



**HERITAGE
COUNCIL**
OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA

REGISTER OF HERITAGE PLACES ASSESSMENT DOCUMENTATION

11. ASSESSMENT OF CULTURAL HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

The criteria adopted by the Heritage Council in November 1996 have been used to determine the cultural heritage significance of the place.

PRINCIPAL AUSTRALIAN HISTORIC THEME(S)

- 3.11.4 Clearing vegetation
- 6.2 Establishing schools
- 6.5 Educating people in remote places

HERITAGE COUNCIL OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA THEME(S)

- 107 Settlements
- 304 Timber industry
- 402 Education & science

11.1 AESTHETIC VALUE*

Jardee School (fmr) is a good example of a small timber weatherboard school in a Vernacular style. (Criterion 1.1)

Despite its small size, the corner location of *Jardee School (fmr)* in the small former timber town of Jardee, together with the contrast of the white painted timber weatherboard buildings with the density and variety of mature trees on the site, gives *Jardee School (fmr)* a landmark quality in the town site. (Criterion 1.3)

11.2. HISTORIC VALUE

Jardee School (fmr), with its individually designed Schoolhouse and standard plan Shelter Shed and Single Teacher's Quarters, illustrates the development of a small rural school in the South-West. (Criterion 2.1)

Jardee School (fmr) was erected in 1913, as a timber mill school to provide primary education for the children of mill workers and local settlers, including migrant families and Displaced Persons during the post-World War II period, when evening classes were also provided to teach adult migrants English. (Criterion 2.2)

* For consistency, all references to architectural style are taken from Apperly, R., Irving, R., Reynolds, P. *A Pictorial Guide to Identifying Australian Architecture. Styles and Terms from 1788 to the Present*, Angus and Robertson, North Ryde, 1989.

For consistency, all references to garden and landscape types and styles are taken from Ramsay, J. *Parks, Gardens and Special Trees: A Classification and Assessment Method for the Register of the National Estate*, Australian Government Publishing Service, Canberra, 1991, with additional reference to Richards, O. *Theoretical Framework for Designed Landscapes in WA*, unpublished report, 1997.

John Whitecross Lyall, a partner in Wilgarrup Karri & Jarrah Co. Ltd., which established the timber mill, of which he was long term manager, instigated the establishment of a school, and played a significant role in the early history of *Jardee School (fmr)*. (Criterion 2.3)

11. 3. SCIENTIFIC VALUE

Jardee School (fmr) demonstrates the composition of buildings in a small school established in the South-West from the pre-World War I period and because few, if any, other similar schools remain intact in the early 2000s, the place may be used as a reference or benchmark site. (Criteria 3.1)

The density and variety of mature tree plantings on the site that date from 1927, with their progeny, have scientific value by way of illustrating their potential growth patterns and horticultural requirements. (Criterion 3.1)

11. 4. SOCIAL VALUE

Jardee School (fmr) is highly valued for its educational associations from 1912 to 1972, by people who were educated there, their families and their descendants. (Criterion 4.1)

Jardee School (fmr) is highly valued by the local community for social and cultural associations, as the continued use of the place for various community purposes has maintained a tangible link with the past. (Criterion 4.2)

Jardee School (fmr), with its extensive area of mature tree plantings dating from 1927, is a local landmark and contributes to the community's sense of place. (Criterion 4.2)

12. DEGREE OF SIGNIFICANCE

12. 1. RARITY

12. 2 REPRESENTATIVENESS

Jardee School (fmr) demonstrates the types of facilities constructed for one teacher schools in mill towns and other settlements of the South-West in the late Federation and Inter-War periods, including on site accommodation for single teachers. (Criterion 6.1)

Jardee School (fmr) demonstrates the development of education for the children of timber mill workers and other local children in the timber towns and settlements of the South-West in the first 60 years of the twentieth century. (Criterion 6.2)

12. 3 CONDITION

The Schoolhouse and the Single Teacher's Quarters are in good condition externally. Internally the Schoolhouse is in fair condition, although there are some areas of damp and associated deterioration of fabric, and the place requires painting. A great deal of the internal asbestos cement sheeting at the Single Teachers Quarters has been damaged by vandals, but most other fabric is in good condition.

The Shelter Shed is in poor condition, with most of the jarrah cladding missing and a large proportion of the floor also missing, but it is not beyond repair. The toilets were removed in June 2013.

12.4 INTEGRITY

Jardee School (fmr) displays a high degree of integrity. The place is currently unused but there has been little alteration to the fabric of the buildings and the original intention is clearly legible.

12.5 AUTHENTICITY

Jardee School (fmr) displays a high degree of authenticity. Most of the fabric is in its original state and there have been few modifications.

13. SUPPORTING EVIDENCE

The documentation for this place is based on the heritage assessment completed by Robin Chinnery, Historian, and Lynne Farrow, Architect, in 2010, with amendments and/or additions by State Heritage Office staff and the Register Committee.

