

#### 14. Kingcraig Hotel and 'Under-the-Verandahs'

The Kincaig Hotel is one of the few reminders of the original name of the township that grew around the hotel, store and town squares. The hotel was built in 1930 by wine and spirit merchants, AE and FG Tolley. The building has very distinct federation features, the main features being the gabled roof, verandahs and the terracotta tiles.

The site was originally home to a strip of small shops, known as 'Under the Verandahs'. These shops were notorious for the number of fires that they experienced. Over the years the identity of the businesses changed, ranging from lolly shops, bootmakers and tailors. In 1960 a bakery on the corner of Jones Street was demolished after several reincarnations to make room for new additions to the hotel.

#### 15. 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 and the register of the National Estate.

#### 16. Anglican Church

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

#### 17. 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, and now is home to TAFE

#### 18. 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 once the first public school operating in Naracoorte.

#### 19. Church Hill

The first courthouse, which was built on the current High School site, was used by several denominations to hold church services, until slowly, each denomination were able to build their own church. In 1858 the Presbyterian Church was the first to be built on the hill above town, later in 1875 a new church with a dominating spire was built, and the small church became a hall and Sunday School building. Next to be built was the Saint Paul's Church of England in 1880, this church was distinguished by its square tower. In 1956, stone from the original Catholic Church was used for extensions to the church. The third church belonged to the Church of Saint Thomas Aquinas, which was built in 1883. In 1903, a school and convent was built below the church, but was demolished and replaced by a much larger church in 1937.

#### 20. 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.

#### 21. 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.

#### 22. 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.

#### 23. Rivoli Picture Theatre

In 1935 Dugal Caldwell, a partner in the Naracoorte Herald, and Alex Anderson, who opened a "The Austral Fashion House" in part of the frontage, built the Rivoli Picture Theatre. Previous to this building, movies had been shown in the Town Hall, and a projection room or 'biobox', built over the footpath, featured on the Town Hall's frontage for many years. The Cloudland Drive-in Theatre closed the Rivoli, as it was becoming less popular due to television, the Drive-in itself soon closed for the same reason as the Rivoli. The property was sold to a consortium, who were planning on building a small theatre in the upper stalls, and an arcade of shops on the lower level. The upgrades were unsuccessful, as the small theatre did not meet safety standards and the arcade was never popular. In 2007 the business was sold and renovated, and reopened as subway.

#### 24. Aitcheson Grieve's Blacksmith Shop

A key factor in gaining the support of the pastoralists to establish a township in the 1840s was that it would bring much-needed tradesman to the district. Aitcheson Grieve set up his business there. He became a greatly respected townsman and his family continues to be active in the town's affairs.



#### Naracoorte Visitor Information Centre

36 MacDonnell Street, Naracoorte

Monday to Friday 9am to 5pm

Weekends and Public Holidays 10am to 4pm

Closed Christmas Day and Good Friday

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

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

Freecall: 1800 244 421

## NARACOORTE HISTORICAL WALK

Prior to European settlement, several groups of Indigenous peoples occupied the region, with the Meintangk most closely aligned to our district. Many settlers from eastern colonies and fledgling settlements in South Australia, came with their flocks of sheep, to Naracoorte for its extensive amounts of "unoccupied" and well-watered agricultural land. Large farming stations were established in the area, then known as the "Mosquito Plains". 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 into the district, where he established a store near the Naracoorte Creek, soon afterwards opening a hotel that was given license in 1850.

In 1850 William MacIntosh bought the land adjacent to his hotel, and had a town named Kincaig surveyed, the town was named after his birth town in Scotland. Soon after Kincaig was established and occupied, the Government bought land from Ormerod's Naracoorte Station and surveyed a new town across the creek from Kincaig. The new town "Naracoorte" became the site of all government services; such as, the post, telegraph and police. This was a major disadvantage to the residences of Kincaig, but as the majority of the population lived in Kincaig, the services were gradually transferred to Kincaig Township. By 1869 both towns were united and called "Naracoorte". Remnants of the original town, Kincaig, can still be found throughout Naracoorte.

