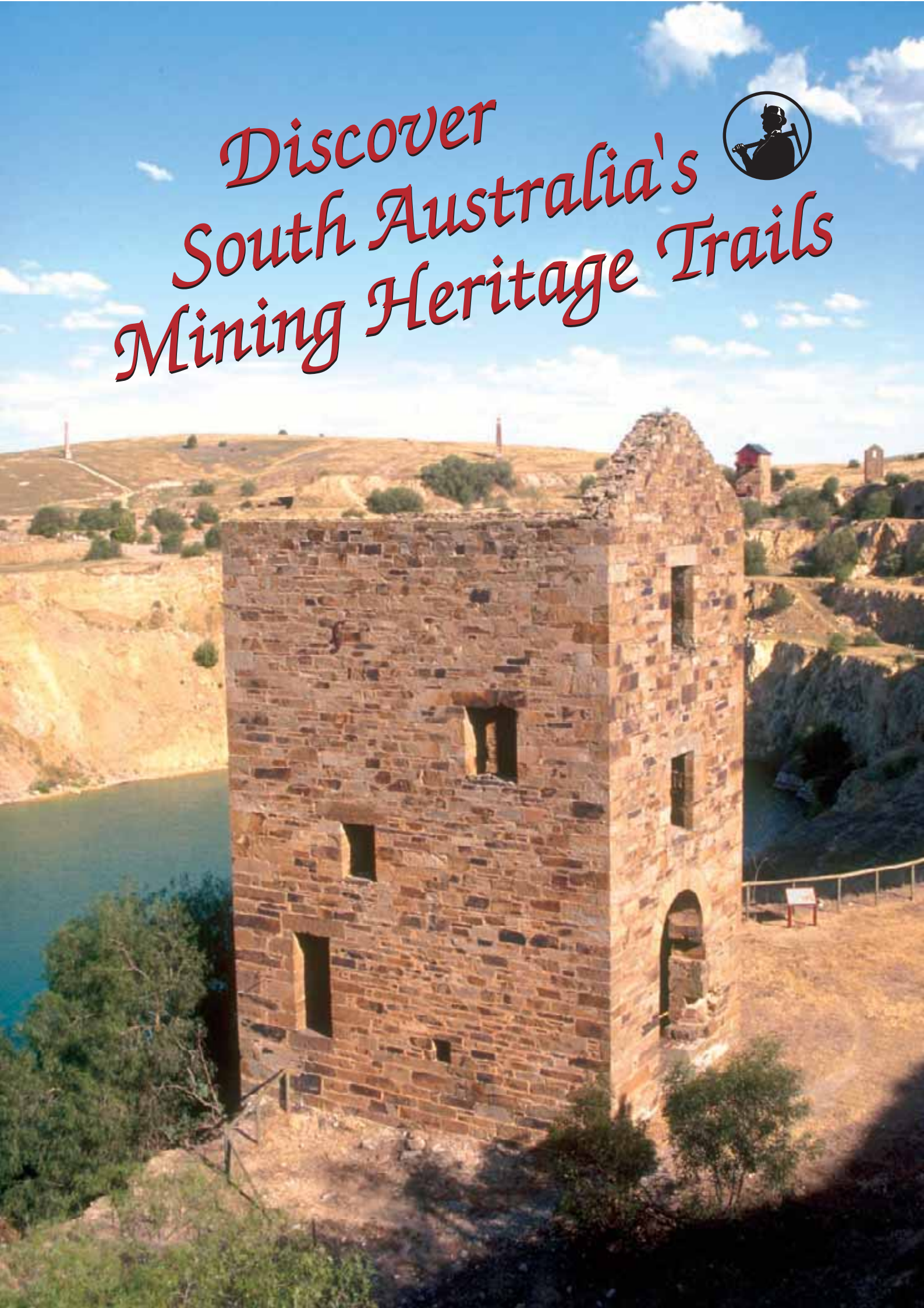


# Discover South Australia's Mining Heritage Trails





# Discover South Australia's Mining Heritage Trails



Take a trip back through a significant era of Australia's mining history in the Mount Lofty and Flinders Ranges of South Australia. Recapture the romance and adventure of Australia's first mining era in this picturesque landscape, which still bears the evidence of mining activity.

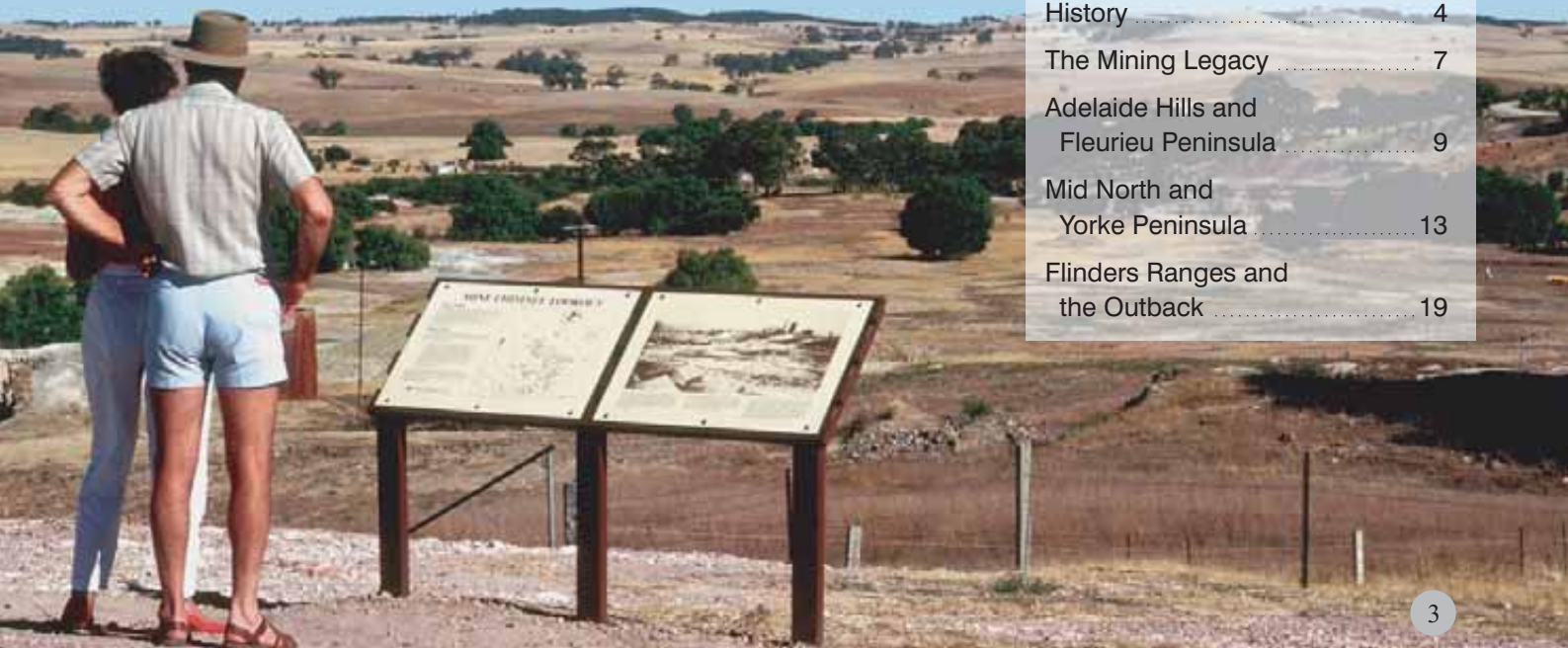
Two main highways link Adelaide with the most distant sites at Broken Hill and in the Flinders Ranges. The drive between these locations takes five to six hours but allow a full day or more to visit sites en route. Allow a full day at Broken Hill and several days in the Flinders Ranges. The main highways are sealed but roads in the Flinders Ranges and access roads to some mining sites are gravelled.

