

AUSTRALIAN HERITAGE PLACES INVENTORY

[New Search]

Baptist Church (former)

Identifier: 7247

Location: 5 Hill St, Kapunda

Local Government: Kapunda - Light District

State: SA

Statement of Significance: The massive structure is major townscape element in town of Kapunda. Of intrinsic architectural merit, it is part of an important group of Victorian business houses, public buildings and dwellings which retain their original detailing.

(The Commission is in the process of developing and/or upgrading official statements for places listed prior to 1991. The above data was mainly provided by the nominator and has not yet been revised by the Commission.)

--- **Description:** This structure was largely financed by George Fife Angas as a Baptist Church. The foundation stone was laid 24 May 1866 by C H Goode MP and the builder was James Tyrie. It is a stone building with twin towers, iron roof and a dry and substantial full basement, reached by a curving stair from the rear lobby. The main floor sloped in the early stages but has since been levelled. The structure is well detailed and well built, with random bluestone walling which contrasts with fine chisel faced square sandstone dressings to attenuated semi-circular headed windows to side elevations, squared windows to principal facade, cornice work, strings and quoins. A reminder of Greek revival style buildings of early nineteenth century it is relieved somewhat by semi-circular arcaded belvederes and Corinthian columns to either side of the pair of semi-circular hooded main entrances. The interior is simple and dominated by the former sanctuary arch with filigree work to moulds over the apsidal end. The building was renovated in 1949 by the Education Department for use as a technical school and in 1967-70 for use as a museum. The basement is now used for exhibition of heavy museum pieces, eg, printing presses from the nearby office of the old Barossa and Light Herald.

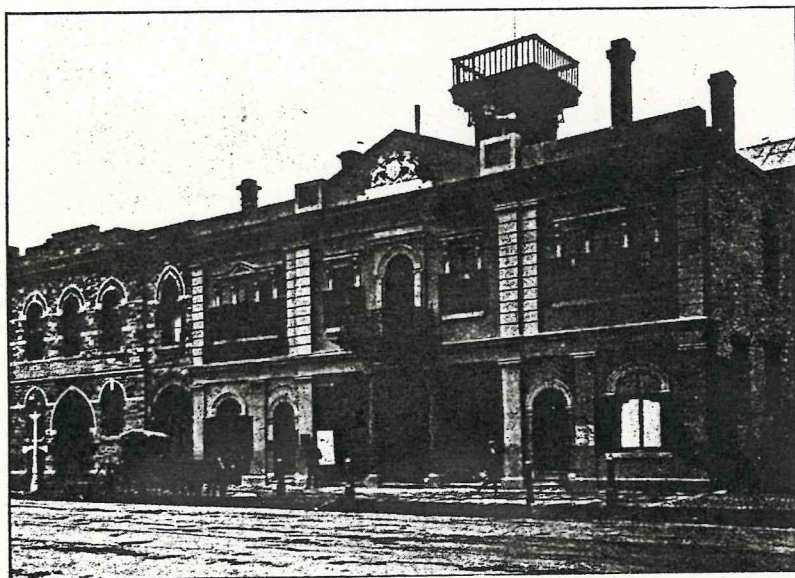
Source: Register of the National Estate

Report produced : 22/10/2002

AHPI URL : <http://www.heritage.gov.au/ahpi/search.html>

The South Australian Press.

The "Fourth Estate" of South Australia had a good start over the second and third, for though there was a King there were neither Lords nor Commons, so far as the new province was concerned, when the first newspaper appeared. The date of this initial issue was June 18, 1836—six months before Governor Hindmarsh landed at Glenelg—and its title the *South Australian Gazette and Colonial Register*. Its leading article, in an opening sentence of prodigious length, referred to the first number of the paper being published "in the capital of the civilized world, with the intention of publishing its second number in a city of the wilderness, of which the site is yet unknown." The plant was brought out in the "Africaine," and used at Glenelg to print the "proclamation," but the promised second number of the newspaper did not appear until June 3, 1837. In the meantime Adelaide had been surveyed and sold. A few buildings were in progress, and in one of the first to be completed, a rather stylish mud hut situated in Hindley Street, the printing-office of Robert Thomas & Co. was established. Difficulties were numerous. The printing-plant was none too large, and part of it was sent on by mistake to Van Diemen's Land. The staff was weakened by the untimely fate of the printer, Osborne, who with five companions rashly landed from the "Africaine" to walk across Kangaroo Island to Nepean Bay, and only four of the party were rescued. Accordingly, the third number was not published until five weeks after the second, and the issues up to number nine appeared at irregular intervals. It was intended to be a weekly publication at first, but, according to an indignant editorial remark, the one compositor was tampered with "in a most scandalous manner," and eight weeks intervened between numbers nine and ten. After that the staff was strengthened, and regularity became possible.



"THE REGISTER" OFFICES, GRENELL STREET, ADELAIDE.

Such were the difficult beginnings of the first organ of public opinion to be established in South Australia, and they were followed by fluctuations so various and troubles so severe that the wonder is it survived. During the long period of fifteen years it underwent vicissitudes of almost all kinds. It parted with its gazette business and title, remaining only the *South Australian Register*, as which it is one of the three oldest papers in the Southern Hemisphere. The public quarrelling cost the firm its contract for Government printing. There were changes of locality and changes of proprietorship,

it absorbed other papers, increased its size and circulation, and the frequency of its issues, till on January 1, 1850, it became an established daily. It had to defend itself against libel actions without number, often had the bailiff on its premises, and at one time its plant was seized and removed under distraint for debts incurred through heavy law costs. During a single sessions of

the Supreme Court in 1849 seven libel actions were tried; the damages claimed amounted to £12,950, the awards to thirteen pence, and the costs to £840. *The Observer* was founded in July, 1843, by Mr. John Stephens, who subsequently became proprietor of *The Register*. After his death the two papers were purchased by a syndicate consisting of Messrs. Anthony Forster, E. W. Andrews, W. Kyffin Thomas, and Joseph Fisher, who removed the business in 1854 to the premises in Grenfell Street, which are still occupied.

During the period thus rapidly covered literary activity was a pronounced characteristic of South Australian life. There was much to stimulate and foster it. A new country, experimental colonization, a novel constitution, administrative mismanagement, official squabbling, reform agitation, and so on. The men of the time were of a high intellectual average: keen, eager, and

