

Kadina Historical Town Drive

Walleroo Mines is an area of Kadina. Shepherd, James Boor, is credited with finding the first Copper in the area on December 17, 1859. on the sheep station called Walla-Waroo owned by Captain Walter Watson Hughes. The stones were most likely dug up and unearthed by a wombat. The township of Kadina was laid out by the Government in late 1860 on a site dictated by the location of the mines and mining leases. It was named Kadina, a derivation of the Narungga aboriginal *kaddy-yeena* meaning 'lizard plain', by Governor Sir Richard MacDonnell.

Allotments were auctioned in March 1861 and, by 1862, significant building activity had begun. Miners' cottages, built of wattle and daub with shingle roofs, white-washed walls and dirt floors, and churches and businesses were soon erected. By early 1863, the government had built a courthouse, police station, post office & telegraph station.

In 1860, it took three to four days to reach Kadina by road from Adelaide, but a direct road link was established by 1865 and coaches completed the trip in 12 hours. Kadina was connected with the port of Wallaroo by horse-drawn tram in 1862 and to Adelaide by railway in 1878.

Land to the south, east and west of the original township was subdivided as mineral leases were relinquished. Kadina East was subdivided in 1907 and Kadina South about 1900 and incorporated into the town council in 1917. West of Kadina was the subdivision of Newtown.

Wheat appeared on the horizon in the 1860s. History tells of crippling droughts, floods and then a timely boost from superphosphate. While wheat was the early mainstay the development of the barley industry last century has turned



Yorke Peninsula into the world's leading barley-growing district. Malting barley, used extensively in the brewing trade, plays an important part in the huge cereal crop exports.

Today crop diversification into legumes, canola, chickpeas, field peas and hay has lowered risk and maximised returns. The region is known for best practise in agronomy and farm technology. In adapting to a harsh and isolated region, early pioneers found necessity the mother of invention. The pioneers developed new farming methods and technologies including the famous stump jump plough which has its origin just outside of the council's boundary.

The Farm Shed Museum has over a century of Australian farming history on show across half a hectare of undercover exhibition space. The interpretive displays bring together the stories and farming collections to which the Yorke Peninsula is well known laying claim to the country's most comprehensive collection of dryland farming equipment. The museum is owned and managed by the Kadina Branch of the National Trust of South Australia. Visitors can take a self-guided tour through the centre. Guided tours for group bookings are also available. The original Wallaroo Mines manager's house, Matta House, is also able to be viewed in its original location as part of The Farm Shed Museum. (Entrance and payment is through the Copper Coast Visitor Information Centre)

Kadina is only 148 kilometres from Adelaide, making it an easy drive from Adelaide. Today Kadina is the largest town on the Yorke Peninsula and is the main commercial centre for the very prosperous Copper Coast and Yorke Peninsula agricultural region. Kadina has a thriving commercial and retail centre. The population exceeds 6000 people and there is a wide variety of things to see and do. The town has recently undergone a major transformation which included new roads and footpaths and a large area for parking with easy access to the central business district.




