

## 12. The Old Primary School

Built in 1879 as Naracoorte's first public school, it was enlarged in 1896 and 1913. Lessons were conducted here until 1963. The building is classified by the National Trust, its present owners, and is on the State Heritage list.

## 13. Anglican Church

Although there was no building until 1880, monthly Anglican services began in Naracoorte in 1868. Seymour Hall (commemorating the generosity of the Seymour's of Killanoola) was built in 1957. Additions to the original St Paul's church occurred in 1968, using stone from 14 different buildings around Naracoorte, including stone from the original Catholic Church. The matching of the stone is remarkable.

## 14. First High School

In 1913 Naracoorte's first secondary school was built, the High School continued operating on this site until a new High School was built on Stewart Terrace in 1955. Up until 1964 the old High School site was used as an Infants School, from then until 2017 it was home to TAFE.

## 15. Presbyterian Church

A majority vote by the then predominantly Scottish citizens of the Naracoorte district decided in 1856 to build a Presbyterian Church, four acres of land at the highest point of town, were donated to the church by William MacIntosh. The church was built in 1858 and the present church began building in 1874, while the Manse was built in 1895. The steeple on the church was rebuilt in 1956 after being demolished and was later renovated in 1992. The Sunday School on the western side of the church was the first public school operating in Naracoorte.

## 16. The Big Cutting

The Big cutting was made in 1877 by hard physical labour, blasting then using picks and shovels, to create a trench through the hillside overlooking the town. It was constructed by Farquhar McInnes for £345 after agitation by local citizens demanded improved access to the town. The Big Cutting goes through McRae Street.

## 17. Cottage

Originally built in Ormerod Street as a residence, it was used soon after as the first office of the National Bank in 1867. It was demolished in the early 1900s and rebuilt on its present site.

## 18. Bushman's Arms Hotel

In 1862 the Commercial Hotel was built by Henry Smith and Thomas Agar, on the previous site of the Bushman's Inn. The second storey at the front was added in the 1870s and the eastern and western wings were added in 1922 and 1928. The only remaining part of the very early hotel is the wall running up the cutting, on which a historic mural is painted.

## Naracoorte Visitor Information Centre

36 MacDonnell Street, Naracoorte

Email: [naracoortevic@nlc.sa.gov.au](mailto:naracoortevic@nlc.sa.gov.au)

[www.naracoortelucindale.com](http://www.naracoortelucindale.com)

Phone (08) 8762 1399

Monday to Friday 9am to 5pm

Weekends and Public Holidays 10am to 4pm

Closed Christmas Day and Good Friday



# NARACOORTE HISTORICAL WALK

**Take a walk around Naracoorte and discover the stories since it's settlement.**

Naracoorte, originally referred to as The Mosquito Plains Settlement is a combination of two townships, Kincaig and Narracoorte.

Many settlers from eastern colonies and fledgling settlements in South Australia, came with flocks of sheep, to Naracoorte for its extensive "unoccupied" and well-watered agricultural land. Large farming stations were established in the area.

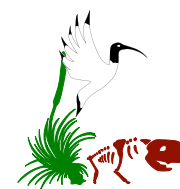
In 1842 George Ormerod established the Naracoorte Run, he then built a hut on the Naracoorte Creek, making him the first white man to live where Naracoorte now stands. In 1845 William MacIntosh arrived and established a store near the Creek, soon after opening a hotel that was given a license in 1850.

William MacIntosh bought land adjacent to his hotel, and had a town surveyed. The private town, named Kincaig after his birth town in Scotland, was built around the town squares.

Soon after the Government bought land from Ormerod's Naracoorte Station and surveyed a new town across the creek from Kincaig. The new town "Naracoorte" was the site of all government services; such as the post, telegraph and police.

This was a major disadvantage to the residents of Kincaig, as the majority of the population lived in Kincaig, the services were gradually moved to the Kincaig Township. By 1869 both towns were united and called "Naracoorte". Remnants of the original town, Kincaig, can be found throughout Naracoorte.

