

# TRAWOOL (SEYMOUR)



# RESERVOIR



**HISTORIC  
STRUCTURE**

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# **FALLS CREEK (SEYMOUR) RESERVOIR**

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## **CONTRIBUTORS**

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State Library Victoria

Lance Adams  
Steven Hibbert  
Lawrence Hood  
Allan Layton  
Leisa Lees  
Kathie Maynes  
David & Debbie Hibbert

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# HISTORIC FACTSHEET

## INTRODUCTION

**Names:** Falls Creek Reservoir,  
Trawool or Traawool  
Reservoir, Small weir  
**Location:** Tallarook State Forest  
**Opened:** 1895  
**Capacity:** "Many millions of gallons"

The Seymour Reservoir was built in 1895, and created by laying heavy granite bricks one on top of another, to create a large impressive dam wall.



The Seymour Reservoir was commissioned in the early 1890s by the Seymour Water Trust, and opened in 1895. It was constructed to supply the quickly growing township of Seymour (15 km away) with an ongoing gravity fed clean water supply.

The water from the reservoir was piped to Seymour via a seven inch mains steel pipe. The walls of the pipe were half an inch thick and ran down the valley towards Trawool, before heading north along the valley to Seymour. The system was gravity fed, requiring no pumping. The reservoir is around 270 m above the Trawool Valley.



# HISTORIC FACTSHEET

## INTRODUCTION

Today, the wall is still viewable, though the pipeline was decommissioned many years ago. Pipes can still be seen in the forest, and the old valve, located on the northern side of the wall, is visible, and a small leak from the top creates a constant squirt from the top. Large processed granite blocks are piled up around the wall, presumably discarded or rejected as part of the construction process.

Below the reservoir, the creek flows down large granite boulders, descending around 250 m, until the water meets the valley. In the process, multiple waterfalls and cascades are created, all spectacular and worth seeing.

Around 1892, and up until 1906, the Granite rock from the area was cut and processed for purposes such as tombstones and memorials. It was suggested that *“these boulders were turned to good account and fashioned into beautiful marble, equal, it is said, to anything in the world”*. It is uncertain as to why the local industry collapsed, with one commentator saying *“there are many reasons given for its collapse”*. (Alexandra & Yea Standard, 22nd February 1807). No doubt financial matters were involved.





# TIMELINE

BASIC TIMELINE OF EVENTS



# HISTORIC FACTSHEET

## TIMELINE

### Unknown

“Trawool” was originally called “Traawool” in a number of articles. It is not known if this was the official name, though it is thought it was. It was renamed at a time currently unknown to us. A search on the State Library site in 2011 for “Trawool”, brought up over 560 articles with this spelling. Around 85 percent of these were from dates in the 1800s.

### 1891

The Seymour Water Trust secured a loan of 20,000 pound for the construction of a reservoir on Falls Creek. The falls will supply water via a 7 inch steel pipe to Seymour’s 1000 residents. The pipe will be via Wallis Hill, and then supply a brick lines service basin near Seymour. The Reservoir will be positioned below the Trawool Gorge.

### Early 1892

William (James) Wright arrived in Australia, from Aberdeen Scotland, where he operated a large successful granite works.

### 1892

The Granite Works commenced operations. They are established near the Railway line, below the Trawool Falls. The Granite was for building and monument purposes. Initially it was only at a small scale while negotiations with the Deputy Railway Commissioner were held to achieve a discount for rail cartage. Once operational, it was said that “these boulders were turned to good account and fashioned into beautiful marble, equal, it is said, to anything in the world”. (Alexandra & Yea Standard, 22nd February 1892 – see attached article). The Granite Quarry was located on Trawool Creek, near the railway line. The land was previously owned by Mr Spargo, though was transferred to Messrs Wright Bros. It was predicted that up to 200 men and maybe more, will eventually work at the granite works. The works utilised state of the art machinery, brought in for the task. The cost of setting up the granite works was around 5000 pound. (*The Broadford Courier*, Friday 24 June 1892).

### 16 March 1894

James Wright puts in a claim at the local Warden’s Court for 19 acres of land near Trawool Falls for the processing of





# HISTORIC FACTSHEET

## TIMELINE

“porphyry” (a hard granite kind of stone). Mr Wright and his sons formerly operated a large granite works at Aberdeen Scotland. It was said that the rock was “hard and rich in colour”, and that 50 men would be working there soon. Plant and machinery were stated as being 6,000 pounds. The machinery included large cutting saws, lathes for turning columns, polishing machines and other incidental machines. A large movable crane with lateral and longitudinal movement and a load capacity of 25 tons was erected. A small dam captures water upstream, which is then used to turn a turbine, which in turn powers the works. At this time 17 hands were employed. A branch rail line was erected to connect the granite works with the main Trawool to Mansfield branch line.

**7 March 1894**

Twelve tenders were opened for construction of a storage reservoir at Trawool Falls, for the Seymour Water Trust.

**1895**

The Seymour Reservoir was opened. The reservoir was built using local granite, with much of it being supplied from the Granite Quarry, and processed using the latest state of the art machinery, that was purchased and set up there. The 7 inch pipe was laid to Seymour, via Wallis Hill. The pipe was laid by contractor Robert Clydesdale, who won the tender over all other tenders. The pipe took water from a smaller dam, lower down the creek.

