelled from rush to rush with the diggers. These included bankers, wives, dancing girls, barmaids, storekeepers, theatrical troupes, and government officials. These sojourners depended on the miners for their incomes and could also be highly mobile. Belich (1996: p. 347) cites examples of cartage firms who could make £90–120 per ton of freight. A small string of packhorses could yield its owner £50 a week and even a lowly newspaper round could return £25 (Belich 1996: p. 347). The gold itself was sold mainly to the mints in the Australian colonies, while the economic spin-off from the industry helped develop the New Zealand economy. It is widely agreed that growth attributable to the goldrushes was substantial during the 1860s and 70s and that it contributed to the economic dominance of Dunedin in the nation's economy throughout the nineteenth century.

Gold transformed the Otago population (Olssen 1985: p. 64). The goldminer swamped the 'old identity' Scots settlers just as the systematic colonisers had swamped the Pakeha Māori and Māori in 1848. Although the former elite resisted the political machinations of the miners they were, in general, content to benefit from the increased wealth they brought (Waite 1869, cited in Salmon 1963: p. 144):

Gold is the Talisman that transforms with magic power the bleak sterile wilderness to a region of luxury and wealth.

Provincial governments, beginning with the Auckland Province in the early 1850s, offered rewards for gold discoveries. In the case of Otago, the reward criteria were related to a find sufficient to spark a major rush. The best account of the claims for the rewards is in Browne (1974). We now commemorate Gabriel Read as the 'discoverer' of the gold in Otago (Browne 1974) largely because he was given that reward. James Menzies (Southland Superintendent 1861–65) enthusiastically sought to find gold within Southland Province, but

this was largely unsuccessful. He sent gold escorts into Otago to siphon off Otago gold, and established a Southland provincial police station in Otago at Queenstown (Hill 1986, cited in Belich 1996: p. 347; see also Hall-Jones 2003). Otago politician Julius Vogel and Otago Superintendent James MacAndrew nearly came to blows with the colonial government over control of the goldfields in 1867 (Hill 1986, cited in Belich 1996: p. 347; see also Salmon 1963: pp. 105-107).

Nelson and Canterbury provincial governments also competed for goldfields' revenues. Nelson Superintendent, John Robinson, drowned on a prospecting expedition to the West Coast in 1865. His successor, Alfred Saunders, used phrenology—an assessment of character by head shape fashionable in the mid nineteenth century—to select Thomas Kynnersly as Commissioner of the Buller goldfields. Merchants also competed to supply the goldfields—Nelson merchants supplied 9% of imports at Hokitika in 1866, and Dunedin merchants 15%, while 54% came direct from Victoria in Australia. May commented that: 'The West Coast was an economic dependency of Victoria, Hokitika a trans-Tasman suburb of Melbourne' (May 1962: p. 480).

The Canterbury Province lost out on goldfields revenues. The province spent £10,000 on a goldfield escort but failed to capture miners' business. The development of the Arthurs Pass route cost £139,000, but the route was often impassable and was too expensive to facilitate trade. Canterbury spent £103,000 on goldfields administration during the first six months of the rush and received only £44,000 in revenue from the West Coast. The eastern province acquiesced to Westland separation, first as a county in 1868 and then from 1873 to 1876 as a separate province (May 1962: p. 90). There was very small-scale alluvial mining in the Rakaia River downstream from the Wilberforce quartz mine (Keene 1995).

After the rushes, goldmining entered a more capital-intensive phase. Alluvial gold was obtained by large-scale sluicing and dredging, usually funded by New Zealand capital. Quartz mining became increasingly the preserve of international investors. Many of the quartz mining areas in the South Island were around Reefton, which had the longest life, but others occurred as far south as Ross; in the North Island they were around the Ohinemuri and Coromandel districts.

The goldrushes in New Zealand were not large by international standards. There may have been 15 000 goldminers in Otago at its peak in 1863 and a population of around 21 000 (Otago Provincial Council 1863, cited in McCaskill 1960: pp. 6-8) but there were 147 000 miners in Victoria in 1858 (Morrell 1968: p. 246) and similar numbers in California in 1851 (Morrell 1968: pp. 251, 383). Their real significance lies in the huge boost they gave to overall population numbers early in our colonial history (Bloomfield 1984: pp. 197-199; Hawke 1985: pp. 38-41; Rice 1992: pp. 65-66; Belich 1996: pp. 345-349; McKinnon 1997: pl. 44).

