

CHARLES STURT
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Report N° 198

**A GAZETTEER OF NEWSPAPERS
FROM THE CENTRAL VICTORIAN
GOLDFIELDS (1851-1901)**

**BY
SUE HUGHES**



ALBURY 2003

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All failings in the execution of this work are, naturally, my own.

Abbreviations

NAA	National Archives of Australia
NLA	National Library of Australia
SLV	State Library of Victoria
VLA	Victoria Legislative Assembly
VPM	Victorian Press Manual

1. INTRODUCTION

Few events in history have changed the shape of society so profoundly as the discovery of gold in central Victoria in 1851 (Morton 2001). Coinciding with self-governance, the sudden increase in population and the wealth generated by gold transformed the Port Phillip district from a pastoral outpost into a dynamic colony (Bate 2001; Serle 1977). The colonial press played a pivotal role in this rapidly changing social, economic and political environment (Cryle 1992; Morrison 1991). The press was not only the overriding mechanism for influencing events and forming public opinion, it was an active force, vital to creating communities and a distinct national identity (Kirkpatrick 2000; Kwasitsu 1989; Morrison 1980).

While Victorians are heirs to a vivid legacy of cultural resources from the goldrush era, little attempt has been made to identify, document, protect or interpret the heritage of colonial newspaper production (Butcher & Flanders 1987; McCalman, Cook & Reeves 2001; Morrison 1991). As nineteenth century newspapers chronicled Victoria's history, on a weekly or more frequent basis, scholars from a variety of disciplines value the printed contents of colonial newspapers as rich sources of information (Cryle 1998; Hunter 2002; Moore 2000; Picker 1994). However, the dependence on newspapers, as a source of record, has had 'such a dominant place in our historical traditions that places, historic structures and artefacts have been much neglected as historical source material' (Australian Heritage Commission 1985, p.132).

Despite Inglis' (1974) contention that after the gold ran out, commercial activity became the mainstay of Victorian goldfield towns, regional heritage studies in central Victoria are generally confined to assessments of churches, cemeteries, private homes, gardens and public buildings (Davison & McConville 1991; Pearson & Sullivan 1995). Mining sites, flour mills, eucalyptus distilleries and saw mills, brick and gas works, water supplies, powder magazines, railway lines and stations are among the major industries that preoccupy historical and industrial archaeologists (Birmingham, Jack & Jeans 1983; Lamborn 1998). The opportunity to locate and document the places associated with other town services, such as newspaper production, has not been fully realised. As a result, the historic structures of the goldfields' press are under-represented on Victorian heritage registers.

This failure is not confined to the press; it encompasses all forms of commercial activity (Blake 1989). The obvious difficulty with this approach is that our cultural resources are scarce, finite, irreplaceable and valuable (Spennemann 1998). In a climate of frequently conflicting interests of economic development and historic conservation the tangible evidence of nineteenth century newspaper production, that is not formally protected, may continue to disappear from the landscape and be lost to us forever. The loss of heritage is irrevocable; it diminishes us all, and severs the links from our past to the next generation (Tiller 1997).

Despite finding that 198 newspapers were published (or attempted) in central Victoria prior to 1901, only the *Rushworth Chronicle* office is currently afforded protection under heritage legislation. In an attempt to compensate for the bias in heritage preservation in the region, this exploratory study is limited to the first stage of cultural resource management: the gathering and recording of documentary evidence, (Spennemann 1998). The results suggest that the nineteenth century newspaper industry in central Victoria was widespread, diverse and significant.

Gazetteer of newspapers from the central Victorian goldfields (1851-1901)

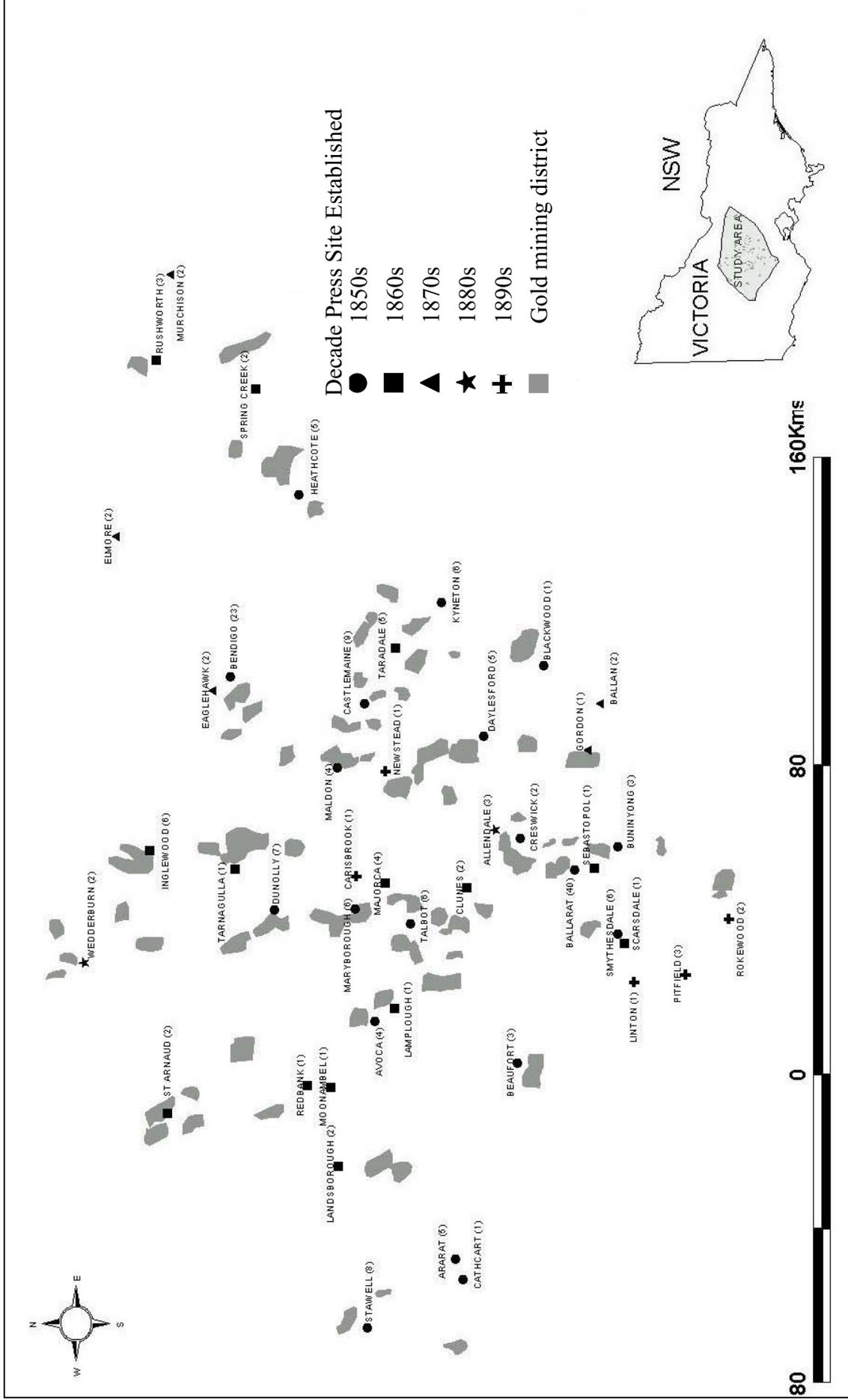


Figure 1 Map of press sites in central Victoria in relation to gold mining districts (1851-1901). The spread of production is indicated by the decade in which the press site became active and the number of titles established (or attempted). Adapted from Smyth 1869.

2. METHODOLOGY

Defining the parameters of chronology for this study was relatively easy. The first newspaper attempted (but not published) in the central goldfields was the *Prospector and Buninyong Mining Gazette* in 1851, which followed shortly after the discovery of gold and the separation of the colony from New South Wales (Harrison 1851; Kirkpatrick 2003a). Federation in 1901 was the logical end as it marked fifty years of growth and development. As Morrison (1991, p.11) suggests, the turn of the century was a time when ‘newspapers and colonists were setting their sights on...the making of a federated Australia’.

Geographically the problem was far more complex. The central Victorian goldfields lie north-west of Melbourne and cover nine local government shires. So how much of the region should be included? Tourist maps that promote the goldfields vary in accordance with their target audience. Whereas gold fossicking maps are limited to particular sites, heritage trails focus on the core tourist areas of Ballarat, Bendigo and Castlemaine and often omit outlying towns such as Heathcote, Ararat and Rushworth (see for example Finders 2003; Goldfields of Victoria Marketing Committee 2001 and Jardine 2003). Even though Smyth’s map of gold mining districts dates from 1869 (and so fails to show areas where the gold had been previously exhausted, or as yet undiscovered), it forms a reasonably coherent and appropriate geographical unit. The map determined a study area bounded by Murchison in the east, Stawell in the west, Rokewood in the south and Wedderburn in the north (Figure 1).

The next challenge was to determine the extent of newspaper production in the geographical unit. Defining the goldfields within this arbitrary boundary necessitated omitting newspapers on the periphery, even those with titles that indicated they circulated in the region, or those circulating on the goldfields but printed elsewhere. For example, in 1879 the *Freelance and East Charlton, Wedderburn and Lower Avoca and North Western Chronicle* was published from a press site in High Street, East Charlton, 18 kilometres north of the boundary (Darragh 1997, p.179). Likewise the *Diggers Advocate* is claimed by Kimberly (1895), Kirkpatrick (2003b), Mackay (1891), Serle (1977) and others, to be the first goldfields paper. The paper was distributed on the goldfields from 3 November 1853 to September 1854, but was only ever printed in Melbourne. In addition, the extension of railway networks allowed printers to publish papers in one locality and distribute them in another. For instance in 1884 the *Bendigo Bulletin* was printed in Ballarat, and in 1890 the *Trentham Advertiser* was published at Howe Street, Daylesford (Darragh 1997, pp.201, 245).

Even when the press site can be verified, identifying an individual paper in the literature is often challenging. Most commentators adopt short (or uniform) titles: long titles tend to interrupt narrative flow. Scholars can be excused for abbreviating *The Times and General Mining, Mercantile and Law Reporter for Geelong, Ballarat, Creswick, Buninyong, Avoca and all the Western District* to simply the *Times*. The task of identification was also complicated by other difficulties of a more general nature, such as amalgamations, frequent title and ownership changes.

Equally, drawing the line between newspapers and monthly publications is problematic when tracing the extent of publication in colonial Victoria (Morrison 1991; Stuart 1979). Since the beginning of printing, governments have sought to regulate the press, either directly or indirectly (Darragh 1997; Mayer 1964; Walker 1976). During the seventeenth century, regulation of the press in England became the prerogative of the British government (Hunt 1850). Printing was restrained by patents, monopolies, censorship, libel actions, and the imposition of stamp and advertising duties (Bonwick 1890; Lloyd 1999). British impositions

were still in place when printing began in the Australian colonies. By 1827, New South Wales had provided an administrative model that required all newspapers to be registered (Cannon & Macfarlane 1985; Darragh 1997). Newspaper publishers in Victoria were subject to these laws until the *Printers and Newspaper Registration Statute 1864* (Vic) was passed and newspapers were defined as:

every paper or pamphlet...containing any public news or occurrence or any remarks or observations thereon or upon any political matter and published for sale periodically in parts or numbers at intervals not exceeding twenty-six days...at a price of sixpence or less.

At the time the statute was passed, there already existed a variety of publications in Victoria. Whereas magazines and trade journals often contained elements of 'public news or occurrence', excluded from the definition were almanacs, monthly and quarterly reports that were published at intervals of greater than 26 days. Some newspapers also had fluid frequencies, which depended on several factors including local competition, variability in subscription and advertising.

2.1 Sources of information

Excavating and assimilating the evidence of newspaper history from historic documents requires considerable effort. With few exceptions, evidence must be patched together from a large number and wide variety of scattered and fragmented sources (Harvey 1999a; Trevena 1985).

2.1.1 The archival record

This study confirms Harvey's (1999a) suggestion that there is little archival material still surviving for provincial newspapers. According to Harvey (2000), Inglis (1979), Mills and Mills (1991) the poor archival record has hampered historical research, and restricted qualitative and quantitative analysis in the past. Cave (1990) and Kwasitsu (1989, 1994) attribute the lack of official and unofficial records to colonial governments that left the press with a great deal of freedom. Whereas Williams (1984) blames the wholesale loss of valuable records on amalgamations, moves to larger premises, fire and business closures since the 1930s, Curthoys, Schultz and Hamilton (1993) observe the lacunae is not surprising given the *modus operandi* of newspapers - yesterday's news is old news. According to Kirsop (1995, p.59-60)

Printers, publishers and booksellers...shed the burden of keeping ever more encumbering records...it is a disturbing paradox that an industry based on creating quasi-permanent testimonies to many aspects of civilisation should have destroyed – voluntarily or by neglect – the written evidence concerning its own way of doing things.

It is also salutary to remember that the colonial goldfields' press was characterised by its transient nature, both temporally and spatially. While some papers endured, many ventures folded quickly or were relocated. As the promise of gold fell away, publications such as the *Laplough Advertiser*, were as evanescent as the goldfield they served (Kirkpatrick 1996; Morrison 1991; Strangman 1998; Sutherland 1888). The fickle population had a tendency to de-camp at the 'drop of a hat' when gold was discovered elsewhere (Moore 2000; Serle 1977). In fact, almost half (94) of the newspapers identified the gazetteer probably expired in their first year of publication. Searches for relevant archival material reveals that, for these papers, historic records are likely to be as fugitive as the newspapers themselves (Kirkpatrick 1998).

