

Mount Morgan Mine Photograph Collection

Large Format – Group 1

No.	Description	Other
MMM-LF001	(Three (B&W print)s) 1. Steam traction engine and trailer in Byrne's parade. 2. Group at old tennis courts. 3. On special sports days, Mount Morgan residents could travel by primitive electric tram for a rare treat.	SP036
MMM-LF002	((B&W print)) Township, general office and lower yard from top of stack.	LP307
MMM-LF003	((B&W print)) Extensions being made to the old power station; undertaken during the construction of Shepherd's Smelter between 1905 and 1906.	LP319
MMM-LF004	((B&W print)) Old power house from the river, now the Assay Office where the remains of concentration tests are analysed. The original Central Powerhouse, known as the Electric Light Works, was built in about 1890 on the Dee River. In 1914, a new Power Station was installed near the smelter. Over the years the Power House was enlarged and modernised. In 1953 it was interconnected with the Capricorn Electricity Board in Rockhampton	
MMM-LF005	((B&W print)) Square set stopes below the open cut floor. The sawn timbers were framed on 7 foot 9 inch intervals. Underground Mining: From 1891 until 1904 all underground ore was taken out using hardwood timber built up in 'sets'. By 1904 a large body of copper was disclosed which seemed adapted for another system of mining using 'pigsty' timbering. Large chambers were opened up on the 750 foot and 850 foot levels, but after two fatal accidents occurred in 1908, this system was abandoned in favour of the square set methods which continued until underground operations ceased in 1925.	
MMM-LF006	((B&W print)) Concentration Plant 1913-1927. In 1912 the Company decided to abandon chlorination, concentrate the copper-bearing gold ore and smelt the concentrate. Operation began using the shell of the old mundic works. By 1916 throughput exceeded 600 tons per day. Returns reached 93% of the copper and 80% of the gold. The plant was later remodelled by Mount Morgan Limited to become the number 1 mill.	
MMM-LF007	((B&W print)) Linda Gully bridge under construction. The No. 2 branch line from Walter Hall, tunnelled under the Range and spanned Linda Gully by this high trestle bridge.	LP272a
MMM-LF008	((B&W print)) Boiler being lowered from the freehold to the hopper level c1900.	LP142
MMM-LF009	(B&W print) G. A. Richard, W. R. Hall, H. Twynan and another in front of a Bucyrus shovel. The first steam shovel, a 65 ton Bucyrus, was acquired in 1902.	LP248

No.	Description	Other
MMM-LF010	(Two B&W prints) 1. The Board of Inquiry into the fatal accidents of 1908. Taken at Carlton House, 11th December 1908. (48 individuals in photo are identified by name). 2. J. M. Newman and party, c 1908. An expert witness at the inquiry, J. Newman was engaged as Consultant Engineer following the accidents and later became Chairman of Directors of Mount Morgan Ltd.	
MMM-LF011	(B&W print) Mount Morgan Mine headgear bin, 1960.	
MMM-LF012	(B&W print) Carlton House. Built on Carlton Hill between 1885 and 1890 by the Mount Morgan Gold Mining Company. The garden was landscaped.	
MMM-LF013	(B&W print) Main stack. Still dominating the mine site, the Main Stack was erected in 1905 to discharge the corrosive fumes from the copper smelter plant. 250 feet high, it contains 749,300 bricks - made at Mount Morgan - and has a total weight of 4,480 tons.	
MMM-LF014	(B&W print) A square set stope being untimbered.	
MMM-LF015	(B&W print) Open cut clean up.	LP285
MMM-LF016	(B&W print) The engine room of Mundic Works.	LP237
MMM-LF017	(B&W print) Mount Morgan mine in 1908 with No. 1 Battery (1883-86) in the left foreground and the original office (1884-1902) in the right foreground. The present Administration Building (1902) is centre right and above it the main stack built in 1905 and still in use. The copper smelter (1906-14) is left of the main stack and the lower works (1885-1907) centre left.	
MMM-LF018	(B&W print) Group at Carlton House c. 1914. Standing far left: B. Magnus. Seated second from right: A. A. Boyd. Standing far right: L. A. Westcott (Mine Manager 1912 to 1916) and General Manager of Mount Morgan Limited (1937 to 1944).	
MMM-LF019	(B&W print) Power House switch at Mount Morgan 1960.	
MMM-LF020	(B&W print) Dawson Valley Colliery Power Station Baralaba 1960s.	
MMM-LF021	(B&W print) Lower power station engine room.	LP190
MMM-LF022	No photograph; only caption. Gold Mining began at Mount Morgan in 1882, operated by a Syndicate until 1886 when the Mount Morgan Gold Mining Company Limited was formed. Production of gold from the mountain summit established Mount Morgan as the premier gold mine of the world in about 1890. From 1906 Mount Morgan became a major copper producer. In 1927 the Company went into voluntary liquidation. It had treated 9,307,938 tons of ore containing 5,345,000 ounces of gold and 140,000 tons of copper. It had produced a total of £33 million worth of metal, over £million in dividends and supported a town which at its peak contained approximately 16,000 people. In 1929 Mount Morgan Limited was floated with A. A. Boyd as its General Manager and a plan to develop the mine by open cut methods. The mine remained Queensland's major copper producer until the early 1950s. In 1967 it was acquired by Peko-Wallsend but Mount Morgan Limited remains the operating company.	