**1906**

The Granite works ceased. It is uncertain as to why the local industry collapsed, with one commentator saying 'there are many reasons given for its collapse'. (*Alexandra & Yea Standard*, 22 February 1807).

**1907**

The Government considered damming the Goulburn River, just below the Trawool Railway Station. The upper bank of the dam would have been at Cathkin, some 30 miles away. Although the dam never went ahead, it had a detrimental affect on the local townships, including Yea, who postponed the building of a fire station and bandstand for many years, as a result of ongoing uncertainty.





# HISTORIC FACTSHEET

## TIMELINE

- 23 February 1909** A shortage of water from the Reservoir on Strath Creek saw Seymour short on water for some time. The Water Trust reported that the 7 inch pipe was taking all available water from the Falls Creek at that time.
- late 1970s** The pipeline was decommissioned, when a pumping station at the Goulburn River, was commissioned.
- 2011** Artworkz commenced work on this factsheet.
- 13 September 2014** First Geocache hidden at Falls Creek Reservoir by geocacher known as Beanslayr.



# NEWSPAPERS

RELATED NEWSPAPER ARTICLES





# HISTORIC FACTSHEET

## NEWSPAPERS

**The Seymour Trust, embracing an area of 2,300 acres, and supplying a population of 1,000, has obtained a loan of £20,000, the principal works consisting of a storage reservoir on the Falls Creek; the off-take weir on the creek, below the Trawool gorge; a main iron pipe, of 7in. diameter, from the weir to Wallis Hill; a brick service basin; and the ordinary reticulating pipes through the township.**

Yea Chronicle  
Thursday 2nd April 1891  
Courtesy National Library Australia

**SEYMOUR, TUESDAY.—At the last meeting of the Seymour Water Trust 12 tenders were opened for the construction of a storage reservoir at Trawool Falls for the Seymour Water Trust. The lowest tender was that of T. Regan, for granite masonry, at £2,030.**

The Argus  
Wednesday 7th March 1894  
Courtesy National Library Australia

### TRAWOOL STORAGE RESERVOIR.

SEYMOUR, TUESDAY.

Mr. Stuart Murray, chief engineer of the Water Supply department, visited the site of the proposed Trawool Storage Reservoir, to be constructed for the purpose of increasing the supply of water for this town. Mr. Murray was accompanied by Mr. R. Fennelly, the local trust engineer. After a careful examination he recommended the sinking of two additional trial shafts to ascertain the depth of the rock, and the letting of the contract to Messrs. Riley Brothers will be suspended until the results have been forwarded to him. Mr. Murray thinks that in the event of it being found that the rock is too deep from the surface there will be no difficulty in making a block foundation, and there is no cause for alarm that the trust will be put to further expense.

The Argus  
Wednesday 16th January 1895  
Courtesy National Library Australia

### SHORTAGE OF WATER.

SEYMOUR, Monday.—The town has been on a reduced supply of water for some time, owing to a shortage in the source of supply, the Falls Creek at Trawool. At the last meeting of the water trust, the secretary reported that the 7in. main from the weir was taking all the available supply at present. There has only been an average pressure of 25lb. to 30lb. night and day since the last meeting. The full pressure is about 90lb.

The Argus  
Tuesday 23rd February 1909  
Courtesy National Library Australia



## THE WILDWOOD CAMPING PARTY.

### ANNUAL PICNIC AT TRAWOOL

By "SELWOK."

The annual picnic of the Wildwood Camping Party took place on Thursday, April 4. The spot chosen this year was Trawool, on the Goulburn River, a place noted far and wide as one of the best fishing and shooting grounds in the state. Some weeks before the campers' visit Mr T. M. Donaldson, the honorary secretary, made arrangements with Mr T. S. Halpin, of Station View, whose farm fronts the Goulburn, to allow the party to go under canvas on his holding, and the spot chosen was within 100 yards of the bridge which connects the road from Seymour to Tallarook. This proved to be an ideal spot. An advance guard of 19 members left Spencer-street by the 7 a.m. train, arriving on the camping ground about 10 o'clock. The two vans, containing swags, tents, provisions, &c., which had gone by road, did not put in an appearance until a quarter past one, but as soon as they arrived the advance guard worked in right earnest, in erecting the marquee and ten tents which were to house the members of the party. At 10 p.m. 13 other members arrived by train, and were right royally welcomed at the Trawool station. After refreshing the inner man a concert was held around the camp fire, when one of the members, Mr J. Armstrong, distinguished himself by singing "Only a Leaf." On Good Friday Messrs Knight, Barton, Knowles, Reepe, Read, Cassidy, Bruce, Fowler and Harber went for an exploratory tour up the Trawool Falls, which, for picture-que scenery, it would be hard to find an equal; visiting the granite works lately conducted by Mr Wright (which, by the way, contains the most modern machinery, costing thousands of pounds to erect, and is now being eaten away by rust), the gentleman mentioned struck into the creek. On either side the granite rock rears up in an almost perpendicular line for, perhaps, from 700 to 1000 feet. About every half-mile you come across waterfalls of the purest icy-cold water, which, to those who essayed the task of exploring, was more than acceptable, although some of them were perhaps, not in the habit of partaking of water without something in it. About one mile from the entrance to the creek a weir has been erected, which is known locally by the name of the small weir, and is used to conserve the water, as the town of Seymour, 9 miles distant, draws its water supply from here. On the top of the hill, about a mile and a half from the small

