

THE TOWN OF BURRA

Established as the mining company town of Koorringa in 1845, Burra became the hub of an enormously rich copper bonanza which financed the struggling State of SA in the 1840's. Cornish and Welsh miners flocked here to work for the South Australian Mining Association and they set up home in dugouts hewn out of the banks of the Burra Creek.

Independents wishing to live away from the company rule settled in a collection of small villages: Aberdeen, Redruth, Llewellyn, Hampton and others, now known collectively as Burra North.

Mining started underground and eventually the mine was open cut.

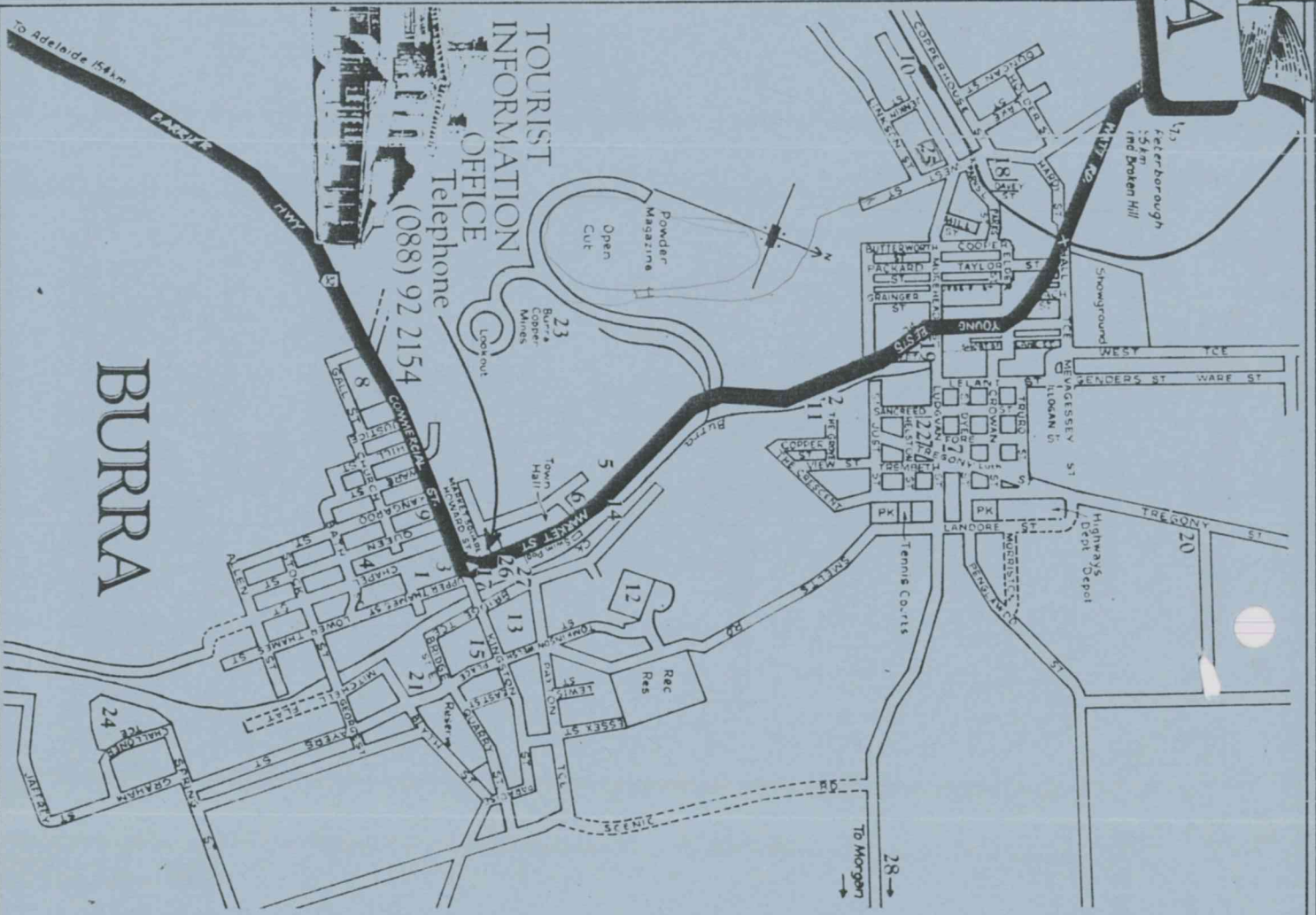
A labour shortage in 1851 with the discovery of gold in Vic. and N.S.W. Some miners also moved to Moonta (1860's) and Broken Hill (1880's).

Burra Mine ceased operations in 1877 and the town settled down to a quiet rural existence. The pastoral industry flourished and Burra became the centre for supplies to people in station country east and north of the town.

SAMIN re-opened the mine in 1969 and the present open cut is the result of their work over a 10 year period.

The whole town of Burra is on the Register of the National Estate as are many of its fine authentic stone buildings.

Enjoy your stay.



1. Police Ph. (088) 92 2250
2. Ambulance Ph. (088) 92 2300
3. Doctor Ph. (088) 92 2104
4. Uniting Church Ph. (088) 92 2077
5. Anglican Church Ph. (088) 92 2393
6. Catholic Church Ph. (088) 92 2525
7. Lutheran Church Ph. (088) 42 3681
8. Hospital Ph. (088) 92 2300
9. Bus Depot/Road House Ph. (088) 92 2336
10. Railway Station Ph. (088) 92 2375
11. R.A.A. Ph. (088) 92 2423.
12. School Ph. (088) 92 2007

Accommodation

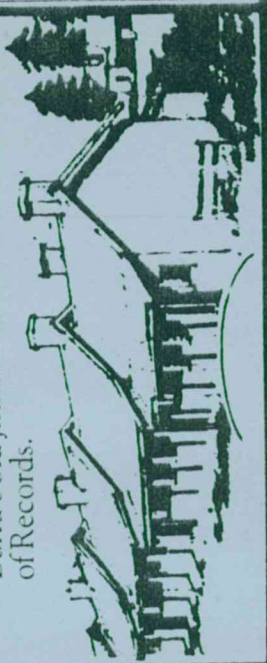
13. Paxton Square Cottages Ph. (088) 92 2622
14. Caravan Park Ph. (088) 92 2154
15. Koorringa Hotel Ph. (088) 92 2013
16. Commercial Hotel Ph. (088) 92 2010
17. Burra Hotel Ph. (088) 92 2389
18. Bon Accord Hotel Ph. (088) 92 2390
19. Royal Exchange Ph. (088) 92 2392
20. Redruth Gaol - site for film B/M
21. Dugouts
22. Lock-up and stables
23. Mine site and lookout
24. Cemetery
25. Bon Accord Mining Museum
26. Market Square Museum
27. Burra Creek and barbecue area
28. Burra Gorge and picnic area (27 km)



DID YOU

KNOW THAT...

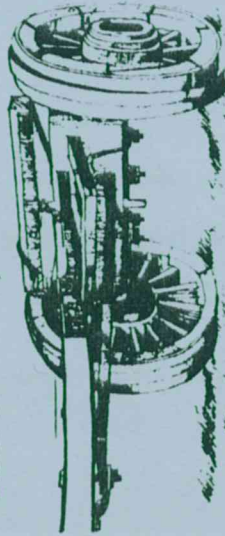
- Copper from Burra's Monster Mine saved South Australia from bankruptcy in the 1840's.
- The population of Burra was 5,000 when Adelaide had 10,000 people.
- Burra was Australia's first industrial town.
- Kapunda and Burra were Australia's first two mineral mines to pay dividends – the start of 'The Rush that never Ended'.
- Malacite from the Burra Mine is of unique beauty and amongst the best in the world.
- The Burra Mine powder magazine is Australia's oldest mining building in existence.
- The Burra Mine had more than 8 miles of underground workings by 1851, the year of the gold rush to Victoria.
- Paxton Square Cottages are Australia's first company housing and are available for accommodation.
- The best strong wool Merino sheep in Australia are bred in the Burra district at studs like Bungaree and Collinsville.
- Burra lies on the edge of Goyder's rainfall line and to the east is saltbush pastoral country.
- Burra's old jinker is in the Guinness Book of Records.



