

---

# ORIENTAL COMPANY MINE



ORIENTAL COMPANY MINE



ORIENTAL COMPANY MINE

---

## Location

DARLINGTON ROAD STAWELL, NORTHERN GRAMPIANS SHIRE

## Municipality

NORTHERN GRAMPIANS SHIRE

## Level of significance

Heritage Inventory Site

## Heritage Inventory (HI) Number

H7423-0077

## Heritage Listing

Victorian Heritage Inventory

---

## Statement of Significance

Last updated on - January 15, 2009

The Oriental Mine site is historically and scientifically important at a local level as a substantially intact example of an important gold mining technique. Gold mining sites are of crucial importance for the pivotal role they have played since 1851 in the development of Victoria.

Overall the Oriental Mine is of local significance.

|                             |  |
|-----------------------------|--|
| Archaeological Significance | The site has a moderate to high level of archaeological significance.  |
| Historical Significance     | The Oriental Mine site is historically and scientifically important at a local level as a substantially intact example of an important gold mining technique. Gold mining sites are of crucial importance for the pivotal role they have played since 1851 in the development of Victoria. |
| Hermes Number               | 104319   |
| Property Number             |  |

## History

The Oriental mine was one of the richest of the Stawell mines and was worked to a depth of 1,866 feet. The mine had two main periods, with its earliest being the most productive. From the early 1860s to the time of the company's amalgamation with the adjoining North Cross Company in August 1888, the Oriental produced, from a very small claim, 4387 kg, gold from 90315 tonnes (141, 036 ounces, from 38, 893 tons, valued at 556,612 pounds) and paid out 300,000 pounds in dividends; and the Oriental & North Cross Reef company (1888 to 1906) produced 96kg of gold from 7977 tonnes of ore.

In December 1868, Stawell's mining registrar reported that there had been four years of successful quartz mining on the field. This record had been achieved not by any one company but a host of small claimholders, eg. in March 1867 there were 71 claims being worked on 11 reefs. The uninterrupted success of the small claimholders, according to the mining registrar, was beginning to attract the attention of outside capital, instigating an investment spree. This spree led to the rapid formation of numerous joint-stock (public) companies and the marking off in leases of a very extensive area of country, principally to the north-west of the worked reefs. The investment spree, which saw 12,000 pounds invested in machinery in three months, proved to be unsuccessful. The field's fortunes were quickly reversed when two of the old established mines - the Pleasant Creek North Cross Reef and the Oriental - commenced producing rich gold from below the 600-ft levels. The North Cross, and to a lesser extent, the Oriental Company, were to dominate the field's gold production through the 1870s. Their success on the deep formations encouraged others, such as the Magdala, Prince Patrick, Prince Alfred, Carolina, Great Northern and Newington & Pleasant Creek companies.

*This place/object may be included in the Victorian Heritage Register pursuant to the Heritage Act 2017. Check the Victorian Heritage Database, selecting 'Heritage Victoria' as the place source.*

*For further details about Heritage Overlay places, contact the relevant local council or go to Planning Schemes Online <http://planningschemes.dpcd.vic.gov.au/>*