13.1 DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

Jardee School (fmr) comprises a single storey Schoolhouse, comprising two classrooms that include cloakrooms (1913, 1919) and a Single Teacher's Quarters (1926) of timber weatherboard construction in a Vernacular style,¹ a Shelter Shed (1919) and extensive tree plantings (1927), some of which, with their progeny, survive in 2010.

From the late 1870s, pastoral and farming properties were established in the Smith's Brook valley. In 1896, the South-Western Railway was extended from Bunbury to Bridgetown, ushering in a new period of development in the South-West.² In 1910, experienced sawmillers John Whitecross Lyall and Simon Drysdale, and well known contractors Robert Bunning and R. O. Law, formed a partnership to trade as Wilgarrup Karri & Jarrah Co. Ltd., to establish a sawmill for karri and jarrah at Jarnadup.³ In 1910-11, the railway line was extended to Jarnadup (re-named Jardee in 1924, due to confusion with Dardanup) and was officially opened on 7 July 1911. As elsewhere, the opening of the railway furthered development of the district.⁴

In February 1912, Lyall wrote to the Education Department to request a school be provided at Nelson Mill, located at the terminus of the railway line from Bridgetown.⁵ The mill employed about 60 men, and there were about 20 children of school age, which would increase when more cottages were built. A number of settlers in the district also wanted to send children to school there, so total attendance was 'likely to be at least 30', and he noted his company would be increasing its workforce to 80 employees in the next two months.⁶ He advised the Schoolhouse could be erected on the mill site and the teacher accommodated at the boarding house.⁷ The Department asked the mill owners to provide a building for temporary use as a school to ascertain numbers likely to attend before erecting a government building⁸, as was a common practice at this period. On 12 August, Lyall advised a building would be available in five to six weeks, and the Department could use it for about two months thereafter. The Inspector

1 Apperly, R., Irving, R., Reynolds, P. *A Pictorial Guide to Identifying Australian Architecture. Styles and Terms from 1788 to the Present* Angus and Robertson, North Ryde, 1989, pp. 140-143.

2 Evans, H. D. *The Story behind the Manjimup-Northcliffe Railway Line* Times Offset, Manjimup, Western Australia, 198-, p. 3.

3 Owens, Doreen *Jardee: The Mill that cheated time* University of Western Australia Press, Nedlands, 1994, p.12; Mills, Jenny *The Timber People: A History of Bunnings Limited* Bunnings Limited, Perth, 1986, p. 50; & Calder, Mary *Big Timber Country* Rigby Publishers Limited, Adelaide, 1980, pp. 133-134 & pp. 146-147.

4 Evans, H. D., op. cit.

5 J. W. Lyall to Secretary, Education Dept., in Jardee School, SROWA Cons. 1497 Item 1914/5979, 26 Feb. 1912.

6 J. W. Lyall to Inspector General of Education, in *ibid*, 20 June 1912.

7 *ibid*.

8 Inspector General of Education to Lyall, in *ibid*, 5 July 1912.

General requested a portable school for 30 children 'for Nelson Mill', but the building was not erected.⁹

On 13 September 1912, Lyall advised a four room timber weatherboard cottage would be available for use as a temporary school. The rooms were 12 ft. x 12ft. with partitions that could be removed 'if necessary'.¹⁰ George Scott was appointed Head Teacher, and Lyall was asked to put two rooms in the cottage at his disposal.¹¹ The school opened on 21 October, with an enrolment of 25 children to 20 December, confirming the need for a school.¹²

In 1912, Robert Bunning sold his share in Wilgarrup Karri & Jarrah Co. Ltd., which went on to become Millars Timber & Trading Co. Ltd., and later still Millars (W.A.) Pty. Ltd., who continued operating the mill at Jardee. Lyall remained manager at Jarnadup, where his house and other staff houses were somewhat apart from the workers' houses as was general practice. The workers gave names to the cleared spaces between the rows of houses that served as roads, the main thoroughfare being known as Struggle Street and the parallel street as Back Street.¹³

In early 1913, the Public Works Department (PWD) was asked to prepare plans and estimates for a Schoolhouse to accommodate 36 children to be erected at Jarnadup.¹⁴ The plans for a timber weatherboard Schoolhouse show a single classroom, 22 ft. x 18ft., opening from a cloak and hat room. The classroom has four ceiling vents, two windows at the south, a blackboard at the east, and a platform at the west with a corner fireplace at the southern end and a built-in cupboard at the other. There are two 1,000 gals. tanks adjacent to the cloakroom and a 'future extension' to the east side of the building is shown.¹⁵ The estimated cost was £320. In May, Lyall requested the building be erected as soon as possible, as there were 38 children enrolled at the school, with three rooms of the cottage serving as classrooms and one for the teacher. As this was not very suitable he was living at the boarding house. After tenders were called for Jarnadup (Nelson Mill) School the contract was awarded to Messrs. Wallace and Jones at £292 for completion by 9 September. The Director of Education thanked Lyall for his generosity in allowing use of the worker's cottage rent free in the interim.¹⁶

By November 1913, 54 children were enrolled at the school, and Inspector Wheeler reported appointment of an Assistant Teacher was justified. He suggested the Education Department rent the recently completed supper room at Jarnadup Hall as a temporary measure pending addition of a second classroom. An Assistant Teacher was appointed and part of the Hall rented from about 18

⁹ Lyall to Inspector General of Education, & Inspector General to U/Sec. Works, in *ibid*, 12 & 13 August 1912 respectively.