A number of sites are within easy reach of Adelaide and can be visited on half or full-day excursions, although the Moonta–Walleroo and Burra areas are more suited to overnight stops.

Many of the towns offer a choice of accommodation from camping grounds to hotels, motels, and unique heritage buildings, although beds are limited in the Flinders Ranges.

## CONTENTS

|  |    |
|--|----|
| History .....                                  | 4  |
| The Mining Legacy .....                        | 7  |
| Adelaide Hills and<br>Fleurieu Peninsula ..... | 9  |
| Mid North and<br>Yorke Peninsula .....         | 13 |
| Flinders Ranges and<br>the Outback .....       | 19 |



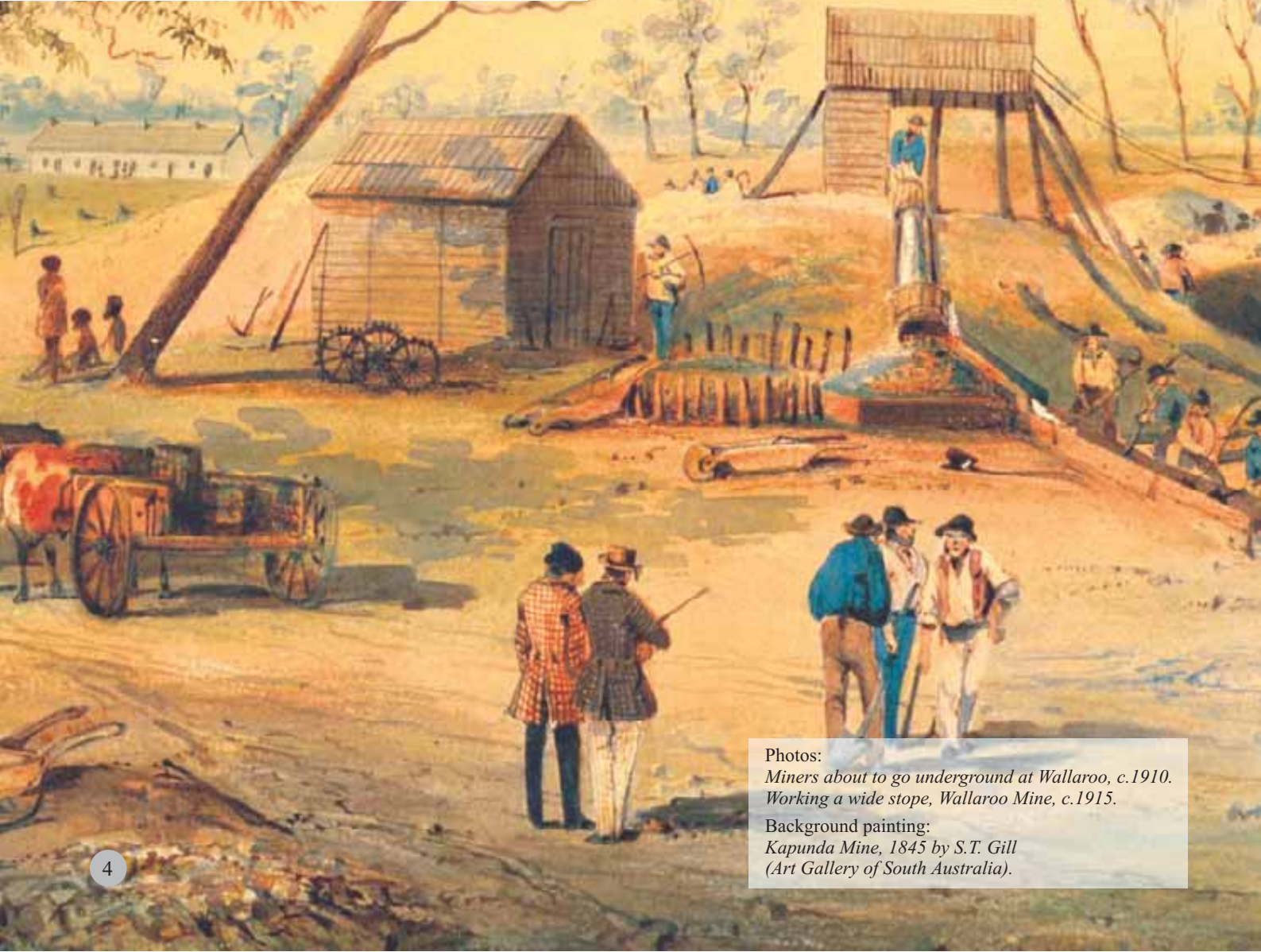
# History



The first metal mine in Australia, Wheal Gawler at Glen Osmond, commenced operations within sight of Adelaide in 1841. This was followed by the mining of copper ores at Kapunda (1844) and Burra (1845), which caused the first major decentralisation from Adelaide. The 1840s are now recognised as Australia's first mining era, an era prior to the discovery of gold in Victoria and New South Wales in the 1850s.

Cornish miners and their families poured into South Australia to take part in the great copper boom. They brought with them their mining expertise to help extract the rich ore that gave South Australia the title of the *Copper Kingdom* by virtue of mines of world significance. By 1850, South Australia was the third largest copper producer in the world and its mines had added financial stability to an almost bankrupt colony.

These mineral deposits had a profound effect on settlement in the new colony. Land was surveyed for mineral tenements, mining townships and agricultural purposes. Basic road networks were established during this period to cart ore to Port Adelaide for shipment to Wales, and to deliver heavy machinery to the mines.



Photos:  
*Miners about to go underground at Wallaroo, c.1910.*  
*Working a wide stope, Wallaroo Mine, c.1915.*  
Background painting:  
*Kapunda Mine, 1845 by S.T. Gill*  
*(Art Gallery of South Australia).*

South Australia's importance as a copper producer was maintained with further discoveries at Wallaroo in 1859 and Moonta in 1861. These mines were on large, rich deposits and were worked continuously for more than 60 years. During the 1860s and 1870s, many smaller mines producing copper, gold, lead and silver were established throughout the Mount Lofty and Flinders Ranges.