weir, is the large weir. It is about 300 feet long, 3 feet wide on top, and 23 feet wide at the bottom, all built of solid granite, and is said to have cost £3,500. The reservoir formed by this weir is capable of holding many millions of gallons of water. While journeying up the creek we saw numerous English trout in the pools, and any disciple of "Izaak Walton" reading these lines may be assured of plenty of sport in the Trawool Creek. The geological formation of the country is purely granitic. After spending about 5 hours in exploring, the party returned to camp. On Friday evening a vocal and instrumental concert was held, Messrs Fowler Bradbury, Marshall, Cochran, Nash, Knowles, Kelly, Hunter, Armstrong, Doxey, Schultz, Halpin, Mason, Patten, Williams and Harber favouring with various selections. After the concert an election meeting was held, Messrs Armstrong and Knowles being the rival candidates. On Saturday morning most of the campers were up early, some at their duties as cooks, others in search of pleasure—fishing or shooting. Those who essayed shooting were more than successful, but those who angled met with disappointment. True we could catch any amount of "tittlebats," but the big fellows would only bite at night. On Saturday night a euchre tournament was held. The prize, a box of cigars, was won by Mr George Reepe, who generously handed it round to his fellow campers. Sunday, as usual, was observed as nearly as possible as a day of rest. The cooks, Messrs Fletcher, Knowles, H. Barton, J. Coulton, J. H. Fowler, S. Coulton, Backhaus and J. Knight, provided an excellent dinner of roast sirloin of beef with horse-radish sauce, the vegetables being baked potatoes, French beans, cabbage and pumpkin, followed by plum pudding and brandy sauce. In the evening a concert was held, when Mr Marshall showed his famous cinematograph, Mr R. S. Knowles acting as lecturer. During an interval in the evening Mr Schultz, a neighbouring camper, presented Mr Knowles with a useful article for home use, on behalf of his company, the I.O.B., and in the course of his remarks said he hoped to meet the Wildwood campers there next Easter. The chairman suitably responded, and extended a similar compliment to Mr Schultz. During the evening Mr Jack Cartledge sprang a great surprise on his pals, by producing a beautifully ornamented cake, bearing the inscription—"Wildwood Camping Party, Easter 1901. May you enjoy yourselves." He asked the chairman to present it to the company on behalf of his wife, who made it. The cake was afterwards cut and sampled, and the verdict of all was "18 carat." After singing "Auld Lang Syne" the company dispersed, expressing the wish that they would meet each other there that night twelve months.

At Trawool there are signs that at one time these boulders were turned to good account and fashioned into beautiful marble, equal, it is said, to anything in the world, but now the mason's chisel is silent, and nothing remains there to mark the spot which should be one of Australia's great industries. There are many reasons given for its collapse. Protectionists aver that it is for lack of necessary protection, but whatever the cause the pity is great.

Alexandra & Yea Standard  
Sunday 22nd February 1907  
Extract from larger article entitled  
"A Round Trip"  
Courtesy National Library Australia

### Trawool Granite Quarry.

This quarry, which has only recently been opened, is situated on the Trawool Creek, in close proximity to the railway line from Tallarook to Yea, and about seven or eight miles distant from the former place. A lease, which conferred the right to quarry on this land, was formerly held by Mr Spargo, but this lease has now been transferred to Messrs Wright Bros., late of Aberdeen. These gentlemen have already commenced operations, and so far with the gratifying result that they have proved the stone to be of the highest quality; in fact the senior member of the firm, who has had long experience in connection with this industry, states that the Trawool granite is superior for all purposes to any that he has ever seen, not excepting the far-famed granite of Aberdeen. The work at present being done is only of a preliminary character, as it is necessary that a branch line shall be constructed into the quarry before operations on an extensive scale are entered upon. Unfortunately the construction of this line is at present delayed, owing to a difference of opinion between the Messrs. Wright Bros. and the Deputy Railway Commissioners as to the charges to be made on account of certain concessions to be granted by the department. It is to be hoped that the Commissioners will not be too exacting in this matter, and thereby hinder the development of an industry which is of national importance. The Messrs. Wright expect to employ about 50 men as soon as the branch line is constructed; when the work is in full swing from 150 to 200 will be employed, and if their anticipations are realised even this number may be largely increased. We congratulate our neighbours at Seymour and Tallarook upon the prospect of having such a large and important industry established in their locality, and we wish the Messrs. Wright the unqualified success which their pluck and enterprise deserve.

Broadford Courier  
Friday 24th June 1892  
Courtesy National Library Australia

The Caulfield and Elsternwick Leader  
Saturday the 13th of April 1901  
Courtesy National Library Australia



## PORPHYRY GRANITE WORKS.

KILMORE, FRIDAY.

At the local warden's court on Thursday, Mr. Warden Perry recommended the application of James Wright for 19 acres of land near Trawool Falls for "porphyry," a hard granite kind of stone. Until recently Mr. Wright was the proprietor of a large granite and monumental yard at Aberdeen, Scotland, and visiting the colonies some years ago discovered at Trawool a large bed of granite in every way equal to the famous stone at Aberdeen. Disposing of his business in Scotland, Mr. Wright and his sons determined upon commencing operations at Trawool, and have now secured a lease of the ground, upon which it is intended to establish extensive works, employing upwards of 50 men shortly. Messrs. Wright purpose investing £6,000 in buildings and machinery, and when in working order will export a quantity of granite blocks to England. The supply of granite, which is of excellent quality, hard and rich in colour, is practically unlimited, there being some thousands of tons available, one block exposed being reckoned to contain upwards of 400 tons. The quarry will be easy and inexpensive to work.

