

William Vahland in the Archives (1864-1899)

I have pleasure in shining a spotlight on our city's greatest Architect, **Carl Wilhelm Vahland (known as William Charles Vahland) 1828-1915**, in the centenary year of his death. In particular, I want to tease out his long-standing working relationship with the Sandhurst/Bendigo City Council. This important aspect of Vahland's long work history is captured within the many letters and reports he penned to Council in the two decades spanning the 1870s-1890s. These documents are all housed in **VPRS 16936 Sandhurst/Bendigo Inwards Correspondence 1856-1899**, which are held at the Bendigo Regional Archives Centre (BRAC).ⁱ This correspondence cross-references to our series **VPRS 16269 Bendigo Council Minutes**, while Vahland's land ownership and occupancy is captured in **VPRS 16267 Bendigo Council Rate Books**.

BIOGRAPHY

Carl Wilhelm Vahland was born on 2 October 1828, in the town of Nienberg, Hanover. (NOTE:- The original Germanic states did not unify to form the country of Germany until 1871). He was the youngest of 6 boys and several girls. In 1850, he commenced his architecture studies at the Holzminden Polytechnik Baugewerkschule. From 1852, he practiced as an architect and engineer in Hamburg, Bremen and Diepholz. In 1854, William decided to sail to the Australian colonies (partly to avoid military service, and the political turmoil between Germanic states and Austria.) He arrived in Melbourne in September 1854, on board the "San Francisco". It is believed that a companion on the journey, who became a life time friend and associate, was Jacob Cohn.

William Vahland married Jane Barrow on 21 July 1859. He converted from the Lutheran to Church of England faith. Their union produced 10 children, 6 girls and 4 boys, between 1860-1885. Nearly all were christened with Germanic first names- Henry Ernest (1860), Eleanor Mary (1864), Charlotte Elizabeth (1866), William Christian (1869), Frederick Bismarck (1871), Alice Audrey (1873), Laura Gertrude (1876), Doris Gertrude (1880), Ernest Otto (1883), and Marjorie (1885)-2 of whom, William and Laura, did not reach adulthood; and Charlotte died aged 16.ⁱⁱ

An amusing incident about this prominent family is captured in a November 1873 petition to Sandhurst Council from 146 female residents, who strenuously objected to the Council contemplating designating a section of Rosalind Park for purely male sporting pursuits. The language of the prayer was highly emotive; they argued they would be deprived of **"the only outdoor pleasurable place of resort...and is a deliberate interference with our domestic rights and priveleges."**

Jane Vahland and three of her daughters appear to have signed this petition. But when I used Births, Deaths, Marriages database to check the girls' dates of birth, I discovered the

following:- Eleanor (9), Charlotte (7) and the very talented Alice, aged 5 months at the time they supposedly signed this petition! If you look at the handwriting, all four signatures are from the same hand! Jane was a forger!

See [www.Users/brac/Downloads/Women_18731112%20\(3\)](http://www.Users/brac/Downloads/Women_18731112%20(3))

Fortunately, as you will see shortly, William had vacated his seat on the Sandhurst Council just three months before this petition was penned!

WORK HISTORY

Throughout a work career that spanned 1856-1910, Vahland formed business partnerships, but there were also periods where he worked alone. His second partnership with Robert Getzschmann (1858-1876) is evident in the correspondence examples to be discussed shortly, while their Pall Mall office listing in the 1868, 1869, 1871 and 1872 Bendigo Rate books show Vahland and Getzschmann as the joint occupiers of "Land and Office".ⁱⁱⁱ

a. Early disagreement/friction

Vahland's relationship with the Sandhurst then Bendigo Council spanned over two decades, but definitely did NOT always run smoothly! In July 1870, in his first surviving letter addressed to Sandhurst Council's Town Clerk, George Avery Fletcher, Vahland wrote clearly about his and his business partner's bone of contention, which dated back to May 1870:-

we are exceedingly sorry that we cannot agree with the decision of the Finance Committee, with respect to our Claim of 2 ½ per cent for Plans & Specifications of the new Market...We would have much preferred coming to an amicable settlement with the Council, but as there does not seem to be any prospect of such...we shall be, however reluctantly, compelled to seek the assistance of a Court of Law in order to obtain what we consider our just due.^{iv}