Although the newspapers themselves give the historian some solid compensation in the absence of archival documents, copies of many nineteenth century papers have not survived (Kirsop 1995). Fire, flood, apathy and selfishness have taken their toll and left many gaps in the files of country newspapers (Kirkpatrick 1996). For example, Morrison (1991) found only 17 first issues of the 115 titles she identified for the 1860s. In some cases, there is compelling

evidence that a newspaper was published, but no copies have survived (Harvey 1999a). A fitting example from the region is Avoca's first newspaper the *Avoca Advertiser*, published in 1856 by Jabez Banfield and James Gearing (Victoria Legislative Assembly 1858-1859), but no issues have been located. In addition, *gratis* advertising sheets are not likely to have been preserved (Darragh 1999).

Even at a basic bibliographic level, there is still no definitive record of Australian newspapers that can be relied on to be accurate (Bryans 1999; Harvey unpub; Morrison 1991). Despite the recent efforts of NPLAN (National Plan for Australian Newspapers) the National Bibliographic Database remains incomplete (National Library of Australia 2002a). NPLAN is a cooperative project between state and territory libraries. The project aims to identify, locate, acquire, preserve and make accessible all of the newspapers ever published in Australia (Ms. J. Brown, Manager of Collection Services, State Library of NSW, 2003, pers. comm., 1 March). While NPLAN activity will significantly enhance our current knowledge of newspapers, it will inevitably be based on extant newspapers. Leaving us with the problems of not only what used to exist, and what is currently available, but also that which remains undiscovered (Harvey unpub).

While several nineteenth century newspapers were examined in the course of this study, time did not permit the individual inspection of all extant publications (to trace all of the papers identified and review them in minute detail, is a subject sufficiently large to warrant separate investigation). To achieve the best practical results within the project's time frame, a review of secondary sources proved to be most fruitful and maximised study outcomes.

2.1.2 Secondary sources

Following the introduction of the *Printers and Newspaper Registration Statute 1864* (Vic) a newspaper could be lawfully published after affidavits made by the proprietor, printer and publisher (but not editor) were sworn, signed and deposited with the Registrar-General. Two sureties of £300 guaranteed the payment of fines resulting from conviction for blasphemous or seditious (but not civil) libel. In addition to the newspaper title and names of the applicants, in many cases the register includes a description of the place where the printing was to take place and some printers' volunteered information on the number of printing presses owned. Darragh's (1997) index of newspaper registrations, from 1838 to 1924, is therefore a valuable resource for identifying the cultural heritage of the industry. Without Darragh's (1997) index, compiling the gazetteer would have been impractical in the time available.

Although Bryans (1999), Harvey (1991, 1999a, 2000) and Morrison (1990) demonstrate that newspapers were often mentioned in the early Victorian parliamentary proceedings and almanacs, more feasible was an examination of consolidated lists, not scattered sources. In this regard, Morrison (1991) was found to be most reliable for titles and dates. Only a handful of titles were found to be missing from appendices in her doctoral thesis, which lists all Victorian country newspapers to 1890. Of these, many have surfaced since her study. Index cards compiled by Strahan (1960) were used to add or confirm dates after 1901, but as his dates of first issue varied widely from Morrison (1991), dates of final issue should be treated cautiously. Similarly, advertising and newspaper directories, such as the *Victorian press manual and advertisers' handbook* (1882) and Gordon & Gotch (1886, 1888, 1892) were found useful but often unreliable; some newspapers from the central goldfields are omitted from lists and maps of press sites.

Other sources consulted include local histories and heritage studies. Local histories ranged from anecdotal, amateur and popular through to the scholarly. Therefore, they varied considerably in the extent and reliability of their statements about Victorian country

newspapers: a phenomenon recognised by Morrison (1991). Graeme Butler and Associates' (1993) heritage study of Eaglehawk and Bendigo provided a concise but detailed history of the *Bendigo Advertiser* and *Bendigo Independent*. However, the *Ararat Heritage Study* by Hubbard and Pawsey (1994) was found to be the most comprehensive. Their study provides not only contextual information but also records building materials, including their condition and integrity, and statements of significance for the newspaper office of the *Ararat Advertiser*.

In addition to the National Archives microfilm index, two newspaper catalogues held by the State Library of Victoria were examined (National Archives of Australia 2002; State Library of Victoria 2002, 2003). While these listings offer basic bibliographical data, they are less specific in matters of publication dates and title variations (Harvey unpub). Moreover, the location of press sites often varies from other available information.

Colonial newspapers were apt to note the arrival and sometimes the departure of new titles. Many offered comments on the paper, or reminiscences about the proprietor, possibly a former colleague or opponent (Kirkpatrick 1998). Thus, tracing the former existence of newspapers is frequently serendipitous, through references in other contemporary newspapers (Morrison 1991). In this respect, the *Argus* has been particularly helpful. For instance, on 3 April 1858 the *Argus* reported that the *Western Times* had started at Smythe's Creek near Ballarat. From other newspapers in the region we learn a little more. On 22 May 1860, the *Bendigo Mercury* carried an advertisement for the *Inglewood Express and Daily Advertiser*. Although there is no other evidence to suggest publication, these newspapers are included. In stark contrast are a number of publications that have attracted a great deal of historic and academic interest. As the first and longest surviving newspaper printed on the central goldfields, the *Bendigo Advertiser* and the papers it incorporated are better researched than most. A fact borne out by the number of sources found.

3. RESULTS

Using these avenues of investigation, this work found 198 newspaper titles were published (or attempted) in 45 towns in the central Victorian goldfields in the last fifty years of the colonial period. While this figure includes a number of publications that made only brief appearances or abortive starts, and some ventures that were planned but never realised, it gives us an appreciation of the size of the provincial press in central Victoria during the nineteenth century.

The discovery of gold in central Victoria in 1851 was a major turning point for the developing colonial press. Unparalleled economic growth allowed free reign to individual enterprise and newspapers thrived on the wealth generated by the goldfields (Greenop 1947; Kirkpatrick 2003b; Morrison 1991). Between 1851 and 1853 the population of the colony more than doubled (Cavanagh 1992). Victoria became not only the most populous colony in Australia, but the provincial press assumed proportions that challenged the press in metropolitan centres and in rival colonies (Bate 2001; Kirkpatrick 1997; Morrison 1990, 1991). From 1852, as mining sites were swelled by the 'deluge of diggers', a number of towns emerged on the landscape (Morrison 1991, p.75). The formation of new towns gave scope for newspaper enterprises, which were often among the earliest activities in pioneering settlements (Kwasitsu 1992).

On 9 December 1853, the *Bendigo Advertiser* became the first newspaper published on the goldfields. In the same month, Castlemaine saw the *Castlemaine Yarnier and Digger's Gazette*. Ballarat was the third town to house a continuing press early in 1854 with the publication of Harry Seekamp's *Ballarat Times* on 4 March. By the end of the decade, the population of Victoria had quadrupled, and the pattern of early growth was repeated with fifty-seven

newspapers established (or attempted) in fifteen other newly settled goldfield towns (see Figure 1).

The transition from mining to agriculture, and increasing leisure and literacy in the 1860s, saw the peak rate of growth in country towns and a concomitant growth in the country press (Cryle 1999; Kirkpatrick 1999; Morrison 1989, 1992). Finding an additional forty-four new titles in the 1860s, the results support Morrison’s (1999) contention that virtually every town with more than 100 inhabitants had at least one newspaper. By 1870 however, the trade had become very depressed. At the end of the 1860s, the prospects of finding alluvial gold had diminished. With mines closing and employment opportunities shrinking, conditions were so bad that at the beginning of 1871 the Melbourne Typographical Society discussed setting up an unemployment relief fund. While the effects of the growing maturity of towns should not be discounted, only fourteen new titles were found between 1870 and 1879.

Boom times for the colonial printing trade returned in the 1880s and continued into the early 1890s. Escalation is evidenced by Figure 2, which shows a steady increase that peaked in 1895. The press continued to expand in the latter part of the nineteenth century as settlement extended and town populations grew in response to agriculture activity. In the late 1890s, newspapers were founded for the first time in towns such as Pitfield and Rokewood.

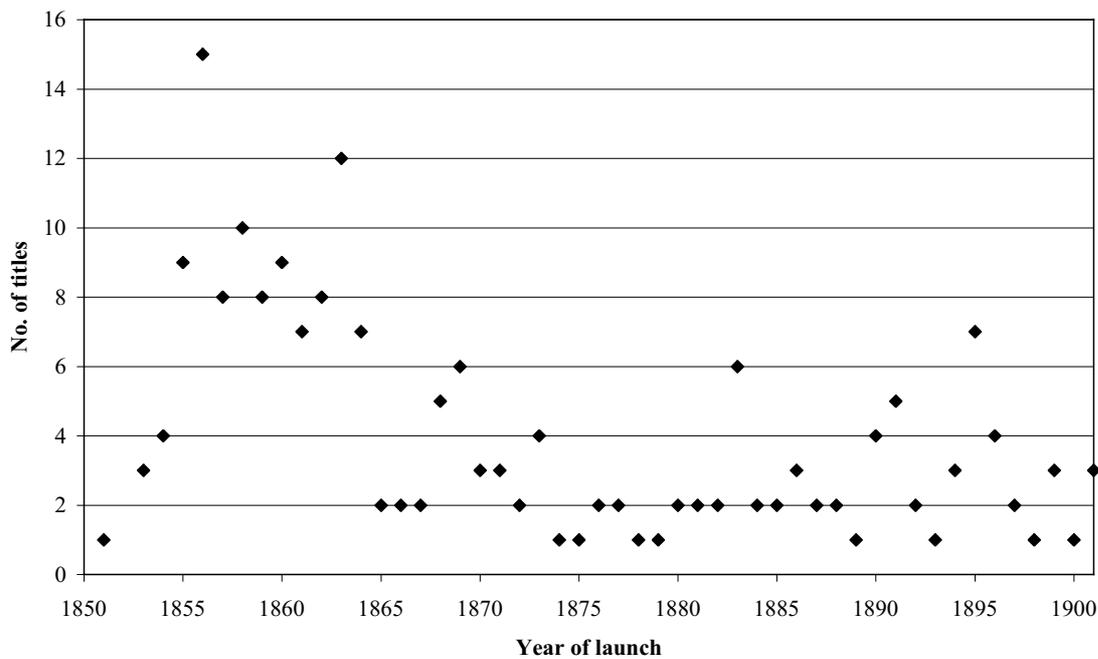


Figure 2 Number of newspaper titles launched (or attempted) in the central Victorian goldfields 1851-1901.

The establishment of newspapers follows an interesting pattern; although necessarily this pattern is somewhat incomplete, as Figure 1 does not show the unknown number of newspapers that had an ephemeral existence, and for which the owners did not seek registration. As such, it can only ever be a checklist as the possibility of uncovering other titles remains.

3.1 The gazetteer

The results of this study are presented as a gazetteer of newspapers by press site (Appendix 1) The gazetteer is comprised of transcribed data entered into a computer spreadsheet. The

extracted text was checked against the sources of information to correct transcription errors. Documentation generally follows Morrison (1991) for ease of comparison, however titles are arranged alphabetically by press site rather than chronologically. Another point of departure from Morrison (1991) is the omission of details relating to the publisher, printer or proprietor. This information is most readily available from Darragh (1997) and the colophon of the newspaper itself.

Time constraints necessitated that recording be of a basic standard: brief descriptions of press sites, titles and dates. Where dates of publication include a question mark, the correctness of data is in doubt. Following 'RN' is the number and 'filed' date of the entry in Darragh's (1997) index, for the title in question. In many cases the location of the office was provided in the register, where this was not the case the first date of application is given. As many newspapers relocated several times in their careers, the location of newspaper offices is listed chronologically. As sources often indicate slight variations in the address, both locations are provided. For instance, in December 1856 the Ballarat *Evening Post* was registered at Mair Street, seven years later the registered address was 24 Mair Street. The change may be associated with street numbering, or alternatively it may refer to a different site. While some amalgamations and title changes are recorded, it was not feasible to fully explore this line of enquiry. As such, some double counting or underestimates may have crept in.

Notes include all direct sources of information. Additional sources, that support this information, are also included. In addition, Rod Kirkpatrick, Director of Journalism Programs at the University of Queensland, and arguably the foremost authority on the history of the Australian press, generously shared his own research data. As much of this was provided by electronic correspondence over several months, it appears in the sources as Kirkpatrick 2002email, or alternatively 2003email.

Although every effort was made to verify original sources, due to the number of publications identified, many original issues have not been individually cited. Of those that have been seen, they are not included in the reference list, unless otherwise mentioned in the body of the work. It is acknowledged that any errors in the secondary sources have been unwittingly reproduced.

4. CONCLUSION

The colonial press is an integral and too long neglected part of Victoria's heritage. The value of nineteenth century newspaper heritage remains largely unrecognised, and few places are earmarked for protection. Whereas Henningham (1988), laments that the history of Australian newspapers is a history waiting to be written, so too is a larger history of the contribution of the colonial press to Victoria's cultural heritage. However, to minimise the vulnerability of historic places to social or political invisibility, sound interpretations will have to be built on much more rigorous collecting of detail than has so far taken place (Davison 1991; Marquis-Kyle 1989).

As Harvey (1999b) points out in his discussion of the Chiltern *Federal Standard*, in terms of heritage protection and collection policy, the community has little understanding of even those places that have formal recognition. Why is this the case? It is argued here that uneven coverage reflects the lack of research and community education carried out to date. Neglect is a response to the scant attention in the past, and in the current historiography of the press, which values newspapers not for their importance as symbols of cultural heritage, but rather for their content. Before the evidence of past activity, as well as the knowledge and skills of the people involved, disappears from the landscape and public memory, the places identified here should be investigated and systematically documented.