The Argus

Friday 16th March 1894

Courtesy National Library Australia

## TRAWOOL GRANITE AND YEA.

Trawool and Granite, two favourite picnic grounds on the Goulburn River, are only about 60 miles from Melbourne. These places are used as headquarters by sportsmen, as there is plenty of sport for both rod and gun in the vicinity. The Trawool Falls, where the water descends in a series of cascades 900ft. in a mile, are close to the Trawool station, on Falls Creek, a tributary of the Goulburn River. Yea also offers good sport for fishermen, the principal streams being the Yea River, the Murrundindi River (where there is a three mile stretch of rapids), the Falls Creek, and the head waters of the Silver and Parrot creeks, where 5lb. and 6lb. fish are frequently caught. Among the beauty spots are the fern gullies at Limestone and Monkey Creek. One of the finest sights is the Wilhelmina Falls, which are reached by following the road along the Yea River valley, and past its junction with the Murrundindi.

The Argus

Friday 29th December 1924

Courtesy National Library Australia

## A NEW INDUSTRY ESTABLISHED.

### TRAWOOL GRANITE WORKS.

When an enterprise such as works for the preparation of granite on an extensive scale for building and monumental purposes is established in a district, more than ordinary interest is manifested in the probable result, especially by those in the vicinity of the operations. Mr. W. Wright, for many years owner of extensive granite works in Scotland, arrived in the colony about a year ago, and his attention was attracted to the possibility of establishing a similar pursuit here. Notwithstanding many drawbacks and delay he decided to erect works at the Trawool Falls. Trawool is situated about eight miles from Tallarook, on the Yea and Alexandra line of railway, and about 10 miles from Seymour by road. To the casual tourist the immense granite formation that crops up in the locality may not perhaps appear to possess any special value, but during the past few months, since the machinery and appliances have been erected for treating the granite, a new interest is created. The machinery is of the most complete kind, consisting of machines for sawing the granite blocks, lathes for turning granite columns, polishing machines, and various other incidental appliances. The handling of the large granite blocks is rendered comparatively easy by the aid of a travelling crane, which is erected on pile staging, and can be worked laterally as well as longitudinally. This gear, which is made to traverse all over the prescribed area of the works, will lift 25 tons. The water from the Trawool Creek is utilised as a motive power. The water is intercepted by a catchment up the valley, and conveyed along fluming to a turbine, which propels the machinery. A fall of 100ft. is, by the natural formation of the locality, obtained. A force of many horse power is therefore provided. Seventeen hands are employed, and the owners anticipate that they will be enabled to increase the number when an expected revival in trade occurs.

Mr. Wright has expended about £5,000 in the erection of the works, and he feels confident that success will eventually meet his efforts. Up to the present time he has only turned out a small amount of work beyond that connected with the plant and machinery. The work already done by way of polishing the granite indicates that it will take a very high polish, while the grain is exceedingly handsome and regular. A branch line of rails has been laid to connect the works and the railway line.

The Argus

Friday 16th March 1894

Courtesy National Library Australia



# ELECTRICITY AND IRRIGATION

## THE TRAWOOL DAM.

### A COMPREHENSIVE SCHEME.

Those who deni in electricity have long cast envious glances at the almost untold possibilities, as a generator of power, of the Goulburn River, in its reaches above Seymour. They consider that with the head of water to be obtained there, Melbourne, Bendigo, and Ballarat could be supplied for many years with all the electric power required. As long ago as 1881 a scheme was suggested, and elaborate surveys and calculations made to ascertain what could be done. About two years ago the Victorian Government was approached with a suggestion, and gradually the present scheme has been evolved.

The proposal is that just below the Trawool railway station, on the Tallarook to Mansfield line, a masonry dam should be built across the Goulburn River. It would be 1,700ft. long across the valley, between two high hills, and would be 180ft. high. This would provide a depth of water there of 120ft., and the river would be dammed back a distance of 30 miles to Cathkin. The township of Yea, on the banks of the Yea River, would be submerged to a depth of about 35ft., and the rails at Cathkin railway station would be 9ft. under water. This inland lake, with an average depth of 60ft., would cover an area of 25,000 acres. Its length would be 30 miles, and in some places it would be four or five miles across the water, over the Doogalook or Killingworth flats, from the foot hills. Yea township would have to be moved, as the water would cover all the flats, and reach as far up the hill, on the east side of the line, as the butter factory. The railway line from Trawool to Cathkin would either have to be diverted or done away with altogether. The line winds in and out along the banks of the Goulburn, sometimes only a few feet above the present flood level, and nearly always far below the surface of the water, if the dam were built. The work of threading the line afresh around those hills would be tedious and expensive, especially at King Parrot Creek, and, to a certain extent, useless. As far as the expense is concerned, it is estimated that the scheme would have to be charged with £230,000 for those 30 miles of railway.

Whether the line from Cathkin to Mansfield and the short spur from Cathkin to Alexandra-road should be reconnected with Trawool will cause some discussion. The direct route from Alexandra-road to Melbourne is through Taggerty, the Acheron, Marysville, and Healesville. This line could be built, and would tap a large district, while the country between Cathkin and Trawool would be served by the 30 miles of waterway created by the erection of the dam. These are points by the way, but they enter into the calculation in this big scheme. The Alexandra railway extension is particularly affected by this scheme, and should not be advanced until some finality is reached on this dam question. The damming of the Goulburn would regulate the flow of water, and would form part of the huge irrigation scheme proposed for the northern portions of Victoria, and in this aspect it would be a national work.