His reference to the Council's Finance Committee allowed further research into this dispute. Reading the Committee's Minutes showed that at their 6 May 1870 meeting they proposed to only pay Vahland and Getzschmann the sum of £90.0.0 for their "drawings &c for Market"^v Their July meeting happened to fall on the same day that Vahland's letter threatening legal action was written. That letter was read to the Committee; they then decided that "instruction [was] to be given to obtain [legal] Counsels opinion on the subject."^{vi}

This dispute continued a week later, with Vahland sending a further letter emphasising their being ***“very anxious to settle the matter in dispute amicably we have nevertheless deemed it advisable...to take the initiatory proceedings of serving the Council with a summons for the next County Court...”***^{vii} Ironically, this letter and the said “Plaint Summons” lie together in the same bundle of correspondence! According to this summons, the case was to be heard by a Judge on Wednesday 3 August 1870 in the Sandhurst County Court. The total money Vahland and Getzschmann claimed the Council owed them was £115.0.0^{viii}

(See digitised slideshow pdf)

Communications continued between Vahland and Fletcher; this is clearly referred to in a 22 July letter, which has the original 5 May 1870 invoice to Council attached. Vahland wrote:- ***“having made our demand of what we consider we are justly entitled to, an offer of a definite sum ought to be made to us by the Council in the first instance.”***^{ix} The last time this matter was discussed at the Finance Committee was 29 July; they stood firm at offering to pay only £90.15.0 to Vahland and his partner.^x There seems to have been a back down from the two architects. I base this conclusion on the fact that the Sandhurst Court records for 3 August show no cases were heard that day, so this issue must have been resolved in time for the case not to be listed in the official Court proceedings.^{xi}

BUT...Did this finale have anything to do with the next phase in Vahland’s relationship with Sandhurst Council- as one of them?!

b. “If you can’t beat them...”

Vahland found himself elected to the Sandhurst Council, only weeks after this messy financial tussle with the Council was resolved. At the August 1870 election, William narrowly won one of the three seats for Barkly Ward, gaining 214 votes, while his opponent Latham, a sitting Councillor, received 210 votes. He retired from this seat in August 1873, having held it for the accepted three year term.^{xii} Was it a particular satisfaction to unseat Latham, who had been a member of the Council’s recalcitrant Finance Committee during the recent financial dispute?

There is a handful of surviving correspondence that pertains to Vahland, the local Councillor. In September 1870, signing himself just as W.C. Vahland, he wrote to Fletcher, still Town Clerk, to remind him ***“that a hole of a dangerous character was in the footpath somewhere near the Bakers arms, Irishtown...I presumed it would have been repaired.”*** He concluded ***“it appears to be that nothing has been done to it yet.”***^{xiii} The tone of this short communication is officious, but wasn’t it the duty of a local Councillor to look after the interests and needs of the residents in his Ward?

In his capacity as a Councillor, there was also the opportunity for William to act as a referee for men seeking work with the Council. One example of this was when he wrote on behalf of “the Bearer”, Michael Blake, whom he recommended to Town Clerk Fletcher as **“a[n] industrious man, he wishes to obtain employment under you, if you have any place open I can confidently recommend him.”**^{xiv}

One letter from this phase in William’s life spiked particular interest; it seems to be evidence of a direct clash of interests between Councillor Vahland and Vahland the architect. He placed himself in the position of being accused of having ‘vested interests’, in relation to proposed works at Bath Corner, which was a Council-owned property well into the twentieth century. He even used “Borough of Sandhurst” letterhead, which he crossed out, to request **“the ground plans...and the alterations in your possession”** so that he and Getzschmann could use them “to prepare the Plans &c for the Bath Corner.”^{xv} (See digitised slideshow pdf.)