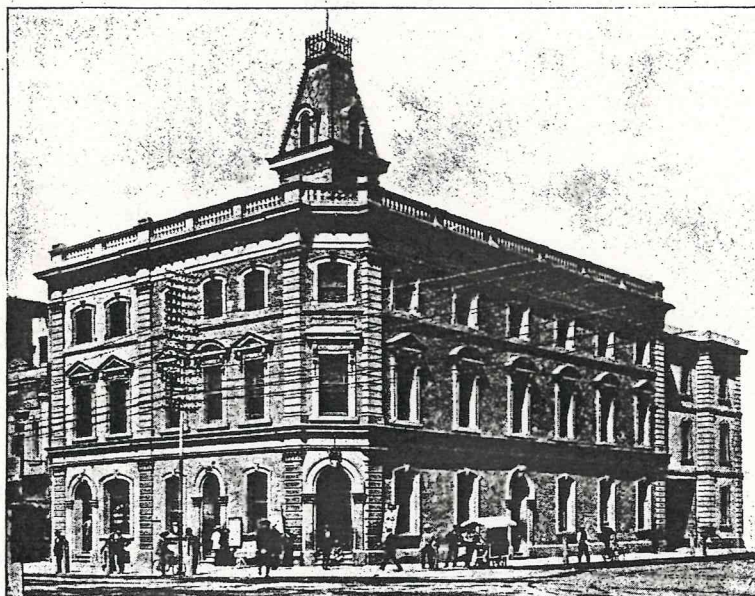
alert. They held strong and divergent opinions, and were at no loss for forcible expression. An organ through which they might expound their ideas and impress the public mind was in many cases an imperative necessity. All this is attested by the number of literary ventures that were launched. In 1839 the *Adelaide Guardian* was started, which was discontinued in six months. There followed, in 1840, the *Southern Australian*, the *Adelaide Chronicle*, which was taken over by the *Register*, and the *Adelaide General Advertiser and Port Lincoln Herald*. The following year saw the birth of the *Adelaide Independent and Cabinet of Amusement*, of the *Adelaide Free Press*, and of the *Adelaide Examiner*. The *South Australian Reformer* and the *Southern Star* were added to the list in 1842. An ambitious but short-lived monthly, the *South Australian Magazine*, was commenced in 1841. Among other long-extinct publications begun during the decade were the *Adelaide Mercury and Sporting Chronicle*, the *Adelaide Times*, the *Weekly Dispatch* (started by Mr. James Allen), a German paper, the *German Australian Post*, the *Oddfellows' Magazine*, the *South Australian Vignerons and Gardeners' Manual*, and *Australiana*. This record proves that the Press was recognized as a power in the land.

When the *Register* and *Observer* were finally located in Grenfell Street, the dislocation caused by the exodus to the Victorian goldfields had come and gone. The colony was enjoying a period of great prosperity, and the papers had the field of daily and weekly journalism practically to themselves. The editorial treatment of public matters was less provocative than in "the libel era," and perhaps received less provocation to attack. The business management was energetic and enterprising. Mechanical improvements were introduced as they became available. Manual labour in working the machines was displaced by steam-power in 1854, and steam was, in its turn, superseded by gas and electricity. An evening paper, the *Journal*, was added in due course, and illustrations to reinforce the attractions of the letterpress were introduced when that became the fashion. Within the past half-century many changes have taken place, both in the proprietary and

the editorial staff, but the name of W. K. Thomas and Co. still appears in the imprint, and there has been no "solution of continuity" in the literary life. Throughout its career the *Register* has avowedly regarded the influence it has wielded as a public trust.

The *Register* has, of course, had many red-letter days in its history, when its progress has been reviewed. The latest of these was its seventieth birthday, January 18, 1906, and the following account of the mechanical improvements that have been introduced was published on that date:—"When the *Register* was originally printed in South Australia the plant practically consisted of a Stanhope hand-press—which is still preserved in this office as a valued relic and an exceedingly interesting link with the past—a primitive wooden press, and half a ton of newspaper type, with a supply of various jobbing letters. What was regarded as a wonderful

advance was made in 1840, when two new Columbian presses were brought into operation. These produced in an hour 250 four-page copies of the paper. Some years later the *Register* was printed on an intermittent feed machine, worked after the fashion of a mangle, with a wheel turned by hand. Soon afterwards another was imported, but in 1854 the increased and constantly in-



"THE ADVERTISER" OFFICES, KING WILLIAM STREET, ADELAIDE.

creasing circulation demanded still more adequate apparatus; and a larger machine, of the Wharfedale pattern, was obtained from Scotland. An extra large double-cylinder machine was introduced in 1869, but before it had been in use for a year an entirely new departure in the method of printing was rendered necessary. Accordingly on January 1, 1870, a four-feeder Hoe press was laid down, and 10 years later this was duplicated. The need of increasing mechanical power was, however, persistently apparent. Another revolution in processes of printing was signalized in 1892, when the system of taking impressions from separate type was discarded in favour of a machine in which stereotypes, or metal casts of the type-forme, were employed; and this rendered possible a greatly enhanced speed. But this apparatus, known as the "Knickerbocker," which turned out 12,000 eight-page papers an hour, and was a marvel of effi-

ency, had to be supplemented later by the wonderful three-roll Hoe press which is now in use, and the amazingly rapid and almost perfect work of which has evoked the admiration of many representative Australians. This machine, which is one of the latest developments of the mechanical genius of a remarkable firm of manufacturers, who have long enjoyed a world-wide celebrity, carries 24 miles of paper, and is capable of printing 36,000 12-page papers in an hour. The time will doubtless come when it, too, will have to make way, as its predecessors did in their day, for a still more advanced example of the application of science to mechanics; for with a progressive newspaper there is no standing still."

The first South Australian Parliament assembled in April, 1857. Thenceforward political controversy took on a new form which was the natural and direct result of the establishment of representative institutions. The two-party system, with other things, was imported from England, and, having been introduced into the Legislature, there seemed to be a necessity as well as a kind of propriety in its being reflected by the Press. Accordingly, a strong company was formed, mainly by the efforts of the Hon. J. H. Barrow, for the establishment of a second daily paper. Sir Henry Ayers became Chairman of the Board of Directors, and by the articles of association Mr. Barrow was given absolute control over the editorial department, the prospectus being extremely explicit on that point. The first number of the *Advertiser* was issued on Monday, July 12, 1858, and the *Chronicle* on the following Saturday. The jubilee of these papers is, therefore, not far distant. On Wednesday, July 21, of the same year, telegraphic communication with Melbourne was opened, and from that time dates the extension of the telegraph system throughout Australia, revolutionizing the methods of news-gathering. The altered conditions probably suggested the issue and title of *The Telegraph*, an evening paper published at a penny, and absolutely the pioneer penny daily paper of Australia. Shortly afterwards the proprietors of the *Advertiser* started the *Express* as an evening paper, and, ultimately, in 1867, they purchased *The Telegraph* and its associated weekly, *The Weekly Mail*. The double title of the *Express and Telegraph* is reminiscent of the enterprise of the proprietary and of their early adoption of what has become the general policy of the newspaper world—to secure increased circulation by reduction in price.

From the first the *Advertiser* and its associated papers met with public approval, they escaped the difficulties under which many predecessors in the field of South Australian journalism succumbed, and their history is one of unbroken prosperity and success. Eight years after the Company was formed the property was taken over by a syndicate, consisting of Messrs. J. H. Barrow, Thomas King, C. H. Goode, T. Graves, J.

Counsell, W. Parkin, R. Stuckey, and G. W. Chinner. In the same year (1864) the present sole proprietor, Sir J. Langdon Bonython, left school, and became a member of the literary staff. While the editorial department was under the control of Mr. Barrow, the business management was in charge of Mr. Thomas King, and in 1871 these two gentlemen acquired the proprietary. Three years later Mr. Barrow died; in 1879 Mr. King purchased his widow's interest in the concern, and took into partnership her son, Mr. J. P. Burden, who was connected with the business department, and Sir Langdon Bonython, who had risen to be sub-editor, and practically exercised literary control. Mr. King retired from the firm in 1884, and Mr. Burden in 1893, their interests passing into Sir Langdon's hands, upon whom thenceforward devolved the business management as well as editorial responsibility.