¹⁰ Correspondence in *ibid*, 13 & 24 Sept., & 3 Oct. 1912.

¹¹ Correspondence between Lyall & Chief Inspector of Education in *ibid*, 3 & 8 Oct. 1912.

¹² Quarterly Summary of Attendances for Quarter ending 20 Dec. 1912, in *ibid*.

¹³ Mills, Jenny, *op. cit.*, p. 52; & Calder, Mary, *op. cit.*, pp. 146-156.

¹⁴ Cecil Andrews, Director of Education, to Minister for Education in *ibid*.

¹⁵ Jarnadup (Nelson Mill) School, PWD 17098, in Jardee School & Quarters, SROWA Cons. 4483 Item PWDWA 18248, n.d.

¹⁶ Memos. & correspondence in Jardee School, SROWA Cons. 1497 Item 1914/5979, Jan. – Sept. 1913.

November.¹⁷ Constance Donovan, Head Teacher (1914-19) and female Assistant Teachers boarded at the mill manager's home during the period Lyall was manager.¹⁸

By November, 53 children were enrolled at the school. Subsequently, the PWD prepared plans for another classroom to bring the Schoolhouse 'as near as possible up to the Parkerville standard, which provided two rooms somewhat smaller than the usual standard classroom for 50.'¹⁹ In December, plans were prepared for a classroom, 22 ft. x 18 ft., at an estimated cost of £140.²⁰ In early 1915, plans for additions to the School show a proposed classroom, 22 ft. x 20ft., with a corner fireplace and platform at one side, three windows at the south side, with a cloak room at the northern end, in the position shown for a future extension.²¹ In March, 57 children were enrolled. Meanwhile, approval was given to rent the annexe to the Hall in the interim, and tenders were called for the additions.²²

During the war activity in the timber industry was curtailed due to cessation of overseas trade, and, with the future of the mill at Jarnadup uncertain, the additions to the Schoolhouse were deferred pending resumption of operations at the mill, which closed for a period. As the local population remained the same the school was little affected, and the Hall continued to be rented for school purposes.²³

In 1918, towards the end of the war, a new classroom, 24 ft. x 18 ft., was proposed for the school at an estimated cost of £340. In August, 63 children were enrolled and it was believed this would increase with more families likely to come to Jarnadup in the near future. It was decided the room should be enlarged to 24 ft. x 22 ft, and approval was granted for erection of the classroom and a shelter shed.²⁴ In March 1919, plans show the existing building with the new classroom, to be added at the west side, with three windows at the south side. The existing corridor was to be enclosed at the eastern end and the western end wall removed to open through to the corridor giving access to the new classroom.²⁵ The estimated cost was £399, but the tender received in March was £553.1s.10d. Tenders were called again in May, and when prices ranged from this sum up to £590 it was decided to carry out the project departmentally. In September, 77 children were enrolled at the school, with about half accommodated at the Hall. In October, the PWD completed the new classroom, and the lease of the Hall was terminated.²⁶

17 Memos. & correspondence in *ibid*, Nov. 1913.

18 Owen, Doreen, *op. cit.*, p. 84.

19 Director of Education, file note, in Jardee School, SROWA Cons. 1497 Item 1914/5979, 17 Nov. 1914.

20 Sketch plan, initialled V.L.D. in *ibid*, 8 Dec. 1914.

21 Additions, Jarnadup (Nelson Mill) School, in Jardee School & Quarters, SROWA Cons. 4483 Item PWDWA 18248, 29 March 1915, signed by Hilsson Beasley, Chief Architect.

22 Memos. in Jardee School, SROWA Cons. 1497 Item 1914/5979, March 1915.

23 Memos. in *ibid*, March – Nov. 1915.

24 Memos. in Jardee School, SROWA Cons. 1497 Item 1914/5979, July – Nov. 1918.

25 Additions to Jarnadup (Nelson Mill) School, PWDWA 19874, in Jardee School & Quarters, SROWA Cons. 4483 Item PWDWA 18248, signed by W. B. Hardwick, 4 March 1919, Principal Architect.