No.	Description	Other
MMM-LF023	(B&W print) Carlton House c 1910.	
MMM-LF024	(B&W print) RDHS General view of mine processing area and offices, Mount Morgan.	
MMM-LF025	(B&W print) Staff group at Carlton House. 18 men. Some identified: W. R. Hall, R. G. Casey, N. F. White, G. A. Richard.	
MMM-LF026	(B&W print) Interior of the lower works chlorination shed c 1892. Roasted ore was trucked into these leaching vats which had a capacity of between 20 and 30 tons each. Chlorine solution made in a central supply tank was run onto the ore from above.	
MMM-LF027	(B&W print) Carlton House, Mount Morgan c 1910.	
MMM-LF028	(B&W print) Section of tramway known as the 'Geelong tram' from the top of smelter bins to grasstree level.	LP143
MMM-LF029	(B&W print) RDHS Mount Morgan, view of main town area looking towards mine.	
MMM-LF030	(B&W print) Hugh Patterson's lead work display.	
MMM-LF031	(B&W print) A. A. Boyd with party on tour of the mine. Four people. Candles were originally the only means of illumination underground - a ton being used each week in 1913. Later the carbide lamp and electric light were introduced but candles were still in use in 1950.	LP347
MMM-LF032	(B&W print) Upper works; the biggest chlorination works in the world. Commissioned in 1888 this plant treated a thousand tons of ore per week.	
MMM-LF033	(B&W print) RDHS Mount Morgan; smelter, workshop and stack.	
MMM-LF034	(B&W print) Plumbing class - Mount Morgan Technical College.	
MMM-LF035	(B&W print) The Boys Central State School in 1906 on the occasion of the transfer of Mr J. B. Freeman, the School's first Headmaster.	
MMM-LF036	(B&W print) 20 men, unidentified.	
MMM-LF037	(B&W print) Open cut before mechanisation with men wheelbarrowing ore to the small back mill holes.	LP293
MMM-LF038	(B&W print). Lower works c 1889 showing the iron bark barrels in which roasted ore was treated with chlorine gas. This method was replaced in 1892 by the more economical Hall-Richard process of open-vat chlorination. Chlorination: conventional stamper batteries and mercury amalgamation proved to be unsatisfactory for the recovery of Mount Morgan gold which was extraordinarily fine and coated with iron oxide. A local adaption of the barrel process of chlorination was therefore adopted. This gave a gold recovery of 98%.	LP115
MMM-LF039	(B&W print) The 'Old Guard' flanked by the new directors at Carlton House about 1909. Kelso King, G. A. Richard, Walter Hall, R. G. Casey snr.	
MMM-LF040	(B&W print) RDHS Open cut and steam shovel, Mount Morgan c 1910.	
MMM-LF041	(B&W print) Directors and staff at Carlton House c 1905. 20 men. Some identified: J. Wilson, R.G. Casey, N.F. White, C. Humpries, H.P. Seale, H. Twynan, P. Somerset, H.S. Bohm, H. Somerset, G.A. Richard, Walter Hall.	