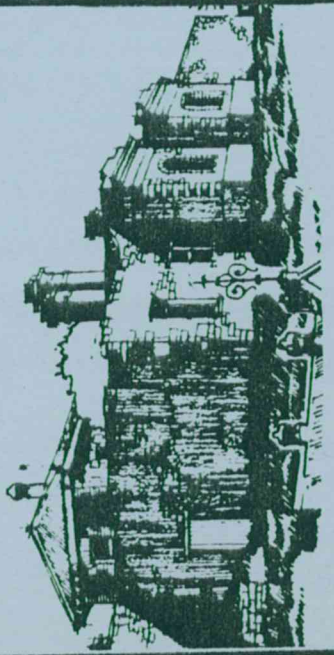
SIGHTS

TO SEE

- Redruth Gaol – location for 'Breaker Morant'
- Miners dugouts in the creek
- Authentic stone buildings
- Historic mine chimneys and pump houses
- Paxton cottages
- Cemetery
- Burra Community School



- National Trust museums
- Underground brewery cellars
- Thames Street cottages
- Cornish cottages, Truro Street
- Police Lockup and stables – first in Burra
- The old jinker
- Burra gorge and picnic area – 27 km east.
- 100 year old churches



A Unique Place



In Australia's History

OUR HERITAGE IS OUR PRIDE...
COME AND SHARE IT WITH US.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Enjoy!

General formation is limestone.—The ground being soft and easily worked, a tremendous amount of timbering has to be employed to secure the drives, and in going underground one walks through miles of these galleries without seeing anything but timber, and in some places the passages have been so narrowed with these supports that a stout person would find some difficulty in squeezing himself through. There is less to interest the casual visitor underground at the Burra than there is in many other mines far inferior in mineral wealth. A large quantity of the ore consists of what is called "small," and this, as well as much of the other ores, is so coated with the "country"—or soil in which it is found—that it would escape observation by the uninitiated. Here and there in the workings you may come upon a splendid bunch of red oxide and malachite, and the specimens of blue and green carbonates to be found in the mine are extremely beautiful. It is a singular circumstance, but the miners agree in saying that there is not a regular lode in the Burra mine; however, if there is no lode, there is plenty of copper without it, the whole country being impregnated with it. The Burra appears to be one vast "pocket" full of copper. Its original appearance in a huge boil on the surface was so remarkable that numbers of persons undertook the journey from Adelaide—quite an adventure to many in those days—for the mere purpose of seeing this wonderful deposit of ore. A vast hollow is now shown at one part of the mine, about 100 yards in diameter, and 30 or 40 feet deep, whence thousands of tons of the richest ores were taken. This great hollow, however, is owing perhaps as much to the sinking of the ground, because of the large amount of excavation which has been performed in following the copper below. The ores obtained from this mine have been chiefly red oxides, very rich blue and green carbonates, and malachite. Native copper has also been found. Many very beautiful specimens of all the varieties named have been procurable from the Burra Burra, and are to be seen ornamenting the mantelpieces or cabinets of an immense number of houses in the colony.

To proceed with a brief history of the mine; it was discovered by a shepherd named Pickitt, in 1845, and in order to secure the fee simple of mineral land it became necessary to purchase a special survey of 20,000 acres, paying the Government for the same in specie. The survey was taken on August 16th, by Messrs. C. H. Bagot and G. F. Aston on behalf of themselves and others, afterwards called the Princess Royal mining company, and by Messrs. William Allen and Samuel Stocks, jun., for themselves and others, who afterwards became incorporated with the South Australian mining association, which name is still borne by the Burra company. These two parties were called respectively the "nobs" and the "snobs," the former representing the "aristocracy" of the colony, and the latter the merchants and tradespeople. The nobs were unwilling to combine with the snobs in a joint stock company for carrying on the mine, and therefore, although they united to purchase the ground—as neither party could, unaided, raise the hard cash—so soon as the survey was completed the land was divided by drawing a line through the centre from east to west. Lots were then drawn for the land, and the "snobs" became the fortunate proprietors of the northern portion of the survey, and on which the Burra mine existed. The Princess Royal property was ultimately sold for pastoral purposes at 18s. an acre.

The first directors of the South Australian mining association, and who were appointed to manage the affairs of the Burra mine, were Messrs. Charles Beck, James Bunce, John Benjamin Graham, John Bentham Neales, William Paxton, William Peacock, Christopher Septimus Penny, Emanuel Solomon, and Samuel Stocks, jun. Mr. Henry Ayres was appointed secretary. Operations were commenced immediately, the number of miners employed being 10, under the superintendence of a captain, and with a smith to sharpen and repair the tools. The first shot was fired on the 29th September, 1845, blasting a large mass of rich ore, and in a short time several drays were loaded for the port. The workings were carried on with vigour, and the produce of the mine surpassed the most sanguine expectations entertained on its discovery. The original working capital of the company was only £1500; but with a mine so rich and so easily worked that amount proved sufficient, until the sale of ore increased the funds available for working expenses. During the first 6 years of the history of the Burra, nearly 80,000 tons of exceedingly rich ore were raised and shipped to England, yielding a profit to the company of £438,552; a pretty good result from an original outlay of £10,000 for the land. At the close of the first 6 years since the opening of the mine, the number of hands employed was upwards of 1000; but at this time the newly discovered gold-fields in Victoria attracted a large proportion of our population, and especially the miners, who left in such numbers that only 100 were left at the Burra—the Kapunda mine suffering in like manner; indeed, I believe at one time only 5 or 6 men remained

at Kapunda, including the captain and purser. This state of things produced a serious check on the working of the mines; at the Burra, where pumping engines had been erected, the machinery was of necessity stopped, and the water let in; the comparatively few men who remained being employed in working above the water level. For the greater part of three years the mine continued thus; the Government then took the matter into their serious consideration, and rightly deeming the prosperity of the colony to be dependent, to a great extent, on that of its mining interest, they adopted measures for the introduction of a number of Cornish miners. When these immigrants arrived, the water was pumped from the mine, and full operations were resumed, and have been carried on with comparatively trifling interruptions until the present time. The greatest number of hands employed was in 1859, when it amounted to 1170 persons. The discoveries at Wallaroo caused some of the miners to remove to that locality, and several were attracted by the reports of the great richness of some of the mines in the far north. A still larger departure of miners took place in consequence of inducements held out to them by a certain coal mining company in New South Wales. Prior to this time, however, the working of the mines at Wallaroo and in the far north had tended to raise the rate of wages, and it was deemed advisable by the directors of the Burra to confine their operations to those workings above the 55-fathom level; the water was, therefore, let into the lower part of the mine—from the 70-fathom level to the 55—and it is found that at the present rate of wages larger proportionate profits can be realised, without incurring the expense of pumping and working the lower levels. The yield of ore has ranged for many years from 10,000 to 13,000 tons a year, the produce of the ore giving an average of from 22 to 23 per cent of copper; or about 2500 tons of pure copper when smelted, and yielding to the colony an average annual amount of at least £225,000. The total amount expended in the colony by the Burra company, up to the present time, is about £1,700,000, of which upwards of £1,000,000 has been paid in wages. The gross profits amount to £850,080, of which £714,560 have been divided among the shareholders, and £135,520 added to the capital stock, while £10,560 remained undivided. The above description, from Austin's mines of South Australia, pretty accurately describes the state of these mines, allowing for their further development since 1864.

In the Melbourne exhibition of 1866, were exhibited by the Hon. H. Ayers, the following 80 specimens of copper ore:—Nos. 1 to 10. Ten specimens of malachite or green carbonate of copper, containing from 50 to 60 per cent. of metallic copper. These specimens are merely roughly polished by the miners who extracted them from the mines, and are capable of a much higher polish if submitted to the regular process by a lapidary. Nos. 11 to 20. Ten specimens of red oxide of copper, more or less mixed with native or virgin copper, containing from 70 to 90 per cent. of metallic copper. Nos. 21 to 40. Twenty specimens of malachite or green carbonate of copper, of varied and singular formation, representing the smoothness and gloss which that substance frequently carries in a natural state. Nos. 41 to 46. Six specimens of blue and green carbonate of copper, exhibiting various forms of crystallisation. Nos. 47 to 56. Ten specimens of dark blue carbonate of copper, highly crystallised. Nos. 57 to 66. Ten specimens of blue carbonate of copper, in many varieties of crystallisation. Nos. 67 to 76. Ten specimens of green carbonate of copper. Nos. 77 to 78. Two specimens of sub-oxide of copper, or rubby copper ore. Nos. 79 to 80. Two specimens of virgin or native copper.