Even William’s request of Fletcher on New Year’s Day 1873 seemed to blur the lines between Councillor and professional Architect. He requested **“about 300 ft of old H.W. boarding”** because **“the masons not having left depth enough for plates in my new Houses.”** He did offer to **“either pay for them or replace them with new stuff as you may desire.”**^{xvi}

There is strong evidence of William’s early mining interests also conflicting with his civic duties. In 1872, R.F. Howard, a neighbouring landowner, wrote of his annoyance at not being asked for permission for three mining companies to hold a lease to mine under Moore Street and Barkly Place East; Howard’s own freehold property was bounded by those streets. He objected to their lease being renewed. One of the three companies was called **“Cohn Vahland & Co.”**^{xvii}

Three months later, Howard wrote in even more strident tones, about the attempt by Vahland and Cohn to transfer their lease to the Extended Hustlers’ Company. He pointed out the actual clauses of the Local Government Act this action contravened! He concluded with the **“hope that this flagrant disregard of its own regulations will not be countenanced...more especially as it has been committed by a Member, & an ex member of that corporation.”**^{xviii} (Vahland was still listed as co-owner with Cohn of “Extended Hustlers Freehold Company Registered” in both the 1880 and 1883 Sandhurst Rate books.^{xix})

Only one month before retiring from Council, William penned a lengthy **“Memorandum Re Street levels Barkly Place East.”** He told the history behind the incorrect street post in that street, compared to the information in the Council’s “Level book”. He felt strongly that if there was any change made in the levels this **“will inflict a serious injury upon me...I hold the Property on the opposite side of the Street which would be cut down as much as the street would be lowered...I therefore must strongly protest...”**^{xx} Was this written foremost

by William the land owner, or the Architect with knowledge of street levels, or the concerned local Councillor?

c. 1875-79

This period is difficult to analyse because there is very little extant incoming correspondence from these five years, and nothing from Vahland. Fortunately there is one alternative source in the Sandhurst Council's **Registers of Inwards Correspondence**, which list basic information about all incoming mail to the Council- the author's name, one sentence about the contents, and the date of arrival.^{xxi}

This volume records that Vahland continued to correspond with the Council about both personal and professional matters during 1877. In April he requested that **"footpath to be cleared Barkly Terrace"**- which was the location of other properties he owned near his family home.^{xxii} (See later in this talk.) In August, he wrote of **"verandah in front of Dr. Atkinsons buildings View Point"**.^{xxiii} The 1878 entries are historically significant because they show that in September William had already submitted his **"estimated cost of alterations Town Hall"**.^{xxiv} Two months later, he again wrote about **"Estimate of add[ition]s to Town Hall"**.^{xxv}

d. 1880s- the prolific years.

i. Alexandra Fountain, cascades, water trough

Vahland commenced 1880 by submitting a report to Council listing the six tenders received for the construction of both the cascades and the fountain. Peter Finn's tender for the cascades' work was **"Accepted"**, while Thomas Saunders quote for the fountain was circled.^{xxvi} This creates confusion relative to the story behind the fountain's funding, and other details contained in a letter sent to Council three weeks **after** this tender report was presented.

The funds for the prominently-situated fountain, named Alexandra, came from the profits of the 1879 Sandhurst Industrial Exhibition. That Exhibition's committee proposed to give the profits to the Council for **"the erection of a memorial column and Fountain to be placed at Charing Cross and that a handsome Lamp and Water trough be placed at the other end of Pall Mall."** A sub-committee, which included Vahland, was to help the Council choose the design!^{xxvii} How could they be choosing the design when local tradesmen had already sent in their quotes for the work three weeks earlier?

