

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, JP (1788-1880), soldier, pastoralist, and politician.

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

among the various workings of the great Kapunda Mine,⁴ and over the hill beyond into the township 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.

Kapunda, 1866

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, 744, 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 (Cruse'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 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

One of the features of South Australian history is the centralization of administration. This was reflected in many ways - the one which is immediately visible is the location of such buildings as Court House & Police Stations in the larger country towns and centres. These buildings embody many of the Victorian attitudes which prevailed at the time of their erection.

The development of the administrative structure associated with the establishment of local courts reflected/was determined by the spread of settlement at the time.

This theme of centralization is highlighted by J. B. Hirst in his Adelaide and the Country 1870-1917.

constituents to influence the member for the district, and since it was no hardship to travel as a deputation to ministers in Adelaide. Show week in Adelaide, with country men, members and ministers meeting in deputation rooms and on social excursions, indicates how close the country was to the process of government.

Country people were also willing to regard the central government as their 'local' government because of its role as the provider of major public works. In matters such as public health and education country people accepted rather than wished the intervention of central authority; the demand for strong government action came chiefly from the metropolis. The central government's provision of public works was viewed very differently. Here there was an almost explicit contract: settlers had paid the government for their land, so they expected railways, bridges and harbours in return. Every settler felt these needs, and the demands for government action were incessant. On the whole these demands were met without provoking conflict between Adelaide and the country. This harmony smoothed the way for the extension of central administration. Had there been prolonged and bitter disagreement over public-works issues, country districts may not have been prepared to trust the central government in other matters. Finally, the country men, like the politicians, had a powerful financial reason for accepting central control. In so doing they obtained schools, teachers, policemen and relief for the destitute without seeming to pay for them.

On occasions, of course, country people were annoyed at particular decisions or policies of the centralized administration. It was sometimes alleged, for example, that the Destitute Board was too harsh in its treatment of the poor. Several cases of 'injustice' were publicized, and accompanied by requests for more local control in the administration of relief.⁹⁸ But the complainers were not so concerned with the poor that they offered to impose local rating to provide a more generous system of relief. They wanted a free hand with the central government's funds, a request that could naturally not be granted. Effective local control could only have followed a rearrangement of the public revenue system and the acceptance of some local rating. There was never any movement in the country in this direction. The country press sometimes suggested it,⁹⁹ but with no consistency or any noticeable effect.

The newly settled and more distant areas of the colony were as content with central control as those nearer Adelaide. The one change that the development of the northern wheatlands induced in the administrative structure was an expansion of the jurisdiction of local courts and the provision of a northern circuit for the Supreme

Court.¹ Previously northern people had complained about the expense and inconvenience of cases having to be heard in Adelaide. But these changes did not represent an increase in local autonomy; a central government service had merely been made more readily available.

A circuit of the Supreme Court had been provided for the South-East since 1862.² This was an early recognition of the separateness and comparative isolation of this part of the colony. It was conceded, however, only after Adelaide had received a mild shock. In 1861 the South-East was included in a proposed new colony—Princeland—which disaffected elements in western Victoria were promoting. Members of the Separation League from Portland spoke in the South-East and collected signatures for their monster petition. They did not meet with a very promising reception and the whole movement quickly collapsed.³ This was the greatest threat the South-East ever posed to Adelaide, and even this had been promoted by outsiders. Nevertheless the South-East was more ready than any other area to entertain the notion of local autonomy. It was the only district, for instance, to support the government's proposal of 1873 that districts should maintain main roads out of a local rate. All other districts wanted roads to be built and maintained out of general revenue, but the chairmen of the South-East district councils and the *Border Watch* asked why the South-East should contribute through general revenue to the maintenance of the many long-established roads around Adelaide while it had so few roads itself.⁴ But this was a difficult position to maintain when in the following year the government announced that it could pay for both construction and maintenance of main roads everywhere. Though the South-East might not feel as close to Adelaide as other districts, the financial reasons for accepting central government control were just as compelling.

It has been argued that a strong central government was acceptable because it harmonized with the shape of social and economic life. But it must be emphasized that there was nothing in economic or social life that made the establishment of strong local bodies an administrative impossibility. The means to local control of education, police and poor relief already existed in the form of district councils. South Australians chose not to use them. In doing so they allowed government to act together with economic and social conditions to inhibit the development of localism. In education where local decisions and participation had been important before 1875, localism was deliberately swept away.

KAPUNDA - COURT HOUSE & POLICE STATION

Ref. Colonial Architect Outgoing Correspondence.

108/65 4/4/1865 to Mr. W. Nicholson, Kapunda.

Tender for alterations and additions to Court House & Police Station at Kapunda accepted £308.

391/65 25/7/1865 to Secretary of Public Works

Propose to use £2,000 voted for new Court House at Kapunda on the ground now used for the Court House and Police Station. To include large court rooms and magistrates and clerks rooms and greatly improved quarters for police. Much wanted when so many now come in to take the railway.

KAPUNDA - COURT HOUSE & POLICE STATION.