BURRA, MOUNT, or **BUSH INN** (Dr. GLENCOE (*Co. Grey.*) is the name of a post office on the Glencoe station (E. J. Leake's), and on the main road from mount Gambier to Robe town. It lies 2 miles N.E. of mount Burr, 3 miles S.W. of mount Macintyre, 3 miles W. of mount Edward, 10 miles S.E. of mount Muirhead (volcanic), and 10 miles S.S.E. of mount Graham (volcanic.) Lakes Leake and Edward are 4 miles E., and Reedy creek 25 miles N.W. The district is exclusively a pastoral one, both cattle and sheep being grazed in large numbers. The nearest places are mount Gambier, 25 miles S.S.E.; Tarpeena 18 miles E. by S. Macdonnell bay 40 miles S.S.E., and Robe 60 miles N.W. The communication is by horse or private conveyance, the mails being carried on horseback. With Adelaide the communication is by Rousevelt's coach twice a week, from Tarpeena via Penola and Wellington, or by steamer from Port Macdonnell or Guichen bay (Robe.) The distance by the coach route is 329 miles. There is one hotel at Mount Burr—the Bush Inn. The surrounding country is partly mountainous, with much stringy-bark and numerous grassy rises, the remainder consists of swampy flats, with patches of tea-tree scrub. The population is small and scattered.

C.R.E.C.

GINE

...porth) to Old Treburgett
...ars ago." Price £475. Re-
...s of Tavistock, re-started
...e.

...to Perran Wheal Virgin.
...Harvey & Co. about six

...Rosewarne United (near
...with two boilers. Built by
...ss of erection at Basset &

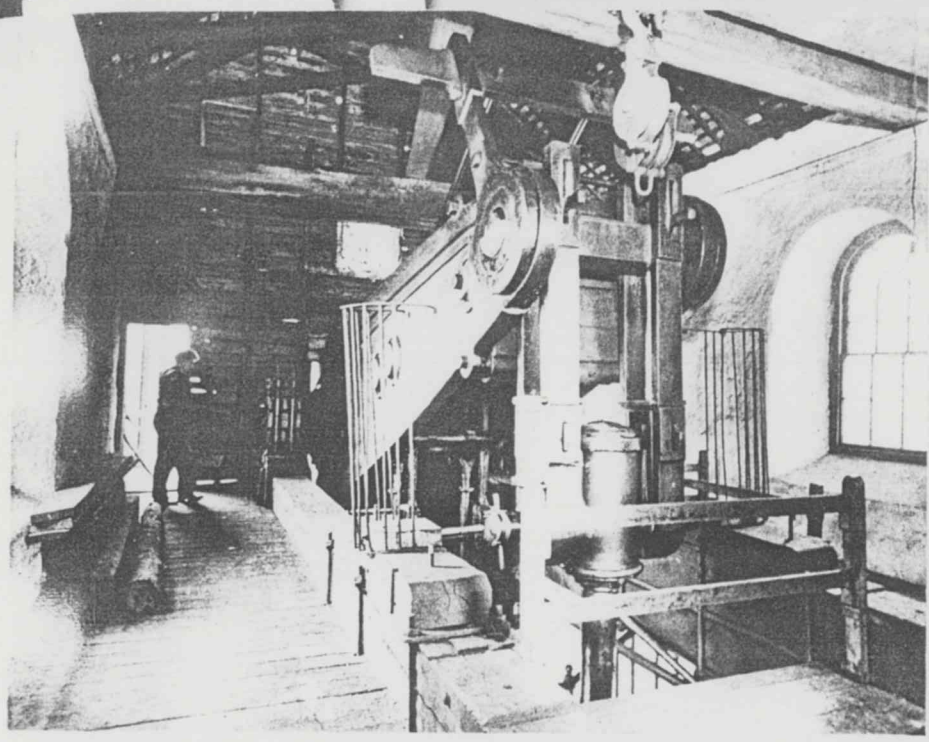
...ater) to South Providence
...Co., who also provided a

...), (erected there 1865) to
...d by George Eustice, re-
...or sale 1888 and bought in
...orks. Originally built by
...dle at Trethosa from 1929,

...were local, from one
...in the purchase of any
...en to any that were for
...carriage costs. Moves,
...er were not unknown;
...was sold, for example,
...856 to Carew United
...South Clifford United
...pton) in 1862, and the
...ern edge of Dartmoor
...n (west of Camborne)

...of big engines, either
...to mine when sold
...ng facet of their story.
...art of the nineteenth
...port matched the state
...r waggons with eight
...d connected by a pole
...r, were used for bobs,
...were hauled by long

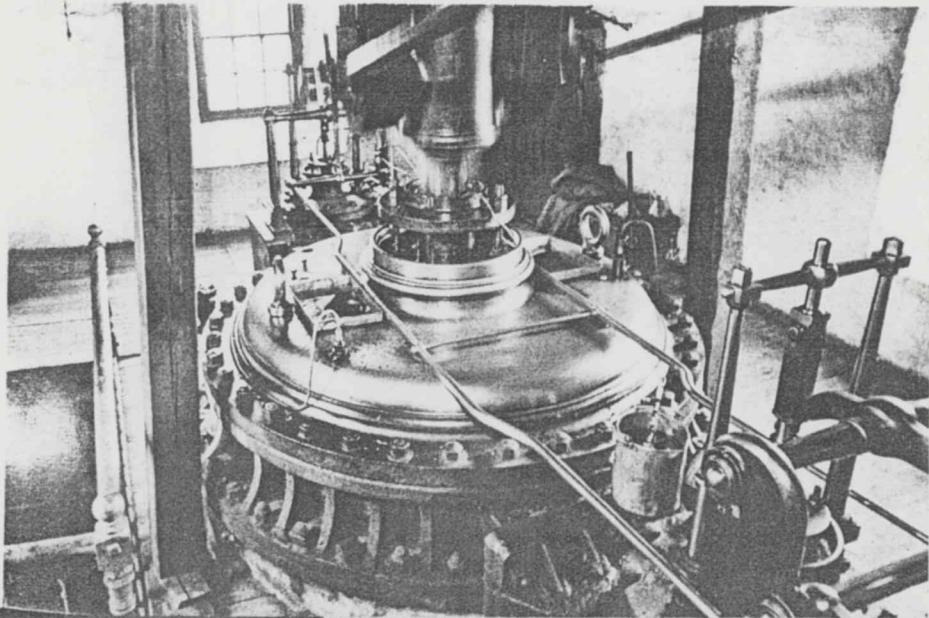
...en, was re-started at Treasury
...n" exchanged for a new one
...sale there, being then 10' e.b.



The indoor end of the 38-ton bob of the famous Robinson's 80" at South Crofty
a photograph taken shortly before the engine stopped work in May 1955.

*Greg - Note the inside of this Bob
wall fell in is not lined.
Save Money.*

Cylinder cover and top nozzles of Robinson's 80" at South Crofty. This engine is now
preserved by the Cornish Engines Preservation Society.



NO LINING
HERE

INE
porth) to Old Treburgett
rs ago." Price £475. Re-
of Tavistock, re-started
o Perran Wheal Virgin.
Harvey & Co. about six

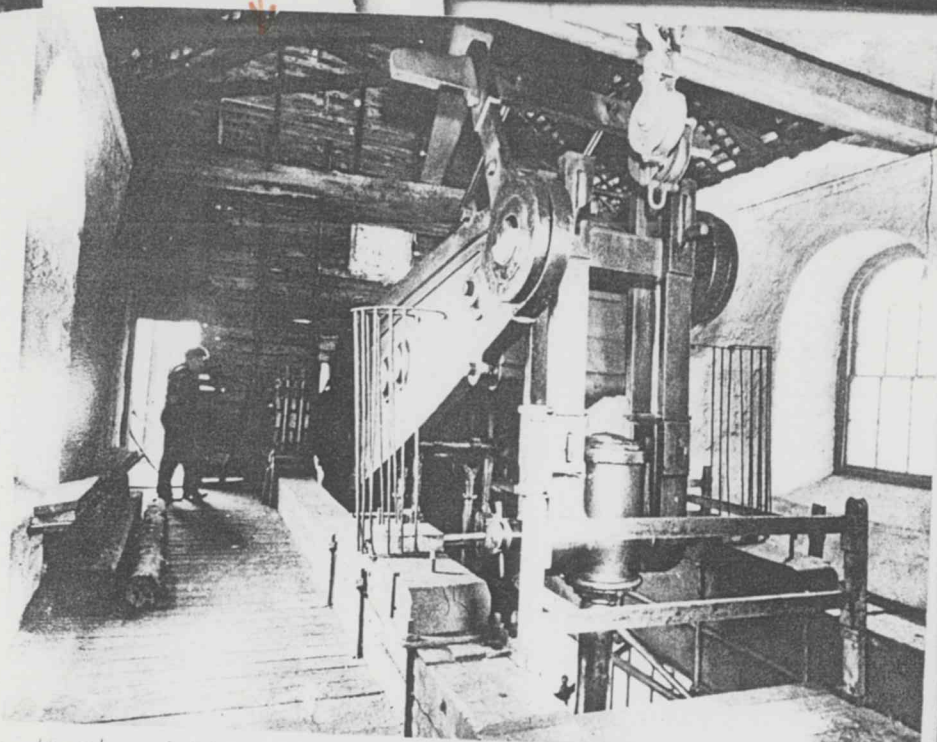
Rosewarne United (near
with two boilers. Built by
of erection at Basset &
er) to South Providence
Co., who also provided a