In April 1880, Vahland estimated the total costs for constructing three major local works- the **“Cascades £400.0.0”**, the **“Fountain £1000.0.0”**, and **“Lamp & watertrough £300.0.0”**. The location for each was specified- the Cascades were **“to be erected in the Reserve”** ie Rosalind Park; the Fountain was to be located at **“Charingcroß”**; the Lamp and water trough **“at the Black Swan end of the Mall.”**^{xxviii} (See digitised slideshow pdf)

A week later, he penned one of his longest reports to the Mayor and Councilors, specifying clear details of the appearance, dimensions, materials to be used, and location for all three works-cascades, fountain, water troughs and lamps, in that order.^{xxix} (See digitised slideshow pdf)

In September, William was able to report that the contractor was to begin the masonry work on the Cascades in Rosalind Park therefore **“I should be glad to have the assistance of a Clerk of Works thereat, will you please therefore take steps to have one appointed.”**^{xxx} William’s reason for requesting this onsite assistance is clear when you realise that the work on all three of these projects took place over the same period during 1880-1881 (and he was juggling the additions and alterations to the Town Hall too, as we shall see next.)

Just prior to the Alexandra fountain’s official opening by the two Royal Princes, Albert and George, late in 1881, sons of Princess Alexandra after whom the city’s fountain is named, Vahland was still reporting on last-minute details- the best means of creating an inscription on the fountain was, in his opinion, to **“rub the granite base smooth and cut it therein...”**^{xxxi} In August, he reported that the lamp post at the fountain would be erected the following morning.^{xxxii} The next day he wrote that the water troughs around the Fountain had been removed; he suggested what could replace them.^{xxxiii} In September, William asked for the Council’s instructions for the completion of aspects of the fountain- lamps, the base, and railing specifically.^{xxxiv}

One of the saddest and most emotive documents in my opinion, in the extensive correspondence collection held at BRAC, is the letter Vahland penned a few days later on 27 September 1881, in which he wrote of seeing an article in the previous Saturday’s paper, which reported that the Council’s Finance Committee (which all nine councillors sat on) had carried a resolution **“to place the necessary alterations to the “Alexandra Fountain” viz. Drinking Fountains in the hands of Mr. Knight.”** (He was the Council’s Surveyor at that time.) William appealed to “Dear Sir”, who I assume was Denovan the Town Clerk, NOT to take the final stages of the Alexandra fountain away from him. It is worth quoting his own words at length:-

“Permit me to most respectfully to point out, that I was originally appointed the Architect for the Fountain, that I have designed and superintended its erection from the commencement until the present, and that to take the work before its formal completion out of my hands is an act so unprecedented that I cannot permit it to take place without pointing out to you the very prejudicial effect it must have on my professional reputation,

for at some future time it might be pointed out that I was not competent to complete what I had commenced.

Of course I am aware that the Council adopted the resolution from economical reasons, but the motive would be lost sight of in a very short time and the broad fact would remain to my prejudice.

I value my reputation more than the commission which in this case is so trifling that I am prepared if necessary to forego the same and I now ask your favorable interest and support for a reconsideration of this matter on Friday next, when the report from the Finance Committee will have to come up for ratification by the Council.^{xxxv}

(See digitised slideshow pdf)

The offensive business of the Finance Committee meeting held on 23 September, which prompted William's distressed response, is recorded in their own minutes: **"The Committee on the motion...decided that it be a recommendation to the Council that 4 Drinking Fountains be erected on the site of the Horse Troughs and that Mr Knight furnish the designs for same.**"^{xxxvi}

Someone must have seen reason-or was it William's offer to "forego" his "so trifling" commission that won the day? Or was there more going on?