There is an urgent need for a statewide heritage study on the theme of newspaper production. Despite the general lack of archival material, this study has found that there is enough information available to underpin a study of colonial newspaper sites, in terms of social value, historic association, or other cultural significance. From a heritage management perspective, the gazetteer provides a reasonably large set of data for managers to aid in the classification of sites by identifying historic, aesthetic and architectural attributes, relevant significance levels and potential threats (Spennemann & Steinke 1995).

For the goldfields press, it is now important for other landmarks and turning points to be recorded from which detail might be added to this broad canvas. It is hoped that this study will draw attention to the importance of preserving at least some of the places of colonial newspaper production. I am also optimistic that it will stimulate others to undertake stages two and three of cultural resource management: the assessment of significance, and the development of management policies and strategies.

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APPENDIX 1: PRESS SITE GAZETTEER: CENTRAL GOLDFIELDS 1851-1901

Allendale

Title *Allendale Recorder*
Dates 7 Aug 1897 - 2 or 25? May 1901
Location Elizabeth Street, Allendale (RN 958.01: 27 Aug 1897)
Sources Darragh 1997; SLV 2002; Strahan 1960

Title *Allendale, Smeaton and Kingston Telegraph*
Dates 9 or 13? Nov 1882 - 30 Mar 1888
First RN 631.01 (29 Jun 1886)
Sources Darragh 1997; Morrison 1991; NAA 2002; NLA 2002b; SLV 2002; Strahan 1960

Title *Australian*
Dates 2 Mar 1887? - If published
Location Allendale (RN 657.01: 2 Mar 1887)
Sources Darragh 1997

Ararat

Title *Ararat Advertiser*
Dates 1 Aug 1857 - later than 1901 (still published)
Location 1 Commercial Street, Ararat (Banfield 1972)
Location 2 Taylor Street, Ararat (*Mount Ararat Advertiser* 19 Feb 1861, p.3)
Location 3 3 Ligar Street, Ararat (RN 206.01: 20 Jan 1865; *Ararat Advertiser* 6 Dec 1859, p.4)
Sources Banfield 1972; EA Clarke 1995; Darragh 1997; Hubbard & Pawsey 1994; Hughes 2003a; Morrison 1991

Title *Ararat Chronicle*
Dates 3 Jan 1891 - later than 1901 (4 Apr 1925)
Location Barkly Street, Ararat (RN 794.01: 22 Jan 1891; *Ararat Chronicle* 3 Jan 1891, p.4)
Notes Purchased by *Ararat Advertiser* on 30 Mar 1925 (SLV 1925)
Sources Darragh 1997; Gordon & Gotch 1892; NLA 2002b; SLV 2002; Strahan 1960

Title *Ararat Express*
Dates 1859
Sources EA Clarke 1995

Title *Ararat Times*
Dates 7 Aug 1857 - 6 Oct 1857 or later
Location Ararat (Clarke EA 1995)
Notes John Stott and George Lyell took it to Stawell as the *Pleasant Creek Times and Ararat Express* (Morrison 1991). Only extant issue 6 October 1857 (Clarke EA 1995)
Sources Kirkpatrick 2003email; SLV 2002

Title *Cracker*
Dates Nov 1857 - ?
Notes 'Facetious publication' (*Argus* 14 Nov 1857, p.5)

Avoca

Title *Avoca Advertiser*
Dates 1856?
Location 'A weatherboard place, small but comfortable' (Gearing 1904a, p.2)
Notes No issues located, however in its short career £6.10.0 was received for government advertising (VLA 1858-1859)
Sources Beavis & Beavis 1986; EA Clarke 1995; Flett 1975, 1980; Morrison 1991

Title *Avoca Free Press*
Dates 8 Mar 1873 - later than 1901 (31 Mar 1948)
Location High Street, Avoca (RN 354.01: 10 Feb 1873)
Sources Beavis & Beavis 1986; Darragh 1997; Gordon & Gotch 1892; Hughes 2003b; Kirkpatrick 2002email; Morrison 1991; NLA 2002b; Strahan 1960; VPM 1882

Title *Avoca Mail*
Dates 11 Dec 1863 - later than 1901 (31 Aug 1984?)
Location 1 Allotment 5, section 5, High Street (RN 194.01: 18 May 1864; Hughes 2003b)
Location 2 Allotment 7, section 5, on the corner of High and Cambridge Streets (Hughes 2003a)
Location 3 109 High Street, Avoca (Hughes 2003b)
Sources Beavis & Beavis 1986; Darragh 1997; Hughes 2003b; Morrison 1991

Title *Avoca Pioneer*
Dates Sept or Oct 1863 - Dec 1863
Sources Beavis & Beavis 1986; Darragh 1997; Hughes 2003a; Morrison 1991

Ballan

Title *Ballan and Blackwood Reporter*
Dates 1872 - 1873 or later
Sources Morrison 1991; SLV 2002

Title *Ballan Times*
Dates 3 May 1890 - later than 1901 (19 Jan 1957?)
Location Inglis Street, Ballan (RN 768.03: 16 May 1907)
First RN 768.01 (3 Jul 1890)
Sources Darragh 1997; Gordon & Gotch 1892; Morrison 1991; NAA 2002; SLV 2002; Strahan 1960

Ballarat

Title *Australian Native*
Dates 9 Apr 1883? - If published
Location 20 Sturt Street, Ballarat (RN: 546.01: 9 Apr 1883)
Sources Darragh 1997

Title *Ballarat Advertiser*
Dates 1884? - Apr? 1890
Notes Morrison (1991) suggests started in 1884, Herrin (2002) has 1886. Incorporated in *Christian Union* 1890

- Title** *Ballarat and Suburban Advertiser*
Dates 19 Jan 1895 - 14 Mar 1896
Location Bridge and Main Streets corner, Post Office place, Ballarat East (RN 668.06: 24 Jan 1896)
Notes Advertising sheet. First issue stated it was to incorporate the *Sport* (Herrin 2000)
Sources Arnold 1988; Darragh 1997; NAA 2002; SLV 2002
- Title** *Ballarat Bulletin*
Dates 1883? - If published
Location Sturt Street, Ballarat (RN: 554.01: 24 Jul 1883)
Sources Darragh 1997; Morrison 1991; Strahan 1960
- Title** *Ballarat Church Chronicle*
Dates 1894 - later than 1901 (Dec 1904?)
Location Lydiard Street, Ballarat (RN 902.02: 30 Jan 1902)
First RN 902.01 (28 Dec 1894)
Sources Darragh 1997; Gordon & Gotch 1892; NAA 2002; SLV 2002
- Title** *Ballarat Courier*
Dates 10 Jun 1867 - later than 1901 (still published)
Location 1 27 Sturt Street, Ballarat (RN 271.01: 4 Jun 1867). 'On south side of Sturt Street, east of Albert Street, on a site later occupied by the tailoring firm of Gribble and Co.' (Clarke J 1992, p.3). In 1869 a fire razed the office and the paper moved to the opposite side of Sturt Street (Herrin 2000)
Location 2 24 Sturt Street, Ballarat from 13 Jan 1871. Building previously occupied by Martin's wholesale drapery and directly opposite the Galloway Monument (RN 271.03: 6 Jan 1880; Kerr 1882; Kimberly 1894). No 24 was home for more than 100 years (Clarke J 1992)
Location 3 110 Creswick Road, Ballarat (2003)
Notes J Clarke (1992) and Kimberly (1894) include details and photographs of plant and building at 24 Sturt Street.
Sources Bate 1978; Darragh 1997; Gibbney & Smith 1987; Gordon & Gotch 1892; Kirkpatrick 2003b & 2003email; Morrison 1991; NAA 2002; NLA 2002b; SLV 2002, 2003; Strahan 1960; VPM 1882; Withers 1887
- Title** *Ballarat Punch*
Dates (1): 28 Oct 1857 - 25 Nov 1857
(2): 9 Feb 1867 - 9 Jan 1870
Location 1 Published at *Age* office, 36 Main Road, Ballarat East, at *Times* office (RN 90.01: 18 Feb 1858).
Location 2 Armstrong Street, Ballarat (RN 90.03: 23 Jul 1868)
Sources Darragh 1997; Herrin 2000; Morrison 1991; Stuart 1979; Withers 1887

Title *Ballarat Star*
Dates 22 Sept 1855 - later than 1901 (13 Sept 1924?)
Location 1 Main Road, Ballarat (RN 55.01: 5 Feb 1856)
Location 2 20 Sturt Street, Ballarat (RN 55.05: 5 Sept 1861; RN 236.03: 30 Sept 1867; *Ballarat Star* 29 May 1880, p.4; Kerr 1882)
Notes Sturt Street building was purpose built for a newspaper (Kimberly 1894)
Sources J Clarke 1992; Darragh 1997; Gibbney & Smith 1987; Gordon & Gotch 1892; Kimberly 1895; Kirkpatrick 2003b & 2003email; Morrison 1991; NAA 2002; NLA 2002b; SLV 2002; Strahan 1960; VLA 1858-1859; VPM 1882; Withers 1887

Title *Ballarat Sun*
Dates 3? Sept 1864 - 24 Jul 1865 or later
Location Cnr Humffray and Main Streets, Ballarat East (RN 201.01: 8 Oct 1864)
Notes Mention of start *Argus* (3 Sept 1864, p.5)
Sources Arnold 1988; J Clarke 1992; Darragh 1997; Kimberly 1894; Kirkpatrick 2003email; Morrison 1991; NAA 2002; SLV 2002; Strahan 1960; Withers 1887

Title *Ballarat Times*
Dates 4 Mar 1854 – 5 Oct 1861
Location 1 Mair Street, Ballarat West, opposite Market Square (Withers 1887)
Location 2 Bakery Hill, near the intersection of Victoria and Humffray Streets (RN 58.01: 19 Mar 1856; Withers 1887)
Location 3 Main Street, Ballarat (RN 58.05: 11 May 1857)
Notes First paper published in Ballarat (Withers 1887). Replica of *Ballarat Times* office located at Sovereign Hill Folk Museum, Ballarat
Sources Arnold 1988; J Clarke 1992; Darragh 1997; Herrin 2000; Kimberly 1894; Kirkpatrick 2003b & 2003email; Morrison 1991; NAA 2002; NLA 2002b; SLV 2002; Strahan 1960; VLA 1858-1859

Title *Ballarat Trumpeter*
Dates Jul 1855? - 1857?
Location Old Main Road, now [1887] called Bridge Street (Withers 1887)
Notes A gratuitous sheet, the *Trumpeter* was the nucleus of the *Ballarat Standard*. Revived in 1856 and continued for about 12 months (Withers 1887)
Sources Morrison 1991; Strahan 1960

Title *Banner*
Dates 11 Sept 1853 - if published
Sources Arnold 1988; Kirkpatrick 2003email; Morrison 1991

Title *Bendigo Bulletin*
Dates 26 Jan 1884 - 14 Jun 1884?
Location Lydiard Street, Ballarat (RN 565.01)
First RN 565.01 (11 Jan 1884) registered as *Sandhurst, Eaglehawk and District Bulletin*
Notes Printed by Craven William Berford, Ballarat for the proprietors (Kirkpatrick 2003email; Morrison 1991)
Sources Arnold 1988; Darragh 1997; Kwasitsu 1989; NAA 2002; SLV 2002; Strahan 1960

- Title** *Christian Union*
Dates 5 Apr 1890 - 24 Mar 1893
Location 14 Sturt Street, Ballarat (RN 886.01: 17 Aug 1894)
Notes Continues *Ballarat Advertiser*
Sources Darragh 1997; Gordon & Gotch 1892; Herrin 2000; Morrison 1991; NAA 2002; SLV 2002
- Title** *Commonwealth*
Dates Mar 1870? - ?
Notes Possibly a monthly publication
Sources Morrison 1991; Withers 1887
- Title** *English and Chinese Advertiser*
Dates Apr 1856 - 7 Aug 1858 (last known issue)
Location Plan (k?) Road, Ballarat (display at Gold Museum, Ballarat 2002)
Sources Herrin 2000; Kirkpatrick 2003email; Morrison 1991; Strahan 1960; VLA 1858-1859; Wang & Ryder 1999; Withers 1887
- Title** *Evening Echo*
Dates 12 Feb 1895 - later than 1901 (6 Mar 1929)
Location Mair Street, Ballarat (RN 905.01: 3 Feb 1895)
Notes Incorporated the *Evening Post* (Herrin 2000, pp.22-23). Printed on Foster's Prestonian rotary press 'at a rate of speed not approached by any other provincial paper' (*Ballarat and District in 1901*, p.140)
Sources Darragh 1997; Kirkpatrick 2003email; NAA 2002; SLV 2002; Strahan 1960
- Title** *Evening Mail*
Dates 6 Apr 1869 - Sept or Oct? 1872
Location 1 Armstrong Street, Ballarat (RN 299.01: 8 Apr 1869)
Location 2 27 Armstrong Street, Ballarat (RN 299.03: 5 Apr 1870)
Notes Merged with the *Evening Post* 1873 (Herrin 2000; NLA 2002b; Withers 1887)
Sources Darragh 1997; Kirkpatrick 2003email; Morrison 1991; SLV 2002; Strahan 1960
- Title** *Evening News*
Dates 19 May 1871? - If published
Location 39 Armstrong Street, Ballarat (RN 332.01: 19 May 1871)
Sources Darragh 1997; Kirkpatrick 2003email
- Title** *Evening Post*
Dates 25 May 1863 - 8 Dec 1894
Location 1 Mair Street, Ballarat (RN 185.02: 1 Dec 1865)
Location 2 24 Mair Street, Ballarat (RN 185.07: 1 Nov 1872)
Location 3 Grenville Street, Ballarat (RN 185.11: 1 Jun 1894)
Location 4 Corner of Bridge and Sturt Streets, Ballarat. Herrin (2000) and Kimberly (1894) include undated 'Crisp Photo' illustrations of plant, office and staff
First RN 185.01 (1 Aug 1863)
Sources J Clarke 1992; Darragh 1997; Gordon & Gotch 1892; Kirkpatrick 2003email; Morrison 1991; NAA 2002; NLA 2002b; SLV 2002; Strahan 1960; VPM 1882; Withers 1887