(erected there 1865) to
by George Eustice, re-
sale 1888 and bought in
ks. Originally built by
at Trethosa from 1929,

were local, from one
the purchase of any
to any that were for
riage costs. Moves,
were not unknown;
s sold, for example,
to Carew United
with Clifford United
a) in 1862, and the
edge of Dartmoor
rest of Camborne)

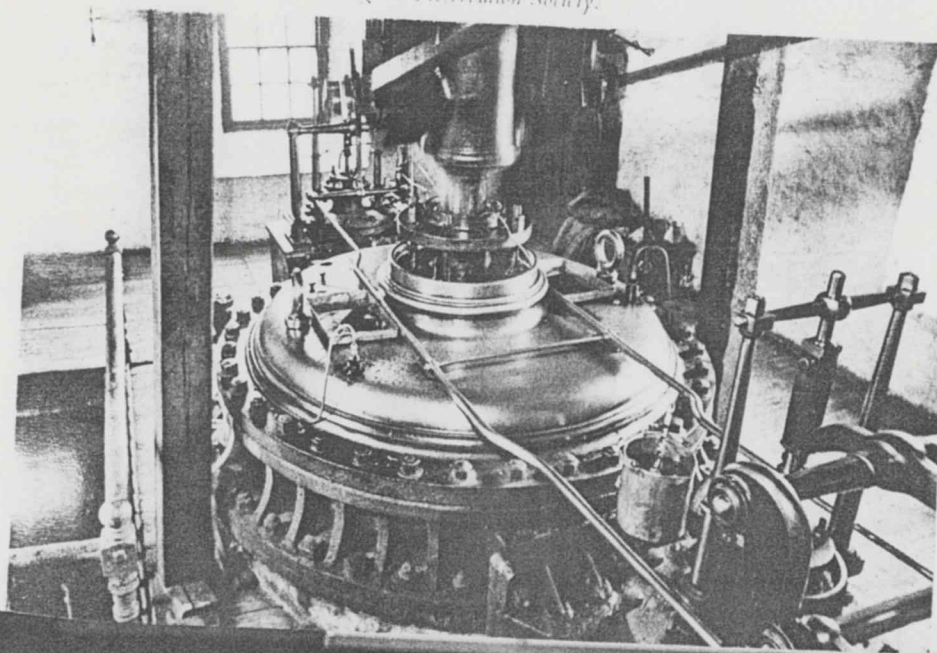
big engines, either
mine when sold
fact of their story.
of the nineteenth
matched the state
ggons with eight
nnected by a pole
ere used for bobs,
hauled by long

s re-started at Treasury
hanged for a new one
ere, being then 10' e.b.



The indoor end of the 38-ton bob of the famous Robinson's 80" at South Crofty
a photograph taken shortly before the engine stopped work in May 1988.

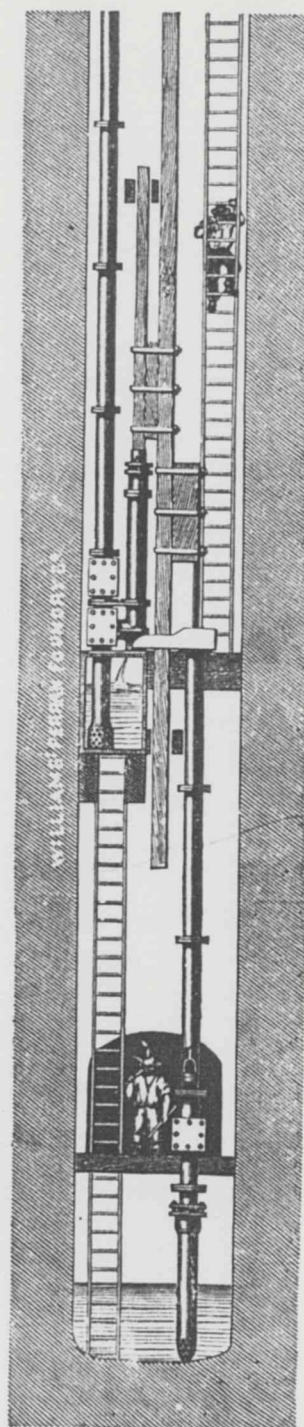
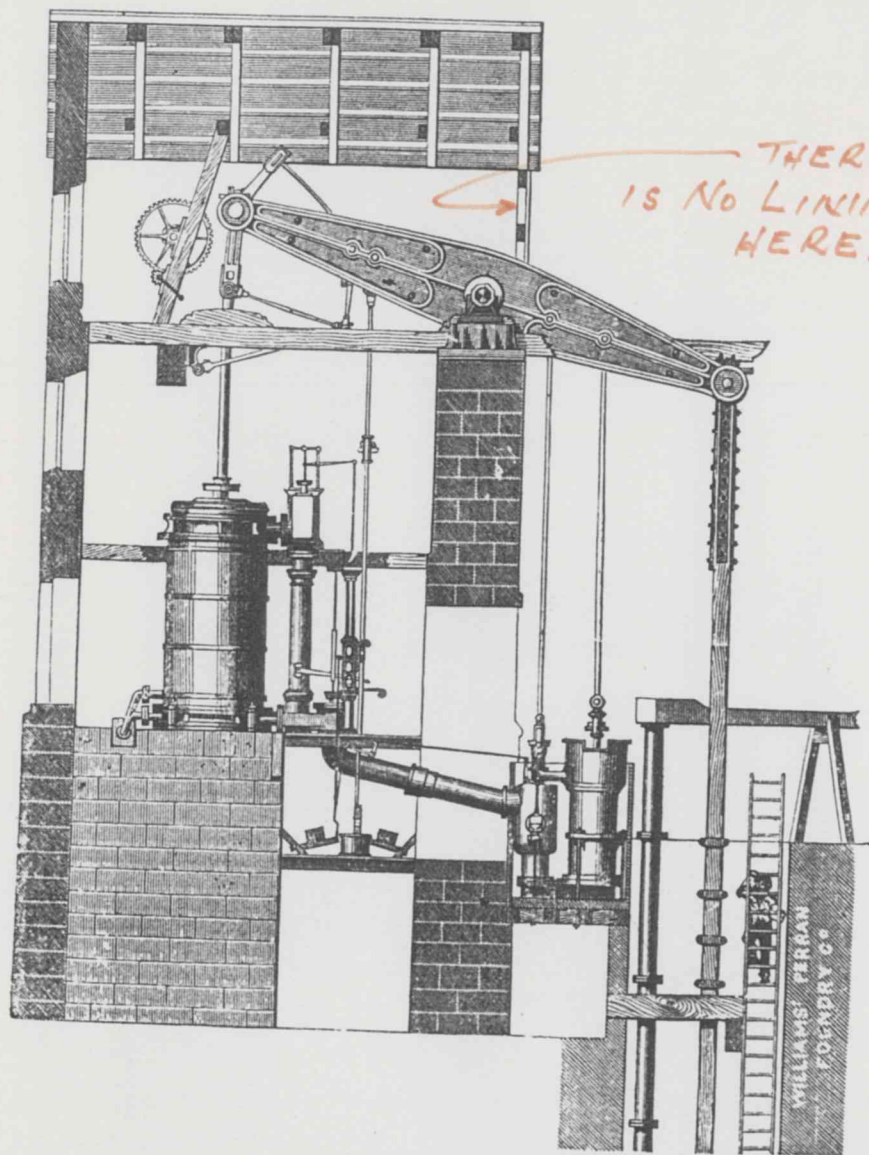
Cylinder cover and top nozzles of Robinson's 80" at South Crofty. This engine is now
preserved by the Cornish Engines Preservation Society.



WILLIAMS' PERRAN FOUNDRY CO.