The combination of literary ability and business capacity which made the *Advertiser* group of papers a success from the outset has been continued all the way through. The *Advertiser* has been enlarged from time to time, until it is now three and sometimes four or even five times its original size. In the meantime its price has been reduced in two stages from fourpence to a penny, the latest alteration in this respect taking effect on New Year's Day, 1884. Scarcely anything is more suggestive of the improvements wrought by invention and applied science than a large up-to-date newspaper office. The contrast between "case" typesetting and the linotype, between a hand-press and a three-reel Hoe machine, between oil-lamps and the electric-light, and between manual labour as a motive-power and electricity—all these are to be seen in the mechanical department of the *Advertiser*, and they have their counterpart in the arrangements and operations of the literary staff.

The *Advertiser* management has always been keenly alive to the advantages offered by improvements in printing machinery, and eager to avail itself of appliances for producing an enlarged paper at a reduced cost. At first a small press, printing one side of the paper at a time, at the rate of 1,500 impressions an hour, had to serve its purpose; but was soon superseded by a two-feeder Wharfedale machine. This was followed in 1876 by a four-feeder Hoe, equal to turning out 8,000 sheets an hour. A Prestonian perfecting machine, capable of producing and folding 10,000 complete copies of the paper per hour, was set in motion by Governor Jervois in 1881; and in 1892 His Excellency the Earl of Kintore started a Marinoni machine, with stereotyping plant. Four years later Governor Buxton set a new and complete Hoe machine in operation, and again in 1900 Lord Tennyson performed a similar act by turning the power on to a magnificent three-reel mammoth, which embodied all the latest improvements, and is able to print and fold 24,000 copies of the *Advertiser* in an hour. While the develop-

ments in the machine-room have succeeded in keeping that department up to date, there has been similar advance elsewhere. Linotype machines, steam, gas, and electricity are all pressed into service, and all appliances are of the latest and most approved character.

Reference has been made to the number of periodicals that were started in Adelaide during the earlier years, most of which had only a brief existence, and the list might be considerably lengthened. It would include so-called "society" papers, sporting papers, periodicals devoted to special interests, and publications that relied mainly on their wit and humour for their circulation. Not all of these merit commendatory mention, but some of them evinced ability of a high order. "Pasquin," conducted by Mr. Eustace Reveley Mitford, a near relative of Miss Mitford, the famous authoress, took for its special mission the exposure of alleged abuses, and executed its task with an incisiveness of sarcasm, keenness of irony, and wealth of invective that have rarely been equalled. Without further referring to papers that are extinct, the *Critic* may be mentioned as one of the most favourably known of current weeklies, both on account of its literary merit and the general excellence of its artistic productions. The *Garden and Field* is an exceedingly well-conducted journal, invaluable to the producers, for whose benefit it exists, by its information and suggestions on farming, horticulture, dairying, poultry-farming, etc. The patriarch of religious papers is *The Australian Christian Commonwealth*, which, as the *Methodist Journal*, was first published in July, 1874, and, while changing its name, has continued its character and the regularity of its appearance ever since. *The Church Commonwealth* is the organ of the Anglican, and *The Southern Cross* that of the Roman Catholic Church. Besides these, there is a host of weekly and monthly publications having special constituencies. *Faulding's Medical and Home Journal* has an interstate reputation, the *Herald* is the organ of the Labour Party, the name of the *Alliance and Temperance News* (now *The Patriot*) indicates its object, as also do those of the sporting papers, and the South Australian *Deutsche Zeitung* has an established position among the German population, being printed in the language of the Fatherland.

Wherever an English-speaking community is established, a newspaper seems to be regarded as a condition of life, and generally as soon as the necessary support can be obtained it manages to have at least one of its own. This has proved to be the case in South Australia, and with the expansion of settlement there was accompanied an extension of the provincial press. Though the Adelaide dailies and their weekly issues circulate all over the State, and provide the bulk of this kind of current literature, there are in at least twenty-five towns local newspapers, in some of them more than one, published weekly as a rule, but in a

few cases twice a week. There is nothing stereotyped about the titles of these papers, little that is original, and only one with a strictly Australian flavour—the *Gawler Bungip*, founded in 1862 as the organ of the Anti-humbug Society. Clare has its *Northern Argus* and Strathalbyn its *Southern Argus*, Gladstone publishes an *Areas Express*, and Jamestown, its neighbour, a *Star* on Thursday and an *Agriculturist and Review* on Saturday. Kadina, Millicent, Palmerston, and Petersburg have each their own *Times*, and Kadina a *Plain Dealer* also. Kapunda and Narracoorte have their individual *Heralds*. Moonta and Port Pirie have each a local *Advertiser*, the former a *People's Weekly* and the latter a *Recorder* also. A *Pioneer* is issued at Renmark, and another at Yorketown, which has also a *Clarion*. Koorunga publishes a weekly *Record*, Laura sustains a *Standard*, and Mount Barker runs a *Courier*. Mount Gambier for over forty-five years has kept up its *Border Watch*, and for a considerable part of that time has been illuminated by the *South-Eastern Star*. Woodside has its *Southerner*, Port Lincoln its *Recorder*, Orroroo its *Enterprise*, Quorn its *Mercury*, and Port Augusta its *Despatch*. Besides the German *Zeitung* there is published in Tanunda, on Wednesdays, a *Kirchen and Mission Zeitung* in the same language.

Speaking comprehensively, the South Australian newspaper Press is creditably and well conducted. While there is a fair amount of individuality and freedom in the treatment of current topics, the general tone is moderate and self-respecting. Local interests are naturally advocated by the organs which stand for their protection, and free criticism of both legislation and administration, when they are neglected, is not rare; but there is little if any indulgence in offensive personalities when public men are attacked. Hysterical screaming for effect is practically unknown, and perhaps as a consequence libel actions are few and far between.

The moral tone of both the great Adelaide daily papers has always been excellent, their influence on public morals has undoubtedly been salutary, and it is not difficult to believe that the country Press has perhaps unconsciously adopted the same general line. These papers, moreover, were for so long a period under the direct control of men of high personal character and distinguished literary gifts that in each case an elevated standard was set up, and traditions established which have never ceased to operate.