- Title** *Indicator*
Dates 12 Oct 1901- 21 Dec 1901
Sources NAA 2002; SLV 2002
- Title** *Labour Vanguard*
Dates 1890s - only few months
Location Baxter & Stubbs printery, Grenville Street, Ballarat (RN 1102.01: 14 Dec 1909)
Notes Started in 1890s but short-lived lasting only a few months (Herrin 2000). Possibly revived in 1909
Sources Darragh 1997; NLA 2002b
- Title** *Leader*
Dates 26 May 1855 - 7 Jul 1855 or later
Location Criterion Printing Office, Ballarat (Kirkpatrick 2003email)
Notes Criterion Printing Office building, type, printing presses, furniture and fittings were auctioned under order of the Sheriff's Officer of the Supreme Court on 3 Oct 1856 (*Star*, 2 Oct 1856, p.3, advertisement). Withers (1887) claims it made only 6 appearances, but 7 July 1855 is no. 7 (Kirkpatrick 2003email)
Sources Morrison 1991; SLV 2002; Strahan 1960
- Title** *Livestock Market Report*
Dates Late Aug 1886? - later than 1901 (10 Feb 1903?)
Location Published/printed at Armstrong Street and for Coghlan and Co, Doveton Street, Ballarat (Herrin 2000)
Sources Gordon & Gotch 1892; Morrison 1991; Strahan 1960
- Title** *Miner and Weekly Star*
Dates 1 Aug 1856 - 29 May 1880 or later
Location 1 Main Road, Ballarat (RN 103.01: 27 Sept 1858, registered as *Weekly Miner* (weekly); *Daily Star* (daily))
Location 2 20 Sturt Street, Ballarat (RN 144.02: 5 Sept 1861; RN 235.03: 30 Sept 1867), published at *Ballarat Star* office (*Ballarat Star* 29 May 1880, p.3)
Sources Aitken 1988; Darragh 1997; Kirkpatrick 2003email; Morrison 1991; NLA 2002b; SLV 2002; Strahan 1960
- Title** *Modern Revelator*
Dates 20 Dec 1879? - If published
Location 20 Sturt Street, Ballarat (RN 470.01: 20 Dec 1879)
Sources Darragh 1997; Strahan 1960
- Title** *Morning Post*
Dates 1 Dec 1865? - If published
Location Mair Street, Ballarat (RN 222.01: 1 Dec 1865)
Sources Darragh 1997; Strahan 1960
- Title** *Nation and Ballarat Advertiser*
Dates 27 Jun 1856 - ? 1856
Notes Short lived, less than a dozen issues (Kimberly 1895; Withers 1887)
Sources Kirkpatrick 2003email; Morrison 1991

- Title** *Nordern*
Dates 1857?
Location Possibly a Melbourne paper?
First RN 79.01 (6 Aug 1857) at 94 Bourke Street East, Melbourne
Notes Scandinavian newspaper (Morrison 1991)
Sources Bate 1978; Darragh 1997
- Title** *North Grenville Mercury*
Dates 24 Mar 1859 - 9? Aug 1859
Location Township Printing Office, Lydiard Street, Ballarat (RN 114.01: 24 Mar 1859)
Notes Mention of start in *Argus* (26 Mar 1859, p.4). Made only 100 appearances (Withers 1887)
Sources Darragh 1997; Kirkpatrick 2003email; Morrison 1991; Strahan 1960
- Title** *Social News*
Dates 1 Jul 1891? - If published
Location 22 Lydiard Street, Ballarat (RN 808.01: 1 Jul 1891)
Sources Darragh 1997
- Title** *Sport*
Dates ? 1887 - 12 Jan 1895
Location 1 20 Sturt Street, Ballarat (RN 668.01: 10 Nov 1887; Herrin 2000)
Location 2 5 Creswick Road, Ballarat (RN 668.03: 25 Feb 1891)
Location 3 Bridge Street and Post Office Place corner, Ballarat East (RN 668.04: 6 Nov 1893)
Notes Started in 1887 as the *Ballarat Footballer* at 20 Sturt Street, but no copies have survived. *Sport* was printed on pink paper (Herrin 2000)
Sources Darragh 1997; Gordon & Gotch 1892; Morrison 1991; NAA 2002
- Title** *Sporting World*
Dates 5 Apr 1890 - later than 1901 (1936?)
Location 22, 24, 26 Lydiard Street South, Ballarat (RN 753.02: 27 Mar 1890)
First RN 753.01 (31 Mar 1890)
Sources Darragh 1997; Gordon & Gotch 1892; Herrin 2000
- Title** *Standard*
Dates 10 Sept 1856 - 26 Nov 1856?
Notes *Ballarat Trumpeter* was the nucleus for the *Ballarat Standard*. Withers (1887) incorrectly claims started 10 Nov 1856
Sources Morrison 1991; Kirkpatrick 2003email; NLA 2002b; SLV 2002; Strahan 1960
- Title** *Telephone*
Dates 1882? - 1882?
Location 20 Sturt Street, Ballarat (RN 529.01: 18 Jul 1882)
Notes Evening paper for trade unions that did not live long (Herrin 2000)
Sources Darragh 1997
- Title** *Touchstone*
Dates 7 Dec 1883 - 4 Jan 1884
Location 9 Lydiard Street, Ballarat (RN 564.01: 3 Dec 1883)
Source Darragh 1997; Morrison 1991a; Stuart 1979

Title *Trade Circular*
Dates 1896 - short lived
Sources Herrin 2000

Title *Tribune*
Dates 21 Nov 1861 - 11 Jul 1863
Location Bridge Street, Ballarat (*Tribune* 28 Nov 1861, p.4)
Sources Herrin 2000; Kirkpatrick 2002 & 2003email; Morrison 1991; SLV 2002; Strahan 1960

Title *Velocipede*
Dates Mid-Sept 1869? - 18 Dec 1869?
Location 32 Mair Street, Ballarat (Herrin 2000)
Notes Earliest known copy is 14 Dec 1869 (Herrin 2000)

Title *Welsh and Surplice's Weekly Gazette*
Dates 19 Aug 1864? - If published
Location Mair Street, Market Square, Ballarat (RN 198.01: 19 Aug 1864)
Sources Darragh 1997; Morrison 1991; Strahan 1960

Beaufort (Fiery Creek)

Title *Beaufort Chronicle*
Dates Oct? 1866 - 1874?
Location 1 Burke Street, Beaufort (RN 267.01: 25 Mar 1867)
Location 2 Havelock Street, Beaufort (RN 267.04: 19 Sept 1873)
Sources Darragh 1997; Kirkpatrick 2003email; Morrison 1991; Strahan 1960

Title *Fiery Creek Advertising Sheet*
Dates Sept? 1855 - 1855?
Sources EA Clarke 1995; Darragh 1997; Hughes 2003a; Morrison 1991

Title *Riponshire Advocate*
Dates 16 May 1874 - later than 1901 (24 Dec 1933?)
Location 1 Neill Street, Beaufort (RN 381.01: 8 May 1874)
Location 2 Lawrence Street, Beaufort (RN 381.03: 28 Jul 1885)
Sources Darragh 1997; Gibbney & Smith 1987b; Gordon & Gotch 1892; Morrison 1991a; NAA 2002; NLA 2002b; SLV 2002, 2003; Strahan 1960; VPM

Bendigo (Sandhurst)

Title *Bendigo Advertiser*
Dates 9 Dec 1853 - later than 1901 (still published)
Location 1 First issue printed at 'Sherbon and Cook's printing office Camp Street, Bendigo Flat, opposite Theatre Royal, now known as Pall Mall' (*Bendigo Advertiser* 9 Dec 1953, p.1; Cusack 1973)
Location 2 View Point, Sandhurst (*Bendigo Advertiser* 20 Oct 1854, p.4)
Location 3 Pikes (or Pyke's) Buildings, Pall Mall near Mitchell Street between 1857 -1861 Arnold 1988; *Bendigo Advertiser* 9 Dec 1953, p.1; Graeme Butler & Associates 1993
Location 4 Hargreaves Street between Bull Street and Mundy Street 1861-1905? (RN 180.06: 14 Aug 1882; Arnold 1988)
Location 5 Market Square, allot. 9, sect. 12, portion C, Sandhurst (RN 180.01: 10 Jun 1863 & RN 180.10: 22 May 1895). In 1895, located below the Town Hall in Hargreaves Street (Kimberly 1895)
First RN 180.01 (10 Jun 1863)
Notes *Bendigo Advertiser* (28 Oct 1873, p.2 and 21 Aug 1893, p.3) include details of buildings and plant
Sources Arnold 1988; Butcher & Flanders 1987; Darragh 1997; Gordon & Gotch 1892; Herrin 2000; Kirkpatrick 2003b & 2003email; Kimberly 1895; Kwasitsu 1989, 1992, 1994; Mackay 1891; Morrison 1991; NAA 2002; NLA 2002b; SLV 2002, 2003; Strahan 1960; VLA 1858-1859; VPM 1882; Withers 1887

Title *Bendigo Evening Exchange*
Dates 3 Aug 1891 - 31 Oct 1891
Location Hargreaves Street, Bendigo (RN 810.01: 4 Aug 1891)
Notes Formerly the *Evening News* (Kirkpatrick 2003email)
Sources Darragh 1997; Mackay 1891

Title *Bendigo Evening Mail*
Dates 17 Mar 1894 - later than 1901 (30 May 1914)
Location Hargreaves Street, Bendigo in premises formerly occupied by the Evening News and Evening Exchange (RN 876.01: 16 Mar 1894; Kimberly 1895)
Notes Last issue 30 May 1914 (*Bendigo Advertiser* 9 Dec 1953, p.1)
Sources Darragh 1997; Kirkpatrick 2003email; SLV 2002; Strahan 1960

Title *Bendigo Evening News*
Dates 5 Apr 1862 - 11 Feb 1893
Location 1 Williamson Street, Sandhurst (RN 153.03: 11 Jan 1867)
Location 2 Hargreaves Street, Sandhurst (RN 153.04: 6 Oct 1885)
First RN 153.01 (11 Apr 1862)
Notes Mention of start in Argus (8 Apr 1862, p.2). Mention in *Bendigo Advertiser centennial* (9 Dec 1953, p.1). Became the *Evening Exchange* from 3 Aug 1891 and reverted to *Evening News* 2 Nov 1891 (Kimberly 1895; Kirkpatrick 2003email; Strahan 1960)
Sources Arnold 1988; Cusack 1973; Darragh 1997; Gordon & Gotch 1892; Kwasitsu 1989; Mackay 1891; Morrison 1991a; NAA 2002; NLA 2002b; SLV 2002; *Victorian press manual and advertisers' handbook* 1882

- Title** *Bendigo Evening Star*
Dates Oct? 1871 - 5 Jun 1874
Location 1 Oddfellows Hall, Sandhurst (RN 337.01: 31 Oct 1871)
6 Oddfellows Hall, McIvor Street, Sandhurst (RN 337.04: 13 Apr 1872)
Location 2 Williamson Street, Sandhurst (RN 337.05: 25 Jun 1872)
Notes Incorporated in the *Evening News* from 6 Jun 1874 (Cusack 1973; Kirkpatrick 2003email; Mackay 1891)
Sources Darragh 1997; Morrison 1991; Strahan 1960
- Title** *Bendigo Independent*
Dates 1 Jan 1862 - later than 1901 (13? 30 Nov 1918)
Location 1 Williamson Street, Sandhurst (RN 187.01: 26 Aug 1863 & RN 187.05: 20 Dec 1873).
Designed by architect J.M. Brady in 1875. In 1882 no. 269 Williamson Street, Bendigo (today is no.38-40) building was remodelled and enlarged to two storeys. Location occupied by Ashman's Dry Cleaners in 1987 (Butcher & Flanders 1987; Graeme Butler & Associates 1993)
Location 2 ? Mitchell Street, Sandhurst (RN 187.03: 25 Jan 1867)
Notes Arnold (1988) includes photographs of Williamson Street office c1900 and 1920s. Kimberly (1895) provides details of plant and building.
Sources Cusack 1973; Gordon & Gotch 1892; Herrin 2000; Kirkpatrick 2003email; Kwasitsu 1989; Mackay 1891; Morrison 1991; NLA 2002b; SLV 2002; Strahan 1960; VPM 1882
- Title** *Bendigo Mercury*
Dates 15 May 1858 - 30 Jun 1860
Location 1 1858? or 1860? Williamson Street (Kirkpatrick 2002email; Mackay 1891)
Location 2 1858? Hargreaves Street (Kirkpatrick 2003b & 2003email)
Notes Editors of the *Bendigo Advertiser* and *Bendigo Mercury* worked from same office (*Bendigo Advertiser* 9 Dec 1953, p.1; Cusack 1973; Mackay 1891). Sold in 1859 to J.J. Casey for £1050 (Kwasitsu 1989). Mention in *Mount Alexander Mail* (14 Feb 1860, p.2)
Sources Arnold 1988; Herrin 2000; Morrison 1991; SLV 2002; Strahan 1960
- Title** *Bendigo Methodist*
Dates 17 Jan 1880? - Oct 1893 or later
Location Hargreaves Street, Sandhurst (RN 471.01: 17 Jan 1880)
Notes Printed at *Ballarat Evening News* office (manuscript annotations in VPM 1882). Possibly a quarterly
Sources Darragh 1997
- Title** *Bendigo Mining Journal*
Dates 1860 - short lived
Notes Incorporated by *Weekly Mercury* on 10 Feb 1860
Sources Arnold 1988; Cusack 1973; Mackay 1891; Morrison 1991; Strahan 1960; VLA 1858-1859
- Title** *Bendigo Standard*
Dates 30 Oct 1894? - If published
Location Williamson Street, Bendigo (RN 894.01: 30 Oct 1894)
Sources Darragh 1997; Strahan 1960