The proposal is that the Government should carry out the work. The erection of the dam, purchase of land, and compensation to the Railway department would, it is estimated, cost between £1,250,000 and £1,500,000. Should the scheme be acted on, it would take five or six years to complete. The high hills on either side of the dam are granite, while the foot hills are covered with silurian shale. The granite for the masonry would thus be close at hand.

In order to place some idea of the scheme before Mr. Merz, the expert who is to report on the electrification of the suburban railways, a visit was made to the locality yesterday. The party consisted of Mr. Swinburne, M.L.A. (Minister for Agriculture and Water Supply), Mr. Tait (chairman) and Mr. Hudson (Railway Commissioners), Mr. Merz, Mr. Elwood Mead (chairman State's Rivers and Water Commission), Messrs. C. E. Norman and Stuart Murray (engineers-in-chief of the Railways and Water Supply departments), and H. E. Coane. A special train was run to the site, and the party, having inspected the points of interest, returned to town in the afternoon.

The Arus

11th December 1907

Courtesy National Library Australia



eSPLASH  
MEDIA  
ARTICLES

ARTICLES FROM THE eSPLASH eMAGAZINE





# Falls Creek

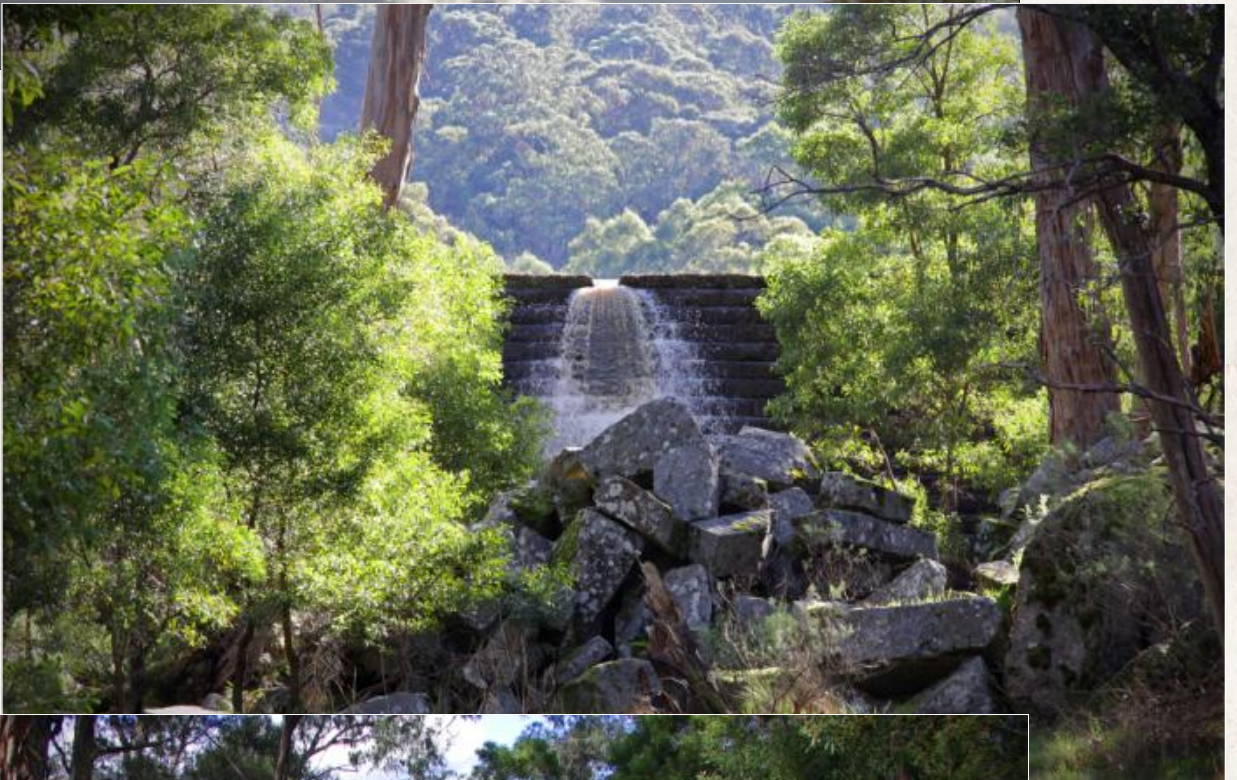




**The Reservoir is accessible via four wheel drive, along Horan's Track, Strath Creek, or you can walk into the Reservoir from opposite the Trawool Resort, on Falls Road. Walking to the Reservoir takes around 1 hour, and requires excellent footwear, as the roadway is slippery, steep and dangerous in places.**







Views of the granite working area and the reservoir





**The Seymour Reservoir  
is the only large reservoir  
in our district, with a  
granite brick wall.  
All of our other dams  
are of concrete style.**





**The Seymour Reservoir was used to store water for the quickly expanding township of Seymour in the late 1800s and early 1900s.**

**The water was then piped down to the valley and gravity fed via a steel pipeline to the Seymour storage area. Along the walking track, sections of pipe are still visible.**









# THE FALLS CREEK RESERVOIR

ABOVE THE TRAWOOL VALLEY AND NEAR WARRAGUL ROCKS



















The leaking attachment where the pipe to Seymour township was once attached









The granite works just below the reservoir. A car has been dumped here.