It seems there was another factor at play in this drama- Knight's opinion of the situation he found himself in. In his own letter to Council three days after Vahland's plea, Knight expressed his thanks for being offered the work of completing the drinking fountains, but he added **"It would however be so thoroughly unprofessional for me to complete another architect's work & naturally so painful to the gentleman interested, that I shall better command your respect by pointing this out.**"^{xxxvii} Knight showed integrity here, by declining to take up this offer-but was happy to do other work in the future **"if it is profitable."**^{xxxviii}

This explains why Vahland wrote only one week later of submitting **"a design of the Drinking fountains at Charing Cross with Lamp combined for the approval of the Council."**^{xxxix} He also made suggestions about final details for the fountain, and urged Council **"to set the fountain going at all events some time during the week. I would further suggest that during the Summer the Cement works of figures, Seahorses &c should be painted..."**^{xl}

The last word in this saga goes to the Finance Committee. They noted receipt of William's 7 October letter, and moved that his **"designs of proposed drinking Fountains"** be referred to the Public Works Committee, and **"Mr. Vahland to see that the inscription is put on at once [and] the filling of the Fountain to be left in the hands of Mr. Vahland."**^{xli}

(Even though the official opening had already occurred, in December 1881 William was still reporting on aspects of the fountain- the cost for the lamps was £6.0.0 each, plus 15 shillings transport costs from Melbourne.)^{xliii}

Vahland's most geographically prominent contribution to our city is the decorative Alexandra Fountain- but virtually unknown correspondence shows us he very nearly was NOT permitted to complete this Bendigo landmark.

ii. Town Hall

(See digitised slideshow pdf)

In March 1881, Vahland wrote about the commencement of his extensive alterations to our city's **Town Hall**. He described the problems encountered because of **"the extensive nature of the alterations, the greater depth the new foundations were sunk and the wet and treacherous state of the ground."** He believed these issues were due to **"sinking foundations down to Bedrock for new piers and considerably deeper than old foundations..."**^{xliii}

William's meticulous work on what he himself termed **"remodelling the Town Hall"** can be seen in his detailed reports to Council. In June 1882, the topic was the roof of the Town Hall. He agreed with the City Surveyor, Steane, that the roof was in disrepair for various reasons. The new roof was to have **"a high pitch [and be] covered with slates."** This work would **"also allow of the removal of the objectionable columns in the Corn exchange"**.^{xliv}

One report penned in 1884 is of more interest because it was jointly signed by Vahland and George Knight, he who said no thanks to the Councillors over two years earlier! Knight was now City Surveyor, and a trained engineer himself. This report lists the many proposed alterations to be made- removal of internal pillars, removing the staircase, forming a **"moveable platform"**, and re-flooring the main hall.^{xlv}

What does this report imply? Was the Town Hall seen as too big a project for William, or was there still doubt hanging over his ability to work alone on Council projects?

iii St. Kilian's

Our largest wooden church in the southern hemisphere, St, Kilian's, was one of William's creations. In October 1887, the Central Board of Health wrote to Sandhurst Council to say they approved of Vahland's **"plan and specification of a temporary wooden church to be used in place of St. Kilian's Roman Catholic Church"**.^{xlvi} William himself wrote to the Council in June 1888, to report that **"the temporary Roman Catholic wooden Church Sandhurst is now ready for occupation"**^{xlvii} And it's still standing in 2015!

iv Ice skating rink

One of William's creations that is only captured in our records, not any of the accepted lists of his work, is his 1889 plans for an ice Skating rink, to be located in Forest Street. Vahland wanted someone from the Council to inspect it when he wrote to them about it in April 1889.^{xlviii} Definitely worth a trove search of the Bendigo Advertiser to find out the full story behind this more unusual Vahland creation, considering Bendigo summers!!

PROPERTY OWNERSHIP

a. Family home

Vahland's own family home still stands elegantly today at 58 Barkly Street. This street was known as Barkly Place in the nineteenth century Sandhurst/Bendigo Rate books, in 1864 the property already had a nett annual value of £70, and was described specifically as "house [and] 1/2 allotment."^{xlix} It was a fitting residence for him, his wife Jane and their future brood of ten!