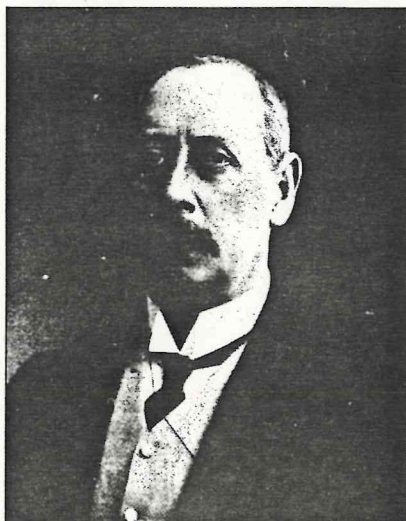
The value of an organ of public opinion necessarily depends to a great extent on its manipulator, and much of the success of the South Australian Press must be attributed to the services of singularly able men who have used their talents in its service. A degree of continuity has been given to the *Register* by the members of the Thomas family who have been connected with it, whether in the mechanical, commercial, or literary departments. The Hon. Anthony Forster

was a managing proprietor for many years, and it is recorded that his connection with the Press had a permanently beneficial effect on journalism in the colony, raising it to a higher level. Dr. Garran, who was editor for some time, proved his prowess in a still wider sphere by editing the *Sydney Morning Herald* for many years with great success. Mr. John Howard Clark brought to his responsible task not only wide culture and a refined literary taste, but an intense—almost passionate—devotion to whatever cause he espoused, deeming it to be right. The Hon. J. H. Barrow, who was a contributor to the one paper before he took a leading part in founding the other, stamped the impress of his personality on the *Advertiser* during its formative period. His mantle fell upon his successor, Mr.

W. Marcus, who, like Mr. Forster, of the *Register*, found time in the intervals of other duties for authorship. Forster's "History" and Marcus's "Handbook of South Australian Resources and Productions" are still valuable for purposes of reference. With regard to both papers, it is a kind of open secret that many of the ablest men in the community have been more or less frequent contributors to their leading columns. In each case the editorial and literary department is efficiently manned. The gentlemen who are now in control were for some time contemporary with predecessors who have been named, and it may truthfully be said of them, as a whole, without attempting the difficult and possibly invidious task of personal discrimination, that, governed by similar ideals, they are achieving corresponding results.

ROBERT KYFFIN THOMAS, one of the proprietors of *The Register* and its associated newspapers, was born at Nailsworth, near Adelaide, on August 19, 1851. He is the eldest son of the late Mr. W. Kyffin Thomas, who was also one of the owners of the above-named paper, and grandson of the founder and pioneer of the fourth estate in South Australia, after whom he was named. He is therefore the third in a direct line of the family who has been closely associated with the organ of public opinion which had its birth before the colony was established, shared in the fluctuating experiences of the early settlers, and served as a vehicle for the dissemination of knowledge, and the interchange of sentiments ever since. Mr. Thomas was educated at the Adelaide Educational Institute conducted by the late Mr. J. L. Young, which at that time occupied a foremost position among the academical establishments of South Australia, and immediately after leaving school in 1868 joined the staff of *The Register*. After entering upon his duties at the office of *The Register*, he continued his studies at Union College, which formed the nucleus of the Adelaide University. An account of the history of the paper is given elsewhere in this work, and it will be sufficient here to name some of the principal points. The first issue was printed in England on June 18, 1836, and the second on June 3, 1837, its office being a pisé cottage in Hindley Street West. Number 1 stated that its proprietors were Robert Thomas and George Stevenson, for whom the paper was printed by W. Clowes & Sons, Lambeth; but Number 2 proudly declared that it was "Printed by Robert Thomas and Co., at their printing office."

The "plant" was of an exceedingly primitive character, part of which had previously been used to execute official printing, including the famous proclamation by Governor Hindmarsh, in a temporary shelter at Glenelg. To say that the paper was published irregularly at first is to use an extremely mild expression, inasmuch as at times several weeks intervened between successive issues, but for all that its light never became entirely extinct. There were



Hammer & Co.,

Adelaide.

MR. ROBERT KYFFIN THOMAS.

also several changes in both ownership and location, but in 1854 a permanent settlement was made in Grenfell Street, and the properties were purchased by a syndicate of seven, shortly after reduced to four, Mr. W. K. Thomas being one of the number. When Mr. R. K. Thomas joined the staff in 1868 the proprietary consisted of his father, Mr.

E. W. Andrews, and Mr. John Howard Clark, whose portraits are among the most conspicuous adornments of *The Register* library. In the first instance he became connected with the printing department, but shortly afterwards qualified himself for the position of a stenographer, in due time took his place in the reporters' gallery of the House of Parliament, rose to be Chief of the Staff, and was in charge of the "Hansard" work until he left this particular branch of work in 1882. In 1877 a change in the proprietary was necessitated by the death of Mr. E. W. Andrews, and Mr. Thomas became one of the partners in the concern. The other members of the firm are Messrs. John Harvey Finlayson, W. J. Sowden, and Evan Kyffin Thomas. He devoted himself for many years to the supervision of *The Observer*, but the general management naturally fell largely into his hands, and ultimately he assumed permanent control over the business affairs of the office, for which his experience in the several departments was an excellent qualification. This is not the place to speak of the extensive influence of the paper, its excellent moral tone and high literary character; but the position it holds may fairly be attributed to the sense of responsibility and good judgment manifested by the original founder, his son and grandson, and their coadjutors, who have worthily striven to make it a power for good. Mr. Thomas has taken an active and permanent part in many public enterprises and organizations. He was President of the South Australian branch of the Royal Geographical Society from 1900 to 1903, Vice-President of the Adelaide Chamber of Commerce in 1905, and President in the following year. At the time of

CHAPTER XX

KAPUNDA - 1850/51

10 February—Quitting the inn at Barton, which we found to be in the county of Eyre, just within the boundary, we set forward on our road to Kapunda, and in less than a mile came to Truro township, also on the land of Mr Angas, and, we presume, named after the Cornish glory. It is of recent establishment, and contains about twenty houses, a small chapel of the Independents,¹ a store, a Post Office, and an inn. The road from Barton to this place is but indifferent, that in continuation is far better. There is nothing else remarkable about this particular spot.

The highway runs along the lower portion of an undulating country, open and bare, with scarcely a trace of vegetation for some miles, when the road is quite diverted by enclosure of corn land, obliging the traveller to take to the hills along the obscure tracks of drays, which make but little impression there, and which appear to have deviated in widely different directions to regain the old road. We, however, found it at the foot of a sharp descent behind a roadside tenement, and had to ascend in proportion to resume it on the heights above; shortly after which we passed Mr Bagot's² head station, with a good house and garden, barns, stables, farm buildings and stacks of corn and hay, the produce apparently of a considerable quantity of well-fenced land, looking in every way farm-like. From this spot, keeping in view the strip of verdure which indicates the bed of the Light,³ we continued our way till we crossed that river by a stony ford into South Kapunda. From thence we passed by a road-way

¹ Truro Church—1854, Rev. A. R. Phillips; 1860—new church opened by Rev. T. Q. Stow, 15 October. See: *Three-Quarters of a Century*, F. W. Cox and L. Robjohns.

² 'Koonunga', home of Capt. Charles Harvey Bagot, JR (1788-1880), soldier, pastoralist, and politician.

³ River Light, named after Col. Light, flows west to Gulf of St Vincent. Native name—Yarra-linda.

KAPUNDA

among the various workings of the great Kapunda Mine,⁴ and over the hill beyond into the town ship of the same name, of which this hill is the boundary between that and the property of the Kapunda Company. In South Kapunda we noticed several dwellings excavated in the banks of the river, an example, we were told, in a very limited degree of what we should find at the 'great Burra'. Out stage from Barton to the Sir John Franklin Inn at Kapunda was fifteen miles.