Today Naracoorte is still known for its rich agricultural land, thriving commercial centre, and its excellent sporting facilities. There is also a range of accommodation available in town, including hotels, motels, and a number of Bed and Breakfasts. The famous World Heritage Listed Naracoorte Caves and Bool Lagoon are only a short drive from the Town Centre.



Naracoorte Town Hall



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 and 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 Wool Museum, a craft shop featuring local handmade crafts and the Visitor Information Centre.

### 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 Kincairig Hotel now stands. In the mid-seventies it was moved to the grounds of the Mill and thereby preserved. The bell above the door to the Visitor Information Centre indicates to the history of the building.

### 3. The Bullocky's Shed

The Bullock Wagon and a dray were built especially by modern bullockies and their equipment, and 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 can be found 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, but 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

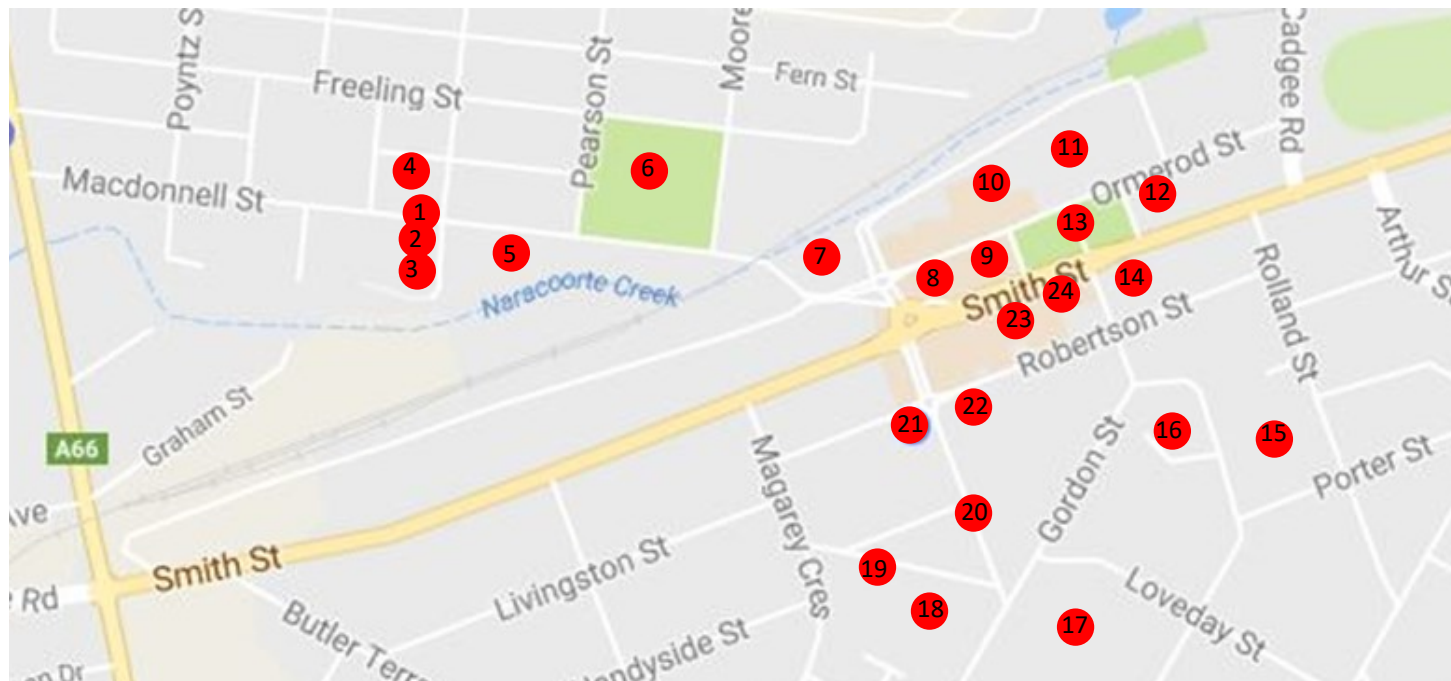
The first South Eastern railway was built from Naracoorte to Kingston in 1875 following years of intense political in-fighting between John Riddoch, who wanted to see the line built from Penola to Robe and James Cooke, who wished to enhance his shipping business to Kingston. The first train to carry passengers on the new line arrived in Naracoorte amid great ceremony on September 1<sup>st</sup>, 1876. Border-town was linked to the line in 1883 and Mt Gambier in 1885. Rail links to Adelaide were completed in 1886. The passenger service closed in 1990.