The *Cousin Jacks*, as the Cornish miners were known, left Cornwall by the thousands and created distinctive Cornish communities at numerous mining locations, in particular Burra, Moonta and Kadina (Wallaroo Mines). The Cornish played a central role in the development of South Australia's early mining industry. Even after the end of Cornish immigration in the 1880s, this influence continued and Cornish customs and traditions flourished.

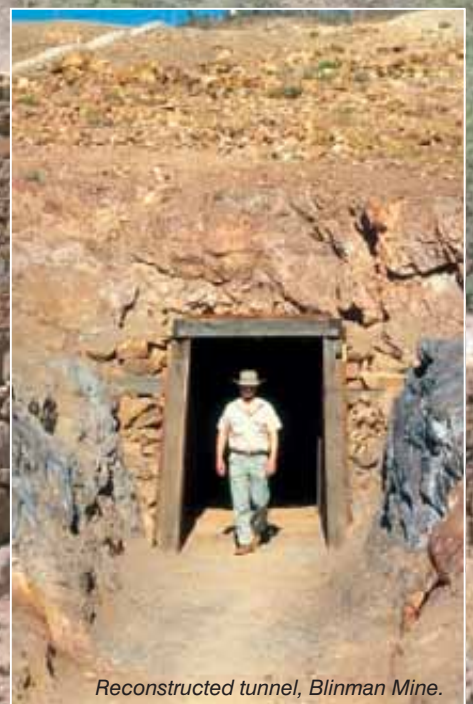
The Broken Hill orebody, discovered in 1883 just east of the South Australia–New South Wales border, was the world's largest silver–lead–zinc deposit of such high grade. It had a significant influence on the Australian economy as the initial profits were used in the transformation of Australia from a country dependent on wheat and wool to a nation strong in secondary industries.



Photos (top to bottom):  
*Wallaroo Mine, c.1890.*  
*Blinman Mine, 1907.*  
*BHP Mine, Broken Hill, 1888.*  
*Gypsum mining, Inneston, c.1920.*  
*Iron Prince Quarry, 1940.*



*Barossa Goldfield trail*



*Reconstructed tunnel, Blinman Mine.*

# The Mining Legacy

Much remains to capture the atmosphere of this early mining era. The dry South Australian climate has helped to preserve stone buildings and chimneys, deep mine shafts and tunnels, tailings heaps and slag dumps.

The South Australian Mining Heritage Trails bring together more than 20 widely scattered and diverse sites which are managed by various organisations. These provide a representative range of what remains of the historic mining sites and field relics. Self-guided walking trails, featuring interpretive panels, have been established at most of these sites.

In the towns, which were born of the historic mining era, you will find signposted heritage trails, museums and interpretive centres, colourful historic hotels and restored stone buildings containing restaurants, craft shops and specialty accommodation. These allow you the chance to experience part of South Australia's unique mining heritage.

Morphetts Enginehouse and Windinghouse, Burra Mine Museum.



## Suggested trips from Adelaide

### 1 Day

- Willunga–Talisker
- Sleeps Hill–Almanda Mine–Jupiter Creek Diggings (plus Callington area optional)
- Barossa Goldfield–Watts Gully Diggings
- Kapunda
- Burra
- Moonta

### 2 Days

- Moonta–Walleroo–Kadina (*Australia's Little Cornwall*)
- Kapunda–Burra (*Australia's earliest mining era*)

### 3-5 Days

- Flinders Ranges (add an extra day if stopping at Burra or Moonta)
- Broken Hill via Kapunda and Burra
- Kapunda–Burra–Moonta–Port Pirie–Broken Hill

Broken Hill is a good starting point for these trails if you are passing through from the Eastern States.



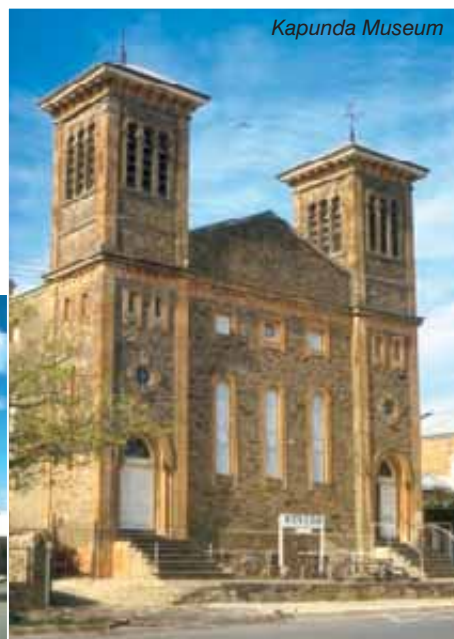
Cornish Festival, Kadina.



Paxton Square cottages, Burra.



Water pipes, Burra Mine Museum.



Kapunda Museum



Tailings heap, Moonta Mine.



97-0735

# Adelaide Hills and Fleurieu Peninsula



Tunnel at Wheal Watkins

## Glen Osmond Mines

This area, just 4 km from the centre of Adelaide, was the site of Australia's first metal mine, Wheal Gawler. Between 1841 and 1851, Cornish and German miners produced about 2500 tonnes of high-grade silver-lead ore. In 1849, a smelting works was erected to save on shipping costs to Wales.

Two tunnels dating from the early 1840s have been preserved on *Wheal Watkins Reserve*. Underground tours can be arranged through the Burnside City Council (08 8366 4200). Another tunnel is located on a small reserve near the Old Toll Gate.

## Willunga

Slate was discovered in the nearby hills in 1840 and led to the development of a thriving industry. It was quarried by Cornish miners and carted to Port Willunga, where it was shipped for use in the building industry. The industry declined after the 1890s but many historic buildings within Willunga featuring the use of slate still stand. The Old Courthouse and Police Station built in 1855 houses a National Trust Museum.



Slate roofed residence, Willunga.

## *Talisker Mine*

This mine is located on southern Fleurieu Peninsula, 100 km (1.5 hours) south of Adelaide on Talisker Conservation Park (follow signs from the Cape Jervis Road). It produced silver-lead bullion between 1862 and 1872, and was serviced by the nearby township of Silverton with a population of up to 300 people.

The mine ruins and workings provide a unique picture of 19th Century Cornish mining and ore processing techniques. An interpretive walking trail passes through picturesque bush country. The site includes the ruins of a brick kiln, smelting furnace and crusher house, and is well worth a one to two hour visit.



*Brick kiln, Talisker Mine.*



*Smelter and crusher ruins, Talisker Mine.*

### *Sleeps Hill Quarries*

Twelve small quartzite quarries were worked between 1916 and 1950 in a steep valley overlooking Adelaide at High Street, Belair. A self-guided trail through a pleasant bushland setting links the quarries, and highlights the labour intensive and dangerous nature of quarrying of that era.