(See digitised slideshow pdf.)

b. Investment properties

Vahland clearly had a trusting and long-term financial partnership with his fellow immigrant and neighbour Jacob Cohn, based on their enormous number of joint ownership entries recorded in the Bendigo Rate books. Together, they owned numerous investment properties, all located in Barkly Place, Barkly Terrace, Waterloo Place and Moore Street. Tenants of these properties came from predominantly middle-class professions- James McQuie an Accountant (1897, 1899), Arthur T. Woodward the prominent "Art Instructor" at the School of Mines (1896, 1897, 1899), Robert Bugg, renowned local photographer (1898, 1900, 1901), Edward Murphy, "Superintendent of Police" (1898,1899,1900), Joseph Moody, a local Jeweller (1895), George E. Thomson, solicitor (1878-1881, 1883, 1886, 1887, 1889), John Ellison solicitor (1887), Charles Cohen solicitor (1881, 1882), William Spence "Editor" (1883), Frank L Bolger "Secretary of Building Society" (1876, 77), John Cogdon "Police Magistrate" (1873), Martin O'Flaherty "Police Inspector" (1886).

Women were not unwelcome tenants either. Perhaps there was compassion behind the rental of one house to young Frances Connelly, widow of Thomas Jefferson Connelly, and her three fatherless children, after his sudden death in October 1892.^l Sarah Sproull (or Spreull), a widow, ran a "Boarding House" in one of their Waterloo Place properties during at least the years 1890-1898.^{li} These were all people William would have met through

either membership of, or board participation, in many local organisations such as the Bendigo Building Society, the School of Mines, and his own career activities. Even son Henry appeared as a tenant of one of his father's Barkly Place houses in 1890 and 1892.^{lii}

Numerous empty blocks of land were also owned in the same geographic area as his home and rental properties. The print out from the 1856-1903 Index to Sandhurst/Bendigo Council Rate books for Vahland's properties, both solely and jointly-owned, fills thirty-seven A4 pages!

One twentieth century document falls out of the focus time period of this talk, but is most intriguing. Watts, a local auctioneer, wrote in 1923 (eight years after William's death) to the Council's City Surveyor, explaining plans to split William's former Barkly Terrace West (now Waterloo Street) property into 5 separate houses.^{liii} **(See digitised slideshow pdf.)**

Today, there is only one of these five houses left. Called "Hustler's Terrace", this name is still engraved on the glass above the front door.

c.District properties

An unusual listing for Vahland's property holdings was in the 1872 **Shire of Strathfieldsaye Rate book**, in which he appears as the ratepayer for a "blacksmiths shop", nett annual value £5, located in Kangaroo Gully. The owner of this property was "North Albion Co."^{liv} Why would William pay the rates for this property? I can only assume that he was a major shareholder in the company, and paying the rates for the blacksmith's shop was his contribution to their success!

MISCELLANEOUS

William received a mention in an 1885 criminal Court case, when another resident from Germanic background, William Pabst, was charged with "Forging & uttering a cheque for £5 purporting to be signed by one WA Vahland at Sandhurst on 18/10/85."^{lv} Not the smartest move to forge the signature of a citizen as well-known as William was at that time!!

CONCLUSION

William Vahland was a pioneer citizen of Sandhurst/Bendigo, who contributed much to our city's beautification and reputation for its fine Architecture. His vision for his adopted home city can still be seen today when you look at the Alexandra fountain, the Capital Theatre (ex-Masonic Hall), the Town Hall, the School of Mines, hotels, banks, churches of all denominations, and private residences. And, in a number of cases he belonged to the organisation, club or institution he had designed the building for!! **(See digitised slideshow pdf.)**

But, there is also evidence William was only human like the rest of us. He stood up twice to local elected civic leaders- in 1870, over a disputed professional fee for services, and again in 1881 when Council proposed to remove him from the Alexandra fountain project; both times, his manly pride was challenged, and his professional reputation threatened. Few people would stand for that!