### 6. Lions Pioneer Park

This park was the site of the original cemetery, which was transformed into a pioneer park to mark the Jubilee of Naracoorte, is now home to the oldest and smallest remaining locomotive in South Australia. The "V" Class Number 9 began service on the Kingston to Naracoorte line in 1877 and was working 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 were built in the middle of McRae Street, and between 1958 and 1959 the Chambers were extended. In 1965 the District Council moved to its current premises, and the old building was later sold in 1971. The two trees outside the office were planted in 1901 to mark the Coronation of Edward VII.



### 8. National Bank

Naracoorte was renowned for the number of banks that were operating in the town, in the 1960s there were nine banks in business. In 1967 the National Bank was the first bank branch to open in Naracoorte, 22 years after the town was established. The bank and residence building was built in 1973 and stood two storeys tall, the building was later renovated in 1954 and 1980. In 1986 the exterior on the bank was restored to its original state and new office space was added adjacent to it.

### 9. Naracoorte Town Hall

The Town Hall was built in two stages. The eastern side was built in 1876 as an institute. The institute, which is now the current site of the Police Station replaced a small wood and iron building built in 1866. In 1913 and 1914 an adjoining hall was added to the existing institution, 700 new seating spaces were added. Additional Renovations were undertaken in 1970 and in stages from 1990-1993. The foundation stone for the hall was laid by A.H. Peake, South Australia's then 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. The Caledonian Inn: The Town's first building

In 1848 Scottish born former sea-captain, John Campbell, was granted an Occupation License and a license to open a public house on the land by the creek bank. This land is now home to the Hotel's bottle shop. Campbell's public house attracted travellers, Ormerod's workmen and rough company from nearby Disputed Territory of the Victorian/South Australian border. One of these 'rough characters' was shot by the barman during a robbery, this resulted in unwanted attention being drawn to the unsavoury nature of the Inn. When Campbell applied for his license the next year, it was refused after Ormerod exerted his influence. The Inn was sold to William MacIntosh and made into a store. This store changed hands multiple times but was always recognisable by the high tent roof for more than 100 years. In 1998 the building was demolished, and was rebuilt as a bottle shop.

### 11. The Naracoorte Hotel

The original Merino Inn, was constructed from wood and calico, was first licensed to William MacIntosh in 1850. In 1868 the Inn was renamed "Naracoorte Hotel" after changing licensed hands with Mrs. MacDonald. At that time a galvanised Iron "Assembly Room" was built, and for many years was the only source for town gatherings. This feature is still present today. The room was said to be so cold that the ladies had to dance in their opera coats. With another licensing change, the front of the Hotel was rebuilt in the 1880s, while the second story was added in 1904. The Hotel remained unchanged until 1998, when extensions and improvements to the available facilities were added.

### 12. Naracoorte Lucindale District Council

In 1883 the current site of the Naracoorte Lucindale District Council was once a bank and manager's residence to the Commercial Bank of South Australia, and in 1886 was the Commercial Bank of Australia. Following the collapse of both banks the site was used as residence for the DeGaris family, until it was purchased by the District Council in 1965. In 1993 major restorations and an extension were added to the building. The District Council building is now classified by the National Trust and is on the State Heritage list and register of the National Estate.

### 13. The Town Squares

Originally this land acted as a natural drain for the higher parts of the town, and in 1871 George Ormerod presented the land in Trust to the town of Naracoorte to be kept as open space. In 1907 drainage was added, greatly improving the land, while later in 1939 underground drains were installed. After years of "developments" a tree was planted in the square by the Royal Princes on their visit to Naracoorte in 1881. In 1956 the Sound Shell was built in memory of pioneer German farmer, Albert Schinckel.