Large granite rocks ready for processing





## SEYMOUR WATER TRUST

### *Commissioners*

J. Lyster (Chairman)

J. Carne

D. E. Ryan

J. Chittick

E. O'Callachan

W.W. Wallder

R.J. Clydesdale

Stuart Murray (Chief Engineer)

R. Fennelly (Engineer)

Reilly Bros (Contractor)

E.J. Corlass (Inspector)

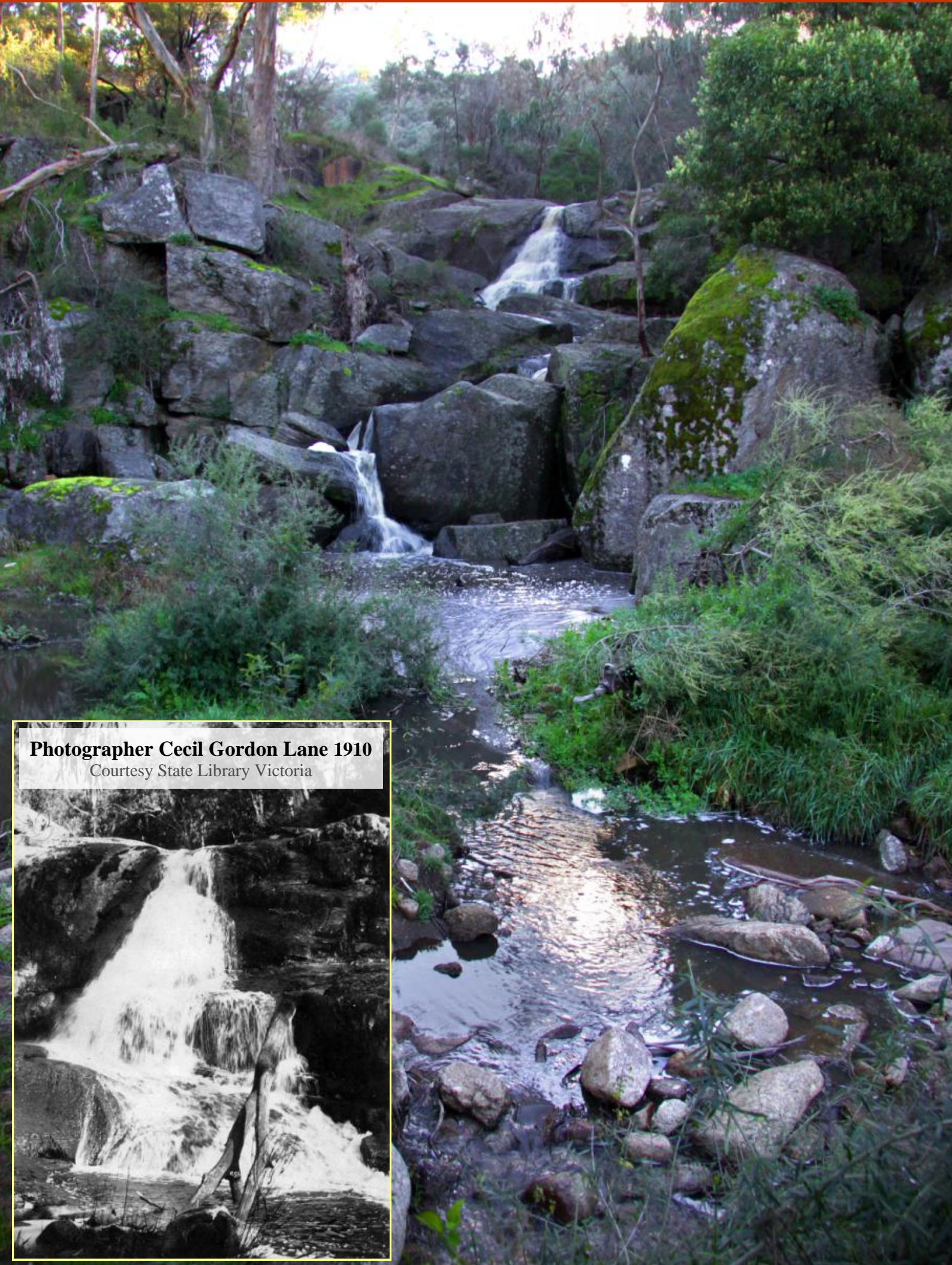
W.H. Trietan (Rocmoter)