Title *Bendigo Times*
Dates 4 Feb 1854 - 21 Oct 1854
Location Sherbon and Cook's printing office Camp Street, Bendigo Flat, opposite Theatre Royal, now known as Pall Mall (*Bendigo Advertiser* 9 Dec 1953, p.1)
Notes *Times* 'goes down to oblivion without a single regret' (Argus 26 Oct 1854, p.6). Incorporated in the *Bendigo Advertiser* from 25 Oct 1854 (*Bendigo Advertiser* 20 Oct 1854, p.2; Kirkpatrick 2003b)
Sources Arnold 1988; Cusack 1973; Kwasitsu 1989; Mackay 1891; Morrison 1991; SLV 2002; Strahan 1960; VLA 1858-1859

Title *Bendigo Weekly Advertiser*
Dates 7 Mar 1856 - 12 Apr 1895
Location *Bendigo Advertiser* office, Hargreaves Street (Kimberly 1895). Market Square, allot. 9, sect. 12, portion C, Sandhurst (RN 183.01: 10 Jun 1863)
Notes Mention of start in *Bendigo Advertiser* (28 Feb 1856, p.2). VPM (1882) lists *Bendigo Weekly News*, possibly the *Weekly Advertiser* as no other reference found. Name changed to *Bendigonian* 18 Apr 1895 (*Bendigo Advertiser* 9 Dec 1953; Kimberly 1895; Kwasitsu 1989)
Sources Darragh 1997; Gordon & Gotch 1892; Kirkpatrick 2003email; Morrison 1991; SLV 2002; Strahan 1960

Title *Bendigo Weekly Mercury*
Dates 28 May 1858? - 27 Apr 1860 or later
Location 1 Hargreaves Street, Sandhurst in 1858 (Kirkpatrick 2002email)
Location 2 Williamson Street, Sandhurst in 1860 (Kirkpatrick 2002email)
Notes *Weekly Mercury* incorporates *Bendigo Mining Journal* 10 Feb 1860 (Kirkpatrick 2002email)
Sources Kwasitsu 1989; Mackay 1891; Morrison 1991; SLV 2002; Strahan 1960

Title *Bendigonian*
Dates 18 Apr 1895 - later than 1901 (1920?)
Location 1 Market Square, Bendigo (RN 908.01: 20 Apr 1895).
Location 2 207 Hargreaves Street in 1907 with *Bendigo Advertiser* (Arnold 1988; Graeme Butler & Associates 1993)
Notes *Bendigonian* was originally the *Weekly Advertiser* (*Bendigo Advertiser* 9 Dec 1953; Kimberly 1895). The first country illustrated paper in Victoria (Kwasitsu 1989)
Sources Darragh 1997; Herrin 2000; SLV 2002; Strahan 1960

Title *Courier of the Mines*
Dates 20 Oct 1855 - 17 Oct 1857?
Location 1 View Point, Sandhurst (Kirkpatrick 2002email)
Location 2 Forest Street, Sandhurst, by Sept 1857 (Kirkpatrick 2002email)
Notes Mackay (1891) suggests it only lasting a few months. Auction of plant and copyright of *Courier of Mines*; also lease of premises and book debts, amounting to about £1500 (*Age*, 28 Oct 1857, p.7). Began October 1855 and lasted two years (*Bendigo Advertiser* 9 Dec 1953)
Sources Arnold 1988; Cusack 1973; Herrin 2000; Kirkpatrick 2002 & 2003emails; Kwasitsu 1989, 1992; Morrison 1991; VLA 1858-1859

Title *John Watson and Co's Weekly Stock and Station Report*
Dates 13 Apr 1899? - If published
Location Williamson Street, Bendigo (RN 979.01: 13 Apr 1899)
Sources Darragh 1997

Title *Messenger*
Dates Sept or Oct 1856 - If published
Notes Mention that appearance was due (*Argus* 29 Sept 1856, p.5)
Sources Kirkpatrick 2003email

Title *Mining Record*
Dates 23 Nov 1861? - 1863?
Location Possibly printed in Melbourne (Morrison 1991; Strahan 1960)
Sources Arnold 1988

Title *Our Own Magazine*
Dates 1 May 1897? - If published
Location Williamson Street, Bendigo (RN 953.01: 1 May 1897)
Sources Darragh 1997

Title *Pasquin*
Dates 4 Nov 1861 - 21 Jun 1862
Sources Kirkpatrick 2003email; Morrison 1991

Title *Sandhurst Bee*
Dates 1 Oct 1860 - 30 Sept 1861 or later
Location *Sandhurst Bee* Steam Printing Office, Williamson Street, Sandhurst (Kirkpatrick 2003email).
Notes Extract from *Sandhurst Bee* in *Age* (1 Oct 1861, p.5).
Sources Arnold 1988; Cusack 1973; Herrin 2000; Kimberly 1895; Kwasitsu 1989; Mackay 1891; Morrison 1991; SLV 2002; Strahan 1960

Title *Sporting News*
Dates 1 Jun 1898? - later than 1901 (1918?)
Location Hargreaves Street, Bendigo (RN 968.01: 1 Jun 1898)
Sources Darragh 1997

Title *Weekly Dispatch*
Dates 2 Aug? 1862 - Sept 1863 or later
Location *Bendigo Advertiser* office, Market Square, allotment 9, section 12, portion C, Sandhurst (RN 181.01: 10 Jun 1863)
Sources Darragh 1997; Kirkpatrick 2003email; Morrison 1991; SLV 2002; Strahan 1960

Blackwood

Title *Blackwood Star*
Dates 1857? - 1857?
Notes Lasted 3 months (Morrison 1991)

Buninyong

Title *Buninyong Advertiser*

Dates circa 1856?

Sources Morrison 1991; VLA 1858-1859

Title *Buninyong Telegraph*

Dates 1856 - later than 1901 (31 Jul 1908)

Location 1 Learmonth Street, Buninyong (RN 86.01: 5 Nov 1857)

Location 2 Warrenheip Street, Buninyong (RN 86.03: 19 Dec 1866)

Location 3 Clarenbury Street, Buninyong in 1885 (Strahan 1960)

Notes Closed by fire in 1908 (Strahan 1960)

Sources Darragh 1997; Gordon & Gotch 1892; Morrison 1991; NAA 2002; VLA 1858-1859; VPM 1882

Title *Prospector and Buninyong Mining Gazette*

Dates Oct 1851 - not published

First RN 19.01 (8 Oct 1851)

Notes *Geelong Advertiser* ran an advertisement for much of October and November 1851 to say the *Prospector and Buninyong Mining Gazette* would be published 'in a few days'. The paper never eventuated

Sources Darragh 1997; Herrin 2000; Kirkpatrick 2003b; Morrison 1991; Strahan 1960; Withers 1887

Carisbrook

Title *Mercury*

Dates 12 Jan 1895 - 7 Nov 1896

Location Green Street, Carisbrook (Strahan 1960)

First RN 912A.01 (14 Jun 1895)

Notes A revived version of the *Mercury* is currently published (SLV 2003)

Sources Darragh 1997; NAA 2002; SLV 2002

Castlemaine

Title *Castlemaine Advertiser*

Dates 2 Nov 1858 - 15 Nov 1862

Location Hargreave [sic] Street, Castlemaine (Strahan 1960)

Notes Closed 'after nearly seven years of labour' (*Mount Alexander Mail* 18 Nov 1862, p.3). This suggests a start in 1855.

Sources Kirkpatrick 2003email; Morrison 1991

Title *Castlemaine Leader*

Dates 3 Feb 1883 - later than 1901 (12 Feb 1916)

Location 1 Upper story of the building on the corner of Frederick and Mostyn Streets, opposite the Bank of Australasia, Castlemaine (RN 539.01: 3 Feb 1883)

Location 2 Lyttleton Street, Castlemaine (RN 539.05: 6 Jun 1898)

Sources Darragh 1997; Gordon & Gotch 1892; Kirkpatrick 2003email; Morrison 1991; NAA 2002; NLA 2002b; Strahan 1960

Title *Castlemaine Representative*
Dates 29 Mar 1870 - 30 Jan 1883
Location Frederick Street, Castlemaine (RN 323.01: 29 Mar 1870)
Notes Continued as *Castlemaine Leader*. Issue of 30 Jan 1883 mentions sale of plant (cited in Strahan 1960)
Sources Darragh 1997; Kirkpatrick 2003email; Morrison 1991; NLA 2002b; SLV 2002

Title *Castlemaine Yarner and Digger's Gazette*
Dates Dec 1853 - ? late Feb 1854
Notes Small single sheet newspaper started by auctioneer Mr Hitchcock (Hocking 1994). Mention of close in *Argus* (1 Mar 1854, p.4)
Sources Kirkpatrick 2003b & 2003email

Title *Defence News*
Dates 20 May 1886? - 1887?
Location Atlas Printing Works, Castlemaine (RN 629.02: 31 May 1886)
First RN 629.01 (20 May 1886) registered in Melbourne
Sources Darragh 1997

Title *Miner's Right and Castlemaine Advertiser*
Dates 30 Jan 1856 - 30 Oct 1858
Location Mostyn Street, Castlemaine (Kirkpatrick 2002 & 2003email; Strahan 1960)
Notes Printers' registration (no. 18 filed 12 Dec 1856) in relation to Miners Right (Darragh 1997, p.2). Mention of prospectus in *Mount Alexander Mail* (29 Jan 1856, p.2). Mention of start in *Bendigo Advertiser* (12 Feb 1856, p.3) and *Argus* (14 Feb 1856, p.5). From 2 Nov 1858 changes name to *Castlemaine Advertiser and County of Talbot Chronicle* (Kirkpatrick 2003email)
Sources Morrison 1991; VLA 1858-1859

Title *Mount Alexander Mail*
Dates 6 May 1854 - later than 1901 (29 Sept 1917) (still published as the *Castlemaine Mail*)
Location 1 *Melbourne Morning Herald* office, Mostyn Street, Castlemaine (RN 33.03: 24 Apr 1854)
Location 2 29 Templeton Street, Castlemaine (2003)
First RN 33.01 (24 Apr 1854)
Notes Once printed on an old screw press at the rate of 75 and hour (*Castlemaine Mail* centenary issue Mar 1954, p.5)
Sources Darragh 1997; Gervasoni, Wickham & Phillipson 1999; Gordon & Gotch 1892; Hocking 1994; Kirkpatrick 2003b; Morrison 1991, 1999; NAA 2002; NLA 2002b; SLV 2002, 2003; Strahan 1960; VLA 1858-1859; VPM 1882

Title *Our Daily News*
Dates 31 Mar 1862 - 31 Dec 1869
Location 1 Mostyn Street, Market Square, Castlemaine (RN 156.01: 28 May 1862 & 232.01 4 Sept 1866)
Location 2 Barker Street, Castlemaine (RN 232.04: 22 Sept 1868)
Sources Darragh 1997; Kirkpatrick 2003email; Morrison 1991; SLV 2002; Strahan 1960

Title *Victoria Times and Goldfields Advertiser*
Dates 21 Jan 1854 - 29 Apr 1854
Notes Mention of start in *Argus* (26 Jan 1854, p.5). Incorporated the *Castlemaine Yarnier and Digger's Gazette* (Hocking 1994; Kirkpatrick 2003b). Mention of existence in 1854 in *Mount Alexander Mail* (29 Jan 1856, p.2)
Sources Kirkpatrick 2003email

Cathcart

Title *Advertising Sheet?*
Dates Before Jul 1857 - before Aug 1857? No evidence of publication
Sources *Ararat Advertiser* 9 Aug 1907, p2

Clunes

Title *Clunes Gazette*
Dates 7 Jul 1863 – 29 Jun 1872
Location Clunes Printing Office, Fraser Street, Clunes (RN 247.01: 11 Jan 1867; *Argus* 9 Jul 1863, p.4)
Notes Mention of start in *Argus* (9 Jul 1863, p.4). Mention of close (*Clunes Gazette* 20 Jun 1872 cited in Kirkpatrick 2003email)
Sources Aitken 1988; Darragh 1997; Morrison 1991; NLA 2002b; SLV 2002; Strahan 1960

Title *Clunes Guardian*
Dates 30 Apr 1869 - later than 1901 (1958?)
Location 1 Fraser Street, Clunes (RN 303.01: 16 Jun 1869)
Location 2 Move to new premises to allow for 'the erecting of more powerful machinery and new printing material' from 18 Oct 1869 (*Clunes Guardian*, 14 Oct 1869 cited in Kirkpatrick 2003email).
Notes Mention of start in *Argus* (3 May 1869, p.5). Only paper in Clunes, the *Clunes Guardian and Gazette* (RN 303.01). *Guardian* incorporated *Gazette* from 1 July 1872 (*Clunes Guardian* 20 Jun 1872 cited in Kirkpatrick 2003email)
Sources Darragh 1997; Gordon & Gotch 1892; Morrison 1991; NAA 2002; NLA 2002b; SLV 2002; Strahan 1960; VPM 1882

Creswick

Title *Creswick Advertiser*
Dates 2 Jul 1858 - later than 1901 (1994?)
Location 1 Albert Street, Creswick (RN 240.01: 9 Jan 1867; Kerr 1882)
Notes Mention of start in *Ballarat Star* (3 Jul 1858). Suspended (*Argus* 11 Apr 1864, p.5)
Sources Aitken 1988; Darragh 1997; Gordon & Gotch 1892; Kimberly 1894; Kirkpatrick 2003email; Morrison 1991; NAA 2002; NLA 2002b; SLV 2002; VPM 1882; Withers 1887