26 Memos. etc., in Jardee School. SROWA Cons. 1497 Item 1914/5979, 10 Jan. to 29 Oct. 1919.

George Hanrahan was Head Teacher (1920-24). In 1920, the Royal visit of the Prince of Wales included a tour of the South-West with a scheduled stop at Jarnadup to present Military Crosses to John Lyall's sons, Captain Bill Lyall and Captain J. K. Lyall, and the school children lined the railway platform.²⁷

In the 1920s, the establishment of a number of Group Settlements in the district saw a number of small schools opened, which operated for varying periods, including Middlesex, Karri Hills and Smith's Brook. Some children from Group Settlements enrolled at the Jarnadup School and numbers increased. In October 1924, Jarnadup was renamed Jardee and the school became Jardee School.²⁸

In late 1925, Head Teacher John F. H. Ullbrick requested bachelor's quarters be erected at Jardee. He was sent a standard plan of those being erected at Group Settlement Schools, which he approved of.²⁹ As only a small part of the School Reserve was fenced, Ullbrick requested a cattle proof fence around the 5 acre block to enable them 'to take up gardening in real earnest', which was completed in March 1926.³⁰ This enabled Ullbrick, whose special interest was gardening, and the students to develop a school garden that was 'a showpiece' during his period at the school.³¹

In 1925-26, plans were prepared for a standard plan single men's quarters.³² The plans show a timber weatherboard building with an iron roof, comprising a single room, 12 ft. x 14 ft., with a cabin fireplace, verandahs front and rear and a bathroom.³³ In June 1926, the contract to erect the quarters was awarded to James Barrie at a cost of £227.6s.7d., which he completed on 23 August. Ullbrick, the longest serving teacher at the school (1925-36), occupied the quarters where he resided for the next decade.³⁴

In 1926-27, Ullbrick and the boys cleared the land required for the school garden and tree planting, and removed a number of trees, aided by a professional tree feller who helped remove larger trees, including some endangering the Schoolhouse. In 1927, Ullbrick and his students planted 'about 200 trees', with Ida George planting the first pine tree.³⁵ No plan for the tree plantings at *Jardee School (fmr)* and the garden established under Ullbrick has been located.

In the inter-war period, school grounds, which are classified as institutional landscapes, were

generally conservative in their layout, with small ornamental gardens embellishing the front façades of the school buildings, rectangular level playgrounds, and border plantings of trees marking the perimeter of the site. Garden plots cultivated by the

27 Calder, Mary, op. cit., p. 154.

28 Owens, Doreen, op. cit., p. 81.

29 Correspondence in Jardee Buildings, SROWA Cons. 1497 Item 1921/2062, Dec. 1925.

30 Correspondence & memos. etc. in *ibid*, Dec. 1925 - March 1926.

31 Owens, Doreen, op. cit., p. 81.

32 Memos. in *ibid*, Jan. – Feb. 1926.

33 Jarnadup Teacher's Quarters, Copy of PWDWA 24499, in Jardee School & Quarters, SROWA Cons. 4483 Item PWDWA 18248, signed W. B. Hardwick, Principal Architect, 18 March 1926.

34 Memos. in Jardee Buildings, op. cit., April - Sept. 1926, & 1927 -1936;& *W. A. Mining, Building and Engineering Journal* 29 June 1926, p. 6

35 Correspondence & memos. in Jardee Buildings, *ibid*, Feb. 1926 – August 1927; Ida George, cited in Owens, Doreen, op. cit., p. 81.

children were a significant element of the grounds where children learned the discipline and pleasures of gardening as well as co-operative effort.³⁶

At most school grounds tree plantings were developed over a number of years, and Arbor Day was an annual occasion on which more trees were planted. At few, if any, school grounds were as many as 200 trees planted in a single year. Such a large number planted in one year at *Jardee School (fmr)* reflects the enthusiasm, hard work and dedication of Ullbrick and his students, who evidently continued to nurture the plantings to achieve a significant survival rate. As the pine trees and other plantings grew to maturity, the School Reserve became a significant landscape and local landmark, there being no similar area of extensive plantings at Jardee, and this continues into the early 2000s. The thickly planted area of pines behind the school was referred to as the 'School Pine Plantation'.³⁷ Known simply as the 'Pines', it was 'a very favourite playing area' for the local children 'especially for the lads', who constructed 'many tree forts and cubbies'.³⁸

In late 1936, when Ullbrick retired, there were 80 children enrolled at the school. Many of the tree plantings had grown tall, and after it was recommended some be 'judiciously thinned out', some were removed in 1937, and more were removed from the playground area in 1938.³⁹

Jack Moy was Head Teacher at Jardee (1937-39) and resided at the quarters with his wife and child. In June 1939, an Inspection Report noted the quarters were 'totally inadequate for the present occupants', but no action was taken.⁴⁰ In February 1940, Head Teacher Cyril Maskiell (1940-42) requested an exemption from paying rent for the quarters, which he was not occupying, and was asked to try to secure a tenant, but he was unable to do so, noting with only one room they were 'unsuitable for married people' and single men's quarters were provided by the mill.⁴¹

