Tourism information & accommodation booklets created by a local Young Farmers group.
The easy map of the Country Fair was
restored, groups. Their ages ranged from 12 to 18.
Painted by members of the Big Week committee.
The two miles of the High Street, bell tower
by the church. Each child painted his or her house.
Primary school children with the murals painted
The school mural was created by the Nature
Matthew and Elizabeth Smiley.

The blockshori and the Country Fair.
John Mangold.
The Old Mill and Old House.
The Big Run, the Old Police Station.
Heather Cameron and Linda Wyld.

The Post Office, the Tannery and Anne Howard.
Country Life Service, Soldiers Memorial.

The Murals

The Mural Artists.

They sit on the district council of Mount Barker.
Their support of Mayor Alan Regan and many of the
Sheep Town.
The Old Bells.

The Muralists.

During the development of a new school and the local community.
It has been a joy to have the help of a number

To the Memory of.

The Murals.
1. Byethorne Park
   Here we see three murals. The first is based on an early map of Nairne and was created by a local young disabled group.

   The second is a scene from 1910 as the steam train begins a journey to Melbourne. It needs a good head of steam to climb the long slope to Tailen Bend. Before the train line was built it took an average of 15 hours to reach Adelaide. This was reduced to 2 hours.

   The third panel depicts the Agricultural show of 1847. It was a mixture of sheep trials, cattle breeding classes, baking competitions, fruit and flower marquee, horse and carts, and side shows.

2. Railway station
   Opened in 1883, it was from here that the pigs and cattle were driven all the way down Main Street to Chapmans Factory.

3. Nairne Cemetery
   Land set aside by Matthew Smillie and containing his family vault (note broken monument which means “Life Cut Short”). Many names here are associated with Nairne’s development and history.

4. Church Street
   Over many years referred to as “Lovers Lane”. This quaint lane bordered by pink Hawthorn is reminiscent of years gone by. It originally provided access to Nairne’s first flour mill of 1847.

5. The Stables
   Built in 1851 to stable horses and coaches belonging to patrons of the Millsers Arms. Its construction is typical of the colonial style.

6. Pioneer Cottage
   The original section of this cottage was built in 1852 for William Smillie, on land given to him as a wedding gift by his father Matthew Smillie, Nairne’s founder. William became Advocate General for Adelaide but eventually returned to live in Scotland.

7. The Albert Mill
   Built in 1857 by Thomas Stoddart, sold to John Dunn in 1864 for 1,500 pounds and operated as a steam driven grain mill until 1906.

   In later years the mill has been used for many purposes such as hardware, grain storage and a community centre during WW2.

32. Millsers Arms Hotel
   Circa 1850. Original licence issued to James Shakes in 1851. Frequented by tired and thirsty workers after a long and dusty day’s work at the Albert Mill across the road.

33. Old School
   Built in 1876 by the Education Department. Nairne received its public school status at this time, instructing 112 students in its inaugural year, peaking at 174 students in 1884.

34. The Soldiers’ Memorial Hall
   Built in 1880 by the Oldfellows Lodge. Purchased in 1921 it became the town’s public meeting place. Extensive alterations were carried out in the 1960’s.

35. Amos Howard
   In 1889 Amos Howard discovered subterranean clover, later to become Australia’s premier stock feed and soil improver.

28. Market Square Plaque
   This land was set aside by Matthew Smillie for public and social gatherings. The bronze plaque honouring Nairne’s founder was unveiled during the town’s Centenary celebrations in 1939.

29. Nairne Institute
   Built in 1904, this coursed stone building has played an important part in the lives of the local residents. Its uses have ranged from library, polling booth, bank agency and council chambers, to hosting civic & social gatherings.

30. Elders Building
   Built by James I. Robinson circa 1905. A General Store, occasionally used for Council meetings, and in later years used by Elders-Goldsworthort Mort.

31. Crooked Billet
   Built in 1845 by James Shakes. Licensed as an Inn until 1860, the assembly room was used for Council meetings and to discuss plans for the future of Nairne. It was here that Sir R. Torrens gave the first country address on his proposed system of land title registrations, now known as the “Torrens Title System”.