Title *Weekly Chronicle*
Dates 22 Mar 1855 - Jun 1855
Notes Withers (1887) refers to *Creswick Chronicle*, which lasted only two or three issues, Morrison (1991) suggests this was the *Weekly Chronicle*
Sources Aitken 1988; Strahan 1960

Daylesford

Title *Daylesford Advocate*
Dates (1) 2 Apr 1859 - 27 Dec 1860
(2): 10 Oct 1878 - later than 1890 (31 Dec 1956?)
Location 1 Duke and Albert Streets corner, Daylesford (RN 449.01: 5 Oct 1878)
Location 2 Howe Street, Daylesford (RN 449.05: 18 Aug 1892)
Sources Darragh 1997; Gordon & Gotch 1892; Kirkpatrick 2002email; Morrison 1991; NAA 2002; SLV 2002; VPM 1882

Title *Daylesford Express*
Dates 30 Nov 1860 - 5 Mar 1868?
Location Victoria Street, in a wooden building of five rooms, Daylesford (RN 166.01: 13 Nov 1862)
Notes Mention in *Geelong Advertiser* (5 Sept 1864, p.2).
Sources Darragh 1997; Morrison 1991; NAA 2002; SLV 2002; Strahan 1960

Title *Daylesford Herald*
Dates 4 Jul 1883 - later than 1901 (21 Jun 1909)
Location Albert Street, Daylesford (RN 613.02: 16 Jun 1886)
First RN 613.01 (2 Sept 1885)
Notes Published *Daylesford Herald Almanac and guide book to the borough of Daylesford and surrounding districts* (1885? - 1888) from Howe Street, Daylesford
Sources Darragh 1997; Gordon & Gotch 1892; Kirkpatrick 2002email; Morrison 1991; NAA 2002; Strahan 1960; VPM 1882

Title *Daylesford Mercury*
Dates 2 Feb 1864 -13 May 1880
Location 1 Vincent Street, in a brick building of five rooms, Daylesford (RN 192.01: 1 Feb 1864), in premises rented from William Edward Stanbridge, Daylesford (RN 192.04: 26 Jan 1866)
Notes Mention in *Geelong Advertiser* (5 Sept 1864, p.2).
Sources Darragh 1997; Kirkpatrick 2002email; Morrison 1991; NAA 2002; NLA 2002b; SLV 2002; Strahan 1960

Title *Trentham Advertiser*
Dates 30 Jun 1891 - 28 Jun 1892
Location Howe Street, Daylesford (RN 793.01: 29 Dec 1890)
Sources Darragh 1997; SLV 2002; Strahan 1960

Dunolly

Title *County of Gladstone Gazette*
Dates 30 Sept 1893 - 4 Apr 1895?
Location Broadway, Dunolly (RN 870.01: 18 Oct 1893)
Sources Darragh 1997; NAA 2002; SLV 2002; Strahan 1960

Title *Dunolly Advertiser*
Dates 18? Sept 1856 - 12 or 18? Nov 1856
Location Main Street Dunolly (Dalziel 1986). Opposite the post office at Dunolly today (Flett 1975). Canvas building on Broadway, block 7, section 15 next to Joe Foo's Golden Age hotel on the north side opposite the War Memorial (Flett 1980).
Notes Became the *Maryborough and Dunolly Advertiser* 19 Nov 1856. Printing office, allotment 12, section 16 with dwelling attached, offered for public auction on 26 Feb 1861 (Clarke EA 1995)
Sources Kirkpatrick 2003email; Morrison 1991; Noonan 1986

Title *Dunolly and Bet Bet Shire Express*
Dates 24 or 31? May 1862 - later than 1901 (1951)
Location Broadway, Dunolly (257.03: 28 Jul 1885)
First RN 257.01 (18 Jan 1867)
Notes VPM (1882) and Gordon & Gotch (1892) list only paper published in Dunolly is the *Dunolly Express*. Began on 31 May 1862 and was printed on an Albion with hand set type during its entire career, but 'expired by a lack of expertise, interest and capital' (*Avoca Mail* 24 Apr 1980, p.3; 21 May 1980, p.3). In 1980, the *Avoca Mail* revived the paper as a one page insert on page 3 from 23 April to 28 May.
Sources Darragh 1997; Morrison 1991; NAA 2002; NLA 2002b; SLV 2002; Strahan 1960

Title *Dunolly Guardian*
Dates Jan or Feb? 1859 - 30 Apr 1859
Notes Mention of start in *Argus* (16 Feb 1859, p.5). 'Obituary: On Tuesday, 30th ultimo, at the Dunolly Hospital, from the effects of a visitation of the Maryborough 'Indefatigable' Collector, the *Dunolly Guardian*. Departed this life, after a brief but deplorable existence, regretted by no one' (*Maryborough and Dunolly Advertiser* 6 Apr 1859, p.3). Lasted only a few weeks (Flett 1980)
Sources EA Clarke 1995; Morrison 1991

Title *Dunolly Progress*
Dates 16 May 1895 - later than 1901 (21 Sept 1908)
First RN Not registered until later than 1901 (RN 1054.01: 28 Jun 1905)
Sources Darragh 1997; NAA 2002; NLA 2002b; SLV 2002; Strahan 1960

Title *Dunolly Telegraph*
Dates 18 or 19 Apr 1857 - ? 1857
Notes Mention of start in *Argus* (23 Jul 1857, p.6)
Sources Flett 1980; Kirkpatrick 2003email; Morrison 1991

Title *Tarnagulla Leader*
Dates ? 12 Jun 1868 - ? Dec 1868
Location Printed at Dunolly (Morrison 1991; SLV 2002)
First RN 293.01 (13 Nov 1868)
Sources Darragh 1997

Eaglehawk

Title *Eaglehawk Leader*
Dates 3 Jun 1871 - 12 Feb 1883?
Location Sailors Gully Road, Eaglehawk (RN 397.01: 8 May 1875)
Sources Darragh 1997; Mackay 1891; Morrison 1991; NAA 2002; SLV 2002; Strahan 1960; VPM 1882

Title *Eaglehawk Standard*
Dates Before 1881 or 28 Sept 1889? - 21 Mar 1891?
Location Peg Leg Street, Eaglehawk (RN 741.01: 17 Oct 1889)
Notes Mackay (1891) wrote that the *Standard* was issued for a year or two but is now defunct. Morrison (1991) cites no. 1 printed on 28 Sept 1889. Possibly two different papers.
Sources Darragh 1997; Strahan 1960

Elmore

Title *Elmore Pioneer*
Dates 1877? - 1881?
Location Elmore (RN 427.01:16 Apr 1877)
Sources Darragh 1997; Kwasitsu 1992; Morrison 1991; Strahan 1960

Title *Elmore Standard*
Dates 1881 - later than 1901 (1969?)
Location Cardwell Street, Elmore (RN 615.02: 21 Sept 1885)
First RN 615.01 (16 Sept 1885)
Sources Darragh 1997; Gordon & Gotch 1892; Morrison 1991; NAA 2002; SLV 2002; Strahan 1960; VPM 1882

Gordon

Title *Gordon, Egerton and Ballan Advertiser*
Dates 1878? - later than 1901 (13 Jan 1921?)
Location Main Street, Gordon (RN 635.03: 11 Oct 1892)
First RN 635.01 (8 Jul 1886)
Sources Darragh 1997; Gordon & Gotch 1892; Morrison 1991; NAA 2002; SLV 2002; Strahan 1960; VPM 1882

Heathcote

Title *Heathcote Advertiser*
Dates May 1870? – Mar 1877 or later
Location High Street, Heathcote (RN 324.01: 26 May 1870)
Notes Mention in *Riverine Herald* 3 and 22 Mar 1877 (Kirkpatrick 2003email). Strahan (1960) suggests the *Heathcote and Costerfield Advertiser and Rodney Independent* and the *Heathcote Advertiser and Rodney Independent* are two different papers. Morrison (1991) makes no mention of the former and so are treated here as one.
Sources Darragh 1997; SLV 2002

Title *McIvor News*
Dates 4 Sept 1858 - 29 Jun 1866?
Notes Mention of start in *Argus* as an offshoot of the *Bendigo Advertiser* (8 Sept 1858, p.5 and 4 Oct 1858, p.5)
Sources Kirkpatrick 2003email; Morrison 1991; SLV 2002

Title *McIvor Times*
Dates Mar? or 4 Apr 1863 - later than 1901 (still published)
Location 1 High Street, Heathcote (RN 184.02: 17 Aug 1864), *Rushworth Chronicle* (20 Nov 1969, pp.1, 4)
Location 2 167 High Street, Heathcote (2003)
First RN 184.01 (10 Jul 1863) registered as *McIvor Times and Rodney Advertiser*
Sources Darragh 1997; Gordon & Gotch 1892; Kirkpatrick 2003email; Morrison 1991; NAA 2002; NLA 2002b; SLV 2002; SLV 2003; VPM 1882

Title *Rodney Dispatch*
Dates 1863 - ?
Location Heathcote
Notes *Rodney Dispatch and McIvor and Waranga Advertiser* published bi-weekly (Kirkpatrick 2003email)

Title *Teachers Journal and Educational News*
Dates 22 Jun 1875? - If published
Location General Printing Office, High Street, Heathcote (RN 400.01: 22 Jun 1875)
Sources Darragh 1997

Inglewood

Title *Inglewood Advertiser*
Dates 27 Feb 1860 - later than 1901 (1963?)
Location 1 Commercial Street north, Inglewood (*Inglewood Advertiser* 18 Jan 1861, imprint)
Location 2 Grant Street, Inglewood (RN 186.01: 5 Aug 1863, registered as *Advertiser and Inglewood, Tarnagulla, Korong and Kingower Chronicle*)
Location 3 Brooke Street, Inglewood (RN 237.01: 4 Jan 1867, name of *Inglewood Sentinel* has changed to *Inglewood Advertiser and Sentinel Combined*)
First RN 237.02 (30 Jan 1885) registered as *Inglewood Advertiser*
Notes Mention of start in *Argus* (31 Mar 1860, p.5). *Inglewood Advertiser* enlarged from an advertising sheet to a newspaper. Presses supplied by E Nuthall and J Gearing (Dalziel 1986)
Sources EA Clarke 1995; Darragh 1997; Gordon & Gotch 1892; Kirkpatrick 2003email; Morrison 1991; NAA 2002; NLA 2002b; SLV 2002; Strahan 1960; VPM 1882

Title *Inglewood Express and Daily Advertiser*
Dates 19? May 1860 - ? June 1860 at least
Notes 'Published daily and distributed gratuitously throughout district of Inglewood' (advertisement in *Bendigo Mercury* ran from 22 May to at least June 1860). No other evidence of publication

Title *Inglewood Market Report and Mining Circular*
Dates 2 Nov 1885? - No evidence of publication
Location Published at *Inglewood Advertiser* Office, Brooke Street, Inglewood (RN 620.02: 2 Nov 1885)
First RN 620.01 (31 Oct 1885)
Sources Darragh 1997; Morrison 1991; Strahan 1960

Title *Inglewood Sentinel*
Dates Dec? 1863 - 1866?
Location Brooke Street, in a wood and iron house, Inglewood (RN 190.01: 18 Jan 1864)
Sources Darragh 1997; Morrison 1991

Title *Inglewood Star*
Dates 1883? - 28 Oct 1889
Location Brooke Street, Inglewood (RN 543.01: 19 Mar 1883)
Sources Darragh 1997; Morrison 1991; Strahan 1960

Title *Magnet*
Dates 1860? - No evidence of publication
Notes Publication postponed (*Argus* 9 Apr 1860, p.5)
Sources Morrison 1991

Kyneton

Title *Kyneton Advertiser*
Dates 30 Jan 1856? - 15 Mar 1861?
Sources Morrison 1991; SLV 2002

Title *Kyneton Chronicle*
Dates Jun? 1858 - 27 Apr 1887
Location 1 Yaldwin Street, Kyneton (RN 233.01: 19 Sept 1866)
Location 2 Place of publication Mollison Street, at Yaldwin Street, Kyneton (RN 233.03: 24 Sept 1867)
Location 3 Ebdon Street, Kyneton (RN 233.07: 26 Aug 1885)
Notes Printing press leased by Neal from George John Sands (RN 233.01: 19 Sept 1866)
Sources Darragh 1997; Morrison 1991; Strahan 1960; VPM 1882

Title *Kyneton Guardian*
Dates 6 Sept 1862 - later than 1901 (still published as *Macedon Ranges Guardian*)
Location 1 High Street, Kyneton (RN 161.01: 26 Aug 1862)
Location 2 3 Market Street Kyneton (2003)
Notes Mention in *Mount Alexander Mail* (19 Sept 1862, p.2)
Sources Darragh 1997; Gordon & Gotch 1892; Kirkpatrick 2003email; Morrison 1991; NAA 2002; NLA 2002b; SLV 2002, 2003; Strahan 1960; VPM 1882

Title *Kyneton Herald*
Dates 25 Sept 1856 - 19 Mar 1858
Location Mollison Street, Kyneton (RN 66.01: 25 Sept 1856)
Notes Mention of start in *Argus* (25 Sept 1856, p.5). Ceased 19 Mar 1858 (*Argus* 12 Apr 1858, p.5)
Sources Darragh 1997; Kirkpatrick 2003email; Morrison 1991; VLA 1858-1859