In September 1942, about 35 mature pine trees at *Jardee School (fmr)* were blown over in a gale and others were damaged. As pine timber was in scarce supply the Forest Department was informed. D. W. R. Stewart, District Officer at Manjimup, made an inspection and reported most trees planted in the school grounds were *Pinus radiata* (Monterey Pines), planted at 12 ft. x 12 ft. spacing 'in about 1925', and were on average 80 ft. or more' in height⁴², which indicates they were among the plantings made under Ullbrick in 1927. In some places the pine trees were more widely spaced and 'inter-planted with wattles, cypress etc.' that had attained heights of 50 to 60 ft.⁴³ Many wattles had been damaged by the gale, and about 62 pine trees uprooted, which would 'make a good class of pine mill log'. On his recommendation, after arrangements were made to sell the timber, these pine trees were trimmed, cut to length and trucked to North

36 Richards, Oline *Theoretical Framework for Designed Landscapes in WA*, final unpublished report, 1997, amended June 2003, pp. 81-82.

37 Hackett, B., Plan of Jardee Mil and Town, in Owens, Doreen, op. cit., p. 176.

38 'Haydon Rice Remembers' in Manjimup Historical Society, 'Jardee School ...', 1995.

39 Correspondence & memos. in *ibid*, August 1936 – Oct. 1938.

40 Correspondence & memos. in *Jardee Buildings*, op. cit., Feb.1937, & 29 June 1937.

41 Correspondence & memos. in *ibid*, Feb. - March 1940.

42 Correspondence & memos. in *ibid*, 7 - 15 Sept. 1942.

43 D. W. R. Stewart in *ibid*, 15 Sept. 1942.

Fremantle, and the remainder of the trees, which he reported appeared 'vigorous and well rooted' were retained⁴⁴, some of which survive in 2010.⁴⁵

In 1943-48, Eric Crute was Head Teacher at Jardee School, but he and his wife, who also taught at the school, lived at Manjimup, leaving the quarters vacant. He was succeeded by Hal Stanbury, who was married with a family and occupied a mill house. In 1950, a single man was appointed, but the Single Teacher's Quarters 'were no longer regarded as acceptable', and he found other accommodation.⁴⁶ The majority of their successors served at Jardee for one to three years.⁴⁷

Meanwhile, in April 1948, the timber mill was destroyed by fire, and a new mill was completed later that year.⁴⁸ In the post-World War II period, demographics of the local population changed with an influx of European migrants to work at the timber mill and on farms, including some displaced by the war (Displaced Persons), some of whose families remain in the district. A quantity of mill housing was available for married men so many of the migrants who came to Jardee were married. Evening classes in English were commenced at the school for the men and their wives, providing a vital opportunity for them to learn the language.⁴⁹

In February 1950, a plan of *Jardee School (fmr)* shows the area enclosed with fencing, and a timber framed Married Teacher's Quarters that was to be relocated from Smith's Brook (where the school closed in 1948) to a site a short distance within the School Reserve.⁵⁰ The building was relocated as proposed.⁵¹ It is extant in 2013, but is in private ownership and has not been included in this assessment.

In February 1955, the timber mill was destroyed by fire. When a new electric powered timber mill was completed in 1956, electricity was provided to buildings at Jardee including the school. The Parents and Citizens Association (P & C) fund raising included sale of some pine trees at the school, including that planted by Ida George, who 'hated' to see it go, but was glad 'it was going to help buy something for the school' and her children.⁵²

In 1960, the existing Earth Closets at *Jardee School (fmr)* were removed and new Earth Closets were erected closer to the Schoolhouse, in a program of repairs and renovations that included new basins to cloakrooms.⁵³

In the 1960s, the number of men required to operate the timber mill decreased, leading to a decrease also in the population of Jardee and school enrolments.

44 ibid.

45 Site visit Robin Chinnery & Lynne Farrow, April 2010.

46 Owens, Doreen, op. cit., p. 152 & p. 168; & Jardee School staff in Manjimup Historical Society, 'Jardee School ...', 1995, which records him as David Crute.

47 Owens, Doreen, op. cit., p. 152 & p. 168; & Jardee School staff in Manjimup Historical Society, 'Jardee School ...', 1995, which records him as David Crute and Hal Stanbury as Percy Stanbury.

48 Owens, Doreen, op. cit., p. 158.

49 Owens, Doreen, op. cit., p. 155.

50 Jardee School, Removal of Quarters from Smith's Brook, PWDWA 323165, in Jardee School & Quarters, SROWA Cons. 4483 Item PWDWA 18248, 27 Feb. 1950.

51 Jardee School & Quarters, PWDWA 18248, SROWA Cons. 4483 Item 18428, 6 May 1954.

52 Owens, Doreen, op. cit., pp. 175-181.

53 Jardee School Repairs and Renovations 1960, in Jardee School & Quarters, SROWA Cons. 4483 Item PWDWA 18248, 23 May 1960.