### *Almanda Mine*

This small silver mine is on Dorset Vale Road in Scott Creek Conservation Park near Cherry Gardens, about 20 km south of Adelaide (follow the signs off Ackland Hill Road).

The discovery of silver in 1868 sparked a small rush but operations ceased in 1870. The site contains the remains of a stone enginehouse and chimney; a tunnel and open cut can also be inspected.

### *Jupiter Creek Diggings*

Gold was discovered in 1852 near Echunga, 25 km southeast of Adelaide, but could not halt a general exodus to the Victorian Goldfields. In 1868, a small rush took place at Jupiter Creek and mining was carried out periodically until the 1960s.

To reach the diggings, follow the signs from the Mylor–Echunga road. A walking trail allows you to discover alluvial workings, tunnels, shafts, dams and treatment sites. Try your hand at gold fossicking.



*Open cut, Almanda Mine.*



*Powder magazine, Bremer Mine.*

### *Callington District*

From Echunga take the road to the South Eastern Freeway at Mount Barker and return to Adelaide. Alternatively, if you have a couple of free hours, drive east along the Freeway and discover the early mining district of Callington and Kanmantoo. Take the exit into Callington, named after the famous Cornish mining town.

Copper ore was discovered by Cornish miners in this district in 1845 and a number of mines were established, most bearing the names of Cornish mines. The tall chimney on the edge of Callington marks the site of the Bremer Mine which operated between 1850 and 1875. Callington was laid out in 1850 to serve the mine, and a number of buildings from the mining era still remain.

Take the road to the left on the outskirts of Callington past a lookout over the Bremer Mine and continue for about 4 km along the road to Kanmantoo. This will take you past the large open cut of the Kanmantoo Mine. Mining commenced here in 1846 and continued until 1874 from

underground workings. The mine was reworked by open cut between 1972 and 1976. The nearby village of Kanmantoo was established in 1849 to service the surrounding mines.

From Kanmantoo, take the scenic former highway through Nairne to rejoin the South Eastern Freeway near Mount Barker. A short side trip can be taken to Brukunga prior to reaching Nairne. Pyrite (a source of sulphur for manufacturing superphosphate) was quarried here between 1955 and 1972.

### *Barossa Goldfield*

Alluvial gold was discovered here in 1868 and resulted in a rush of up to 4000 people which lasted until 1870. The small township of Barossa was established and survived until the 1950s. Reef mining took place in the 1890s.

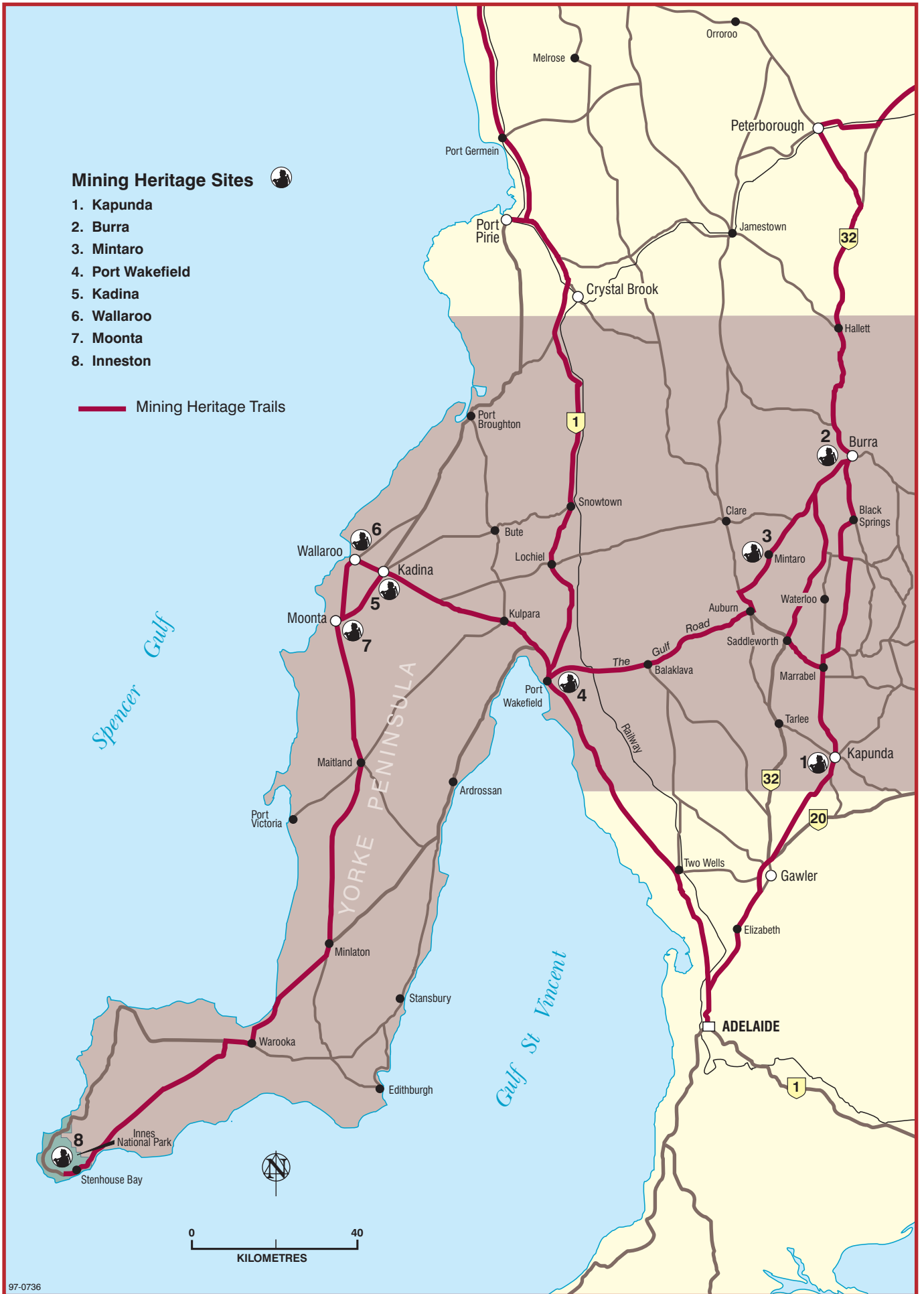
Part of the goldfield, preserved on Para Wirra Recreation Park, can be discovered on two self-guided walking trails, which commence from the northern park entrance on Allendale Road (follow the signs from the Sandy Creek–Williamstown Road). The shorter walk takes about an hour, the longer walk three to four hours. No fossicking is permitted.

### *Watts Gully Diggings*

A small rush took place at Watts Gully following the discovery of gold in 1884. Take the Watts Gully Road (between Williamstown and Kersbrook) until you reach the Mount Crawford Forest Reserve. The diggings are a popular fossicking area; contact the Mount Crawford Forest Reserve (08 8524 6004) if you wish to obtain a fossicking permit.