THE CORNISH PUMPING ENGINE,

FOR DRAINING MINES, SUPPLYING TOWNS, &c.



The above illustration clearly shows the usual method of Draining Mines, and notwithstanding all the Improvements in rotatory Engines it is still the most economical method of raising water.

It is of the first importance in Mining operations where it is necessary to employ Machinery for Draining, that the whole should be practically and judiciously laid out.

Very much depends on the constructive proportions of Machinery, and the careful execution of the details to ensure economy, and it is in these essential particulars that **Williams' Perran Foundry Co.** possess such an immense advantage, both from the magnitude and variety of the works they have completed, and their lengthened experience in mining and pumping.

Williams' Perran Foundry Co. continue to devote the greatest attention to make these Engines worthy of the credit they have received from Engineers and others in all parts of the World, and from their abundant manufacturing facilities, are in a position to supply at the shortest possible notice every description of this class of Machinery, and (by a large stock) in many cases to anticipate the wants of their clients.

The Taylor's Engine at the United Mines, Cornwall, was made by the **Williams' Perran Foundry Co.**, and has performed the highest duty ever registered, having raised 107,000,000 lbs. of water, 1 foot high, per 1 bushel of coal.

Estimates for Engines with Pumps, &c., complete, to suit the various depths and quantities of water to be raised, &c., on application.

PERRANARWORTHAL, CORNWALL,

AND

1 & 2 GREAT WINCHESTER STREET BUILDINGS, LONDON, E.C.

here (and there were some early ones among us who did to view this magnificent spectacle) can remember seen. The blaze and the splendour of the coruscations south were almost blinding, but very little thunder followed. A smart rain fell briskly for about an hour, but left no marks of its effects in the morning.

Today (Sunday the 16th) we attended divine service in the church which was most respectably filled both morning and evening. The Rev. Mr Pollitt preached two excellent sermons (extempore) well adapted to the nature of his congregation, and the singing was accompanied by a seraphine. All the assembly appeared remarkably orderly and attentive.

The mail to this place comes in every weekday except Monday.

17 February—Of the Burra Burra Mine²²—the world's wonder—it might seem useless for us to attempt any sufficient description, most particulars respecting it being well known to persons taking an interest in such subjects. We however decide, *non obstante*, to record our own impressions on viewing it: which obstinacy may excusably arise from a long sojourn in the colony, a feeling for interests, and a want of opportunity, up to this hour, of personal observation.

We had made a cursory survey of the mine and its situation on the 15th, but on the 17th we went to visit it in detail, and worked our way in and out among the various busy spots, where the ore was extracting from the various shafts, commencing with Captain Roach's. Our companion descended Kingston's old shaft, which was in full work, and ascended by a new shaft, after winding and wading through various passages in this labyrinth of excavations. We next saw the ore crushed, jigged, and washed, and then laid out, to be assayed, weighed and bagged for smelting. We then ascended the engine-house and its various stories to view every part of the steam-engine, which is fifty-three horse-power. The water pumped up here at Roach's Shaft is not good, barely

²² Burra Mine. See: *South Australia and Its Mines*, F. S. Dutton, pp. 288-96; *Mines of South Australia*, J. B. Austin, pp. 18-23; *The Rush That Never Ended*, G. Serle; *Paradise of Dissent*, D. H. Pike.

drinkable; but from some shafts a flow of very sweet and good water is obtained.

The circling whims, with their horses in brisk motion, the buckets alternately racing up and down, the barrows rattling on tramways to deliver the contracted ore, the crushing and the jiggling, the engine in motion, and the drays at work or arranging in rows and relieving their horses, of which a hundred were often turned loose together in a large yard, and all looking well fed; the busy employment of the individuals in front of the various houses and scattered dwellings, among others that of Captain Roach, at the end of a row with its neat green palings; the company's offices, where all seemed in a bustle, and the continual passing of men and boys among the piles of ore; altogether formed a scene new and striking to us on this our first visit to the 'Great Burra Burra'. We obtained some lovely specimens, particularly a few splendid ones of malachite which abounds in this mine; and we returned, wondering as well at all these things as at the employment given to nine-hundred persons in these works.

From the mine we proceeded in the afternoon to the Smelting Works; but Mr Williams,²⁴ the Superintendent, was absent, not to return till evening; and as these works are not shown without an order, we left our credentials in the office, and appointed to call on the morrow.

18 February—We set out today to inspect the Smelting Works of the Patent Copper Company,²⁵ and a clerk handed us over to

²⁴ Thomas H. Williams.

²⁵ *Patent Copper Company*—1848, 11 December the foundation-stone was laid by William Giles, Esq. (1791-1862); manager of the South Australian Company; at the Works of Messrs Schneider & Company; Patent Copper Company; *Southern Australian*, 19 December 1848, p. 2.

'1849—Fifth Stack or chimney is in course of erection, four being complete. Furnace and furnace house are in course of erection, also mechanics shop, offices, cottages for the workmen, etc. Operations will probably start in April.' *Southern Australian*, 20 February 1849, p. 2.

April—'At three o'clock, the new furnaces were ready for lighting; and on this occasion—so important to the future prosperity of South Australia—I was invited by Mr Walters (of London) to set fire to the first; and I have since been informed that "Latimer's Candle", as the stack was in jocular contrast named, has not been, and will not be, "put out"; To give you an idea of the establishment, the smelting house, with six stacks of chimneys, is 210 feet long. It is thought, hereafter, it may be

a Mr Jones, a good-looking, as well as a good-humoured Welshman, from Glamorgan; in whom the copper-fires do not appear to have made any reduction in a goodly presence. Jones showed us everything worth notice in this remarkable place. We had scarce, however, approached the refining department, to which Jones conducted us first, before we were politely accosted by an extremely hot-looking individual, who requested *in limine*, to acquaint us of a certain custom of visitors here, which consisted in giving the workmen as much as we pleased—the more the better. After satisfying this tribute, the hot individual withdrew, to imbibe internally that moisture, the outward expenditure of which his trade obliged him to. We now entered the pandemonium of refinement; there are three large refining furnaces; from whence we saw the pure copper extracted in red hot ladles; we then saw the moulds receive each ladleful, forming one cake, which, before hardening, was stamped P.C.Co., by a boy with a brand; and this brand Jones himself operated upon the copper-cakes, in exemplification. From this place we were conducted to a large shed, where several cakes, forming the contents of a large mould, were separated with a hammer by another boy. This separation produced a number of flakes, or laminae, which strewed the ground, and which, we were told, were collected and smelted again.

We were now shown into the smelting department, of sixteen furnaces, in three ranges, in two of which ranges the flues underground, and have one common vent in a beautiful brick chimney of excellent workmanship. Here we were again informed of a custom extremely similar to that prevalent in the refining branch, namely, to pay equal tribute; we referred delicately to what we had before done; but were further informed that there was no community of sentiment between the two parties, which we (silently) regretted. Having adjusted this affair, we traversed all the ranges of this second pandemonium; saw furnaces roaring, ores roasting, copper and slag cooling, and men poking and stoking on every side, while out of doors wood was being delivered extended six-fold.' Letter from Bishop Short. *Annals of the Diocese of Adelaide*, W. Norris, p. 67.
June—'Patent Copper Company is in full operation.' *Southern Australian*, 19 June 1849.

ered to the mouths of the devouring monsters, ready at hand to feed the fires; while drays, loaded with wood, were arriving every instant, and were seen from every distance, to replenish the forest of cut logs and long wood piled up, circling the whole area of the works, and filling every available space. We understood the consumption to average 150 tons daily, a load being two tons; but there were instances in which drays (very large and strong, we conclude) brought five tons for a load, and we pity the bullocks. All this wood comes from the Murray Scrub, seven miles east of Kooringa. To the Murray River the distance is fifty-five miles, as a friend informed us who had travelled it on horseback. The road is not bad, and at Baldina, about twenty miles from Kooringa, is water. Beyond Baldina, for the remaining distance, the country is wholly without it. The number of persons employed in these works is several hundreds, but we could not learn how many. Mr Williams' residence had a very light and villa-like appearance as contrasted with the dark works; and viewed in front from a distance, bore no bad resemblance, in its arched upper story, to a pigeon-house on a large scale.

We visited Mr Pollitt's parsonage this morning. Mrs Pollitt we had the pleasure of seeing, but the reverend gentleman was absent on a mission to marry his reverend friend Mr Bagshaw,²⁶ at Penwortham.²⁷ This parsonage house will be a good one when finished, but complaint was made of the delay.