With the reduced enrolment the school required only one teacher, teaching Years 1 to 5, and a school bus transported Upper Primary and Secondary students into Manjimup. By 1972, only 15 children were enrolled at the school, and it was closed in December that year. From 1973, the children from Jardee attended the Manjimup Primary School.⁵⁴

On 1 December 1978, the change in purpose of Reserve 14622 from 'Schoolsite' to 'Recreation' was gazetted and was vested in the Shire of Manjimup.⁵⁵ As in earlier periods *Jardee School (fmr)* continued to serve as a polling place, and was used for various community purposes, including a venue for a program for young mothers, and for a play group. Later, the place was left vacant and the buildings were subject to vandalism, prompting community concern. In the early 1980s, the Shire granted use of the buildings to Manjimup Art Society, which planned to restore them for use as a district art centre with studio facilities and as a venue for art classes, 'and the grounds with their fine old trees will later be used for open-air painting and for exhibitions.'⁵⁶ The Society used the place until about 1984-85, and then relocated to Shire premises in Manjimup.⁵⁷

On 5 June 1992, Reserve 14622 was vested in the Shire of Manjimup, with power to lease the whole or any portion of it for any term not exceeding 21 years, subject to the consent of the Minister for Lands.

In 1993, the timber mill at Jardee was closed and workers transferred to Deanmill or Pemberton.⁵⁸ In 1995, former and present families of the district and the Manjimup Historical Society erected a commemorative plaque at *Jardee School (fmr)* that mistakenly states the school opened 'on this site Nov. 1912'.⁵⁹ As documented above the school opened in temporary premises on 21 November 1912, and transferred when the Schoolhouse was completed in 1913.

In 1997, *Jardee School (fmr)* was included in the Municipal Inventory for the Shire of Manjimup, and recommended for Entry in the Register of Heritage Places.⁶⁰

In January 2009, Manjimup Shire Council considered a request from the owners of Lot 12269, Tynans Road, adjacent to the site of *Jardee School (fmr)*, to purchase all or part of the Reserve, to construct a dam for water supply and 'to increase safety for their house located only four metres to boundary of the Reserve.'⁶¹ During the consultation period three submissions were received and all noted the historical significance of the place and wanted it conserved. Council resolved to agree to create a new Management Order in favour of the Shire 'over portion of Reserve 14622 containing the old Jardee school buildings and associated land necessary to manage and access the site'.⁶²

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- 54 Education – Jardee – Old School Building – Disposal, SROWA Cons. 1866 Item 1973/0064 (1973-78).
55 Government Gazette 1 dec. 1978, p. 4493 & p. 4517.
56 Owens, Doreen, op. cit., p. 194; & Calder, Mary, op. cit., p. 155.
57 Rondelle Gordon, tel. conversation with Robin Chinnery, June 2010; & site visit, Robin Chinnery & Lynne Farrow, April 2010.
58 Owens, Doreen, op. cit., p. 208.
59 Site visit Robin Chinnery & Lynne Farrow, April 2010.
60 Municipal Inventory, Shire of Manjimup, Adopted 10 July 1997.
61 Item 12.3.2, Minutes, Council Meeting, Shire of Manjimup, 28 May 2009.
62 ibid.

In autumn 2010, *Jardee School (fmr)* is vacant.⁶³

In June 2013, the two Earth closets were removed.

13.2 PHYSICAL EVIDENCE

Jardee School (fmr) comprises a single storey painted timber weatherboard and corrugated iron roofed Schoolhouse (1913), with additions in a vernacular style (1919), both designed by the Public Works Department (PWD), a skillion roofed jarrah weatherboard Shelter Shed (1919), and a PWD standard plan vernacular style, single storey weatherboard and corrugated iron roofed Single Teacher's Quarters, (1926) all set in over two hectares of landscaped grounds, which includes extensive tree plantings.

The place is located on Tynans Road, on the edge of the Jardee townsite on Lot 555. The site of the former Married Teacher's Quarters has been excised from the eastern corner of the Reserve, and does not form part of this assessment. The Single Teacher's Quarters is located on the northern corner of the site, with the Schoolhouse about 25 metres to the south. The former Shelter Shed is located to the south of the Schoolhouse.

The site is fairly flat, and there are a large number of trees on the site, although the area between the Single Teachers Quarters and the Schoolhouse is largely cleared, and this clearing continues up to the south-east boundary. An avenue of about 20 pines (*Pinus Radiata*) about 50 metres long (about half of the original planting) remains on the boundary of Tynans Road to the east of the Single Teacher's Quarters, with a grove of acacias on the remainder of the Tynans Road boundary. There are a number of indigenous trees and self seeded pine trees interspersed in these areas. The western quarter of the Lot includes a section of fairly dense woodland, with some mature pines with acacia undergrowth, along with some self sown younger pines and indigenous trees. Other trees on the site include a New South Wales Box Tree near the Single Teacher's Quarters with a group of two conifers adjacent.