*Alluvial shaft, Barossa Goldfield.*



# Mid North and Yorke Peninsula

## Kapunda

At the entrance to Kapunda is *Map Kernow* — son of Cornwall — an eight metre sculpture of a Cornish miner erected as a tribute to the miners of South Australia's early years. Kapunda, the first significant metal mine in Australia, operated between 1844 and 1878. A self-guided walk takes you through the old mine area past colourful open cuts, tunnels, a mine chimney and an early miner's cottage. A heritage drive passes charming stone cottages and buildings in this historic town. Of particular interest is the distinctive lace ironwork made in local foundries. The museum and interpretive centre (*Bagot's Fortune*) recreate the early mining years. A Celtic Music Festival is held on the weekend before Easter each year. Contact the Kapunda Information Centre (08 8566 2902) for further information.

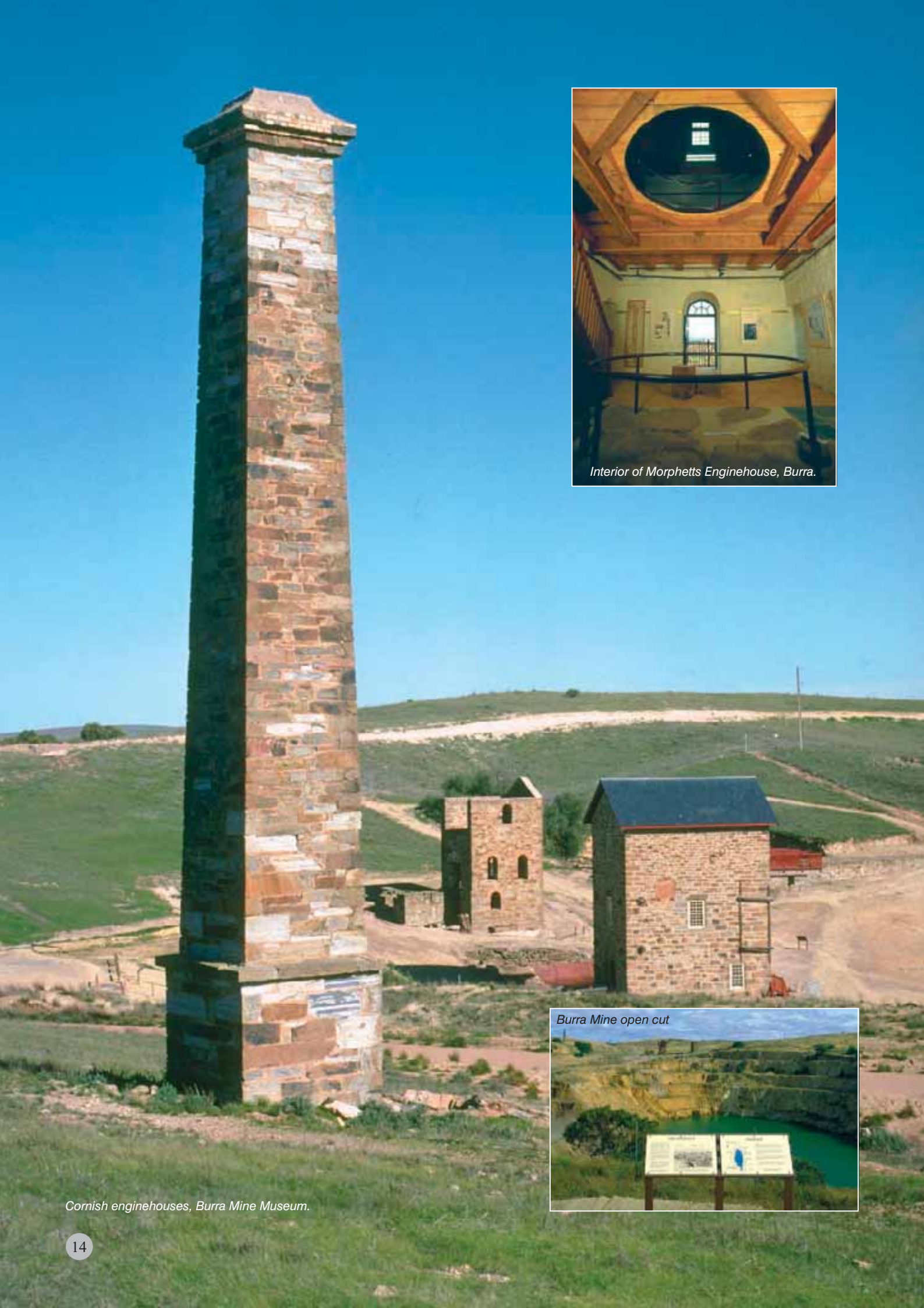
On leaving Kapunda, travel north along the bitumen road to Marrabel and rejoin the main highway to Burra at Saddleworth. Alternatively, continue north along the gravelled road and retrace the original copper roads through Waterloo or Tothill Creek to Black Springs and Burra.

Old police station and courthouse, Kapunda.



Map Kernow, Kapunda.





*Interior of Morphetts Enginehouse, Burra.*

*Cornish enginehouses, Burra Mine Museum.*



*Burra Mine open cut*



Miners' cottages, Burra.

## Burra

Copper ore was discovered at Burra, 160 km north of Adelaide, in 1845 and, for the next 10 years, it was the largest mine in Australia. In 1851, more than 5000 people lived in the various townships surrounding the mine.

Much of the built heritage of the mine and townships survives, providing a unique glimpse of a mid-19th Century industrial site. The town's historic character has been faithfully retained by careful planning regulations. The *Burra Mine Museum* allows access to the mine ruins and walking trails, including three Cornish enginehouses. One of these, *Morphetts Enginehouse*, has been reconstructed and contains interpretive displays and a working model of a Cornish beam engine. Nearby, the *Bon Accord Mine* (1859) has been developed into a mining museum, depicting the history and development of Burra. This museum also houses an accurate scale model of the Burra Mine.

The unique *Burra Passport*, operated by the National Trust, provides the opportunity to inspect a number of historic sites on the heritage drive including the Burra Museum, Redruth Gaol, Miner's Dugouts, Brewery Cellars and Smelts Paddock. Craft shops and art galleries are popular tourist attractions and the local cemetery is steeped in history. A wide range of

heritage accommodation is available, including Paxton Square Cottages which were built between 1849 and 1852 to house miners and their families. One of these cottages, *Malowen Lowarth*, has been furnished in authentic 1860s style and is available for inspection. For further information on the Burra Passport, tours to historic mining sites and accommodation bookings, contact the Burra Visitor Centre (08 8892 2154).

Burra can be a stopping point on the way to the Flinders Ranges or Broken Hill, or you can retrace the route used to cart ore to Port Wakefield.

## The Gulf Road

The Gulf Road was used to convey copper ore from the Burra Mine to Port Wakefield between 1849 and 1857. A track was formed by bullock drays hauling two-ton loads of copper ore to the shipping point at Port Wakefield. A number of towns developed along the route to service up to 1000 bullock teams that were on the road at any one time. These include historic Mintaro and Auburn.