No.	Description	Other
MMM-LF042	(B&W print) Group of Scottish Agricultural Commission at mine c 1908. 40 men and 5 women. Some identified: Bill Belfield, G.A. Richard, Henry Somerset.	
MMM-LF043	(B&W print) Number one battery erected on the Dee River in 1883.	
MMM-LF044	(B&W print) Converter of Magnus's plant c 1915. The 'Third Smelting Plant' was completed in 1914. Planned by B. Mangus, it had two blast furnaces with a third in reserve. Daily throughput reached 1,000 tons of mixed ore.	LP199
MMM-LF045	(B&W print) West works under construction in 1895. Designed to treat low grade ore by open vat leaching. The ore was crushed, dried, ground, roasted and then leached in open vats at the bottom of the plant. A gold extraction of 96% was obtained at these works, which treated approximately 1.5 million tons of ore at a rate of between 2,000 and 2,500 tons per week.	LP132
MMM-LF046	(B&W print) Very early view of open cut.	
MMM-LF047	(B&W print) G. A. Richard and staff at Carlton House. 17 men. Only G.A. Richard identified. Captain Richard arrived in Mount Morgan in 1884. He worked as Engine Driver, Assayer and Metallurgical Engineer. From 1903 to 1912 he was General Manager.	
MMM-LF048	(B&W print) RDHS View of stacks and No. 1 Mill, Mount Morgan	
MMM-LF049	(B&W print) General Hospital c 1898. Doctors, Nursing staff and Committee with Lord Lamington, Governor of Queensland. 28 men and 10 women, unidentified. The original hospital building in Mount Morgan was officially opened in August 1890.	
MMM-LF050	(B&W print) G. A. Richard and staff with Major H. Hall at the General Manager's House in 1910. 17 men. Standing left to right: Dave Fisher (Mine Surveyor), H. White (Mine Foreman), W.M. Cornwall (Pay Master), J. Willson (Accountant), T. Dibden (Chief Draughtsman), B. Belfield (Accountant), N.F. White (Chief Engineer). Left to right sitting: C. Humphreys (Superintendent of Treatment), Unidentified, Major Hall, G.A. Richard (General Manager), M. Moran (Clerical), J. White (Mine Manager), P. Somerset (Research Metallurgist). Left to right front row: J. White (Underground Boss), J. Davis (an American smelter expert), H. Somerset (Smelter Superintendent). Major H. Hall, a visiting London director, was the son of T.S. Hall, one of the original owners of the mine.	
MMM-LF051	(B&W print) Members and employees of the Mount Morgan syndicate c 1884. Eight men. Some identified. Standing from left: Wesley Hall (General Manager), William Pattison, Fred Meyenberg (Battery Manager), William Knox D'Arcy. Seated from left: Fred Hall (Employee), Unidentified, Thomas Skarratt Hall, Unidentified.	
MMM-LF052	(B&W print) General view of works showing West, Mundic and Smelter Plants.	LP400
MMM-LF053	(B&W print) Gold ingots being boxed for shipment to the mine c 1911. The ingots shown weighed 5488 ounces, worth millions of dollars today.	LP144

No.	Description	Other
MMM-LF054	(Two B&W prints) 1. Shepherd's copper smelter in 1907, showing the hand operated carts in which valueless slag was originally transported to the dumps. 2. Elongated oval monorail track erected to replace the hand carts shortly after the first furnace commenced operations. It was powered by an electrical locomotive but proved to be unsatisfactory.	
MMM-LF055	(B&W print) Woodwork class, Mount Morgan Technical College.	
MMM-LF056	(B&W print) RDHS Close-up of steam shovel in open cut, Mount Morgan.	
MMM-LF057	(B&W print) Baree School of Arts Committee at its inauguration on 20th October, 1910. Eleven men and one girl. Some identified. Seated far left: Fred Wham, official photographer for the company. The glass plate negatives now stored CQU are his work. Seated centre with child on knee: A. Jenks, one of the original trustees of the School of Arts. Seated far right: Bill Butcher.	
MMM-LF058	(B&W print) Workmen at converters of old plant, 1908. Fifteen men, unidentified. Matte from the smelters, containing about 40% copper, was treated in two converter stands.	LP022
MMM-LF059	(B&W print) Marmor limestone plant and township from the top of quarry in 1907. The plant employed 200 men.	
MMM-LF060	(B&W print) Carlton House (garden) Mount Morgan c 1910.	
MMM-LF061	(Three B&W prints) Ore Transportation 1. Ore chute from the mountain top. Ore from the mountain top was transported to the treatment works below by means of either the main oreway or by an aerial tramway. Built in the Syndicate days as part of the original agreement between the Morgan Brothers and T. S. Hall. 2. Aerial tramway installed in 1888 to replace the chute and drays. The tramway consisted of an endless wire cable suspended from towers. Iron buckets emptied their load automatically at the works and returned to the top by the weight of loaded buckets descending. 3. Ore from the bottom of the chute was loaded into drays for cartage to the Treatment Works.	
MMM-LF062	(B&W print) Crib room with facilities for underground miners.	
MMM-LF063	(Two B&W prints) 1. G. A. (Captain) Richard and others in Light Horse Uniform. Richard's title of 'Captain' derived from his military involvement as commandant of Volunteer B Company of the Queensland Defence Forces. 2. Lord Dudley (Fourth Governor General of Australia 1908-1911) with staff, Colonel Lyster and Central Queensland Officers at Militia Camp, Emu Park.	
MMM-LF064	(B&W print) Copper production. Copper was detected early in the history of the mine. Recovery commenced and in 1903 a small experimental furnace was acquired. A modern smelting plant began to produce blister copper in 1906. Shepherd's smelter under construction in 1905. A modern water-jacketted blast furnace plant which was enlarged until it had five furnaces each with a daily capacity of 200 tons of ore.	LP231

