

Bendigo Walk Notes – to be used in conjunction with the Bendigo IVV Walk

1. Bendigo Station - opened in 1862, named Sandhurst . It was renamed Bendigo in 1891. Gold discovered in 1851, quickly growing to a population 40,000 of which 20% Chinese.
2. Discovery Science Centre – originally railway storage houses used for over 100 years until road transit took over. There are several tours and activities you can book. www.discovery.asn.au
3. Bath Lane - sculpture stands guards at entrance of Bath lane, gold mask, top hat, pig under arm. The man represents a theatre goer (a theatre once stood where the gym is now) and the pig represents the livestock building that used to be in the lane. Sculpture was unveiled in 2011. Bath lane is also where the local baths used to be.
4. Film Roll Sculpture - another theatre related image by Yvonne George.
5. Sacred Heart Cathedral - largest provincial church in Australia, made of sandstone. Father Henry Backhaus donated the land. Initial construction 1896-1908 then ceased due to lack of funds and completed 1954-1977.
6. Mc Kenzie Street - 72 built in 1877 and 133 circa 1903.
7. View street – 17-19 former Royal Bank 1908, 27 former Bank of NSW, 21 AMP Society building.
8. Alexandra Fountain - designed by William Vahland, named after Alexandra, Princess of Wales whose sons George and Albert attended opening 5th July 1881. A monument of the success of the goldfields and the Bendigo region and is the largest fountain in Victoria. 28 feet high and made of Harcourt granite, painted sandstone with a cast iron fence.

Cenotaph - a small replica of the shrine in Whitehall, London, commemorating those who have served in various conflicts in which Australia has been involved.
9. Lansell Park - part of Rosalind Park with a sculpture of Queen Victoria 1903 and a bust of Ernest Mueller, a share broker and mining investor 1910.
10. View Street - Arts precinct:
 - 10-12 first Commonwealth Bank opened 1854
 - 14 Sandhurst Club at rear of trustees building 1867. You will see this properly later on the walk.
 - 18-22 Sandhursts Trustees, former Post office and Telegraph office.
 - 24-30 Temperance Hall, meeting hall for local Temperance Society, opened 1861.
 - 34-40 Trades Hall 1896, meeting place for local labour organisation, one of the surviving trade halls in Victoria, the others being in Ballarat and Melbourne.
 - 42 Art Gallery
 - 50-56 Masonic Hall 1873 Capital Corinthian Columns. Still used for arts and shows.
 - 58 Former Bendigo Fire Station, Theatre 1898-99.
 - 60 Dudley House- first Government House at Camphill area 1858-59 residence of first surveyor Richard Larritt, now operating as gallery, function and event space.
11. Elizabeth Oval - designed by surveyor Richardson, late 19th Century.
12. Boundary Hotel - mining hotel with lots of memorabilia inside.
13. Hustlers Reef Reserve - mine opened 1865, closed 1921, 1km deep and extended up to 3km under Bendigo. Memorial placed in 2008 for the 7 men killed in disaster. At the eastern side of reserve is another memorial for the 100s of widows who lost husbands in mining.
14. Gaol Road
 - 10-20 former Bendigo Gaol 1861-1864 and former Supreme Court 1857-95, now part of Bendigo secondary school.
 - 30 original Police Barracks
 - 40 Bendigo Secondary School 1850
 - 50 Camphill Central School 1877 on former police camp site.
15. Poppet Head Lookout Tower - originally used to process mine tailings during the gold rush and a flag was hoisted to signal when mail had arrived. Relocated from Garden Gully United mine (one of

Bendigo's richest mines) in 1931. The mosaic by Maery Gabriel was completed in 1987.

16. Rosalind Park - Bendigo area is the traditional land of the Dja Dja Wrung people. Prior to 1851 (first gold) this area was a grassy woodland with a chain of deep permanent fresh water ponds lined with large River Red Gums. Government Camp was located here in 1852 over 66 acres. Note plaque at start of path near back of Art Gallery from 1853 protests by miners over goldmining licence fees.

17. Three iron bridges - from 1882 replacing earlier narrow structures. Note there are also several interesting sculptures located throughout the park.

18. RSL Memorial Hall - officially opened in 1921 by Governor, Earl of Stradbroke who served in WWI. The honour roll was unveiled in 1926 and new extension 2018.

19. Post Office - designed by George Watson, constructed between 1803-1807, with a 43m clock tower and 6 bell carillon, in Franco-German Renaissance Revival style. Now the tourist info centre.

20. Two Sculptures - George Lansell 1823-1906 was a candle/soap maker, influential in goldmining, became rich and was benefactor to many things in town, close by is the Chilean Wine Palm. The Boer War sculpture for Australians who served in South Africa 1899-1902.

21. Pall Mall - the main street with old architecture. Bendigo's oldest street.

22. Shamrock Hotel - major landmark of Bendigo 1854. Previously Exchange Hotel, serving miners including Cobb & Co office and concert hall (Theatre Royal). Rebuilt several times. Architect was Phillip Kennedy.

23. Court house - Law Court Buildings 1892-1896 by Mc Culloch and McAlpine. Designed by George Watson and still in use.

24. Fountain - drinking fountain by William Vahland.

25. Park - see George V sculpture 1938, man fighting animals 1899 and Discovery of Gold 50th Anniversary Monument 1906 by Douglas Richardson.

26. Conservatory - 1897 display of foliage and flowers.

27. Bendigo Creek Trail - the creek is example of late 19th Century urban infrastructure using masonry techniques. The creek was realigned, widened, lined with flagstones, walled with sandstone and granite. The trail next to the creek runs from Epsom in north to the south of Bendigo.

28. Golden Dragon Museum and Temple - Chinese heritage is a part of Bendigo from the goldrush to present day. Museum was opened 1991, housing the oldest and longest imperial dragon Sun Loong, over 100 m long and brought out every year. Plus Chinese gardens and the Temple to Kuan Yin.

29. St Kilian's School - Dr Henry Backhaus, from Germany, first Catholic priest in the 1850s, established a tent/chapel/school at Consecrated Flat, a site currently occupied by the church.

30. Lake Weerona - on the left side of the lake are the former gas works 1860-1973. In 1873 Mayor Duggall McDougall had the vision to turn this dusty old mining site in an ornamental lake and reserve. In 1878 William Guilfoyle, director of Melbourne Botanical gardens was commissioned to design Nolan Street Reserve.

31. Tram Depot, Museum and Woollen Mill - only surviving provincial city tramway's infrastructure, early steel construction, supporting columns made of paired tram rails, 1903-1934. Electricity company 1934-1972 and now a tourist attraction. The Woollen Mill building 1901 was part of the Bendigo power generating and tramway complex—yarn is still produced from Australian grown wool from NSW Highlands region including Alpaca, Mohair, Angora, silk and cotton.

32. Town hall - 1859 designed by town clerk George Avery Fletcher changed by William Vahland and completed. Interior has elaborate plasterwork and paintings. Tours available at info tourist office. Renovated in 2013.

33. St Andrews - 1854 first Presbyterian gathering. Current building 1930.

34. St Pauls - 1868 Nave, 1872 Tower, 1926 Sanctuary in Gothic style. Robert Love was the architect. Cathedral church of the Anglican diocese since 1981. Closed for 7 years and reopened in 2016.