## Mintaro/Auburn

Mintaro was laid out in 1849 as a stopping point for teamsters on the Gulf Road. The original hotel (the *Magpie and Stump*) is one of the oldest hotels in Australia. The nearby Mintaro Slate Quarry, opened in 1856, is the oldest continuing quarrying operation in Australia.

From Auburn, the Gulf Road crosses Hoyles Hill where a plaque marks the site of a hotel which once serviced the bullock teams after their climb. Near Halbury is a shallow creek crossing in thick scrubland, known as *Hellfire Creek*. Between Halbury and

Balaklava is an area of soft sand and open forest which was known as the *Devil's Garden*. This section was so difficult to traverse that trees were felled and laid side by side forming what was known as the Corduroy Road.

## Port Wakefield

Port Wakefield was established in 1850 to ship copper ore from the Burra Mine. At high tide, flat-bottomed barges ferried cargo from the wharf to vessels at anchorage in Gulf St Vincent. By 1857, the Gulf Road ceased to be used and the port later served as the main outlet for wheat and wool.

## Kadina

Kadina, the largest town on Yorke Peninsula, was established as a result of the discovery of copper. The nearby Wallaroo Mine was discovered in 1859, two years prior to the rich discovery at Moonta. In 1889, the Wallaroo and Moonta mining companies amalgamated and continued operations until 1923.

*Harveys Enginehouse*, built in 1873, is the only surviving complete structure at Wallaroo Mine and is worthy of inspection. The *Kadina Heritage Museum* is located at the former Matta Mine manager's residence. Part of the museum is devoted to the mineral discovery that put Kadina on the map.



Powder magazine, Burra Mine Museum.



Blacksmith shop, Bon Accord Mine.



*Harveys Enginehouse, Wallaroo Mine.*



*Matia Mine manager's residence*

## Wallaroo

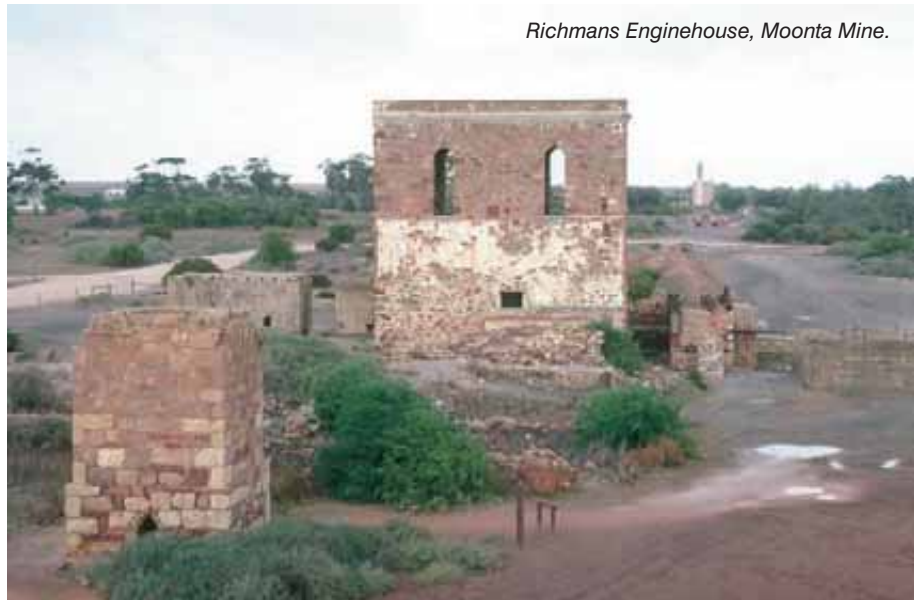
Wallaroo was established in 1861 as the site for smelting works to treat ore from the nearby Moonta and Wallaroo Mines. The smelting works employed a large number of Welsh smelters, who gave the town a distinctive character, as the Welsh language was used locally for many years.

A heritage drive passes numerous sites of historic interest including the smelting works site. The *Heritage and Nautical Museum* depicts Wallaroo's colourful history.

## Moonta

Copper was discovered here in 1861 by a shepherd named Paddy Ryan. Cornish miners from Burra trekked overland with their families, pushing their worldly belongings in wheelbarrows. During the late 19th Century, the Moonta and Wallaroo Mines formed one of the largest copper producing areas in the world. These mines were worked by skilled Cornish miners and the area became known as *Australia's Little Cornwall*. The Cornish heritage is still evident today in various former Methodist churches, mine enginehouses and miners' cottages scattered around the mines, which is now a State Heritage Area. The mine operated between 1861 and 1923 and was the first mine in Australia to pay one million pounds in dividends.

A heritage drive visits sites of interest in the town and mine area, including Hughes Enginehouse, Richmans Enginehouse and Ryans Shaft, where self-guided walks have been installed. A mining museum has been established in the old Moonta Mines School and a tourist railway allows access to the Precipitation Works. An original miner's cottage has been refurbished to a pre-1900 period and



Richmans Enginehouse, Moonta Mine.

its heritage garden has been recreated. Take a tour to Wheal Hughes, a modern open cut mine where you can go underground.

The *Kernewek Lowender*, the largest Cornish Festival outside Cornwall, is held every second year in May when the towns of Australia's Little Cornwall celebrate their Cornish heritage with a Cornish Furry Dance, Cornish fair, concerts, church services and much more. Eat Cornish pasties and enjoy swanky, the local brew.

For further information on the Moonta and Kadina district contact the Moonta Station Visitor Information Centre (08 8825 1891).

## Inneston

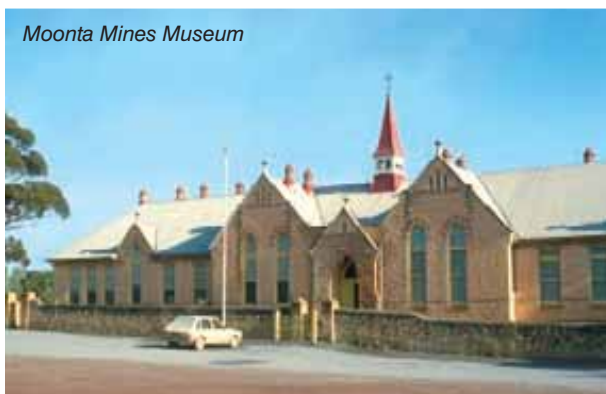
Mining of gypsum, which formed in the shallow salt lakes of southern Yorke Peninsula, began in 1889. Innes Lake was mined between 1913 and 1930. During this time a plaster factory was built and the

township of Inneston established on the lake edge. Today, a self-guided walk takes you through the remains of the operations and township which are preserved in Innes National Park, near Stenhouse Bay. If you have time, take the 6 km Plaster Trail from Inneston along the old rail line to the jetty at Stenhouse Bay.