Fourteen miles from this place, on the Broughton River,²⁸ are the farm and residence of Mr Bristow Hughes,²⁹ called Bundalere.³⁰ Captain Hughes³¹ is also located about twenty miles from

²⁶ Rev. John Charles Bagshaw, MA (1818—).

²⁷ Penwortham, 81 miles north of Adelaide.

²⁸ Broughton River flows west to Spencer's Gulf, enters the sea south of Port Pirie.

²⁹ John Bristow Hughes (1817–81), 'Bundaleer', pioneer pastoralist. See: *Pastoral Pioneers of South Australia*, R. Cockburn, vol. I, pp. 42–3.

Herbert Bristow Hughes (1820–92), 'Booyoolie'. See: *Pastoral Pioneers of South Australia*, R. Cockburn, vol. I, pp. 44–5.

³⁰ Bundaleer—now part of the Bundaleer Reservoir.

³¹ Captain Sir Walter Walter Hughes (1803–87), 'Hughes Park'; discoverer of the Moonta and Wallaroo Copper Mines. See: *Dictionary of National Biography*, P. Meynell; *Representative Men of South Australia*, G. E. Loyau, pp. 137–8; *Pastoral Pioneers of South Australia*, R. Cockburn, vol. I, pp. 136–7.

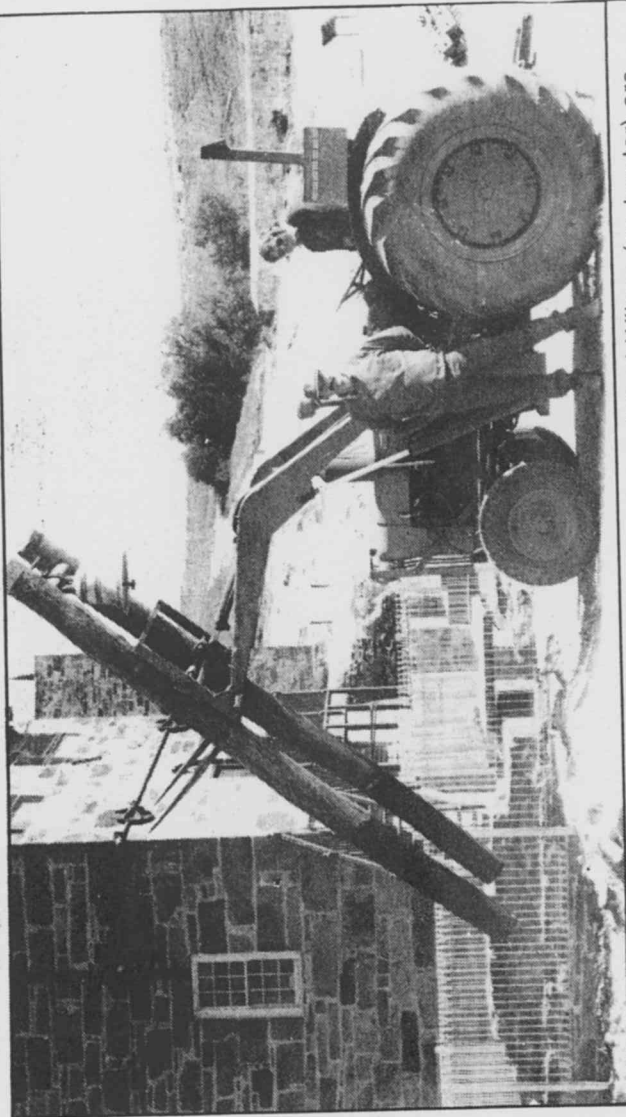
Bell Returns Home

BURRA — The bell from the South Australian Mining Association, stamped 1851 and originally hung at the Morphet's Enginehouse during the heady days of the Monster Mine, has been returned home.

The Burra Branch of the National Trust has kindly loaned the bell to the Burra Mine Museum, so that it can be seen by visitors in its natural setting.

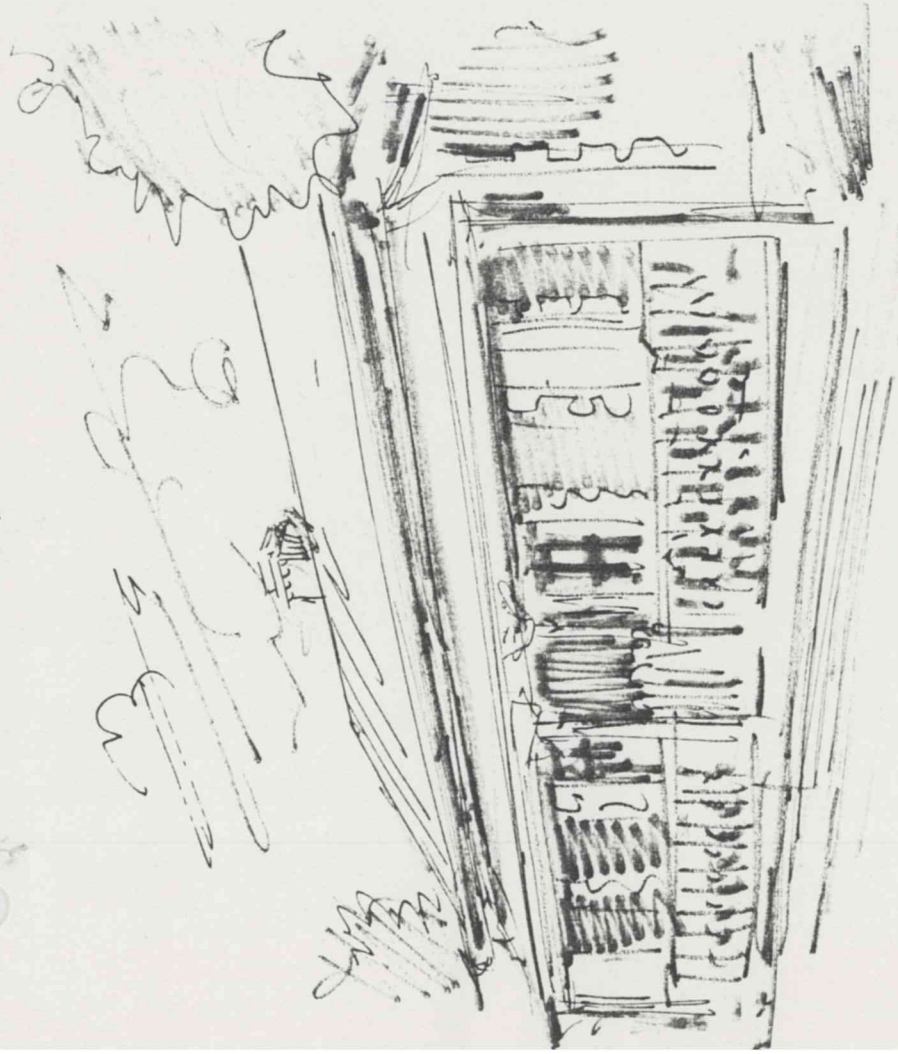
This valuable relic was moved from the Market Square Museum park to the Morphet's Enginehouse last Friday, along with a large wooden sluice box originally from the Morphet's Shaft, and a large crank handle from the Morphet's winding house.

All these relics have been saved and cared for by National Trust.



Chris Reed, Chairman of the Burra Mine Museum, and Paul Wilson (on tractor) are photographed carefully positioning the S.A.M.A. bell near Morphet's Enginehouse.

There are many private residences which are in excellent condition and date back to 19th's earliest mining period.



In one of these, Thomas Fasington Lewis (1881 to 1961) was born and lived for several years. He became the Chief Executive of the Broken Hill Pty Ltd.

INTRODUCTION

Many fine stone buildings erected by the Cornish and Welsh masons over 125 years ago remain in Burra, making it one of the most historic towns in Australia.

The Appeal Committee is acting on the recommendations of the Burra Conservation Study, a Study carried out in co-operation with the South Australian Government in an attempt to raise \$500,000 for the restoration and preservation of the earliest examples of Cornish mining architecture in Australia.

BURRA BURRA

The story of Burra Burra is an important part of South Australian history. Sir Henry Ayers who was Secretary of the South Australian Mining Association (S.A.M.A.) said when he was Premier of South Australia "you might say that all of South Australia was directly or indirectly employed by the Burra Mine".

Thomas Pickett, a shepherd, discovered rich copper ore outcrops near the Burra Burra Creek in 1845. The section containing this discovery was purchased by the S.A.M.A. and the Burra Mine was opened on 29th September of that year.