Copper Coast
Visitor Information Centres
Kadina & Moonta

50 Mines Road, Kadina
Blanche Tce, Moonta

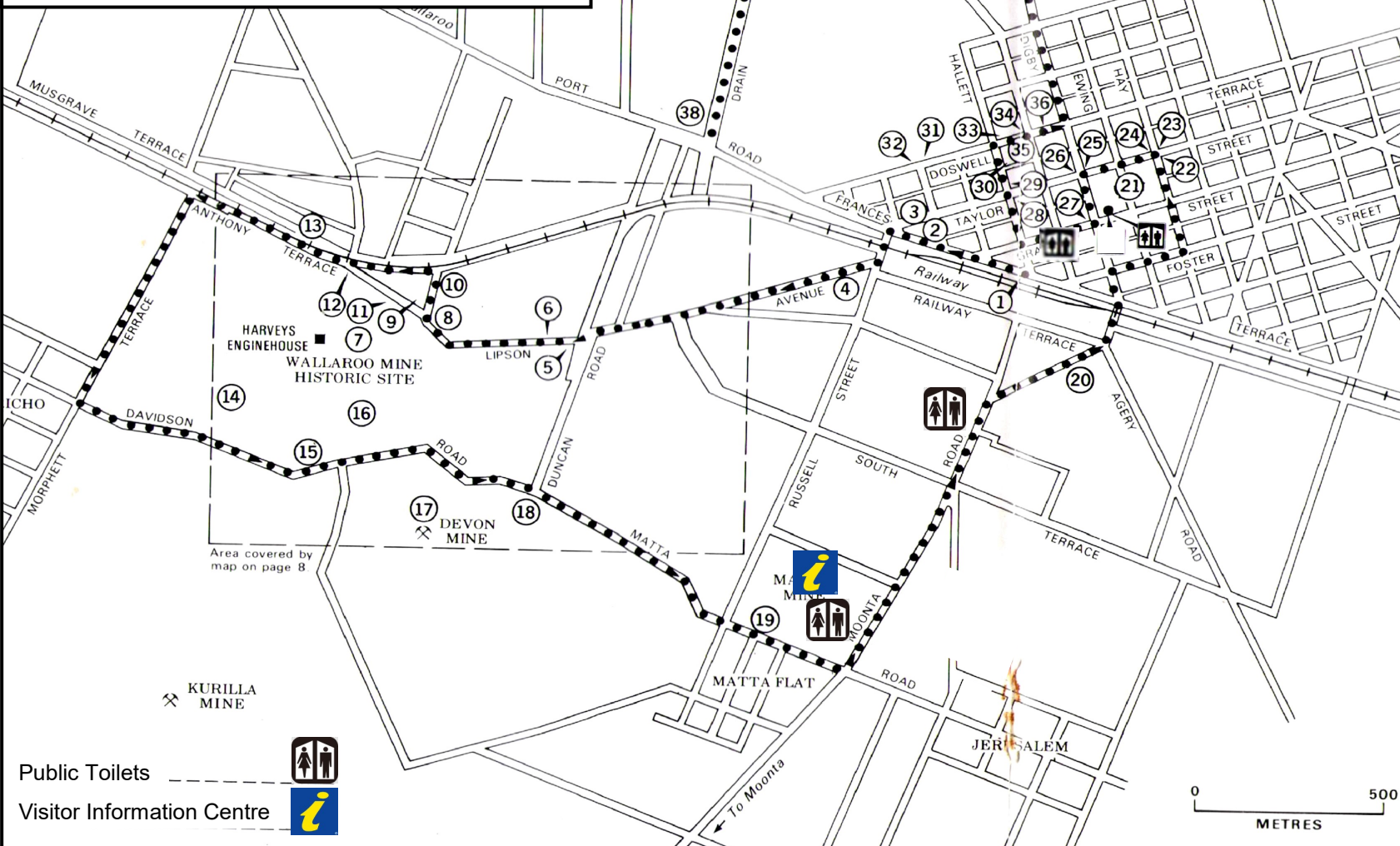
KADINA HERITAGE TRAIL

The trail starts at the site of the Old Railway Station and Water Tower with mural in Frances Terrace. It is a leisurely drive of about 12 kilometres which can be completed in 1 to 2 hours.

The trail passes many sights of historical interest and gives visitors an impression of the history and development of Kadina.

Simply follow the distinctive Trail Signs (Tour Drive No.40) Access to areas in Wallaroo Mines is restricted with some areas fenced off.

Note that most of the properties featured are privately owned. Please respect their privacy.



KADINA HERITAGE TRAIL

1. Site Old Railway Station —1878
2. Fmr Money Museum —1874
3. Church of Christ —1920
4. Lipson Avenue Residences — c.1900
5. Pioneer Cemetery — c.1860
6. Site of Wallaroo Mines Methodist Church —1867
7. Wallaroo Mine Historic Site —1860
8. Former Police Residence — c.1900
9. Wallaroo Mines Institute —1902
10. Stirling Terrace Residences — c.1900
11. Mine Residences — c.1900
12. Water Tank— c.1870
13. Musgrave Terrace Cottages — c.1880
14. Explosives Magazine— c.1865
15. Mine Captains' Residences—c.1900
16. Ruins of Manager's Residence — c.1865
17. Devon Mine Site — 1870
18. Site of Wallaroo Mine School—1878
19. Matta House — 1863
Farm Shed Museum
20. Kadina Showground — 1882
21. Victoria Square — 1861
22. Anglican Church—1911
23. Masonic Hall—1883
24. Uniting Church—1962
25. Town Hall—1880
26. State Bank—1908
27. Royal Exchange Hotel—1874
28. Truscott House—1922
29. Kadina Hotel—1904
30. Sacred Heart Church—1866
31. Kadina Primary School—1879
32. Kadina Memorial High School— 1923
33. Sacred Heart School—1890
34. Former Druids Hall—c.1890
35. Kadina Catholic Church—1936
36. Miner's Cottage—c.1865
37. Kadina Cemetery—c.1865
38. Salvation Army Hall—1912