On the first sight of the town of Kapunda, we were reminded of Upper Harrogate in Yorkshire, and this impression remained, particularly with respect to that quarter of it behind the inn. There are several hundred houses in this township, more than 350 we thought, and the population of the mine and town is said to exceed two thousand persons. Kapunda is in Light county, but in no proclaimed hundred or division, and possesses neither Magistrate, Court, nor police, all of which protections to property and good order, we were strongly urged to understand, were imperatively required. (A Local Court has since been established here.) Whitaker,⁵ the landlord of the inn, who seemed to be a very independent individual, told us that for want of wholesome coercion on his first arrival here, three years ago, he had to repel a great deal of violence and rough treatment, for which purpose a show of effective weapons was almost always necessary. Now matters have found their level, and he remains unannoyed. In aid of this latter and better state of things, he had recourse to a rather ingenious device. Being anxious to keep one quarter of his tenement select as a sort of 'court end', and finding that he could not do this, every part being thronged alike, he raised very considerably the price of every article called for and consumed at that end of the house, while at the other end the same articles were quite as good and twice as cheap. By this

⁴ Kapunda Mine—1842, copper was found by the younger son of Capt. C. H. Bagot, and about the same time his neighbour F. S. Dutton also found copper ore. Dutton and Bagot had eighty acres of land surveyed, and applied in the usual way to pay £1 per acre. No other applicants applied for this land, as Dutton and Bagot had kept secret the finding of copper ore. Kapunda was the first copper mine in South Australia. See: *South Australia and Its Mines*, F. S. Dutton, pp. 266-78.

⁵ James Whittaker—Sir John Franklin Inn. This name is still retained by one of the Kapunda Hotels.

contrivance the dear end was soon deserted, experiments having fully discovered the intention to work out this system, and the great liquor consuming branch of public custom fell away from the 'court end', and now never interferes with the aristocratical portion of the establishment. There are no less than five mines bearing the name Kapunda, viz., Great Kapunda (or Kapunda proper), North, South, East, and West Kapunda, all we believe of these latter four at work in humble imitation of their great type. Of the North Kapunda,⁶ the captain or manager is a Mr Francis. South Kapunda⁷ belongs to a Company, who were purchasers, or part purchasers, from Messrs Hardy and Baker.⁸ Of West Kapunda, a Mr Gundry is Captain, and resides in a very pretty-looking cottage on a woody rise above the town. East Kapunda is said to be the property of Mr Edward Stephens,⁹ the bank manager. Of the Great Kapunda,¹⁰ belonging to Captain Bagot and a few other individuals, Mr Halifax¹¹ is Captain. From all these the township derives large profits in every article of consumption. There are four good stores, of which Whittaker owns one; several butchers, a baker, a tailor, and several carpenters—good men and true to their work when they begin it, but hard to get to work; labourers of all kinds can be found. There are two inns in the town, and a Post Office at the mines of the Great Kapunda. There is likewise a chapel belonging to the sect called

⁶ North Kapunda Mine—Established 13 June 1846. Capital £22,200 in 4440 shares of £5. Directors: William Blyth, John Brown, John Hector, William Peacock, William Sanders, Thomas Waterhouse. Secretary, William S. Whittington. Manager, Capt. (mining) Francis.

⁷ South Kapunda—Established, September 1850. Capital £20,000 in 2000 shares. Directors: Arthur Hardy, Anthony Forester, W. H. Clark, J. S. Clark, N. P. Le Bair, E. M. Bagot, J. B. Neales. Secretary, Thomas Arnold. Situated between the Kapunda and North Kapunda Mines.

⁸ Arthur Hardy (c.1818-1909), barrister and pastoralist. See: *Pastoral Pioneers of South Australia*, R. Cockburn, vol. I, pp. 154-55.

John Baker (1813-72), merchant and pastoralist, chairman, Auction Company. See: *Pastoral Pioneers of South Australia*, R. Cockburn, vol. I, pp. 60-1.

J. B. Neales, auctioneer; partner of John Baker.

⁹ Edward Stephens, JP (1811-61), manager, South Australian Banking Company.

¹⁰ Kapunda Mine. See: *South Australia and Its Mines*, F. S. Dutton, pp. 13-18; *Paradise of Dissent*, D. H. Pike; *The Rush That Never Ended*, G. Blainey.

¹¹ Capt. A. W. Halifax.

'The Howling Methodists', whose tenets, however, are not patronized in the township; and there is a Roman Catholic chapel, but no other place for public worship. About fifty children attend a Sunday-school. A zealous young preacher of one of the Protestant sects, we did not learn which, was at this time laid up with a dangerous fever, caused by over exertion and fatigue in his preaching progress. He was an interesting young man, struggling, we were told, with adverse circumstances, as well as illness. His wife had recently joined him here, and there appeared hopes of his recovery. We found the inn comfortable; but the same evil of confined bed-rooms exists. Additions at the back, however, of private apartments will make this house far more convenient for respectable travellers, and available for families. The great disadvantage here is the want of good water, in which the district is sadly deficient. Whitaker has dug to the depth of six fathoms;¹² but the country taken out is so hard and so impenetrable, and the price, £10 per fathom, so discouraging, that the intended well is abandoned. For ordinary purposes water must be procured at a distance of a mile and a half; for 'strangers', Whitaker said, it was fetched from a spot three miles off. Good stone is at hand for building; but this is being confined to a monopoly, and the price awfully raised, our host had turned brick-maker on a spot just opposite the inn front.

Captain Halifax most politely showed us over the mining and smelting works of the Kapunda; the average of the ore we understand to be twenty-five per cent. Two steam engines were there—one of 40 horse-power, and another of 36 horse-power, intended to come to the aid of her sister engine, and which was to begin working on the 1st March. This last engine is to work without beam, the road acting at one upon the machine. We could not but wonder at the working of the huge 'bobs', which put us in mind, from their enormous bulk, of 'bobbing for whales'. Another engine is said to be on its way from England of 50 horse-power, with every necessary apparatus complete.

There is a shaft of 40 fathoms, and one of 30 fathoms, and others which we did not see. Malachite has never been found in this mine.

¹² Fathom = 6 feet.

The Smelting Works and Calcining Furnaces were very interesting, though the morning was overpoweringly hot when we visited them, and threaded our way among the bags of regulus. Three hundred persons, including wood-cutters, are employed at the Works, and 120 tons of wood are delivered here daily at this time in preparation for winter, when the roads will be bad. There is, it appears, a tribe of aboriginies in this locality calling themselves 'The Kapunda Tribe', but they are not numerous; they can earn money at the various mines when they choose to work.

About two miles south-west of Kapunda is a village at Ross's Creek a thriving place inhabited by persons, who, from their savings by work at the mines, have purchased sections, and subdivided and resold them advantageously. This village contains about twenty houses, and sixty or seventy persons. At Allen's Creek,¹³ three miles north-east of Kapunda, is another village, even more flourishing than the last, where there are probably fifty houses, with a proportionate population, all respectable persons living, to use a common phrase, on their means; they have an inn, and a flour-mill, and the spot is altogether eligible. There was a mine at this Creek, but it had been abandoned.