Title *Kyneton Observer*
Dates ? Mar 1856 - later than 1901 (28 Aug 1925)
Location 1 Ebden Street, Kyneton (RN 59.02: 7 Jan 1865)
Location 2 Ebden Street and Yaldwin Street, Kyneton (RN 59.03: 19 Sept 1866)
First RN 59.01 (16 Apr 1856)
Sources Darragh 1997; Gordon & Gotch 1892; Morrison 1991; NAA 2002; NLA 2002b; Strahan 1960; VLA 1858-1859; VPM 1882

Title *Kyneton Standard*
Dates ? - Mar 1861?
Sources Morrison 1991

Lamplough

Title *Lamplough Advertiser*
Dates 1859 or 6 Feb 1860 - ?
Location 1 Removed from Amphitheatre Street, Lamplough (*Maryborough and Dunolly Advertiser* 2 Mar 1860, p.3)
Location 2 Royal Street, opposite Theatre Royal, Lamplough (Beavis & Beavis 1986, *Maryborough and Dunolly Advertiser* 28 May 1860, p.4)
Notes Branch of the *Ararat Advertiser* (Clarke EA 1995; Sutherland 1888). More of an advertising sheet than a newspaper, no copies have survived (Strangman 1998)
Sources Morrison 1991

Landsborough

Title *Landsborough Advertiser*
Dates circa 1863 - if published
Sources Morrison 1991

Title *Landsborough Times*
Dates ? Jun 1865 - 1875 or later
Location Landsborough (RN 214.01: 21 Aug 1865)
Sources Darragh 1997; Gibbney & Smith 1987; Kirkpatrick 2003email; Morrison 1991; NLA 2002b; SLV 2002; Strangman 1998; Sutherland 1888

Linton

Title *Grenville Standard*
Dates 5 Apr 1895 or earlier - later than 1901 (25 Oct 1941?)
Location 1 Sussex Street, Linton, next to Luth's store and hotel (RN 907.01:27 Mar 1895; (Linton & District Historical Society 2001)
Location 2 23 Apr 1898 Clyde Street, Linton (Linton & District Historical Society 2001)
Notes Linton & District Historical Society (2001, p.21) has photographs of office in Sussex Street (c1895) and in Clyde Street (undated)
Sources Darragh 1997; SLV 2002; Strahan 1960

Majorca

Title *Majorca and Carisbrook Independent*
Dates 16 Sept 1864 - 10? May 1873
Location Majorca (RN 244.01: 11 Jan 1867)
Notes Mention of start in *Argus* (20 Sept 1864, p.5). Incorporated in *Maryborough Standard* from 17 May 1873.
Sources Darragh 1997; Kirkpatrick 2003email; Morrison 1991; Strahan 1960

Title *Majorca Leader*
Dates 21 Apr 1863 - 1864
Location Talbot Street, Majorca (RN 179.01: 1 Jun 1863)
Notes Mention of start in *Argus* (21 Apr 1863, p.5). Variant of the *Talbot Leader* (Morrison 1991)
Sources Darragh 1997; Strahan 1960

Title *Majorca News*
Dates 21 Apr 1863 - 16 Jan 1864
Sources Morrison 1991; SLV 2002; Strahan 1960

Title *Maryborough and Dunolly Advertiser* (Majorca edition)
Dates circa Sept 1864
Sources Morrison 1991

Maldon

Title *Daily News of Maldon*
Dates 1866?
Location Maldon?
Notes Copies of 25, 26, 27 and 28 Sept 1866 submitted to the Intercolonial Exhibition 1866 (SLV n.d). Is possibly the same as *Our Daily News*, published in Castlemaine

Title *Maldon Herald*
Dates 21 Jan 1873 - 23 Sept 1873
Location Maldon (RN 353.01: 7 Feb 1873)
Sources Darragh 1997; Morrison 1991; NLA 2002b; SLV 2002; Strahan 1960

Title *Maldon News*
Dates 29 Mar 1892 - later than 1901 (6 Nov 1918)
Location High Street, Maldon (RN 833.02: 21 Mar 1892)
First RN 833.01 (21 Mar 1892)
Sources Darragh 1997; Gordon & Gotch 1892; NAA 2002; NLA 2002b; Strahan 1960

Title *Tarrangower Times*
Dates ? Mar 1858 - later than 1901 (still published)
Location 1 High Street on land belonging to John Carpenter Hawkey, Maldon (RN 129.01: 28 Aug 1860)
Location 2 93 High Street, Maldon (2003)
Notes Mention of first and second issue in *Warrnambool Examiner* (23 Mar 1858)
Sources Darragh 1997; Gordon & Gotch 1892; Morrison 1991; NLA 2002b; SLV 2002, 2003; Strahan 1960; VPM 1882

Maryborough

- Title** *Maryborough Advertiser*
- Dates** 1 Jun 1855 - ? Sept 1855
- Location** Allotment 6 of section 14, High Street, Maryborough: as for *Maryborough Advertising Sheet*
- First RN** 43.01 (28 Jun 1855)
- Notes** Extract from the *Mount Alexander Mail* in the *Bendigo Advertiser* (2 Jun 1855, p.4) announcing new paper on Friday next [1 Jun] the *Maryborough Advertiser & Mining Intelligencer*. Continued by *Maryborough and Dunolly Advertiser*
- Sources** EA Clarke 1995; Darragh 1997; Flett 1975; Kirkpatrick 2003email; Morrison 1991; Osborn & DuBourg 1985
-
- Title** *Maryborough Advertising Sheet*
- Dates** 11? May 1855 - 28? May 1855
- Location 1** In a tent 'somewhere in the vicinity of the Royal park, now [1921] the Maryborough Golf Links. Later the plant was shifted to a Location on the south side of the present Park Hotel.' (*Maryborough Standard* 21 May 1921, cutting supplied by Kirkpatrick)
- Location 2** Allotment 6 of section 14, High Street in a large framed tent erected on a Location later occupied by Robinson's foundry between Inkerman and Nolan Streets, Maryborough, where the Highland Society stood in 1985 (Clarke EA 1995; Gearing 1904a; Osborn & DuBourg 1985). 'Nuthall bought the block...nearly opposite Foo's Golden Age, at the sale in October 1856' (Flett 1975, p.112).
- Notes** Mention of start in *Bendigo Advertiser* (19 May 1855, p.2). Continued as *Maryborough Advertiser*, see also *Maryborough Times* (Clarke EA 1995; Morrison 1991; VPM 1882)
- Sources** Dalziel 1986; Kirkpatrick 2003email; Osborn & DuBourg 1985
-
- Title** *Maryborough and Dunolly Advertiser*
- Dates** 19 Nov 1856 - later than 1901 (now published as *Maryborough and District Advertiser*)
- Location 1** Dunolly (Kirkpatrick 2003email). Moves to Maryborough in July (*Argus* 23 July 1857, p.6)
- Location 2** Allotment 6 of section 14, High Street, Maryborough. The building was opposite the Savings Bank and is shown in a photograph taken in 1908, but was demolished in 1913 (Osborn 1995; *Maryborough Standard* 21 May 1921, cutting supplied by Kirkpatrick)
- Location 3** High Street office where the SEC was later established (Osborn 1995)
- Location 4** 94 Napier Street, Maryborough (*Maryborough and District Advertiser* 8 Nov 2002, p. 6)
- First RN** 245.01 (11 Jan 1867)
- Notes** High Street office sold to James Evans at public auction on 1 March 1861 for £2150 (*Argus* 2 Mar 1861, p.5; Clarke EA 1995). Absorbed the *Maryborough Standard* in 1921
- Sources** Aitken 1988; Darragh 1997; Darragh 1999; Gordon & Gotch 1892; Kwasitsu 1992; Morrison 1991; NAA 2002; NLA 2002b; Osborn & DuBourg 1985; SLV 2002, 2003; Strahan 1960; VLA 1858-1859

Title *Maryborough Standard*
Dates 17 May 1873 - later than 1901 (21 May 1921)
Location Nolan Street, Maryborough (RN 401.02: 28 Jul 1875). 'Allotment upon which the *Maryborough Standard*'s printing office now stands [1904] is where Sam Rich had his tent and Mr McFarlane had his hay and corn Store' (Gearing 1904b, p.2).
First RN 401.01 (21 Jul 1875)
Notes In 1873, a 'hand press of the 18th century pattern' was used to print election bills (*Maryborough Standard* 14 Jul 1908 cited in Kirkpatrick 2003email). Last issue seen. James Nuthall Gearing died intestate on 31 December 1920. The plant was vested in the Ballarat trustees Company and sold for the benefit of family and widow (*Maryborough Standard* 21 May 1921, cutting supplied by Kirkpatrick)
Sources Darragh 1997; Flett 1975; Gibbney & Smith 1987; Gordon & Gotch 1892; Morrison 1991; Osborn 1995; Osborn & DuBourg 1985; SLV 2002; Strahan 1960; VPM 1882

Title *Maryborough Times*
Dates 16 Jun 1855 - 31 Jul 1855 or later
Notes *Maryborough Times* merged with the *Maryborough Advertiser* for some weeks with the title of the latter. On 31 July 1855 two papers, bearing original names were published (Clarke EA 1995; Flett 1975)
Sources Flett 1980; Kirkpatrick 2003email; Morrison 1991; Osborn & DuBourg 1985; VLA 1858-1859

Title *Two Worlds*
Dates 30 Jun 1876 - 5 Jul 1878
Notes Possibly a supplement to the *Maryborough and Dunolly Advertiser*. No's. 1-106 are held by the (British Library 1975)

Moonambel (Mountain Creek)

Title *Moonambel Pioneer*
Dates Aug or Sept 1860? - Aug 1863?
Location 1 Office in a '25 x 60 feet building all soft timbered floor, galvanised iron sides and roof and situated in the best part of Brooke Street, Moonambel' in 1858 (*Avoca Mail*, 3 Dec 1975, p.1).
Location 2 High Street, Mountain Creek (*Pioneer* 16 Feb 1861)
Notes *Avoca Mail* (3 Dec 1975, p.1) suggests started 1858 or 1859, *Bulletin* (23 Jul 1877, p.14) and Sutherland (1888, p.116) has started by Godfrey Morgan in 1860. Only surviving issue (no. 11 - issued bi-weekly) reprinted by the Avoca and District Historical Society (*Moonambel Pioneer* 16 Feb 1861)
Sources Beavis & Beavis 1986; Gibbney & Smith 1987; Morrison 1991

Murchison

Title *Goulburn Advertiser*
Dates Jun 1873? - 25 Oct 1901
Location Robinson Street, Murchison (RN 358.01: 31 May 1873)
Notes Mention of start at Murchison (*Argus* 7 Jun 1873). Became *Murchison Advertiser* 1 Nov 1901
Sources Darragh 1997; Gordon & Gotch 1892; Morrison 1991; NAA 2002; SLV 2002; VPM 1882)

Title *Murchison Advertiser*
Dates 1 Nov 1901 - later than 1901 (26 Dec 1962)
Notes Mention in *Rushworth Chronicle* (20 Nov 1969)
Sources SLV 2002

Newstead

Title *Echo*
Dates 22 Aug 1896 - later than 1901 (13 Feb 1968)
Location 1 Canrobert Street, Newstead 1896-1898 (RN 413.05:1 Sept 1896). First building erected on west side of river, erected c1897 and stood next to Mr Slee's residence. It contained 5 rooms and was about half the size of the Lyons Street office (*Echo* 10 Apr 1907, p.3).
Location 2 Lyons Street, Newstead from 20 Aug 1898-13 Feb 1968, last two years of publication printed by *Castlemaine Mail*, Castlemaine (*Echo* 13 Feb 1968, p.1)
Notes Printing office and some presses now (2003) located at the Pioneer Settlement, Swan Hill
Sources Darragh 1997; Strahan 1960

Pitfield

Title *Kaleno Banner*
Dates 28 May 1899 - 8 Jun 1900
Location Kaleno generally known as Pitfield Plains (RN 980.01: 26 May 1899)
Notes Continued as *Pitfield Banner*
Sources Darragh 1997

Title *Pitfield Banner and Hollybush Times*
Dates 5 Jan 1900 - later than 1901 (19 Aug 1922)
Location Pitfield (RN 996.02: 8 Dec 1900)
First RN 996.01 (25 Oct 1900)
Notes Press location is Berringa (SLV 2002)
Sources Darragh 1997; NAA 2002; Strahan 1960

Title *Pitfield Miner and Berringa Times*
Dates 1899? - later than 1901 (16 Aug 1902)
Location Pitfield Plains (RN 985.02: 19 Sept 1899)
First RN 985.01 (12 Sept 1899)
Sources Darragh 1997; Strahan 1960

Redbank

Title *Pyrenees Herald*
Dates Before Apr 1861 - 1861?
Location High Street, Redbank (*North Western Chronicle* 4 Apr 1861, p.4)
Sources Beavis & Beavis 1986; Morrison 1991

Rokewood

Title *Rokewood Gazette*
Dates 1 Jul 1896 - later than 1901 (31 Jan 1903?)
Location Rokewood (RN 949.01: 29 Dec 1896)
Sources Darragh 1997; Strahan 1960

Title *Rokewood Reformer*
Dates 14 Jun 1901 - 27? Sept 1901
Location Main Street, Kaleno (*Rokewood Reformer* 14 Jan 1901, p4; at Kale [sic] RN 1002.01:10 Jun 1901)
Sources Darragh 1997; Strahan 1960

Rushworth

Title *Rushworth Chronicle*
Dates 9 Jul 1886 - later than 1901 (17 May 1979 or later)
Location 17 High Street, Rushworth (RN 634.02: 24 Oct 1901; Heritage Victoria 1999)
First RN 634.01 (3 Jul 1886)
Notes The dates that the building was erected vary. The *Rushworth Chronicle* (20 Nov 1969, p.4) suggests 1869, whereas Heritage Victoria (2003) dates construction from 1888. Classified by the National Trust of State significance (20 Mar 1991: B5658). Registered as a heritage place by Heritage Victoria (VHR: H941)
Sources Darragh 1997; Gordon & Gotch 1892; Kirkpatrick 2002email; Morrison 1991; NAA 2002; NLA 2002b; Strahan 1960