3. Procedure

3.1 NEED FOR INTERPRETATION

Gold extraction has produced relict landscapes on mainly rural lands in New Zealand. The historic value and scarcity of these landscapes has been explicitly recognised by land managers since the 1970s². Many of these sites are on land under DOC care and some are actively managed under the Visitor Asset Management System (VAMS). Some sites are administered by local authorities who also have resource management responsibilities with any consent process associated with development on former goldfields. In Central Otago, there are specific threats arising from proposals for intensive horticulture, particularly grape growing, and hydro-electricity generation. On the West Coast and Coromandel, new mining proposals pose a considerable threat to relict landscapes. The pool of alluvial goldmining sites is now declining, in part due to general development but also to environmental legislation, including the Resource Management Act 1991, that favours returning land to its natural state.

DOC has often promoted compatible recreational uses on former goldmining sites and has provided some interpretation on alluvial and quartz sites. Much of this has been site- or relic-specific information. The value of these stories can be enhanced by placing the interpretation within a national and international context at one level and by making associations with individuals and communities at another.

3.2 CURRENT INTERPRETATION

The Director of Parks and Reserves for the Department of Lands and Survey established the concept of the Otago Goldfields Park (OGP), in which 21 sites were designated as public destinations and targeted for on-site interpretation. The concept still exists in a reduced form, and the Goldfields Heritage Trust has some ongoing involvement with interpretation. Signage has been placed at about half of the original sites, the earliest dating back to the late 1970s (e.g. Mitchells Cottage) and the most recent, which were installed in 2003/04, are at Gabriels Gully and the Chinese settlement at Arrowtown. A concessionaire operates from two OGP sites—Gees Flat Kawarau Gorge (Goldmining interpretation) and the Kawarau Suspension Bridge (AJ Hackett bungee jump). The largest concentration of on-site goldfields interpretation is on a series of non-OGP sites at Skippers, which is mainly accessible to tour guide operators.

On the West Coast there is on-site interpretation at a range of alluvial and quartz sites, notably Lyell, Nelson Creek, Wood Creek, Londonderry Rock (by Timberlands), and Ross. The industrial quartz mining interpretation around Reefton was largely established by the environmental division of the NZ Forest

² The New Zealand Historic Places Trust convened a national seminar in 1980 (see Jones 1981). There were also many individuals and groups interested in goldfield sites prior to 1981. One of the more considerable regional surveys was by Staton (1975).

Service, and some remains on-site, although Waiuta interpretation was updated in 2002.

DOC is developing on-site quartz mining interpretation at the Talisman mine and at the Victoria stamping battery in the Karangahake Gorge. There is no interpretation of alluvial mining on DOC-managed land on the Coromandel.

3.3 KEY INTERPRETATION RESOURCES

The main resources consist of:

- Relict landscapes and archaeological research
- Historical research
- Communities of interest

3.4 THEMATIC FRAMEWORK

The thematic framework provided here is aimed at facilitating the telling of national stories on alluvial goldfield sites on land under DOC stewardship. The emphasis is on the general national stories that can successfully be demonstrated at these sites rather than focusing on the relict landscape in isolation. It is based on the thematic approach for heritage assessment and management in the Australian Heritage Council's themes (Australian Heritage Commission 2001). The aim of the thematic approach is to broaden the stories told and put national history within the purview of historic heritage.

New Zealand does not have an officially recognised thematic framework, so for the purposes of this study New Zealand has replaced Australia in the original. The Australian themes are based on those of the US National Park Service (1994).

The national themes are designed to specifically identify links between regions and to identify places and regions where national stories can be most effectively told. The framework also allows historic resources, i.e. relict areas, and historical research to be compared on a national basis.

The tables that follow identify national themes and assess the applicability of telling stories associated with each theme in each region. They do not associate stories with particular sites, as this would be in too much detail for a national overview, although this would be necessary before on-site interpretation is undertaken. Many stories could be told at more than one site and these judgements usually have to be made in association with conservancy staff and local communities.