TAYLOR'S STATION¹⁴

From Kapunda we ascended behind the town till we reached the summit of a broad ridge of table-land which on the west extends to and ends in the steep declivities of the Belvidere range of hills.¹⁵ The country was an alternation of wood and low downs till we reached the Hamilton Hotel¹⁶ (rather a high-sounding name for a small roadside inn), in the township of the same name; which township, so far as we could make out, seemed incipient—consisting of two houses. Here we dined in a rather snug parlor, under the auspices of the landlady's sister, herself being called to Adelaide to give evidence in some affairs. The name sometimes given to this locality, 'Hamilton near the Dirty

¹³ Now Allendale.

¹⁴ John Taylor (—1865), pastoral pioneer, 'Rylands', near Kapunda. See: *Pastoral Pioneers of South Australia*, R. Cockburn, vol. I, pp. 156-7.

¹⁵ Belvidere Range separates the valleys of the Light and Gilbert Rivers.

¹⁶ Hamilton, 61 miles north of Adelaide. Named by George Hamilton after his native town in Scotland. 1850's he was landlord of the hotel.

Light',¹⁷ is not flattering. From this place, enquiring our way to Mr Taylor's sheep-station, near the Gilbert,¹⁸ we were directed to retrace our road for about a mile, when we should find a very plain track to Mr Taylor's on the west. Crossing the road accordingly into a small flat, we continued along the track through a woody country till we were brought up by an enclosure which appeared formerly to have been a sheep station, but was now apparently under cultivation. Skirting this fence, we soon found our track again through another small woody region of the ranges before us, and came out upon one of the most lovely and park-like valleys we have yet seen, almost rivalling in its quiet-looking glades and genial character of repose the valley and domain of Angas Park. This we afterwards learned was called 'Mary Vale', and is the property of Mr Taylor. From Mary Vale we pursued our course through wood again till the table-land of our fourteen-mile stage terminated in the steep declivities of the Belvidere Range, here almost precipitous, with a boundless expanse of country of a most singular character before us; and in the bottom far below were the huts of 'Rylands', Mr Taylor's home station.

On the brow of the descent we stopped to look about us, before we made the requisite plunge into the ravines of Mr Taylor's sheep valley; but how unlike Mary Vale! The scene was peculiar. It seemed as if on leaving the table-land we had been traversing, we had been stopped by one of Nature's hugest land-slips. Below these hills the whole country seemed to undulate towards the sea, and the time of the evening on which we saw it clear from the mist, before sundown, was calculated to give this landscape effect. One expansive and enormously extended plain seemed to rise in gradual ascent to an unnaturally high-looking horizon, formed by eminences with scarcely discernible scrubs on their summits, and beyond which we were told another vast and impenetrable scrub region extended to the shores of St Vincent's Gulf. Between this horizon and the brow we stood on not a trace of cultivation, scarcely of vegetation, was discoverable (a miserable looking tree

¹⁷ Dirty Light, the surrounding district of Light River, which rises 26 miles north of Hamilton; flows west to the Gulf of St Vincent.

¹⁸ North tributary of the River Light. Named by Edward John Eyre (1815-1901), explorer; after Thomas Gilbert, first Colonial Storekeeper.

machinery is placed on the ground, by which the extraction of the ore can be expedited, this mine will become one of the best in the colony. At present, on the small scale on which it is carried on, it pays all working expenses, and leaves a considerable profit to the good. The number of hands at work in this mine is about 40. The mine is leased from the South Australian company.

KANMANTOO (*Co. Stuart*) is a hundred lying in the W. part of the county, and mostly taken up as purchased land. Agriculture is carried on to some extent, and copper is obtained from the Kanmantoo and W. Kanmantoo mines, both of which lie the hundred. The E. portion of the hundred extends into the Murray belt of mallee scrub.

KANTABA RUN (*N. district.*) See WILLIPA RUN.

KANYAKA (*Flinders district N.*) is a postal mining township in the electoral district of Flinders, and situated on the W. of the Kanyaka creek, and on a number of prominent waterholes, the principal of which, about 4 miles from the township, is the well-known Rocky waterhole. (See KANYAKA CREEK.) The Willochra creek passes the W. side of the Kanyaka run. The district is a pastoral and mining one, the former interest being represented by sheep runs, and the latter by the celebrated Kanyaka copper mine, which lies about 3½ miles S.W. of the township. The nearest places to Kanyaka are Willochra, about 18 miles distant, S.; Hookina, 24 miles N.W., and Edowie, 50 miles N.W. With these places the communication is by horse and private vehicle only, private mails being carried on horseback. With Adelaide 260 miles S. the communication is by Rounsevell's weekly mail coach to Kapunda, and thence by rail, or by Rounsevell's weekly mail coach to Port Augusta, and thence by steamer. Kanyaka is prettily situated, and has a post and money order office, and a hotel—the Great Northern. It has several good stone buildings, one of which is a fine woolshed. The resident magistrate is J. R. Phillips, Esq., J.P. The surrounding country is elevated and mountainous, the hills, especially on the E. side of the gully, being bold and lofty, and having clumps of good timber. The grass, except in times of drought, is plentiful. The formation of the country is of pipeclay, decomposed slate, and soft sandstone, with occasional outcropping beds of limestone. The population is small. The Kanyaka copper mine lies 194 miles N. ½ W. of Adelaide, about a mile from the station, and in a country consisting of pipeclay, decomposed slate, and soft sandstone. There is a well-defined lode, which improves as it goes down, and is from 2 ft. to 30 in. in width. A good deal of gypsum is found at the sides of the lode. The country is nearly white, and the ore of a dark blue and grey colour.

KANYAKA CREEK (*Flinders district*) is a creek rising in Wonaka hill, and flowing through a fine pastoral sheep country in a general W. direction past the E. side of the Kanyaka township (where it flows nearly N. and S.) into the S. end of lake Torrens. It is joined at its lower end by the Willochra creek, and has, near Kanyaka, a number of pools of water, with springs which supply the neighbourhood the entire year. One of these is known as the Rocky waterhole, and takes its name from a large mass of rock directly overhanging the spring. This rock measures about 22 feet in height from the plain, but where the water has been washed away it is fully 10 feet higher. The waterhole it overhangs so nearly corresponds in dimensions to the rock that many persons fancy it has been thrown out of the bed of the creek by some extraordinary convulsion of nature. It is composed of hard granite rock. The natives in the neighbourhood attach a superstitious importance to the rock, as they manifest an anxiety when at the point of death to be brought and laid down to die under its shadow. This waterhole lies on the road from Kanyaka to port Augusta, about 4 miles from the former place, and is well known and much used by teamsters. The course of the creek consists of pipeclay, decomposed slate, soft sandstone and limestone.