Title *Waranga Chronicle*
Dates 18 Nov 1869 - 7 or 9 Jul 1886?
Location High Street, Rushworth (RN 315.01:17 Nov 1869); *Waranga Chronicle* (25 Nov 1869, was no. 2)
Notes Mention of start in *Argus* (22 Nov 1869, p. 5). Became *Rushworth Chronicle* in 1886 (*Rushworth Chronicle* 20 Nov 1969 Centenary edition)
Sources Darragh 1997; Gibbney & Smith 1987; Kirkpatrick 2002email; Morrison 1991; SLV 2002; Strahan 1960; VPM 1882

Title *Waranga Echo*
Dates 1868 - Aug 1869?
First RN 286.01 (14 Jul 1868)
Location Rushworth (Morrison 1991; SLV 2002)
Sources Darragh 1997; Strahan 1960

Scarsdale

Title *Scarsdale Mail*
Dates circa 1863 - 1864
Sources Morrison 1991

Sebastopol

Title *Sebastopol Advertiser*
Dates 3 Aug 1868? - If published
Location Albert Street, Sebastopol (RN 288.01: 3 Aug 1868)
Sources Darragh 1997; Morrison 1991; Strahan 1960

Smythesdale

Title *Grenville Advocate*
Dates ? Mar 1862 - later than 1901 (25 Oct 1941?)
Location 1 Wills Street, Smythesdale. (RN 189.01: 29 Oct 1863)
Location 2 Brooke Street, Smythesdale (RN 189.05: 31 Oct 1866)
Location 3 22 William Street, Melbourne (RN 189.10: 30 Oct 1888)
Location 4 Puckle Street, Moonee Ponds (RN 189.13: 17 Jul 1890)
Notes Mention in *Geelong Advertiser* (8 Oct 1863, p.2). Press Location is Grenville (SLV 2002). From 1888 the *Grenville Advocate* was published in Melbourne (Darragh 1997)
Sources Morrison 1991; NAA 2002; Strahan 1960; VPM 1882)

Title *Grenville Leader*
Dates Before Oct 1863 - ?
Location Possible Location is Grenville
Notes Mention in *Geelong Advertiser* (8 Oct 1863, p.2 cited in Strahan 1960)

Title *Grenville Mercury*
Dates 1869? - No evidence of publication
Location Brooke Street, Smythesdale (RN 298.01 4 Mar 1869)
Notes Connection with *Grenville Advertiser* (Morrison 1991)
Sources Darragh 1997; Strahan 1960

Title *Grenville Times*
Dates 19 Oct 1872 - 30 Dec 1876? or later
Location 1 Brooke Street, Smythesdale, opposite Sub-treasury (*Grenville Times* no. 2, 22 Oct 1872, p.4)
First RN 349.01 (16 Nov 1872)
Notes Press Location is Grenville (SLV 2002)
Sources Darragh 1997; Morrison 1991; Strahan 1960

Title *Smythesdale Despatch*
Dates 1858? -If published
Sources Morrison 1991

Title *Western Times*
Dates 27 Mar 1858 - ?
Notes Mention of start in *Argus* (3 Apr 1858, p.7)
Sources Kirkpatrick 2003b & 2003email

Spring Creek

Title *Spring Creek Advertiser and Rodney Standard*
Dates 1868? - No evidence of publication
Location Corbett Street, Spring Creek (RN 294.01: 11 Dec 1868)
Notes By 1880 Graytown, alternative name for Spring Creek - where the paper was produced, was a ghost town (Forster 1973)
Sources Darragh 1997; Gibbney & Smith 1987; Morrison 1991; Strahan 1960

Title *Spring Creek Leader*
Dates Before 1 Jan 1869? - ?
Notes Mention of start in *Argus* (1 Jan 1869, p.5)

St Arnaud

Title *St Arnaud Mercury*
Dates 13 Feb 1864 - later than 1901 (13 Jan 1981)
Location 1 High Street, St. Arnaud (RN 243.02: 16 Jan 1867)
Location 2 Napier Street, St. Arnaud (RN 243.04: 1 Aug 1885)
First RN 243.01 (11 Jan 1867)
Sources Darragh 1997; Gordon & Gotch 1892; Kirkpatrick 2003email; Morrison 1991; NAA 2002; NLA 2002b; SLV 2002; Strahan 1960; VPM 1882

Title *St Arnaud Times*
Dates 1876? - later than 1901 (13 Jan 1939)
Location Jones Street, St. Arnaud (RN 460.01:19 Jul 1879; RN 460.04: 21 Jul 1899)
Sources Darragh 1997; Gibbney & Smith 1987; Gordon & Gotch 1892; Morrison 1991; NLA 2002b; SLV 2002; Strahan 1960; VPM 1882

Stawell (Pleasant Creek)

Title *Pleasant Creek Chronicle*
Dates 30 Mar or Apr 1867 - ? Dec 1879
First RN 268.01 (29 Apr 1867)
Notes No extant copies. *Pleasant Creek News* incorporated the smaller *Pleasant Creek Chronicle* and became *Pleasant Creek News and Stawell Chronicle* (Kirkpatrick 2002 & 2003email)
Sources Darragh 1997; Morrison 1991; SLV 2002; Strahan 1960

Title *Pleasant Creek News*
Dates 21 Jul 1868 - 28 Feb 1895
Location 1 Main Street, Quartz Reefs, Pleasant Creek (RN 287.01: 17 Jul 1868)
Location 2 Main Street, Stawell (RN 287.05: 10 Aug 1875)
Notes On 2 March 1895 the *Pleasant Creek News and Stawell Chronicle* changed its name to the *Stawell News and Pleasant Creek Chronicle* (RN 906.01: 27 Feb 1895; Kirkpatrick 2003email; Strahan 1960)
Sources Darragh 1997; Gordon & Gotch 1892; Kirkpatrick 2002; Morrison 1991; NAA 2002; SLV 2002; VPM 1882

Title *Pleasant Creek Times*
Dates Before 30 Jul 1858 - ?
Notes Thomas McHugh editor of *Pleasant Creek Times*, Mr Trollope is also an editor or reporter (*Ararat Advertiser* 30 Jul 1858, p.3). Made brief appearance in 1858, no extant copies (Kirkpatrick 2002 & 2003email)
Sources Morrison 1991

Title *Pomologist*
Dates 11 Aug 1896? - If published
Location *Stawell Times* office, Stawell (RN 945.01: 11 Aug 1896, published weekly in the interests of fruit growers)
Sources Darragh 1997

Title *Stawell Chronicle*
Dates Jul? 1877 – 1880?
Location Main Street, Stawell (RN 430.01: 3 Jul 1877)
Sources Darragh 1997; Morrison 1991

Title *Stawell News and Pleasant Creek Chronicle*
Dates 2 Mar 1895 - later than 1901 (23 Dec 1961?)
Location Main Street, Stawell (906.02: 7 Mar 1895)
First RN 906.01 (27 Feb 1895)
Sources Darragh 1997; Kirkpatrick 2002 & 2003email; NLA 2002b; SLV 2002; Strahan 1960

Title *Stawell Times*
Dates 27 Feb 1888 - later than 1901 (20 Oct 1950?)
Location Main and Patrick Streets, Stawell (RN 676.01 1 Feb 1888)
Sources Darragh 1997; Gibbney & Smith 1987; Gordon & Gotch 1892; Kirkpatrick 2002 & 2003email; Morrison 1991; SLV 2002

Title *Technics*
Dates 10 Feb 1892? - ?
Location At office of *Pleasant Creek News and Stawell Chronicle*, Main Street, Stawell (RN 826.01: 10 Feb 1892)
Sources Darragh 1997; Gordon & Gotch 1892

Talbot (Back Creek)

Title *Amherst and Back Creek Advertiser*
Dates 5 Mar 1859 - later than Sept 1860?
Location 1 Mention of start at an office opposite Robinson's Iron Store, Scandinavian Crescent, Back Creek (*Maryborough and Dunolly Advertiser* 4 Mar 1859, p3).
Location 2 From 6 April 1859, Oxford Street, Back Creek (*Maryborough and Dunolly Advertiser* 13 Apr 1859, p.3)
Location 3 Removed from Oxford Street to premises formerly occupied by R. Clark and known as the Camp Printing Office Camp Street, Back Creek (*Maryborough and Dunolly Advertiser* 31 Aug 1860, p.4)
Location 4 Removed from Camp Street to premises formerly occupied by Moore and Marende in the Crescent (*Maryborough and Dunolly Advertiser* 3 Sept 1860, p.4)
Notes Gratuitous sheet issued shortly after the rush to Talbot (*Maryborough and Dunolly Advertiser* 14 Apr 1859, p.3, 15 Apr 1859, p.2). No copies have survived (Aitken 1988; Strangman 1998). EH Nuthall's will of September 1860 provided for the sale of 'the Back Creek Advertiser office, including presses, type and material of every sort'. In 1859, premises in Scandinavian Crescent and Oxford Street also acted as an office for the *Maryborough and Dunolly Advertiser* (Clarke EA 1995)
Sources Flett 1975; Kirkpatrick 2003email; Morrison 1991

Title *Back Creek Register*
Dates 1859?
Notes Robert Clark went to Talbot in 1859 and founded the *Back Creek Register* (Clarke J 1992; Kimberly 1894; Kirkpatrick 2003email; Melbourne Typographical Society 1893)

Title *North Western Chronicle*
Dates 6 Sept 1860 - 15 or 19 Oct 1861?
Location Scandinavian Crescent, Back Creek (Issue no. 1 seen)
Notes Continued by *Talbot Leader* (Aitken 1988; Clarke J 1992; Kirkpatrick 2003email, Morrison 1991)
Sources EA Clarke 1995; Gibbney & Smith 1987; Kimberly 1894; Melbourne Typographical Society 1893; NLA 2002b; SLV 2002; Strahan 1960; Strangman 1998

Title *Standard of Freedom*
Dates Aug 1859 - 1859?
Notes Short-lived existence during elections of 1859 (Aitken 1988). As Aitken (1988) was the only Sources found for this paper it is possible that he may have confused it with a paper by the same name, started in 1855 in Kilmore and mentioned in the *Bendigo Advertiser* (19 May 1855, p.2).

Title *Sword and Shield*
Dates 5 Jun 1891? - 3 Nov 1893?
Location *Talbot Leader* office, Allotment 12, Scandinavian Crescent, Talbot (RN 597.02: 18 May 1885; Aitken 1988)
First RN 597.01 (18 May 1885)
Sources Darragh 1997

Title *Talbot Leader*
Dates 22 Oct 1861 - later than 1901 (27 May 1948)
Location Allotment 12, Scandinavian Crescent, Talbot (RN 157.01: 3 Jun 1862; Aitken 1988)
Notes Mention of sale in *Argus* (9 Feb 1869, p.5)
Sources J Clarke 1992; Dalziel 1986; Darragh 1997; Darragh 1999; Gibbney & Smith 1987; Gordon & Gotch 1892; Kimberly 1894; Kirkpatrick 2003email; Melbourne Typographical Society 1893; Morrison 1991; NAA 2002; NLA 2002b; SLV 2002; VPM 1882

Taradale /Malmsbury

Title *Malmsbury and Taradale News-Letter*
Dates 5 Jun 1885 - 1886 or later
First RN 602.01 (29 Jun 1885)
Sources Darragh 1997; Morrison 1991; Strahan 1960

Title *Metcalf Shire News*
Dates 20 Nov 1889 - later than 1901 (26 Sept 1908)
Location 1 Taradale (Gordon & Gotch 1892)
Location 2 By 1902 printed at the *Observer* office Kyneton (RN 901.02: 22 Jan 1902)
First RN 901.01 (27 Dec 1894)
Sources Darragh 1997; Morrison 1991; Strahan 1960

Title *Taradale and Malmsbury Advertiser*
Dates circa 1861 - if published
Location Taradale?
Sources Morrison 1991

Title *Taradale Express*
Dates ? 1862 - 20 May 1882?
Location High Street, Taradale (RN 205.01: 3 Jan 1865)
Notes Mention of suspension in *Argus* (28 Jan 1869, p.5). *Argus* (8 Dec 1869, p.5) claim that paper was to cease is not supported by (SLV 2002)
Sources Darragh 1997; Morrison 1991

Title *Taradale Weekly News*
Dates Feb 1860? - ?
Notes Mention in *Mount Alexander Mail* (14 Feb 1860, p.2)

Tarnagulla (Sandy Creek)

Title *Tarnagulla Courier*
Dates 3? Jun 1864 - later than 1901 (20 Dec 1918)
Location Commercial Road, Tarnagulla (RN 204.01: 6 Dec 1864)
Notes Mention of start in *Argus* (3 Jun 1864, p.5)
Sources Darragh 1997; Gordon & Gotch 1892; Kirkpatrick 2003email; Morrison 1991; NLA 2002b; SLV 2002; Tarnagulla Township Interest Group 2000; VPM 1882

Wedderburn

Title *Wedderburn Courier*
Dates 1880? - No evidence of publication
Location High Street, Wedderburn (RN 495.01: 13 Dec 1880)
Sources Darragh 1997; Morrison 1991

Title *Wedderburn Express*
Dates 16 Jun 1888 - later than 1901 (1965 or later?)
First RN 784.01 (10 Oct 1890)
Sources Darragh 1997; Gordon & Gotch 1892; Morrison 1991; NAA 2002; NLA 2002b; Osborn & DuBourg 1985