The Schoolhouse is a jarrah weatherboard building with asymmetrical gable ends where the verandah roof pitches down to a lower level than that of the main plate. The front (north) façade of the building is very plain, clad in weatherboards with a wide opening slightly off centre, but no other fenestration. The east and west side facades are mirrored, each has two rows of 3 vents and a tall narrow window at the verandah. The rear (south) façade is divided by a brick chimney and there is a bank of three tall twelve light double hung timber sash windows with highlights over at its west side, and a bank of two similar windows but with higher sills at its east side. There is a further chimney on the south-west corner.

The layout of the Schoolhouse consists of two classrooms, and a verandah which includes a cloakroom. Each of the classrooms is 6.9 metres deep, the larger room on the west side is 7.3 metres wide and the smaller room on the east side is 5.5 metres wide. The ceilings are 4.3 metres high. Each of the rooms has a corner fireplace. Finishes are identical in each of the rooms, with jarrah floors and jarrah quad skirtings. The walls and ceilings are lined with panels of asbestos cement, with rounded battens over the joins. The large classroom has a bank of three tall windows on its south wall, and the smaller room a bank of

⁶³ Site visit, Robin Chinnery and Lynne Farrow.

two. Each classroom has an introduced flush panel door with a glazed panel opening onto the verandah. The original highlight and moulded timber architraves are extant. A further double hung timber sash window is located in the same wall as the door. Both rooms retain their extensive original blackboards, which have moulded brackets supporting a shelf over. There are four vents in each off the external side walls and four vents in the ceilings.

The verandah runs the whole length of the building and is largely enclosed with unlined weatherboards, which have been painted white. There is a large external opening (now secured with a mesh screen) slightly off centre in the long external (north) wall, and three rows of battens with bag hooks have been attached to the wall framing on either side of the opening. There is a narrow window in the centre of each of the end walls and two wall mounted hand basins under the window. The floor is 135 mm jarrah boards, laid lengthways. The south wall is lined with face weatherboards and has a door into each of the classrooms at each end. A long timber bench runs between the doors. The roof has recently been lined with foil insulation.

The Single Teacher's Quarters is a single storey gabled painted jarrah weatherboard building, and has a wide gable on its side facades. The building is very plain, with the only fenestration on the north-west façade, where the openings to a former double hung timber sash window and small bathroom window have been boarded up. In between the two windows is a painted galvanised chimney. The front (south-west) façade faces the school. The only feature is a ledged and braced door at the east end and the verandah is partially enclosed with jarrah weatherboards. The south-east side façade has the gable of the main living room flanked by open verandahs with vertically boarded spandrels.

The layout of the Single Teacher's Quarters consists of a single living room with a verandah on each side. The verandahs have been enclosed at their west end, and the enclosure on the northern verandah contains a bathroom.

The living room is 4.3 metres wide and 3.6 metres deep, with an external ledged and braced door at the south-east end of each of the north-east and south-west (long) walls. There is a window opening with moulded timber architraves in the north-west wall, which is boarded up. A fireplace at the north end of the north-west wall is lined with brick and has a moulded plaster surround. The floor is 135 mm jarrah boards, and skirtings are 200 mm moulded timber. The walls are lined with battened asbestos cement sheeting and the 3 metre high ceiling is flat and is lined with the same material as the walls. The adjacent bathroom is accessed externally from the verandah on the east corner of the building and has similar details to the living room. The ceiling is raking and there is a small window in the centre of the north-west wall, which is also boarded up. There are no fittings remaining. The verandah on the east corner of the building is open, but the verandah on the south-west side, the front of the building, is partially enclosed with jarrah weatherboard walling.

There is one other structure on the site: a timber framed jarrah weatherboard clad Shelter Shed. Previously, two small skillion roofed timber framed fibro clad toilet blocks, were located about 15 metres to the south of the Schoolhouse but were removed in June 2013.

13.3 COMPARATIVE INFORMATION

In the late 1890s-early 1900s, a number of small one teacher schools were established in sparsely populated areas of Western Australia including the South-West. They were often accommodated initially in temporary premises that were rented until enrolment grew sufficiently to justify the Education Department building a school, or in a local hall that served the dual purpose of hall and school. Use of temporary premises at Jardee, then known as Jarnadup (Nelson's Mill) conformed to this practice, but was uncommon in that the owners of the timber mill made the premises available to the Department free of charge.