27. Behind the small black sphere are two related murals. The first shows the Reverend Collins bringing a new church bell donated by the Paringa Mine boss. Unfortunately the church had yet to be built. The bell’s hiding place was found by thieves who stole it, broke it up, and sold the bronze.

   You will also see a vibrant painting showing ‘The Pig Run’. Locals recall children earned three pence helping to drive the cattle and pigs from Nairne Railway Station to Chapmans Factory. It was often chaos in the main street.

   The fourth mural shows the story of Matthew and Elizabeth Smillie, including her weekly journey to church sitting on a big sofa strapped to their cart.
8. The Old Gum Stump
This massive gum once stretched across the Main Street to the Millers Arms Hotel. Used not only as a meeting place for picnics and celebrations, prisoners were chained to its base during the change of guard.

9. Murphys Deli
Circa 1850, this building still retains its original slate roof. Owned and used as a general store by local identity Mick Murphy for many years.

10. District Hotel
A two storey solid stone hotel, built in 1851 by Andrew Trewartha, replacing an earlier public house which dated from 1840. The existing basement housed the original policeman’s quarters and jail for the district. It is on the State Heritage List and the Register of the National Estate.

11. The Old Carpenters and Undertakers
As in many small villages the local carpenter had many skills including wheelwright, blacksmith and undertaker. The large basement area of this building was used as the local mortuary. When manufacturing the large cartwheels, the rims were rolled down into the creek to cool.

12. Jackson’s Butcher Shop
Opened by Henry Jackson as a butcher shop, where two generations succeeded him as butchers. The stone rooms used for hanging meat are still visible from the lane-way, as are the handmade iron brackets each side of the corner entrance.

13. Stables and Hayloft
This two storey stone building was used by the adjoining butcher as a stable and hayloft.

14. Tannery
Operated by Henry Timmins from 1851 - 1877. The building was later converted to a bacon factory by George Chapman. It was subsequently operated by Walter Jacobs and then by the brothers Henry and James Timmins (children of the founder) until it finally ceased operating in 1919.

15. Timmins’ House
Built in 1870, this two story home and shop was constructed for Henry Timmins by the Spence Brothers, using locally quarried stone. The house was constructed with a similar character as the houses Timmins had known in Cornwall. The shop was originally built for displaying and selling leather from the tannery which is located at the rear of the property.

16. Bimore Cottage
Circa 1854. This stone cottage is typical of the style of small simple homes of this era. Built by the owner of Nairne’s first butchers shop, Henry Bimore, of locally quarried pink sandstone. The home basically had two rooms, one with a fireplace.

17. Chapman’s Factory
The factory looms large, and the smell was very unpleasant. Locals were a tough lot in Nairne’s early days.

22. Old Police Station
Built in 1883 by David Chapman. This freestanding building, originally of 6 rooms, was used as a Police Station until 1978. You can still take a look at the cells and stables behind the main building. Not a pleasant way to spend a few days. The police were good horsemen and tracked escaped convicts and thieves.

23. Post Office
The original Post Office was built in 1889, and is now the Post Master’s residence. The mural scene is set in 1919. The telephone system had just arrived and was only used by a few big land owners and commercial trades. Customers purchased stamps and sent telegrams through the open front window. The first Post Mistress was Miss A. Parsons.

24. On the wall of the CFS Station you will see two Murals. The very first was erected for ANZAC Day 2007 in remembrance of our local fallen soldiers.

25. Wesleyan Chapel
This chapel was built in 1854 on land donated by Mr T. May, and from 1884 was used as a Sunday School.

26. Uniting Church
Originally a small, stone, primitive Methodist Church circa 1854. The Uniting Church as now seen was erected in 1884.

18. Attached Housing
Circa 1850. This simple colonial stone construction is only one room in depth with a corrugated iron hipped roof.

19. Tannery Mural
Shows the hard life endured by the Tannery workers across the road behind Upstairs Downstairs.

20. Maternity Hospital
Originally built as J.W King’s Bootshop, in later years used as Nurse Thomas’s first Hospital. Upon her marriage she resided in the neighbouring cottage.

21. Dove Cottage
Dating from 1856, this cottage was built by John Jenkins Trolor. It was used as a shop for many years before the windows were altered and the front rooms returned to residential.