William was not above blurring his roles as Architect, Councillor and land owner when it came to his own property and mining interests, all located strategically close to each other and the centre of the city.

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ⁱ **VA 4862 Sandhurst, VPRS 16936/P1 Sandhurst/Bendigo Inwards Correspondence 1856-1899**, BRAC. (This series is abbreviated as VPRS 16936 Inwards Correspondence in later endnotes.) Unless otherwise stated, all records quoted from in this talk are held at the Bendigo Regional Archives Centre (BRAC).

ⁱⁱ Ballinger, R., Dr., 'A short Biography of William Vahland', March 2015, pp. 2-4, unpublished, 5 pp.; prepared for City of Greater Bendigo Strategy Unit. All the biographical information about Vahland presented in this talk comes from this article, unless otherwise stated.

ⁱⁱⁱ **VA 4862 Sandhurst, VPRS 1626/P1, Rate Books**, Units 12, 13, 15, 16.

^{iv} **VPRS 16936 Inwards Correspondence**, Unit 2, July 1870 bundle, 8 July 1870, Vahland to Fletcher, Town Clerk of Sandhurst Council.

^v **VA 4862 Sandhurst, VPRS 16342/P1 Committee Minutes**, Unit 5, 6 May 1870, p. 167.

^{vi} **Ibid.**, 8 July 1870, p. 190.

^{vii} **VPRS 16936 Inwards Correspondence**, Unit 2, July 1870 bundle, 15 July 1870, Vahland to Fletcher, Town Clerk.

^{viii} **Ibid.**, Unit 2, July 1870 bundle, 15 July 1870, Plaintiff Summons No. 540.

^{ix} **Ibid.**, 22 July 1870 (5 May 1870 attached), Vahland to Fletcher, Town Clerk.

^x **VA 4862 Sandhurst, VPRS 16342/P1 Committee Minutes**, Unit 5, 29 July 1870, p. 194.

^{xi} **VA 3008 Bendigo Courts, VPRS 16735/P1, Sandhurst Court of Petty Sessions Cause Lists-Civil**, Unit 2. The Court sitting dates jump from 2 August 1870 to 5 August 1870, no page numbering.

^{xii} Mackay, G. (ed.), **Annals of Bendigo**, 1914, Bendigo, vol. 2, pp. 119, 139.

^{xiii} **VPRS 16936 Inwards Correspondence**, Unit 2, September 1870 bundle, September 1870, Vahland to Fletcher, memo.

^{xiv} **Ibid.**, Unit 4, April 1871 bundle 1, 13 April 1871, Vahland to Town Clerk Fletcher, BRAC. Note the punctuation errors in this early example of Vahland's writing.