No.	Description	Other
MMM-LF065	(B&W print) Mining Methods 1886-1927. Open cut, main stack and township in 1906. Ore was originally broken in open quarries or benches on the mountain top. As the ore body became less accessible from the surface, the Company adopted underground stoping methods and continued open-cut mining on a small scale. Surface Excavations. In about 1902 a scheme was introduced to carry the open-cut down to the 450 foot level, and to mechanise the operations then in progress. This scheme was abandoned in 1912. In the final 20 years of its existence, the Company deepened the cut only 46 feet by which time it extended 409 feet below the original mountain top and covered an area of 17 acres.	
MMM-LF066	(B&W print) Western mill holes. Milling System. Mount Morgan became famous for this system of mining known as 'Glory Holing'. It was a combination of open-cut and underground mining in which the mill holes allowed material from the open cut to be dropped into underground hoppers.	LP278
MMM-LF067	(Two B&W prints) 1. Technical College 1908-1964. The first Technical classes were held in 1900 in the old School of Arts Building in order to meet the Company's growing need for skilled labour. The main block of the College was completed in 1903 and in April 1909 the Technical College was officially opened. In 1912 the first High School in Queensland opened within the College. 2. Technical College exhibition models.	
MMM-LF068	(Two B&W prints) 1. "Turtle" Richard (young boy, formal photo) 2. Mrs. G. A. Richard and her two daughters, Hilda and Cecley.	
MMM-LF069	(B&W print) G. A. Richard and family.	
MMM-LF070	(Two B&W prints) 1. St. Elmo's Boarding House. 2. Upper Morgan Street before the fire on ANZAC night 1923 which destroyed 12 premises between the Grand Hotel and St. Elmo's Boarding House.	
MMM-LF071	(B&W print) Gold escort and William Knox D'Arcy.	
MMM-LF072	(B&W print) Carlton House was noted for its garden parties. Brigadier General H. Finn with his daughter in 1905. The second woman in the photo is not identified. A Military Commandant of Queensland and then of N.S.W., General Finn became Inspector General of Commonwealth Military Forces. In 1912, he accepted office as the Foundation Secretary of the "Walter and Eliza Hall Trust". On his death in 1924 the position was conferred upon one of his daughters. During his visit, a large garden party with staff and local V.I.P. was held in his honour at Carlton House.	
MMM-LF073	(B&W print) G. A. Richard and wife with two shareholders.	
MMM-LF074	(Two B&W prints) 1. Babcock and Wilcox boiler under construction in the new power station. 2. Automatic coal feeders fitted to the boilers to save man power.	
MMM-LF075	(B&W print) Wesley Hall in the Open Cut Mount Morgan c 1890. Roger Lisle holds the pony. [Same as LF082.]	