Five cottages have been restored within the township and are available to visitors for rental. For further information contact the park office (08 8854 4040).



Miner's cottage, Moonta Mine.



Moonta Mines Museum



Inneston, on the shores of Innes Lake.



# Flinders Ranges and the Outback

## Port Pirie

Port Pirie is the nearest port to the rich mineral deposits at Broken Hill. A refinery was built at Port Pirie in 1889 and, by 1898, all smelting operations had been transferred from Broken Hill. Today, lead concentrate is railed to the Pasmenco smelters which are the largest of their type in the world. Guided tours of the smelting works can be booked through the Port Pirie Regional Tourism and Arts Centre (08 8633 0439). The National Trust Museum houses an exhibition of local history and relics in the former Customs House and Railway Station complex.

## Blinman

Blinman, north of the Flinders Ranges National Park, was a busy copper mining town and is ideally situated as a base for day trips. The nearby mine, which operated between 1862 and 1908, was the largest in the Flinders Ranges. Explore the mine workings and surface remains on a self-guided trail. Underground tours can be arranged at the General Store.

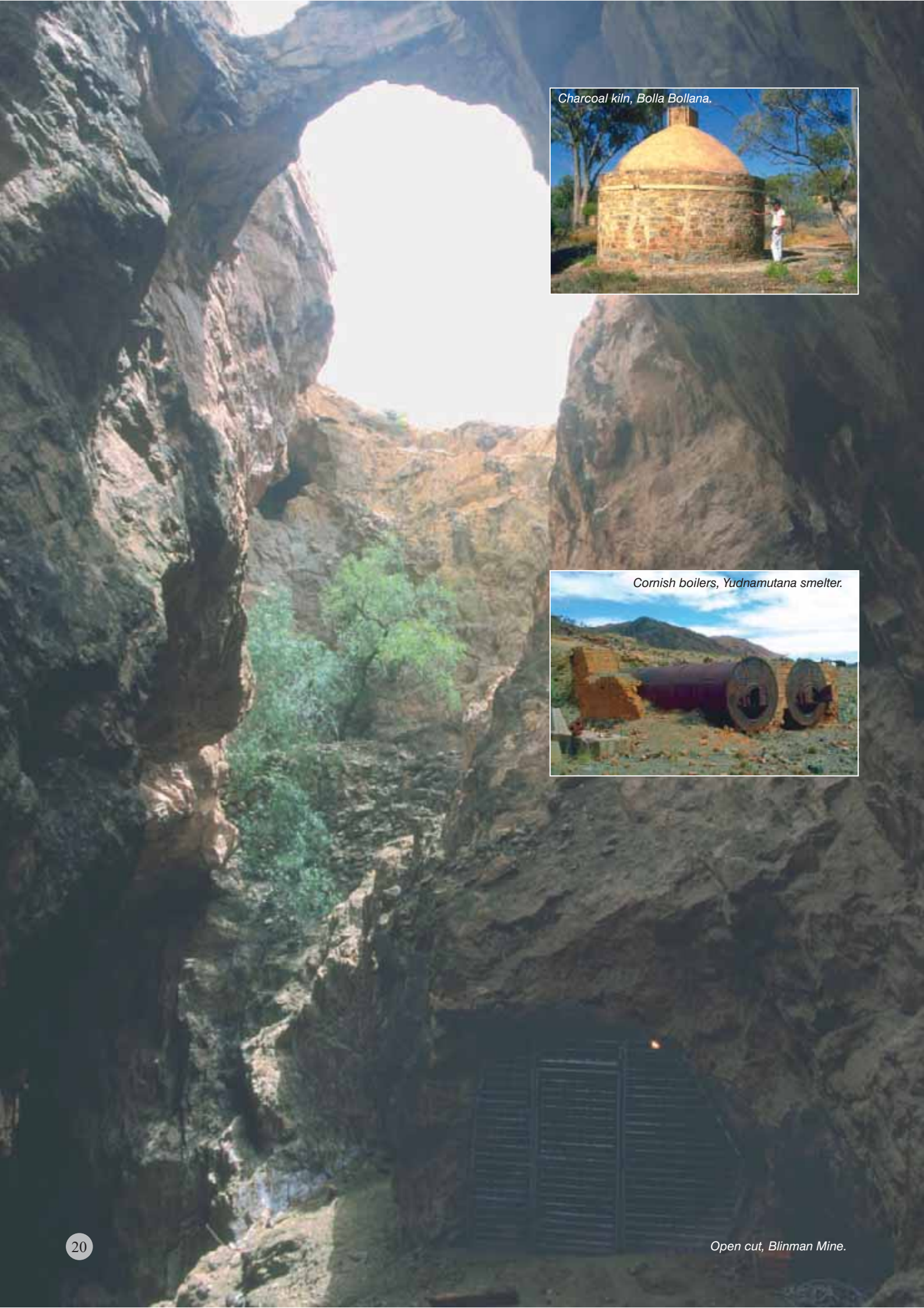
The North Blinman Hotel still retains much of the atmosphere of the early outback, and the Mine Captain's cottage (1860) is also available for self-contained accommodation. The cemetery with its fascinating headstones provides an insight into the history of Blinman.



Sliding Rock Mine



Captain's cottage, Blinman.



*Charcoal kiln, Bolla Bollana.*



*Cornish boilers, Yudnamutana smelter.*





*Enginehouse and workshops, Nuccaleena Mine.*

### *Nuccaleena Mine*

This mine, about 30 km from Blinman off the Glass Gorge Road, once gave promise of being the most productive in the Flinders Ranges. A number of substantial stone buildings, including the enginehouse for the first steam engine in the region, were erected in 1860; most still stand. Access to this site is by 4WD vehicle only.

### *Sliding Rock Mine*

From Beltana, a 30 km gravelled road leads to Sliding Rock, once the centre of a thriving mining community. Copper ore was produced at the Sliding Rock Mine from 1870 until 1877, when the workings were flooded. Remains of the enginehouse and smelter still stand.

Nearby is the site of the mining township of Cadnia which once accommodated 400 people, but now only the ruins of the Rock Hotel (1874) remain.

### *Leigh Creek Coalfield*

Located 13 km north of the town of Leigh Creek is the Leigh Creek Coalfield where an open cut mine has operated since 1943. The mine produces 2.7 million tonnes/year of brown coal which is railed to Port Augusta for use as fuel to generate about 40% of South Australia's electricity

requirements. A visitor viewing area at the coalfield provides information on the mining operations. Coalfield tours are available during school holidays and by arrangement. For further information contact Optima Energy (08 8675 4316).

### *Arkaroola Region*

Sited in the rugged and spectacular mountainous terrain of the northern Flinders Ranges about 120 km east of Leigh Creek, Arkaroola offers an unusually rich variety of interest. Fascinating geological formations, hot springs, picturesque waterholes and gorges, and native wildlife make this isolated oasis a popular resort. Arkaroola is a privately financed and operated wildlife sanctuary and heritage area dedicated to preservation of South Australia's magnificent arid high ranges.