4. Application of historic themes in DOC Conservancies

4.1 KEY NATIONAL STORIES IN WAIKATO CONSERVANCY

New Zealand’s first alluvial goldrush occurred in Coromandel in 1852. Although it was only of brief duration and was not the cause of significant international migration, the fact that it was the first is of national significance.

The early Coromandel goldrushes, a subsequent find in 1862, and the main rush in 1867, elicited new agreements with Māori for access to their lands. Production on the last field from 1868 to 1873 was from alluvial and quartz sources and was considerable. In general, the goldfields in Hauraki were not accessible for alluvial miners and it was not until the advent of large-scale industrial quartz mining that large quantities of gold were mined. Between 1900 and 1953, gold mined from Hauraki quartz mines dominated what had become a small export industry. The most distinctive story about the alluvial rushes in Thames/Coromandel was James Mackay’s opening up of the Ohinemuri (Table 1). Local Chief Te Hira had resisted all previous attempts and Mackay’s tactics were to lend money on the titles of land (reihana³) in Moehau without effectively communicating to Māori that the loans were also legally tied to Ohinemuri (Anderson 1996: p. 41).

The national significance of most Hauraki goldmining relates to quartz mining rather than alluvial. This was large-scale industrial corporate mining that entailed considerable capital investment. The history of quartz mining in New Zealand is inextricably intertwined with the fortunes of the Martha Mine (1879–1953, 1990– present) and mines on geologically associated formations. Working conditions for goldminers were especially dangerous because of the occupational hazard of silicosis (miners’ lung), in which silica dust was inhaled and led to scarring and disease of the lung. The workforce was characterised by industrial radicalism from early on, and the 1912 Waihi strike was until recently the only New Zealand industrial confrontation where a worker was killed.

³ Reihana (also spelt ‘raihana’) was the dubious practice of advancing money and supplies (rations or raihana) to Māori. These raihana were then lodged as debt against the Māori in question which had to be paid off in land. Crown agent James Mackay used this method to coerce the Ngati Maru leader Te Hira into giving up the mining rights to the Ohinemuri area.

TABLE 1. WAIKATO CONSERVANCY (THAMES/COROMANDEL: FIRST ALLUVIAL GOLDRUSH 1852).

HISTORIC THEMES*	SUB-THEMES	STORIES THAT DEMONSTRATE THE THEMES	SIGNIFICANCE OF STORY TOLD AT WAIKATO SITES
2.4 Migrating	2.4.1 Migrating to save or preserve a way of life	The migration of labour mainly from Auckland to Coromandel in 1852 was brief but considerable. It is distinctive because it was almost New Zealand's first alluvial goldrush.	Moderate national <i>(continued next page)</i>

* Based on Australian Heritage Commission (2001) in this and subsequent tables

THEMES	SUB-THEMES	STORIES THAT DEMONSTRATE THE THEMES	SIGNIFICANCE
	2.4.2 Migrating to seek opportunity	In later rushes more significant, i.e. 1868-1873.	Low national
	2.4.5 Changing the face of rural and urban New Zealand through migration	Aucklanders and other New Zealanders. Minimal overseas inflow. The establishment of Thames, and Waihi as towns.	Moderate national
3.3 Surveying the land	3.3.3 Prospecting for precious metals	Prospecting Coromandel and Thames 1852, 1858, 1867. James Mackay and 'opening up of Māori land at Ohinemuri.'	High national
3.4 Utilising national resources	3.4.3 Mining	The alluvial stories are probably better told elsewhere. Industrial quartz goldmining and the associated radical unionism is distinctive.	Low national High national/ international
3.6 Recruiting labour		Probably not particularly distinctive stories for alluvial. Strikes 1912/1913/1951 at Waihi. 1912, Federation of Labour and death of Frederick Evans.	Low national High national (especially 1912)
3.7 Establishing communications	3.7.3 Establishing postal service	(Not sure of stories)	Moderate regional
3.11 Altering the environment		Scale of alteration by alluvial miners probably limited, but deforestation for kilns and subsequent flooding.	Medium regional
	3.11.1 Regulating waterways	Scale of quartz mining and its associated environmental impacts, e.g. Ohinemuri River.	High regional
3.15 Developing economic links outside New Zealand		For alluvial probably minor although the Auckland Province keen to establish a goldfield. International quartz goldmining links, role of international capital and industrial unionism links.	Low regional High international, national
3.18 Financing New Zealand		Probably minimal for alluvial except 1868-1873. Gold and capital in NZ more significant in quartz mining.	Low regional Moderate national
4.5 Making settlements to serve rural New Zealand		Thames, Waihi, etc., but mainly formed for industrial quartz mining.	High regional
5.1 Working in harsh conditions	5.1.2 Coping with dangerous jobs and workplaces	Stories associated with early rushes. Quartz mining silicosis, workers' compensation legislation, dry crushing and processing at Waikino.	Moderate regional High national
5.6 Working in the home		Few early alluvial communities. Life in an industrial quartz mining community.	Moderate regional Moderate national
7.6 Administering New Zealand		James Mackay and Ohinemuri. The use of 'Reihana'. Companies and the mining legislation.	High national Moderate national
	7.6.3 Policing	(Unaware of specific research)	
	7.6.4 Dispensing justice	(Unaware of specific research)	
	7.6.6 Providing services and welfare	Quartz mining strikes 1912/1913/1951.	Moderate national
7.8 Establishing a regional and local identity		Probably not alluvial mining but quartz mining communities.	High regional
9.5 Living outside a family partnership		Single miners?	Moderate local