Prior to European settlement, several groups of Indigenous people occupied the region, with the Meintangk most closely aligned to our district.



**Naracoorte Lucindale Council**  
*Better by Nature*

### 1. The Sheep's Back

Built as a flour mill in 1870 by Smith and Agar for David Simpson, it was bought in 1888 by John Thomson who added a saw mill a couple of years later. Milling ceased in the early 1930s. The building had various uses until it became a museum in 1971. It was handed over to the National Trust in 1983 and now houses the Sheeps Back Museum and the Visitor Information Centre where you can find out more about the Limestone Coast and browse gifts and local products. The Flour Mill is on the State Heritage list and register of the National Estate

### 2. Shipham's Shop

From the 1860s to 1930s Shipham's Shop was one of a row of shops known as "Under the Verandahs" in Smith Street where the Kincaig Hotel now stands. In the mid 1970s it was moved to the Sheeps Back Museum and now houses the Visitor Information Centre, with the bell on the door a reminder of the building's history.

### 3. The Bullocky's Shed

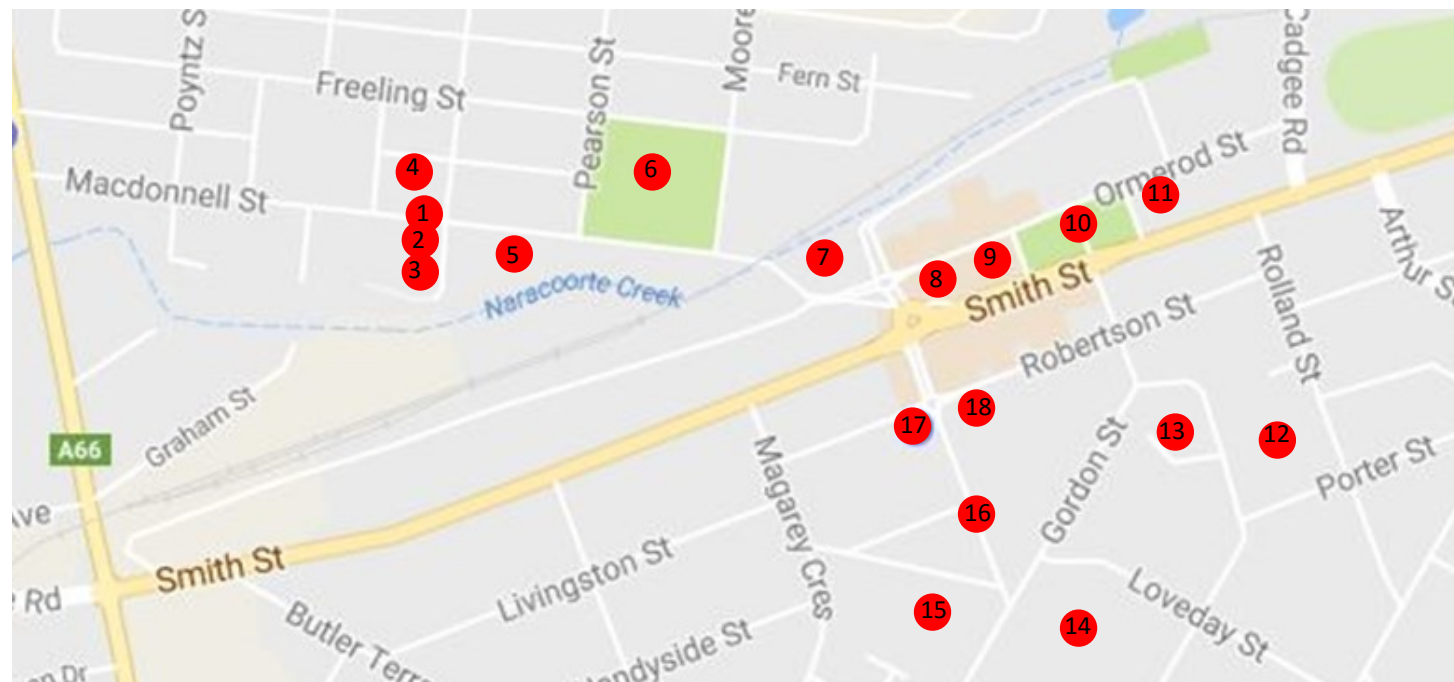
The Bullock Wagon and dray were built especially for modern bullockies and their equipment. It was used in Naracoorte's 1986 South Australian Jubilee, 150 re-enactment of carting wood from Naracoorte to Port Adelaide. It is now housed in The Bullocky's Shed, which was built in 1988 as a Bicentennial project by the Naracoorte District Council. This shed is at the Sheep's Back Museum.