In the 1890s and early twentieth century, as the work of the Public Works Department increased considerably following the granting of Responsible Government and in the wake of the Western Australian gold boom, standard plans were drawn for various buildings and structures. These included school buildings of timber weatherboard construction that were often built in localities where timber milling was established, providing local building materials. In the outer metropolitan area and in rural areas a one or two teacher school generally comprised a school building (sometimes referred to as the school house) of one or more classrooms with ablution facilities, a shelter shed in the playground, separate earth closets for boys and girls, and quarters for the teacher(s). Frequently the buildings were built to standard plans prepared by the PWD. Examples of small schools of timber construction built in the early twentieth century are those built at Carmel (1904); Mundaring (1908) to which a second classroom was added in 1913; and Applecross (c. 1913). All three comprised a simple square building with a gable roof, and at one side a skillion roofed verandah with washbasins at one end of the verandah and the entry door to the classroom at the other, and were similar in plan to Sawyers Valley School (1898; demolished).⁶⁴ Old Parkerville Primary School (1911) a rectangular building, in which two classrooms were divided by a folding screen, with separate boys' and girls' cloak rooms at either end of the building, and a verandah at one side, which was used as lunch area, differed from the aforementioned standard plan. *Jardee School (fmr)* was individually designed in 1913, as were the additions to provide a second classroom in 1919, and its design is different from these schools.

Standard plan shelter sheds, such as that erected at *Jardee School (fmr)* in 1919, were commonplace in the inter-war period. In the late twentieth century and the early 2000s, many have been replaced by more modern structures. It has not been possible to ascertain how many survive or how many of those that extant were constructed in the period 1900-1920.

In the inter-war period, when Group Settlements were established in the South-West, provision of a school was a necessary facility for the settlers' families. School buildings were generally of timber construction and often built to standard plans, as were teachers' quarters. Thus teachers' quarters such as those at *Jardee School (fmr)* were quite common in the inter-war period. Some Group Settlements failed and the school buildings were often relocated or left to fall into disrepair and eventual ruin. Early photographs of Group Settlement schools in Shire of Augusta-Margaret River show Nuralingup School and Margaret River,

⁶⁴ Sawyers Valley School, BMA plan room.

both of timber weatherboard construction. Some others were pavilion style with external walls of timber weatherboard to dado height and fibrocement above as at Cowaramup, Bramley and Rapid Landing.⁶⁵ None of these 1920s Group Settlement school buildings are directly comparable with *Jardee School (fmr)*.

In the post-World War II period, introduction of school bus services in regional areas to bring children into town to school led to closure of most small schools in sparsely populated areas, including the surviving Group Settlements, and in the Shire of Manjimup, where *Jardee School (fmr)* was one of the last small schools to be closed. Many of the buildings at the schools were dismantled, relocated, and/or converted to other purposes, leaving only a few, if any, individual elements on the original school site, and very few places retained all their buildings. At Cowaramup, where a Group Settlement was established in 1922, the school opened in 1924, and closed in 1960. Thereafter the Cowaramup Schoolhouse (P17604) served as a hall, which is vacant in 2010. The teacher's quarters, seen in a photograph taken on the opening day of the school⁶⁶ and other buildings that were once part of the school, do not appear to be extant. Rosa Brook School became a community hall. School buildings that have been relocated include Warner Glen School, relocated to Alexandra Bridge for use as a community hall; Bramley School, relocated to Rotary Park at Margaret River, used for community activities; and Witchcliffe School, relocated to the community based school (Nyindamurra) at Forest Grove.⁶⁷ It has not been possible to ascertain how many, if any, standard plan, single teachers' quarters erected at Group Settlements survive in 2010, and the single men's quarters at *Jardee School (fmr)* may be a relatively uncommon survivor of such quarters on its original site.

Conclusion: The Schoolhouse at *Jardee School (fmr)* is an uncommon example of an individually designed school of timber construction in a Vernacular style. Few small schools of timber construction survive intact and retain vestiges of their original use, and as an intact group on its original site *Jardee School (fmr)* has considerable rarity.

13.4 KEY REFERENCES

Records held at State Records Office (SROWA):

Education - Jardee - Old School Building – Disposal, Cons. 1866 Item 1973/0064

Jardee Primary School, Buildings and Works, Cons. 3097 Item 1960/0170

Jardee School, Cons. 1497 Item 1914/5979

Jardee School and Quarters, Cons. 4483 Item 18248

Jardee School Buildings and Works, Acc. 1497 Items 5979/14 and 2062/21

13.5 FURTHER RESEARCH

Further research may reveal additional information about the place, including the date that the exterior was painted rather than being natural timber weatherboards

⁶⁵ Photos reproduced in Cresswell, Gail *The Light of the Leeuwin: The Augusta-Margaret River Shire History* Augusta-Margaret River Shire History Group, Margaret River, 1989, pp. 183-186.

⁶⁶ Photo Cowaramup School Opening Day, 1924, reproduced in *ibid*, p. 186.

⁶⁷ Cresswell, Gail, *ibid*, p. 202.

as was characteristic of buildings at Jardee and other timber towns, and about students who attended the school.

During research for the heritage assessment, the historian contacted the Warren Art and Craft Group in order to trace people who were members of its precursor, Manjimup Art Society, in the period the society used *Jardee School (fmr)*, and spoke with some people, but after more than 20 years they had little recollection of the place. Further research may reveal additional information about this period in its history.