Ref. Colonial Architect Outgoing Correspondence

725/65 26/10/1865 to Mr. W. Nicholson, Kapunda.

Your tender for building Court House at Kapunda accepted.

732/65 27/10/1865

Mr. W. Anderson appointed Clerk of Works, Kapunda Court House.

438/66 22/6/1865 to Hon. Commissioner of Public Works

New Court House at Kapunda completed.

1868 J. Varley

Proposed alterations at Court House, Kapunda.

8 Chapel Street, Kapunda, SA 5373
...11am Friday 23rd May



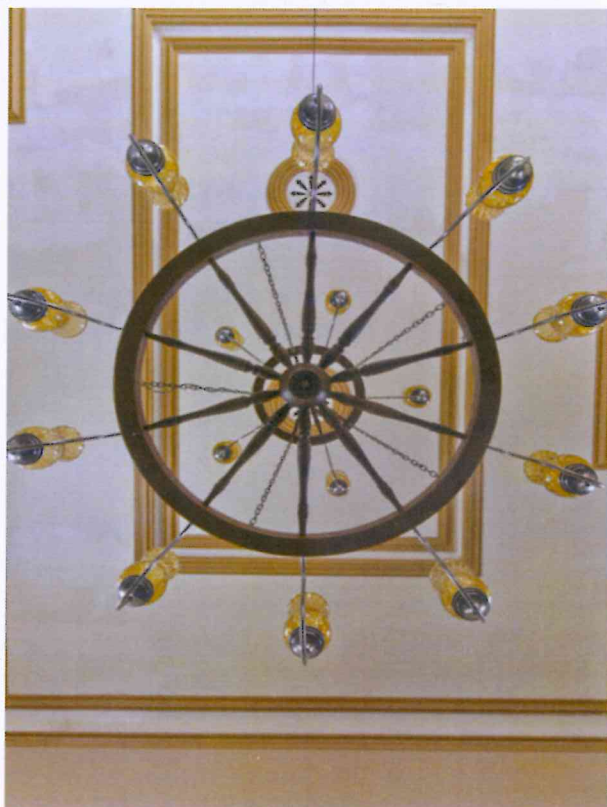
8 Chapel Street, Kapunda, SA 5373

...11am Friday 23rd May



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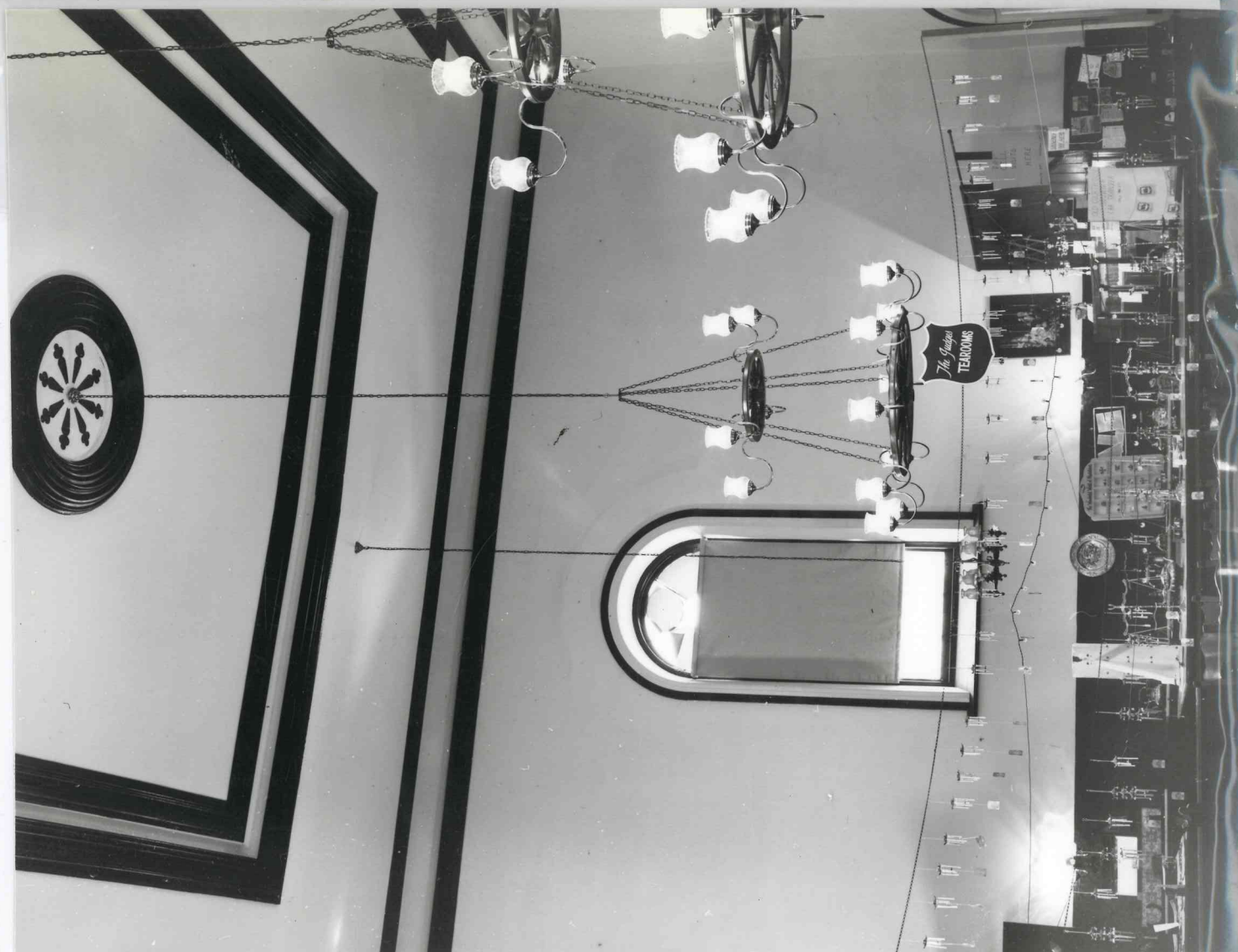
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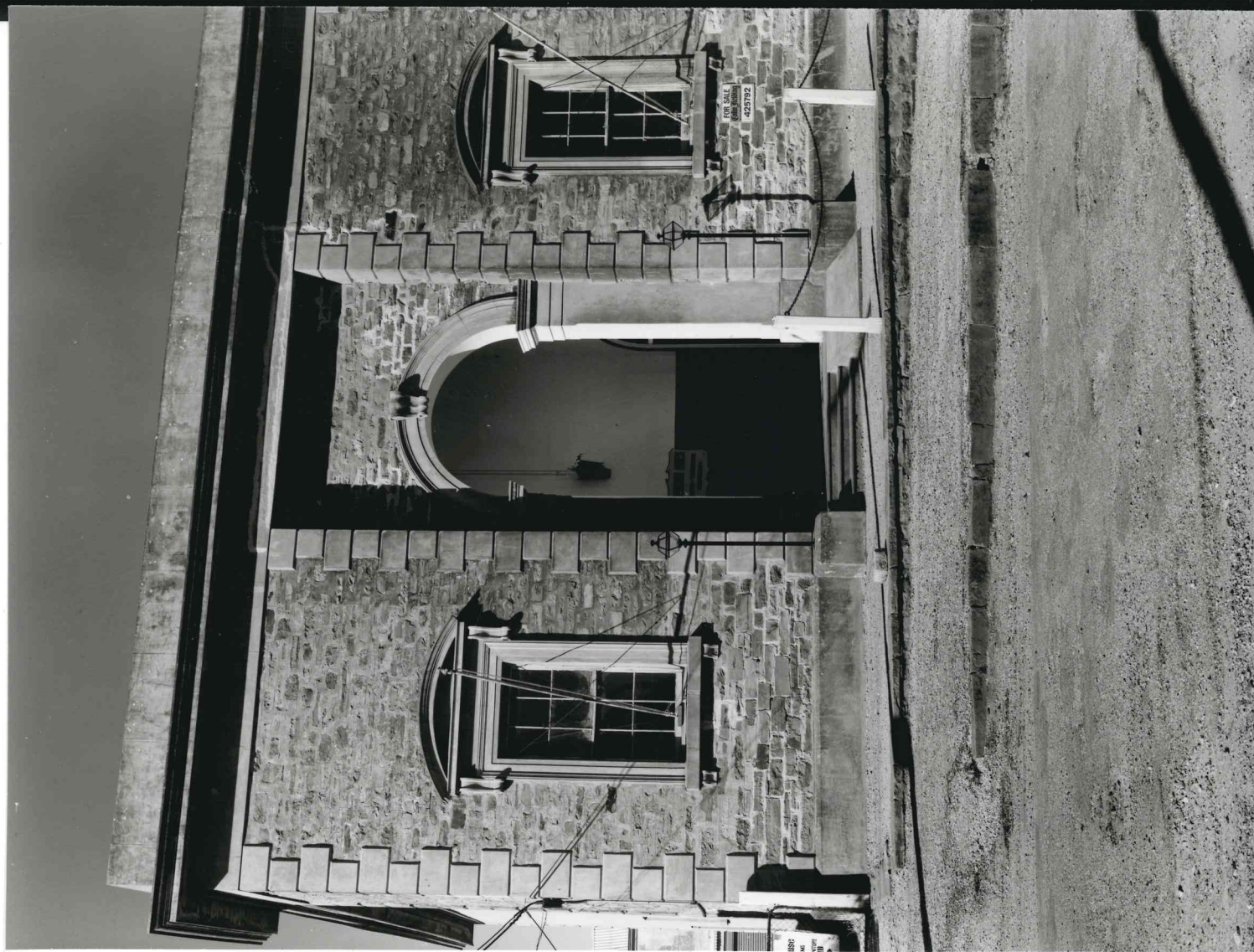




FILM 27
No 1

FORMER COURT HOUSE, CHAPEL ST

KAPUNDA
30-1-79



FILM 27
No 7

FORMER COURT HOUSE, CHAPEL ST

KAPUNDA
30-1-79