DOC Hauraki area VAMS gold sites

VAMS SITE NO.	NAME	TYPE OF VISITOR ACCESS	PRIMARILY QUARTZ OR ALLUVIAL
0301050	Lillis Battery	No visitors	Quartz
0302098	Karangahake Tunnel/Owharoa Falls Track	Day visitors	Quartz
0302103	Owharoa/Victoria Battery Historic Site/ Waikino Walkway	Day visitors	Quartz
0302104	Victoria Battery Historic Site/Waikino Underpass	Day visitors	
0302107	Waikino Railway Station/Information Centre	Short stop/ Railway	Quartz
0302134	Crown Battery Historic Site	Day visitors	Quartz
0302141	Victoria Battery Ore Kilns Historic Site	Day visitors	Quartz
0302158	Welcome Jack Battery	No visitors	Quartz

NZ Historic Places Trust registered sites

NO.	NAME	LOCATION
130	Government Battery	Buffalo Road, COROMANDEL
132	School of Mines Buildings Thames School of Mines, Wesleyan Sunday School	Corner, Cochrane Street and Davey Street, THAMES
134	Martha Mine No 5 Pumphouse	Seddon Street, Martha Hill, WAIHI
135	Waihi Gold Mining Co Cyanide Tanks	Union Hill, Barry Rd, WAIHI
724	Thames/Hauraki Mine Pumphouse	Cochrane St, THAMES
2666	Hauraki Mine Office (Former)	692 Rings Rd, COROMANDEL
4602	Battery Foundations	Victoria Battery Site Ruins, Pukekauri Rd, WAIKINO
4604	Powerhouse	Victoria Battery Site Ruins, Pukekauri Rd, WAIKINO
4613	Catherine Mine Machinery Foundations	Hauraki Rd, COROMANDEL
4643	Old Golden Crown Battery Building	Brown St, THAMES
4650	Saxon Shaft Pump Station	Albert St, THAMES
4673	Crown Battery Site Ruins	Karangahake Gorge, Pukekauri Rd, KARANGAHAKE
4678	Victoria Battery Ruins	Cyanide Tank Holders, Pukekauri Rd, WAIKINO
4682	Queen of Beauty Mine Pump Quadrants	Cochrane Street, THAMES
7359	Woodstock Pumphouse & Battery	Waitawheta Gorge, KARANGAHAKE
7397	Waihi-Paeroa Gold Extraction Co. Site	Mill Rd, PAEROA