KANYAKA RUN (*N. district.*) lease No. 118; occupier, J. R. Phillips; area, 50 square miles; old rental and assessment, £72 18s. 4d.; Goyder's valuation, £25 per annum, deducting improvements valued at £7175 per annum. The estimated grazing capacity of this run is 5000 sheep, or 100 per square mile. The run is watered by the Kanyaka and Wirrianda creeks, and by a fresh water lagoon on the N.W. end. The head station 3 miles distant from the Kanyaka post office, 60 miles N.E. of port Augusta, and 250 miles N. of Adelaide. The manager is Mr. T. Bowman. This run also includes leases Nos. 117, 252, 276, 280, 436, 74A, 313A, and 516A, having a total area of 360 square miles, and grazing 35,000 sheep, 100 horses, and 100 cattle.

KAPINKA RUN (*W. District.*) lease, No. 100. This run is part of the Copp

run—which see. It has an area of 34 square miles, and a grazing capacity of 3500 sheep, being valued by Goyder at £128 12s. per annum, deducting improvements valued at £82.

KAPINKA RUN (*W. district.*) leases, Nos. 851 and 1034; occupier, S. Goode; areas of leases, 46 and 29 square miles respectively; total rent, £37 per annum. This run lies on the coast to the E. of point Drummond, the next post office being at lake Hamilton.

KAPPAWANTA RUN (*W. district.*) leases, Nos. 569, 803, 861, 862, 1031, and 1032; occupiers, Parr and Luxmoore; areas of leases, 37, 9, 18, 8, 19, and 12 miles respectively. This run lies near lake Newland, to the S. of Wedge hill, the next post office being Parkin (Venus bay.)

KAPPINDEE RUN, N. (*W. district.*) See HAMILTON LAKE RUN, E.

KAPUNDA, 34° 20' S. lat., 138° 50' E. long. (*Co. Light*), is a postal mining township and municipality, and the terminus of the N. line of railway from Adelaide, in the electoral district of Light and hundred of Kapunda district council. It is situated on the main N. road, and is the terminus of the N. railway, and the starting place of the Great Northern, Clare, Burra, and Eastern plains lines of coaches. The nearest places are Allandale 3 miles N., Hamilton 10 miles N. on the road to Koorunga, the communication being by coach; and that with Adelaide, 47 miles S.W., by rail. Kapunda has a post and money order office, a telegraph station, fine roomy railway station with goods sheds and other accommodation, a court house, police office, branches of the English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered, National, Adelaide, and Savings banks, and of the Adelaide, and South Australian insurance companies. There are 2 volunteer rifle corps (the Kapunda and the Kapunda mine), a Freemason's lodge (Lodge of Light, No. 410, I. C.), 2 Odd-fellows' lodges (M.U.O.F., and A.I.O.F.), a Druid's lodge, and a Forester's court. There is a newspaper published in the township. The hotels are the N. Kapunda (Crane's), Sir John Franklin, and several others. The resident magistrates are:—G. Tallis, D. Shannon, G. Roberts, M. H. S. Blood, W. Oldham, J. S. Browne, W. Lewis, H. Kelly, and J. White, Esqs.

The receipts and expenditure in this municipality for 1865 were as follow:—
Assessment—£14,760—rate 1s. in the pound; rates collected, £206 3s., being the total amount collected; office expenses and salaries, £137 16s. 6d.; expended on public works, £138 15s. 6d. The population numbers 2540 persons, being an increase of 642 since 1861, and there are 513 dwelling-houses, being an increase of 38 since that year. The area of the municipality is 574 acres. The affairs of the corporation are managed by a mayor and 8 councillors; there being 4 wards, known as the E., W., N., and S. wards, each of which is represented by 2 councillors. Within the municipality there are 81 shops kept by tradesmen of various branches of business.

The Kapunda copper mines, N. and S., lie 50 miles N.N.E. of Adelaide and 24 miles from Gawler. "It is the oldest copper mine in the colony, having been discovered in 1843, by Mr. F. S. Dutton and Mr. C. S. Bagot (now of London,) the youngest son of Capt. Charles Harvey Bagot, then a sheep-farmer and also a member of the Legislative Council. The mine workings are on hilly ground of moderate elevation, and which was originally lightly timbered with peppermint gum, but the settlement of the adjoining township, the working of the mine, and above all the carrying on of smelting operations, have denuded the country of almost every stick of timber for miles round; abundance, however, remains for the requirements of the mine for some years to come, and within a moderate distance for cartage. The first ore was raised at the Kapunda mine on the 8th January, 1844, and on the 23rd of the same month 5 tray loads were despatched to Adelaide. The ore was good, the mine promised well, and search soon began to be made for copper ore in other directions, and it was not long before further discoveries were announced. With reference to the statistics of the Kapunda mine, a concise and valuable little work by Mr. Frederick Sinnett, called 'An account of the colony of South Australia, prepared for distribution at the International Exhibition of 1862,' says:—'On 4th March, 1845, the first horse-whim commenced work drawing water, and kept the mine dry to the 15-fathom level for some time; but as the works were extended it was soon found that it would be indispensable to procure engine-power, and during 1847 a 30-inch cylinder double action engine, with a supply of pumps, was obtained from England, and erected on the mine, commencing work on 1st July, 1848. Shortly afterwards machinery was added for crushing ore, and for drawing or hauling; and this engine, with a brief interruption, caused by the

breaking of the main shaft in June, 1850, has been at work ever since. As the extent of working increased so did the water, and in 1850 a larger engine was purchased and erected—commencing work in January, 1851. Both engines were employed in pumping for some years, but latterly all the water has been brought to one shaft, now sunk a depth of 60 fathoms, to which level the mine is kept in fork by the last-mentioned engine, which is of 36-inch cylinder, single direct action. The other engine is used in hauling and crushing. In December, 1849, the first smelting furnace commenced work, and was shortly followed by a second; and for some time a large portion of the ores were reduced to regulus before shipment. The great attractions presented by the goldfields of Victoria during the year 1852 induced most of the men to leave. The smelting works ceased altogether on 17th March, and were not resumed till March, 1855. Nearly all the miners also left, and it was with considerable difficulty the engine was kept going, and the mine kept dry—at one time there were but 4 miners. During 1854, however, and especially in the early part of 1855, large numbers returned or came to work, and since then there has not been any material interruption. The ores comprise almost every variety, as yellow ore, or pyrite, blue and green carbonates, muriates, grey and black sulphurets, oxides, bell-metal, and peacock ores, and native copper, or malleable; The percentage also varies much, from 66 downwards. The engines on the mine are as follows:—1 30-inch cylinder, 6-feet stroke, double action condensing, now used only for hauling and crushing ores. 1 36-inch cylinder, 8-feet stroke, single action, direct expansive and condensing, used only for pumping; those at present attached being a 12-inch plunger column, and drawing lift at the bottom; between 5 and 6 strokes per minute keep the mine in fork. Each of these engines has 2 large tubular boilers of about 30 feet by 6 feet, all of which were built on the mine, as well as another spare boiler. A 10-horse power portable high pressure engine is employed in turning, boring, chaff-cutting, &c. &c. There is also on the works, but not yet erected, 1 50-inch cylinder condensing engine and a tubular boiler, in plates. One set of stamps and a plunger jiggling-machine, for ore dressing, to be erected immediately; 1 water wheel, and perpendicular and circular saws. The buildings now erected are—the 2 engine-houses and boiler-houses above named, with crusher and lathe-house attached, and draining case. A large and very substantial erection of stone, with slate roofing, just completed—and comprising engine-house, boiler-house, crusher, and mine stores. This is intended for the reception of the present drawing engine, as the ground around it is sinking. There is 1 metal foundry or cupola, 1 brass foundry, smiths' shops, and iron store, carpenter's shop and timber yard, and saw pits, weighbridge and office, and a counting-house, with manager's residence attached, a commodious and handsome building. There are also residences for the accountant, clerk, agents, and engineer—and about 30 other cottages occupied by the workmen and miners; also houses for the pitmen, timbermen, sumphmen, and a range of barracks, or changing rooms, for the miners; also a magazine for powder, store for candles, stores for mine materials, stables, &c. At the smelting works there are 5 ore-reducing furnaces, 1 copper roaster, 1 refinery, copper store and ore shed, all substantially roofed; also superintendent's residence and office, smith's forge; brick-kiln, and brick shed for fire bricks which are made on the mine, of very superior quality, from clay and sand obtained in the immediate neighbourhood. Besides the drawing done by the engine, there are 8 horse whips, 2 double whips, and several single whips; and on the ore-floors are 12 jiggling sieves, picking tables, &c. &c." The above description, by Mr. Austin, fairly shows the state of the mine, allowing for its advancement since 1864. The geological formation is a soft aluminous rock of a variety of colours, from pure white passing into pink and red, grey and blue. It hardens by exposure, and forms a convenient and beautiful building stone. The general dip is W. 10°, S. 20°. The mineral veins run in parallel lines N. by E. and S. by W., and have a W. underlay from 25° to 80°. To the N.E. they terminate abruptly in a soft blue pyritous slate, which runs N.E. and S.W., dipping to the N.W. from 25° to 70°. On the S. strike the veins are intersected by a series of nearly E. and W. faults, which throw them to the E. in steps.