No.	Description	Other
MMM-LF076	(B&W print) The electrolytic refinery and smelter at Port Kembla. Blister copper produced at the mine was initially sent to America for refining. In 1907 Mount Morgan helped to form the Electrolytic Refining and Smelting Company of Australia Limited which built a refinery at Port Kembla. It began operations in 1908 and handled 40 tons of copper daily.	
MMM-LF077	(B&W print) RDHS Mt. Morgan works, 1904.	
MMM-LF078	(B&W print) James Wilson's family. James Wilson with his wife and their thirteen children. Seven men, five women, 13 children. Four generations of the Wilson family have worked at the mine. A grandson, Mr. A. O. Wilson, was Manager of Operations for Mount Morgan Limited from 1975 to 1982.	
MMM-LF079	(B&W print) Approx. 50 men, unidentified.	LP009
MMM-LF080	(B&W print) Converter wing of Magnus plant. A 25 ton overhead crane operated the ladle from which the molten copper was poured into the converter.	
MMM-LF081	(B&W print) Mt. Morgan Mine No. 1 Mill.	
MMM-LF082	(B&W print) Wesley Hall in the Open Cut Mount Morgan c 1890. Roger Lisle holds the pony. [Same as LF075.]	
MMM-LF083	(B&W print) Headframe and storage bins of the main haulage shaft. The wooden headframe was rebuilt in steel and concrete in 1956. The main shaft was finally removed in 1971. The underground workings were originally serviced by several underground shafts but when copper smelting was introduced in 1904, these became inadequate and two new shafts - the 'Main' and the 'Linda' were introduced. The main haulage shaft was sunk at an angle of 45 degrees to the 1,050 foot level. It was supplied with an electric winding engine and had two hoisting compartments and a stairway of 1,085 steps. This was believed to be the longest continuous stairway in the world.	
MMM-LF084	(B&W print) H.S. Bohn and family. Bohm invented a process which combined chlorination and cyanidation to treat the pyritic ores found in the lower levels of the mine. His plant was installed at Mount Morgan in 1892. He was Assistant Superintendent of Treatment when he left in 1906.	LP045
MMM-LF085	(Two B&W prints) 1. A water compressed air spray being tested in the Linda yard c 1914 for use as a dust depressant in the underground stopes. 2. The Linda Yard, named after Edward Morgan's daughter, was the assembly point for miners. They worked three shifts and descended the incline in man cars which held 18 men.	
MMM-LF086	(B&W print) Linda Memorial erected in the Mount Morgan Cemetery in 1909 in memory of men killed in the mine at the turn of the century. The memorial was officially unveiled on 7th November 1909 by the Mayor J. Morrison.	
MMM-LF087	(B&W print) Group taken from general office c. 1914, showing blast furnaces and new power station under construction. Seven men and one woman. From right: B. Magnus, Kelso King, J.W. Moule (Superintendent of Works), Bill Belfield, others unidentified.	LP008

No.	Description	Other
MMM-LF088	(B&W print) Supply tramway: Incline from Grasstree level to hopper level. Originally all stores, supplies and machinery required at the Treatment Plants had to be hauled up the mountain side on four 'inclined trams' one after the other. The supply tramway extended to the mountain top. It began from the front of the General Office where it connected with the No. 1 Branch Line from the Mount Morgan Station. In 1906 it was replaced by the No. 2 Branch Line from Walter Hall. Sidings from this line served the mine and works.	LP141
MMM-LF089	(B&W print) No. 1 Battery, Mount Morgan.	
MMM-LF090	(B&W print) Loading flux train from Limestone bins, Marmor, 1907. The fluxes required for smelting were initially obtained from the limestone and ironstone deposits around Mount Morgan. When these proved to be inadequate, the Company widely extended its operations throughout Central Queensland.	
MMM-LF091	(B&W print) Governor General and his wife with Directors and their wives c 1911. Eight men, seven women. Some identified. Mrs Richard (seated, second from left), G.A. Richard (standing, third from left), R.S. Archer (standing, second from right). <i>Note: Dr Callaghan and Mr Fairweather present, but unidentified.</i> Carlton House served as a venue for the Board of Directors meetings and accommodated the southern directors and their wives as well as visiting dignitaries.	
MMM-LF092	(B&W print) No identification. Possibly a railroad bridge under construction.	
MMM-LF093	(Two B&W prints) Ore chutes, Mount Morgan.	
MMM-LF094	(Two B&W prints) 1. Group at the mouth of the Linda shaft c. 1913. From left: A leading Macquarie Street specialist, his wife, Kelso King (Director), James White (Mine Manager), B.G. Patterson (Mining Engineer), A.A. Boyd (Mining Superintendent), unidentified. 2. In 1925 water was discharged into the Linda Shaft in an effort to control a major underground fire. Many years after the fire, timber remained smouldering underground and the sulphur in the ore continued to burn.	
MMM-LF095	(B&W print) Unidentified group at foot of tramway with the Main Stack and a huge slag pot (pile?) in the background.	LP013
MMM-LF096	(Two B&W prints) Herbert Percy Seale (1872-1903). H.P. Seale came to Mount Morgan in the early 1890s and was Mine Engineer and Surveyor when he was given joint control of the mine in 1897. In 1903 he became Mine Manager and in 1907 he was appointed General Manager. 1. Seale (seated second from left) with Bowie Wilson and the shift bosses. 2. Funeral of H. P. Seale 1908. He was buried in the Mount Morgan Cemetery where his fellow workers erected a monument in his memory and established a trust fund for the 'Seale Prize' awarded to the top apprentice of the year at the Mount Morgan Technical College.	
MMM-LF097	(B&W print) Open cut showing shovels on freehold bench.	LP292
MMM-LF098	(Two B&W prints) 1. Staff quarters at Many Peaks. 2. A group of Many Peaks miners.	