— Panorama of Burra Burra Mine. S.T. Gill 1847 —

The Burra Burra Mine closed in 1877 but the township of Burra continued as a service centre for the surrounding pastoral areas. Today the Burra Burra is a reminder of Australia's earliest mining era.

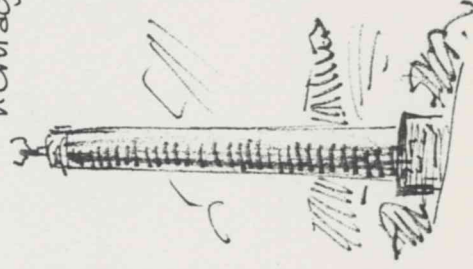
The township of Koorunga, adjacent to the Burra Mine, was laid out by S.A.M.A. in 1846. It was Australia's first company town.

The S.A.M.A. erected more than 200 cottages in Koorunga. Many of these cottages still remain and are still inhabited.

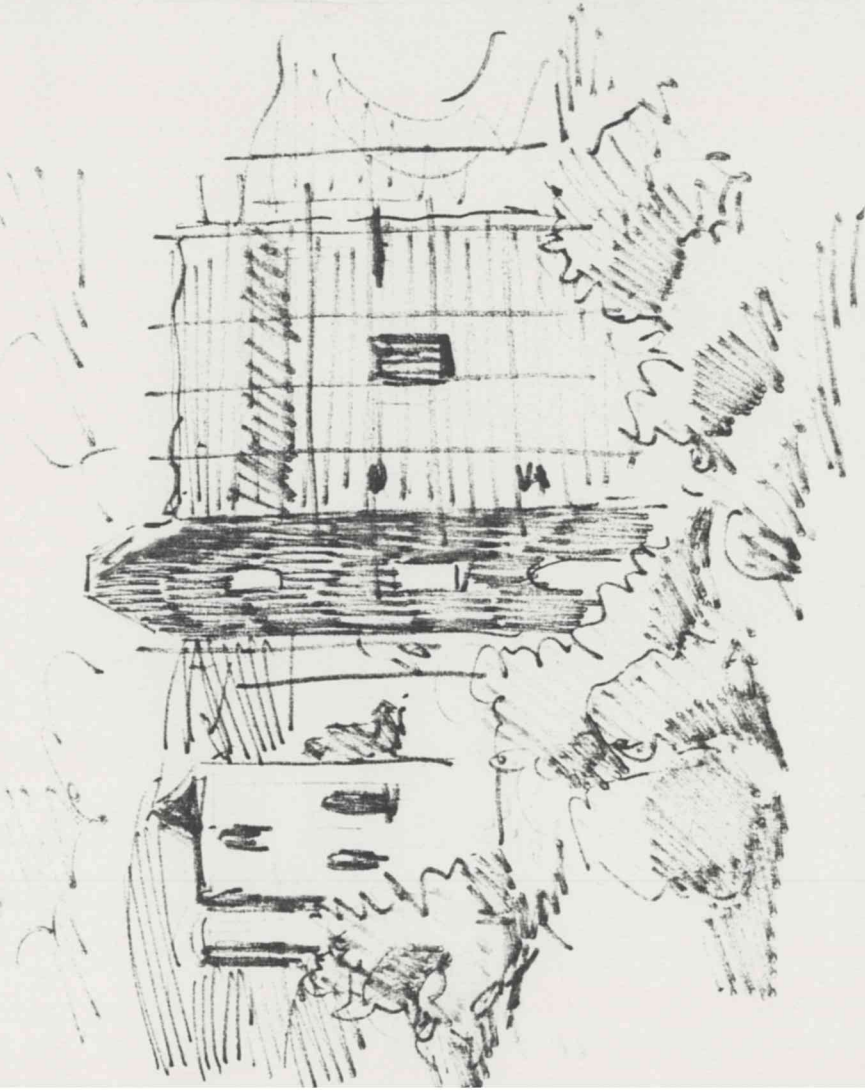


The Burra Burra Council, the Burra Branch of the National Trust of South Australia and local residents have preserved much of this heritage. The following are examples:

- Burra Creek Dug-Out Homes 1846
- Powder Magazine 1847 (Australia's oldest existing mine building)
- Peacock's chimney Stack (Resited in 1970 when Samin Ltd began mining)
- Bon Accord Mine Buildings 1859
- Red Ruth Gaol 1846
- Redruth Courthouse 1857
- Unicorn Brewery Cellars 1878.



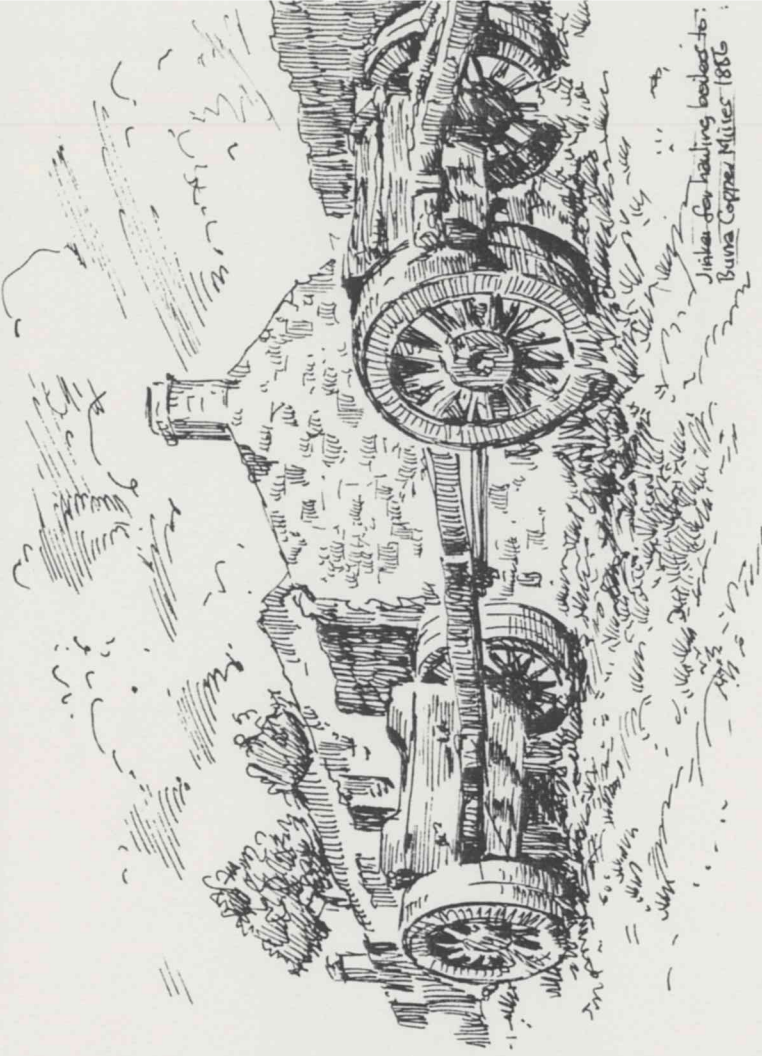
This Cornish Giant had a Beam Engine of 80' diameter (250hp) which was pumping 2,532,000 allons per day in 1877.



This project has been initiated by the District Council of Burra Burra in cooperation with the South Australian Branch of the National Trust and the State Heritage Commission as a monument to the early mining history of Australia and to provide access for the public to this unique heritage. The appeal has the backing of the South Australian Government and all donations of \$2.00 or more are tax deductions.