The area is rich in minerals and the remains of historic mines are common. Copper ore was discovered

in the area in 1862, and the round charcoal kiln at the Bolla Bollana Smelter erected in 1874 stands as a reminder of early mining in the area. The main group of mines lies near Yudnamutana, about 20 km northwest of Arkaroola by graded track. Crumbling stone cottages and huts, mine shafts, and machinery are found in this area. Most impressive is the Yudnamutana Mine, where the well-preserved ruins of a smelter erected in 1909 can be inspected. You will appreciate the tremendous effort that was involved in finding and extracting copper from this rugged terrain.

For information on accommodation and tours contact the Arkaroola Visitor Information Centre (1800 676 042).

### *Iron Knob*

Iron Knob is the birthplace of the Australian steel industry. High-grade iron ore deposits in the Middleback Range of Eyre Peninsula were first mined at Iron Knob in 1900 for use as flux in the Port Pirie lead smelters. After 1912, the iron ore was used in steelworks at Newcastle and, since 1941, at the nearby Whyalla steelworks. Other quarries developed in the region include Iron Monarch, Iron Baron and Iron Duke.

The *BHP Mining Museum* tells the story of mining at Iron Knob and provides guided tours of the open cut, Monday to Friday. Phone 08 8646 2129 for bookings.



*Miner's dugout, Yudnamutana.*



*Brick kiln, Sliding Rock.*

## Andamooka

Opal was discovered in 1930 by two drovers from Andamooka Station who saw flashes of brilliant colour after a rare thunderstorm. Opal is still mined in close proximity to the town. See how this multicultural population escapes the searing summer heat in their semi-dugout homes. Several historic cottages are built into the bank of a shallow creek in the centre of the town. Tours of the cottages and working opal mines are available (08 8672 7193).

## Olympic Dam

15 km north of Roxby Downs township is the giant Olympic Dam Mine which extracts 3.5 million tonnes of copper, uranium, gold and silver ore a year from a current ore resource of more than 600 million tonnes. The complex includes a highly mechanised underground mine, complex metallurgical treatment plant and refinery.

The Olympic Dam Visitor Centre (08 8671 0788) explains the complex, and there are daily tours of the surface operations from March to November.

## Coober Pedy

Opal was discovered at Coober Pedy, 863 km northwest of Adelaide on the Stuart Highway, in 1915. Over the years, opalfields have surrounded the town with a spectacular lunar landscape of dumps and shafts. Tours of working mines are available but, because of the danger, other access is not permitted and there are fines for



Coober Pedy Opalfield

trespassing on registered claims. To escape the heat, many live in underground homes called dugouts. Above-ground and underground accommodation is available.

At the *Old Timer's Mine*, see how miners lived and worked in an original 1918 dugout and mine. For further information contact the Coober Pedy Tourist Information Centre (08 8672 5699).

## Peterborough Battery

The opening of the Broken Hill Mines and extension of the railway from Peterborough to the NSW border resulted in development of the northeastern goldfields in the 1880s. The government erected a 10-head stamp battery at the historic railway town of Peterborough in 1897 to provide local gold miners with a

reliable means of extracting their gold. It is now the only operating stamp battery in South Australia.

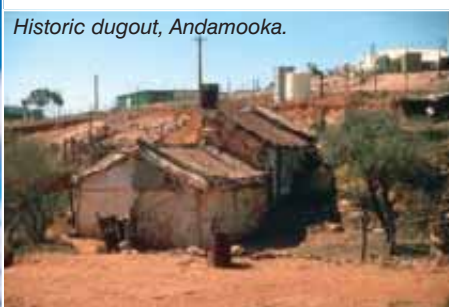
Tours of the battery can be booked through the Peterborough Tourist Information Centre (08 8865 2708). The Steamtown Peterborough Railway Preservation Society runs steam passenger trains on the narrow gauge line from Peterborough to Eurelia, 57 km to the north.

## Waukaringa Goldfield

Reef gold was discovered north of Yunta in 1873 and several mines were opened. The largest of these was the Alma and Victoria which produced 1.5 tonnes of gold up to closure in 1895. A stone chimney and ruins mark the mine site which is 35 km north of Yunta on the Frome Downs Road. Nearby is the ghost town of Waukaringa which was abandoned in the 1950s.



Alma and Victoria Mine



Historic dugout, Andamooka.



Modern dugout, Coober Pedy.



Peterborough Battery

## Broken Hill

Broken Hill is famous world-wide for the size and richness of its orebody. It was one of the largest mining areas in the world and at the beginning of the 20th Century supported a city of 30 000, the sixth largest in Australia. In 1900, ten major mines operated along the 7 km length of the lode, but today only one mine works the deep southern end of the orebody.

The remains of all periods of Broken Hill's history can be seen around the city and mine areas. The city is a living museum where visitors can experience the past along self-guided heritage drive and walk trails. Broken Hill's rich architectural heritage is preserved mainly in the housing, most of which was built before 1910.

The heritage drive takes you along the famous *line of lode*, a 7 km strip that was once the largest deposit of silver, lead and zinc in the world. The drive includes access to Block 10 Lookout and the Junction Mine. The Junction Mine has one of the few remaining



Heritage sign, Broken Hill.

outcrops of the original Broken Hill orebody but to really appreciate the work of the miners, you should go underground. Delprats Mine features an exciting journey 150 metres underground with working equipment. The Daydream Mine, 17 km north of Broken Hill, shows the style of mining in the 1890s. The *GeoCentre* provides interpretive displays on the minerals and geology of the Broken Hill orebody. Travel to the ghost town of Silverton, once a booming mining community of 3000 people.

Further details are available from the Visitor Information Centre (08 8087 6077).

## Regional Tourism Information

This brochure has been produced to provide an overall picture of mining heritage in South Australia and help you plan an enjoyable visit.

If you would like more information on a particular area please contact the relevant regional Tourist Association for the most up to date information.

### Adelaide Hills

Adelaide Hills Tourist Information Centre

41 Main Street  
HAHNDORF SA 5245  
Ph. (08) 8388 1185  
Fax (08) 8388 1319

### Mid North

Clare Valley Visitor Information Centre  
229 Main North Road

CLARE SA 5453  
Ph. (08) 8842 2131  
Fax (08) 8842 1117

### Yorke Peninsula

Moonta Visitor Information Centre  
Moonta Railway Station

MOONTA SA 5558  
Ph. (08) 8825 1891  
Fax (08) 8825 2930

### Flinders Ranges and Outback

142 Gawler Place  
ADELAIDE SA 5000  
Ph. 1800 633 060  
Fax (08) 8223 3995

### Broken Hill

Tourist and Travellers Centre  
PO Box 286

BROKEN HILL NSW 2880  
Ph. (08) 8087 6077  
Fax (08) 8088 5209

Typical cottages, Broken Hill.



Trades Hall, Broken Hill.