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- xv **Ibid.**, Unit 4, June 1871 bundle 1, 13 June 1871, Vahland to Town Clerk Fletcher.
- xvi **Ibid.**, Unit 10, 1-15 January 1873 bundle, 1 January 1873, Vahland to Town Clerk Fletcher.
- xvii **Ibid.**, Unit 6, 1-15 January 1872 bundle, 4 January 1872, R .F Howard to the Mayor and Councillors.
- xviii **Ibid.**, Unit 6, 16-30 April 1872 bundle, 25 April 1872, R.F.Howard to the Mayor and Councillors.
- xix **VPRS 16267 Bendigo Rate books**, units 24, 27, 1880, 1883.
- xx **VPRS 16936 Inwards Correspondence**, Unit 12, 16-31 July 1873 bundle, 31 July 1873, Vahland to Council.
- xxi **VA 4862 Sandhurst, VPRS 17065/P1 Registers of Inwards Correspondence**, unit 1, 1876-1878.
- xxii **Ibid.**, unit 1, 20 April 1877, p. 71.
- xxiii **Ibid.**, 14 August 1877, p. 71.
- xxiv **Ibid.**, 20 September 1878, p. 71.
- xxv **Ibid.**, 16 November 1878, p. 71.
- xxvi **VPRS 16936 Inwards Correspondence**, Unit 15, 1-9 January 1880 bundle, 1 January 1880, Vahland's Tender report.
- xxvii **Ibid.**, Unit 15, 21-31 January 1880 bundle, 22 January 1880, Secretary Sandhurst Industrial Exhibition Committee to Council.
- xxviii **Ibid.**, Unit 15, 12-20 April 1880 bundle, 16 April 1880, Vahland to Mayor and Councillors.
- xxix **Ibid.**, 21-30 April 1880 bundle, 23 April 1880, Vahland to Mayor and Councillors.
- xxx **Ibid.**, 1-15 September 1880 bundle, 14 September 1880, Vahland to Mayor Hayes.
- xxxi **Ibid.**, Unit 16, 15-30 July 1881 bundle, 29 July 1881, Vahland to Council.
- xxxii **Ibid.**, unit 17, 1-19 August 1881 bundle, 8 August 1881, Vahland to Council.
- xxxiii **Ibid.**, 9 August 1881, Vahland to Council.
- xxxiv **Ibid.**, 16-30 September 1881 bundle, 23 September 1881, Vahland to Council.
- xxxv **Ibid.**, 27 September 1881, Vahland to Denovan, Town Clerk.
- xxxvi **VPRS 16342 Committee Minutes**, Unit 16, 23 September 1881, p. 218.
- xxxvii **VPRS 16936 Inwards Correspondence**, Unit 17, 16-30 September 1881 bundle, 30 September 1881, Knight to Mayor and Councillors.
- xxxviii **Ibid.**
- xxxix **Ibid.**, 1-14 October 1881 bundle, 7 October 1881, Vahland to Denovan, Town Clerk.
- xl **Ibid.**
- xli **VPRS 16342/P1 Committee Minutes**, Unit 16, 7 October 1881, p. 224.
- xlii **VPRS 16936 Inwards Correspondence**, Unit 17, 16-30 December 1881 bundle, December 1881, Vahland to Council.
- xliiii **Ibid.**, Unit 16, 1-14 March 1881 bundle, 11 March 1881, Vahland to Council.
- xliiv **Ibid.**, Unit 18, 1-15 June 1882 bundle, 3 June 1882, Vahland to Council.
- xlv **Ibid.**, Unit 22, 4-11 January 1884 bundle, 11 January 1884, Vahland and Knight to Council, 3 pp. report.
- xlvi **Ibid.**, Unit 26, 1-19 October 1887 bundle, 3 October 1887, Central Board of Health to Council.
- xlvii **Ibid.**, Unit 27. 1-25 June 1888 bundle, 21 June 1888, Vahland to Council.
- xlviii **Ibid.**, Unit 28, 1-15 April 1889 bundle, 2 April 1889, Vahland to Council.
- xliv **VA 4862 Sandhurst, VPRS 16267 Bendigo Rate Books**, unit 8, 1864, Rate No. 3110, p. 85.
- l **Ibid.**, unit 39, 1895.
- li **Ibid.**, units 34-42, 1890-1898.
- lii **Ibid.**, units 34, 36, 1890 and 1892.
- liii No VPRS no., **Bendigo Council's 20th Century Incoming Correspondence**, Box A, 8 November 1923, TC Watts to the City Surveyor.
- liv **VA 2513 Strathfieldsaye, VPRS 16136/P1 Shire of Strathfieldsaye Rate Book**, Unit 2, 1872, rate no. 212.
- lv **VA 3008 Bendigo Courts, VPRS 16736/P1 Sandhurst Court of Petty Sessions Cause Lists-Criminal**, Unit 25, 19 October 1885, BRAC. The A initial, instead of C, was probably just an error by the Court Clerk.