BURRA BURRA

HOME OF THE CORNISH GIANT



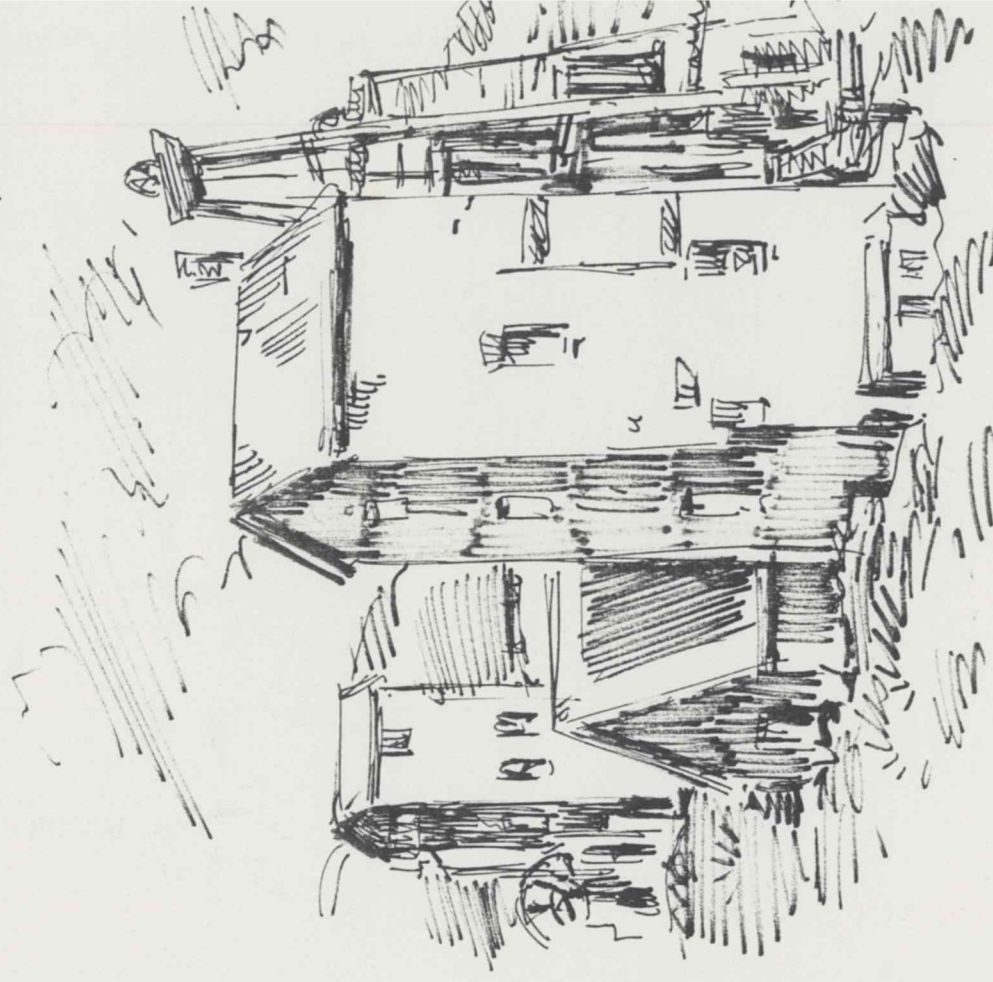
Sketch for hauling bodies to:
Burra Copper Mines 1886

AN APPEAL BY THE DISTRICT COUNCIL OF BURRA BURRA,
THE NATIONAL TRUST OF SOUTH AUSTRALIAN
HERITAGE COMMISSION FOR FUNDS TO PRESERVE
AND RESTORE AUSTRALIA'S EARLIEST MINING
HERITAGE

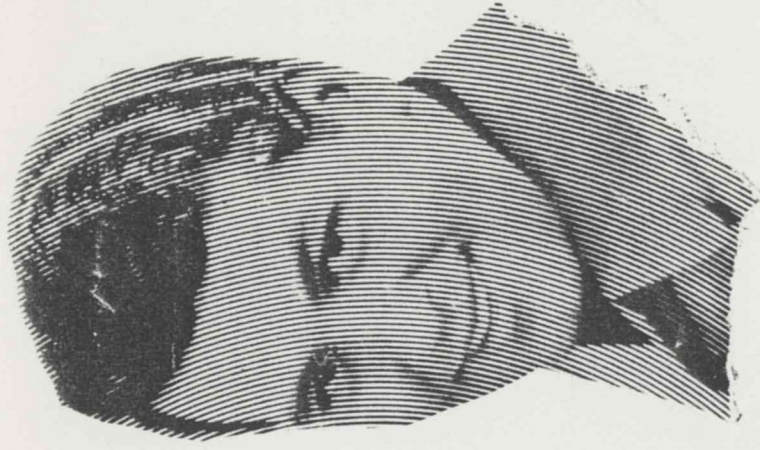
THE APPEAL

We ask for your help to raise \$500,000 to restore and renovate two of the oldest remaining examples of Cornish Mine Buildings:

Morphe's Pump House and Winding House.



Morrell's Pump house. Bura. 1858.



FORWARD

by David Tonkin, M.P.
Premier of South Australia

premier of south africa



Film 1330

6630-10053
5 Oct 86



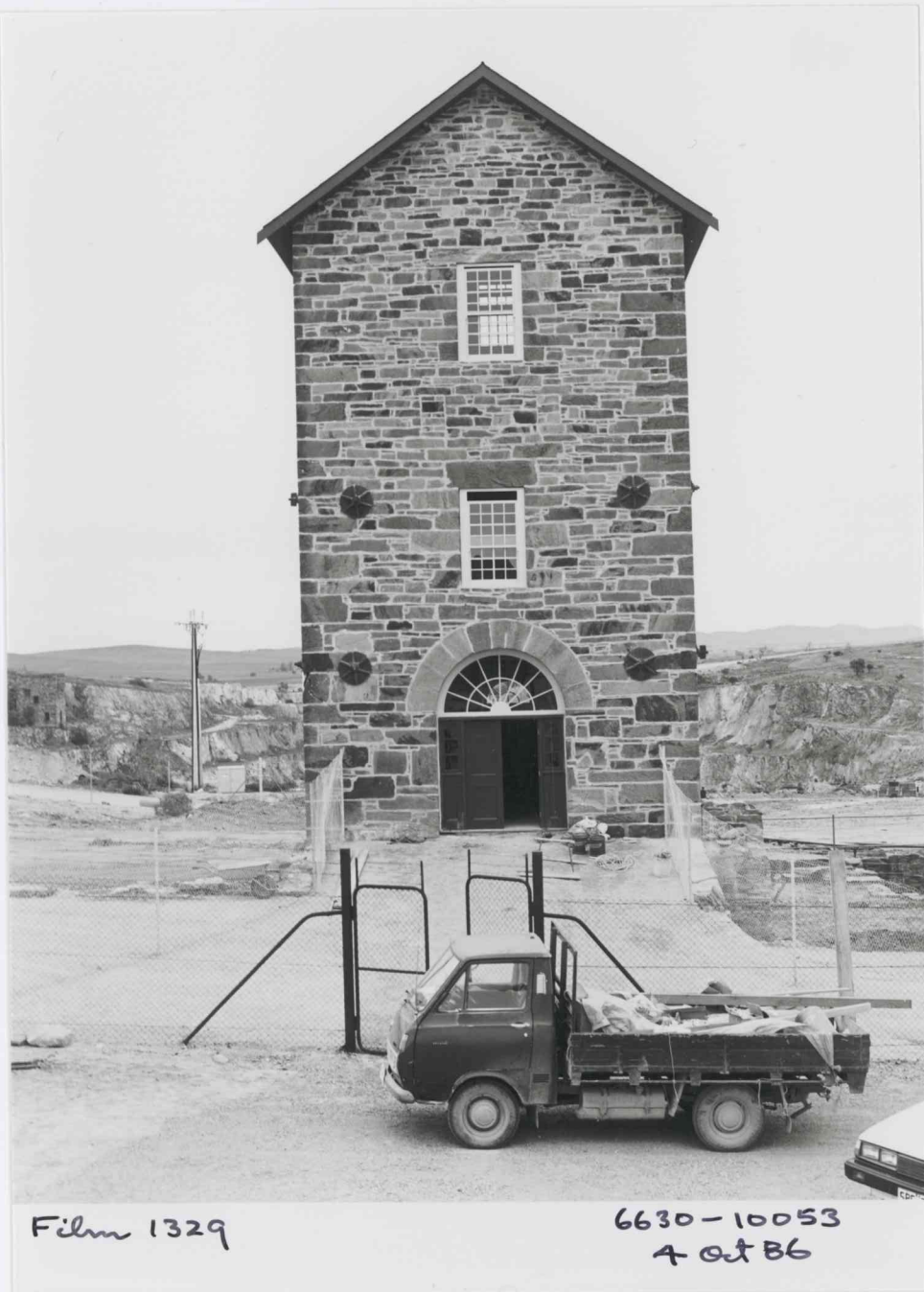
Film 1330

6630-10053
5 Oct 86



Film 1329

6630-10053
4 Oct 86



Film 1329

6630-10053
4 Oct B6



Film 1328

6630-10053
4 Oct 86



Film 1328

6630-10053

4 Oct 86



Film 1329

6630-10053
4 Oct 86



Film 1329

6630-10053
4 Oct 86

FILM 10
NO 8

MORPHETT'S PUMPHOUSE AND
WINDING HOUSE FROM NORTH

6630-10053

BURRA
13-12-78