KAPUNDA (*Co. Light*) is a central hundred of the county lying on the N. of the Light river, which waters it, and consisting principally of purchased land, mostly used for agricultural purposes. The township of Kapunda, the N. terminus of the railway line from Adelaide, lies in this hundred. In this hundred is a steam flour mill, working 3 pairs of stones by a 20-horse power steam engine. This hundred, exclusive of the corporation of Kapunda, has an area of 51,840 acres; of which 20,070 acres are under cultivation. The population of this portion numbers 2190 persons.

KARKARILLA MINE (*Co. Daly*) is a copper mine lying 85 miles N.W. of Adelaide, and forming one of the Yorke's peninsula mines. It lies near the Yelta, and to the S. of the Moonta and Kadina mines, Captain Warren, under date Karkarilla Mine, October 13th, 1866, reports as follows:—"The lode in the 80-south has been cut through to the hanging wall, and we find it to be 11 feet in width, producing ore throughout of a superior quality. The men have commenced to stope the back, and the lode continues quite as productive. The 80-end north is about the same as when last reported. The stopes in the back of the 70-south are yielding 2 tons ore per fathom, with indications of an improvement. The lode in the 70-end north is looking considerably better, being worth in the present end fully 5 tons ore per fathom. The stopes in the back of this level are yielding 4 tons ore per fathom. The tributaries are making fair wages at their respective tributes. The number of hands now employed on the mine is 58." The Karkarilla mine is steadily improving. The shaft is now down to the 80-fathom level, the lode being about 3 feet wide. All the workings are turning out as much ore as ever, some of the pieces weighing over 1 cwt.

KARKULTO MINE (*Co. Burra*) is a copper mine, lying 74 miles N.W. of Adelaide, 5 miles N. of Apoina township, and immediately to the S. of the great Burra mines. It lies in good mineral country in hilly ground of moderate elevation, on which both the South Australian mining company and the Royal mining company have large blocks of purchased land, and both companies went to work on their property, but very little copper was obtained. In speaking of this mine, Austin says:—"The ironstone and gossan did not, as was hoped, give place to copper; still a little copper ore was occasionally met with, and the proprietors felt encouraged to proceed, especially as the iron ore could be sold as a flux to the smelting works, at a price which helped to pay the expense of raising. The Royal mining company, however, soon abandoned the workings, and eventually sold the property at a loss. The Burra company are still continuing operations, and a few tons of copper ore have been dressed up, to yield an average of from 16 to 20 per cent. of copper. It is still the opinion of some practical men that the Karkulto mine will ultimately prove rich in copper, though, as the depth at present reached is upwards of 40 fathoms, it will probably be necessary to sink considerably deeper before the desired result can be attained. The South Australian mining association, who cannot be accused of a wasteful expenditure in the development of their property, seem to have had great confidence in the Karkulto, for they have laid out upwards of £30,000 in opening the mine." This mine lies 3 miles from Stony gap, and is at present worked by a Melbourne company, who are sanguine as to results, and although the lode is not cut as yet, copper of rich percentage has been found.

KARLGURRA RUN (*S.E. district*;) occupiers, J. W. and J. H. Boothby; area, 32 square miles; grazing capacity, 200 head of cattle. This run, which forms part of Tintinarra, lies 36 miles distant from Magrath's flat, the next post office.

KAYINGA LAKE (*Co. Hindmarsh and Russell*.) See LAKE ALEXANDRINA.

KEMMISS' HILL (*Co. Hindmarsh*) is a small hill and survey point in the coast range, lying about 5 miles from the coast E. of Normanville.

KENSINGTON AND NORWOOD MUNICIPALITY (*Co. Adelaide*) is a suburban municipality lying in the hundred of Adelaide, and on the E. side of the city of Adelaide. It includes the townships of Kensington and Norwood, and has an area of 883 acres. It has a mayor and a corporation of 8 councillors, and is divided into 4 wards for municipal purposes, as follows:—W. Norwood ward, 249 acres; E. Norwood ward, 247 acres; Kensington ward, 254 acres; and Kent ward, 133 acres. The receipts and expenditure for the year 1865 in this municipality were as follow:—Amount of assessment, £20,446—rate, 1s. in the pound; amount of rates collected, £1014 5s.; total receipts from all sources, £2206 18s. 4d.; office expenses and salaries, £500 13s. 11d.; expended on public works, £1516 17s. 3d. The population of this municipality numbers 4309 persons, being an increase of 923 since 1861; and the number of dwelling-houses is 919, being an increase of 94 since that year. Within this municipality are 2 brick yards, 2 soap and candle works, 1 coach builder's works, 1 jam manufactory, 1 sodawater, &c. manufactory, 2 breweries, 2 distilleries, and 12 wine presses. There are also 90 shops, comprising those of tradesmen of all kinds.

KENSINGTON (*Co. Adelaide*) is a village, suburban to the city of Adelaide, and lying adjacent to Norwood, on the E. side of the city—the two places forming the municipality of Kensington and Norwood. There are numerous residences of gentlemen



FILM 27 HILL ST VIEW, WITH PRINTING OFFICE, KAPUNDA
 NO 9 SOLDIERS MEMORIAL HALL AND FORMER BAPTIST CHURCH 30-1-79