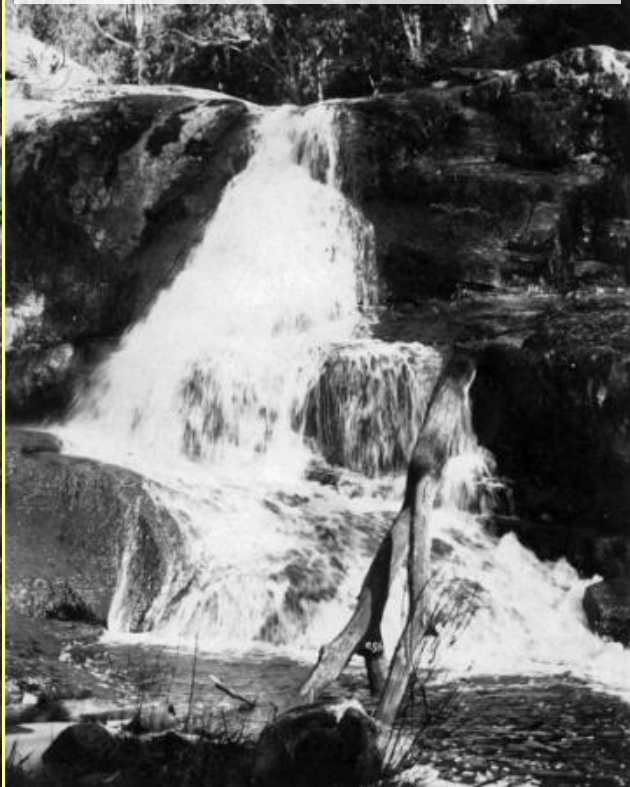


*This is where in 1895 a half inch thick steel pipe connected to the Reservoir. From here water travelled down the pipeline 17 km to the then small developing township of Seymour, supplying the residents with a gravity fed water system that brought water under pressure to any property who could afford to have it connected.*





**Photographer Cecil Gordon Lane 1910**  
Courtesy State Library Victoria





# TRAWOOL (SEYMOUR) RESERVOIR

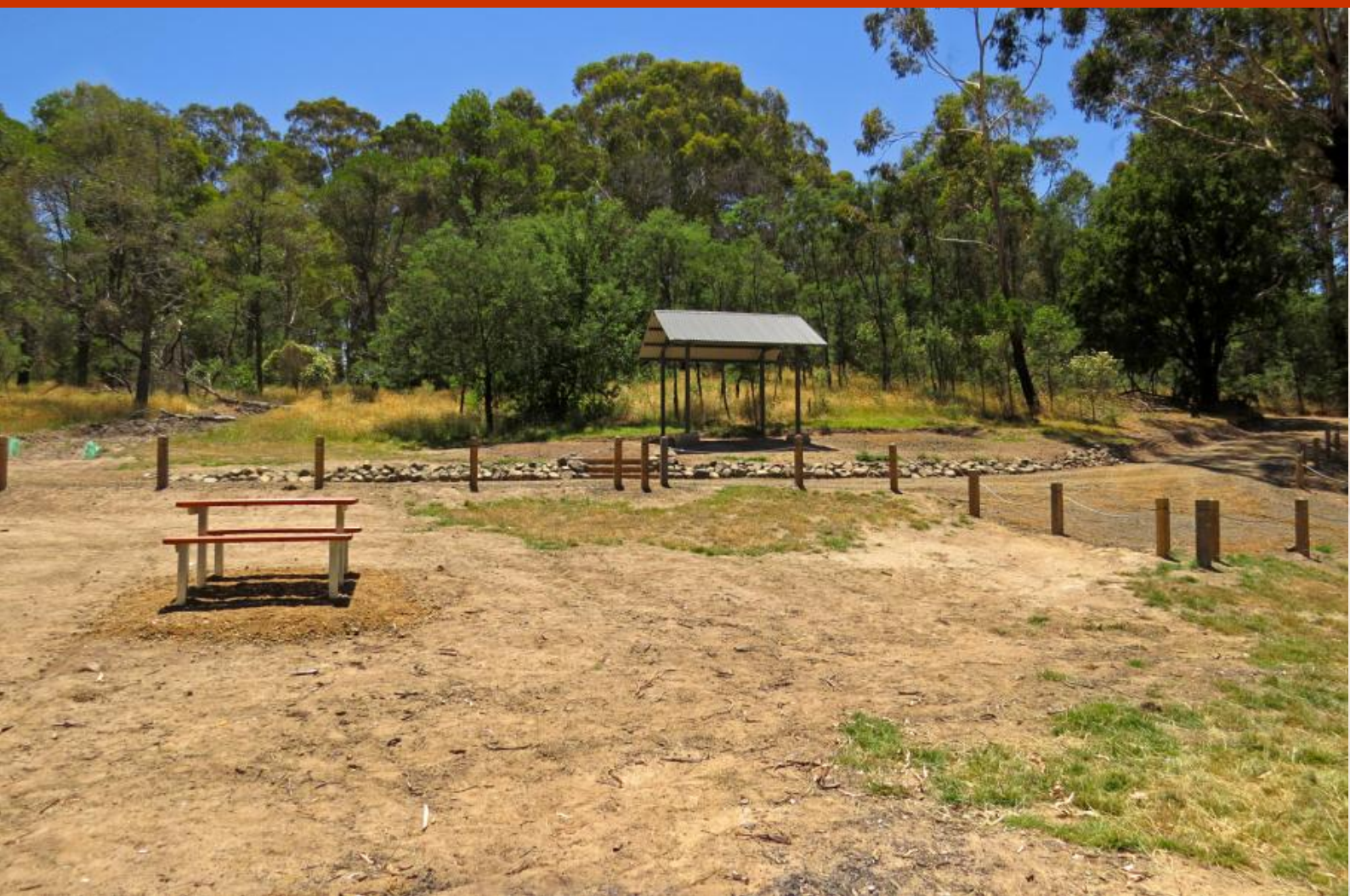
DECEMBER 2014



## **One of my favourite locations, just got a whole lot better**

Thanks to the Department of Sustainability and Primary Industries, Seymour Reservoir has received some recent attention. The site remains hard to find (with signage almost non-existent) however if you can find your way there with our brochure, you can enjoy this area's upgrade.