### 4. Limbert's Store

In 1863 Limbert's Store was built by Albert Limbert as a grocery and drapery store, and was originally named Limbert's Central Store, it was later known as the Mutual Store or the Beehive Store. At the time, this was a leading business, its ornamentation and decorative stone work are still noteworthy.

### 5. Railway Station and Yard

The first South Eastern railway was built from Naracoorte to Kingston in 1875 following years of intense political infighting between John Riddoch, who wanted to see the line built from Penola to Robe and James Cooke, who wished to enhance his shipping business to Kingston. The first train carrying passengers arrived in Naracoorte on September 1<sup>st</sup>, 1876. Bordertown was linked to the line in 1883 and Mount Gambier in 1885. Rail links to Adelaide were completed in 1886. The passenger service ceased in 1990.



### 6. Lions Pioneer Park

This park was the site of the original cemetery. It was transformed into Pioneer Park to mark the Jubilee of Naracoorte. It now houses the oldest and smallest remaining locomotive in South Australia, the "V" Class Number 9 which serviced the Kingston to Naracoorte line from 1877 until 1953.

### 7. Old Council Office

Built in 1884 as the first permanent home of the Naracoorte District Council which was proclaimed in 1870. The Council Chambers built in the middle of McRae Street were extended between 1958 and 1959. The two trees in front of the building were planted in 1901 to mark the Coronation of Edward VII. In 1965 the District Council moved to its current premises on DeGaris Place, selling the old building in 1971.

### 8. National Bank

Naracoorte was renowned for the number of banks operating in the town, in the 1960s there were 9 banks. In 1867 the National Bank was the first bank to open in Naracoorte, 22 years after the town was established. The two storey bank and residence was built in 1873, the building was renovated in 1954 and 1980. In 1986 the exterior on the building was restored to its original state and new office space was added adjacent to it.

### 9. Naracoorte Town Hall

The eastern side of the Town Hall, the institute, was built in 1876 followed by the hall in 1913 and 1914, providing seating for 700. The previous institute was a small wood and iron building constructed in 1866 on the site of the current Police Station. The building was renovated in 1970 and from 1990-1993. The hall's foundation stone was laid by A H Peake, South Australia's Premier, who in 1879, gave up his job as Clerk of Naracoorte District Council to enter Parliament as the independent member for the Albert electorate.

### 10. Naracoorte Historic Precinct

01 - Caledonian Inn (the town's first building), 02 - The Naracoorte Hotel, 03 - WT Gore's House Site, 04 - Naracoorte Lucindale Council Office (Windera), 05 - Kincaig Hotel and 'Under-The-Verandahs', 06- Church Hill, 07- Aitcheson Grieve's Blacksmith Shop, 08 - Rivoli Picture Theatre, 09 - ANZ Bank and 10 - The Town Squares

### 11. Naracoorte Lucindale Council

In 1883 this building was a bank and manager's residence for the Commercial Bank of SA, and in 1886 the Commercial Bank of Australia. After both banks collapsed the building became the home of the DeGaris family. In 1965 it was purchased by the District Council. In 1993 major restorations and an extension were added. The building is on the State Heritage list and register of the National Estate.