No.	Description	Other
MMM-LF099	<p>(B&W print) Group taken in front of the general office c. 1914. Seven men and one woman. Some identified: B. Magnus (third from right) and A.A. Boyd (first on left).</p> <p>AA Boyd: Mine Manager of the Mt Morgan Gold Mining Company from 1915 until it went into liquidation in 1927. One of the founders of Mount Morgan Ltd, he was General Manager 1929-1938, Managing Director 1938-1941, and then a Director until his death in 1948.</p>	LP002
MMM-LF100	<p>(Two B&W prints)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Chamber system 1904-1908. The chambers, each sixty foot wide, used 'pigstyes' - square trestles of Brigalow timber laid in criss-cross fashion from the floor to the roof at points of weakness. 2. Underground accidents 1908. Fallen copper chamber. The first major accident in the underground mine occurred on 5th September 1908 when seven men were killed in a rockfall in the No. 1 Copper Chamber on the 850 foot level. On 4th November 1908, a second rockfall at the 750 foot level killed five men and injured four others. 	
MMM-LF101	(B&W print) Unidentified tram line.	
MMM-LF102	<p>(Three B&W prints)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Large group of men, unidentified. 2. Exterior construction, unidentified. 3. Ten men, unidentified. 	
MMM-LF103	(B&W print) Garden party, Carlton House. Large group of men and women, unidentified.	
MMM-LF104	(B&W print) Exterior construction, unidentified.	
MMM-LF105	(B&W print) Tennis party at B. Magnus' residence, c. 1913. Seven men. From left: N. Goode (Smelter Superintendent), Adam Boyd, Unknown, B. Magnus (General Manager), Unknown, Unknown, Christie (Internal Auditor).	LP027
MMM-LF106	(B&W print) Mundic Works (1899-1912). This plant treated ore by a process similar to that at the West Works. The roasted ore was given an acid leach before running on the chlorine solution. The plant treated over 1.25 million tons of ore. It had a capacity of 2,000 tons per week, with a gold recovery rate of 94%. Long handled shovels were used to remove the leached calcines from the vats until about 1904 when the works were able to obtain enough water to begin sluicing them out.	
MMM-LF107	<p>(Two B&W prints)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Twelve men at tennis court, unidentified. 2. Crowd scene at sport's field, unidentified. 	
MMM-LF108	(B&W print) A. A. Boyd, General Finn and B. Magnus on eastern side of general office c. 1914. B. Magnus was General Manager of the Company from 1912 to 1915. An American Metallurgist, he carried out an extensive relocation and rebuilding scheme at Mount Morgan.	LP020

No.	Description	Other
MMM-LF109	<p>(Two B&W prints) Dams -the natural water holes of the Dee River soon proved to be inadequate as a source of water supply for the mine. Over the years, nine dams were constructed to meet the increasing water requirements.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Number 8 dam under construction on Upper Mundic Creek in 1907. It is now buried under a waste dump. 2. Number 7 dam overflowing before the wall was raised in 1906. <p>Constructed across the Dee River between 1899 and 1902, the dam saved the mine from a water shortage for forty years.</p>	