The Seymour Reservoir is now known as the Trawool Reservoir, is close to Yea and is just a 30 minute drive from the intersection of the Goulburn Valley Highway and King Parrot Creek Road.

This location is one of my favourite spots to visit and relax, however accessibility is an issue that needs to be considered. Access to the site is through a seasonal gate, so is only available for vehicles in the warmer months. In December 2014, a substantial upgrade to the site was finished and the location reopened to the public. The update saw picnic tables, fire pits, carpark bays and an undercover area established at the historic site.

The Seymour Reservoir was commissioned 1890s by the Seymour Water Trust, and opened in 1895. It was constructed to supply the growing township of Seymour (15 km away) with reliable clean water via a gravity fed low maintenance system. The water was piped to Seymour via a seven inch steel pipe with half inch thick walls. It ran from the reservoir to the Goulburn Valley (near Trawool) and then north to Seymour. The system was of a simple gravity fed design with the Reservoir 270 m above Trawool.

We have included a map of the site on our brochure to help people accessing the site. This is important as there are many tracks in the Tallarook State Forest, however only the right combination will get you to the Day Visitor Area in a two wheel drive.







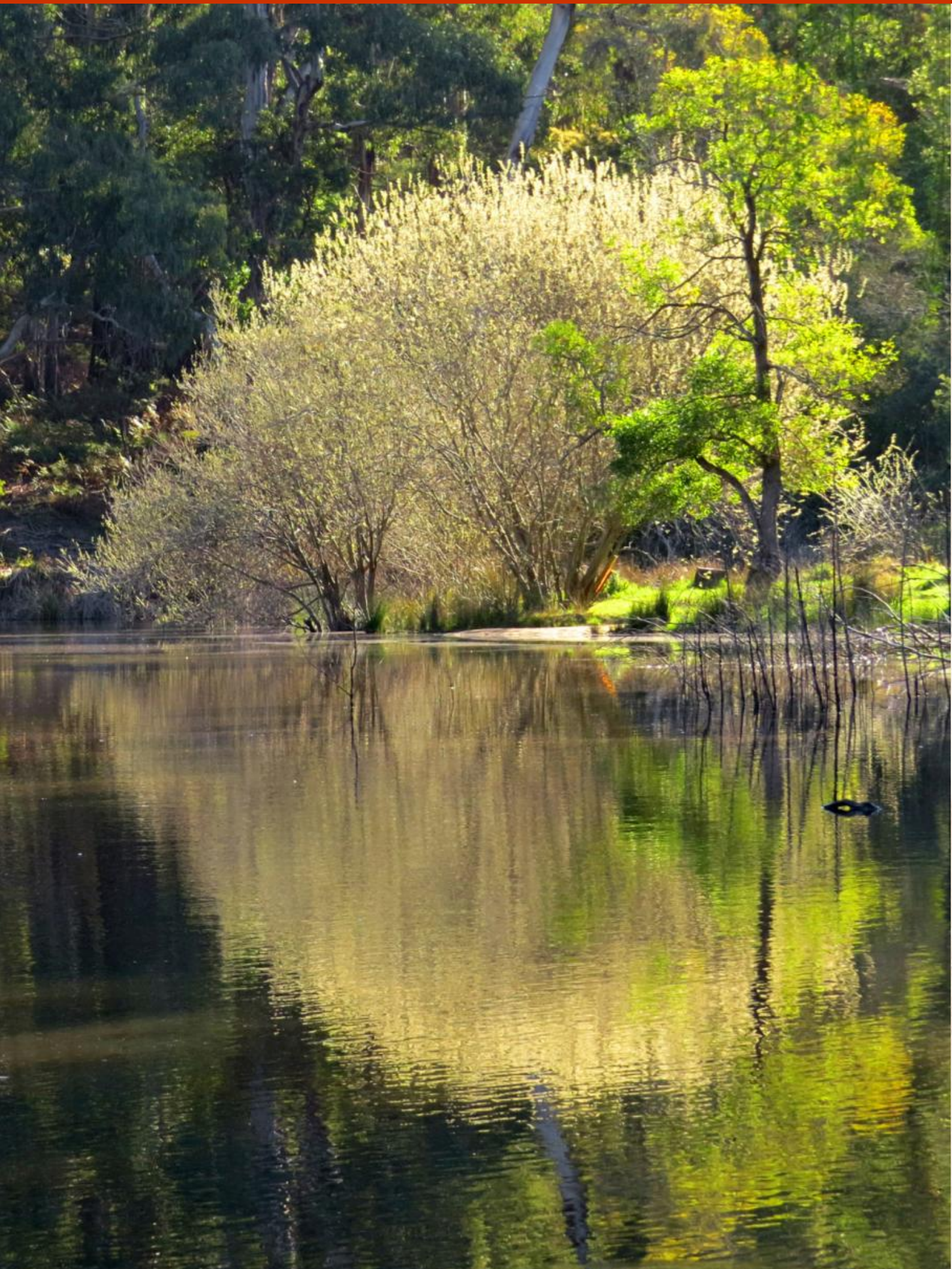






(Top) The view from the bank. (Bottom) Day Visitor Area.









(Top) View towards the bluestone wall. (Bottom) Day Visitor Area.





*Artworkz*

*Serving the community*