Key associated sites and groups in Coromandel

Martha Mine

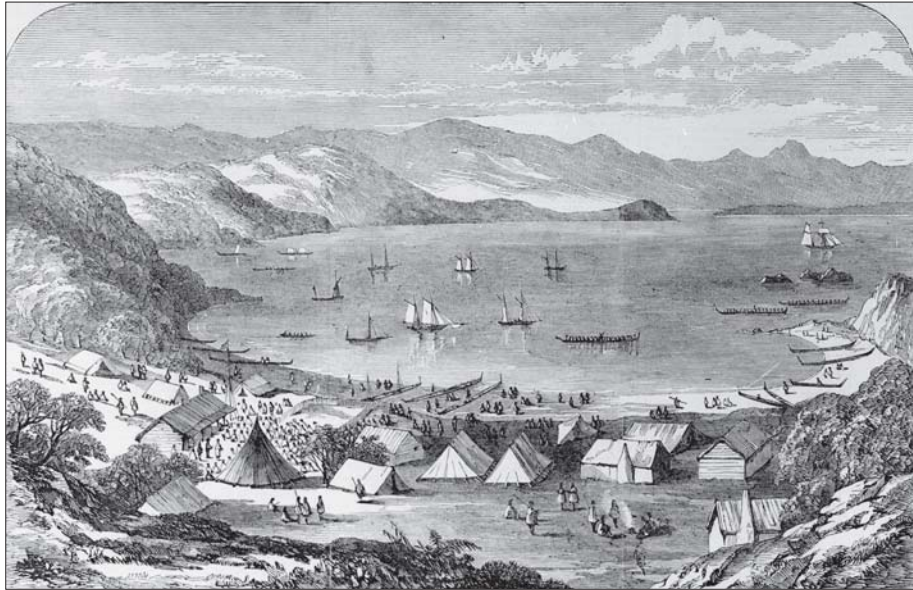
Thames Historical Museum

Coromandel Museum

Coromandel Historical Society

Hauraki Prospectors' Association Thames/Coromandel Battery

Waikato images



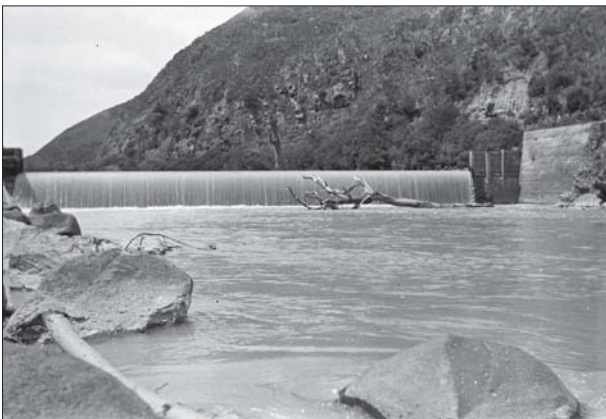
Conference of Lieutenant-Governor Wynyard and native chiefs in Coromandel Harbour. The goldfield extends over the distant blue ranges. [*Illustrated London News* 1853.] Reproduced by permission of the Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z. Ref. no. F-443-1/4-MNZ.



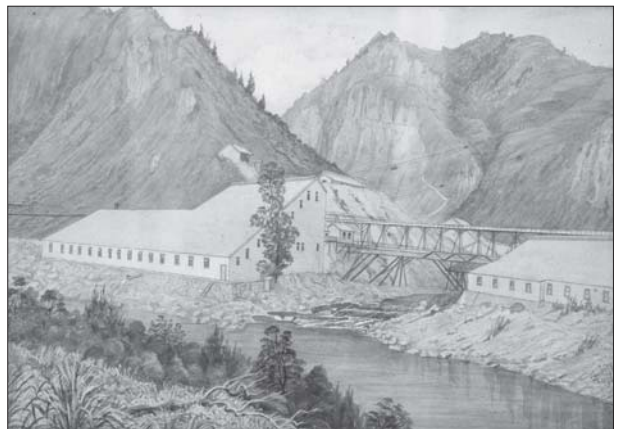
Commissioner James Mackay (1831-1912) addressing a crowd on the Thames goldfields. [*Punch* 1868] Reproduced by permission of the Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z. Ref. no. F-427-1/4-MNZ.



The Old Waihi-Martha Battery before shifting to Waikino. Reproduced by permission of the Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z. Ref. no. G-19294-1/2.



Weir in Karangahake Gorge that supplied water power to the Talisman Battery. Reproduced by permission of the Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z. Ref. no. F-23528-1/4.



The Woodstock Goldmining Company Battery [Ohinemuri River]. Watercolour by Christopher Aubrey 1897. Reproduced by permission of the Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z. Ref. no. C-030-015.

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