

THE CORNISH PASTY

ornish pasties (oggies) originated as portable meals for workman such as miners, fishermen and farmers. Originally, pasties contained meat and vegetables at one end and a second course, such as apples, at the other end.

Housewives made one for each member of the family and initialled the recipient's name on the pasty. The miners carried them in tin buckets which could be heated with a candle. The

thick crust band down the middle was never eaten, as it served as the handle and would get dirty (the miners were not able to wash their hands down in the mine). Often the chemicals picked up on miners' hands were poisonous.



HE Cornish miners brought work practices and tools steeped in tradition to Kapunda. Many of their implements were job-specific, intended for one step in the series of stages required to extract the copper ore.

MINER'S

ESSENTIALS

1. Helmet. This was was made of papier-mache, and provided little protection from falling rocks. A candle was attached to the brim with a piece of clay.

2. Gads. Hand-held tools used for wedging into rocks and cracking stone.

3. Gad sedge. This small mallet was used for breaking the rock into pieces.

4. Cat-head mallet. A larger implement used mainly for timber work.

5. Jack-ass pick.

6. Poll-pick. These heavy tools were used for breaking the rock with force.

7. Cornish long-handled shovel. Used to lever out large stones.